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HISTORICAL REVIEW  
OF ARKANSAS

ITS COMMERCE, INDUSTRY AND  
MODERN AFFAIRS

BY

FAY HEMPSTEAD

*ILLUSTRATED*

VOL. III

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# History of Arkansas

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URIAH M. ROSE. When it is stated that Judge Rose is a former president of the American Bar Association it will readily be understood that he is one of the most distinguished, even as he is one of the most venerable, members of the bar of Arkansas. He has been a resident of Arkansas for nearly three score years. He is one of the venerated and influential citizens of the state and no member of the legal profession within its confines has a wider or more profound knowledge of the science of jurisprudence than this honored pioneer, who has dignified his profession and the fine commonwealth of Arkansas through worthy life and labors. His course has been directed on a lofty plane of thought and action and offers both lesson and inspiration to all who have appreciation of the true ethical values in the scheme of human existence. Strong in his individuality and a man of comprehensive mental ken, he has never lacked the courage of his convictions, but has shown naught of intellectual bigotry or intolerance, but has rather manifested kindness, lively human sympathy and an abiding charity—qualities that ever soften and glorify a life.

Judge Rose was born at Lebanon, Kentucky, on the 5th of March, 1834, and is a son of Dr. Joseph and Anna (Simpson) Rose, both of whom were natives of Virginia. Dr. Rose was for many years one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, when he finally removed to Kentucky, where he continued in the successful work of his profession and where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1849. His cherished and devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal in 1848, and of their union two daughters are also now living.

Uriah M. Rose was reared to adult age in his native state and after availing himself of the advantages of the common schools of the period he entered Transylvania University at Lexington, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1853, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar in the same year, and in 1853 he came to Arkansas and located at Batesville, where he began the practice of his chosen profession, and where he continued to reside until 1862, when he removed to Little Rock, which city has ever since represented his home and been the scene of his earnest and prolific endeavors. In 1860 he was appointed chancellor of the court of chancery in Pulaski county, and in this important office he served until 1865—a period during which Arkansas was the stage of active and strenuous military operations incidental to the war between the states. Judge Rose favored the cause of the south during this conflict and after its close played a prominent part in the readjustment of social and governmental affairs in the state, which had seceded from the Union at the inception of the war and which was not restored to its original federal status until 1868.

Judge Rose long since achieved the highest rank in his profession, and as a legal writer and authority he has gained wide prestige. A fitting recognition of his splendid talents and personal integrity was

that accorded in 1901 when he was elected president of the American Bar Association, the highest office in the gift of the legal fraternity of the nation. In the preceding year he had served as president of the Arkansas Bar Association, and no member of the profession in the state is better known to its representatives or is held in higher esteem than this venerable legist and jurist. Judge Rose is author of *Rose's Digest of Arkansas Reports*, and this publication is recognized as a standard work. Another distinguished honor that came unsought to Judge Rose was his appointment by President Roosevelt as one of the commissioners to represent the United States in the International Peace Congress held at The Hague, Holland, in 1907. This appointment was a recognition of merit and diplomatic strength, and had no political significance, as Judge Rose is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party and received this commission from a Republican president. He attended the peace conference and took an active and influential part in its deliberations. As a lawyer, scholar and citizen Judge Rose is one of those truly great and strong characters who have shed luster on the history of Arkansas. He has long been one of the leaders in the council of the Democratic party in this state and for several years was a member of the National Democratic Committee.

HON. CHARLES C. REID. The people of Arkansas, more especially those of the Fifth congressional district, that keep in touch with the living issues and affairs of the day, are more or less familiar with the name of Hon. Charles C. Reid, who served with distinction as congressman for ten years, but since the expiration of his term in that capacity he has been engaged in the practice of law at Little Rock, being a member of the firm of Mehaffy, Reid & Mehaffy. A native of Johnson county, Arkansas, he was born June 15, 1868, at Clarksville, a son of the late Charles C. Reid, Sr.

Charles C. Reid, Sr., was born, bred and educated in Pemberton, New Jersey. Migrating when young to the southwestern part of the country, he served as a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, and at its close took up his residence in Clarksville, Arkansas. Moving in 1870 to old Lewisburg (which is now Morrillton, the old town, the original county-seat of Conway county having been discontinued late in the seventies in favor of the city of Morrillton, the present county-seat of that county), he opened a law office, and was there prosperously engaged in the practice of his profession until his death, in 1879. He was a Republican in politics, but in local and state affairs acted in sympathy and co-operation with his fellow-townsmen, Democrats, to such an extent that in 1874 he was elected chief clerk of the Constitutional Convention that framed the present State Constitution. He took a prominent part in that body to rehabilitate the state following the unrest, disturbance and evils of the Reconstruction period.

The maiden name of the wife of Charles C. Reid, Sr., was Sarah Robinson, who is still living. Born in Kentucky, she came with her parents to Arkansas when a young girl, and here married. She was a woman of talent, and during the Constitutional Convention referred to above was a journal clerk, being the first woman to hold a position of that character in Arkansas, and for about a dozen years thereafter she occupied similar clerical positions in the various sessions of the State Legislature. She has much literary ability, and has compiled and edited several volumes of poems, chief among which is one entitled "*Immortelles*," the contents of which were suggested to her by her father.

Receiving his preliminary education at Morrillton, Charles C. Reid



afterwards attended the University of Arkansas, in Fayetteville, for three years, and in 1887 was graduated from the law department of Vanderbilt University, in Nashville, Tennessee. Although then very young for a lawyer, Mr. Reid began the practice of his profession at once, locating at Morrilton, where he met with unusual success. In 1896 he was elected prosecuting attorney of his district, and served acceptably for four years, when, in 1900, he had the honor of being elected to Congress from the Fifth congressional district, and on March 4, 1901, took his seat in that august body. He was re-elected in 1902, 1904, 1906 and again in 1908, serving until March 4, 1911, a continuous period of ten years, having voluntarily retired.

Mr. Reid proved himself one of the most distinguished and useful congressmen that the state of Arkansas ever sent to that body. He was engaged in various useful activities while there, serving on the Committee on Claims, the Committee on Territories, the Committee on Indian Affairs, and on the Judiciary Committee. Upon the expiration of his term of service, Mr. Reid established his home at Little Rock, and as a member of the law firm of Mehaffy, Reid & Mehaffy is carrying on a substantial business.

Mr. Reid married Geraldine Crozier, a native of Mississippi, and they are the parents of four children, namely: Charles C., Jr., Lillian, Will and Ed.

**M. EDWIN DUNAWAY.** The name of Dunaway is one enjoying honor and fair repute in Little Rock, where it is well known from pioneer times, and among its finest representatives is M. Edwin Dunaway, the youngest member of a large family, by profession a lawyer and occupying the position of lecturer on medical jurisprudence in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Little Rock. Mr. Dunaway is a native son of the state, his birth having occurred in Faulkner county, Arkansas, on the 29th of January, 1882. His parents were John and Emma (Blackwood) Dunaway, both of whom survive and make their residence at Conway, Faulkner county. The father was born in this state, and not only he lived his life here, but also his father, Isaiah Dunaway, who was one of the pioneer settlers, the year of his migration from his native state, South Carolina, having been 1820. Both of these gentlemen did a valuable part in the development of their particular section and John Dunaway was a soldier in the Civil war, risking his life in the cause which by all the arguments of locality and tradition he believed to be just. He was mustered into service in Lonoke county as a member of Company I, Tenth Arkansas Infantry, of the Confederate army. He saw some of the hardest service of the war and was present at several decisive battles, while at the battles of Chickamauga and Perryville, Kentucky, he felt the enemy's steel. After the war he borrowed money and bought a farm, and by the exercise of those virtues leading to prosperity he succeeded, eventually becoming a man of substance. He reared a family of eight sons and daughters and gave all of them the supreme advantage of an excellent education. M. Edwin, as previously mentioned, is the youngest member of the family.

Mr. Dunaway of this review received his preliminary education at Conway and later matriculated in Hendrix College, of that city, from which he was graduated in 1903. In the following year he entered Yale, and in the summer received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from that famous institution. In the meantime the attraction exerted by the legal profession upon so many young men of native ability had led him to the conclusion to adopt the law as his own and accordingly he pursued his

studies in the law department of the State University at Little Rock, being graduated therefrom in 1906, with the degree of LL. B. In that same year he was admitted to the bar and began his practice in Little Rock. In the summer of 1907 he augmented his legal education by a course in the law department of the University of Michigan. In the few years since the opening of his career, Mr. Dunaway has met with unusual success in his practice, in addition to which he holds the office of deputy prosecuting attorney for the Circuit Court of Pulaski county; as mentioned in a preceding paragraph, he is lecturer on medical jurisprudence in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Little Rock, and served in the Lower House of the Arkansas General Assembly, session of 1909. While attending law school in Little Rock in 1904-06, he was teacher of English in the Little Rock high school, and his literary attainments manifested were of such character as to have insured him a gratifying and useful career in that field had he desired to enter it permanently.

On the 26th day of June, 1907, Mr. Dunaway established a happy household by marriage, his chosen lady being Miss Bessie Eagle, daughter of William H. and Ada H. (Munroe) Eagle, whose biography is entered on other pages of this work devoted to the lives and achievements of representative Arkansas citizens. They have a little daughter, Elizabeth Dunaway. These admirable young people hold an enviable position socially and are interested in the causes contributing to the advancement and high standing of the community.

FORREST N. CROXSON, assistant to the general agent for Arkansas of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, is one of the most successful of the young men in the life insurance field in the state. This unusual and gratifying success has resulted from his ability, his energy, his sincere conviction of the beneficence and necessity of life insurance from the fact that he took it up as a profession to be pursued permanently and not for immediate financial results.

By the circumstance of birth Mr. Croxson is a Hoosier, his birth having occurred at Koleon, Greene county, Indiana, on the 10th day of December, 1876. He is the son of W. H. and Evelyn Croxson, the father, who died in Little Rock in 1908, having been for several years connected with the Little Rock Cooperage Company. The mother survives and makes her home at Des Moines, Iowa. The subject was a child of about four years when his parents removed to Little Rock, the year of their southern migration having been 1882. He received his education in the public schools of Little Rock, and from the time he first entered business pursuits in his early youth he has been successful. Early in 1908 he was induced by his friend, Mr. W. E. Bilheimer, the general agent for Arkansas of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, to take up life insurance work permanently. Starting in as a solicitor, he earned in 1909 from the Equitable company, the medal of the "Circle of Jubilee Hustlers," a distinction conferred upon those solicitors who in one month of that year wrote and paid for twenty or more cases of life insurance, a distinction earned by comparatively few solicitors in the United States. This was but the beginning of his triumphs, for in 1910 he was awarded a "Star of the First Magnitude," the same being conferred personally by President Paul Morton of the Equitable. In 1911 Mr. Croxson was made assistant general agent of Arkansas, under Mr. Bilheimer, the general agent, with headquarters in the general office in Little Rock. In evidence of the favor he enjoys in the community is the fact that in July, 1910, he was made a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for Pulaski county. His fraternal relations with the Benevolent and Pro-

tective Order of Elks have been fruitful of much good fellowship and in 1911 he was elected exalted ruler of the Little Rock Lodge, No. 29.

On the 19th day of September, 1906, Mr. Croxson established by marriage an independent household, his chosen lady being Kathryn Carpenter, daughter of F. J. Carpenter, of Arkadelphia. They have one daughter, Jane Croxson. Mr. and Mrs. Croxson are popular in the best social circles of the city.

**WILLIAM M. CRAVENS.** Not only has it been given to Colonel Cravens to attain to distinction as one of the leading members of the Arkansas bar and as one of the representative and influential citizens of Fort Smith, but he was also one of the loyal sons of the South who gave valiant service to the Confederacy as a soldier in the Civil war, in which he became an officer, though his title of colonel is one of courtesy and friendly appreciation.

A scion of an honored pioneer family of Missouri and of one whose name has been identified with the annals of American history since the Colonial epoch, Colonel Cravens was born at Fredericktown, the judicial center of Madison county, Missouri, and is a son of Jeremiah and Kitura (Murphy) Cravens, the former of whom was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, and the latter in Rutherford county, Tennessee. The father devoted the major portion of his active career to farming and politics, and both he and his wife continued to reside in Missouri until their death.

Colonel Cravens was afforded excellent educational advantages in his youth, as after a preliminary course in Spring River Academy, in Lawrence county, Missouri, he entered the old Arkansas College, at Fayetteville, Arkansas, in which he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1857. He had in the meanwhile formulated definite plans for his future career, and judgment and natural predilection led him to prepare himself for the legal profession. With this end in view he entered the law department of Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, in which excellent institution he completed the prescribed technical course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1859, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He initiated the practice of his profession at Neosho, Newton county, Missouri, and had gained definite success ere he felt it the part of loyalty and duty to subordinate his personal interests and go forth in defense of the cause of the Confederacy. At the beginning of the great struggle between the North and South he enlisted as a private in the command of the gallant General Sterling Price, and later he was promoted to the office of adjutant in the Twenty-first Arkansas Infantry. His service was principally in the Trans-Mississippi Department and he participated in a number of important battles, besides many skirmishes and other minor engagements. He continued in active service until the close of the war and was mustered out at Marshall, Texas.

After the war Colonel Cravens followed the work of his profession in Missouri, settling up the tangled business affairs of his family, until 1868, when he established his residence in Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he has maintained his home during the long intervening years, which have been marked by large and definite accomplishment in his chosen profession, which he has honored by his character and services. He has long been recognized as one of the ablest members of the bar of the state, has been identified with many important litigations, including a number of celebrated causes presented in the Federal courts of the state and in the State Supreme Court, and as an advocate of power and resourcefulness he has won many notable forensic victories. For twenty years he was

associated in practice with the late Colonel Ben T. DuVal, and later he maintained for several years a professional alliance with his son, Hon. Ben Cravens, the present representative of the Fourth district of Arkansas in Congress. He has been a close and appreciative student of the principles of the Democratic party and has never deviated in his allegiance to its cause. He is affiliated with the United Confederate Veterans' Association and also is identified with various other civic organizations of representative character. Mr. Cravens and wife are members of the Christian church.

On the 8th of April, 1862, was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Cravens to Miss Mary Eloise Rutherford, daughter of the late Colonel Samuel Morton Rutherford, to whom a memoir is dedicated on other pages of this work. Colonel and Mrs. Cravens became the parents of eight children, of whom five sons and one daughter are now living. Concerning Hon. Ben Cravens, one of the sons, individual mention is made on other pages of this work, and in regard to the other living children the following brief data are entered: Jerry M. is engaged in coal mining at Hachett City, Arkansas; Richard K. is captain of coast artillery, U. S. A., now stationed at Fort Williams, Portland, Maine; and Daisy, Rutherford Rector and DuVal Garland are triplets. The former of these three is at home, the second is in the real estate business at Fort Smith and is a lawyer, and the latter is engaged in educational work at Murphysboro, Tennessee.

HON. BEN CRAVENS, of Fort Smith, the present representative of the Fourth district of Arkansas in the United States Congress, is a lawyer of high attainments, a citizen of progressive ideas and sound judgment, and a man who is well upholding the prestige of his native state in Congress, which has had many distinguished representatives from Arkansas. He is in the very prime of life, is a recognized leader in the ranks of the Democratic party in Arkansas, and is insistently loyal to the state which has ever been his home and whose interests he has made his own in a significant way, as is shown by the high official preferment that has been given him through popular suffrage. Mr. Cravens was formerly associated with his honored father in the practice of his profession in Fort Smith, and as a brief review of the career of the father, Colonel William M. Cravens, appears elsewhere in this publication it is not necessary to repeat the data in the present article. On other pages of this work is also entered an appreciative memoir to Colonel Samuel Morton Rutherford, maternal grandfather of him whose name initiates this review.

Ben Cravens was born in Fort Smith, Arkansas, on the 17th of January, 1872, and is a son of Colonel William M. and Mary Eloise (Rutherford) Cravens. To the public schools of his native city he is indebted for his earlier educational discipline, which was supplemented by courses of study in the Louisville Military Academy, in the metropolis of Kentucky, and the fine military academy at Staunton, Virginia. He began the study of law under the able preceptorship of his father and finally was matriculated in the law department of the University of Missouri, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1893 and from which he received his well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was simultaneously admitted to the Missouri bar and upon his return to Fort Smith, soon after his graduation, he likewise gained admission to the bar of his native state. Since that time he has been associated with his father in the practice of his profession, but he did not depend upon paternal prestige for advancement in his chosen vocation, as his close application and individual ability soon gained him recognition as a strong trial lawyer and well fortified counselor, with the result that his services found increasing

demand in connection with important litigations as well as in the counsel room. He served two terms as city attorney of Fort Smith, and in 1900 he was elected district attorney for the Twelfth judicial district of the state. In this office the best evidence of his effective service is that vouchsafed by his continuing in tenure of the same for three successive terms of two years each.

A stalwart in the Arkansas camp of the Democratic party and a signally effective exponent of the principles and policies of the same, Mr. Cravens has been a leader in its councils in this state for a number of years. In 1906 he was elected a member of the Sixtieth Congress, as a representative of the Fourth congressional district, which comprises the counties of Crawford, Howard, Little River, Logan, Miller, Montgomery, Pike, Polk, Scott, Sebastian and Sevier. He has proved a valuable working member both on the floor and in the committee room of the Lower House of our national legislature, has been unflagging in his efforts to forward the interests of his home district and state, and the popular estimate placed upon his services has been shown in his re-election to Congress in 1908 and again in 1910. During his first term he gave especially useful service as a member of the house committee on Indian affairs, and he is at the present time a member of the committee on military affairs, as well as other important committees, to the work of each of which he gives close and faithful attention. Mr. Cravens is a man of genial personality, and there is naught of equivocation or subtlety in his nature, so that he well merits the confidence and esteem so uniformly accorded him. Mr. Cravens and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

In the city of Fort Smith, on the 19th of December, 1894, Mr. Cravens was united in marriage to Miss Carolyn Dyal, a daughter of Thomas and Nancy Dyal, of Topeka, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Cravens have two children—William F. and Nancy E.

**SAMUEL M. RUTHERFORD.** One of the honored pioneers and distinguished men of Arkansas was Colonel Samuel Morton Rutherford, who left a deep and beneficent impress upon the history of this commonwealth, and here he lived from his boyhood days until his death, having resided in turn in Clark county, in Little Rock and in Fort Smith, which latter city was the place of his death. It is proper as a matter of historical consistency that a review of his career be incorporated in this publication, and it is specially gratifying in this connection to be able to make use, with but slight paraphrase, of the appreciative and admirably written memoir prepared by his granddaughter, Miss Daisy Rutherford Cravens, of Fort Smith.

Colonel Samuel Morton Rutherford was born at Goochland Court House, Goochland county, Virginia, in the year 1797, and was but twelve years of age at the time of the family removal to Gallatin, Sumner county, Tennessee, in the first decade of the nineteenth century. In that state he was reared to adult age, and thence he went forth to do valiant service as a soldier in the war of 1812. When seventeen years of age he enlisted in Colonel Ralston's famous Tennessee Volunteers, and with this command he served under General Jackson in the battle of New Orleans. At the close of the war he came to Arkansas and initiated his career as one of the world's noble army of workers. He was a staunch friend of William Woodruff, whom he effectively assisted in instituting the publication of the *Little Rock Gazette*, a leading paper of the pioneer days. He served as sheriff of Clark county, and later held similar official preferment in Pulaski county, in which the capital city, Little Rock, is situated.

In 1831 he was elected representative of that county in the territorial legislature, and in 1833 he was chosen as his own successor. In the same year, however, he was appointed treasurer of the territory, by Governor John Pope, and in 1835 President Jackson appointed him register of the United States land office in Arkansas. In 1836, the year in which Arkansas was admitted to the Union, he represented the new state as presidential elector on the Democratic ticket, as did he also in 1840. In 1848 President James K. Polk appointed Colonel Rutherford special agent for the Choctaw Indians and superintendent of Indian affairs for the western territory. While incumbent of this office he maintained his residence at Scullyville, Indian Territory—a place now known as Oak Lodge. Upon the accession of Zachary Taylor to the presidency, as the candidate of the Whig party, Colonel Rutherford, who was a staunch Democrat, resigned his office and removed to Fort Smith, Arkansas. He was tendered commission as quartermaster in the United States army, with the rank of major, but this overture he declined.

In 1852-3 Colonel Rutherford was a member of the general assembly of the state, later he served as county and probate judge of Sebastian county, while still further mark of popular esteem was given in his election to the office of auditor of state. After establishing his home in Fort Smith he was soon recognized as one of its leading spirits and most aggressive and public-spirited citizens. He was active in support of all measures and enterprises tending to advance the material and civic welfare of the community, in which connection he brought to bear, as in all other relations of life, his splendid intellectual, moral and executive powers. In 1859 Colonel Rutherford was appointed, by President Buchanan, to the position of agent to the Seminole Indians and, with Major Elias Rector, was appointed also a commissioner to treat with the Seminole Indians in Florida. Being more familiar with the character and habits of the Indians, by reason of his long experience with them, he was sent to the Everglades of Florida, where he effected treaty arrangements and brought the Seminoles to Tampa, that state, where Major Rector and Colonel Pulliam, the other members of the commission, had their headquarters. From that point the commissioners and the Indians came in company to Fort Smith, Arkansas, from which point the Indians were taken to their assigned reservation in the Indian Territory. The Indians were settled in their new home and Colonel Rutherford became their first government agent. He lived during his incumbency of this position at Wewoka, Seminole Nation, and his experiences among the Seminole Indians were replete with interest, for they looked upon him as guide, counselor and friend. The Colonel continued in tenure of this office until the inception of the war between the states, and while he himself was too old for active military service, two of his sons became loyal soldiers of the Confederacy—Captain Robert B. and Thomas Allen Rutherford, the latter of whom ran away from home and enlisted when he was seventeen years of age. As a Virginia gentleman of the old regime, Colonel Rutherford naturally was in entire sympathy with the cause of the Confederacy, and he did all in his power to promote the same.

At Little Rock, Arkansas, in the year 1832, was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Rutherford to Miss Eloise Marie Beall, daughter of Asa Beverly and Jane (Edwards) Beall, of Paris, Kentucky, in which state she was born and reared. She had come to Little Rock for a visit in the home of her cousin, Governor John Pope, and here formed the acquaintanceship which culminated in her marriage. Colonel and Mrs. Rutherford became the parents of six children, and concerning them brief record is here given. Robert B., who served as captain in the Confed-

erate army, as already noted, married Miss Sallie Butler, daughter of William Butler, of South Carolina, and the latter's wife was a niece of President Franklin Pierce. William Butler was killed while leading the historic Palmetto regiment in a charge during the battle of Cherubusco. Mrs. Butler was also a niece of Matthew C. Perry and a sister of General M. C. Butler, of South Carolina. Samuel R., second son of the subject of this memoir, married Miss Josephine Bugg, of Virginia. Thomas Allen, the next son, likewise served as a soldier of the Confederacy, as has been stated in a preceding paragraph. Margaret Jane became the wife of Major Henry M. C. Brown. Mary Eloise became the wife of William M. Cravens, to whom a memoir is dedicated on other pages of this work. Susan Frances married Tilghman Cline of Pennsylvania. Archibald Hamilton Rutherford, who became one of the foremost newspaper editors and publishers of Arkansas in the early days, who was a man of fine intellectual attainments and great ability, and who held many positions of public trust in Arkansas, was a brother of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, and both were most influential factors in the development and upbuilding of this favored commonwealth.

Colonel Rutherford died in 1867, at his home near Fort Smith, and when he was thus called from the scene of life's mortal endeavors, at the age of seventy years, a Fort Smith paper published the following appreciative estimate, which is well worthy of reproduction in this connection: "He was one of the few adventurous and enterprising young men who, by the force of their energy, intellect and moral courage, made the early history of Arkansas replete with incidents and achievements worthy of the days of ancient chivalry. He was the associate and contemporary of Crittenden, Sevier, Bates, Woodruff, the Popes, the Conways, the Rec-tors, and others who have stamped the early history of our state with the impress of their genius, intellect and energy as statesmen, jurists and legislators. During his long residence in the state the deceased was repeatedly called to fill various and important offices, both state and national, in which capacity he contributed in no small degree to the organization of the state government and the institutions thereof. His habit was not to seek office, but rather to let the office seek him, and when acting in an official capacity he distinguished himself alike for his honesty and purity as for his efficiency—always receiving the well merited thanks, 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant.' In the social circles of life he was a friend ever faithful and sincere, a counselor wise and trustworthy; as a Christian his life was a beautiful illustration of the faith that was in him; as a citizen, moral, intelligent and social; as a neighbor, kind, benevolent and generous; as a husband devoted and faithful; as a parent indulgent and affectionate; and those who knew him longest loved him best."

In an historical sketch concerning Colonel Rutherford and written by Colonel Ben T. DuVal, of Fort Smith, the following statements were made, after noting the various positions of trust which he had held: "He was a man of fine intellect, untiring energy, and faithful in his friendships. Colonel Rutherford's home near Fort Smith was hospitable and open always to friends and neighbors. There the true old Southern hospitality was dispensed simply but right royally."

A strong, noble, generous nature indicated Colonel Rutherford as he was, and he made his life count for good in all its relations. He was humanity's friend and labored with all of zeal and earnestness for the aiding and uplifting of his fellow men, the while being ever thoughtful of those "in any ways afflicted in mind, body or estate." He honored



and was honored by the state of Arkansas, and it is but fitting that in this publication should be entered the foregoing tribute to one whose life was dignified by lofty ideals and worthy deeds.

**JOHN W. MONCRIEF.** Upon the roll of the representative members of the legal profession in this part of Arkansas consistently appears the name of John W. Moncrief, one of the youngest of Dewitt's attorneys, but one whose native gifts presage a notable future. In no profession is there a career more open to talent than in that of the law, and in no field of endeavor is there demanded a more careful preparation, a more thorough appreciation of the absolute ethics of life, or of the underlying principles which form the basis of all human rights and privileges. Unflagging application, mature judgment and a determination fully to utilize the means at hand are the concomitants which insure personal success and prestige in this great profession, which stands as the stern conservator of justice, and it is one into which none should enter without a recognition of the obstacles to be overcome and the battles to be won, for success does not perch on the falchion of every person who enters the competitive fray, but comes only as the legitimate result of application and unmistakable ability.

Mr. Moncrief was born on a farm near Dewitt, September 2, 1887, his parents being Robert L. and Mattie (Roach) Moncrief. His earliest years were passed amid the wholesome scenes and occupations of country life, and he obtained his preliminary education in the public schools, being graduated from the high school at Dewitt. He early decided to adopt the law as a profession, and as a preparation to his study of it was his attendance at Stuttgart Training School and Henderson College at Arkadelphia, Arkansas. He read law in the office of John F. Park, of Dewitt, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1906, having been engaged in practice since that time, and for one of his years having built up a good practice.

On November 21, 1909, Mr. Moncrief laid the foundation of a congenial life companionship by his marriage to Miss Enla McGahhey, a native of Arkansas county and the daughter of J. W. and Carrie (Adams) McGahhey, of Arkansas county, Arkansas.

**LOVICK P. MILES.** A scion of old and honored Southern families and a representative member of the bar of Arkansas is Lovick Pierce Miles, who is engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Fort Smith and who is incumbent of the office of general attorney for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad for western Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Mr. Miles was born in Marion county, Virginia, on the 17th of May, 1871, and is a son of George W. and Rebecca (Austin) Miles, who were born and reared in South Carolina and Tennessee, respectively, and who are now deceased. The Miles family was founded in Maryland in the Colonial era of our national history and the name has been closely identified with the annals of that and other Southern states, while that of the mother of the subject of this review has been similarly linked with the history of Tennessee.

After due preliminary discipline Mr. Miles was matriculated in Emory and Henry College, at Emory, Virginia, in which he continued his studies for four years, graduating with the degree of B. A. in 1891. In preparation for the work of his chosen profession Mr. Miles was matriculated in the law department of the fine old University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, in which he was graduated as a member of the class





John W. Morrison



of 1892. Two years later he assumed a reportorial position on the *Memphis Commercial-Appeal*, the leading newspaper of the city of Memphis, Tennessee; later he became assistant managing editor and still later he was appointed Washington correspondent of that paper, a position which he retained for three years and until 1899. He gained valuable and varied experience in this connection and formed the acquaintance of many of the leading public men of that period.

In May, 1899, Mr. Miles came to Arkansas and established his residence in Fort Smith, where he initiated the practice of his profession, in which his ability and close application soon gained him distinctive prestige and success. He built up a representative general practice and has appeared as advocate and counsel in connection with much important litigation in both the state and Federal courts in Arkansas. In 1905 Mr. Miles was appointed assistant attorney for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, and the efficiency of his services in this capacity needed no further mark of definite appreciation than that accorded by the corporation in January, 1908, when he was advanced to his present responsible position as general attorney for the company in western Arkansas and Oklahoma.

He has conserved the interests of this corporation through his able service in connection with litigations in which it has been involved and also in the adjusting of claims without recourse to court proceedings. He is known as a lawyer of marked ability and as an advocate has shown his mettle in many contests in which he has been arrayed against the most brilliant legal talent available. His political support is given unreservedly to the Democratic party and while he takes a lively interest in public affairs he has never sought political preferment of any description.

In the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on the 14th of November, 1906, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Miles to Miss Kate Thompson Crawford, daughter of Mr. W. J. Crawford, a representative citizen of that state. The two children of this union are Anne Crawford and Lovick Pierce, Jr.

**WHARTON CARNALL.** This well known real estate owner is a son of a prominent pioneer citizen of Fort Smith. His parents were John and Frances (Turner) Carnall and he was born in Sebastian county, near Fort Smith, in 1862. His father and mother were born and reared in Fauquier county, Virginia, and were descendants of old families of that part of the Old Dominion. The father acquired a good education, and in the early forties came to Crawford county, western Arkansas, and began his active life there as a school teacher. At that time Crawford county included what is now Sebastian county, and Van Buren was a more important town than Fort Smith, the latter having been then only a military post. He was one of the distinguished pioneers in that part of Arkansas and was elected sheriff of Crawford county at a time when it meant more to fill that office than it does in these days of established law. He was one of the organizers of Sebastian county and was its first county clerk, and as such he made out its first set of tax books. In the early fifties he removed to Sebastian county, where he lived until his death, in 1892. He was in the early days chief deputy United States marshal for the western district of Arkansas, and his experiences in filling that office at that time would supply materials for a most interesting book. He represented his district in the state legislature for a time.

John Carnall is best remembered, however, for his energy and activity in promoting the growth and development of Fort Smith, and to his personality and his force of character are freely attributed much of the

prosperity and wealth that have come to the city in later years. He was a pioneer in spreading abroad a knowledge of the rich resources and paramount advantage to prospective settlers of Fort Smith and its surrounding and tributary country, and in 1878 he established *The Fort Smith Elevator*, a weekly which attained to a large circulation and which, besides being a good local newspaper, was used by Mr. Carnall as a means to acquainting the country at large with the claims of Fort Smith and the Fort Smith country upon the investor and the home-seeker. It was published by him and his sons several years and from its first number it proved beneficial to the city. Mr. Carnall was the first to advocate the construction of a north and south line of railway from Kansas City through Fort Smith to the Gulf, which later was accomplished with all the benefits to this region that he had predicted. He also took up other beneficent projects and carried them to completion. He originated the plan of endowment for the public schools of Fort Smith, which came through the donation to the city by the government of the old military reservation of three hundred and six acres in the center of the municipal plat. Mr. Carnall for many years, through his paper and otherwise, had advocated the bringing about of that donation. Too much cannot be said of him as a good man or as a benefactor to Fort Smith. Of wide acquaintance and friendships, he knew personally, in the pioneer days, every man who was for any considerable time a resident in Crawford and Sebastian counties. He died at his home in Fort Smith, aged seventy-four years, after a long and useful life of patriotism, activity and achievement.

Wharton Carnall was born and reared on his father's farm six miles south of Fort Smith. He was for a number of years associated with his father and his brother J. H. in the publication of *The Fort Smith Elevator*, and in the real estate business, and has since been continuously in the real estate business, handling for the most part of late his own property. Following in the footsteps of his father, he has been active, energetic and efficient in the promotion of the growth and prosperity of the city of Fort Smith. Perhaps his most prominent work to that end has been in connection with the city's extensive paving and sewerage improvements. He was doubtless the original advocate of those improvements and was chairman of the committee which secured the signatures of the property holders necessary to make it a success. Work on these improvements was begun in 1906. Under the plan developed by him and his associates more than a million dollars are being expended for street paving and about a million more for sewers, adding about seventy miles of paved streets and more than forty miles of additional sewers to the city. This is the most extensive municipal work ever undertaken in Fort Smith and has brought that city great prestige and given it rank with the modern and substantial cities of the country.

In other ways Mr. Carnall has exemplified a public spirit which makes him an invaluable citizen. There is no movement looking to the benefit of any considerable number of his fellow citizens that appeals to him as practical and promising that does not have his active and generous support. He wields a recognized influence, and his views on all questions are so broad and so patriotic as to command the respect of all.

JOHN C. MITCHELL, head of the real-estate firm of J. C. Mitchell & Company, of Fayetteville, Washington county, Arkansas, was born at Cane Hill, this state, on the 28th of July, 1849. The Mitchell family was established in Washington county in 1829 by James Mitchell, father of him whose name initiates this article, who was a contribution to this state from Bedford, Indiana, where his birth occurred in 1792, many years

prior to the admission of the Hoosier state to the Union. In Indiana he learned the tanner's trade and after his immigration to this state he was engaged in farming, tanning and the manufacturing of shoes, in each of which industries he was eminently successful. His death occurred in 1860. The discovery of gold in California so impressed James Mitchell as to the opportunities for digging a fortune out of the ground that he yielded to his inclination and crossed the plains in 1849. He spent nearly three years with pick, shovel and "pan" without a fulfillment of his dreams and without profit sufficient to justify the trip. He returned home in 1852, via the Isthmus of Panama route, and resumed the thread of industrial life where he had left off. He married Miss Mary Weber in Indiana. She was born at St. Augustine, Florida, and died at Cane Hill, Arkansas, in 1881, at the age of seventy-five years. The children born to this union were: George, who passed away at Bonham, Texas; Nancy, who became the wife of William Crawford, of Russellville, Arkansas; James, who died in Little Rock, in 1901, was editor of the *Arkansas Democrat* and was a strong factor in the journalistic field of the state as well as a political force in his party; William is a resident of Mangum, Oklahoma; Alfred was summoned to the life eternal in Montgomery county, Arkansas; Jane married John Rutherford and resides at Wyandotte, California; Roderick was killed in the battle of Prairie Grove as a Confederate soldier; Miss Mary resides at Wyandotte, California; and John C. is the immediate subject of this review.

John C. Mitchell grew to adult age at a time when desperate conditions existed in this country. Armies were marching to and fro in conflict over a national question, and many elements of barbarism were in evidence. Schools had intermittent terms or none at all and the whole educational sphere of the country where the Mitchells lived was in a state of tumult. However, when the roll of drums had ceased and civil strife had ended John C. Mitchell became a student in the old Cane Hill Academy and was there made competent to teach a country school. Beginning his work in the pedagogic profession, he went from district to district, then to village and later to town schools, passing in this manner a good many years. He was principal of an academy at Cincinnati, Arkansas, from 1879 to 1885, and for the ensuing seven years taught elsewhere in the county. In 1892 he was chosen principal of Washington school at Fayetteville, serving in that capacity until 1896, in which year he was elected treasurer of Washington county for a term of four years. Thereafter he was elected superintendent of the Fayetteville schools and he remained incumbent of that office for five years.

In 1899 Mr. Mitchell was appointed a member of the board of trustees of the University of Arkansas, by Governor Dan Jones, and he served in that capacity for a period of six years. The board, out of its appropriation, was unable to provide many of the things needed by the institution, but a girls' dormitory was an essential adjunct and Mr. Mitchell was largely instrumental in furnishing the sinews that built and equipped a splendid dormitory upon the college campus for the use of the young women of Arkansas. The loss of the mechanical engineering building, by fire, embarrassed the University greatly, as there were no public funds available to replace it. In this instance Mr. Mitchell and Captain Stroup came to the rescue by borrowing five thousand dollars on their personal notes, and with this money the building was replaced and the work of the course restored to its normal state. For some thirty-five years Mr. Mitchell devoted his attention to educational work, and during all those years he had exerted much energy in behalf of educational matters in the state but had not gained financial independence himself. When he had

educated all his children, however, and made them self-sustaining he ventured away from the class room and entered the real-estate business. In 1905 he embarked under the firm name of J. C. Mitchell and he soon discovered that he had real ability for selling and dealing in Arkansas lands. Before long he found that he could make more money in a month in the real-estate business than he could in a year with a pointer and a piece of chalk. The field was so promising that he formed a company and chartered it for thirty thousand dollars, with seventeen thousand five hundred dollars paid up. Mr. Mitchell is president of the company; Jay Fullbright is secretary; and Frank Peel is treasurer. The company not only sells property on commission but it deals in land and effects exchanges between parties, thus carrying on a regular brokerage and commission business. Mr. Mitchell is the leading and active spirit of the concern, for his genius in reaching the people has brought to the company an enormous correspondence and an influential clientage. They tell a customer at a distance what a piece of land is like and he recognizes it on sight. They know values and they establish prices. They promote immigration by displaying their bargains and by the story of satisfied customers.

Mr. Mitchell has demonstrated at Fayetteville his prowess as a builder. He has erected cottages and sold them; built homes and rented them; and the results of his efforts are everywhere visible in this town. He has platted a number of additions, among them being Mitchell's Addition, Fairland and Sunset. He is a small fruit-grower and an apple man and works in harmony with the horticultural and agricultural departments of the University in exploiting the products of orchard and field. He is a member of the Commercial League and a stockholder of the Citizens' Bank of Fayetteville. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and with the time-honored Masonic order, in the latter of which he is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 1, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Far West Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Baldwin Commandery, Knights Templars, in which he is a past eminent commander.

On the 20th of September, 1882, Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. West, a daughter of James and Jane (Crawford) West, of Tennessee. Mrs. Mitchell was the elder of two children, her only brother being Samuel W. West, general attorney for the Cotton Belt Railroad. Mrs. Mitchell was summoned to eternal rest on the 1st of January, 1909, and she is survived by the following children: Samuel A., who was graduated in the University of Arkansas as a member of the class of 1903, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, later attended the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in the law department of which he was graduated in 1906, and he is now engaged in the practice of law in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, where he is counsel for the Mercantile Trust Company; John L. is a merchant at Fayetteville; Sybil Audie is a student in the New England Conservatory of Music, at Boston; and Ara Evelyn is a graduate in the University of Arkansas as a member of the class of 1909, and her father's present companion.

**ARTEMUS FLOYD WOLF.** The late Artemus Floyd Wolf, of Fayetteville, was for a few years an active figure in the material growth of the city of his new home and was taken from the community, as well as from his family and friends, just as his usefulness to all became most apparent. He was an example of that limited number who go skyward like a rocket in the realm of finance, and by over-zealousness to duty he actually gave his life to the promotion of schemes of legitimate business which required a high degree of proficiency as an organizer and of ability.

A young man at his untimely demise, his achievements in a few brief years will show Mr. Wolf to have been of extraordinary mould. He received his education in the Academy of Paris, Arkansas, and in the University of Fayetteville, but he completed the course in neither of these institutions, finding it expedient to begin his combat with the world at an early age. When but seventeen he began teaching in the public schools of Logan county, Arkansas, and although there was general satisfaction over his enlightened methods, he made little more than a living while engaged in the capacity of a school-master. He eventually became principal of the schools at Greenwood, Arkansas, and when he abandoned the work there he took the agency of a townsite company and unconsciously trod the path which led to fortune.

In the sphere of promotion such as that in which Mr. Wolf was engaged there have been few men who possessed the particular native ability to make it a financial success. In it several strong elements of character are necessary to make an ideal combination and he seemed to possess them. After a year as an agent, in which time he made himself acquainted with the details and dominant features of it, he began putting those principles into practice in an enterprise of his own founding. He organized a company, known as the Security Land Company of Fayetteville, and in time, was working a crew of fifty men. Something of the scope of his transactions will be realized when it is known that he opened the townsites of Bessie, Lucien and Hallett, Oklahoma, but he died before the business of the latter was completed. His work in the field of promotion began in 1907 and closed with his death, June 17, 1910.

Mr. Wolf's identification with Fayetteville dated from the year 1904, and the part he played in its development was of the most important character. He was interested in the life of the community in the most altruistic fashion and his home upon Mt. Nord was a famous domicile. It was the Arkansas building, the handsome structure erected by the state upon the ground of the World's Fair at St. Louis, Missouri, which was purchased by Mr. Wolf and erected upon the most sightly point in Fayetteville for his own home. Here his friends, and they were many, were ever welcome, the Arkansas Building, as the Wolf residence was generally known, being the center of a generous hospitality.

In his speculations in Fayetteville property Mr. Wolf was one of the conspicuous figures. Among his important achievements in this line was his erection of the Wolf Block, and he was a member of that progressive company which erected that admirable hostelry, the Washington Hotel. At one time he was a stockholder of the Arkansas National Bank. Like most men of wholesome nature, the free life of the country and the lure of pastoral pursuits drew him strongly and he nourished an ambition to abandon the townsite business and engage in fruit-growing near Fayetteville, instead. This was to be an early consummation, for he had already purchased the Patent estate for the consideration of some fifty thousand dollars, on whose broad acres he intended to establish a country home and engage in the growing of those various fruits to which the salubrious climate of the state is favorable. As a fruit farm Mr. Wolf's property would have had few competitors in all the length and breadth of Arkansas.

Artemus Floyd Wolf was a native of Arkansas, having been born near Paris, this state, and he was still a young man, his birth having occurred November 25, 1875. As his father was a farmer, his years to his majority were spent among the scenes and activities of the country. The father, whose name was William David Wolf, was a native of North Carolina, and he married Lydia Webb. Removing to Arkansas early in their married life, it was in this state that they reared their family of fourteen chil-

dren. He received his elementary education in the district schools, and its further steps have been previously mentioned.

On June 25, 1899, Mr. Wolf married at Washburn, Arkansas, Miss Ila B. Ford, a daughter of Albert and Nettie (Bell) Ford, natives of Iowa and Arkansas, respectively. The issue of the union of the subject and his wife are Ruth, aged ten; George, aged eight; and Ford, aged six.

Mr. Wolf is deeply and sincerely regretted in many quarters and by no means the least in Masonic circles. He gave generously of his time and attention to Masonry. He took all the degrees in both the York and Scottish Rites, and he had been selected to take the thirty-third degree, but died before it could be conferred. He held life membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his liberality toward enterprises requiring public support was proverbial. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, giving his hand to all the good causes promulgated by the Fayetteville congregation, of which he was a trustee. Of him it may be said in the words of the poet.

"To live in hearts we leave behind,  
Is not to die."

LEIGH REDING PUTMAN is the general manager of the Northwest Arkansas Lumber Company, of Fayetteville, and he is a representative of one of the oldest families of Washington county. He is a son of Dr. Reding Putman, a retired physician at Fayetteville, whose residence in Washington county dates from 1836, in which year his father, also Reding Putman (once spelled Putnam), homesteaded on a farm some four miles south of Fayetteville and passed his remaining years in the county as a farmer. Following up the history of the Putmans or Putnams, as they are one and the same family, we find them immigrating westward from North Carolina, where Daniel Putnam seems to have been the remote head. He was the great-grandfather of the subject of this review and his son Reding was born on the 20th of April, 1792, and died in 1865, at Fayetteville. Reding Putman, Sr., was twice married, his first union having been to Miss Stacy Combs. They became the parents of eight children, concerning whom the following brief data are here offered: Delilah, who married John Risley, died in Washington county, Arkansas; George died at Canton, Illinois, and was survived by a family; Eliza A. became the wife of William Farmer and she passed away in Washington county, this state; James died in Kansas; Prudence married a Mr. Wilcoxon and lived and died in the state of Illinois; Robert died in Iowa; and Bennett died in Kansas. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Putman married Phoebe (Marsh) Stelle, widow of Alexander Stelle and a daughter of John and Nancy (Searing) Marsh. She was born in New Jersey on the 14th of May, 1787, and her death occurred on the 11th of May, 1884. To this union was born one child, Dr. Reding Putman, of Fayetteville. Mr. Putman was a soldier in the war of 1812 and prior to that conflict he saw service against the Indians of Indiana, taking part in the battle of Tippecanoe, under General Harrison, in 1811.

Dr. Reding Putman was born in McLean county, Illinois, in 1830. His educational training was such as was afforded in the schools of the locality and period. He was a child of but six years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Arkansas, where he grew up, making the most of his opportunities and preparing himself for a medical career. He studied medicine alone and gleaned the elementary principles of the science as the foundation of his medical knowledge. He practiced upon license instead of on diploma from a college and as time passed reached a point of high efficiency in the treatment of all common diseases. He was en-



gaged in practice in the ante-bellum days and when he finally abandoned his profession he engaged in the general merchandise business at Fayetteville, as a partner of George Reed. In those early days all the stock of the mercantile establishment had to be freighted in wagons from St. Louis, Missouri. With the encroachments of age Dr. Putman withdrew from business and he is now living in retirement at Fayetteville. In Washington county was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Putman to Miss Elizabeth Reed, a daughter of John Reed, a native of Tennessee. Mrs. Putman was born in Tennessee in 1835, and she is still living. Dr. and Mrs. Putman had four children, namely: Mrs. Anna King, of Fayetteville; Robert, who passed away when young; Mrs. Mary Deaver, of Springdale, Arkansas; and Leigh Reding, the immediate subject of this review.

Leigh Reding Putman was born in Fayetteville, Arkansas, on the 29th of May, 1875. He was educated in the city schools and in the state university, leaving the latter institution prior to his graduation in order to enter the business world. He entered the employ of the Byrnes Lumber Company at Fayetteville and after being identified with their business for a number of years he purchased stock in the Northwest Arkansas Lumber Company, in which thriving concern he was elected secretary and manager in 1899. Mr. Putman is a man of marked business capacity and fine intellectual qualifications, and his contribution to the business world of Fayetteville has been of prominent order. In addition to the lumber industry Mr. Putman has other interests in this city of broad scope and importance. He is secretary of the Arkansas Cold Storage & Ice Company, is a director in the Fayetteville Building & Loan Association and he was a charter member of the First National Bank. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and while he has never manifested aught of desire for the honors or emoluments of public office, he has given most efficient service as a member of the city board of aldermen.

On the 5th of June, 1900, Mr. Putman married Miss Nell Byrnes, a daughter of A. M. Byrnes, a lumberman and building contractor at Fayetteville. Mr. Byrnes was born in Dublin, Ireland, whence he came to America. He married Miss Mary McCoy, and in their family of six children Mrs. Putman was the third in order of birth. To Mr. and Mrs. Putman have been born three children,—Reding, Mary E. and William Byrnes.

Mr. Putman is past chancellor of Criterion Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and is ex-vice regent of the Hoo Hoos. He is president of the Arkansas Lumber Dealers' Association, and is a director of the Southwestern Lumber Dealers' Association, embracing the states of Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas.

ALBERT L. TRENT is a representative business man of Fayetteville, with a career as a farmer, public official, banker and real-estate man. Few citizens of Washington county can exhibit a better claim to pioneership of the county than he, for his father founded the family here when this section was but sparsely settled, eight years prior to the admission of Arkansas into the sisterhood of states.

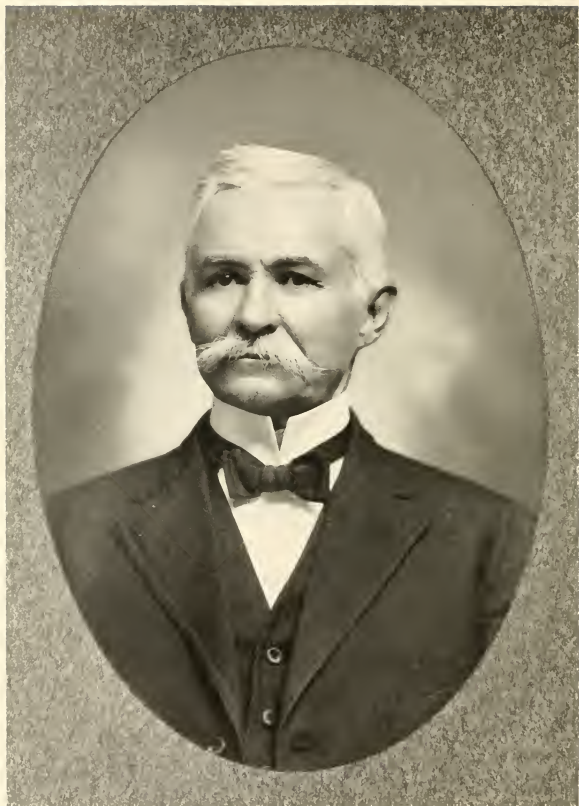
Rev. Josiah Trent, father of him whose name introduces this article, was born in Virginia, in 1801. He was doubly orphaned in childhood and, as a consequence, lost the opportunity of an education. He left his native state alone as a young man and crossed over into the frontier country of Arkansas—then a territory—and established his home five miles west of Fayetteville, in 1828. He turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, that being the only vocation to which he could apply for a livelihood, and he was identified therewith during much of the remainder of

his life. He was converted to the Christian religion before coming west and as settlers gathered in from every direction and churches were formed he was called to serve as a preacher. He was a Methodist in doctrine but was a Christian first, and he did good for the Master's cause among all classes and all creeds. He was essentially a good man and the homely commands of the scriptures were exemplified in his daily life. He possessed a remarkable intellect and his mode of living made a strong and lasting impression upon the new citizenship of his community. He was summoned to eternal rest on the 26th of March, 1876, and the issue of the "Little Rock Democrat" of that week reviewed his life and said, among other things, in summing up the article, that "Rev. Trent was one of the great men of his time here." In Washington county, in 1830, was solemnized the marriage of Rev. Trent to Miss Sarah Woolsey, a daughter of Samuel and Matilda Woolsey, who came to Arkansas from Illinois. Mrs. Trent passed away in 1885 and of the children who grew to maturity the following brief record is here incorporated: Matilda became the wife of S. H. Peden and died in Washington county, Arkansas, in 1908. Wesley Clark was a merchant in Washington county for a number of years but is now a resident of Muskogee, Oklahoma. Mary J. is the wife of John McGee and they maintain their home at Alvord, Texas. Martha married Lewis Banks and she was summoned to her reward at Bowie, Texas, about 1885. Sultana died in 1872, unmarried. J. W. M. died in 1894, unmarried, having been county assessor of Washington county for eight years prior to his death. Sallie married Caleb C. Conner and she died in 1886. Camille passed away single, in 1884. Lou S. became the wife of W. H. Smith, who resides in Whittier, California. Albert, the youngest in the family, is the immediate subject of this review.

The grandfather of Rev. Trent was a New Jersey man and he gave twelve sons to become soldiers in the Revolutionary army, one of whom was Rev. Trent's father. William Trent, of this dozen patriot band, was a citizen of the vicinity of Trenton, New Jersey, that city having honored him by taking his name. Rev. Josiah was the youngest in a family of thirteen children and he wandered away from home as a tender youth. Experience with the multifarious affairs of the world developed in him a faculty for organization and his lack of education, alone, barred his way to achievements of state and perhaps national reputation.

Albert L. Trent, of this review, was born at the old Trent home near Farmington, on the 3d of March, 1855. He received a fair education in his youth and began life as a farmer. After a few years he came to Fayetteville and assumed the responsibilities of a deputy sheriff, and later he became deputy county clerk. In 1886 he left the courthouse and was made cashier of the Washington County Bank. He served in a similar capacity in the National Bank of Fayetteville and in the Arkansas National Bank at Fayetteville until 1909, when he resigned from the banking business in order to engage in the real-estate business. In this connection he has platted three additions to Fayetteville,—the City Park Addition, in which about fifteen acres are reserved for a public park, with a spring and lake; Trenton Heights and Sunset Additions, all of which property he owned. He is extensively interested in fruit-growing and is developing and improving a stockfarm near town for his home. During his banking career Mr. Trent was absent from Fayetteville for three years, during which time he was located at Brownwood, Texas, where he was cashier of the First National Bank until 1897, in which year he disposed of his interests and resumed his connection with banking here. In politics Mr. Trent accords a loyal allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party. His interest in everything pertaining to the welfare and progress of the state is

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*Thompson Charles*

deep and sincere and in as far as he has found it possible he has co-operated in public measures for the general good. His religious faith is in harmony with the teachings of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and he and his wife are numbered among the most popular citizens in Fayetteville.

Mr. Trent has been twice married. In 1882 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Mary Allen, a daughter of Andrew and Matilda Allen. She became the mother of three children and was summoned to her reward on the 25th of November, 1895. Of the children, Mary S. is the wife of Professor J. Melvin Wilson, of Fayetteville; and Bessie M. and Lillian R. remain at the paternal home. On the 1st of June, 1897, Mr. Trent married Miss Nettie Conner, a sister of Caleb C. Conner, a history of whose career appears on other pages of this work.

**MAJOR GREENFIELD QUARLES.** Among the notable figures who have lent dignity and honor to the bench and bar of the state of Arkansas a place of especial distinction must be accorded to Major Greenfield Quarles, a lawyer of high attainments and a citizen of progressive ideas and sound civic judgment. He is a man who has enjoyed a good deal of distinction, being county and probate judge and president of that important organization, the People's Savings Bank & Trust Company. He is likewise one of the well-known veterans, having experienced one of the most thrilling and adventurous of Civil war careers.

Major Quarles is a native Kentuckian, his birth having occurred in Christian county, that state, April 1, 1847. He received a good education, attending the private schools of both Clarksville, Tennessee, and Helena, Arkansas, and also the Virginia Military Institute, from which he was graduated July 4, 1870. He was a spirited youth and naturally his sympathies were with the Southland, the scene of his birth and that of his fathers. In consequence at the early age of fifteen he so maneuvered as to enter the Confederate service and was placed on the staff of his uncle, Brigadier General, William A. Quarles. He was in the thickest of the conflict and was twice wounded, the second wound being received at Franklin, Tennessee, while carrying brigade colors. After his recovery he was taken prisoner and was incarcerated at Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he was held for three months. His interest in the comrades of those trying days has never abated and he is distinguished as quite one of the youngest of those brave wearers of the gray and blue who participated in the struggle between the states.

Major Quarles is a son of John N. and Penelope (Brunson) Quarles, the father a native of Virginia, and the mother of Tennessee. Both parents are deceased, the father passing away in March, 1874, and the mother in December, 1907.

In 1870 Major Quarles came to Helena and read law in the office of Tappan & Homer, being admitted to the bar in the year 1871. His active practice continued until 1905 and covered a period of nearly thirty-five years, and in this time he achieved high prestige in the profession. In 1905 he was elected president of the People's Savings Bank and Trust Company and is now entering upon his third term as county and probate judge. He has ably represented his district in the legislature, being elected in 1879 and re-elected in 1881, and, proving very efficient in his guardianship of the public interests, his record of forcible and appropriate argument to support his claims in the arena of the state's assembly is still remembered. A Democrat in politics, he has ever been passionately devoted to the interests and principles of his party, always ready to do anything, to go anywhere, to proclaim its

ideas and support its candidates. Recommended by his past record in 1884 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the first judicial district and in 1895 was again elected to the legislature, where again he met grave questions with perfect valor and incomparable ability, and, his services to the state being of such notable character, in 1897 he was elected to the state senate, in the upper house, as in the lower, gaining laurels.

Being essentially public-spirited, Major Quarles is a staunch advocate of the advancement of the public school cause and it is to his unfading credit that he was the first Southern gentleman in eastern Arkansas to take an interest in the public education of the state. For thirty years he was president of the board of education of the city of Helena, being elected in 1872 and serving until 1902, when he resigned, much to the general regret. But his impress has been left upon the schools and their excellence is a monument to his unflagging zeal for the cause of their improvement.

Our subject received the title of major in the following wise. On April 15, 1898, at the inception of the Spanish-American war, Arkansas furnished her quota of men and Major Quarles was appointed major of the First Arkansas Regiment of Volunteer Infantry. Owing to the speedy termination of the conflict the regiment never saw active service and was mustered out October 25, 1898, at Fort Logan H. Roots, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Major Quarles laid the foundation of a household of his own on December 10, 1873, when he was united in marriage to Miss Ida Gist, a native of South Carolina and a daughter of Colonel Thomas Gist, of that state, and Mary (Bogan) Gist, also of South Carolina. They have one daughter, Lucille, who became the wife of C. L. Polk, of Helena, and their two children, Cadwallader and Greenfield, entitle Major Quarles to the pleasant role of grandfather.

CHARLES B. PADDOCK, M. D., one of the prominent and well known physicians and surgeons of Fayetteville, Arkansas, has been engaged in the active practice of his profession for fully a decade. He is a physician of experience, ability and thorough equipment, and has gained a well deserved reputation throughout Washington county. He is one of the progressive members of the profession, and besides attending to his private practice is also interested in movements projected to advance the standard of the excellence and efficiency of his fellow practitioners throughout the state.

At Utica, New York, on the 18th of January, 1863, occurred the birth of Dr. Charles B. Paddock. His father was the late Dr. Samuel F. Paddock, who practiced medicine in Fayetteville from 1858 to the time of his death, save for a short period during the Civil war, when he returned to his old home in the Empire state while the storms of the rebellion were at their height. However, he returned to Arkansas in 1863, resuming his citizenship and the care of his property despite the dangers of military activity and the threats of the Bushwhackers. Dr. Paddock, Sr., was likewise born in Utica, New York, in the same house in which the subject of this review first saw the light of day and where also occurred the birth of his father, Samuel F. Paddock, Sr. Dr. Paddock was born in 1833 and his father was a son of a Scotsman. Samuel F. Paddock, Sr., passed his life in the banking business at Oneida, New York. He married Camilla Cowles and to them were born, George, Robert (deceased), Brayton, Samuel F. and Frederick, the latter two of whom are also deceased.

The father was summoned to the life eternal in 1884, at the age of eighty-seven years, and his wife passed away in 1887.

Dr. Samuel F. Paddock, father of him whose name introduces this article, received a liberal education in his youth and as a young man he secured employment in his father's bank at Oneida, New York. Having decided upon the medical profession as a vocation, he was matriculated in Rush Medical College, at Chicago, Illinois, in which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1858, duly receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately after graduation he came to the state of Arkansas, where he initiated the active practice of his profession. When the dark cloud of civil war cast its pall on the national horizon Dr. Paddock was aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Union, and although he was not an active soldier he defended his flag and his position when thrown among the secessionists. In connection with his work as a doctor he was engaged in the drug business at Fayetteville for many years and he was pension examiner of Washington county for fully twenty-five years. In politics he was a staunch Republican and he was always on the qui vive to do all in his power to advance the good of the community. He was married, in St. Louis, Missouri, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Brewster, a lineal descendant of William Brewster, who came to this country in the good ship Mayflower. Mrs. Paddock was a daughter of William K. Brewster, a miller at Great Falls, New Hampshire, at which place Mary Elizabeth was born on the 25th of December, 1831. William K. Brewster married Miss Nancy Tibbetts and Mrs. Paddock was the first in order of birth of their nine children. Dr. and Mrs. Paddock became the parents of three children, and the immediate subject of this review and Gracie, who died at eighteen years of age, attained to years of maturity. Dr. Paddock was summoned to eternal rest in 1885, and his wife passed away April 7, 1911.

Dr. Charles B. Paddock was reared and educated at Fayetteville, where he was a student in the University of Arkansas until he had reached his junior year, at which time he entered his father's drug store. Subsequently he went to the city of Chicago, where he was graduated in the Chicago College of Pharmacy in 1884. Thereafter he was identified with the drug business in the western metropolis for the ensuing three years, at the expiration of which he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was matriculated in the Louisville Medical College, in which he was graduated in 1898, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began the active practice of his profession during his junior year in college and in 1898 he returned to Fayetteville, where he has built up a large and representative patronage and where his well merited success has been on a parity with his strenuous efforts. In connection with his life work he is a member of the Washington County Medical Society, the Arkansas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

On the 22nd of February, 1897, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Paddock to Miss Minerva Wilkes, a daughter of Amos K. Wilkes, an old pioneer of Arkansas. Mrs. Wilkes, whose name was Eliza Hinds, was descended from the founders of the village of Hindsville, Arkansas, which place was named in their honor. The Wilkes family came to Arkansas from Missouri. Dr. and Mrs. Paddock have two children,—Grace and Charles Samuel.

Dr. Paddock is a staunch supporter of the Republican party in all questions of national import but in local affairs he maintains an independent attitude, giving his support to men and measures meeting with the approval of his judgment. Fraternally he is a Knight of Honor, a valued member of the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of

America, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Fraternal Aid, the Bankers' Life of Des Moines, the Mutual Protective League, the Loyal Order of Moose and Knights and Ladies Security, in each of which he is medical examiner. He is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Royal Neighbors and he and his wife hold membership in the Daughters of Rebekah. In a religious way Dr. and Mrs. Paddock attend and give their support to the First Christian church, of which they are members.

ANDREW S. GREGG, M. D., of Fayetteville, is a native son of the state of Arkansas and is one of the most scholarly representatives of his profession in the southwest. He possesses all the requisite qualities of the successful physician, for added to his innate talent and acquired ability along the line of one of the most learned professions, he has a genial manner and sunshiny, hopeful nature, which cannot fail to have its effect upon his patients. His courteous sympathy as well as his professional skill has gained him distinctive precedence during the thirty years he has spent as a practitioner in Fayetteville.

Dr. Gregg was born in the vicinity of Fayetteville, Washington county, Arkansas, on the 6th of July, 1857, and is a son of Lafayette Gregg, who was a prominent lawyer in Arkansas in the ante-bellum days and who, during the period of reconstruction, was a member of the supreme court of the state. Judge Gregg was a native son of Lawrence county, Alabama, where his birth occurred in 1827. When a child he accompanied his father, Henry Gregg, to Arkansas. The latter was born in 1800 and devoted his entire active business career to agricultural pursuits. He became the father of four children, Maston, Lafayette, Albert and Mrs. DeLaney Cardwell. Judge Gregg received but limited educational advantages in his youth, but through persistency of purpose and a stalwart determination to acquire a training for the legal profession he plodded on and was eventually admitted to the bar of Arkansas. At the time of the inception of the Civil war he was a strong Union man. He was colonel of the Fourth Arkansas Cavalry and served under General Steele in the Western Department during the war. He was a dashing, gallant soldier, participating in many of the most important conflicts marking the progress of that sanguinary struggle. When the war was ended and peace had again been established he became an active politician, taking up the cause of Republicanism. Prior to his appointment as a member of the supreme court of the state he was prosecuting attorney of Washington county, and in both offices his work was characterized by sincere devotion to duty and public-spirited loyalty. He was a good, earnest talker, expressing his thoughts with the utmost fluency and ease, and as a lawyer, was a clear, forceful and skilled practitioner. He was nominated for governor of Arkansas by the Republicans and made the race to preserve party organization and to demonstrate the courage of his convictions. He married Miss Mary A. Shreve, a daughter of Wilson Shreve, who was a native of Todd county, Kentucky. Judge Gregg died in 1891, and his cherished and devoted wife passed away in 1900. They were the parents of the following children: Dr. Andrew S., the immediate subject of this review; Lafayette W., assistant United States attorney at Fort Smith, Arkansas; Alice, who died as a child; Henry L., who is now in the employ of the Winchester Arms Company at New Haven, Connecticut; and Ida, who maintains her home at Fayetteville.

Dr. Andrew S. Gregg was educated in the public schools of Fayetteville, in which place he also attended the University of Arkansas, there receiving an excellent literary training. His father's farm lay against



the townsite and while out of school his youthful exercise was given to choring and other labor on the farm. He was graduated in the State University as a member of the class of 1878, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For a time thereafter he was engaged in teaching school and gradually he became interested in the medical profession. He accordingly studied under the direction of Dr. Wood for a time and in the fall of 1878 he entered the St. Louis Medical College, in which he was graduated in 1881, with his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately after his graduation he returned to Fayetteville, where he opened offices and entered upon the active practice of his profession. During the score and a half of years which mark his career in this city he has built up a large and representative practice and gained prestige as one of the most skillful and most learned physicians and surgeons in Washington county. In connection with his life work he is a member of Washington County Medical Society, the Arkansas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

On the 1st of October, 1885, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Gregg to Miss Nora B. Cardwell, a daughter of James Cardwell, a pioneer settler in this state. Mrs. Gregg was born in Washington county in 1865 and she and the Doctor are the parents of two children, concerning whom the following brief data are here incorporated: Alfred Welch was graduated in the University of Arkansas, in the class of 1910, and he is now incumbent of the position of electrical engineer with the Westinghouse Concern at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and Mildred is a student in the University of Arkansas, being a member of the class of 1912. Mrs. Gregg is a woman of most pleasing personality and is highly esteemed by all who have come within the sphere of her influence.

In his political convictions Dr. Gregg is a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party and it has ever been his aim to exert his influence in support of all projects advanced for the general good of the community. He is a member of the time-honored Masonic order and of the Knights of Pythias.

BRUCE HOLCOMB is the present able and popular incumbent of the office of cashier of the First National Bank of Fayetteville, and he was born in this city on the 1st of October, 1873. He is a son of Jo Holcomb, a pioneer of the county of Washington, Arkansas, where he was a merchant in partnership with the late Stephen K. Stone at the time of the inception of the Civil war. Jo Holcomb came west from Indiana in company with his father, Rev. John Holcomb, a Baptist preacher, who located at Springdale, Arkansas, where he owned much land and where he figured as a man of prominence and influence. Rev. Holcomb was a farmer in addition to his ministerial duties, and he died at Springdale at an advanced age. He was born and reared in the state of North Carolina.

Jo Holcomb was born in 1825 and he was summoned to the life eternal in 1904. His settlement in Washington county dates from 1840, and upon the outbreak of the Civil war he became a defender of the South. He enlisted for service in the Confederate army and was in the quartermaster's department as an agent supplying provisions and ammunition for the use of the army in the field. In politics he was staunchly allied with the cause of the Democratic party, and he was one of the early circuit clerks of Washington county. He married Miss Belle Smith, a daughter of James Smith, a pioneer settler in Hempstead county, Arkansas. She passed away in 1898, the mother of Cener, who is now the wife of Dr. E. F. Ellis, of Fayetteville; Bruce, the immediate subject of this review; Joe Belle, an instructor in the University of Arkansas; and

George, who is in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Oakland, California. Jo Holcomb was twice married, his first wife having been Cener Boone. This union was prolific of but one child, Herbert, who is now deceased.

About Springdale and in the city of Fayetteville Bruce Holcomb, of this sketch, passed his boyhood and youth. After completing the curriculum of the public schools of Fayetteville he was matriculated in the University of Arkansas, which excellent institution he continued to attend until his junior year, at which time he turned his attention to business life. When twenty-three years of age he was elected to the office of county clerk, in which capacity he gave most efficient service for two terms of two years each. After retiring from public office he began his banking career as an employee in the old Washington County Bank, which was later merged into the Arkansas National Bank. He was assistant cashier in that institution for a time but left it, in 1904, to aid in the establishment of the First National Bank, of which he was made cashier. The First National Bank of Fayetteville was chartered in the month of August, 1904, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, later increased to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and was officered as follows: S. P. Pitman, president; F. P. Earle, vice-president; and Bruce Holcomb, cashier. Its official corps is now comprised of Dr. E. F. Ellis, president; Mr. Holcomb, cashier; and F. P. Earle, Art Lewis and J. J. Baggett, vice-presidents. The board of directors consists of, in addition to the officers, D. F. McMillan, S. H. Slaughter, W. T. Nesbit, S. F. Downs. The statement of the bank issued upon the call of the comptroller, January 7, 1911, showed a surplus of \$20,000.00, net profits of \$7,589.88, circulation \$110,000.00, United States bond account \$31,500.00, deposits of \$513,681.95, and capital stock of \$125,000.00. It is one of the best and most reliable monetary institutions in the county and the sterling integrity of its officers constitute one of its best assets.

At Fayetteville, on the 26th of June, 1901, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Holcomb to Miss Mary Lou Crawford, whose death occurred in March, 1909. She is survived by two children, Crawford and Mary. Mrs. Holcomb's parents were William P. and Nancy (Mitchell) Crawford, of Cane Hill, Arkansas.

Bruce Holcomb is known as the man who conducts the First National Bank. The success of the institution reflects credit upon the management of its affairs, the details of which have fallen to the cashier. Mr. Holcomb is straightforward and sincere in all his relations in life and he holds a secure vantage ground in the confidence and esteem of the citizens of Fayetteville. Politically he is a Democrat but aside from his early incumbency as county clerk he has never sought political preferment of any kind. He is a zealous member of the Presbyterian church but does not affiliate with any fraternal organization.

**WILLIAM E. HILL.** The present able incumbent of the office of county and probate clerk of Benton county, William E. Hill, was born in Polk county, Missouri, on the 9th of November, 1870. His father was William M. Hill, who was a son of Dr. John W. Hill, who was a native of Washington county, Tennessee, whence he removed with his family to Polk county, Missouri, about the year 1848. Dr. Hill married Miss Maria Winton, and they became the parents of four children, William M., Harvey, who died unmarried, as did also Minerva; and Lou, who became the wife of W. H. Haines, passed away in Bentonville, Arkansas, in 1890. Dr. Hill achieved distinctive precedence as a physician and surgeon in Polk county, Missouri, and there he passed the closing years of his life.

William M. Hill continued to reside in Missouri until 1877, when he removed with his family to Benton county, Arkansas. He served as a faithful and gallant soldier in the Confederate army in the war between the states and he was mustered into service in a Missouri regiment near Stockton. After the war he was engaged chiefly in clerical work and prior to his advent in Arkansas he married Miss Harriet E. Bullock, a daughter of Judge Charles P. Bullock, of Pineville, Missouri. The Bullocks were originally from Kentucky, where the family is one of old pioneer stock. Mrs. Hill died in 1877, in Polk county, Missouri, and Mr. Hill passed away at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, in 1900, at the age of sixty-nine years. William and Harriet Hill had four children, concerning whom the following brief data are here recorded: William E., the immediate subject of this review; Ida became the wife of R. D. Morrison, of Pea Ridge; Arra Harvey resides in Kansas City, Missouri; and Cora is deceased.

William E. Hill received his preliminary educational training in the public schools of Benton county and he later supplemented this discipline by a course of study in the Pea Ridge Academy. He was but seven years of age at the time of his father's removal from Missouri to Arkansas and he has continued to reside in Benton county during the long intervening years to the present time. That he put his scholastic attainments to good use is evident when it is stated that he followed the pedagogic profession for ten terms in Benton county, doing his last work, in 1900, in Central district, No. 136. On the 1st of January, 1901, he assumed the duties of deputy in the office of county clerk, under his successor, Marion Douglas. In 1908 he became nominee for the office of county clerk himself, was successful at the polls in the fall elections, served his term of two years, and was elected as his own successor in 1910. In politics Mr. Hill is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and he has ever given freely of his aid and influence in support of all worthy projects advanced for the general welfare of the community. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Missionary Baptist church, in the various departments of whose work they have been active factors.

On the 20th of August, 1902, Mr. Hill was married to Miss Bernice Ketchem, a daughter of Levi L. Ketchem, who had long been engaged in agricultural pursuits in Boone county, Missouri, where Mrs. Hill was born. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have two children, William Lee, who was born on the 10th of April, 1904, and Earl S., born on the 12th of September, 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are popular and prominent figures in connection with the best social activities of their home city of Bentonville, Arkansas.

**MARION DOUGLAS.** Representing the native born citizens of Benton county, Marion Douglas is known as a man of sterling qualities and of good business capacities; and his early education and his habits of thought and observation have tended to provide him with a good fund of general information which has proved valuable to him in his public career. He is now serving his second term as tax collector of Benton county and his eleventh year in the Court House. A son of the late Thomas H. Douglas, he was born October 31, 1872, near old Springtown, and was there bred and educated.

Thomas H. Douglas, born in middle Tennessee in 1841, lived there for twenty years, when, in 1857, he came to Arkansas to establish a home. The country was then in a political turmoil and rumors of war floated through the air. Early in 1861 he responded to the call for troops to defend the position of the South, enlisting in a regiment of the Arkansas

Confederates and was connected with the Trans-Mississippi Department until after the battle of Wilson Creek. His command was then transferred to the Eastern Department, and as a portion of the troops operating in Mississippi fought in the engagements at Corinth, Iuka, Port Gibson and others of historic mention. Taking part in all of these battles he continued with his regiment until the close of the war, being neither captured nor wounded. One of his brothers, Captain Marion Douglas, however, lost his life at the battle of Port Gibson.

The dove of peace again hovering over a reunited country, Thomas H. Douglas located near old Springtown and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death in February, 1908. He was interested in public affairs, and was a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, although he had no desire for public office. He married, near old Springtown, Sarah E. Morrison, who was born in Benton county, Arkansas, where her father was a pioneer settler in 1840. She is now living near Springtown and has five children living, as follows: J. Milton, of Benton county; Ellen, wife of N. H. Mitchell, of Gentry, Arkansas; Morrison, residing near his birthplace; Marshall, of Bentonville, a member of the Benton County Hardware Company, and buyer for the firm; and Marion, the third child in succession of birth, the special subject of this sketch.

A boy of scholarly tastes and ambitions, Marion Douglas acquired a sufficient education in the schools of Springtown and vicinity to enable him to adopt a professional career, and he abandoned the farm, as it were, and became a school teacher. After a time, yielding to a preference for political and public service, Mr. Douglas accepted a deputyship under the county clerk, Harry Hust, and served in that position four years. Succeeding then to the office of clerk, he served as such from 1904 until 1908, when he became a candidate for the position of tax collector of Benton county, winning the nomination against an old soldier, and was elected to the office. At the expiration of his term, in 1910, Mr. Douglas was re-elected, and is serving with characteristic ability and faithfulness in this responsible position. True to the faith in which he was reared, he represents Democracy in his political affiliations, and the tenure of his office holdings bears evidence of the value of his service.

On November 30, 1902, in Benton county, Arkansas, Mr. Douglas was united in marriage with Mrs. Emily (Cooper) Pace. She was born in Washington county, Arkansas, in 1878, a daughter of Emily F. Cooper, who migrated from Tennessee to that locality. She married for her first husband Arlan Pace, and by him had one child, Cecil Pace. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas four children have been born, namely: Fred, Hal, Marion Doke and Dan Morrison. Prominent in the Masonic fraternity, Mr. Douglas is a member of Bentonville Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; of Bentonville Chapter, R. A. M.; of Bethany Commandery, No. 16, K. T.; of Al Amin Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member and past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and has represented both of these orders in the Grand Lodge.

THOMAS M. WYATT, D. D. S., has been a resident of Bentonville for the past twenty-one years, and during this period he has gained distinctive precedence as a loyal and public-spirited citizen and one who has contributed in generous measure to every worthy project advanced for the general welfare of the community. He is the oldest dentist in the state of Arkansas who holds membership in the state association of dentists, and can safely be declared to be the last of his era to give way to the pressure of years and leave the field to the generation of the present day.

Dr. Wyatt was born in Stuart county, Tennessee, on the 9th of January, 1839, and he was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and early familiarized himself with the log-cabin school and other primitive conditions of the country youth of ante-bellum days. His father, John C. Wyatt, was born in North Carolina and his parents were from Spartansburg district, South Carolina. They were planters and some of the name owned slaves and were numbered among the aristocracy of the South. William Wyatt was the grandfather of Dr. Thomas M. and he was a soldier of the Revolution. His remote American ancestor was an Englishman who came to Spartansburg district, South Carolina, and reared a family of seven sons, whose representatives have scattered across the continent and constitute the forefathers of the present-day generation of the Wyatts in the United States. John C. Wyatt married, in Tennessee, Miss Frances Yarbrough, who died in July, 1839, with Dr. Wyatt as her only child. For his second wife Mr. Wyatt wedded Delia Stagner, and they reared a family in Stuart county.

Dr. Wyatt had scarcely more than begun the serious affairs of life when the war between the states broke out. He immediately enlisted at Camp Quarles, near Clarksville, Tennessee, in 1861, joining Company F, Fourteenth Infantry, under Colonel Forbes, General Anderson's brigade. The regiment was ordered to Virginia, where it became a part of General Jackson's command, and its first battle was fought in the Shenandoah Valley. In December, 1862, he was paroled on account of illness and was confined in a hospital for a time. Thereafter he was placed on detached duty as wardmaster in hospitals at different points for a time. When able he re-entered the army, joining the Second Tennessee Cavalry, and he saw much varied and exciting service from then until the close of the war. His regiment was at Knoxville during the siege, and subsequently at that place he was captured by the enemy and after being held in duress for three weeks he was taken aboard a train for Chattanooga, bound for Camp Chase, Ohio. En route, he planned to escape from the heavily guarded stock car, in which thirty-nine soldiers were confined, a single comrade, Mr. Fambrough, being in the secret of his intent. In the darkness of a black night both leaped from the moving train and landed upon a fill, scarcely scratched but followed by oaths and bullets from the guards on duty. They crossed Sand Mountain and reported at Gadsden, Alabama, procured transportation to Rome, Georgia, and then joined their command in Virginia. At Bristol, Tennessee, Dr. Wyatt was again taken prisoner, and he made his escape near Barbourville, Kentucky, and three days later he was retaken by the Federal Home Guard and taken to Williamsburg, Whitley county, Tennessee. There he actually "lied out" of their clutches, a practice regarded as a long suit for captured soldiers. He again crossed Sand Mountain to Gadsden and was sent to Blue Mountain, Selma, Montgomery, and then on to Virginia to his command. When the war ended Dr. Wyatt was with the army at Wytheville, Virginia, where his company disbanded and he was mustered out at Charleston, West Virginia.

The Doctor's first employment after the war was as a farm hand to earn money with which to pay his transportation home from the field. Later he chopped wood as a means of securing funds to prepare the way for his entry into the dental profession. He studied in the offices of Dr. R. H. Wilson and Dr. Canine at Louisville, Kentucky, and so rapid was his progress under their able preceptorship that he was able to enter upon the practice of his profession at Waverly, Tennessee, in 1866. He remained there until November, 1869, when he came to Arkansas and located in Russellville. There he practiced for a period of fifteen years, at the expiration of which he removed to Dardanelle, remaining there five years,

and then came to Bentonville, Benton county, where he has since resided. He is therefore a pioneer in the dental profession in the state of Arkansas and he has gained wide renown for his dexterity in his chosen field of endeavor. In connection with his profession he holds membership in the National Dentists' Association and in the Southern branch of the National Association. He was instrumental in the organization of the Arkansas Dental Association and was a member of a committee chosen by that association to appear before the legislature of the state to secure legislation in the interest and for the protection of the dental profession.

In politics Dr. Wyatt is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and though he has eschewed politics as a practice he has responded to calls from his townsmen to serve them in capacity of member of the Bentonville Board of Aldermen. In a business way he has contributed to the institution of a canning factory in Bentonville, and in this concern he is giving most efficient service as secretary. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity Dr. Wyatt is affiliated with Bethany Commandery, No. 16, Knights Templars, and with the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council, in the latter two of which he is incumbent of the position of treasurer. Both he and Mrs. Wyatt are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

At Dardanelle, Arkansas, on the 5th of April, 1872, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Wyatt to Miss Elizabeth Parker, who was born in Yell county, Arkansas, in 1849. She is a daughter of John C. Parker, who was born and reared in middle Tennessee. John C. Parker was a minister and presiding elder of the western district of Arkansas in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the ante-bellum days. Rev. Parker subsequently removed to Texas and he was summoned to the life eternal at Waxahachie, that state. He was united in marriage to a Miss Simpson and they became the parents of five children, of which number Mrs. Wyatt and her sister, Miss Corrana Parker, alone survive. Dr. and Mrs. Wyatt have no children.

LEONARD R. ELLIS, M. D. Popular verdict is a safe gauge of the ability and worth of an individual citizen, and by this metewand Dr. Ellis is to be consistently proclaimed one of the representative physicians and surgeons of the state of Arkansas. He is engaged in the successful practice of his profession in the city of Hot Springs, has been a loyal and influential factor in connection with public affairs, and he has the distinction of being surgeon major of the Arkansas National Guard, in whose affairs he maintained a specially lively interest.

Dr. Ellis was born in Tualoosa county, Alabama, on the 2nd of June, 1874, and is a son of Dr. Evander C. and Mary Lavinia (Taylor) Ellis, both of whom are now deceased. Dr. Evander C. Ellis likewise was a native of the state of Alabama, as was also his wife, and he was a scion of one of the old and honored families of that commonwealth. He was one of the loyal sons of the fair southland who went forth in defense of the cause of the Confederacy in the Civil war, in which he served as a member of the Eleventh Alabama Infantry. He participated in a number of the sanguinary battles marking the progress of the great conflict, and was severely wounded in the second battle of Cold Harbor. He never lost his vital interest in his brave associates in the prolonged polemic struggle between the north and south, as was indicated in the later years by his membership in the United Confederate Veterans' Association. He was a man of fine intellectual and professional powers, having admirably prepared himself for the work of his



L. R. Ellis M.D.





chosen vocation, and he continued in the practice of medicine until 1876, when he removed with his family to Arkansas. He first located in Lonoke county, where he remained until June, 1884, when he established his home in the city of Hot Springs, where he continued in the successful practice of his profession until the time of his death, which occurred in 1908, his cherished and devoted wife having been summoned to the life eternal in 1902. Four sons and three daughters survive the parents. Other than Dr. Leonard R., of this review, the sons are Dr. Arthur C., who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Hot Springs; Robert W., who is record clerk of chief of police and who resides at Hot Springs, and Ernest C., who is at school. The daughters are Mary L., who resides in Hot Springs; Stella, who is the wife of W. B. Warren, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Blanche, who is the widow of J. J. Henderson, of Paris, Texas. Dr. Evander C. Ellis long held precedence as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of the state and he ever commanded the unqualified esteem of all who knew him. He was an uncompromising Democrat in his political proclivities and both he and his wife held membership in the Baptist church.

Dr. Leonard R. Ellis was an infant at the time of the family removal from Alabama to Arkansas, and his rudimentary education was secured in the schools of Lonoke county. He was ten years old at the time of the family removal to the city of Hot Springs and here he was reared to maturity, in the meanwhile duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools, including the high school. As a youth his alert mind and adventurous spirit led him to indulge his fancies for varied experiences, and he traveled about through the southwest and the northwest, finding employment and invigoration as a cowboy in the Panhandle of Texas, as well as in Montana and Mexico. His reminiscences concerning this period in his life are most graphic and interesting, and through the experience thus gained was aided the development of the sturdy and independent character which denotes the man as he is and which has enabled him to place values on men and affairs. It was but natural that he should be one of those roused to action when the war between the United States and Spain was precipitated, and he enlisted as a member of the First Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, with which he served as hospital steward. The regiment was not called into field service, but was stationed at the reserve camp in Chickamauga, subject to call. The doctor had been identified with the Arkansas National Guard for some time prior to the war, and he was mustered out with his regiment, after which he received his honorable discharge, in October, 1898.

The experience which he had gained while serving as military hospital steward quickened in Dr. Ellis a desire to enter the profession which had been so signally honored and dignified by the life and labors of his father, and in preparation for the work of his chosen profession he entered the medical department of Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, in which excellent institution he completed the prescribed technical course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1899, with which he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. Soon after his graduation Dr. Ellis assumed the position of surgeon for an extensive mining corporation in the state of Coahuila, Mexico, where he remained for one year, at the expiration of which, in the spring of 1900, he returned to his home in Hot Springs, where he has since continued in active general practice and where his success has been on a parity with his recognized ability. He is known as a specially skilful surgeon, and has performed many fine operations, both

major and minor. He is a member of the surgical staff of both the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern and the Chicago & Rock Island railroads, is medical examiner for a number of the leading life insurance companies represented in Arkansas, and he is actively identified with the Garland County Medical Society, the Arkansas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Ellis has been specially influential and enthusiastic in connection with the Arkansas National Guard, and has aided materially in bringing the state militia up to its present admirable standard, besides which he holds the rank of major and surgeon in the medical department of the same, as he has been incumbent of the office of surgeon major since 1907. He has made a special study of modern sanitary science and preventive medical agencies, and in this connection he has gained distinctive recognition among the members of his profession in this section of the Union. He is at the present time president of the board of health of Hot Springs, and prior to assuming this office he served four years as city physician. He is essentially liberal and progressive in his civic attitude and is a valued member of the city council, in which he represents the First ward. He has been called to other positions of public trust, and the very nature of the man implies that his work is never perfunctory in any relation he may consent to assume. Earnestness and vitality characterize him both intellectually and physically, and his genial personality wins to him warm and inviolable friendships.

He has attained to the chivalric degrees in the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which he is affiliated with Hot Springs Lodge No. 62, Free and Accepted Masons; Hot Springs Chapter No. 47, Royal Arch Masons, and Hot Springs Commandery No. 5, Knights Templar, all of Hot Springs, besides which he is identified with the adjunct organization, Sahara Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, as well as with Hot Springs Lodge Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is found aligned as a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and he takes a lively interest in the questions and issues of the hour.

In the city of Great Falls, Montana, on the 15th of June, 1904, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Ellis to Miss Edna A. Coburn, who was born and reared in that state and who is a daughter of Robert A. Coburn, one of the best known and most honored pioneers of Montana, where he took up his residence in 1859, at a time when that section was on the extreme frontier of civilization. Mr. Coburn is one of the most extensive stock growers of the northwest, and in this connection he is president of the Coburn Cattle Company. Dr. and Mrs. Ellis have a winsome little daughter, Mary Lavinia. Mrs. Coburn is a popular factor in the best social activities of her home city and is a woman of most engaging personality.

HARVEY LAMAR CROSS is the editor and proprietor of the *Bentonville Sun* and has resided in Arkansas for nearly a score of years. He has made his influence bear fruit as a citizen of the state and as the editor of a strong daily and weekly paper. For many years he did an admirable work along fraternal lines in the ranks of the Ancient Order of United Workmen as the grand recorder of Arkansas and as editor of the official paper of the order, only resigning these responsibilities when the office of recorder was ordered removed to Little Rock.

Mr. Cross was born in Caldwell county, near Cameron, Missouri, on the 6th of March, 1852, and he was reared to the invigorating discipline

of the home farm. He finished his rudimentary education by a course in the Smith Academy of Cameron, in which he graduated as a member of the class of 1870. He familiarized himself with hard work while a youth on the parental homestead and he inherited a sturdy constitution, a rare quality of modern day hustling, and a large capacity for accomplishing things. These qualities are of much value to any progressive community and Bentonville has nothing to regret through the accession of Mr. Cross as a citizen. He is a son of William H. Cross and Fannie (Johnston) Cross, both of whom were born near Batavia, Ohio. In 1832 the father removed to Caldwell county, Missouri. His ancestors were of Scotch origin and he married into the Johnston family of Irish descent, thus combining the versatility and alertness of the latter nation with the unswerving loyalty to duty and unwavering fidelity of the former nation. The Johnstons were originally from Ohio, whither the founder of the family in the United States had immigrated from Ireland at an early day. Mr. Cross was engaged in agricultural pursuits during the major portion of his active business career, passing the closing years of his life in Cameron, Missouri, where he was summoned to the life eternal in 1895, at a venerable old age. Mrs. Cross survived her honored husband for a number of years and passed away in 1902, at the age of eighty-three years. They were the parents of twelve children, three of whom died in infancy, and concerning the nine the following brief data is here incorporated: Charles W. resides at Melvern, Kansas; David E. was a resident of St. Joseph, Missouri, at the time of his demise; John A. is an attorney at Lathrop, Missouri; James H. maintains his home at Cameron, Missouri; Harvey L. is the immediate subject of this review; Fannie became the wife of LaFayette Mapes and died at her home near Mirabile, Missouri; Mary E. wedded Alonzo Carr and resides at Polo, Missouri; Allie is the wife of Benjamin F. Beckett, of Mirabile, Missouri; and Josie is the wife of R. G. Howard, of Cameron, Missouri.

Harvey L. Cross initiated his independent business career as a teacher in the public schools of Caldwell county, Missouri. In 1870 he engaged in farming in Caldwell county and continued to be identified with that line of enterprise for a period of four years, at the expiration of which time he founded a newspaper at Winston, Missouri. This paper he called the *Winston Independent* and upon disposing of it, in 1887, he published the *Daily and Weekly Sun* in Cameron, Missouri. In 1891, four years later, he sold out his interests in Missouri and removed to Bentonville, Arkansas. In this city he founded the *Sun*, a weekly paper to which he has given some of the best years of his life and which he has made popular as a genuine home paper and as an agency for the moral elevation of the county. In 1893 he began the publication of a fraternal journal, the *A. O. U. W. Guide*, the official organ of the Ancient Order of United Workmen in Arkansas. He became a valued and appreciative member of this order in 1891, as a charter member of Bentonville Lodge, of which he was master workman for a number of years. He has ever manifested a deep interest in the purposes of the order and was chosen grand recorder of the Grand Lodge of the state in 1896, at a convention held in Shreveport, Louisiana. He continued the popular and efficient incumbent of this position for a period of fourteen years, retiring only when the office was removed to the capital city of the state. His frequent re-elections occurred without opposition, but his work as grand recorder was not the greatest service he accomplished for the order. His ever readiness to respond to invitations to present Workmanship along Upchurch lines and his ability to expound fraternal principles, as exemplified by the practices of the order, render him a popular and valuable member. He was supreme repre-

sentative of his state to the Supreme Lodge sessions for ten years at its various national conventions. His lectures have extended to Masonry and to the subject of life insurance in general, and after severing his official connection with the Workman he became state agent of the St. Louis National Life Insurance Company, being one of the directors of this corporation. He is a man of fine mental caliber and broad human sympathy. He has lived a life of usefulness such as few men know. Unwaveringly he has done the right as he has interpreted it and his contribution to the moral, civic and material development of Benton county have been of the most insistent type.

On the 25th of September, 1870, Mr. Cross was united in marriage to Miss Ellis Ann Rinaman, a daughter of Isiah and Isabelle (Lloyd) Rinaman, the former a native of Coshocton county, Ohio, and the latter of Baltimore, Maryland. To Mr. and Mrs. Rinaman were born the following children: Napoleon, Richard, Mary T. and Mrs. Cross. Mr. and Mrs. Cross became the parents of children as follows: Don L., a newspaper man at Springfield, Missouri, married Miss Mary Peel; Zillah Z. is the wife of Frank W. Peel, of Fayetteville; Victor I. is a hardware merchant at Grove, Oklahoma, and he married Susie Bobart. The above children were all born on the same day of the month, the 29th being the lucky birthday of the family. Mr. Cross is a deacon in the Christian church at Bentonville. He is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, in each of which he has taken an active part.

**WILLIAM A. DICKSON.** A talented and accomplished member of the Benton county bar, William A. Dickson, junior member of the firm of Rice & Dickson, is prosperously engaged in the practice of law at Bentonville, where he is attorney for various financial organizations and has charge of many cases in the chancery courts. A son of the late Joseph S. Dickson, he was born in Benton county, Arkansas, on a farm adjoining Bentonville, March 31, 1870. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Dickson, came from Bedford county, Tennessee, to Benton county, Arkansas, in 1832, and was here engaged in tilling the soil until his death, in 1845, at the age of forty-five years. His children were as follows: Robert, who died while in the Confederate service; John E., who died, in 1906, in Bentonville, leaving a family; Joseph S.; E. H., of Bentonville; William G., who was killed while serving in the Confederate army; Mrs. Maxwell, who died in early womanhood; and Mrs. Nancy I. Harston, of Bentonville.

Born in Bentonville, Arkansas, in 1839, Joseph S. Dickson was reared in pioneer days, with but little opportunity for gaining an education. From his boyhood days he was familiar with agricultural labors, becoming a farmer from choice. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company F, Thirty-fourth Arkansas Infantry, and served under Colonel Brooks in the Trans-Mississippi Department until surrendering with his command at Fort Smith, Arkansas. He afterwards continued his operations as a tiller of the soil until his death, December 20, 1909. Although not an active politician he was a strong supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, never hesitating to express his convictions, and took an intelligent interest in local affairs. He was a man of deep religious sentiment and practice, and a worthy member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He married Sarah C. Pickens, a daughter of William Pickens, who settled in Benton county, Arkansas, in 1854, coming here from Bedford county, Tennessee. She passed to the life beyond in 1884, leaving four children, namely: William A., the subject of this brief review; Charles, of Benton-

ville; Mrs. L. O. Greene, of Pea Ridge, Arkansas; and Alva E. Dickson, who died in 1905.

Obtaining his rudimentary education in the public schools of Bentonville, William A. Dickson subsequently entered the law department of the Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, and was there graduated in June, 1892. During the same year he was admitted to the Benton county bar before Judge E. S. McDaniel, passing his examinations with a good record for ability and knowledge. Immediately opening an office in Bentonville, he has remained here since, and as a member of the legal firm of Rice & Dickson has built up an extensive and lucrative practice. Soon after his establishment as a lawyer, Mr. Dickson was appointed deputy prosecutor under Judge Tillman, now president of the University of Arkansas, at Fayetteville, and served two years in that capacity. In addition to his regular practice he is now attorney for the Benton County National Bank, the Farmers' State Bank of Rogers, and the Bank of Centerton.

Mr. Dickson married, June 11, 1902, in Benton county, Irene Gibson, a daughter of Robert Gibson, a well known merchant of Siloam Springs. Mr. Gibson married Lyda Johnson, and they became the parents of three children, Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Price McArthur and Lydia Gibson. Mr. and Mrs. Dickson have one child, Price A. Dickson, born May 12, 1903.

Having never swerved from the political faith of his ancestors, Mr. Dickson is a straightforward Democrat, and gives freely of his service and influence to his party and its candidates in campaign times. He is a member and past master of Bentonville Lodge, No. 56, A. F. & A. M., which he has represented in Grand Lodge; and a member of Bethany Commandery, K. T. He is likewise a member of Bentonville Lodge, No. 37, K. of P., and has served as a delegate to the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias. Professionally Mr. Dickson is a member and secretary of the Benton County Bar Association, and religiously he is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, of which he is deacon.

HON. FLEMING F. FREEMAN. Standing prominent among the wide-awake, brainy business men of Benton county is Hon. Fleming F. Freeman, of Rogers, who represented the Thirty-fourth senatorial district of Arkansas during the years of 1909 and 1910 in the State Legislature, and is influential in advancing the commercial affairs of his state. He has resided within the limits of Arkansas since a youth of fifteen summers, and what he is and what he has accomplished as a citizen reflect credit upon his early training and upon the personal attributes of his manhood. A son of Captain F. F. Freeman, he was born July 1, 1868, in Tupelo, Lee county, Mississippi, of honored Southern ancestry. His forebears on both sides of the house were pioneers of old Virginia, among them being the Fontaines, prominent French Huguenot settlers of the Old Dominion state; the Ayletts; the Lees; and the Croswells; this unmixed Virginia stock furnishes the strain of distinguished blood flowing through Senator Freeman's veins and urging him upward toward a high standard of attainments.

Captain F. F. Freeman was born and bred in Mobile, Alabama. Turning his attention to the study of law when young, he was admitted to the bar and was for many years engaged in the practice of his profession in Mississippi, his death occurring in that state, at Holly Springs. Possessing the mental caliber that enabled him to participate effectively in public affairs, the reconstruction period following the Civil war gave him ample opportunity to apply his remedy for the reformation of political condi-

tions and the elimination of "carpet-bag" rule in his state. He married, in Mississippi, Pattie A. Crowell, a daughter of R. H. and Martha S. (Aylett) Crowell, and to them four children were born, namely: Mrs. S. W. Johnson, of Brownwood, Texas, with whom her widowed mother resides; Fleming F., the special subject of this brief personal record; Mrs. J. M. Ganaway, whose husband is city clerk of McAlester, Oklahoma; and Mrs. Laura Klyce, of Los Angeles, California.

As regards his early training Senator Freeman was especially fortunate in his home environments, having been brought up in a household where intellectual attainments reigned. His mother, a cultured and accomplished woman, was a strong factor in directing his education. Until thirteen years of age he attended the district schools regularly, after which he assumed the responsibility for his future career. Coming to Arkansas in 1883, he was for several years a clerk in a Pine Bluff store, subsequently becoming himself actively identified with the commercial interests of that place. Going from there to Fort Smith, Mr. Freeman organized the Fort Smith Wholesale Grocery Company, which he conducted successfully for five years. Selling out, he transferred his investments to Rogers, his present home. Here he purchased a small lime industry, enlarged the output of the factory, and, with characteristic foresight and enterprise, has since extended its trade and developed a finely paying business, which is sure to be one of the permanent enterprises of this part of Benton county, as limestone abounds here in plenty and purity.

Becoming a permanent resident of Rogers, Mr. Freeman instinctively became interested in its material development and improvement. He agitated the building of a sewer system, and was appointed one of the commissioners to oversee its installation. He advocated the building of cement walks, and through his influence a sentiment was created that resulted in Rogers being the best equipped of any small town in the state as regards sidewalks. He is now advocating the subject of street paving, and with it the movement to build permanent public highways across the country in order to bring Benton county well up with the procession in the matter of modern conveniences and necessities.

In politics a steadfast Democrat, Senator Freeman's interest in public affairs has ever been a lively one, with no thought of public office for his personal advantage. When offered, by Governor Donaghy, the appointment of senator to fill an unexpired term, he accepted it and gave to the state the best service of which he was capable. In 1909 he was elected to succeed himself in the Senate, but in 1910 was not a candidate for the office. While in the Senate Mr. Freeman was a member of the committee on Railroads, Appropriations, Public Printing, Federal Relations and Public Health. His active interest in legislation extended to the completing of the state capitol building; the establishment of the four agricultural colleges of the state; and in a law establishing the State Tax Commission, having for its object the reformation of the revenue system of the state. Locally Mr. Freeman is an active member of the Rogers Commercial Club, which he served as president two years.

Mr. Freeman married, in Mexico, Missouri, April 12, 1898, Irene Felker, a daughter of Colonel W. R. Felker, of Rogers. Mrs. Freeman is a woman of refinement and culture, her education having been chiefly obtained at Stevens College, in Columbia, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman are the parents of three children, namely: Willyda, Freeman F., Jr., and Kate. Fraternally Mr. Freeman is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Modern Woodmen of America, of the Woodmen of the World, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

**MORGAN MCMICHAEL.** A young man of exceptional business ability, well equipped mentally to meet every emergency, with an industry and enterprise that give full scope to his natural talents and an integrity of character that invariably inspires confidence in his associates, Morgan McMichael, manager of the Rogers branch of the Benton County Hardware Company, has won for himself an honored position in the business world. When, in 1908, by the purchase of the hardware stock of the Walkers, the company entered Rogers as a business center, Mr. McMichael was selected to become the head of the new enterprise, which is the only one of the firm's trio of stores in Benton county to engage in both the wholesale and retail trade.

During his residence of ten years in Arkansas, Mr. McMichael has become thoroughly imbued with the new spirit permeating the vitals of business in his adopted state. Entering the service of his employers in an humble capacity in 1901, he was connected with the Bentonville house until his promotion to his present responsible position with the Rogers house. From boyhood he had grown up under the influence of some of the leading spirits of the new company, and they knew him and had perfect faith in his capabilities. Their business success depending upon the employment of earnest and purposeful men, they added him to the force because he filled the requirements.

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A son of John M. McMichael, he was born at Buena Vista, Colorado, November 1, 1884, but spent a large part of his early life in Missouri. Born in Xenia, Ohio, in 1842, John M. McMichael received liberal educational advantages for his times, and as a young man entered the journalistic field. He spent a few years in Colorado, being there connected with an entirely different enterprise. Not content, however, with the financial returns, he went back to his native state, where he was subsequently associated with various newspapers. He founded the *Plattsburg Leger*, and for a long time was on the staff of the *Saint Joseph Daily News*. Subsequently returning to Plattsburg, Missouri, he established the *Plattsburg Leader*, which he built up to be one of the influential journals of his locality. A man of intense feeling and vigorous expression, he became a prominent member of the Democratic party, and at one time made an unsuccessful effort for the congressional seat of Hon. A. M. Dockery. His county, however, sent him to the Missouri Legislature, and there he mingled with the men that conceive and accomplish legislation for a commonwealth. He continued in active business until his death, in 1904. He married Julia Lincoln, a daughter of Julia Ann Gateward Lincoln, of Liberty, Missouri, and of their union six children were born, of whom two survive, namely: Morgan, with whom his widowed mother resides; and Julia, also of Rogers, Arkansas.

Acquiring his early education in Plattsburg, Missouri, Morgan McMichael attended the public schools and the Plattsburg College, his natural preference leading him into the fields of merchandise.

Mr. McMichael is unmarried. Without political ambitions he is content to enjoy the esteem of a wide circle of acquaintances and of his associates in the commercial world. He is a member of the Christian church, and liberal in his benefactions, nothing escaping his generous hand, which has for its object the exploiting of Arkansas, her institutions and her people.

**ANDREW JACKSON RUSSELL.** For many years closely identified with the advancement of the agricultural prosperity of Benton county, Andrew J. Russell has more recently been associated with public affairs, at the present time being sheriff of the county. As may be seen from the official



position which he holds, Mr. Russell is held by his fellow-citizens as an able and valued worker in their interests, while his fidelity to his duties and his integrity and good sense have won for him the respect and esteem of the community. He was born May 14, 1860, in Bentonville, a son of James B. Russell. His grandfather, Samuel Russell, migrated from Tennessee, his native state, to Missouri, locating in Benton county, where he continued a resident the remainder of his years.

James B. Russell was brought up on a farm in Missouri, and as a young man chose farming as the better means for gaining a livelihood. Coming to Arkansas in 1859, he settled on a farm seventeen miles west of Bentonville, and was there employed in cultivating the soil until his death, in 1874, when but fifty years of age. He married, in Missouri, Polly J. Horton, who was born in Alabama, but was reared and educated in Missouri, where her parents located when she was a child. She passed away in Bentonville, Arkansas, in 1910, aged seventy-nine years. She bore her husband six children, as follows: Andrew Jackson, the special subject of this short personal notice; Josephine, deceased, was the wife of George H. Austin, of Benton county; William, of Hydro, Oklahoma; Mary, wife of W. L. Jeffries, of California; Elisha, living in New Mexico; and Elizabeth, wife of J. P. Kirk, of New Mexico.

Gleaning his early education in the district schools, Andrew J. Russell selected farming as his life occupation, being governed in his choice his early training and environments. He is proprietor of a well-kept farm near Bentonville, and was there engaged in cultivating and improving his land until 1905, when he was appointed, by Sheriff Pickens, deputy sheriff. He succeeded himself in the same position under Sheriff Hickman, and in November, 1908, was elected sheriff of Benton county. Rendering exceptionally fine service in this responsible position, Mr. Russell was re-elected to the office of sheriff in November, 1910, a record showing his popularity as a man and a citizen. Politically he is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party.

Mr. Russell married, in Benton county, Arkansas, in August, 1885, Margaret M. Brooks, a daughter of Isham Brooks, who came from Georgia to Arkansas. Fourteen children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Russell, namely: James W., married and engaged in farming near Bentonville; Samuel, married Nora Henedge, of Allen county, Kansas, and lives on a farm in Benton county; Mollie; Grover C., living in Benton county; Stella; Elbert and Everett, twins; Perry; Bessie; Vina; Andrew Jackson, Jr.; Nora; Bessie and Buelah. Mr. Russell is not affiliated with any organization excepting the Baptist church, of which he is a member.

**CHARLES F. RENNER.** Prominently identified with the business activities of Washington county as one of the leading insurance men of Springdale, Charles F. Renner is widely known as a man of ability and worth, and is held in high regard by his fellow citizens. A son of the late R. E. Renner, he was born in Cocke county, Tennessee, December 2, 1870. His grandfather, William Renner, was born in Greene county, Tennessee, where his parents located on leaving their native state, which was either Maryland or Pennsylvania. He was of German descent, and like his ancestors acquired his living as a tiller of the soil, being also for awhile engaged in milling pursuits. He married, and reared the following named children: Reuben E., the father of Charles F.; Frank, of Coweta, Oklahoma; Mrs. Nellie Niece and Mrs. Isaac Stewart, of Cocke county, Tennessee; Laura, of Springdale, Arkansas; Mrs. V. Dryman, of Cocke county; and Mrs. Susan Parrott, of Springdale, Arkansas.

Born in Cocke county, Tennessee, in 1845, Reuben E. Renner was a



young man of patriotic impulse and enthusiasm, and ere he had reached his majority had served four years as a soldier, wearing the uniform of blue. At the very beginning of the Civil war he enlisted in the Eighth Tennessee Infantry, and under the command of General Sherman took an active part in the one hundred days of strenuous service from Chickamauga to the capture of Atlanta, meeting the enemy in hotly contested fights nearly every day. After the fall of Atlanta, he went North with General Schofield's army and assisted in annihilating General Hood and his forces on the battlefields of Franklin and Nashville. Passing through the ordeal of war without bodily injury save such as the "wear and tear" of hard work and exposure would necessarily entail, he was mustered out at Wilmington, North Carolina, at the end of the conflict. He began life for himself as a tiller of the soil, but subsequently established himself in business at Springdale, Arkansas, where his death occurred in April, 1907. He was active in local affairs, and for ten years or more was well known as proprietor of the "Arcade Hotel," the traveling men's home in this city. An ardent Republican in politics, he was made his party's candidate for sheriff while he was yet a resident of Tennessee, and by election and re-election served as sheriff of Cocke county for several years. Coming with his family to Springdale, Arkansas, in 1886, he continued his activity in the political arena, and served in every capacity as a delegate to party conventions, his advice and practical aid adding much to the success of the organization in Washington county.

While a resident of Cocke county, Tennessee, Reuben E. Renner married Josephine Young, a daughter of Joseph Young. She survives her husband and still resides in Springdale. The children born of their union are as follows: Mrs. Ellen Phenice, of Leavenworth county, Kansas; Charles F., of this review; Retta E., wife of Dr. Dodson, president of the First National Bank of Springdale; Kate, wife of Henry Patterson, of Springfield, Missouri; Sallie, who married Dr. Kellogg, of Springdale, passed to the higher life in 1910; and Mack C., proprietor of the Arcade Hotel, in Springdale, Arkansas.

Obtaining his elementary education in the public schools of Cocke county, Tennessee, Charles F. Renner afterward continued his studies for a few months in Leavenworth county, Kansas, where the family lived for a short time, and after coming to Washington county, Arkansas, was graduated from the Springdale High School. Entering then the office of the "Springdale News," he worked his way upward from the compositor's room, mastering the printer's trade, taking, as it might be termed, a post-graduate course of learning. Leaving the "News," he was for ten years engaged in the real estate business in Springdale, being quite successful in that line of endeavor. In 1902 he embarked in the insurance business, and although the field was already seemingly well occupied, Mr. Renner has succeeded in making his firm one of the strongest and most popular of any of the kind in this section of the county. The popularity of a firm engaged in the insurance business is gauged largely by the list of the leading companies whose policies it writes, and when we say that his list includes such prominent companies as the Aetna, Hartford, the Fidelity, Phoenix, the Insurance Company of North America, the Home, the London, the Liverpool and Globe, the New York Underwriters, and the Fire Association, the strength and general popularity is confirmed.

In the upbuilding and material growth of the city in which he resides, Mr. Renner has taken an active part. In company with Dr. Dodson, he erected the fine structure in which the Springdale postoffice is housed, and, alone, he has improved considerable property in the residential district. He is a steadfast Republican in politics, has been an active participant in local

affairs, serving as a candidate on the Republican ticket for county offices, and in other ways helping to lead a "forlorn hope" through the Democratic highways of Arkansas. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias, and religiously he and his family are members of the Christian church.

Mr. Renner married, in Springdale, October 30, 1898, Cessna V., daughter of Stephen Claypool, who came to Arkansas from Kentucky, where the birth of Mrs. Renner occurred in May, 1876. Two children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Renner, namely: Maurice and Welton.

WILLIAM H. DUNN is the man who first extends a welcoming hand to the majority of the new comers to Dewitt. As proprietor of the Commercial Hotel he touches in a particularly pleasant fashion the many-sided life of the community and plays his role of "Mine Host" in a satisfactory manner to everybody concerned. He is a native of the Blue Grass state, his nativity having occurred in Bowling Green on the 21st day of January, 1849. He was indebted to the public schools for his early educational advantages and supplemented this mental discipline with a course in Cecilian College of Elizabethtown, Kentucky.

The occupation of Mr. Dunn while living in Kentucky was that of a dealer in live stock. He became convinced of the possibilities presented by this section of Arkansas and in January severed old associations and came on, locating in Dewitt. Until 1904 he continued in the line of business to which he had devoted his energies in his former place of residence, but in that year he made a radical change by purchasing the Parker House, the leading hotel in Dewitt. He changed its name to the Commercial Hotel and has since remodeled and refurnished it throughout and it is conducted on the most modern and up-to-date principles, its reputation among those seeking hospitality being wide and favorable.

The Commercial Hotel has been in existence about thirty years, and its name at the time of its opening was the "Orto." In 1896 it was destroyed by fire, but was subsequently rebuilt. It is now enjoying its best days, under Mr. Dunn's management being liberally patronized and accredited the best in the county.

On the 1st day of September, 1889, Mr. Dunn laid the foundation of a happy life companionship by marriage, his chosen lady being Miss Louisa J. Boyle, of Dewitt. She is a daughter of James T. and Mary (Gateley) Boyle. They have had four children, three sons and a daughter, but all are deceased. In the kindness of their hearts they have adopted three children and afforded them with a good home and excellent advantages. Their names are Luke Reed, Maud Hatfield and Theodore Miller. The names of the deceased children are, James Spencer, Louis Erastus, William Jesse and Edith Irene.

The parents of Mr. Dunn were Spencer and Mary (Wooten) Dunn, natives of Virginia.

JOHN SIMON McLEOD. The part that heredity and environment play in determining a man's earthly career are as nothing compared with the influence that he can himself exert if he stands ready to open the door at opportunity's knock. Alert and enterprising, John S. McLeod, of Rogers, has evidently made good use of native talents and good old Scotch endowments of industry, thrift and sound sense, and is now carrying on a successful business as a general insurance agent, and is actively identified with many of the more prominent enterprises of this part of Benton county. A son of John A. McLeod, he was born April 25, 1872, in Benton county, Arkansas, his birthplace having been about six miles southwest of Rogers.



W H Dunn & Wife



Murdock McLeod, the grandfather of John Simon, was born of pure Scotch ancestry, his birth occurring November 10, 1807, near Raleigh, North Carolina. Migrating in early life to Arkansas, he located in Lawrence county, where he was successfully engaged in mixed husbandry until his death, in 1862. He married a bonny Scotch lassie, who was born December 18, 1811, and died, in Lawrence county, Arkansas, December 20, 1888. She reared a number of children, of whom the following named grew to years of maturity, married and reared families: James, of Lawrence county, Arkansas; John A.; Simon and William, of Lawrence county; Alexander, who spent his entire life in Lawrence county; and Hector, residing in that county.

John A. McLeod was born in 1835, in Lawrence county, Arkansas, and began life for himself as a farmer. At the outbreak of the Civil war he abandoned the plowshare and became a soldier of the Confederacy, enlisting in an Arkansas regiment of infantry, and for four years served as a private in the Trans-Mississippi Department, being three times wounded in battle. Returning home at the close of the conflict, he resumed farming in Benton county, locating southwest of Rogers in 1866. He has met with good success as a farmer and fruit grower, and is numbered among the substantial and esteemed citizens of his neighborhood. True to the religious faith in which he was reared, he is a member of the Primitive Baptist church. He married Mrs. Lucy (Dodson) Christian, who was born in Tennessee July 24, 1833, and came with her father, Rev. Samuel Dodson, a minister in the Primitive Baptist church, to Arkansas from Warren county, Tennessee, prior to the Civil war. She subsequently married for her first husband a Mr. Christian, who died as a Confederate soldier at Little Rock, Arkansas, leaving three children: Dr. D. Christian, of Springdale, Arkansas; Samantha, wife of G. M. Mayes, of Rogers, Arkansas; and J. W. Christian. Of her union with John A. McLeod, one child was born, John S., the special subject of this brief record.

After leaving the public schools of his native district, John S. McLeod attended the University of Arkansas, where he nearly reached the junior year ere interests on the home farm compelled him to return to the parental roof-tree. There he was busily employed until his marriage, when he embarked in farming on his own account. Giving up the active management of his estate in 1898, Mr. McLeod came to Rogers, where he at first clerked for J. W. Bryant, afterward being similarly employed with the Steele Brothers. Subsequently perceiving a favorable opportunity to enter the insurance business, Mr. McLeod took advantage of it, and established an office in Rogers, assuming the agency of desirable and reliable companies. Equipping himself for conducting a general insurance business, he is actively identified with fire, accident, health, steam boiler, and plate glass insurance, and also makes bonding business a feature of his work.

Public-spirited and far-seeing, Mr. McLeod has taken an intelligent interest in the development of Rogers, and, in company with others, platted the Blackman addition to Rogers, it being a part of the original Fair Grounds addition. It is one of the choice locations of the city, and in a short time after it was put upon the market more than forty houses, some of them being the best and most attractive of any in Rogers, went up as if by magic. Mr. McLeod is a stockholder and a director in the Kansas City & Memphis Railway Company, which is now extending its line southeast from Rogers through the scenic region of Monte Ne and opening up a new country tributary to Rogers in that direction. He is likewise a stockholder in the Ozark Lumber and Land Company, and has a large and valuable orchard upon his farm near Rogers. Mr. McLeod is affiliated with the Democratic party, but is not active in politics. He is a member, fraternally, of

the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of the Knights of Pythias; of the Modern Woodmen of America, and of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

On August 30, 1891, Mr. McLeod married, in Benton county, Callie D. Oakley, who was born in Benton county, Arkansas, February 8, 1872, and has one brother, Newton A. Oakley, of Enid, Oklahoma. Her parents, Benjamin F. and Mary (Hart) Oakley, came to Arkansas from Tennessee in pioneer days, the team with which they made the overland trip being composed of a horse and an ox on either side of the wagon tongue, this method of traveling indicating the humble condition of some of the settlers of that time. They took up land in Benton county, and have since been farmers in that locality. Mr. and Mrs. McLeod have three children, Minnie M., Floyd and Lillian.

**JOHN HARRIS FLETCHER.** Standing prominent among the leading citizens of Springdale, Arkansas, is John Harris Fletcher, who is distinguished not only as the principal merchant of that city, but for his honored pioneer ancestry, his grandfather, Robert Fletcher, having located in Washington county in territorial days. He was born near Harris, Washington county, Arkansas, September 9, 1855, a son of Andrew Fletcher.

Robert Fletcher was born in Georgia in 1774, and was there reared and married. In 1824, accompanied by his little family, he migrated to Washington county, Arkansas, making the dangerous journey through the trackless woods, over bleak mountains and across rivers, with teams, bravely battling with the elements that ever offer resistance to the hardy pioneer. It was during the last year of President Monroe's administration that he took the eventful trip across the country, courageously daring all the hardships and privations incidental to frontier life in order to pave the way for those that followed, and to establish a home where his children and their descendants might enjoy the comfort, and even the luxuries, of life without the labor and toil in which his years were spent. Locating six miles east of Fayetteville, near Harris, he began the pioneer task of hewing a farm from the forest, and on the homestead which he improved he spent the remainder of his days, dying in 1856, a venerable and esteemed citizen. He married Polly Wilson, a sister of Hon. Thomas Wilson, a member of the first legislature of Arkansas and a man of distinction in his day. Seven children were born to them, namely: John, James, Jesse, Andrew, Job, Timothy, and Mrs. John Fletcher, who spent the larger part of her life in Sangamon county, Illinois.

Andrew Fletcher, born near Harris, Arkansas, in 1824, soon after the arrival of the family in Washington county, succeeded to the occupation of his ancestors, and until his death, in 1861, was engaged in agricultural pursuits in the community in which his birth occurred. He married Mahala Rogers, a daughter of Levi Rogers, who came to this state from Alabama. She died in 1864, leaving three children, as follows: John Harris, of whom we write; Robert, of Leslie, Arkansas; and Annie, wife of George Cline, of Joplin, Missouri.

Born within a half a mile of the farm on which his grandfather located, John Harris Fletcher grew to manhood in a rural community, gleaning his early education in the typical pioneer log schoolhouse during its one yearly term of three months of school. Not content with a farmer's life, he left home on attaining his majority, going to Saint Louis to learn the machinist's trade. After serving an apprenticeship with the firm of Busby & Company, he returned to Washington county, Arkansas, and began life as a wage earner in Fayetteville, becoming an employe of James Ferguson. He followed his trade until 1895, when he made a change of occupation, estab-

lishing himself as a general merchant at Harris, among the friends of his childhood days. In 1905, desirous of enlarging his field of operations, Mr. Fletcher purchased the entire stock of William Massey, one of the leading dry goods and shoe dealers of Springdale, and has since carried on a thriving trade, his business being extensive and profitable. He has acquired considerable property, owning his business house and his pleasant residence on Johnson street.

On October 10, 1874, Mr. Fletcher was united in marriage with Harriet J. Wiliford, a daughter of James Wiliford, who came to Arkansas from Alabama. She passed to the life beyond in 1898, leaving three daughters, namely: Elizabeth, wife of Monroe Sammons, of Springdale; Lydia, deceased, was the wife of John Roberts; and Belle, wife of Howard Mullins, of Saint Louis, Missouri. Mr. Fletcher married, December 10, 1899, Mrs. Ella (Grimes) Folk, a widow with one child, Lynn Folk. Mrs. Fletcher was born near Fayetteville, Arkansas, being a daughter of James Grimes, who migrated from Tennessee to Washington county, Arkansas.

Politically Mr. Fletcher is a Democrat, both by training and by inclination, and religiously he belongs to the Baptist church. Fraternally he is a member of all the junior Masonic organizations and is a Knight Templar.

**WILLIAM C. ROBERTS.** Occupying a prominent position among the substantial and respected citizens of Benton county is William C. Roberts, who is serving ably and efficiently as postmaster at Rogers. A son of the late William C. Roberts, Sr., he was born in Fayetteville, Washington county, Arkansas, May 18, 1850. He is of pioneer descent, his grandfather, Henry Gregg, having migrated from eastern Tennessee to Arkansas while it was yet under territorial government. He settled at Fayetteville when its present site was marked by a single house, and when Washington county included all of northwestern Arkansas, an area from which ten counties have since been carved.

William C. Roberts, Sr., was born in eastern Tennessee in 1825, and died in Hillsboro, Texas, in 1895. He came with his father-in-law, Henry Gregg, to Arkansas in pioneer days, and with them endured the privations and hardships of frontier life. During the Civil war he served as captain of a Texas company of soldiers in the Confederate army, and his two older sons gave their lives in defense of the Southern cause. He married Caroline Gregg, daughter of Henry Gregg, a pioneer settler of Washington county, Arkansas. She died in 1855, leaving five children, namely: John H. and George W., both of whom were killed while serving in the Confederate army; Mary J., who married W. H. Hurt, and died in Hillsboro, Texas; Sarah D., wife of Samuel Hill, of Helena, Oklahoma; and William C., with whom this sketch is chiefly concerned.

William C. Roberts was reared in the humble home of his parents, and acquired his education in the common schools of ante-bellum days, supplying the funds to defray his ordinary expenses by working nights and mornings. He was a pupil of J. M. Johnson, afterward colonel of a regiment in the Union army, and from him, doubtless, imbibed the Union sentiments that led him to join the Federal forces during the Civil war, notwithstanding the fact that his father was an officer and two of his brothers privates in the opposing army. Enlisting in Company K, First Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, Mr. Roberts served under his former preceptor, Colonel J. M. Johnson, in the Western Department of the Union army, seventh A. C. He took an active part in the engagements at Camden and Jenkins Ferry, and in various skirmishes, receiving slight wounds on the field of battle, and on August 10, 1865, was honorably discharged from the service at Fort

Smith. He was only thirteen years, three months and ten days old when he enlisted in the army.

While in the army Mr. Roberts maintained his sisters upon his army pay, and on coming out of service proceeded to put the finishing touches to his limited education. As a staunch Republican, he soon became associated with local politics, and served for four years as deputy sheriff under Jacob Yoes, of Washington county, and was subsequently deputy county clerk under George W. M. Reed, of the same county, for a like period of time. Going then to Albany, New York, Mr. Roberts was graduated from the Albany Law School with the class of 1872, and for a number of years thereafter was engaged in the practice of his profession in Fayetteville, being associated with his uncle, Judge Lafayette Gregg. Going from there to Madison county, he resumed his profession, and again entered the political arena. His health becoming impaired, he abandoned his practice and accepted a position in the United States Internal Revenue service, in which he remained until relieved by a Cleveland appointee, being excused on the grounds of "O. P.," offensive partisanship, an excuse invented by President Cleveland to get rid of Republican office holders without infringing the Civil Service regulations.

Returning to his profession, Mr. Roberts resided in Madison county several years longer, and was there decidedly active in local affairs. He was popular with both parties, and in 1893, with the aid of Democratic votes, he was elected to the State Legislature, and re-elected to the same position in 1895. While a member of that body he secured the passage of his share of the bills which he introduced, and was the author of a law passed allowing parties in garnishment proceedings to hold funds in the hands of parties owing the garnisheed when the suit was brought until the outcome of said suit could be determined. Although remaining true to his party in matters coming before the Legislature, he kept clear of partisan legislation. Coming to Rogers in 1898, Mr. Roberts soon became identified with the leading interests of the place, and in 1906, supported by the endorsement of the Republican committees of his township, county and state, he was appointed postmaster at Rogers by President Roosevelt, and at the expiration of his term of four years was reappointed to the same position by President Taft.

Mr. Roberts married in July, 1873, in Fayetteville, Arkansas, Narcissa Naylor, daughter of Robert F. Naylor, who was at that time register of the United States land office, having gone there from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, although he was a resident of Indiana when Mrs. Roberts was born. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are the parents of four children, namely: Virgil, general agent of the Louisiana Cotton Oil Company at New Orleans; Minnie, wife of Dan C. Cowling, of Rogers; Charles F., of Little Rock, a postal clerk; and Ethel, general delivery clerk at Rogers.

Taking an active part in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic, Mr. Rogers was elected commander of the state of Arkansas in 1896, and since his retirement from that office has been named to fill positions of importance upon the staffs of state commanders, and is now judge advocate general of the Arkansas Grand Army of the Republic. He has served on all the political committees of the Republican party, local and state. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; is a Knight Templar Mason, belonging to Bethany Commandery, No. 16, of Bentonville, and is a member of the lodge of Elks at Rogers, Arkansas.

**JAMES AUGUSTIN CAMERON BLACKBURN.** For many years inseparably identified with the upbuilding and growing prosperity of Rogers,



Benton county, James A. C. Blackburn is honored with a citizenship that stands among the ideals required for the establishment of a community characterized for its intelligence, morality and the elements of business success. The descendant of a pioneer family of note, he represents, also, the brave, courageous men who blazed their way into the county and founded the first communities which brought civilization to the Ozarks. A native of Benton county, he was born in the vicinity of War Eagle Mills, August 22, 1841, a son of Sylvanus Blackburn.

Sylvanus Blackburn was born in middle Tennessee in 1809, and there grew to man's estate. Coming to Arkansas in 1832, he brought with him his parents, Jo and Rachel Blackburn, both of whom spent their remaining years here, passing away in 1840. Locating in Benton county, near the place which, with the creek, was named in honor of the old chief of the Cherokee Indians, "War Eagle," Sylvanus Blackburn improved a homestead and engaged in farming and stock raising and dealing. In 1855 he built a grist mill and a saw mill at War Eagle, and there made lumber and sash for building purposes, his plant being the first of the kind in Benton county. His first home, a typical two-story log house, which he erected in 1844, is still standing, even to sashes, which were made by the hand of Beech Robinson, a pioneer mechanic of the county, are in a splendid state of preservation.

Having been a slave owner and a capable business man, he acquired considerable property before the war, and when that struggle came on he took his negroes South in hopes of saving them, and buried a large sum of gold about his premises, while his sons entered the Confederate service. He saved his gold, but lost his slaves and much other chattel property. He subsequently began life anew, but his ambition was curbed by the devastation of war, and he contented himself as a simple farmer during the remainder of his days, passing away in 1890, at a venerable age. He was a man of strong religious faith and practice, and a preacher in the Free Will Baptist church. A man of unquestioned integrity, he performed his obligations to the very letter, and was very strict in requiring others to observe the same relation toward himself. He married Catherine Brewer, who was born in middle Tennessee and died at a good old age in Benton county, Arkansas, in 1890. Of the nine children born of their union, James A. C., the subject of this sketch, and Rachel are the only survivors, the subject being the sixth child in succession of birth. The names of the others in order of birth are as follows: Joseph; Ambrose; Rachel, who married J. W. Burks; William; Newton; Louisa, who married Samuel Burks; Zimri J.; and Margaret A., who died when young.

Brought up under the difficult conditions of frontier life, James A. C. Blackburn labored hard to obtain an education, walking two miles each way to attend the short terms of a subscription school, paying a monthly tuition fee of two dollars for the privilege. Scarce had he taken his place in the affairs of men when the Civil war broke out. Joining Company I, Colonel Ras Sterman's Battalion of Cavalry, he went to the front under command of General Cabell, and subsequently was at different times special courier for the "Old Tiger" of the Confederacy. He served throughout the conflict in the Trans-Mississippi Department, without wounds or untoward incident, and when the struggle was over the command was disbanded at Saline.

Mr. Blackburn then began life for himself as a farmer at War Eagle, but in the fall of 1867 he made a change of occupation, embarking in mercantile pursuits at Van Winkle Mills. In 1873 he rebuilt the War Eagle Mills, and added their operation to his mercantile transactions, managing both industries until 1884. Selling out both interests in that year, he suc-

ceeded Peter Van Winkle in the lumber business at Van Winkle Mills, three miles north of War Eagle Mills. In 1890 he transferred his residence and his operations to Rogers, and here continued in the lumber business until January 1, 1895, when he retired from active commercial pursuits, the care and disposal of the vast tracts of land which he had acquired during the preceding years demanding his full attention.

Since coming to Rogers Mr. Blackburn has been one of the extensive and prominent builders of the town, in the matter of erection having exceeded any two other town builders of the place. He built the first house on the present town site, using it for a time for the storage of his sashes and doors, and is the owner of much city property of value, including four of the leading hotels.

While taking an active part in the affairs of his city, Mr. Blackburn has permitted his name to be used and his service to be given politically. He was elected to the State Senate in 1895, and again in 1897, rendering appreciated service each term. While a member of that body he secured the repeal of the "three mile limit" law, which repeal made it possible to establish at Rogers a distillery for the manufacture of brandy, thus giving a market for the culls from the apple-grower's orchards, a matter meaning much to that industry in and about Rogers.

In Benton county, Arkansas, January 25, 1868, Mr. Blackburn married Ellen Van Winkle, a daughter of Peter Van Winkle, a pioneer settler of this county. She died in 1884, leaving three children, namely: Carrie, wife of E. J. Kruse, of Rogers; Maud, deceased, was the wife of Dr. Huff; and Laura, wife of Charles A. Miller, of Rogers. Mr. Blackburn married, April 1, 1886, Mrs. Belle Harris, a daughter of C. Petross, who was born in Mississippi, of French ancestry. Mrs. Blackburn has two children by her first marriage, namely: Urie D. Harris, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Fayetteville, Arkansas; and Lee M. Harris, of Rogers.

Fraternally Mr. Blackburn is a member of the minor Masonic organization, of Rogers, and belongs to Bethany Commandery, No. 16, K. T., of Bentonville. He is not identified with any religious institution, but he is a practical helper in the dispensation of charity, and wise and generous in the aiding of people who deserve a helping hand.

**JUDGE MILLARD BERRY.** Progress and enterprise are two words indelibly associated with the character and achievements of Judge Millard Berry, of Springdale, and any new and growing community is fortunate, indeed, to have a man of such fine initiative and persistence in its midst. Judge Berry has been prominently identified with affairs in Washington county since 1883, at which time he was a refugee, as someone has expressed it, from the cotton fields near Dallas, Texas. After preparing himself for the law at Washington, Indiana, where he was reared, he had made the mistake of believing that there was a fortune awaiting him in the Lone Star state as a grower of cotton. Accordingly he went thither as a young man of twenty-three and spent four futile years in a battle with low prices and other adverse conditions before he was ready to seek another vocation in life. Fortunately he was still young; "experience is a providence," according to the poet; and his subsequent success has been more than compensation.

When he came to Springdale, Arkansas, Judge Berry found a few cottages gathered about the railroad station, but he was to be the witness of remarkable growth and development and the somewhat sleepy and aimless community has become a thriving, up-to-date one, the subject having done his share in the admirable metamorphosis. For a few years he represented the Caldwell Manufacturing Company of Leavenworth,

Kansas, as their salesman of vehicles and implements, traveling over the district of which Springdale is the centre, and when he abandoned this occupation he took up the abstract and title business, in which he is still engaged. During the passage of years he has entered other fields of activity and has measured capacities with other promoters and business men in the county. He engaged in the telephone business here in 1896, and such possibilities rapidly developed as to urge him into a broader field, and accordingly he organized the North Arkansas Telephone Company and was for many years its president. This company has a capital of a hundred thousand dollars and was chartered in 1898. It built toll lines and exchanges in Benton, Washington, Madison and Crawford counties and has developed an extensive and important system of communication.

For many years Judge Berry was secretary and manager of the Springdale Canning Company, an enterprise which was of more consequence to the people of this locality than any other of its day. He was a member of a small coterie of Springdale citizens to build the Odd Fellows' block, one of the best and most conspicuous blocks of the city.

The birth of Judge Berry occurred in Daviess county, Indiana, October 19, 1856. His father, Walter E. Berry, was born in Hart county, Kentucky, in 1828, and went to Daviess county as a boy with his father, Beverly Berry, who died near Washington just before the Civil war. Walter E. Berry married Angeline, a daughter of a Mr. Cross, a Kentuckian and a farmer. Beverly Berry was born in Virginia and his wife's maiden name was Evans.

Walter E. Berry passed his life quietly and was ambitious only to rear and educate his son, who was his only child, and to provide for the comfort of the little circle he called his own. He followed to Arkansas when his son established himself in Springdale, and he died here in 1903. He was a Democrat in politics, but took little interest beyond his right as a voter.

Millard Berry was educated in the public schools and seminary at Washington, Indiana, and read law with Judge James W. Ogden, of that place. He was admitted to the bar before Judge Mallott in 1877 and subsequently became a partner in the law with Judge Ogden. His legal work was cut short by his ill-starred ambition to become a cotton baron in the Southwest, when he located at Garland, Texas, on a cotton farm, and remained from 1879 until his entry into Springdale.

Judge Berry's connection with politics was rather unimportant until such time as he became a candidate for office himself. His first public service was as mayor of Springdale and as justice of peace and then he went up higher, having been very faithful in those duties. He had not been within the borders of more than six of the thirty and more townships of Washington county when he decided to seek the nomination for the county judgeship and his opponent was seeking only his second term. Notwithstanding this disparity in advantage he won the nomination and then the election in 1900 and succeeded County Judge R. O. Hanna. Two years later he was chosen to succeed himself and after that term was succeeded by W. E. Williams.

His administration of the county judge's office was characterized by sound business methods and the achievement of many things working to the advantage of the county. He brought about the building of the first steel bridge across White river in Washington county; agitated the erection of a new court house and devised a method to secure it without burdening the taxpayers with a bonded debt. His ideas were taken up by the levy board and adopted and a sinking fund was created and increased from year to year, so that the building was erected with the scrip of the

county, the last of which will be paid off in 1912. He found the road building affairs of the county in a chaotic state and he purchased new equipment and placed a competent foreman in charge of it and many miles of permanent road were built during his term. He conceived the idea of placing the county farm upon a self-sustaining basis by planting an orchard, which promised to become in time creative of an income sufficient to defray the current expenses of the farm, with a possible surplus fund for the county treasury. Had his plans been furthered by his successors the orchard would now be of commercial value and an asset in the inventory of the county's property.

On August 6, 1879, Judge Berry was married in Washington, Indiana, Miss Ida McHolland, a daughter of Thaddeus McHolland, of Portland, Oregon, becoming his wife. Mrs. Berry's mother's maiden name was Miss Josie Sleeper and she (Mrs. Berry) was the eldest of three children, her brother being William McHolland of Portland, Oregon, and her sister Mrs. Laura Swain, of Jacksonville, Florida. Judge and Mrs. Berry are the parents of several children. Thaddeus is associated with his father, and his wife was Miss Annie Graves; Ethel is the wife of Glenn VanHorn, of Springdale; Walter is a plumber and machinist here; Helen is the wife of Dr. Charles A. McQuaid, of Springdale; Hazel, Marian and Josephine complete the family.

Judge Berry is a loyal member of the time-honored Masonic order, and is past master of the Blue Lodge of Springdale. He is also past noble grand of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Berry is an active member of the "Star" and has been a representative to the Grand Lodge of Arkansas.

**JOHN C. ENGLAND.** Although John C. England now maintains his home and professional headquarters in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, he was formerly a prominent and influential resident of Little Rock, where he resided for a long number of years and where he gained distinctive prestige in connection with legal and railroad interests. He platted out the town of England in Lonoke county and is the owner of a fine plantation of some two thousand acres in that county. He has been identified with a number of different projects in Arkansas since early youth and it seems that he has always possessed an "open sesame" to unlock the doors of success in every enterprise that he has undertaken. In connection with his legal work he has been a constant agitator and worker for the general welfare and reform both in administration and in state, county and municipal improvements.

A native of Arkansas, John C. England was born at old Brownsville, formerly the county seat of Prairie county, the date of his nativity being the 18th of January, 1850. He is a son of William H. and Lauriva (nee Boyette) England, who came to Arkansas from Attala county, Mississippi, in the year 1849. The father was engaged in the mercantile business in Mississippi, but after his removal to Arkansas was elected clerk of the Circuit Court, which position he held for a number of years and until his death, in 1860. The mother survived her honored husband by a number of years, her death having occurred in 1900, at the venerable age of seventy-five years. Mr. and Mrs. England were the parents of seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth in order of birth. On other pages of this work appears a sketch dedicated to the career of Joseph E. England, president of the England National Bank of Little Rock and a brother of John C. England.

John C. England was a child of but ten years of age at the time of his father's death and he was thus reared to maturity without parental care

and guidance. He received his rudimentary educational training in the school at old Brownsville and in the schools of Hickory Plains. After reaching years of maturity he decided upon the profession of the law as his life work and with that object in view began his legal studies in the office of Gantt & Bronaugh, at Brownsville, later pursuing a course of study in the law office of the same firm after removal had been made to Devall's Bluff. Mr. England was admitted to the bar of Arkansas at Devall's Bluff, then the county seat of Prairie county, in the year 1871, and he immediately was admitted to partnership by his preceptors, the firm name being changed to that of Gantt, Bronaugh & England. Later he removed to Lonoke, the newly established county seat of the county of the same name. He succeeded in building up a large and representative clientage at Lonoke, where he continued to reside until 1887, at which time he established his home at Little Rock. He removed to the capital city of the state in order to accept the position of attorney for the Cotton Belt Railway Company and in addition to his duties as such he was a law partner of General W. E. Atkinson, attorney general of Arkansas, a large business being controlled under the firm name of Atkinson & England. In 1889 Mr. England was honored with appointment as private secretary to Governor Eagle, serving in that capacity for a period of two years. Besides being attorney for the Cotton Belt Railway, Mr. England was right-of-way agent for that company in Arkansas, and as such he secured the right of way for the Altheimer branch of that road, the same extending from Little Rock to Altheimer, where it connected with the main line. In this connection he laid off and established the town of England, in Lonoke county, which has since become the largest and most important town on the branch in question. Mr. England held the first sale of lots in this town on the 30th of January, 1889, soon after the road was completed; it was named in his honor. Mr. England still owns valuable property interests at England and in the surrounding country, part of his holdings being a fine plantation of two thousand acres near the town of England. In 1895, however, Mr. England severed his connections in Little Rock and removed to the city of St. Louis, Missouri, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession and where he has won precedence as one of the most skilled and versatile trial lawyers in that section of the state. His business headquarters are maintained at 1124 Central National Bank Building.

At Lonoke, Arkansas, on the 20th of January, 1875, Mr. England was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor M. Chapline, a daughter of George M. Chapline and a sister of Judge Chapline, of Lonoke. Mr. and Mrs. England are the parents of five children, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth.—Wilhelmina, Nellie, John R., Gladys and Louise, the last three of whom remain at the parental home. John R. England is engaged in the management of his father's business at England, Arkansas, and Wilhelmina is the wife of Thomas W. Barron, her home being in St. Louis.

In politics Mr. England accords an uncompromising allegiance to the principles and policies promulgated by the Democratic party, and while he has never manifested aught of ambition for the honors or emoluments of public office of any description, he is decidedly in sympathy with all measures and enterprises advanced for the general welfare of both Arkansas and of his present home. By reason of the great amount of good he accomplished while a citizen of Arkansas Mr. England is well deserving of mention in this compilation devoted to the careers of representative Arkansans. He is affiliated with a number of professional and fraternal

organizations of representative character and in their religious faith the England family are consistent members of the Baptist church, to whose good works they are liberal contributors of their time and means.

**EUGENE WILLIAMS.** Among the representative citizens and business men of Forrest City, St. Francis county, Arkansas, whose contributions to progress and good government have been of the most insistent order, is Eugene Williams, an influential banker in eastern Arkansas and at the present time, in 1911, treasurer of the St. Francis Levee Board.

Mr. Williams is a native son of Forrest City and the date of his nativity was December 23, 1882. His parents, W. E. and Eddie Chambliss (Mallory) Williams, are both living, and concerning the career of the father further data appears elsewhere in this volume in the sketch dedicated to him. He served as sheriff of St. Francis county for a period of sixteen years and is a man of power in the political world in this section of the state. After completing the curriculum of the public schools of Forrest City Eugene Williams, the immediate subject of this review, attended a male academy at West Point, Mississippi, for one year. When sixteen years of age he returned to his home city, where he assumed the responsibilities of deputy clerk in the office of his father, who was then sheriff of the county. In 1902, at the age of twenty years, he promoted and organized the Bank of Forrest City, of which he is manager and cashier. This stable monetary institution has a capital, surplus and undivided profits amounting to eighty-three thousand dollars and it is an important factor in the financial affairs of eastern Arkansas.

In politics Mr. Williams is aligned as a loyal supporter of the cause of the Democratic party and he has ever done all in his power to advance the general welfare of the community. He is treasurer of the St. Francis Levee Board and it may be said here that this organization has been one of the most potent influences in the development of this section of Arkansas, where it has been the means of enriching the planting interests to a point never dreamed of in the earlier days. This board is notable also for being the strongest single force in the political affairs of the entire state. In the most significant sense of the word Mr. Williams is a resourceful, public-spirited and eminently useful citizen. In a fraternal way he is connected with the Masonic order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and other representative organizations.

In the year 1901 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Williams to Miss Sadie Moseley, of West Point, Mississippi. They have two children, Eugene, Jr., and Mortimer. In their religious faith Mr. and Mrs. Williams are staunch adherents of the teachings of the Methodist church and they are prominent factors in connection with the best social activities of the younger generation in this city.

**SILAS D. CAMPBELL.** It is with distinctive satisfaction that the biographer directs attention to the life history of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, for not only is the lesson of personal worth and accomplishment such as bears its lesson, but in the tracing of his ancestral history there issue many points of interest,—a narrative that tells of honest and industrious sons of the American Republic, that gives evidence of the deeds of loyal men and soldiers of a lost cause, who nevertheless distinguished themselves for faithfulness and personal bravery.

Silas Davis Campbell is assistant attorney for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company and is a member of the well known law firm of Campbell & Suits, of Newport, Jackson county, Arkansas. Mr. Campbell was born in Russellville, Kentucky, the date of



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his birth being January 3, 1867, and he is a son of Rev. John W. Campbell, a preacher and teacher of the Presbyterian faith, the scene of much of his endeavors having been Lawrence and Sharp counties, Arkansas. He was a native of Todd county, Kentucky, born in 1840, and he met with death in a team-run-a-way accident while living in Sidney, Arkansas, in the year 1880, at the comparatively young age of forty years. Rev. Campbell early manifested a studious turn of mind and after availing himself of the advantages afforded in the public schools of his native place he attended and was graduated in Bethel College, in Bath county, Kentucky. His father's people were from North Carolina, where the family settled in an early day, the original progenitor of the name in America having come hither from Scotland. The Campbells were ardent sympathizers with the cause of the Confederacy during the strenuous period of the Civil war and a number of Rev. Campbell's brothers were Southern soldiers.

In 1866 was solemnized the marriage of Rev. Campbell to Miss Charlene K. Davis, a daughter of Rev. Silas N. Davis, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, who passed the major portion of his life in the old Blue Grass commonwealth. Mrs. Campbell was one of a number of children and was born in December, 1843. She was graduated in the Greenville, Kentucky, Academy, and was a popular and successful teacher in that institution until the "Lincoln Oath" was made a test of fitness for a member of the faculty, when she was denied the further privilege of teaching there, coming soon afterward to Arkansas. The "Lincoln Oath" was one administered to persons suspected of disloyalty and as Mrs. Campbell could not swear that she had not sympathized with the Confederate cause and given it some aid or comfort, she was disqualified for further usefulness to her alma mater. After their arrival in Arkansas Mrs. Campbell was a valuable aid to her husband in his religious and educational work. She taught in Sharp, Lawrence and Independence counties, and after the death of her honored husband she became a member of her son's household, at Newport, where she resided until her death. In August, 1908, she stumbled and fell over a foot stool, from the effects of which accident she died on the 6th of the same month. She is survived by two sons,—Silas Davis, of Newport, the subject of this review; and Dr. H. G. Campbell, of Asher, Oklahoma.

Mr. Campbell, of this article, was a child of but one year of age at the time of his parents' immigration to Arkansas. He attained to years of maturity in Lawrence and Sharp counties, and his chief work as a student was executed in the Arkansas College, at Batesville, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1891, this being the last class to go out of that college under Dr. Isaac Long, its founder and a leading educator in the state. In the same institution he pursued post-graduate work and in 1905 received the degree of Master of Arts. Thus equipped with a liberal education, Mr. Campbell entered upon the profession of teaching and during the years 1893 and 1894 he was principal of the public schools of Batesville. Believing, however, in the greater possibilities for advancement in the profession of law he abandoned the school room and read law. He studied the texts under the direction of Judge Yancey and Judge Fulkerson, both prominent attorneys at Batesville. Mr. Campbell made rapid progress in the absorption and assimilation of the science of jurisprudence and he was admitted to the bar of the state in 1894, being admitted to practice before the supreme court of Arkansas in 1897. In 1895 Mr. Campbell established his home at Newport and in 1898 he became involved in politics as a candidate for the office of prosecuting attorney for the Third Arkansas District. He won

the nomination and in the ensuing election was successful at the polls. After two years of most efficient service in this capacity he was chosen as his own successor in the office, continuing incumbent thereof until 1902. In 1904 he was appointed as one of the attorneys for the St. Louis Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, whereupon he dissolved his relations as a partner in the firm of Phillips & Campbell, formed in 1895. In 1906 Mr. Campbell entered into a partnership alliance with Fred R. Suits, under the firm name of Campbell & Suits. In connection with his practice Mr. Campbell represents the Arkansas Bank & Trust Company, of Newport, and is retained by several business firms. As attorney for the Iron Mountain railroad he has nine counties of the north-eastern part of the state under his jurisdiction. In addition to his legal work he is a director and a member of the executive committee of the Arkansas Bank & Trust Company. Mr. Campbell is possessed of a brilliant mind, is alert and diligent in discharging the business at hand and all his undertakings are characterized by that persistency of purpose and laudable ambition which lead to success.

On the 26th of December, 1899, at Pulaski, Tennessee, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Campbell to Miss Willie Leone Cox, a daughter of William L. Cox. Mr. Cox, who died in 1910, was a mechanic and was largely engaged in the installing of saw mills during his active business career. He was a loyal Confederate at the time of the Civil war. He was a native son of Alabama and in 1871 married Miss Elizabeth Tunnell, who now maintains her home at Newport, Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Cox became the parents of the following children,—Willie L., who is now Mrs. Campbell; Eleanor, who married J. O. Griffith, of Columbia, Tennessee; Jessie and Henry, both of Memphis, Tennessee; Mrs. Annie Owen, of Newport; and Samuel, who was a volunteer in the Spanish American war and who is still in the service of the United States army. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have three children,—Norman, born in 1900; Shelby, born in 1902; and Leone, born in 1908.

In his political allegiance Mr. Campbell is a staunch advocate of the principles and policies promulgated by the Democratic party and when an active participant in political affairs he was frequently called upon by the people of Jackson county to represent their interests as a delegate to various state Democratic conventions. He is well acquainted with many of the leading Democratic politicians in the state and this friendship with prominent men is of considerable value to him in connection with his professional work. In a fraternal way he is a valued and appreciative member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is past noble grand of the lodge at Newport. He represented Odd Fellowship in the Grand Lodge of the state in 1908, and is a member of the finance committee of the organization by appointment of the grand master, Judge Stuckey. He is also affiliated with the time-honored Masonic order and with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. In their religious faith he is a Presbyterian and his wife is an Episcopalian. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are popular factors in connection with the best social activities of their home city and their spacious and beautiful home is the scene of extensive and liberal hospitality.

**LANCELOT MINOR.** For many years a prominent and prosperous attorney of Jackson county, Lancelot Minor, familiarly known throughout Newport, his home city, as "Colonel" Minor, has recently become actively identified with the real estate and collecting business, having in a measure retired from his profession. A son of Dr. Charles Minor, he was born June 15, 1846, in Albemarle county, Virginia, of honored ancestry. His paternal

grandfather, Lancelot Minor, whose home was at "Minor's Folly," Louisa county, Virginia, served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was afterwards a planter of note. He married and reared five children, as follows: Professor John B., who held the chair of law at the University of Virginia for fifty-two years; Lancelot, farmer, deceased; Lucien, professor of law in the Williamsburg College for many years; Charles M. D.; and Kittie.

Born in Louisa county, Virginia, in 1818, Charles Minor, M. D., was graduated when young from the University of Virginia, afterward receiving the degree of M. D. at the Baltimore Medical College. He was subsequently both physician and educator, being, perhaps, more especially interested in educational affairs, having founded the Brookhill Preparatory School for boys, of which he was subsequently the principal until his death, in 1861. Dr. Minor married his cousin, Lucy Walker Minor, a daughter of Peter Minor, and of their thirteen children, twelve grew to years of maturity, their mother, who passed away in 1879, training them to lives of industry and usefulness.

A school boy when the war between the states began, Lancelot was preparing for the University in his father's school. In 1862, finding resistance to the call of the Confederacy no longer possible, he enlisted in the Rockbridge Artillery, and under command of "Stonewall" Jackson took part in the Shenandoah Valley campaigns, and participated in the engagements at Chantilly, Port Republic, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, the Seven-Days fight around Richmond, the two battles at Cold Harbor, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and was in the trenches around Richmond until the evacuation of the city. Mr. Minor's last battle was fought at Cumberland church, April 8, 1865, the day before the surrender at Appomattox. In that engagement he was shot through the body, a rifle ball entered in his left side and making its exit at the left shoulder blade. Returning home, he helped gather things together for his mother, with whom he remained until the fall of 1867, when he migrated to Kansas, where, when farming failed to provide for his necessities, he applied himself to other industrial employments.

Coming to Arkansas in December, 1871, Colonel Minor, who had previously farmed near Paola, Kansas, and had tried life in Nebraska, established himself as a farmer in Jacksonport, from there coming to Newport, where he ran the first milk dairy. Subsequently turning his attention to the study of law, for which he had made some preparation in his Virginia home, he joined his brother in the practice of law, and in 1876 was admitted to the Arkansas bar, at Jacksonport, before Judge Byers. The Colonel was quite successful in his professional career, and continued the practice of law until 1901, in the meantime being for a number of years associated with Hon. Franklin Doswell, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1874, the firm name being Doswell & Minor.

One of the progressive citizens of Newport, Colonel Minor assisted in the organization of the First National Bank, of the Arkansas Bank and Trust Company of Newport, and of the ill-fated Bank of Newport, holding stock in each. He was also one of the original stockholders of the Jackson County Telephone Company, now the Newport Telephone Company, and took a financial interest in the Farmers' Telephone Company.

One of the leading members of the Democratic party, the Colonel has frequently served as a delegate to state conventions, and at the Democratic National Convention of 1884 helped nominate Grover Cleveland for the presidency of the United States. He was also an alternate to one of the Saint Louis Democratic National Conventions. Having never swerved from the religious faith in which he was born and bred, Colonel Minor is a

valued member of the Episcopal church, in which he has been a warden for twenty years, and is now a vestryman. He is a member and past master of Jackson Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; a member and past high priest of Jackson Chapter, R. A. M.; and for a year was junior warden of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas.

In 1866 Colonel Minor was united in marriage with Emma Minor, a daughter of Franklin Minor, a relative. She died in 1885, leaving one daughter, Louisa. The Colonel married in July, 1887, Theodosia Ferguson, of Augusta, Arkansas, and to them five children have been born, namely: Minnie, Mildred, Willie Overton, Alcorn and Lancelot.

WILLIAM D. McLAIN is numbered among the conspicuous citizens of Newport, Jackson county, Arkansas, where he has been eminently successful in his various business enterprises and where he has been a prominent and influential factor in the material upbuilding of the city. His lines have been cast here almost from the time of his entry into the business world and his career discloses a phenomenal rise from penury to a position of affluence among the best citizens of Newport. He was born in Lawrence county, Arkansas, on the 21st of November, 1859, and is a son of John H. McLain, who came to this state from Tennessee in the ante-bellum days. John H. McLain was born in 1835 and was a loyal and faithful soldier in the Confederate army during the strenuous period of the Civil war. After his arrival in Arkansas he settled in Lawrence county, where was solemnized his marriage to Miss Sarah C. Agee, a daughter of William H. Agee. The subject of this review is the oldest in a family of eight children and is the only child, save one, to raise a family. The exception was his brother John M., who passed away as a mill man in 1907, leaving one son, John D., who is a member of William D. McLain's household. The grandfather of him to whom this sketch is dedicated was Charles McLain, who was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Lawrence county, Arkansas, at the time of his death, in about the year 1870. He became the father of the following children: John H. and Squire, both Confederate soldiers; William C., of Newport, Arkansas; and Mrs. Christina Smith, who died in Lawrence county.

On the old home farm in Lawrence county, Arkansas, William D. McLain was reared to maturity. His early education, hardly worth the name, was gleaned within the sacred precincts of the country school. For two years prior to attaining his majority Mr. McLain was a temporary resident of Indiana, engaged in "Roving," as he accounts for his absence from home, and while there he met and married his wife. Becoming the head of a household before he was of age, he found it important to adopt industrious habits and his attention was drawn to saw-milling as offering an opening to an ambitious youth. He secured employment with the mill firm of Gunn & Black, at Brinkley, Arkansas, and from a common laborer he rose to the position of head sawyer of that concern. In 1884 he came to Newport, Jackson county, Arkansas, where he assumed the responsibilities of the position of head sawyer of the Rudolph Stecker Coopers Company, subsequently becoming general manager of that firm and finally purchasing the plant, which he removed to Woodruff county, where he operated it for a period of four years under his own name. Moving the mill again, he located it at McLain's Switch, a short distance below Newport, on the Rock Island Railroad. He continued to be identified with that line of enterprise until 1906, in which year he disposed of the business. With the sale of his mill Mr. McLain abandoned saw milling and turned his attention to the lumber and land business. He was an instrumental factor in the organization of the McLain & Holden Land & Lumber Company, in 1906, and is

now secretary of that important concern. It was incorporated with a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars and it deals in farm and timber lands, owning the chief lumber yard at Newport, in addition to which building supplies are handled. The company laid out the addition called "East Newport" upon two hundred acres of its own land and it is now exploiting the sale of lots and encouraging the improvement of them with cottage homes.

Mr. McLain was one of the organizers of the Arkansas Bank & Trust Company, in which he was a director for a number of years. In 1910 he did a fine service for Newport by erecting the McLain Hotel, a metropolitan hotel somewhat in advance of the demands of the time. The building is three stories in height, is built of pressed brick and is equipped throughout with modern furnishings and sanitary appliances, the cost of the same being some thirty-five thousand dollars.

At Walnut Ridge, Arkansas, on the 20th of October, 1879, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. McLain to Miss Cordelia E. Mosier, of Loogootee, Indiana, a daughter of John C. Mosier, of Daviess county, Indiana. Mrs. McLain was summoned to the life eternal in 1897, and is survived by: Elizabeth, who is the wife of J. R. Holden, of Newport, Arkansas; and Miss Sarah Elva McLain, also of Newport. On the 27th of March, 1901, Mr. McLain was united in marriage to Miss Clara D. Cooper, a daughter of Dill Cooper, who immigrated to Arkansas from Georgia in an early day. To this union have been born five children, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth: James E., Audrey, Paul, Leroy and Robert.

Mr. McLain is one of the vice-presidents of the Newport Board of Trade, has been a member of the school board for the past six years and in his political convictions is a staunch advocate of the cause of the Democratic party. In fraternal circles he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Woodmen of the World. His religious faith is in harmony with the tenets of the Christian church, in which he is a member of the board of trustees and to whose charities and benevolences he is a most liberal contributor. He is a man of remarkable vitality, unusual executive ability and in his civic attitude he is ever on the alert to do all in his power to advance the general welfare of the city and state at large.

JUDGE JOHN R. LOFTIN is distinguished for his services as a veteran of the Confederate army, also respected for his worth as a citizen of prominence and for his active work in the advancement of the agricultural interests of Jackson county, more especially in the vicinity of Newport, his home. He was born May 1, 1838, in Rutherford county, Tennessee, and came to Jackson county, Arkansas, in 1849, with his father, Eldridge Loftin.

Colonel William Loftin, the Judge's grandfather, emigrated from the British Isles to the United States in Colonial days, and during the Revolutionary war served as a soldier, having charge of a company of North Carolina militia. His importance as an officer is proved by the fact that a reward was offered by the British forces for his capture and delivery to the enemy. On coming to this country, Colonel Loftin first settled in Virginia, having received a land grant from the Crown, his land lying near Petersburg, and, probably, adjacent to and extending over into North Carolina. He married a Miss Dunn, and their children were as follows: Thomas, who as a soldier in the war of 1812 took part in the battle of New Orleans and claimed to have fired the ball that killed General Pakenham, commander-in-chief of the British forces; William; Henry; Isaac; Mrs. Anthony Kennard, who died in Texas; Mrs. Lavina Featherstone, who passed her last years in Bentonville, Arkansas; Mrs. Brothers; Mrs. Batton and Eldridge.

Eldridge Loftin was born in Rutherford county, North Carolina, in 1789, the year in which George Washington was inaugurated as the first

president of the United States. Although his father possessed considerable wealth, being a slave owner and a planter, he had no special educational advantages, having been taught to read, it is said, by his wife after their marriage. Coming with his family to Arkansas in 1849, he located near Jacksonport, Jackson county, and was there engaged in tilling the remainder of his days. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Moore, was born in Livingston county, Alabama, a daughter of Lodowick Moore, who came of Revolutionary stock, and who had two sons in the battle of New Orleans in the war of 1812. She died in Tennessee, in 1844, leaving ten children, namely: Robert M., who died in Jackson county, Arkansas; Lucy, wife of Robert Dillon, died in the same county; Albert G. died, in 1853, in Thibodaux, Louisiana; Richard died unmarried; Eldridge died in Crawford county, Arkansas; Lavinia, wife of Charles Garmon, died near Jacksonport; Elizabeth, deceased, married J. D. McCullough, and spent her last years in Texas; William died in Franklin county, Arkansas; Samuel, of Grubbs, Jackson county, died in 1907; and John R., the special subject of this sketch.

A boy of eleven years when he came with the family<sup>6</sup> to Jackson county, Arkansas, John R. Loftin received a practical common school education, and began life as a wage-earner in a store, being employed as a clerk. At the breaking out of the Civil war, he promptly offered his services to the Confederacy, enlisting in Company G, First Arkansas Infantry, under Captain A. C. Pickett and Colonel Fagin, his regiment moving on to Memphis, where it awaited the movement that carried Arkansas out of the Union and added its chief strength to the Southern cause. The company left Jacksonport May 5, 1861, and with the regiment arrived in Virginia in time to take part in the first Manassas fight, after which an opportunity was offered all soldiers for enlistment for the war, and Mr. Loftin, with others, responded and was furloughed home. On his return the regiment was reorganized at Corinth, Mississippi, and the battle of Shiloh soon followed. Being here commissioned third lieutenant of his company, Mr. Loftin continued on duty throughout the next three years. Beginning with the battle of Perryville, he fought bravely at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga, and in all the general engagements and skirmishes of the Atlanta campaign, which lasted nearly a hundred days. From Atlanta he went back into Tennessee, accompanying Hood, who superseded General Joseph E. Johnston, to Franklin and Nashville. At the engagement in Franklin his division lost its gallant commander, General Pat Cleburne, while in Nashville the Confederate army was nearly annihilated, General Lowrey assuming command of the small remnant of Cleburne's army and joining General Johnston in North Carolina.

During his many years of exposure to danger, sometimes passing through an atmosphere almost too thick with bullets to breathe with safety, Mr. Loftin came off the field of blood and disaster at Nashville unscathed, but badly frightened. In that engagement the Federals, seemingly, were everywhere in evidence. Companies, regiments and commands were surrendering on every side, but John R. Loftin determined that no Federal prison should ever shelter him. There was nothing on earth that could save him, however, but his legs, and, his own testimony declares, that he made the best sprinting record of his entire life right there, and escaped. Prior to the battle, General Hood had promised that each soldier that came out of the scrimmage should have a furlough home, and this blessed privilege his foot race won for him. Before Mr. Loftin could again reach his command, after the expiration of his furlough, the war was closed.

Soon after the close of the conflict, Mr. Loftin was elected sheriff of Jackson county, but in 1866, in the early period of reconstruction, he was

removed by the authorities, and he embarked in mercantile pursuits. When the period of reconstruction ended, he was again chosen sheriff of the county, and served from 1874 until 1882. Resuming then his agricultural operations, he followed general farming, principally, until his final retirement, a few years since, becoming owner of farms and other lands of value in Jackson county. In 1910 Judge Loftin was appointed justice of the peace by Governor Donaghy, and in September of the same year was elected to succeed himself.

Politically Judge Loftin has ever been associated with the Democratic forces, and state conventions have known him as a delegate from Jackson county. He has had a personal acquaintance with many of the post-bellum governors of Arkansas, and in electing them to that high office has taken a modest part. The Judge joined the Masonic fraternity in 1865, and has taken the Blue Lodge and Chapter degrees. He has been president of Levee District, No. 2, since its creation.

Judge Loftin has been twice married. He married first, October 7, 1866, Elizabeth West, a daughter of William P. West, of Mississippi. She passed to the higher life in 1883, leaving four children, namely: John R., Jr., a leading liveryman and stock dealer of Newport, of whom a brief personal review is given elsewhere in this volume; Lucia G., wife of T. W. Shaver, of Little Rock; Samuel W., of Newport; and Elizabeth, wife of W. D. Williams, of Newport. Judge Loftin married, in 1884, Mary Leech, who died November 10, 1906, leaving one daughter, Mamie, of Newport.

**JOHN R. LOFTIN, JR.** The business career of him to whom this sketch is dedicated has ever been characterized by persistency of purpose and a set determination to conquer all obstacles. His indefatigable energy and marked executive ability have been prolific of most gratifying results and it is with pleasure that his name is here included within the list of representative Arkansans. He has long been engaged in the livery business at Newport and is widely recognized as a man of loyal and public-spirited principles, although he could never be persuaded to accept political preferment of any kind.

John R. Loftin, Jr., is a son of John R. Loftin, the pioneer, old soldier of the Confederacy and magistrate of Newport, and he was born at Jacksonport, Arkansas, on the 8th day of May, 1873. He attained to years of maturity in the vicinity of his birthplace, but his early schooling was of a somewhat intermittent character. Of nervous temperament and decidedly restless under indoor restraint, he sidetracked school as early as possible and as a young man turned his attention to the more practical affairs of life. His first employment was in the capacity of clerk in a store at Jacksonport and early in life he became slightly interested in local politics. He soon abandoned politics, however, as unworthy the attention of a healthy intellect, and then turned his energies to farming, continuing to be identified with that line of enterprise for a period of five years, at the expiration of which, in 1904, he came to Newport, Jackson county, Arkansas, where he purchased a small livery business, the nucleus of his present extensive operations in that field. His first establishment consisted of a wooden barn with a few horses, but following his bent he soon began trading and trafficking in stock. Dealing in horses and mules offered the best opportunities for his prowess and he soon built up a trade of no mean proportions. As his business developed he became a buyer abroad and shipped carload upon carload of mules to Newport from points in Missouri, disposing of them to the farmers in and about this city. Enlarging his territory, he bought mules at distant points and shipped them to Memphis and St. Louis and in so doing gained an extensive acquaintance with dealers in those



places. Of the quantities of mules and horses sold to planters in the vicinity of Newport, in recent years, fully two thousand passed through his hands.

In 1906 Mr. Loftin lost his old wooden barn by fire and he then erected his present, fine concrete building, the same covering a tract of land one hundred by one hundred and forty feet of his quarter of a block of ground. It is interesting to note that around this barn centers the mart of the stock-market of the town. While his livery business was once his mainstay, it has now become a place of minor concern in the sphere of his activities. He still maintains a deep interest in farming and his unique personality places him in the field as a buyer for any animal that is offered for sale here. He taboos politics, brands it as a game more for the shiftless, crippled or aged than for the young and ambitious. His judgment of a man depends solely upon what that man does actually accomplish. He is a man not of words, but of deeds and his indefatigable industry is the secret of his rapid rise to a position of influence in the business world of this section of the state.

On the 15th of May, 1897, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Loftin to Miss Julia Barnes, a daughter of Frank and Georgia (Crumble) Barnes. Mrs. Loftin is the only child of her parents. She is a woman of interesting personality and her gracious and sweet disposition has won to her a large circle of friends in this community. Mr. and Mrs. Loftin have one child, Lucia, whose birth occurred on the 28th of February, 1901. Religiously Mrs. Loftin is a staunch advocate of the doctrines upheld by the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Loftin exercises his franchise in favor of candidates representing the Democratic party at election time, but during the remainder of the year is non-partisan—just a plain citizen. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is broad-minded and liberal in his support of all matters projected for the general good and he is a citizen of worth and prominence at Newport.

**JOHN P. PAUL.** As secretary of the Arkansas department of the fraternal organization known as the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, John P. Paul has accomplished a most phenomenal work during the past decade. The numerical enrollment of the order from some four thousand members in 1900 to more than thirty-two thousand in 1911 and the raising of the order in the state from third to first place among the fraternities is bordering on the miraculous and can only be accounted for upon the theory of the injection of new blood and new methods into its management and the maintenance of a vigorous and unrelenting campaign.

John P. Paul was born at Dayton, Ohio, the date of his nativity being the 2nd of June, 1850. He is a son of Philip Paul, a German immigrant of the year 1842, who settled, as a youth of sixteen years, in Dayton, Ohio, and there passed the remainder of his life. His birthplace was in the province of Bavaria, Germany, and his vocation was a clerical one in the office of the United States Express Company, in whose employ he continued for a period of twenty years. He married Miss Mary E. Rhine, of Dayton, and he was summoned to the life eternal in the year 1893, his cherished and devoted wife having passed away in 1888. The children born to this union were: John P., Mrs. Frederica Ayres, Mrs. Anna Smith, Otto J., Mrs. Carl Mills, Mrs. Maggie Kramer and George E., all of whom are residents of Dayton, Ohio, except John P., of this sketch. John P. Paul received his preliminary educational training in the public schools of Dayton and when a lad of but thirteen years he became interested in river navigation. At that early age he became a cabin boy and he passed up slowly through the



several grades of employment until he reached the rank of steward on the steamboat "Telegraph," plying between Cincinnati and Louisville. Subsequently he passed several months in a railroad construction camp at Evansville, Ind., where he served in the capacity of timekeeper and steward in the commissary department. In 1871 he located at Evansville, Indiana, where he applied himself vigorously to learning the art of photography. Too close application to that line of enterprise, however, impaired his health and as a result he was forced to seek out-of-door employment. At Evansville, then, he entered public service as a police officer and after seven years' identification with that department of the municipal government he retired as a lieutenant of the force.

In 1888 Mr. Paul decided to try his fortunes further west and accordingly he came to Arkansas, locating first at St. Paul, in Madison county, where he resumed the art of his earlier life until fortune favored him with a new calling and jostled him away from the camera and skylight for good. While a resident of St. Paul he was active in incorporating the town, was chosen its first mayor and served in that capacity with the utmost efficiency for three terms. In 1893 he was appointed, under President Cleveland's second administration, as storekeeper and gauger for the Northwest Arkansas revenue district and soon thereafter he removed with his family to Sulphur Springs. He continued in the government service for a period of seven years and when he retired therefrom, in 1900, he assumed the responsibilities of his new office—that of secretary of the Arkansas branch of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. While a citizen at Sulphur Springs he operated the Kansas City Southern Eating House and was there incumbent of the office of mayor for two terms. In 1907 he moved to Siloam Springs, Arkansas, and while there served one term as mayor and as president of the 10,000 club. He now resides at Newport, Jackson county, Arkansas.

Mr. Paul was made an Odd Fellow in Evansville, Indiana, in 1871. He passed the chairs of the lodge in that city and was instrumental in organizing the lodge at St. Paul, Arkansas, on the 20th of May, 1891, he being the only charter member of that lodge now living. He was chosen representative of the St. Paul lodge to the Grand Lodge of the state in the same year and again in 1892, in which year he was elected warden of the Grand Lodge. In 1893 he was elected deputy grand master and in the following year he passed to the grand master's chair. In 1896 and 1897 he represented the Grand Lodge in the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows and in the latter year was elected grand patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Arkansas. Later, in 1900, he was elected to his present office as grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas. He is the oldest member of the board of the Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home, at Batesville, an institution established in 1898.

The history of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Arkansas begins with the year 1839, on August 12th of which year Far West Lodge, No. 1, was instituted at Little Rock. Until recent years its progress in the state has been slow, the masses not seeming to appreciate the advantages to be derived from the organization. During the past few years, however, it has made a new departure and its recent growth in the state has become wonderfully rapid, the membership having been doubled during the past five years. During the years 1900 to 1910 the net increase in membership in Arkansas was 26,000. This remarkable advance is attributed solely to the wonderful influence and excellent management of its present secretary, John P. Paul, who assumed active charge of the affairs of the order in 1900. First of all, his whole being was permeated with the spirit of fraternity as exemplified through Odd Fellowship. His affiliation with the

public led him to the solution of the problem of handling men; of gaining their attention and awakening their interest upon a matter affecting their own welfare. These conclusions gradually matured into plans and methods, which the new grand secretary adopted, with the result that the order in Arkansas has had virtually an awakening that amounts almost to a new birth.

At Evansville, Indiana, in the year 1873, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Paul to Miss Lizzie M. Helbling, a daughter of Antone Helbling, who was born and reared in the Empire of Germany. Mr. Helbling came to the United States about the year 1854, and he was well known as a foundryman in Evansville for many years. Two children were born to bless this union: Mayme, and John P., Jr. The son married Lillian Noel, of Noel, Missouri, and he was killed in a railroad accident at Carl Junction, Missouri, on the 3d of March, 1908. He is survived by a widow and daughter, who reside at Pineville, Missouri. Mayme resides at home with her parents. In their religious faith Mr. and Mrs. Paul are devout members of the Christian church, in the various departments of whose work they are most active and zealous factors.

In his political adherency Mr. Paul is aligned as a stalwart in the ranks of the Democratic party and while he has never manifested particular ambition for the honors or emoluments of public office he has been honored by his fellow citizens with election to various offices of trust and responsibility, as previously noted. He is a man of splendidly developed mentality and broad human sympathy and as a citizen and official in the order of Odd Fellows he has attained to that degree of popularity which is ever indicative of sterling worth and unquestioned integrity.

**LEE WORTHINGTON.** Colonel Worthington has maintained his residence in Arkansas during the major portion of the time for the past thirty years, and his home and business headquarters are now in the city of Hot Springs. He has been the most prominent and influential factor in connection with the development of the mineral resources of the state, where his interests in this line are now varied and of most important order, and he has otherwise shown his loyal interest in the promotion of those measures and enterprises that have conserved the material and civic progress of this favored commonwealth. In the exploiting of the mining industry in Arkansas he is consistently designated as the pioneer, and he has shown marked initiative and constructive ability, the results of which are to be seen not only in his valuable holdings of mining property, but also in the industrial activities promoted and fostered under his careful and discriminating administration. He is well known throughout the state and his status is essentially that of a representative citizen and business man—one who commands unqualified popular confidence and esteem.

Colonel Worthington, who received his military title through his service as an officer in the ever memorable Brooks-Baxter war, brought about by contending political forces in Arkansas in 1874, claims the fine old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity, and he is a scion of a sterling pioneer family of that commonwealth. He was born at Washington, Fayette county, Ohio, on the 22nd of February, 1842, and is a son of J. J. and Catherine B. (Creamer) Worthington, both of whom continued to reside in Ohio until their death, the father having devoted the major part of his active career to education. Colonel Worthington was reared to adult age in his native state, to whose common schools he is indebted for his early education. At the age of nineteen years he left Ohio and set forth to seek his fortunes in the west.



*Lee Worthington*



He first came to Arkansas in the year 1870 and located in the city of Little Rock. During the long intervening years he has continued to regard Arkansas as his home, although he has in the meantime passed varying intervals outside of its borders, as he has been concerned in a specially active way with prospecting and the developing of mining enterprises in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and other sections of the west. In fact, the major portion of his active career has been one of close identification with mining interests, and he is a recognized authority in regard to commercial mineralogy, and mine development and engineering, as his experience has been exceptionally wide and diversified. His most important mining interests at the present time are in Garland county, of which Hot Springs is the capital and metropolis, and in the adjoining county of Montgomery. The section thus designated is the center of the richest mineral region in the state of Arkansas. Colonel Worthington here owns about twenty-two copper mines, known as the Worthington mines, and the same are located principally in Montgomery county, though the property extends over into the northwestern part of Garland county. The mines are located near the village of Cedar Glades, Montgomery county. The main shaft of the Worthington mines covers three claims and is six hundred feet wide by four thousand five hundred feet in length. The copper lode or vein has an average width of seven feet. Colonel Worthington initiated development work on this property in 1909 and operations are being carried forward with excellent returns, the ore averaging five per cent of pure copper, five dollars in gold and three dollars and seventy-five cents in silver to the ton as it comes from the mine. The splendid richness of the ore is well indicated by the figures just given, and the ore is unusually rich as compared with other of the great copper properties of the United States. The concentrates from the ore run twenty-nine per cent pure copper. In the development of this magnificent property Colonel Worthington has been able to afford tangible evidence of the great hidden wealth that lies in the vicinity and that is destined to become one of the greatest of the natural resources of the state.

Colonel Worthington was likewise the discoverer and is the owner of a bed of pottery clay that is conceded by the highest authorities to be the greatest ever discovered in the world. This famous deposit tract is situated in Garland county, about eight miles due north of Hot Springs and near the village of Mountain Valley. It embraces four hundred and twenty acres, and from the beautiful white clay here secured is manufactured the finest of fancy white brick for ornamental architectural purposes, but is more especially adapted for pottery purposes, as from the clay, without the admixture of any other elements, is manufactured the most beautiful china and other pottery of all kinds. The product is susceptible of the most artistic tinting and glazing, and it permits the minimum of thinness and the most artistic shaping in the fine wares manufactured therefrom. The hill containing this great deposit reaches a height of four hundred and fifty feet, and the superficial dimensions of the bed are nine thousand by twenty-five hundred feet. The supply is practically inexhaustible and in the same is represented intrinsic valuation to the amount of millions of dollars. Clay from this great depository is sold by Colonel Worthington to leading potteries and brick manufactories in various parts of the Union, the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company, realizing the great commercial value of the products, are now, 1911, contemplating building a spur track from Hot Springs to the property—a dis-

tance of eight miles, as already indicated. This provision will greatly facilitate the development and operations of the property, and the concomitant industrial enterprise is one that is destined to augment greatly the commercial prestige of the state.

As a citizen Colonel Worthington is essentially liberal and progressive, and he takes a specially lively interest in all that touches the advancement and prosperity of his home city of Hot Springs. He married Miss Emma Lock, of Covington, Tennessee, daughter of Hon. Benjamin Lock, of that place. Colonel Worthington and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

**JAMES T. HENDERSON.** Inherent force of character, commendable ambition and unremitting diligence are the secrets of Captain James T. Henderson's steady advance in the business world of Arkansas. He now occupies a leading place among the active and representative citizens of Jackson county, where he has resided since 1860. He came here with his bride that year from Giles county, Tennessee, where he was born on the 14th of September, 1835. His ancestors were of the old school of planters, including his father and grandfather Henderson, who owned the labor which carried on their agricultural industry. The captain's father was Benjamin F. Henderson, born at Henderson, North Carolina, in 1807. He died in Giles county, Tennessee, in 1848. Thomas Henderson, grandfather of the captain, lived to a grand old age, his lease on life carrying him past the first half of the nineteenth century and through the period of the Civil war, although he was born about ten years before the Declaration of Independence.

Thomas Henderson married Margaret Grigsby and to them were born the following children: Lemuel J.; James; Eliza, who married Samuel Clay; Rebecca, who became the wife of Dr. Massenburg; Benjamin Franklin, father of the subject of this review; and Sarah and Margaret, who died unmarried. Benjamin Franklin Henderson married Nancy Blackwood, a daughter of James Blackwood, of North Carolina, who served in the war of the Revolution, in which he lost a leg. Nancy Henderson passed away in the year 1850, two years after the death of her husband, and she was the mother of four children, concerning whom the following data are here incorporated: Captain James T., of this review; Eliza, who married Robert Davis and who passed away in Jackson county, Arkansas, in 1891; Emma, who is now Mrs. Robert Ladd, of Newport, Arkansas; and John C., of Auverne, Arkansas.

Captain Henderson received his preliminary educational training in the private schools of his native county and later supplemented the same by higher study in the schools of Lebanon, Tennessee. He was married at the age of twenty-five years and after that important event came at once to Arkansas, bringing his slaves with him and engaging extensively in growing cotton in Breckenridge township, Jackson county. The outbreak of the rebellion almost put a ban on the profitable use of his plantation for the next four years, nothing being done save what the women, children and old men among the slaves could accomplish. But in the year 1866 Captain Henderson resumed planting under the new and changed conditions of labor, putting his employes either on the pay roll or the rent roll, and he reaped the richest harvest of any single year of his experience as a farmer. To particularize in this case, he raised eighty acres of cotton, gathered eighty-eight bales from it and sold what remained on the stalk for fifty-five hundred dollars. The war had stripped him of his stock and had exhausted his material resources otherwise, but this cotton crop raised his credit, as well as his spirits, and set him on the road to renewed prosperity.

His operations have become more extensive from time to time and he controls a large area of Jackson county land, the same amounting almost to a princely estate, and, although he has shifted, largely, the burden of supervision, he is still a farmer and is so regarded.

In 1867 Captain Henderson purchased a section of land near the present site of Newport and about 1872 he entered the service of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad Company as agent for their lands. The company had been granted, by Congress, large bodies of public lands comprising alternate sections along the right-of-way. The various town-sites along the line of road were exploited by Allen and Marquand, chief officers of the road, and when these lands were put upon the market Captain Henderson represented the dual interests. He continued to be thus engaged as long as there was a demand for his service and then resigned. In his relation to Newport, in which he has had so friendly an interest from the time of its incipency, Captain Henderson has ever been loyal and public-spirited. When financial institutions were needed he joined others in inaugurating them, becoming a stockholder and director of two of the first banks established here. When he retired from active farm life he came here to enjoy the privileges of urban life among the men who joined hands with him in the first victories of the county seat. For some years dealing in real estate has constituted a part of Captain Henderson's active employment. His familiarity with every feature of agriculture, with every character of soil and with conditions of title makes him a cyclopaedia of information to those seeking investment here and his efforts have been rewarded by the location or exchange of many tracts and the infusion of much new blood into the domain of agriculture in Jackson county.

In 1862 Captain Henderson gave evidence of intrinsic loyalty to the cause of the Southland by enlisting in the Confederate service. He was commissioned captain of Company G, Eighth Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Colonel W. K. Patterson, but before the regiment saw active service he was detailed to the quartermaster's department and on one of his trips to St. Louis to secure hospital supplies he brought to General Price a Santa Fe wagon, which the General used personally on his raid into Missouri, the same becoming famous in the history of the war. Before the collapse of the Confederacy Captain Henderson had returned home, foreseeing the drift of things, and he resigned himself to the social change and was ready for the experiment of free labor as soon as the last gun was fired.

In Giles county, Tennessee, on the 3d of May, 1860, was solemnized the marriage of Captain Henderson to Miss Amanda M. Laird, a daughter of Martin and Margaret (Malone) Laird, both natives of Tennessee. Captain and Mrs. Henderson are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has often officiated as trustee and steward, in addition to which he has also been superintendent of the Sunday school. Mrs. Henderson is a woman of rare charm and a wonderfully magnetic personality and she holds a high place in the love and esteem of her many friends.

Years ago Captain Henderson was a beneficiary of the favors of the Democratic party. At the first election after reconstruction he was chosen as a member of the State Senate, in which he served with the utmost efficiency for a term of four years, during the administration of Governor Garland. Although he has frequently been commissioned by his party as a delegate to conventions since that time, he has not sought office nor submitted himself as a candidate. Governor Eagle appointed him a member of the board of trustees of the University of Arkansas and after a service of six years in that capacity he retired therefrom. As a fraternity man he owns allegiance to the minor bodies of Masonry. He has taken the council

degree and has represented his lodge—old Jacksonport—in the Grand lodge of Arkansas. The obligations of the order were conferred upon him at Elkton, Tennessee, by one of the oldest lodge members of that state. Captain Henderson has led a most exemplary life and he has been honorable and straightforward in all his business dealings. He is a man of unusual mental capacity and his many kind deeds are actuated by that broad human sympathy which is characteristic of the large-hearted Southerner. His deep and sincere interest in public affairs has been prolific of much good for the county and state, and in all the relations of life he has so conducted himself as to command the high regard of his fellow citizens.

**FRANCIS EUGENE LEGORI.** Possessing unquestioned business ability and tact, and a man of upright principles and sterling character, Francis E. Legori has acquired a stable position among the enterprising and trustworthy citizens of Newport, and as vice-president of the Fee & Crayton Hardwood Lumber Company of Arkansas, and the manager of its Newport mill, is identified with one of the leading industries of Jackson county.

The life story of Mr. Legori reads like a tale that is told. Cast a waif upon the streets of New York City in 1853, either by accident or by misfortune, it was circumstantially assumed, although without tangible evidence to verify the fact, that he was born in Normandy, and that he was lost by his parents after they landed in this country, or that he was the sole survivor of a family that perished while crossing the Atlantic. Homeless and nameless, he was taken in charge by the Catholic Sisters, who kindly cared for the poor child until another home was found for him. While in that institution, he was christened by his present name, which is a union of the names of the Mother Superior of the Catholic Home and of its matron, Mother Legori and Frances Eugenia, the masculine form of the latter name being given.

A few months later Francis Eugene Legori was sent westward to Illinois with other orphans, after the custom of later days, and placed in the home of a physician, Dr. Evans. He was sent to school, according to the contract, but he was otherwise badly treated. His teacher, a Miss Spencer, formed a strong attachment for the little lad, and realizing that he was neglected and abused, begged for his release from the Doctor's care. Obtaining it, she took him to the home of her father, Henry Spencer, an architect and bridge builder in Peoria, Illinois, and there he found for the first time in his life a real home, one full of sunshine, love and good cheer.

During the days that followed, Francis received excellent educational advantages, and was trained to habits of industry, thrift and honesty. On leaving school, he learned telegraphy, studying with an operator at Pekin, Illinois, on the old Toledo, Wabash and Western system, and for five years was a telegrapher, being stationed first at Pekin and later at Decatur, Illinois. Giving up his position, he was a brakeman on the road for five years, when he grew tired of railroading, and sought more congenial employment. While doing office work for the railway company, Mr. Legori had acquired a good knowledge of bookkeeping, and subsequently became bookkeeper for Frank F. Fee, who was then building a lumber plant at Huntington, Indiana. The association of Messrs. Fee and Legori has since continued, a period of more than twenty years, their first meeting having been in 1889.

From accountant, Mr. Legori became superintendent of the Frank F. Fee Hardwood Lumber Company, and later, in addition to his other duties, was put on the road as buyer for the concern. The Fee-Crayton Hardwood Lumber Company was afterwards formed at Newark, Ohio, whither the plant was moved, and Mr. Legori was made its vice-president. In 1906 this company was incorporated under the laws of Arkansas, with



a paid-up capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and began business in Newport, Mr. Legori having the supervision of its plant in this city, where he has already built up an extensive and lucrative business. This company, of which Mr. Fee is president, Mr. Legori vice-president, and Mr. W. R. Marks secretary and treasurer, has a plant at Dermont, Chicot county, while its main office is at Little Rock. It also has a packet line on the White and Black rivers, which was incorporated, with a capital of five thousand dollars, under the name of the Newport Packet Company, and of this Mr. Legori is the vice-president and one of the directorate.

The enviable reputation which Mr. Legori has attained for good citizenship, manly worth and true ability, bespeaks not only his superior mental and business training, but shows conclusively that his natural endowments and talents were of a high order and have been wisely developed.

Mr. Legori married, in Covington, Kentucky, January 18, 1896, Ida Smitson, a daughter of Dr. W. H. Smitson, of Oxford, Ohio. Mr. Legori is not a member of any religious organization, neither has he any fraternal connections.

LEMUEL E. WILLIS, M. D. A prominent member of the medical fraternity of Jackson county, Lemuel E. Willis, M. D., has practiced his profession in Arkansas for a quarter of a century, and during his long residence in Newport has, by his uniform courtesy of manner and promptness in placing his services, medical or otherwise, at the disposal of all, gained for himself the general respect and good will of the community and built up a remunerative patronage. A native of Missouri, he was born July 6, 1862, in Neosho, where his father, Dr. Virgil A. Willis, was then practising medicine.

The Doctor's grandfather, James Willis, was a native Virginian, but as a young man located in Giles county, Tennessee, where he was an extensive contractor and builder, carrying on a successful business. To him and his wife four children were born, as follows: Margaret, who became the wife of Sylvester Armentrout, died in Tennessee; Tillman died unmarried; Virgil A., M. D.; and Mary, wife of Robert Hays, of Scotland county, Missouri.

Virgil A. Willis was born in 1835 in Giles county, Tennessee, where he received his preliminary education. Preparing himself for a medical career, he entered Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, and there studied under the eminent Dr. Paul F. Eaves. Completing his course in that institution, he continued his studies at the McDowell School of Medicine in Saint Louis, Missouri. Dr. Virgil Willis had not long been established as a physician at Neosho, Missouri, when civil war was declared. Enlisting as a private in General Price's army, he was subsequently assigned to the surgical corps, in which he served until the close of the conflict. Very soon after his return to Missouri, he moved with his family to Montgomery county, Missouri, where he continued in active practice until his death, which was accidental, he having been drowned, in 1876, while attempting to cross a swollen stream near Saint Louis. An active and valued member of the Lynden Medical Society, he prepared many papers for its meetings, taking advanced grounds upon points that have since been admitted by the profession. Just prior to his death, in a paper which he read before the association, he declared the causes of diphtheria and membranous croup to be one and the same, but it was nearly forty years later before the profession generally admitted the truth of his statements.

At Neosho, Missouri, Dr. Virgil A. Willis married Lucy Phillips, who was born February 21, 1842, and is now living with her son, Dr. Lemuel E. Willis, in Newport. Her father, J. P. Phillips, is deceased, as is also his

wife, Mr. Phillips having passed away at the age of eighty-two years, and Mrs. Phillips at the age of fifty-two years. Of the union of Dr. and Mrs. Virgil A. Willis, three children were born, namely: Lemuel E., M. D., the subject of this sketch; Lucy Alma, wife of Rev. H. M. Sydenstricker, of West Point, Mississippi; and Ford Alexander, M. D., who, as a partner of his brother Lemuel E., was engaged in the practice of his profession in Newport until his death, February 23, 1902. But a short time previous to his death he married Addie Stacey.

Having been graduated from a college in Montgomery City, Missouri, at the age of sixteen years, Lemuel E. Willis began his preliminary preparation for entering upon a medical career by attending the Saint Louis College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated. Continuing his residence in Saint Louis, he was prescription clerk for four years, first for Thomas Halpin and later for John R. Coleman. In the meantime he studied medicine, and in 1886 was graduated with the degree of M. D. from the Missouri Medical College. He subsequently spent almost a year as interne in a Saint Louis hospital, and just before leaving that city was assistant to Drs. Tuhalsky and Prewett.

In 1888 Dr. Willis took a course in the Post Graduate School at Saint Louis, and subsequently did similar work in Chicago, both at the Post Graduate School and at Rush Medical College, besides which he studied in that city under two distinguished specialists. A few years later Dr. Willis took two courses in the New York City Polyclinic, and three courses under the eminent surgeons, the Drs. Mayo, of Rochester, Minnesota. Thus thoroughly equipped, the Doctor has steadily forged his way to the front, and is now one of the foremost physicians and surgeons of Jackson county.

Aside from his regular practice, Dr. Willis is surgeon, at Newport, for both the Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, and for the Rock Island Railroad Company. He is an ex-president of the Jackson County Medical Society, and a member of the Arkansas State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the associations of surgeons of both the Iron Mountain and Rock Island Railway Companies, and a member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons. He is an alumnus of Washington University.

Dr. Willis married, May 4, 1887, in Newport, Mattie Elizabeth Orff. Her father, Christian Orff, was born near Heidelberg, Germany, and was a business man prior to his settlement, late in life, in Arkansas. Mr. Orff married Esther A. Heller, a native of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and they became the parents of three children, namely: Frank N. Kennan, a publisher in Saint Louis; Addie A., wife of Frank McKinney, proprietor of a hotel in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and Mrs. Willis. Dr. and Mrs. Willis have no children. The Doctor is not connected with any fraternity and is not a politician. Religiously he is a Presbyterian.

**JAMES S. JONES.** Among the well-known and highly esteemed citizens of Jackson county, James S. Jones, of Newport, now serving as county clerk, holds a noteworthy position. He was born in Haywood county, Tennessee, June 30, 1845, a son of Pennington Lynch Jones. His grandfather, James Jones, the founder of the branch of the Jones family to which he belongs, was an Irishman by birth, and on coming to this country located in Mecklenburg county, Virginia. He was well educated, and as a young man followed the teacher's profession for several years, afterwards being engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married in the Old Dominion a Miss Holmes, and they reared six children, as follows: Pennington L.; William, who spent his last years in Dallas county, Arkansas; Isaac died in

Virginia; and Sack H., John and Samuel, all of whom died in Dallas county, Arkansas.

Born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, in 1800, Pennington Lynch Jones migrated in early life to Tennessee, and after living in Haywood county, that state, for a number of years came with his family to Arkansas. He established a home in Jackson county, and during the remainder of his brief life was engaged in tilling the soil, his death occurring on his farm, in 1855, when fifty-five years of age, just two years after his arrival in Jackson county, in 1853. He married first Frances Branch, a daughter of John Branch. She died in Haywood county, Tennessee, in 1849, leaving two sons, John Pennington and James S. John P., the oldest son, enlisted under Captain Robert Anthony and Colonel W. K. Patterson in the Eighth Arkansas Infantry, which was a part of Govan's Brigade, and lost his life at New Hope church, Georgia, one of the hard-fought battles of the Atlanta campaign. Pennington L. Jones married for his second wife Mrs. Julia Burnett, and their only child, Charles Daniel, died in childhood.

Scarce eight years of age when he came with the family to Jackson county, James S. Jones received the usual educational advantages of a rural community, and during the Civil war left the farm to enter the Confederate army. In 1862 he was a member of the Arkansas Home Guard, which was not sent to the front as a body. Therefore, after the fall of Little Rock, in 1863, Mr. Jones enlisted in Company G, Thirty-second Arkansas Infantry, under Colonel Lucien C. Gause, who frequently was given command of the entire brigade, his regiment being assigned to General Churchill's division, in the Trans-Mississippi Department. Being confined in the hospital with typhoid fever while the battles at Mansfield and Saline River were in progress, Mr. Jones missed some of the more important engagements in which his regiment engaged, and without any incident of special note concluded his service with the fall of the Confederate government, his regiment being disbanded at Marshall, Texas, May 22, 1865.

Resuming then the duties of civil life, Mr. Jones continued farming until 1883, when he took up his residence in Newport and became book-keeper for a mercantile firm. While in that position, he formed a wide acquaintance and made strong friendships, and was subsequently warmly welcomed as a candidate for county office. A firm adherent of the Democratic party, he was elected county assessor in 1884, and in 1886 was re-elected for another term of two years. The ensuing twelve years he was an accountant in a Newport business establishment, and in 1900 was again elected to an official position and served for four years as circuit clerk of the county, having been re-elected to the same office in 1902. Resuming his duties as accountant in 1904, Mr. Jones continued at his desk until September, 1908, when he was returned to the court house as county clerk of Jackson county, the position which he has since filled, having been chosen the second time in 1910.

Mr. Jones married, October 14, 1818, near Elgin, Jackson county, Arkansas, Lucy Robertson Wilmans, a daughter of James E. Wilmans, who came from Meade county, Kentucky, to Jacksonport, Arkansas, in antebellum days. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have but one child, Susan Dorsey, now wife of H. O. Walker, M. D., of Newport.

Fraternally Mr. Jones is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons.

**JAMES E. WILMANS.** Conspicuous among the energetic and brainy men who came into Arkansas just prior to the Civil war, when settlers from the East were transferring their homes into the growing West and planting seed that was to infuse new citizenship and new blood in the vari-

ous communities, was James E. Wilmans, who has contributed his full share in advancing the agricultural and mercantile prosperity of Jackson county, and is now living retired from active business in Newport. He was born, November 23, 1829, in Meade county, Kentucky, near Brandenburg, a son of Charles H. Wilmans. His paternal grandfather, Heinrich Wilmans, the son of a military commandant, was born in Germany, at Frankfort on the Main, and was there bred and educated. Immigrating when quite young to the United States, he lived for a while in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from there removing to Baltimore, Maryland. A few years later, when he had become fairly established in his American home, he returned to the Fatherland for a visit, and on his return voyage to Baltimore lost his life in a shipwreck. He married, in Philadelphia, Elizabeth Bankson, and their two children were born in Baltimore. One child died in infancy, while the other, Charles H., lived to perpetuate the family name.

Born in Baltimore, Maryland, September 2, 1797, Charles H. Wilmans was educated in his native city. He became interested in navigation when young, and after locating in Kentucky was successfully engaged in river traffic until his death, which was caused, in 1833, in a steamboat accident. His wife, whose maiden name was Ann Fontaine, was born in Kentucky, a daughter of James T. Fontaine, who was of French lineage. She survived her husband, passing away in 1873. Of the four children born of their union, only one survives, James E., the subject of this brief personal record.

Familiar with boating of all kinds from his boyhood, James E. Wilmans began plying the waters of the Ohio, Mississippi and White rivers in early manhood, in 1847 making a trip to New Orleans on a flat boat loaded with flour, and later carrying a load of corn over the same course, entering quite seriously into the business of water traffic. Subsequently becoming master of his own steamboat, he operated at different points on the rivers mentioned above, continuing as a navigating merchant until his vessel was lost on the Mississippi river.

In 1859 Mr. Wilmans came to Arkansas, sailing from Brandenburg, Kentucky, down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and up the White to Jacksonport, their trip being without untoward incident. Erecting a flour mill in Jacksonport, he furnished it with burrs and other up-to-date machinery, which was brought by boat from Cincinnati, put it in operation, and a year later sold it at an advantage. Mr. Wilmans then embarked in mercantile pursuits, which he carried on successfully until interfered with by the breaking out of the Civil war, when, with his family, he took refuge in his native state.

During the war Mr. Wilmans remained neutral. Although opposed to secession as a principle, he yet justified the Southern resistance of an attempt to destroy the institution upon which the South was dependent unless a compensation should be made for the loss. He was a man of peace, without ambition for the honors of war, and having substituted a white man in the ranks of the Confederate army before leaving Arkansas, he demonstrated his impartiality by furnishing a black man for the Union army after he got back to Kentucky, thus enlisting by proxy in both armies and bidding them good luck in settling the family quarrel.

Returning after the restoration of peace to Arkansas, Mr. Wilmans resumed his mercantile business at Elgin, Jackson county, remaining there until 1880, when he settled in Newport, where he is now spending his days in leisure, enjoying the fruits of his earlier years of toil. In his political affiliations once a Whig, Mr. Wilmans became identified with the Democrats upon the dissolution of that party, and when, many years ago, the issue of the saloon became prominent, he became a Prohibitionist. He has been

active in municipal affairs, serving six years as mayor of the city, and in about 1896 was honored by the Prohibition party of Arkansas with the nomination for governor of the state. A member of the Masonic order, he has taken the degrees of the Blue Lodge and of the Chapter. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and has taught his children the importance of an upright life.

In Breckinridge county, Kentucky, April 4, 1850, Mr. Wilmans was united in marriage with Matilda T. Robertson, a daughter of Richard T. and Susan L. Robertson, natives of Kentucky. On April 4, 1900, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmans had the pleasure of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day. On February 2, 1902, Mrs. Wilmans passed to the life beyond. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilmans, namely: Lucy Robertson, wife of J. S. Jones, of Newport; Charles H. died in Newport, in 1906, leaving no children; Susan Robertson, wife of Ignatius Spriggs, of Diaz; Richard T. died while in college; Mrs. Mildred A. Dorsey, of Newport; James Smith, head of the firm of Wilman Brothers, of Diaz; Edward B., also of that firm; Elizabeth Beatty, wife of Walter Harris, of Diaz; and Robert Dorsey, of the firm of Wilman Brothers, of Diaz.

**RICHARD JACKSON.** Numbered among the older and more prominent residents of Greene county is Richard Jackson, who has for many years been identified with the promotion of business affairs in and around Paragould, his home town, and is widely known as agent of the Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad lands. A native of Missouri, he was born October 12, 1843, in Stoddard county, where he was bred and educated.

John J. Jackson, his father, was born in Tennessee, in 1823, and spent a part of his early life in Davidson county, Tennessee. Migrating from there to Missouri, he became a pioneer of Stoddard county, living there until after the breaking out of the Civil war. Siding then with the South in its political differences with the North, he found it somewhat difficult to maintain his position in Stoddard county, in which the Union sentiment largely prevailed, and sought a more friendly community in Gainesville, then the county seat of Greene county, Arkansas. Although he did not himself enter the Confederate army, he furnished four sons for the ranks. He continued his occupation as a citizen in Greene county until his death, in 1886. He was for many years an active member of the Democratic party, and while living in Missouri was high sheriff of Stoddard county.

The maiden name of the wife of John J. Jackson was Emily Montgomery, to whom he was married in Savannah, Tennessee. She died in Gainesville, Arkansas, in 1881. They were the parents of seven children, including James, who served the South as a soldier, was a merchant by occupation, and died in Greene county, Arkansas, leaving a family; Richard, the subject of this brief sketch; John F., also a soldier in the Confederate army, died in Greene county, leaving a family; and Isaac, who was the fourth son to wear the gray in those dark days between 1861 and 1865.

As a young man Richard Jackson responded to the call of Governor Jackson, of Missouri, for troops when war seemed inevitable, and was a member of the Missouri State Guard for a short time before being mustered into the regular Confederate service. Belonging to the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, Mr. Jackson served under Colonel John C. Burbridge, his regiment being assigned to General Clark's brigade and General Marmaduke's division. He took part in the Price raid, was wounded in the engagement at Pilot Knob, after which he worked his way back to the Confederate lines under a parole, but was disabled for further military duty during the conflict. Joining his parents at their new home in Arkansas,

Mr. Jackson soon afterward embarked in mercantile pursuits in Gainesville, becoming head of the firm of Jackson & Company. Such success attended the efforts of this company as to warrant an expansion of the business, and it was incorporated under the name of the Jackson Dry Goods Company, and in 1890 was moved to Paragould. In 1896 Mr. Jackson disposed of his interests in the firm, and devoted his time and energies to the selling of railroad lands, a business with which he had previously been connected for a number of years and which was demanding his serious attention.

In 1882 the Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company had induced Mr. Jackson to become their agent for the sale of the company's lands in Green and other counties, and during the years that have since elapsed the vast domain granted the company as a bonus for building the road has been, practically, all sold, a few odds and ends only remaining before the great donation will be back into the hands of the people. During the building of the Iron Mountain Railroad, Mr. Jackson furnished timber and ties for its construction, establishing a large business, which he has continued until the present time.

When in 1901 the Paragould Bank of Commerce was in a formative state, Mr. Jackson gave generous support to the establishment of the institution, and has served as its vice-president since its organization. His activity in the upbuilding of Paragould is evidenced in the erection of the two-story brick block in which he maintains his office, and of the adjoining building occupied by the government as a post office, while his dwelling house on Emerson street marks his contribution to the residential district of the city.

Mr. Jackson married, in April, 1867, Jennie Stedman, who was born in North Carolina, in 1845, and came to Arkansas with her mother, Mrs. Sallie Stedman. Six children have been born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, namely: Clara, wife of Dr. Robinson, of El Paso, Texas; Frances, wife of H. Q. Donaldson, of Paragould; Arthur W., of Paragould, is a civil engineer; Emma, living in El Paso, Texas; Margaret, who died in September, 1909; and Mabel, living with her parents. A staunch Democrat in his political relations, Mr. Jackson has done duty as a delegate to state conventions of his party, where he has met and communed with the leaders of political thought and action in Arkansas.

THOMAS F. HUDSON, sheriff and tax collector of Arkansas county, is generally conceded to be the right man in the right place. Perhaps to arrive at the truth more closely, Mr. Hudson would be the right man for the place as the incumbent of any position of trust, his ideas of civic faithfulness being of the highest possible character. By the circumstance of birth he is a native of the state of Mississippi, his nativity having occurred near Aberdeen, in Monroe county, on the 16th day of February, 1855. His parents were Beasley W., a native of Georgia, and Julia A. (Keaton), a native of Mississippi. Both parents are deceased.

Young Hudson obtained his education in the public schools of the locality in which his youth was passed and some time previous to his majority he became identified with Arkansas county, Arkansas. He became interested in the agricultural development of the state and has back of him a record of twenty useful and active years as a farmer and overseer. He still conducts a farming estate, and his progressive methods have been crowned with success.

It is perhaps through his connection with public service that Mr. Hudson is best known. The first service that he rendered the county



*J. F. Hudson*





was in the capacity of deputy sheriff under L. C. Smith, his appointment coming in November, 1894. Recommended by his faithfulness in that office, he received marked proof of the community's favor and approval by his election as assessor, and he held this office for four years. He then made the race for sheriff and collector and was elected, and so well has he conducted the affairs of his office, and so satisfactory has been his services, that the voters of the county renominated him at the spring primaries to fill this important position another term, it having been generally recognized that it was his aim at all times to uphold the law and discharge his duties fearlessly. In politics he is a staunch advocate of the policies and principles promulgated by the Democratic party, for whose interests he is ever ready to be at any personal sacrifice.

Mr. Hudson derives much pleasure from his lodge relations and through them he has an even wider acquaintance than he might otherwise possess. He is a Woodman of the World and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Mr. Hudson has been twice married. His first union was with Mattie C. Pike and was solemnized in the year 1877. The wife died in 1887, the mother of four children: May, Willie, Thomas B. and John. His second marriage was in 1889, to Lucy John Pike, a sister of his first wife, and to them have been born three children: Glenn, Lucius and Eulalia.

JOSEPH W. RHODES is an extensive farmer and merchant at Golden Lake and makes his residence at Osceola. He is an ex-county officer and is president of the Citizens' Bank of Osceola. He has been a resident of Mississippi county since 1876, in which year he abandoned a river service of three years and took charge of the landing at Golden Lake and established a little store there. Although he had attained much experience in his rambles as a young man, he had not upon locating in Golden Lake community gone far from his native heath, for he was born in Hinds county, Mississippi. His natal day was December 28, 1851, and his father, Henry David Rhodes, migrated with his family to Texas, passing a few years in Colorado county and passing away in Fayette county in 1866. The senior Rhodes was born in North Carolina, spent his life there as a farmer and stock man, served a few months in the Texas militia during the war and died at the age of forty-eight years. He married Mary B. Wicks, and she after the death of her husband brought her children back to Tennessee and made it her future home. She died in Memphis in 1891. Eleven children were born of this union and ten grew to maturity. Those now living are Harry W., a lawyer at Galveston, Texas; Mrs. James A. Cole, of Germantown, Tennessee; John B., of Memphis; Joseph W., of Osceola, Arkansas; and Matilda, wife of S. T. Smithers, of Golden Lake, Arkansas.

Joseph W. Rhodes passed ten years of his life on the prairies of Texas and was sixteen years of age when the family returned to Tennessee and stopped at Germantown. He secured his education in the country schools and during his minority engaged in farm work. When he began upon a business career, it was as a bookkeeper at Bay Springs, Mississippi, in the cotton factory at that place. Leaving there he took his place as shipping clerk with a wholesale grocery at Memphis and subsequently clerked in the office of the Memphis & Charleston Railway. In 1876 he was induced to become a clerk for one of the boats of the Andrews and Joplin line of Mississippi packets, and was engaged in traffic between Memphis and Ashport during the succeeding three years.

As previously mentioned, the year 1876 marks the beginning of Mr. Rhodes' career in Mississippi county. At that time Golden Lake was merely

a landing for the accommodation of the small farmer trade scattered along the banks of the river and extending back into the heavy woodland to Frenchman's Bayou. Its importance was to depend upon the energy which the land owners displayed in clearing up and planting adjacent lands. The development of this tract into a vast producing area came about and Mr. Rhodes contributed a modest share to this. While carrying on useful operations as a merchant, he has seen the forest disappear from a thousand acres of land which he now owns and is having tilled. He has built a gin and grist-mill for the convenience and accommodation of the locality and he has increased the business of his store to twenty-five thousand dollars a year.

In 1902 Mr. Rhodes entered the politics of the county as a Democratic candidate for circuit clerk and recorder and was elected, but the incumbent of the office refused to surrender possession until the contest for possession was decided by the courts, which consumed the official term. He was elected again in 1904 and succeeded himself in 1906, serving in all four years and giving a most able and satisfactory performance of duty. The contest he made with C. S. Driver for the office constituted one of the famous suits of its character in the state, and the battle for the fees of office of that disputed term is still waging in the courts.

After retiring from office Mr. Rhodes resumed active management of his commercial, agricultural and stock interests at Golden Lake. His experiments with alfalfa and hogs proved to be a profitable one, the popular hay of the arid regions of the irrigating country having become one of the factors which make farming along the Mississippi pay. The subject in addition to the interests already mentioned has others of large scope and importance, being a stockholder in the Osceola Compress Company, the Cotton Oil Mill, the Mississippi Valley Life Insurance Company of Little Rock and the Citizens' Bank of Osceola, of which latter institution he is president.

On September 4, 1877, Mr. Rhodes was united in marriage near Bartlett, Tennessee, to Miss Clara M. Pulliam, a daughter of Elijah and Amelia Pulliam. The issue of this happy union are: Lucy, wife of Dr. C. M. Harwell, of Osceola; J. W., Jr.; Charles Robert, and Miss Ella Nelson. All the family are well and favorably known and hold high place in the best social life of the community, in which their interests are centered. Mr. Rhodes is one of the most prominent of Arkansas Masons and has taken all the degrees in this time-honored order, including the Commandery, Knights Templar. He is one whose social proclivities are sufficiently genuine to make him enjoy to the utmost fellowship and fraternity, and his affiliations in addition to the one mentioned are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Honor and the Woodmen of the World.

**WILLIAM B. CHASTAIN.** The mercantile and commercial life of a community is extremely important, constituting not only a criterion of its development and progress but contributing to or hindering in great measure its prosperity. In the mercantile life of Newport Mr. Chastain stands as one of the representative men, and he is a valuable factor in society from the additional fact that he is signally loyal to the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. He is one of the early merchants of Newport, and when he began his career here in 1879 the busy metropolis of today was largely a cane-brake. Since that date, which is to say for the last thirty-two years, he has witnessed marvelous change and development and has taken a modest but effectual part in its daily life. He came out of Oil Trough bottom, where he had located almost a decade before as a youth just attained to

his majority. He is one of the noble army of self-made men and he began life at the very bottom of the ladder.

Mr. Chastain was born in what is now Hiawassa county, Georgia, February 26, 1851. His experience as a student in the public schools ended when he was a lad ten years of age, times being hard and there being no arguing with necessity. While a young man living in the Oil Trough bottom Mr. Chastain began to realize that he needed more education. One of the first big projects with which he was identified, while not entirely disinterested, was at the same time creditable. He advanced arguments showing that a new school district should be formed in Oil Trough which should be more accessible and convenient than the mother district to certain pupils, himself included, for he wanted to be able to attend school and at the same time be able to continue his work, the latter phase of the matter being unavowed, however. Opposition to his plan developed, as opposition always does when new districts are to be created, and he employed a lawyer to aid him, with the result that his point was eventually gained. When all was ready for the first term of school in the new educational mecca he placed his name on the roll and started to attend. Being past school age, his enemies in the fight for a new district objected to his being educated at public expense and he was denied admission; being unable to pay tuition he began farming and made the best use of his childhood education. If worsted in a most laudable desire to drink deeper at the fount of knowledge, he had at least assumed the role of a public benefactor and had secured a much needed new district. It is pleasant to reflect that a man of this type was eventually able to triumph over circumstances and is the possessor of wide information.

For a number of years and indeed until his advent in Newport Mr. Chastain was identified with the Oil Trough community. He worked by the month; made a crop on the shares and finally rented land, as the situation compelled him to do, when his landlord demanded double rents for the lands upon which his young and ambitious tenant was producing two crops. Eventually he abandoned the uncertain fortunes of agriculture and with the small savings of almost a decade he came to Newport and established himself in the grocery business on Front street, his capital stock comprising two hundred and fifty dollars. For some time his store was on the corner occupied by the Arkansas Bank & Trust Company, and when he was forced to move from that location he took his old frame building to the site of his business house. From 1883 until 1901 he carried on business in the old frame building and in the latter year, finding himself upon a more substantial footing, he erected the Chastain Block, a two-story double brick and one of the best business houses in Newport. The building covers one hundred by one hundred and fifty feet of ground, with offices above and market and grocery below. Until 1908 he conducted business in the two departments, grocery and meat market, but in that year he disposed of his grocery stock and continued his active connection only with the latter.

Mr. Chastain has been signally successful and his interests extend in several important channels. When his business expanded he engaged in feeding stock for his own use and for shipment to other markets. He owns a farm near the city, which serves him as a feeding ground and upon which is also raised grass and corn forage for his stock. This business and that of his market go hand in hand and each is somewhat dependent upon the other. In the expansion of Newport he has taken a most important part and the city owes much to him. Chastain's Addition was purchased by him, laid off into more than one hundred lots and sold to buyers and improvers, and now constitutes an attractive and well-established part of the city. He has fine executive capacity, keen vision and

sound judgment and his ideas have a gratifying way of becoming actualities.

The Chastian family is one of Southern origin. His father, Calvin Chastian, was born in 1820 in North Carolina, and his vocation during his active life was that of a farmer. The elder Mr. Chastain brought his family to Arkansas in the year 1852 and eventually located in Clerburne county, where in the vicinity of Heber he still resides. Although the native county of the subject was Union at the time of the Civil war, his father was a Secessionist and was an Arkansas soldier of the Confederate service, being under Generals Marmaduke and Price, participating in the famous Price raid and closing his service in the Trans-Mississippi department. In Clerburne county this venerable gentleman has served as postmaster of DeKalb and has filled the office of justice of the peace.

Calvin Chastain first married Martha Garrett, who died in 1855. The issue of the union were Rebecca, who married Z. N. Dill and resides in Clerburne county, Arkansas; James, who died in 1855; Calvin, of Batesville, Arkansas, a soldier of the Confederacy; William B., of this notice; Sarah J., wife of Isaac W. Snelson. His second wife was a Miss Dill and the children resultant from their union were Jesse, of Oklahoma; Adaline, wife of William Foust; Cynthia, wife of Wat Davis; Thomas, of Clerburne county; Joseph, who passed away there; and Marion, a farmer living near Heber, Arkansas.

On January 6, 1872, Mr. Chastain was married at Oil Trough to Mary Caroline Jackson, daughter of James P. Jackson, and a native of Alabama. Mrs. Chastain died on September 1 of that same year.

Mr. Chastain, who is an enthusiastic lodge man, was a charter member of Fortitude lodge of the Masonic order, since consolidated with Newport lodge and called Jackson lodge. He has taken all the degrees of the Scottish Rite and has been a member of the Arkansas Grand Lodge. He has been an alderman of Newport and has at all times assisted his fellow citizens in the planning and development of a city where cane once grew, and that not so long ago. He was one of those who brought about the organization of the Farmers' Bank and is one of its board of directors.

**JAMES C. HOOTEN.** Doubtless one of the best known men of Poinsett county is James C. Hooten, who is sheriff of the county, the leading merchant of Deckerville, and one of the most extensive and progressive agriculturists of that part of the state. He was born October 31, 1876, in Blount county, Alabama, and spent his early life in his native state.

Thomas B. Hooten, his father, was a farmer by occupation and a life-long resident of Alabama. Enlisting in a Confederate regiment during the Civil war, he served in the Army of Alabama, taking an active part in many of the more important battles of the conflict, including those at Shiloh and Chickamauga. He was twice married. He married first Emma Hill, who died in 1888. Eight children were born of their union, as follows: Levenia, wife of D. D. White, of Tyronza, Arkansas; Dora, who married J. A. Northcott, died in Waterloo, Alabama; Wesley W., of Dennis, Mississippi; James C., the special subject of this brief personal record; Altha, wife of Edward Condrey, of Waterloo, Alabama; Rosa, wife of Will Condrey, of Waterloo; Cleveland died in childhood; and Bertha, wife of John Wilson, of Harrisburg. He married for his second wife Delia Bishop, and they became the parents of one child, Cecil.

Spending his youthful days in Waterloo, Alabama, James C. Hooten was educated in the common schools, and at the age of sixteen years began the battle of life on his own account. Going first to Hunt county, Texas, he worked as a farm laborer for four years. In 1896, while en route to his

old home, he stopped in Poinsett county, Arkansas, and being pleased with the country roundabout and its agricultural possibilities, took up farming near Marked Tree. He succeeded well in his undertakings, and from time to time bought more land, having now title to six hundred acres, one-half of which is under culture, and is one of the largest cotton producers of this region. Enterprising and progressive, Mr. Hooten ventured into other lines of industry, and in addition to farming is carrying on an extensive and lucrative mercantile business in Deckerville, under the firm name of J. C. Hooten, which has the village trade. He is also one of the owners of the Whitton Telephone Company, of Deckerville.

Mr. Hooten is a valued member of the Democratic party, and in 1910 became actively interested in politics, and as an aspirant for the office of sheriff of Poinsett county was nominated for the position, without a struggle, in the primary, and in the election held a very few weeks later defeated his Republican opponent at the polls by a majority of more than five hundred votes and took the office in November of that year, succeeding J. A. Bradsher, of Harrisburg. Fraternally Mr. Hooten is a member of Jonesboro Herd, No. 498, B. P. O. E.

Mr. Hooten married, June 24, 1900, at Tyronza, Arkansas, Ethel Morelock, who died June 17, 1906, leaving one child, Ollie. On April, 19, 1908, Mr. Hooten was united in marriage with Pearl Shaw, a daughter of Charles R. Shaw, of Waterloo, Alabama, and their only child is a little daughter named Vertie Mayflower.

OSCAR D. LONGSTRETH. One of the prominent, popular and gifted young citizens of Little Rock is Oscar D. Longstreth, who in times past has been known as a particularly able educator, but who, if training and capacity count for aught, will be known in days to come as one of the representative members of the bar of Arkansas. The year 1911 marks the line of division between these two careers, Mr. Longstreth at this time finally abandoning the work of instruction to devote his energies to the law. Of vigorous intellect, wide information and a concise and lucid gift of language, combined with a prepossessing personality, as a member of the law firm of Swain & Longstreth he has gained instant recognition as one of the promising members of the bar of Arkansas. In addition to his reputation as a college and high school professor, Mr. Longstreth is a well-known athletic authority.

Oscar D. Longstreth was born in Muscatine, Iowa, on the 4th day of September, 1876, a son of J. R. and Phoebe Longstreth. He was reared on an Iowa farm. Being thrown upon his own resources when fifteen years of age, he early realized the advantage of a thorough education. Returning to the city of his birth, by working nights as an assistant at the light and street railway plant he was able to attend school and to graduate from the Muscatine high school in 1895. With the idea of becoming an instructor, he took a special normal school training course in 1896 and was graduated from the Iowa State Teachers' College at Cedar Falls in 1898, receiving the degree of M. Di. (Master of Didactics) from that well-known institution. His education, in fact, has been of the most thorough sort, and should he wish he might boast of many degrees, for he received from the University of Iowa the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1904 and that of Master of Arts in 1906. Early in his career as a teacher he became imbued with the idea of entering the law and planned one-half of his undergraduate courses to that end. After one year in an Iowa law office, he finished his law studies in the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, from which he was graduated as president of the class in 1908, with the degree of LL. B.

In glancing in retrospect over Mr. Longstreth's pedagogical career, we find that for a number of years he was an especially successful teacher and college professor in Iowa and Arkansas, he having established his permanent residence in the latter state in the year 1905. As a student he specialized in science and he is particularly well schooled in chemical and mechanical engineering. All of his work, however, has been done with the idea of leading up to the profession of law, the practice of which he began actively at Little Rock in 1911, as before mentioned. He acts in the belief that thorough preparation and hard work will bring success.

Mr. Longstreth is a widely known authority on college athletics, being president of the Arkansas Athletic Association of Schools and Colleges, of which he was one of the principal organizers and which through his fostering has been recognized as the strongest organization of its class in the United States, it having produced some notable amateur athletes. He is also a leading figure in the Arkansas Inter-School Contest Association, which holds contests in oratory, music, recitation, declamation, spelling and drawing once each year in connection with state field meet. These contests have become notable events in state educational circles. In truth, Mr. Longstreth has been interested in amateur athletics since early boyhood. He began his athletic career in the Muscatine Y. M. C. A. and high school, and as quarter back on the college football team succeeded in placing his team in the lead, and later, as a football coach, he became one of the most successful in the state. As a coach and athletic director, he branched out into track athletics, basket ball and general athletics, and has become widely known for his efficiency as such. Teams under his coaching, particularly track, football and basket ball teams, won state championship recognition for several years. Mr. Longstreth's value to the students who have been fortunate enough to come into contact with him has by no means been limited to one field, for he has likewise been extremely successful in training and preparing college debating clubs for intercollegiate debates.

In 1905 the subject removed from Iowa to Little Rock and took the position of professor of science and director of athletics in Little Rock high school, and he held this position until 1908, when he was given the same position in the Arkansas State Normal School at Conway. He remained with the latter institution until the close of the school year in 1911, as chairman of the Faculty. He is a member of the Iowa Academy of Sciences and Arkansas Polytechnic Society. While captain of Company B, Iowa State Normal School Cadet Battalion, the company maintained the pleasant distinction of being the best drilled cadet company in the state, and this secured for him a cadet captain's commission from the government.

On the 28th day of November, 1900, Mr. Longstreth laid the foundation of a happy married life by his union in Muscatine, Iowa, to Miss May Eva Bast, who was born in Wisconsin and reared in Iowa, and who is a daughter of Nicholas and Katherine Bast. Mr. and Mrs. Longstreth share their cultured and delightful abode with four promising young sons and one daughter, namely: Frederick Bast, Zonola May, Wilbur E., Alvin Elbert and Noel Nicholas.

In addition to the connections above recorded, Mr. Longstreth is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and the Y. M. C. A. and has numerous fraternal affiliations with orders of world-wide existence. He finds pleasure and profit in his association with the time-honored Masonic order, the Moose Lodge and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is also an honorary member of the Stationary Engineers' Association of America, and is chairman of the Boosters' Committee of the Alumni Association of the Law Department of the University of Arkansas. In short

Mr. Longstreth is a most popular and influential member of society and has a wide acquaintance with the most representative people throughout the state.

RICHARD CALHOUN ROSE is the general manager of the Tri-State Telephone and Telegraph Company at Osceola, and is variously connected with other substantial interests of Mississippi county. He was born in Gallia county, Ohio, October 6, 1852, and his ancestry, which is of English origin, touches the Colonial epoch of our national history, there having been many generations of Roses, good men and true in "the land of the tree and the home of the brave." The father, Charles Allen Rose, who resides at Bidwell, Ohio, near Gallipolis, was born near Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1845, and came to the Buckeye state during the period of the Civil war. The elder man had been an iron worker in early life, employed about the old furnaces at Ironton, Keystone and Buckeye, Ohio, but his later years have been devoted to the great basic industry, agriculture. He married Almira Calhoun, daughter of Richard Calhoun, of the South Carolina branch of that eminent American family. Mrs. Rose died in 1898, at the age of forty-eight years, the mother of seven sons, four of whom survive: Richard C., of Osceola; Sherman and Jackson, farmers and saw-mill men of Mississippi county, Arkansas; and James, who remains at Gallipolis, Ohio.

Richard C. Rose received his education while a youth upon the farm, subsequently himself taking his position behind the pedagogical desk and proving an excellent school teacher, and attending Holbrook Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, shortly after, his earnings as a school teacher being devoted to his higher education. He removed from Ohio to Tennessee and there again engaged in educational work as president of the Pure Fountain Normal University at Smithville, which position he retained for three years.

A wide-awake, alert, observant young fellow, Mr. Rose became impressed with the need of telephone service in that locality and informed himself in the science which promised for him the opening of a new field of enterprise. Soon he assisted in the formation of a company and constructed lines and exchanges and entered actively into the operation of the new system. He was made local manager of the exchange at Covington, Tipton county, Tennessee, the same being a part of the Cumberland Telephone System. Some time later he disposed of his interests there and came to Arkansas to infuse with new life the telephone industry in Mississippi county.

In his new home Mr. Rose found three telephone companies in a rudimentary condition in Mississippi county, these suffering from lack of management and in dire need of a positive directing force to make them profitable, healthful concerns. These companies were the Osceola Telephone Company; the Arkansas and Tennessee Telephone Company and the Arkansas, Missouri Telephone Company. These three were merged by Mr. Rose and his associates into the Tri-State Telephone Company and the new company began upon its career with the following officers: W. J. Driver, of Osceola, president; G. H. Gaylord, vice-president; and Captain S. S. Semmes, secretary. The company operates in the states of Arkansas, Tennessee and Missouri, has six exchanges, a thousand stations, and connects with the Bell system at Jonesboro and with the Cumberland system at Memphis, Tennessee, crossing the Mississippi river at Richardson over its own wire.

Since his advent in Arkansas in 1902, Mr. Rose has acquired various other interests, being a director of the Citizens' Bank of Osceola and holding stock in various other financial concerns of the county. He has aided in the happiest fashion in the material growth of Osceola by the erection



of homes for the tenant population; he was a member of the commission which drilled the deep well and perfected the water works plant of the city; he is president of the Business Men's League of Osceola; he is a member of the good roads association; is a director of the Mississippi Valley Life Insurance Company; he helped organize the Mississippi Valley Telephone Association at Cape Girardeau, Missouri; and he has served on the Osceola City Council. Mr. Rose was chosen president of the Mississippi Valley Telephone Association in 1910, and entertained the association that year in Osceola with a great banquet, and was elected to succeed himself as president in 1911.

As a fraternity man, Mr. Rose is a past noble grand in Odd Fellowship, is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On December 27, 1900, Mr. Rose was happily married in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, Miss Catherine B. Nichol, daughter of Captain J. W. Nichol, becoming his wife. Captain Nichol was an officer in the Confederate army during the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Rose share their charming and hospitable home with one son—Richard Charles. They are members of the Christian church.

WILKES B. ARMSTRONG is one of Lake City's prominent men and holds the position of cashier of the Bank of Lake City, one of the monetary institutions which emphasize and exert marked influence in conserving the financial stability and commercial prestige of the city. Not only has he the natural gifts of an able and discriminating financier, but he is also a leader and his counsel is much valued by the foremost in Democratic politics in the locality, where he has more than once given efficient service as an official, and he also stands as one of the extensive farmers of the locality.

Mr. Armstrong is a native of Craighead county, his birth having occurred some four miles south of the little city, April 18, 1869. He received a part of his public school education in the schools of Jonesboro and he remained upon the old homestead until his marriage, when he established a new home close by and added his efforts to the improvement of that locality until the year 1894. In that year he entered local politics as a candidate for county assessor, was nominated and duly elected, and having served one term, he went back to his country home. In 1900 he was appointed deputy sheriff by Sheriff Burk and served four years. In 1904 he was nominated for county and probate clerk and was elected, succeeding John B. Gregson to the office. He was his own successor two years later and after four years he retired and was succeeded by Rufus L. Collins.

Upon returning to private life Mr. Armstrong went to Lake City and resumed personal supervision of his increased and growing farming interests, and these, in connection with his duties as cashier of the Bank of Lake City, now absorb his time to the exclusion of many other affairs. The Bank of Lake City was organized in 1910 and began business on June 25 of that year with a capital of twenty thousand dollars. Of this institution W. T. Lane, of Jonesboro, is president; Dr. H. H. McAdams is vice-president, and Mr. Armstrong is cashier. The board of directors comprise the officers and in addition G. W. Spencer, J. C. Downs, J. M. Payne, O. P. Fletcher and A. T. Gibson.

Wilkes B. Armstrong is a son of John J. Armstrong, who now resides upon his farm two miles south of Jonesboro and who came to Craighead county as early as 1844. At that time he was a boy eight years of age and he accompanied his father hither from near the







W. B. Keenan

Natural Bridge in Virginia, this beautiful locality having been the scene of his birth in 1836. The father, who had followed the trade of cabinet-maker in the Old Dominion, passed away in Craighead county, and his three sons were William, who was the first sheriff of Craighead county, Nathaniel and John J. The two former died near Jonesboro. His daughters were Martha, who died single; Margaret, now deceased, who was first the wife of a Mr. Moore and second of Mr. Morris; Jane, who married Harvey Robinson and is deceased; Mary, who became the wife of William White and has passed away; and Thirza, who married a Mr. Moore and is now a widow residing in Craighead county.

John J. Armstrong served in the Confederate army at the time of the Civil war and was wounded in the battle of Corinth. At the conclusion of his service for his native Southland he returned to Arkansas and engaged in the peaceful pursuit of farming, following it quietly and successfully to the present time. He first married a Miss Miller, who died, leaving two daughters, one of whom, Caroline, died when a young woman. The other is now the wife of A. E. Thompson, of Craighead county. He then married Mrs. Adaline Bagwell, widow of Jordan Bagwell, a Confederate soldier of Forrest's cavalry, who is now buried at Helena, Arkansas. Of the Bagwell children one, affectionately known as "Pop," became the wife of William M. Armstrong and died in Craighead county, and Melvina passed away as the wife of J. W. Lewis. To the second union of John J. Armstrong were born two children, Wilkes B., the subject of this review, and Rosalie Elder, who died while in the prime of life. The mother passed away in 1887.

Wilkes B. Armstrong laid the foundation of a happy home life by his marriage on December 25, 1889, Miss Phoebe Ellen Purell, daughter of James Purell, who came to Arkansas about 1840, previous to the making of the government survey, becoming his wife. Mr. Purell was a settler from Tennessee and followed farming and the stock business. His wife was, previous to her marriage, Emma C. Collins, and the other children in addition to Mrs. Armstrong were John W., Hattie, who married Harmon Griffin, and Lillie, now Mrs. B. F. Wood. The wife of the subject was born on a farm adjoining the old Armstrong homestead September 24, 1872, and she and Mr. Armstrong are the parents of Lucy May, "J. Q.," and E. Bryan. James J., second in order of birth, died at the age of eight years.

Mr. Armstrong is one of the directors of the St. Francis Levee district and his fraternal relations extend to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a splendid type of the all-round useful citizen of the South-west.

**WARREN E. LENON.** An able exponent of the progressive spirit and strong initiative ability that have caused Little Rock to forge so rapidly forward as an industrial and commercial center is Warren E. Lenon, who has here attained a position of prominence and influence as a business man and as a loyal and progressive citizen. He is president of the People's Saving Bank, has served as mayor of Little Rock and has done much to further the material and civic development and upbuilding of the attractive city in which he has elected to establish his home and in which he has achieved success of distinctive and worthy order.

Mr. Lenon claims the Hawkeye state as the place of his nativity and he is a scion of one of its honored pioneer families. He was born at Panora, Guthrie county, Iowa, on the 8th of October, 1867, and is a son of John D. and Margaret M. (Long) Lenon, the former of whom

was a native of the state of Indiana and the latter also of the same state. The father established his home in Iowa about the year 1857 and became one of the successful business men of Guthrie county, where he has ever commanded unqualified confidence and esteem. He conducted at various times a woolen mill and afterward a flour mill, and was also identified with farming and stock raising. The subject of this review is indebted to the public schools of his native county for his early educational discipline, which included a course in the high school at Panora, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1885. He was reared in the village of Panora and he continued to reside in his native county until he was twenty years of age, when he set forth to fight the battles of life on his own responsibility. He had the prescience to realize to a certain degree the promising future in store for the city of Little Rock and here he took up his residence in January of the year 1888. Prior to that, in 1886-7, he had occupied the position of deputy county auditor of Guthrie county, Iowa. It is pleasing to note, in view of the fact that he came to Arkansas without financial resources, that through his own ability he has won a place as one of the substantial capitalists and essentially representative business men of the capital city of the state. Soon after his arrival in Little Rock Mr. Lenon assumed a clerical position in the office of the Arkansas Abstract Company, and in this connection he gained a most intimate knowledge of real estate values throughout the state, as well as concise information concerning the resources of this favored commonwealth. He finally became sole owner of the company and eventually began independent operations in the handling of real estate and the extending of financial loans on real estate securities. This enterprise proved successful through his able and careful direction and gradually the business developed into that of banking, with which line he is now most prominently identified. The Arkansas Abstract Company in 1908 was consolidated with the Beach Abstract Company and a new company was formed under the title of the Beach Abstract & Guaranty Company, of which corporation Mr. Lenon is now president. He was one of the organizers of the Peoples' Savings Bank, which was incorporated in September, 1902, and of which he has been president from the start. This bank bases its operations upon a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars and its surplus and undivided profits now aggregate over thirty thousand dollars. It is known as one of the substantial and able managed financial institutions of the state and has exercised most valuable functions in the management and promotion of individual thrift and enterprise, having been most influential in exemplifying the progressive spirit that has given Little Rock so marked impetus along industrial and commercial lines within the last decade. In connection with the bank he has retained a real estate department, which likewise controls a large and important business. Mr. Lenon was the president of the Little Rock Publishing Company, which publishes the *Arkansas Democrat*, the evening paper of Little Rock and one that will bear favorable comparison with those published in other cities of comparable size in other sections of the Union.

Mr. Lenon has shown most zealous and fruitful interest in all that has touched the material and social welfare of his home city and has not denied his services in connection with public office or the promotion of all enterprises and measures that have conserved the general good of the community. From 1896 to 1903 he represented the Fourth ward as an alderman in the city council and in April of the latter year he was elected mayor of the city. His administration, progressive and

business like and yet marked with due conservatism in municipal expenditures, gained to him in his official capacity the most unqualified popular approval and this was shown in his election as his own successor in April, 1905, and again in April, 1907. His retention in the office of mayor would undoubtedly have been indefinitely prolonged had he not deemed it expedient to resign the office, in April, 1908, in order to devote his entire attention to his large and important business interests. Within his regime as chief executive of the municipal government many notable public improvements were compassed and the period was one of much growth and development of substantial order, the advancement having been more definite and pronounced than during any similar period in the history of the city. Within his administration practically all of the modern street improvement, that is now a source of pride to Little Rock, was completed and twice as many miles of sewers were constructed as had been done during the entire previous history of the city. It was owing to his efforts while mayor of the city that the new City Hall was erected. There was some opposition to the work, but the opposition was overcome and the handsome edifice became one of the chief ornaments of the city. Mr. Lenon was the first to take up in a formal way the matter of securing a consistent public library building for Little Rock and it was through his personal correspondence with Andrew Carnegie that the matter was brought to a successful issue, resulting in securing to the city one of the most beautiful library buildings in the entire Union. No worthy enterprise or measure tending to enhance the progress or social and material well being of his home city fails to receive the earnest and valuable support of its former mayor, and no citizen has a more secure place in popular confidence and esteem. In April, 1910, he was elected a member of the Board of Public Affairs of Little Rock, which position he still occupies. Mr. Lenon is a staunch advocate of the Democratic party, is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and various other fraternal organizations, besides those of more purely social character.

On the 25th of December, 1889, at Guthrie Center, Iowa, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lenon to Miss Clara M. Mercer, who was born in Davenport, Iowa, and who is a daughter of James E. Mercer, a representative citizen of that section of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Lenon have three children, Julia Margaret, Vivian Mercer and W. E., Jr., the son having been christened with the initials only.

**JAMES M. HUTTON.** The name of James M. Hutton is one well and favorably known in this locality, its bearer being one of the successful farmers of Manila and president of the Bank of Manila. He is all but a native of Mississippi county, his birth having occurred near Corinth, Mississippi, May 22, 1873. In the year following this event his parents removed to Lauderdale county, Tennessee, near Ripley, where the demise of his mother occurred. In 1875 his father brought his children on to Arkansas and located near Big Lake, in Mississippi county.

Mr. Hutton's father, William A. Hutton, was born in Marion county, Alabama, in 1836, and was a son of James Hutton, who passed away in Limestone county, that state. The latter married Harriet Dobbins, and the children of the union were William A., Constantine, who died near Manila, and Caroline, who became Mrs. Hugh Ashabrunner and resides near Manila. William A. Hutton was a farmer's son and reached manhood without much education, serving throughout the Civil war as a Confederate soldier in Captain Collier's company,

Colonel Boddy's regiment of Alabama troops. After the war he engaged in farming and married Mary Patrick in Tishomingo county, Mississippi. She was a daughter of John Patrick and a granddaughter of Llewellyn Patrick, old settlers of that county. Mrs. Hutton passed away in 1875, the mother of Eliza, who married Will Nance and died near Manila in 1906; James M., of this review; and of Margaret, who did not survive childhood. In Mississippi county the father married again, Mary Viekes becoming his wife, and the surviving children of this union are: Jane, wife of Buel Gunn, of Mississippi county; Martha, who became the wife of George Wortham and resides near Manila; Feseby, who married Wilburn Curtright, now of Randolph county, Arkansas; and William, whose home is with his aunt, Mrs. Ashabrunner. As a farmer and a business man, the senior Mr. Hutton proved his ability while a man of health and vigor, his endeavors being crowned with success and his family enjoying prosperity, but illness attacked him when past fifty and he dissipated his property seeking a climate that would restore him, but in vain. He passed away about the year 1893.

At the age of fifteen James M. Hutton found himself an orphan, unable even to read. The misfortunes of the family had precluded his education and it was in such sore straits that he was forced not only to provide for himself, but to become an aid to others. To miss an education was a grievous disappointment to him and he made every effort in his power to repair the deficiency, and has given proof of the adage, that "Where there's a will there's a way." By hard labor he managed to save sufficient to pay his board while attending school a few weeks at different times. There he learned to read, got hold of the simple rules of arithmetic and laid the foundation for the education which he afterward acquired as his own teacher.

In his situation farm work seemed the only opening for him and he hired out at day work, or by the month, as the opportunity offered, and in time became the owner of forty acres of land. He diligently applied himself to its cultivation and increased its area from time to time. He now owns four hundred acres with splendid improvements, and the two hundred and forty acres provide him annually an income more than commensurate with the needs of his family. His specialties are cotton, corn, tame grass and hogs. Mr. Hutton has extended his financial interests to merchandise and to banking in Manila, being a partner in the mercantile firm of Tiger Brothers & Levine, and president and director of the Bank of Manila.

On July 18, 1896, Mr. Hutton contracted a particularly happy marriage, his chosen lady being Miss Mary J. Ashabrunner, a daughter of Joseph A. Ashabrunner and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary E. Medole. Mr. Ashabrunner is a native son of Mississippi county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hutton are five in number and by name: Joseph, Edgar, Bessie, Lissie and Hettie. Mr. Hutton is a Democrat, with strong prohibition convictions, and his ambition is to do all in his power to bring about a moral community with efficient officers to run its affairs.

ALVIS L. MALONE. A prominent and influential citizen of Jonesboro, Craighead county, Arkansas, is Alvis L. Malone, who is here engaged in the insurance and real-estate business and who has resided in this city for a period of twenty-eight years. Loyalty and public spirit of the most insistent order have ever characterized his citizenship, and in all the relations of life he has so conducted himself as

to command the unqualified confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

Mr. Malone was born in Fayette county, Tennessee, on the 29th of September, 1853, and a few months later he accompanied his parents on their removal to Cross county, Arkansas. His father was the Rev. William C. Malone, whose birth occurred in Orange county, North Carolina, in 1826, and his grandfather was Samuel Malone, who was born in the year 1797. Samuel Malone was an agriculturist by occupation and he passed the closing years of his life in Cross county, this state, where his demise occurred in 1862. He traced his ancestry back to stanch Irish stock, married Miss Brinkley for his second wife, and was the father of Rev. William C.; Dr. David M., who is now deceased; and Mrs. Martha Gardner, of Vandale, Arkansas. Rev. William C. Malone was reared to maturity in a refined and Christian home and while he was not afforded the advantages of a college education in his youth, he read extensively and in time became extremely well educated. He became a Christian in early life, was ordained a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, and in addition to preaching owned and operated a fine farm. During the Civil war he was loyal to the cause of the Union but remained in Arkansas and did not offend his Confederate neighbors during the progress of the conflict. He married Miss Elizabeth M. Gardner, a daughter of Madison Gardner, of Powhatan county, Virginia, where Mrs. Malone was born and reared. Rev. Malone passed to the life eternal at Vandale, Arkansas, in 1891, and his widow, who still survives him, now maintains her home at Wynne, Arkansas. The children born to Rev. and Mrs. Malone were as follows: Lura A., who married L. E. Stancill but who is now deceased; Alvis L., the immediate subject of this review; Mary F., who passed away at Forest City, unmarried; Willie F., who married S. Daltroff and died at Wynne, Arkansas; John K., of Jonesboro, city editor of the *Daily Tribune*; and Blanche, who is the wife of O. N. Killough, of Wynne.

"Bob" Malone, as he to whom this sketch is dedicated is generally known, passed his boyhood and youth in Cross county, Arkansas, and he received his early educational training in the public schools of that place. He began life as a merchant's clerk at Forest City, Arkansas, and subsequently he went to Wittsburg, where he served for three years in the capacity of postmaster, eventually coming to Jonesboro in 1883. As a citizen of Jonesboro Mr. Malone has devoted his attention to the fire-insurance business and to handling and dealing in real estate. As an indication of the representative character of his insurance business he writes for seventeen of the most able and substantial companies doing business in the United States and is associated with the American Trust Company of Jonesboro in this line. He is a member of the Association of Local Insurance Agents of Arkansas, a body which meets annually for mutual aid in the exchange of ideas of mutual interest and benefit, and in 1909 was president of the association.

Mr. Malone was married first at Wittsburg, Arkansas, the maiden name of his wife having been Florence A. McFerrin, and the ceremony having been performed on the 17th of December, 1879. Mrs. Malone was summoned to the life eternal in 1891, at which time she was survived by four children, namely, Lillian, who is the wife of W. P. Klapp, a leading druggist of Jonesboro; Jamie, of Forest City, Arkansas; Mary, who is now Mrs. Gus Nash, of Jonesboro; and Miss Blanche, a student in college. On the 12th of October, 1893, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Malone to Miss Sarah E. Ebbert, a

daughter of S. E. Ebbert, of St. Francis county, Arkansas, and this union has been prolific of two children—Mattie and Elizabeth.

In the earlier years of his life Mr. Malone was an active factor in the municipal affairs of Jonesboro. He served as city recorder, joined his Democratic brethren in promoting the welfare of his party and was often a delegate to state and other Democratic conventions. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a Knight of Pythias, holds a policy in the Woodmen of the World and in the Knights and Ladies of Honor. In connection with his religious faith he has ever been a Methodist and for twenty-five years has been an officer of the congregation in Jonesboro, frequently representing the same in the annual conference of the denomination; he was secretary of the White River conference for a number of years. When the general conference of the church was held at Baltimore, Maryland, he was sent by the White River department to represent it at the National meeting and he took a prominent part in the deliberations of that great spiritual body. In every manner possible Mr. Malone has been a loyal and true citizen, doing all in his power to advance the general welfare of the community in which he maintains his home. He is a man of great benevolence and broad human sympathy—a man whose charity knows only the bounds of his opportunity.

MILLARD H. RHODES is the senior member of the retail department and jobbing establishment of Rhodes-McCain Company of Jonesboro, and for nearly a decade he has been a factor in the commercial life of the city. He does not possess the distinction of Arkansas nativity or of pioneer association with the commonwealth, coming to it as he did at the opening of the present century, but his lively interest in the varied affairs that go to make up an orderly and advancing community mark him as thoroughly an integral part of its complex fabric as though he possessed all the royal attributes.

Orange county, New York, is the native home of Millard H. Rhodes, his birth having occurred on a farm near Middletown, March 11, 1875. The same house that sheltered him as a child performed a like service for his father, John Rhodes, born twenty-three years before. The emigrant ancestor was the great-grandfather of Millard H., and he settled on the line of Sullivan and Orange counties in the early years of the nineteenth century. He passed his life as a farmer, as did his son, Mathias, the grandfather of the subject.

John Rhodes passed his life as a stone dealer in Middletown and was summoned to the Great Beyond in September, 1910. His wife, whose maiden name was Carrie Hummell, was a daughter of a Mr. Hummell of Newburg, New York, and of their union Millard is the eldest child. Irvin S. is a merchant of Franklin, New York; Inez is the wife of Albert Greene, of Middletown; and Floyd M., the youngest, is his father's successor in business and is a resident of New York City.

Millard H. Rhodes had the pleasant fortune of living in his youth amid rural surroundings and his literary training came from the country public schools. He became a wage earner at the age of fifteen years as an employe of George B. Adams, who was a phenomenally successful merchant in Middletown, and in the concern of this able financier, young Rhodes obtained ideas which went far toward making him a success when he came to establish and conduct a business of his own. After a few years he entered the store of a Mr. Tompkins



of the same city and in his employ he remained until 1902, when he cast his lot with the west and made Arkansas his home.

It was in the year 1902 that Mr. Rhodes became a resident of Jonesboro. He foresaw the possibilities of a progressive enterprise here and associated himself with a retail business of small proportions, which was conducted as the Jordan Dry Goods Company, he himself being the head of the firm. In January, 1909, the firm purchased the Turner, Elrod & McCain store. The two houses were combined and the name was changed to the Rhodes-McCain Company, incorporated for twenty-five thousand dollars. This company does a vast retail business and carries the name of the Rhodes-McCain Company, Cash Department Store, at 412, 414 and 416 Main street. The house has a frontage of seventy-five feet; is ninety feet deep and two stories high, and the thrifty business of the concern leaves none of this space unutilized. Mr. Rhodes is secretary-treasurer and manager and he can look upon the large and constantly growing business as the outgrowth of the modest retail business he inaugurated less than ten years ago.

On January 1, 1901, Mr. Rhodes was married in Middletown, New York, his wife being Miss Florence Case, daughter of Ira L. Case, a highly respected and influential business man and citizen of that place, among whose distinctions was that of holding high place in Masonic circles. The mother's maiden name was Belle G. Taylor. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes has been blessed by the birth of two daughters—Edith and Eleanor.

Mr. Rhodes' interest in the commercial status of Jonesboro is shown by his membership in the Retail Merchants' Association, of which he was made president in 1910, and by his membership in the Business Men's Club, in which he is a director. His fraternal affiliation is with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is identified with the best causes promulgated in the city, being a director of the Young Men's Christian Association and a deacon in the First Presbyterian church.

Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes are favorites in the best social life of the city and their home is one of its most hospitable and attractive abodes.

GUSTAV A. TRINLER is secretary and office manager of the American Handle Company at Jonesboro, which is one of the chief enterprises of the city and one of those industries in whose promotion he was concerned. He came to Arkansas in 1904 and in the ensuing decade has been an active factor in the success of the plant, possessing those fine executive and initiative gifts which seem to be the special heritage of the German. He was born in the Schwartzwald, Baden, Germany, July 21, 1862, and in 1875 he accompanied his parents to the United States. The family home was established at New Albany, Indiana, where young Gustav grew to manhood. His father was Martin Trinler, a tinsmith, who died in Middlesboro, Kentucky, in 1894, at the age of sixty-nine years; and his mother, whose maiden name was Barbara Goller, survives and is a resident of Louisville, Kentucky. The children of the family were as follows: Albert, of Rutherford, New York; Frederica, wife of Lewis Kendall, of Valley Station, Kentucky; Amelia, who passed away unmarried; the subject; and Louisa, who married Arthur Smith and is a resident of Louisville.

Gustav A. Trinler acquired all his school training in the excellent schools of the Fatherland and immediately upon reaching the United States he began work, learning the language of his new country by

constant contact with it. His first work was as a weigher of iron in a rolling mill in New Albany, and proving faithful and efficient in small things he was given more and more to do, working his way towards the top as an employe and finally being made superintendent of a rolling mill at Alexandria, Indiana. Having become expert in handling steel he was selected by the Union Steel Company to represent it in Great Britain, with the idea of showing the Welsh how to handle American steel. After a year and a month abroad he returned home and became superintendent of the Piqua, Ohio, works of the American Sheet Steel Company, from which he eventually severed his association to come to Arkansas.

While in charge of the rolling mill at Alexandria he had under him two young Irishmen who were destined to engage with him in an important new enterprise diametrically different from the iron business in which they were engaged. These young men were James Devonre and M. P. Welsh. This trio of mechanics, with J. L. Donahoo, decided to engage in the handle business in Arkansas and formed the American Handle Company, which did business for a time as a partnership. Their plant was erected in 1900 in Jonesboro and in 1904 it was incorporated for thirty thousand dollars, with Mr. Donahoo, as president; Mr. Welsh, as vice-president; and Mr. Trinler, as secretary. When the responsibility of operation was divided, Mr. Donahoo assumed charge of operations in the field, buying the timber and keeping the mill supplied with raw product; Mr. Welsh took charge of the operation of the mill in all of its details; and Mr. Trinler became the office man, responsible for the sales, collections and general financial matters of the company.

The American Handle Company has a capacity of three hundred and fifty dozen finished handles in ten hours, gives labor to some forty men in the forest and sixty in the factory, and many cords of hickory are brought hither from various sources other than the regular timber gangs of the company. The industry has met with gratifying success and has proved greatly valuable in the development and prosperity of this particular section.

Mr. Trinler was married in New Albany, Indiana, in the month of January, 1884, to Miss Matilda Gadiant, a daughter of John Gadiant, who came to this country from Switzerland and came to be a prosperous merchant tailor. No children have been born to this union.

Mr. Trinler is a director of the First National Bank of Jonesboro. Fraternally he is a Master and a Chapter Mason and affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In national politics he gives hand and heart to the men and measures of the Republican party, but upon local questions he is independent, giving the better man and the better measure high place above mere partisanship.

**RUFUS L. COLLINS.** The present able and popular incumbent of the office of county and probate clerk of Craighead county, Arkansas, is widely and favorably known as a public official, and as a citizen he is deeply and sincerely interested in community affairs, his intrinsic loyalty and public spirit making him a co-operant factor in all projects advanced for the well being of Jonesboro and the county and state at large.

Rufus L. Collins was born in Craighead county, one mile and a half distant from the city of Jonesboro, the date of his nativity being the 20th of April, 1860. His father, Martin Collins, was born in Spartansburg, South Carolina, whence he immigrated to Arkansas about the

year 1854. He was married en route to Eliza Loftus, and they became the parents of the following children: Memory Collins, of Wolcott, Arkansas; Rufus L., of this notice; Annie, who married John W. Sharp and who died, leaving a family of six children; and Albert M., of Jonesboro, who owns the pioneer homestead of the family. After his arrival in Arkansas Martin Collins settled in Craighead county, where during the Civil war he was engaged in freighting goods into the county. He was summoned to the life eternal on the 9th of August, 1864, and his cherished and devoted wife long survived him.

The boyhood, youth and early manhood of Rufus L. Collins were passed amid humble, rural surroundings. He was a child of but four years of age at the time of his father's death and was reared to adult age by a devoted mother, who had to work hard and make many sacrifices in order to keep her little brood together and to keep the wolf from the door. The children were educated in the schools of the locality and period, trudging long distances to the primitive school houses and then receiving but meager instruction. After he had attained to years of maturity Mr. Collins, of this review, turned attention to the great basic industry of agriculture, continuing to be identified with that line of enterprise until the loss of his right leg compelled him to seek some less strenuous labor. This sad loss was the result of an accident with a horse in 1883. In the fall of 1885 Mr. Collins entered local politics as candidate for the office of tax assessor of Craighead county. He was elected to this office in the ensuing campaign but upon assuming the responsibilities thereof he discovered his lack of education and for the ensuing several months he applied himself vigorously to text books and reading, with the result that he gained a firm foundation for future offices of public trust and responsibility. He was incumbent of the office of tax assessor for a period of six years and from 1892 to 1896 he was engaged in farming and stock dealing. Having made the race for the office of sheriff in 1894, without success, he was ambitious still to fill that office, and in 1896 again became candidate for it. In the latter year he was successful at the polls and in 1898 he was elected as his own successor therein. For a few years following 1900 he was successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising and he made the race for county treasurer, coming within sixty-four votes of being nominated. In 1908 he became a candidate for the office of county clerk against several competitors, was nominated and elected as the successor of W. B. Armstrong. In 1910 he was renominated and re-elected to the office of county and probate clerk, in which he is serving with the utmost efficiency at the present time.

During his residence in Jonesboro Mr. Collins has served the city as a member of the board of aldermen and as a member of the board of education. He has acquired very extensive and valuable interests in farming property in this section of the state, owning a large tract of land in the St. Francis river bottom and another in the vicinity of Jonesboro. As a business man and official Mr. Collins is everywhere admired and respected. He is a man of sterling integrity and broad information, is kind and affable in all the relations of life, and is deeply admired and respected by all with whom he has come in contact.

On the 6th of October, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Collins to Miss Mattie A. Thomas, who was born and reared in Craighead county and who is a daughter of Isaac Thomas. Mr. Thomas was a gallant and faithful Confederate soldier who sacrificed

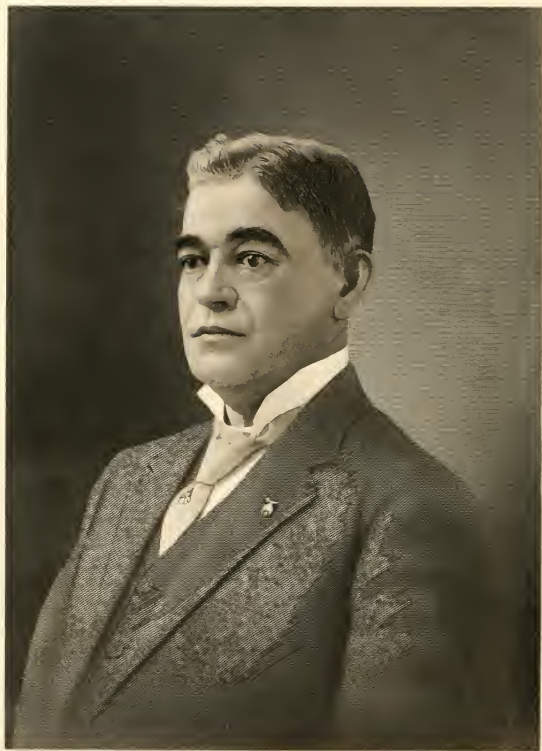
his life for the cause of his favorite Southland, his death having occurred on the 1st of January, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Collins became the parents of the following children: Oney B., who is the wife of Blow Grover, of Los Angeles, California; John A., deputy clerk under his father; Eli W., of Kankakee, Illinois; Amber B., who is Mrs. Fred Wilhelm, of Memphis, Tennessee; and Misses Mattie and Bertha F., Ollie G. and Glenn F., twins, and Julia May, all of whom are at the parental home. In their religious faith the Collins family are devout members of the Baptist church, in the different departments of whose work they are most zealous factors.

JEFFREY A. HOUGHTON, postmaster of Jonesboro, is a native of Cross county, Arkansas, born December 5, 1868, a son of Jeffrey A. Houghton, an ante-bellum settler of the state and a native of Alabama. The Houghton lineage shows the family to have been among the early Colonial ones of Massachusetts Bay, its immigrant ancestor having arrived on American soil only about a third of a century following the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. John Houghton, of Lancaster, England, came to Lancaster, Massachusetts, in 1653, and died there in 1684, and the most ancient of the headstones in the cemetery of that old New England town bears his honored name. We know that his wife's Christian name was Beatrice and that their sons were Benjamin, William, Robert and John, Jr. The last, born just before the family departed for "the land of promise," is said to have possessed the accomplishment rather rare in those days of being a fine penman. He became a leading man in his region, was for fourteen years a delegate to the General Court and for many years he seems to have been the only magistrate of his town, while his tenure of the office of town clerk covered a period of no less than forty years. He was a skilled conveyancer in the transferring of title by deed and otherwise and the land upon which the third church was erected in 1706 was donated by him. He was instrumental in the removal of the meeting houses from their former locations to the old common. He lost his sight before his death, on February 3, 1737, when past seventy-six years of age, and he was buried in the cemetery on the old common. This epitaph is chiseled upon his headstone: "Here lies buried the body of John Houghton Esquire. As you are so were we. As we are so will you be. Who died February ye 3 anno dom. 1736-7 and in the 87th year of his age."

Jacob Houghton, the son of John, was born February 17, 1672; probably married Rebecca Whitecomb; and Benjamin Houghton, their son, married Ruth Wheelock, and the issue of their union were as follows: Justice John, born July 20, 1720; Ezra, born July 29, 1722; Abijah, born September 23, 1723; Relief, born October 23, 1726; Elijah, born June 16, 1728. The latter was a "minute man" of the Revolutionary period and a private in Colonel Benjamin Houghton's Company, Colonel John Whitecomb's Regiment, which marched on the alarm of Paul Revere, April 19, 1775, to Cambridge. He was also a private in Colonel Asa Whitecomb's regiment and Captain Houghton's company; was enlisted April 27, 1775, and mustered out on August 1, following. This interesting record is shown in Volume VIII, of the Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolution. Following Elijah came Parnee Houghton, born April 14, 1730; Philemon, born June 3, 1731; Nehemiah, born October 1, 1732; Ruth, born April 3, 1734; Lemuel, born September 25, 1735; and Benjamin, born May 10, 1740.

Elijah Houghton married Mary Allen October 3, 1764, at Lancas-





W. G. Maurice

ter, Massachusetts. Their children were Oliver, born January 19, 1765; Elijah, born January 11, 1767; Maverick, born September 22, 1768; Lockheart, born January 7, 1771; Sparhawk, born May 23, 1773; and Sophia, born June 15, 1775. Captain Houghton, the father, died July 7, 1810, and his wife passed away May 22, 1818.

Oliver Houghton married Abigail Hovey and died September 19, 1836, while his widow lived until February 4 of the next year. Their children were Emeline, born July 23, 1792; Eliza, born May 22, 1794; Jeffrey Atherton, born April 26, 1796; Edmund Winchester, born May 10, 1798; and Oliver, born November 26, 1806. The eldest son, Jeffrey A., married, reared a family and died at sea, and among his children was Jeffrey A., father of him whose name inaugurates this review, and who is the third to bear the name.

Jeffrey A. Houghton was born in the '20s of the nineteenth century; came to Arkansas as a young man, and married Miss Laura Casey. She was a daughter of a citizen of Charleston, South Carolina, the hub of the secession activities before the Civil war. Her father was a chaplain in the Confederate army. In early life the subject's father engaged as a merchant at Powhatan, Arkansas, and when the Civil war came on he gave his support to the Union cause as a soldier. After the war he followed farming and he removed to Cross county, Arkansas, where he passed away in 1876. His surviving children were Henry Hovey, ex-postmaster of Jonesboro, Arkansas, and a prominent business man of the city; Jeffrey Atherton, subject of this review; and Bunyan C., of Senath, Missouri.

Jeffrey A. Houghton, III, received his education in the public schools, which he attended in Cross, Ponisett and Craighead counties. He left the farm at fourteen and worked in a printing office at Harrisburg for a short period, then had experience in a drug store there for a short time, coming thence to Jonesboro, where he clerked in a book and stationery business. Leaving this he became an aid to his brother in the Jonesboro postoffice until the second Cleveland administration, and then found himself out in the "cold, cold world" with the other Republicans. He secured a position as clerk in the office of the Cotton Belt Railroad Company at Jonesboro and there remained until President McKinley reappointed his brother postmaster, when he became again an office deputy and has ever since remained in the postal service. In 1906 he was appointed postmaster himself and was reappointed in 1910.

This branch of the Houghton family has ever been affiliated with the Republican party. Jeffrey A. has served his party as county treasurer for many years, has a wide acquaintance among the leaders of the party and has sat in state conventions and other gatherings where representatives have deliberated upon the affairs of the party.

On December 11, 1909, Mr. Houghton was united in marriage to Miss Alice Louise Pileher, a daughter of Mrs. L. A. Pileher, formerly of St. Louis, Missouri. Laura Louise is the issue of their marriage.

Fraternally Mr. Houghton is an Elk and a Master Mason. In addition to his public office he is a member of the mercantile firm of Langford & Houghton of Jonesboro. He is a director of the Young Men's Christian Association and is a deacon in the Christian church.

**WILLIAM G. MAURICE.** A progressive, liberal and essentially representative citizen, who has shown himself deeply appreciative of the manifold attractions and resources of the state of Arkansas and who has done much to further the material and civic advancement of his

home city of Hot Springs to its present status as one of the great health and pleasure resorts of the world, Mr. Maurice is specially entitled to recognition in this publication. As a banker, capitalist and man of affairs he is one of the leading citizens of Hot Springs, and he has been a potent factor in the development of its magnificent resources as a watering place and health resort.

William G. Maurice was born in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, on the 12th of February, 1859, and is a son of Captain Charles E. and Helen (Camp) Maurice. Captain Charles E. Maurice was born in the historic old city of Richmond, Virginia, and he died at his home in Hot Springs, Arkansas, on the 18th of September, 1904. He was a notable character and his long life was filled with productive activity in connection with affairs of broad scope and importance. The lineage of the Maurice family is traced back to distinguished French origin, and the family name has been for many generations prominently identified with the wine industry at Bordeaux, France, where in that city one of the oldest and most important wine establishments devoted to the export trade is that conducted by representatives of the Maurice family and under the family name. The father of Captain Maurice came from Bordeaux to America in the early part of the nineteenth century, and for several years he was one of the leading architects in the city of New York. In 1839 the family removed to Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, where Captain Maurice was reared to maturity and received good educational advantages. Upon attaining to his legal majority he became a member of the firm of Daseum, Allen & Company, of Jamestown, but his alert mentality, broad outlook and vigorous enthusiasm did not permit him long to confine himself to the simpler lines of enterprise. He had the prescience to realize the golden opportunities of the west, and in 1854 or 1855 he established his residence in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, where he became associated with the firm of Sanger, Camp & Company, known as the largest and most important firm of railroad contractors in the United States during the '50s, '60s and early '70s. This firm built the old Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, the North Missouri Railroad (now a part of the Wabash system), the Texas & New Orleans Railroad and several other lines that constituted the foundations of great railroad systems of the middle west. It was through his association with this concern that Captain Maurice met and eventually married Miss Helen Camp, who was a daughter of George T. Camp, a member of the firm. It may be noted also that about the same time a daughter of General Sanger, senior member of the firm, married George M. Pullman, of Chicago, who became the head of the great Pullman Car Manufacturing Company and the founder of the industrial city that bears his name; Mrs. Pullman still resides in Chicago.

At St. Louis Captain Maurice entered upon a career of great activity, and for many years he was an influential factor in connection with the extensive railroad interests of the west and southwest, as well as with steamboat operations on the Mississippi river. He became a member of the firm of Hatch, Maurice & Company, of St. Louis, and was also an interested principal in the firms of Joab, Lawrence & Company, of Mobile, Alabama; W. C. Graham & Company, of New Orleans, Louisiana, and Graham & Maurice, of Cairo, Illinois. Each of these concerns was prominently identified with steamboat and transportation interests.

Captain Maurice originated and carried into effective service the idea of operating fast freight lines in conjunction with the various railroads,



and his efforts in this connection entitle him to lasting honor and distinction as one of the veritable captains of industry in America, for he thus did much to further industrial and commercial progress. He organized the Far West Freight Line, which put into operation a fast freight line from New York to the west, and later he became manager of the Erie & Pacific Despatch, which maintained a similar service. The success of the enterprise thus inaugurated by him attracted the attention of Jay Gould, who was at that time, 1870, president of the Erie Railroad, and this well known railway magnate effected with Captain Maurice a freight traffic arrangement that covered all western connections at that time. About 1871 Captain Maurice established the Overland Transit Company, which assumed contracts for the overland transportation of freight from the terminus of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad through the Indian territory to Texas. The railroad mentioned was at the time extending its line through Indian territory to Denison, Texas, of which town Captain Maurice was one of the founders and the first mayor. He established the family home at Denison and continued a resident of northern Texas for several years. He then returned to St. Louis, where his business activities were varied and noteworthy. He was a member of the firm that built the Olympic theater in that city and continued to be identified with railroad interests. About the year 1880 he came to Arkansas and established his home in Hot Springs, where he continued to reside until his death, October 18, 1905. Captain Maurice was a man of unusual business acumen and had exceptional initiative and administrative ability, and though he was long conspicuously identified with enterprises of marked importance he is best remembered as a kind, genial, lovable man of highly optimistic and hopeful temperament and of most lavish generosity—a generosity that at times was almost prodigality. He made and lost several fortunes, but his intrinsic nobility of character is the foundation on which rests his most enduring monument. His wife is living in Hot Springs with her son, William G., her age being eighty-six years. Besides this son, there is one other child, George E., Cotton Belt Railroad agent at Tyler, Texas.

William G. Maurice, the immediate subject of this review, gained his early educational discipline in the schools of the city of St. Louis and supplemented this by a course of study in the celebrated Notre Dame University, at South Bend, Indiana. He had in the meantime gained no little experience in connection with the practical affairs of life, and he reverts with pleasure to the labors he performed when a boy in carrying the chain for the surveyors who platted the town of Denison, Texas. He made his first trip to Hot Springs when a lad, in company with his mother. This trip was made from St. Louis to Memphis, Tennessee, by rail, thence to Devall Bluff, Arkansas, by packet boat; from that point by rail to Little Rock, from which city the journey to Hot Springs was made over the old "Wire" road on one of the stages of the Chidester & Searles line. At that time the principal hotel in Hot Springs was that which bore the name of the town and which was conducted by Major Gaines and Captain Stitt.

Mr. Maurice did not establish his permanent home at Hot Springs until 1890, and in the following year he erected and equipped the Maurice bath house, which has since been admirably maintained as one of the best of the many splendid bath houses that have given worldwide fame to this resort. This bath house is to be demolished, beginning May 1, 1911, and on the site is to be erected the New Maurice, to be constructed of stone, steel and marble and which will surpass anything

of its kind in America. This house will be opened on or about January 1, 1912. Mr. Maurice has been prominently identified with the up-building of the city and has given his influence and aid in support of all measures and enterprises tending to advance its material and social prestige, with the result that he has secure status as one of the city's most loyal and progressive citizens. He is a man of most gracious personality and during his residence in Hot Springs has formed the acquaintance of many of the famous men who have here sojourned for health or recreation. He is treasurer of the Hot Springs Business Men's League, is vice-president of the Arkansas Trust Company that owns the Red Spring and bath house at Saratoga, New York. He is a member of the directorate of the Arkansas State Fair Association, which has done much to exploit the resources and attractions of the state; and his interest in all that touches the welfare of his home city and state is of the most vital order.

In politics, though never an aspirant for public office, Mr. Maurice accords a staunch allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity Mr. Maurice has attained the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which his affiliation is with Albert Pike Consistory, in the city of Little Rock. He holds membership also in Sahara Temple, Ancient Arabia Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in the city of Pine Bluff. He is also affiliated with Hot Springs Commandery, Knights Templars.

On the 7th of July, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Maurice to Miss Eugenia Z. Manier, who was born at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and reared in the city of Peoria, Illinois. Her parents were Victor and Marie Josephine Manier; the father was a prominent business man and influential citizen of Peoria.

It should be noted that recently there has been given further evidence of the progressive spirit of Mr. Maurice, in connection with the erection of a costly and beautiful building of modern architectural design at the De Soto magnesia spring, on North Central avenue. This structure was erected by the De Soto Mineral Spring Company, of which he is president, and is conceded to be the finest building yet constructed for a similar purpose in the United States. It affords most attractive accommodations to those desiring to avail themselves of the fine medicinal water and also for casual visitors. For securing remedial action through use of the water by drinking the same this spring is not excelled by any in the famous resort city. The building was completed in the autumn of 1910.

**JOHN R. GREGSON.** Ideas backed with indefatigable energy—the desire and power to accomplish big things—these qualities make of success not an accident but a logical result. The man of initiative is he who combines with a capacity for hard work an indomitable will. Such a man recognizes no such thing as failure and his final success is on a parity with his well directed efforts. John R. Gregson, of this review, is a member of the well known real-estate firm of Altman, Gregson & Brooks, which has long figured as one of the most important business concerns of Jonesboro, Arkansas.

John R. Gregson was born in Craighead county, near Jonesboro, Arkansas, on the 3d of November, 1870. His father, Frank A. Gregson, is a farmer near Lake City, Craighead county, and he was a pioneer in this section of the state as early as 1842. Frank A. Gregson was born near Greensboro, North Carolina, in February, 1834, a son of George Gregson, the founder of the family in Arkansas. George

Gregson passed away on his farm near Jonesboro. He was a blacksmith by trade and was identified with that line of enterprise in connection with farming operations during the major portion of his active career. He was married in North Carolina, and he reared to maturity a large family of children, of whom Frank A. and William were gallant soldiers in the Confederate army during the war between the states. Frank A. Gregson was a lad of eight years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Arkansas, and he was reared to maturity amidst real frontier environment. The Civil war, in which he participated, furnished the chief event of his otherwise quiet and unassuming career. Following the war he was appointed deputy sheriff of his county but other than that service he has devoted himself entirely to agricultural pursuits. He was married to Miss Nancy Cooper, who passed away in 1905, at the age of sixty-five years. Eleven children were the issue of their marriage, among them being Mary, who became the wife of T. B. McEwen, and they are both deceased; Margaret A. was the wife of Dr. William Gibson at the time of her death; Emma married J. T. Gibson and she, too, is deceased; Martin wedded Ida Roy and was survived by his widow and a child at the time of his demise. The children surviving are: Francis M.; John R., the immediate subject of this review; Charles A.; and Walter S. and Nancy L. of Craighead county.

John R. Gregson received his preliminary educational training in the common schools of his native place and after he had attained to his legal majority he became a student in the old State Normal School at Jonesboro, in which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1894. As a youth he assisted his father in the work and management of the old home farm but after completing his education he began to teach school, continuing to be identified with that vocation for a period of twelve years and becoming, by appointment, county examiner during that time. In 1900 he decided to ask the Democratic party of Craighead county to nominate him for the office of county clerk and he defeated his competitors for that honor, being elected to the office in September. He succeeded R. H. West in the office and was chosen two years later for a second term, being succeeded, on retirement, by W. B. Armstrong. On going out of office Mr. Gregson was brought face to face with a new field of activity. Having served "his time," as it were, in the school-room, he sought other channels and associated himself with Mr. T. W. Altman to deal in and handle real estate. Subsequently Mr. G. G. Brooks was admitted as a partner in the firm and at that time it assumed its present name of Altman, Gregson & Brooks. In the course of time Mr. Gregson has acquired considerable valuable farming property, which he is exploiting by proxy, and his connection with this sphere only serves to emphasize his permanency as a resident in this county and state. He is a member of the board of directors of the Business Man's Club of Jonesboro and is one of the trustees for the Young Men's Christian Association. He is one of the directors of the Jonesboro Building Association, one of the oldest and strongest of its kind in the state of Arkansas.

In June, 1902, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gregson to Miss Mary Alexis Armstrong, a daughter of Christie Armstrong, of New York. The children born to this marriage are Mary Louise, John A., Christine, William E. and Martha.

Mr. Gregson is a staunch adherent of the principles and policies of the Democratic party in his political proclivities, and it is worthy

of note that during his entire active life he has been deeply and sincerely interested in community affairs, doing all in his power to advance all measures and enterprises projected for the well being of the county and state at large. He is affiliated with a number of representative fraternal and social organizations of a local nature and in his religious faith he is a devout member of the Baptist church of Jonesboro. At the present time he is superintendent of the Sunday-school and he has represented the church at all meetings of the state convention and of the Southern Baptist convention. During the years 1906 and 1907 he was president of the state Sabbath School Association and in that connection was instrumental in accomplishing a great deal of good for the Sunday schools throughout the entire state. He is a man of splendid business ability, unusual energy and unquestioned probity. As a citizen he is a valuable adjunct to Jonesboro and as a man his affability commands to him the confidence and regard of all with whom he has come in contact.

**ANDREW A. CONNELLY.** In the legitimate channels of agriculture and real estate Andrew A. Connelly is winning the success which always crowns well directed labor, sound judgment and executive capacity of a high order, and at the same time he has concerned himself with the affairs of Craighead county in a loyal, public-spirited way, so that the community accounts him one of its leading and representative citizens. He is extensively interested in farm lands and is one of the most enthusiastic upon the subject of the future of the state, in which he has made his residence for the past fifteen years.

By the circumstance of birth Mr. Connelly is a son of Illinois, his birth having occurred in White county September 7, 1859. Although himself an American, his father, also Andrew, was born in Ireland and came to the United States as a young man in search of the much-famed opportunity presented by the newer country. He married after reaching our shores, the young woman to become his wife being Miss Alvira Biggerstaff. He died in White county, Illinois, during the infancy of his son, the subject, and shortly after his own death his wife passed away. Their children were Hugh, of White county, Illinois; Thomas, of Bloomfield, Missouri; Alfred, who died soon after locating in Paragould, Arkansas; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Patrick Maloney and resides in McLeansboro, Illinois; Margaret, who died in Enfield, Illinois, as the wife of Charles Raines; Sarah, who became Mrs. Matthew Garrison, and resides in Belknap, Montana; and Andrew A., the youngest child.

Thus left an orphan at an early age, the educational opportunities of Mr. Connelly were restricted, yet at the same time the very fact that he soon found it incumbent upon him to enter the lists as a wage earner doubtless worked to his advantage. He desired an education and in the face of obstacles he possessed himself of it, attending the public schools and securing a year at college, and amply supplementing this with independent study. After leaving college he entered upon a career as a teacher and for some time pursued this vocation in his native state. Finally convinced, with the Myriad Minded, that "home-keeping youth have ever homely wits," he wandered far afield to southern California, where he sought a location. He eventually went east to Missouri and located in Stoddard county, where he engaged in teaching in the common schools. From 1880 to 1890, his chief interest was educational, but he drifted into farming and stock growing and dealing in the vicinity of Dexter. In 1895 he removed to

Arkansas and interested himself with agriculture, becoming a large property owner, his three tracts of land embracing more than a thousand acres, and his holdings in Jonesboro being considerable, the management of all requiring his daily activities.

In 1904 Mr. Connelly entered local politics as a Democratic candidate for the nomination as circuit clerk and recorder of Craighead county and was successful. He was elected in September to succeed T. W. Altman, was re-elected in 1906 and served four years, at the end of that time turning the office over to John R. West, who is one of the capable record men of the county and an old employe of the court house. His services were excellent and he enjoys the regard and confidence of his community. Mr. Connelly's ventures, both business and professional, have invariably been successful and he has ever given his affairs the intelligent care and guardianship essential to a healthy state in any sphere of activity.

Mr. Connelly was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Howell December 27, 1886, in Bloomfield, Missouri. His wife is a daughter of Joseph Howell, a native of Tennessee, who enlisted from the state of Missouri into the army of the Confederacy and who is now a resident of Dexter. Mr. and Mrs. Connelly are the parents of two daughters—Lebelva, who was graduated from the Cape Girardeau Normal School, class of 1911; and Grace, a high school student of Jonesboro. The fraternal affiliations of the head of the house extend to the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

THADDEUS H. CARAWAY is prosecuting attorney of the Second Judicial Circuit of Arkansas and resides at Jonesboro, where he enjoys high prestige as an able and distinguished member of the legal fraternity and a citizen of much value in the many-sided life of the community. He has been identified with the state since the year 1901 and a year later he found his way to this city whose charms and advantages have proven sufficiently potent to influence him to take up his permanent residence here. Mr. Caraway was born in Stoddard county, Missouri, October 17, 1871, and when a babe was taken by his parents to Carroll county, Tennessee, where he made his home until his advent into Arkansas. His father was Dr. Tolbert F. Caraway, a native Tennessean and a man well and favorably known in his profession. The paternal antecedents were both Welsh and Scotch and the early representatives of the family located in North Carolina. The Caraways were from the Valley of the Shamon River in Ireland and Erin gave America the first of the name just previous to the war of the American Revolution.

Dr. Caraway was a Confederate soldier; prepared himself for his career after his marriage, and he journeyed to the "Undiscovered Country" in 1872, while living in Carroll county, Tennessee. The maiden name of the wife was Mary E. Seates, and she survived her honored husband for a full quarter of a century, for her demise occurred in 1897 in Arkansas. They were the parents of two sons—Emmet L., a farmer residing near Manila, Arkansas, and Thaddeus H. of this review.

Mr. Caraway received his education in the public schools and found his earliest means of livelihood as a teacher, also by the salary therefrom finding a way to secure a finished education. He enrolled as a student of Dickson College, of Dickson, Tennessee, and attended that institution of learning intermittently, teaching in Tennessee and Arkansas in the meantime until his graduation in 1896, with the degree

of Bachelor of Arts. For the three years following he was identified with the pedagogical profession and as an educator became known by his work in both Clay and Mississippi counties. He became imbued with the ambition to become a member of the legal fraternity, and having spent his vacations and other spare time in reading law, was duly admitted to the bar at Osceola, Arkansas, in 1900, before Judge F. G. Taylor. He spent the first year in the practice in Lake City and then established himself in Jonesboro, where he has ever since remained, gaining, to be Shakespearean, "Golden opinions from all sorts of people." He is a member of the law firm of Lamb & Caraway, Mr. N. F. Lamb being his partner. It was not, however, before his candidacy for prosecutor of his district that Mr. Caraway became prominent in politics. He is a Democrat, and was nominated at the primaries of 1908 and elected in the September following. He succeeded L. C. Going and was elected in 1910 for a second term.

On February 5, 1902, Mr. Caraway laid the foundation of a particularly happy life companionship by his union with Miss Hattie Wyatt, daughter of Carroll Wyatt, a merchant and farmer and of Virginia birth. Two young sons, Paul Wyatt, born in 1905, and Forest, born in July, 1909, share their pleasant cultured home with them, and within its portals will be reared to the good ideals of manhood and womanhood represented by their father and mother.

Mr. Caraway finds thorough enjoyment in the good fellowship provided by his fraternal affiliations. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is a Master Mason.

NORMAN C. WOLFF, manager of the Wolff-Goldman Mercantile Company of Newport, is one of the youngest merchants of the state and at the same time one of the most successful. He was born in Jackson county, Arkansas, in July, 1885, and received his education in the public schools of Newport and St. Louis. From the year 1902 he has been identified with the business of the firm, beginning as a clerk in the store and reaching the management of the establishment by promotion until he now holds the offices of secretary and treasurer.

The Wolff-Goldman Company is one of interesting history, its growth and development having been quite remarkable. It was originated and directed by two young German Jews, who began their lives as clerks in Jacksonport, Arkansas, about the year 1873. Both Sigmund Wolff, father of the subject, and Isaac Goldman were born in the Fatherland, the former in Neustadt, in 1857. They began their independent career in Jacksonport and when Newport gave promise of becoming a thriving center, they joined hands with the promoters of the place and were ever after that active factors in its affairs. They expanded according to the needs of the town and the present immense department store, housed in a splendid two-story pressed brick building erected in 1910 by Norman C. Wolff, is a monument to the wisdom and foresight of the originators of the enterprise. The ground space covered is one hundred by one hundred and twenty-five feet and many departments are represented under its roof. Not alone is the company valuable in that it supplies in admirable fashion the manifold needs of the town, but it also furnishes a market for the various products of the farm, and is thus an additional factor towards the prosperity of Jackson county.

Sigmund Wolff and his partner subsequently established themselves in business in St. Louis. Their business in the Missouri metrop-

olis was the Marquette Cloak & Suit Company, and this enterprise was under his direction until January 18, 1909, when his death occurred. The subject's mother was Miss Elise Altschul, of New York, and he is one of the four children born to them.

Norman C. Wolff is admirably equipped by nature and training for a commercial career and is the dynamo which drives the great establishment to success. He possesses much executive ability, sound judgment and an unerring insight into the public tastes and need. In addition to the interests above mentioned he is vice-president of the First National Bank of Newport; is secretary of the Wolff-Goldman Realty Company and of the Marquette Suit & Cloak Company, all of which are under the same management. He finds pleasure in his fraternal relations with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he is also a Mason. Mr. Wolf is unmarried.

OSCAR E. JONES, M. D. Devoting his time and energies to one of the most exacting of the higher lines of occupation, Oscar E. Jones, M. D., holds an assured position among the able and skilful physicians of Newport, having succeeded to the practice here established by his father, Dr. John M. Jones, late of this city. His grandfather, Darling Jones, a life-long farmer of Weakley county, Tennessee, married Margaret Miller, and they became the parents of the following-named children: William H., of Paragould, Arkansas; Dr. Andrew M., deceased, was for many years a practicing physician at Weldon, Arkansas; Marion, of Missouri; Dr. John M., father of the subject of this brief biographical notice; and Mrs. Sallie Kensett, of Cisco, Texas.

Dr. John M. Jones, born in Weakley county, Tennessee, in 1845, acquired his literary and professional education in the Vanderbilt and Nashville universities, leaving college, however, before completing his course to enlist in General Forrest's Cavalry, with which he was connected throughout the Civil war. He subsequently taught school for awhile, preferring a professional career to life on a farm. On obtaining his degree of M. D. he located in Newport, Arkansas, being among the first of the professional men to add his citizenship to the new town which was destined to become the county-seat of Jackson county. Successful as a practitioner, he remained here, a loyal and faithful citizen, until his death, in February, 1908.

An active and sincere advocate of the co-operation of the men of his profession, Dr. John M. Jones was a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, of which he was several times made president; and belonged to both the Arkansas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He was a sound Democrat in politics, and for two terms was county judge of Jackson county. He was a Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the Methodist church.

Dr. John M. Jones married Callie Patterson, a daughter of Gilbert Patterson, of Weakley county, Tennessee. She survived her husband but three days, passing away in February, 1908, leaving five children, namely: Nora, wife of William Yerger, of Lake Village, Arkansas; James L., of Little Rock; Minnie, wife of N. Lacey Tillman, of Little Rock; Dr. Oscar E.; and Hazel, wife of Duncan L. Moore, of Little Rock.

Obtaining his rudimentary education in the schools of Newport, Oscar E. Jones entered the University of Arkansas, where he continued his studies until the sophomore year. He was afterwards clerk in a wholesale grocery in Newport for a time. At the age of twenty-one years he began reading medicine with his father, and in April, 1902,



was graduated from Vanderbilt University with the degree of M. D. Dr. Jones was subsequently in partnership with his father as long as the latter lived, and has since continued in active practice in Newport, where his patronage is extensive and remunerative.

The Doctor is a member of the county and state medical societies, and of the National Medical Society of the old school. In 1903 and 1904 Dr. Jones was a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, having been appointed to the position by Governor Davis, upon the recommendation of the State Medical Society. He now holds the appointment of Acting Assistant Surgeon of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of the United States at Newport. The Doctor is one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Newport. He is a Mason, belonging to Jackson Lodge, A. F. & A. M., which he has represented at the Grand Lodge. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In his religious views he is a Methodist.

Dr. Jones married, in Newport, August 6, 1902, Fannie Redman, a daughter of George Redman, of Jacksonport, and their two children are Oscar E. Jones, Jr., and Lacey Tillman Jones.

**JACOB M. IVY.** Public-spirited and enterprising, Jacob M. Ivy, of Newport, has ever taken an intelligent interest in local affairs, and since assuming the duties devolving upon him as treasurer of Jackson county has proved himself eminently capable and efficient as a public officer. A son of Christopher C. Ivy, he was born February 16, 1874, in Winston county, Mississippi, of pioneer stock. His paternal grandfather, Jesse Ivy, spent his earlier years in Alabama. Lured westward in the late forties, he located in Winston county, Mississippi, where he bought land and was busily employed in its culture during his remaining years. To him and his good wife, whose maiden name was Kate Sanders, seven children were born, as follows: Christopher Columbus; Mary, who married John Kinard; James; Sarah; Matthew; Thomas; and Nancy, wife of Rush McKay.

Born in Alabama in 1840, Christopher Columbus Ivy was a small lad when his parents moved to Winston county, Tennessee, where he was reared and educated. Enlisting soon after the outbreak of the Civil war among the early recruits for the maintenance of the Confederate government, he was a part of Mississippi's contribution to the Confederate forces, and served in General Forrest's cavalry. Captured in battle, he was for six months confined in a Federal prison in Baltimore, and when exchanged rejoined the army and served as a soldier until the close of the war. Returning then to Mississippi, he adopted the independent occupation of his ancestors and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1908, in Oktibbeha county, Mississippi. He married Mary A. Kinard, a daughter of William Kinard, who was of German lineage, and to them nine children were born, namely: William, a resident of Mississippi; Mary E., wife of Jacob M. Kinard, of Mississippi; Jacob M., the special subject of this brief sketch; Sallie, wife of James Jones, of Mississippi; John A., of Mississippi; Sam, of Jackson county, Arkansas; Otis, a resident of Mississippi; and Zorado, wife of a Mr. Carthy, of Mississippi.

But a country youth when he left Mississippi, with but little knowledge of books and less, probably, of the world, Jacob M. Ivy arrived in Jackson county, Arkansas, with no capital save his own strong hands and courageous heart. Looking about for work on a farm, he secured employment with Henry Rushing, with whom he re-







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mained for a year, when he began farming on his own account, in his labors meeting with fair success. During the leisure seasons between seed time and harvest he drifted into the timber business, and for several years was prosperously engaged in getting out ties and timber for the Sedgwick Tie and Timber Company. Subsequently Mr. Ivy embarked in mercantile pursuits at Grubbs, Jackson county, continuing, however, to handle ties and timber as heretofore. At the end of three years he left the store and returned to farming and stock dealing, which he had previously carried on while dealing in general merchandise, his farm being located on the Cache river. On assuming the office of county treasurer, Mr. Ivy moved from his rural estate to Newport, where he is at present residing.

During his various agricultural and mercantile undertakings, Mr. Ivy, without any particular effort, became interested in politics, and at the psychological moment permitted his name to be used in connection with the office of county treasurer. Encountering four competitors in the primary of 1910, Mr. Ivy became the party candidate by virtue of polling the largest primary vote, and at the election in September, 1910, when he became the successor of Dr. F. G. Smith, had no opposition. Fraternally Mr. Ivy is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a past noble grand of his lodge, which he has represented in the Arkansas Grand Lodge. He also belongs to the Woodmen of the World.

On January 25, 1893, Mr. Ivy married Ora Rushing, a daughter of Henry and Belle (Smith) Rushing, who reared six children, as follows: Ora, now Mrs. Ivy; Mrs. Pearl Rice; Luther; Lewis; Ennis; and Urban. Mr. and Mrs. Ivy are the parents of six children, namely: Clarence; Sim; Hettie B.; Dorothy May; and Verna Lee and Selma Ree, twins.

**BISHOP HENRY NILES PIERCE.** The Protestant Episcopal diocese of Arkansas has never presided over by the following bishops:

1. Rt. Reverend Leonidas Polk, D. D., first missionary bishop of Arkansas and the southwest, elected September 16, 1838. He made his first visitation to Little Rock in March, 1839, where he was entertained by Colonel and Mrs. Chester Ashley, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Causine and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Crease.\* He organized the congregation of Christ Church and selected the lots at Fifth and Scott streets for the site of the church, donating nine hundred dollars for their purchase, which was consummated in 1841, and an additional lot in 1849. The church edifice first erected on the lots was begun in 1841, but was unfinished and unplastered to the end of February, 1842. This was the planting of the Episcopal church in Arkansas.

Bishop Polk resigned the charge of Arkansas upon his becoming missionary bishop of Louisiana in 1841, and was succeeded by Bishop Otey. On the outbreak of the war between the states, Bishop Polk espoused the southern cause and was made a general in her armies. He served with distinction in a number of campaigns and was killed by a cannon shot near Kennesaw, or Pine Mountain, Georgia, June 15, 1864.

2. Rt. Rev. James Hewey Otey, successor of Bishop Polk, was constituted provisional missionary bishop of Arkansas by the general convention of the Episcopal church, and served as such until 1844, when the Rt. Rev. George Washington Freeman was chosen. Bishop Free-

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\*From the interesting and valuable annals of Christ Church Parish, Little Rock, by Mrs. William A. Cantrell.

man was consecrated as missionary bishop of Arkansas, Texas, and the Indian territory, October 26, 1844.

3. Bishop Freeman served as missionary bishop of Arkansas until his death, April 29, 1858, the Rt. Rev. Henry Champlin Lay becoming his successor, having been consecrated as such, October 23, 1859.

4. Bishop Lay served as missionary bishop of Arkansas until 1869, when he was transferred from the missionary field of the southwest to the diocese of Easton, in Maryland, and the Rt. Rev. Henry Niles Pierce, the subject of this sketch, became his successor. Bishop Pierce was consecrated missionary bishop of Arkansas and Indian territory, January 25, 1870, and died at Fayetteville, Arkansas, September 5, 1899. He was succeeded by Rt. Rev. William Montgomery Brown, the incumbent at this writing, who, being bishop coadjutor at the time elected, June 28, 1898, became bishop of the diocese of Arkansas by succession, the sixth bishop.

Rt. Rev. Henry Niles Pierce was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, October 19, 1820, son of Benjamin Bentley Pierce and Susan (Walker) Pierce, who were members of the Baptist church of that place. He was ordained a deacon in the Episcopal church in Matagorda, Texas, April 23, 1848, by Rt. Rev. George Washington Freeman, and was ordered a full priest by the same, January 3, 1849. He came to Arkansas from Mobile, where he had once been rector and at which place he was consecrated missionary bishop of Arkansas and the Indian territory, January 25, 1870. His last charge as rector was at Springfield, Illinois. For almost thirty years he served as bishop in Arkansas, discharging the arduous duties of the office with the utmost zeal and devotion. Of strong constitution, he was impervious to weariness or fatigue, and was indefatigable in his labors. The large missionary field that he had in charge involved long journeys and incessant traveling, amid discomforts, but these were nothing to a man of his endurance. A deep and original thinker, a close and penetrating student, he was a profound theologian, and his discourses were models of concentrated thought. Gifted with a voice of remarkable qualities for strength and clearness, his preaching was of unusual force and impressiveness. He also had poetic gifts and has left behind him a small volume of verse, entitled "The Agnostic," containing many charming poems. Not only the up-building of congregations in the diocese, but the erection of churches as well, was his constant care, and among these was Trinity Cathedral, in Little Rock, the see city, the building of which was due to his efforts, almost single-handed and unaided. He served as missionary bishop until 1889, when, at the annual council in May of that year, he formally accepted the office of diocesan instead of missionary bishop; and thereafter his labors were confined to Arkansas alone. In August, 1899, he went to Fayetteville, Arkansas, to relieve Rev. J. J. Vaulx, to enable that divine to recruit his health by a month's vacation at Colorado Springs, and officiated there for the month. His own health had become somewhat impaired and his last service was on August 13 in St. Paul's church, of Fayetteville, when he administered the holy communion. In the beginning of September he was seized with an illness which terminated fatally September 5, 1899, at the age of seventy-nine years. Thus his last ministerial office upon earth was to do the bidding of Him who said: "This do in remembrance of Me." His remains were brought to Little Rock and were interred from Trinity Cathedral September 7, in services conducted by his son, Rev. Abraham Wallace Pierce, with an extraordinarily large gathering of clergy and laity attesting their devotion.

Of him, his fellow bishops of Missouri, Arkansas and Dallas, Texas, Bishops Tuttle, Brown and Garrett, in a memorial, justly said:

"As a man, his scholarship and superior ability gave him influence and authority; as a bishop, he ruled his large and difficult field with courage and constancy. Everyone knew his views. His trumpet gave no uncertain sound."

From 1852 to 1854 he was rector of Christ Church, Matagorda, Texas. At that place he married Miss Nannie Haywood Sheppard, April 18, 1854. Of this marriage there is at this writing the Rev. A. Wallace Pierce, who has been mentioned, and Mrs. Elizabeth Lyman, a vocalist of renown. Another daughter, Mrs. Susan Sheppard Stevens, deceased, achieved fame as an authoress, writing over the *nom de plume* of "Sheppard Stevens."

GEORGE R. HAYS. In the list containing the names of the public officers of Jackson county that of George R. Hays, circuit clerk, holds an honored position. He is a man of ability and worth, and has filled the various offices to which he has been called in a most creditable manner, showing that the confidence and trust reposed in him by the people were not unworthily bestowed. A native of Tennessee, he was born March 30, 1871, in Gibson county, being one of a large family of children.

His father, Jesse J. Hays, was born in Wake county, North Carolina, in 1822, and in early life became a resident of Tennessee. During the Civil war he served for a short time in General Forrest's command of Confederates. Subsequently resuming farming in Gibson county, Tennessee, he remained there until his death, in 1901. He married Hepsy M. Butler, a daughter of James Butler, of Tennessee, and they became the parents of the following-named children: William, who died of wounds inflicted while a Confederate soldier; James G., of West Tennessee; Thomas J., an attorney-at-law in Nashville, Tennessee; Mrs. Belle Williams, of Marmaduke, Arkansas; Frank M., of Trenton, Tennessee; Mrs. Mary Watts, who died in Paducah, Kentucky, in 1906; Mrs. Adelia Elder, of Trenton, Tennessee; Mrs. Luella Johnson, of Little Rock; J. D., of Memphis; Mrs. Aliee Williams, of Trenton, Tennessee; and George R.

The rudimentary education which George R. Hays obtained in the schools of his native district was supplemented by an attendance of two terms at Clinton College, in Clinton, Kentucky. Thus equipped, he came in 1889 to Arkansas and found employment in a store at Cherry Valley, in Cross county, the position being very similar to one which he had previously held in Bradford, Gibson county, Tennessee. Giving up his clerkship, he capsheafed his education by taking a business course at Bryant & Stratton's College, in Louisville, Kentucky. Becoming a bookkeeper then for the proprietors of a stove factory near Cherry Valley, Mr. Hays remained there until 1893, when he located in Newport, and for the two following years was engaged in transcribing the county records in the compilation of a set of abstract records for Colonel Lancelot Minor and J. J. Walker.

A vacancy occurring about that time in the office of the county surveyor, Governor Jones appointed Mr. Hays to the office, in which he served satisfactorily for three years. He was next appointed deputy county and probate clerk by the incumbent of the office, Mr. E. L. Boyce, and served in that capacity for three years. In the meantime Mr. Hays, who was becoming well known in the ranks of the Democratic party, made his first race for office, and was defeated for the nomination of sheriff. From 1900 until 1908, Mr. Hays centered his

interests in real estate, ably exploiting the merits of this section of Arkansas, and was influential in inducing much outside investigation and locating many new and desirable settlers in and about Newport.

Making a race for the nomination for circuit clerk in 1908, he became the nominee of the Democratic party, and was elected in September of that year. He served in that position with such ability and fidelity that in 1910 he had the honor of being re-elected to the same office for another term of two years.

Mr. Hays married, December 18, 1895, in Jackson county, Arkansas, Sallie Stephens, a daughter of Mr. G. K. Stephens, and into their pleasant household three children have made their appearance, namely: Thelma Stephens, Mary Frances and George R., Jr. Fraternally Mr. Hays is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Knights of Pythias, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Woodmen of the World.

HENRY O. WALKER, M. D. The influence, success and good reputation which a physician may attain in a community depends entirely upon his professional knowledge, skill and ability, qualifications which are possessed in an eminent degree by Henry O. Walker, M. D., of Newport, one of the foremost physicians of this part of Jackson county. He was born November 1, 1878, at Jacksonport, Arkansas, and is a representative of one of the post-bellum families of the state, his father, Joseph J. Walker, having settled in Jackson county soon after the termination of the Civil war.

Born in Logan county, Kentucky, Joseph J. Walker spent a few years of his earlier life in Illinois, from there migrating as a young man to Arkansas and permanently identifying himself with its people. Settling in Jacksonport, he was at first engaged in tilling the soil, but retired from agricultural pursuits to become bookkeeper for Mr. E. L. Watson, the leading merchant of that place. While serving in that capacity he formed an extensive acquaintance throughout Jackson county and laid the foundation for his long and, for the public, successful political career.

When Joseph J. Walker offered himself as a candidate for the office of county and circuit clerk, in the late seventies, the pulse of the Democratic party responded promptly to his ambitions and elected him. Subsequently asking to be made sheriff and collector, his service in the first office proved a sufficient recommendation, and he was elected the chief peace officer of Jackson county. Having acquired the habit of office-holding, it became his business, and when one term expired he succeeded himself as naturally as night turns into day, continuing in public positions until his death, in 1899.

A man of excellent ability, possessing good judgment, and a universal friend-winner, Joseph J. Walker would have had no trouble in acquiring a modest fortune had he remained in private business, but as a public servant he was too warm-hearted and kindly disposed to save even the earnings of his office. A favor asked of him was a favor granted, from searching the records for a friend to the endorsing of a note of those who proved to be far from friendly to him. The lustre of his life, however, both as a public official and a private citizen, still shines brightly, and he will long be remembered among the leading men of Jackson county.

Joseph J. Walker married Deborah Foushee, who died in 1890, leaving four children, namely: Joseph G., head accountant for the Broadway Bank and Trust Company of Los Angeles, California; Dr.

Henry O., of Newport; Mrs. Emma Becker, of Muscatine, Iowa; and Mrs. Charles L. Watkins, of Little Rock. Dr. John Foushee, father of Mrs. Walker, was of French ancestry, and married a French lady, Elizabeth Fontaine. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville with the class of 1847, and for many years was one of the more skilful and successful physicians of Jackson county, Arkansas.

After his graduation from the Newport High School, Henry O. Walker entered the University of Arkansas, where he completed the sophomore year. In 1898 he took up the study of medicine at the Washington University, in Saint Louis, and was there graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1902. Immediately beginning the practice of his profession in Newport, Dr. Walker has continued here without interruption, save when he was doing post-graduate work in the New York Polyclinic School. The Doctor belongs to various professional organizations, including the Jackson County and the Arkansas State Medical societies, and the American Medical Association. He also holds membership in the medical fraternity, Nu Sigma Nu, and in the "University frat," Sigma Alpha Epsilon. He is likewise a member of the Royal Arcanum; of the Woodmen of the World; and a member and a trustee of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The Doctor has acquired considerable property, being a stockholder in the First National Bank of Newport, one of the stable financial institutions of the state, and owns his home. He is president of the Newport Board of Health, secretary of the Newport Board of Education, and ever stands ready for any public measure to the extent of his time and ability.

On June 15, 1904, Dr. Walker was united in marriage with Susan Dorsey Jones, daughter of James S. and Lucy R. (Wilmans) Jones, of whom mention is made on another page of this work. The Doctor and Mrs. Walker have one living child, Martha Fontaine Walker.

CLAUDE M. ERWIN. Among the able and influential members of the Arkansas bar is Claude M. Erwin, of Newport, the prosecuting attorney for the Third Judicial Circuit of Arkansas, a man of pronounced ability and forceful individuality. A son of Dr. Marion M. Erwin, he was born September 29, 1878, of semi-pioneer stock, his ancestors having come here from Tennessee, the near-by state, which has contributed so many worthy and desirable citizens to this commonwealth. His grandfather, Wade Hampton Erwin, gained distinction during the Civil war by serving, with seven of his sons, in the Confederate army, all returning home at the close of the conflict.

Born near Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1850, Marion M. Erwin came with his parents to Arkansas in 1859, and was brought up and educated in Sharp county, his youthful days being spent on the home farm. Taking a thorough course in the study of medicine, he was subsequently actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Jackson county, Arkansas, for thirty-four years, his death occurring in Newport August 2, 1909. Dr. Erwin married Kittie A. Wright, whom he met in Lawrence county, and there wooed and won. Her father, George W. Wright, migrated from Kentucky to Lawrence county, Arkansas, where he improved a good farm. He married a Miss Oldham, a kinswoman of the well-known Oldham family of Helena, Arkansas, and a cousin of Mrs. Eagle, wife of Governor Eagle, of Arkansas. Of the union of Dr. and Mrs. Erwin four children were born, as follows: William L., of Newport; Claude M., the special subject of this brief

personal review; Ira H., M. D., of Newport, a specialist on diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat; and Katherine Dove, of Newport.

Brought up in the country, Claude M. Erwin developed an active mind and a vigorous physical physique that has proved a valuable asset in his career. Having completed his elementary education with a good record for scholarship, he began the study of law and was graduated from the Saint Louis Law School with the class of 1903. Being admitted to the Arkansas bar before Judge F. D. Fulkerson in July of that year, he immediately began the practice of his profession in Newport, where he has met with eminent success. His influence in political fields soon became apparent, and in 1906 he was a candidate before the primary for prosecuting attorney of his judicial district, and became so popular during the campaign that he received a flattering vote, his defeat being almost as good as a victory. In 1908 and 1909 Mr. Erwin served as city attorney of Newport, and in 1910 was one of several candidates for the office he now holds. The Third Judicial Circuit of Arkansas embraces the counties of Jackson, Lawrence, Independence and Stone, the first three of which had candidates in the primary race. Despite the opposition, Mr. Erwin carried every county in the district, being elected by a handsome majority to succeed his predecessor in the office, Hon. G. L. Grant.

During his candidacy the standing of Mr. Erwin was plainly shown by the favorable attitude of the press, which spoke of him in the highest terms and to the point. The Newport Independent spoke of him as a young man of clean-cut character, persistent energy, and expressed its pleasure and pride in presenting his name to the voters of the district. The Walnut Ridge Blade, one of the leading journals of Lawrence county, paid him well-deserved compliments, saying: "Mr. Erwin is no new man to Lawrence county people. He made such a manly, creditable race for the same office four years ago that everybody fell in love with Claude. They made up their minds then and there that he should come under the wire in the next race. Claude Erwin has all the requirements to fill the important office he seeks. He is a good lawyer, honest, energetic, and conscientious; just, genial, and a Democrat from start to finish; and if there is anything else that is good, he is that, also. Democrats must keep him in mind." The promises which Mr. Erwin made to his constituents as a candidate he has faithfully fulfilled thus far, having represented the State's interests in the courts with the same "zeal, integrity and ability" that he ever gave to his individual clients.

On December 7, 1904, Mr. Erwin married Elizabeth Watson, a daughter of E. L. Watson, and they have one child, Claude M. Erwin, Jr. E. L. Watson was born in 1819 in Pulaski county, Georgia, but was brought up and educated in Clinton, Hickman county, Kentucky. In 1853 he located at Jacksonport, Jackson county, Arkansas, where he was a leading merchant for a number of years. Becoming a pioneer settler of Newport in 1882, he invested in much property and rendered material aid in the upbuilding of the place. He served the city as alderman, was prominent in Masonic circles, and after his retirement from mercantile pursuits in 1887 devoted his remaining years to the supervision of his private property, which included vast areas of land in Lawrence, Independence and Jackson counties, and valuable interests in Newport and Little Rock. During the Civil war Mr. Watson was a member of the Eighth Arkansas Infantry until after the battle of Shiloh, when he was transferred to the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederate army, in which he served until the close of



the war. He died in Newport, Arkansas, August 1, 1901, his death being a deep loss to the public, as well as to his family and friends. Mr. Watson married first in Kentucky, and of their children the only survivor is Thomas J. Watson, late president of the First National Bank of Newport. Mr. Watson married second Elizabeth Caldwell, who was born in Independence county, Arkansas, in 1839, and they became parents of four children, namely: O. D., an attorney and a leading business man and planter of Newport; Mrs. James A. Watkins, of little Rock; Mrs. Claude M. Erwin; and Mrs. O. S. Lawrence.

Fraternally Mr. Erwin is a member and a past worshipful master of Jackson Lodge, No. 191, A. F. & A. M., and a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Woodmen of the World. Brought up in a Christian home, he became converted when a young man and united with the Methodist church, South, and is now a member of the Board of Stewards of the Newport church.

**JUDGE CHARLES DAVIS FRIERSON.** A young man who is generally recognized as one of the most able members of the bench and bar of Arkansas is Charles Davis Frierson, of Jonesboro, presiding judge of the Twelfth Chancery Circuit. He is well fitted by native ability and acquirement for his office and doubtless many fruitful years of useful and brilliant service lie before him. Judge Frierson is a native son of the state, his birth having occurred in Cross county December 9, 1877. His father was Judge James G. Frierson, who died while serving his second term on the bench of the Circuit court of this district, his demise occurring in 1883. The father established the family in Arkansas, coming from Mississippi, his native state, after the Civil war. He was born in the year 1835, and was prepared for the law in the University of Mississippi, the period during which he was attacking his Blackstone being that at which the Hon. Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar, the noted statesman and jurist, was a member of the faculty. The youth and early professional career of James G. Frierson was passed in the troublous days just preceeding the Civil war, when the nation was on the eve of entering the Valley of Decision. With his young associates he entered the Confederate army, was commissioned a captain of infantry of the Mississippi troops, and served the Southland during the contest with patriotic zeal. Upon coming to Arkansas soon after the rebellion, he located in Cross county and resumed his practice of the law. Possessing the gift of leadership, he entered politics as a Democrat and was elected to the State Senate, being president of that body during the Brooks-Baxter war. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1874 and helped to frame the present constitution of the state. He was elected circuit judge in 1882, and in this field he exhibited a strong hand in the performance of his duties, fairness and impartiality characterizing his decisions, and his opinions revealing a sound knowledge of the law and manifesting a practical tendency in the solution of points of equity, which combined to make him an unexcelled judicial officer. His career was cut short in the full fruition of his powers by death, his years numbering but forty-eight when he passed on to the "Undiscovered Country."

Judge James G. Frierson married Miss Emma Davis, a daughter of Dr. N. A. Davis, of Springfield, Missouri. She survived him for a number of years, her demise occurring in 1899. Their issue were Mrs. Allen Hughes and Gordon Frierson, twins, residing in Memphis, Tennessee, and Judge Charles D., of this review.

Charles D. Frierson came with his parents to Craighead county

when a child of six years and here were passed the roseate days of youth. After receiving his public school education he entered the old State Normal School at Jonesboro and subsequently enrolled as a student of the State University, where he served for a time as private secretary of President John L. Buchanan. In his junior year at college he abandoned a literary course and became a student in the law department of the University, from which he was graduated in 1900, with the honors of his class, an achievement for which his brother had furnished a precedent four years before. Previous to completing his collegiate work Judge Frierson received an insight into court work from another angle as stenographer for the Second judicial district. After holding this position for a year, he accepted a position, also in the capacity of stenographer, with a grain firm in Memphis and remained there for a similar period. Later deciding to follow in the paternal footsteps in the matter of a life work, he entered the University of Arkansas Law Department, with the results above mentioned. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1900, before Judge F. G. Taylor; was two years later admitted to the bar of the State Supreme Court and to the Federal Court in 1904, before Judge Triber.

As a young squire in the legal field Judge Frierson opened his office in Jonesboro and was fortunate in forming a partnership with Judge Allen Hughes and remained for two years with that gentleman, who was one of the most active attorneys of the state. Since severing this association he has practiced alone. Since his earliest voting days he has subscribed to the articles of faith for which the Democratic party stands sponsor and his talents were brought into requisition in two terms service as city attorney of Jonesboro. His practice has for the most part been concerned with civil business, with especial reference to chancery, real estate and corporation matters. With the creation of the new chancery district in April, 1911, embracing the counties of Crittenden, Poinsett, Craighead, Mississippi, Clay and Greene, he was appointed to the bench of this circuit April 24 and began his work in Crittenden county in June.

On April 30, 1901, Judge Frierson was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Gallaway, daughter of John B. Gallaway, of Memphis, Tennessee. They were students in the University at the same time, and a college courtship has been crowned with an ideally happy married companionship. They share their charming, cultured home with a small son, Charles Davis Frierson, Jr.

Judge Frierson belongs to the Greek letter fraternity Kappa Alpha and is affiliated with the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council of Masons. He is a "Workman" and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to whose good causes he gives his earnest support.

**WILLIAM R. JONES.** This is one of the influential citizens of Marion county. He was born, of poor parents, near Sims, Wayne county, Illinois, in 1861. He came of that strong Welch family of Jones that has forged to the front all over the world. His father, John Jones, was the first white man born in Wayne county, Illinois, in 1817. He was a farmer, a teacher and a Baptist preacher. He was the father of seven children: Cadweleder, Peter, Mary, John S., Charles, James and William R. None are living at this writing, 1911, except John S. and this subject. John S. is living near Wayne City, Illinois.

The maiden name of the mother of the above seven children was Nancy Staten (Slayton). She was a daughter of Peter Staten, who came to Wayne county, Illinois, in 1818, from near Crab Orchard,

Kentucky. His father and mother were among the first settlers of Kentucky from North Carolina. His mother was murdered by Kentucky Indians, cut to pieces and hanged in a blackjack bush.

The paternal grandfather of the subject of this history was also born in North Carolina, and he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Robert Anderson of Revolutionary fame. This old soldier of fortune, his sons and his sons-in-law fought their way from North Carolina, through Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, and reached Wayne and Edwards county, Illinois, about 1815. They had fought the Indians, the British, the wild beasts, the malaria and everything else on their long journey through the wilderness. The son-in-law, Cadwaleder Jones, fired the first shot at Tippecanoe, and saw Tecumseh fall at the Thames. He was also a lieutenant colonel of an Illinois regiment during the Black Hawk war. His father was also named Cadwaleder. He was a famous North Carolina rifle maker during the Revolution, and there is a family tradition that his wife, who perhaps was a Cadwaleder, was the one who got Paul Jones his commission in the navy, and was in fact the one who persuaded him to change his name to Jones. The Jones family was among the first settlers of North Carolina, going there from near Swansea, Wales.

William R., the subject of this history, attended the public schools, also the Fairfield Collegiate School (now extinct), and the Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana, where it developed that he was quite a public speaker. He returned home and in 1884 "stumped" Wayne county for Cleveland and Hendrix. During this campaign he was married to Miss Idella Robertson, a teacher and a most accomplished and noble young lady.

In 1886 Mr. Jones received, at the age of twenty-four, the Democratic nomination for superintendent of public instruction for Wayne county, but was defeated in the general election by the Republicans.

In 1887 he removed his family to Yellville, Arkansas, where he has ever since resided. He and his wife taught in the public schools at Yellville for two years, after which Mr. Jones bought the *Mountain Echo* and embarked in the newspaper business. He helped bring on the mining boom in Marion county. He sold *The Echo* and went into the real estate business and made money selling zinc, lead, marble, timber and farming lands. He was elected the representative for Marion county both in 1894 and 1896, and was one of the leading members of the Legislature during both terms, having served as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and the Committee on Mines and Mining. He also served on the Judiciary Committee and on the Committee of Circuit and Justices Courts. During his first term he had a sensational personal difficulty with Governor Clarke. He returned home, asked a vindication at the hands of his people, received it, and at the end of his next term retired from political life so far as he was personally concerned. But he has ever been, and is yet, a power in the politics of Marion county.

His first wife died in 1894. She had brought to him four children: Bertha, Willie, Wilbur R. (Ralph) and Idella. Only Bertha and Wilbur R. are now living. Bertha is married to J. B. Ward, of Little Rock, and Wilbur J. is in the coast artillery in the United States army. In 1895 Mr. Jones again married, wedding Miss Lillie Carter, a splendid young lady of Yellville, who is yet living and who presides over their hospitable home. To this union one child only has been born, Ina, who is now a young lady of fifteen.

In 1906 Mr. Jones was admitted to the practice of law by Judge E. G. Mitchell. He is now a member of the firm of Jones & Seawel, which is doing a splendid law practice.

After publishing *The Echo* for about fifteen years he sold it. But he recently organized a stock company of which he is president and bought *The Echo* plant. It has always been one of the best newspapers in North Arkansas. Mr. Jones is again editor. He is one of the best writers in the state. In 1906 he founded the Citizens' Bank and in 1907 bought a controlling interest in the Miners' Bank and consolidated the two, making the Miners' and Citizens' Bank. This is one of the strongest banks in North Arkansas. It has more than doubled its business in four years. It ran wide open through the great panic of 1907, paying in full every depositor that called for his money. Mr. Jones owns a controlling interest in this institution, which is capitalized at twenty-five thousand dollars. He is also a large land owner, is president of the Yellville Telephone Company, and is the wealthiest man in his county. And he has made it all since moving to Arkansas, for he left Illinois with less than one hundred dollars and was heavily in debt besides. He regrets that much of his life was spent in sin and rebellion against the Being who has been so good to him. He is now, at the age of forty-nine, trying to make amends. Three years ago he decided to return to the God who had saved him in his youth. He is now a member of the Missionary Baptist church and a lay preacher therein. Last year his Association elected him as a messenger to the Southern Baptist Convention at Jacksonville, Florida. His church also elected him as a messenger to the Baptist State Convention at Fort Smith. Here he was highly honored. He was elected vice president of the body and had the honor of presiding over that august assembly an entire afternoon. He has found time amidst all his work to write a history of the peoples who have followed present Baptist principles since the days of the Apostles. It will soon be in print and is said by those who have seen it to possess real merit.

Even the enemies of Mr. Jones, and he has some, admit that he is one of the strong men of the Ozarks. He has impressed his personality on his mountain friends. He has a splendid home, where he and his good wife dispense old-fashioned Northern and Southern hospitality.

Mr. Jones at this writing is in the very prime and vigor of life, and it would seem that his career has just begun. He appears to possess an endless capacity for work and adaptability. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and has sat in the Grand Lodge of Arkansas. He is also a Woodman of the World.

**JAMES ALONZO PETTY.** For upwards of a quarter of a century a resident of Siloam Springs, James Alonzo Petty has contributed his full share towards advancing the material prosperity and growth of this section of Benton county, aiding in the establishment of beneficial enterprises and rendering his fellow-citizens excellent service in various official capacities. A son of John C. Petty, he was born August 4, 1854, in Clinton county, Mo., near Haynesville, of English ancestry. His paternal grandfather, James M. Petty, was born in Indiana, where his father was an early settler, and from there moved in pioneer times to Missouri, locating in Clinton county.

The grandfather of James M. Petty, and the great-great-grandfather of James Alonzo Petty, was an Englishman and a soldier in the

British army. Under command of his king, he came to America to help whip out the spirit of revolution which had arisen among the colonists and quell the uprising of 1776. After the close of the struggle and the establishment of a free government on this side of the Atlantic, he settled in Tennessee, and there spent his remaining days. He was there three times married, by each union rearing a family of six sons, one of whom, the father of James M., was a pioneer settler of Indiana.

Born in Miami county, Indiana, in August, 1832, John C. Petty was but a boy when he accompanied his father to Clinton county, Missouri, where he was brought up on a farm. He subsequently learned the trade of a blacksmith, which he followed during his active career. He spent his last days in Neodesha, Kansas, his death occurring there in 1907. He was four times married. He married first Jane Surey, a daughter of Reuben Surey. She died during the infancy of her only child, James Alonzo Petty, the special subject of this brief personal record. He married second Caroline Morgan, who died in early womanhood, leaving one son, John Petty, who died at Storm Lake, Iowa, leaving a family. The maiden name of his third wife was Louisa Pritchard, who at her death left one child, Mrs. Fannie Rumbaugh, of Indiana. His fourth wife, who before marriage was Mollie Moore, survived him and is living in Neodesha, Kansas. She bore him three children, namely: Harry, Claude and Stella, of Neodesha, Kansas.

Receiving a limited education in the district schools of Clinton county, James Alonzo Petty worked at the forge in his father's shop while yet a boy, and began life for himself with no capital save his well-learned trade, brave courage and brawny muscles. The resources, therefore, which furnished the foundation of his present independent position in the business world were, in truth, pounded out by his skilled right arm. Coming to Arkansas in 1876, Mr. Petty followed his trade in Weddington, Washington county, until 1883, when he located in Siloam Springs, which has since been his home. When, owing to the strain of incessant toil, his strong physique gave out, he abandoned his trade and sought other fields of activity as a livelihood.

He has since been almost constantly identified with public affairs, beginning his service when elected, on the Democratic ticket, as city marshal. He was afterwards city recorder and then justice of the peace. In 1898 Mr. Petty was appointed United States commissioner, and has filled the office most creditably ever since. Several years ago he became a stockholder in the State Bank of Siloam Springs, and served as president of that institution until October, 1910. A man of good business ability and judgment, he has erected several residential properties in the city, thus manifesting in a practical manner his substantial interest in the permanent development of the place.

On September 6, 1874, in Jasper county, Missouri, Mr. Petty was united in marriage with Mollie H. Mackie, a daughter of William Mackie, a Scotchman who came to the United States from Canada. Mr. Mackie's first wife died at a comparatively early age, leaving five children besides Mrs. Petty, as follows: A. W. Mackie, of San Saba, Texas; Mrs. Maggie Smith, of Cincinnati, Arkansas; Mrs. Aggie Copley, who died in Weddington, Arkansas; Annie, wife of William Davis, of Weddington; and Jennie, wife of Archibald Harris, of Lenora, Oklahoma. Mr. Mackie married a second time, and by that union had two children, George Mackie and John Mackie, both now residing in Washington county, Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Petty are the parents of six children, namely: Harry, a resident of Siloam Springs, married Pearl McFarland; Joseph E., of Siloam Springs; William R., of San Saba, Texas.

married Lyda Cunningham; Alonzo F., of Siloam Springs, married Clara Stults; Matt A.; and Robert M.

Fraternally Mr. Petty stands high in Masonic circles, being a member of Key Lodge, No. 7, A. F. & A. M., of which he has served as W. M.; a member and the secretary of Siloam Springs Chapter, R. A. M.; a member and recorder of Siloam Springs Commandery, K. T.; and a member of Siloam Springs Chapter, O. E. S.

**SAMUEL S. FAULKNER.** It sometimes seems that Helena has more than her quota of able men, commercial, professional, political and industrial leaders, men who stand head and shoulders above the level of mediocre citizenship, and her progress and enterprise, it goes without saying, must be traceable to this fact. One of the citizens whom Helena is pleased to call representative is Samuel S. Faulkner, president of the First National Bank, a man who plays a prominent and praiseworthy part in every walk of life and whose own success has contributed in full measure to the success of the whole community, which, after all, is the truest test of good citizenship.

Samuel S. Faulkner is a native of England, his birth having occurred in Manchester on the 29th day of January, 1856. Two years later the Faulkner family made their adieu to the "right little, tight little island," and crossed the Atlantic to America, which henceforth they were to call their country. They lived for some four years in New York city, and in 1862 came on to Helena, Arkansas, where the father, Thomas B. Faulkner, engaged in business. England, as it will be remembered, was inclined to sympathize with the north at the time of the Civil war and owing to his nationality and a consequent suspicion that he was of anti-secessionist tendencies, the father was obliged to leave with his family and the three years following were spent in the north, the place of residence during this troublous period of national history being New York city. In 1867 they returned to Helena and the father resumed his business, in the pursuit of which he continued until his demise, which occurred in the year 1885.

Mr. Faulkner was educated in the public schools of Helena and until the year 1877 assisted his father in the store. Not being particularly inclined toward a commercial career, he then entered the Phillips' Company Bank as bookkeeper and collector and in 1878 he became cashier of a wharf boat at Helena, in which capacity he remained until 1893. He was active in collateral lines, however, and in the meantime he assisted in building the first compresses and became secretary of the Helena Compress Company.

It was in the year 1893 that Mr. Faulkner entered upon his career as a banker, in which he has experienced the most unequivocal success, possessing all those qualifications which stand one of his delicate position in good stead and meeting grave questions with perfect valor and incomparable ability. He was elected cashier of the First National Bank in 1893, and seventeen years later was elected to the presidency of this important and ever-growing institution. In 1898, after only five years' banking experience, it was his distinction to be elected president of the Arkansas State Bankers' Association, and he has been a member of the institution which has so signally honored him ever since its beginning.

As one of the most progressive and public-spirited of citizens it is indeed a matter of general congratulation that Mr. Faulkner should be associated with so many of the important concerns and movements which have Helena as their scene of development. Where there is to



J. H. Laukner





he found a project for the amelioration of the condition of the whole social body, Mr. Faulkner is usually discovered to have connection with it and he has a hand in the majority of the big concerns of the city. He is vice president of the city oil works. A zealous churchman, for thirty-five years he has been trustee of the permanent fund of the Episcopal church for the diocese of Arkansas for eighteen years. His known altruistic inclinations led to his selection as member of the State Board of Charities by Governor Donaghey in 1910. His social proclivities are by no means undeveloped and he has the distinction of being a past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias Order in Arkansas. He is also a past grand master of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and present grand receiver of that order, and in the Masonic order is a past grand master of his lodge, a past high priest of his chapter and a Knight Templar. He was instrumental in the organization of the Helena Business Men's League and served as its first treasurer. For twenty-two years he has been treasurer of St. John's Episcopal Church and for a quarter of a century he has been vestryman of the same. He is a director of the Citizen's National Life Insurance Company of Louisville, Kentucky, and holds an interest in many local concerns not here mentioned. His ability and enthusiasm make him a valuable adjunct to any cause, particularly new ones.

On the 12th day of November, 1883, Mr. Faulkner laid the foundation of a household of his own by his marriage to Miss Libbie Miles, daughter of B. L. Miles and granddaughter of Colonel J. B. Miles, the noted river prophet, and five children blessed this union. Samuel S., Jr., who inherits his father's executive ability as well as his name, is bookkeeper for the Citizens' Compress Company. Thomas H. attends the Arkansas State University, and James M. is enrolled in the Kentucky Military Institute. The two daughters are married, Anna being the wife of Rev. T. A. Cheatham, of Salisbury, North Carolina, and Florence is the wife of Roby Harrington, of Helena. The Faulkner home is well known to Helena, being the center of a gracious hospitality.

G. AVERY WEBB, agent of the Cotton Belt Railroad at Jonesboro, is a representative of a family of railroad men and he has been familiar with the various phases of this interesting field since his earliest youth. Like most men of his calling he has a wide acquaintance and in his own particular community he enjoys the confidence and esteem of the people in general. He is still to be numbered as among the younger generation, his birth having occurred in Forest City, Arkansas, May 8, 1877. The Webbs are a Southern family, and the subject's father, S. H. Webb, was born in Camden, Tennessee, in the '40s. His father, Hiram Webb, adopted as his own what Daniel Webster called the most important labor of man—farming. S. H. Webb was married to Martha Finlay, a native of the district of his own birth, and although his youth was passed amid the wholesome surroundings of his father's farm, he himself abandoned the great basic industry and became a railroad man in the year 1874. He was one of the pioneer conductors of the old Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, and maintained his home for some time previous to his demise in Memphis, Tennessee. During the scourge of yellow fever in 1879 he fell a victim to the dread malady and died, leaving a widow and a family of young children. These children were all sons and as follows: Edward L., who died as a railroad man in the service of the Cotton Belt Railroad and has no living issue; Albert S., a traveling salesman out of St. Louis, Missouri; Allen L., a Cotton Belt employe at East Prairie, Missouri, who served as train dispatcher for various railroads, namely,

the Santa Fe, Rock Island, Kansas City Southern and others. Mr. Webb of this review was the youngest of the quartet and naturally followed in the footsteps of his honored father and elder brothers in the choice of a life work. The mother, who had so successfully reared her children to useful maturity, was summoned to the Great Beyond in 1896.

G. Avery Webb received his education in the common schools of Arkansas at the various points at which his mother resided and began life's serious service when just entering his 'teens. This was at Reector, Arkansas, and was in the employment of the Cotton Belt Railroad. In course of time, having proved faithful and efficient in small things and having learned telegraphy at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, he received more important trusts and he was advanced rapidly and served as both agent and operator at the various points along the Houek line and the Cotton Belt system. He was Houek's agent at Cape Girardeau and also agent for the old Chicago & Texas line, now a part of the Rock Island system. Some years ago he was made agent of the Cotton Belt at Paragould and from that point was transferred to the station at Jonesboro in 1902.

The very nature of his employment almost precludes the possibility of Mr. Webb's entry into the politics of the community, were he disposed in that direction, and so he gives to public issues merely the consideration of the intelligent voter who hopes to give his ballot to the best causes. He gives heart and hand to the men and measures of the Democratic party, with which he has been aligned since his earliest voting days.

On August 16, 1898, Mr. Webb established a home by marriage, his chosen lady being Miss Nora Lytton, of Paragould, in which place their union was celebrated. Mrs. Webb is a niece of Hon. A. A. Knox, of Paragould, and, orphaned in childhood, she became a member of her uncle's household. Mr. and Mrs. Webb share their attractive home with the following children: Selma E., Knox Lytton, Virginia and Helen.

HENRY W. GRAHAM. A representative and influential citizen of Jonesboro is Henry W. Graham, who is manager of the Southern Mercantile Company and president of the Arkansas Grocer Company, of Blytheville. He has been a resident of the state of Arkansas since 1902 and came hither from Fredericktown, Missouri, in the vicinity of which place he was reared and educated. He was born in Missouri on the 30th of July, 1861, and is a son of E. L. Graham, whose father founded the family near Fredericktown perhaps as early as 1830. The paternal grandfather of him whose name forms the caption for this review was a native of North Carolina, but a portion of his life was spent in the old Blue Grass state, whence he later removed with his family to Missouri. E. L. Graham was born in February, 1834, and he passed the greater part of his life in Madison county, Missouri, where he was engaged in farming and commercial pursuits and where he figured prominently in public affairs, holding a number of important offices of public trust and responsibility. In politics he endorsed the cause of the Democratic party, in the local councils of which he was an active factor. For his wife he chose Miss Mary Whitener, a daughter of Henry Whitener, and to this union were born eleven children, concerning whom the following brief record is here offered: Napoleon B. resides at Fredericktown, Missouri; Virginia E. is the wife of J. M. Gale, of Fredericktown; John W. is deceased; Henry W. is the immediate subject of this review; Joseph P. is a resident of St. Louis, Missouri; E. Lee maintains his home at Crystal City, Texas; Elizabeth is the wife of N. C. Griffiths, of Fredericktown; Byrd M. is the wife of W. E. Tally, who is engaged in the

banking and real estate business at St. Louis; Annie is now Mrs. G. W. Lampher, of Fredericktown; and F. M. is deceased.

After terminating his student days with a two years' course in the William Jewell College, at Liberty, Missouri, Henry W. Graham engaged in the mercantile business as a clerk at Marquand, Missouri. His employer having another store at Bessville, Missouri, Mr. Graham was sent to that point to assume charge of that establishment. In 1888, however, he decided to launch out into the mercantile business on his own account and with that object in view he opened a store at Marquand, Missouri, under the firm name of Graham & Brother. Subsequently he succeeded to his brother's interest, continued the business for another two years, and then purchased a half interest in a concern at Glenallen, Missouri, with E. S. Lett as a partner. Later on he became interested in a similar project with his father at Fredericktown and still later he acquired a business connection at Bloomfield, Missouri, to which point he eventually removed his family, remaining there until his advent in Arkansas. At Bloomfield he was the head of the Graham Mercantile Company, which had a store at Puxico, Missouri, as well.

The Southern Mercantile Company came into existence in 1903 and it operates a wholesale fruit and produce house at Jonesboro in addition to which it has retail establishments at Lake City, Monette, Manila and Dell, all in Arkansas, and at Steele, Missouri. Mr. Graham is financially interested in all the above concerns and is also a heavy stockholder in the Arkansas Grocer Company, of which large corporation he is president. He is a business man of splendid executive capacity, is possessed of unusual vitality and all his dealings have been characterized by square and straightforward methods. He is an active supporter of the organization known as the Business Men's Club in Jonesboro, and is chairman of the Light Rate Committee of that body.

Mr. Graham has been twice married. At Marquand, Missouri, on the 3d of October, 1887, he was united in marriage to Miss Virginia E. Mathews, who lost her life as the result of an accident on the 23d of April, 1903. The children born to this union are Harry E., Ernest M., Bessie and Constance. On the 18th of September, 1905, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Graham to Miss Constance Hogan, the ceremony having been performed at McLeansboro, Illinois. She is a daughter of J. M. Hogan, a retired farmer at McLeansboro, in the vicinity of which place Mrs. Graham was born and reared. There have been no children born to the latter union. The Graham family take an active interest in religious work as members of the First Baptist church, of Jonesboro, and they are prominent and popular factors in connection with the best social affairs of their community.

Mr. Graham is a staunch Democrat in his political affiliations, and while he has neither time nor ambition for the honors and emoluments of public office of any kind he is deeply and sincerely interested in all matters projected for the good of the general welfare. The only fraternity in which he holds membership is the Woodmen of the World. Concentration of purpose and persistently applied energy rarely fail of success in the accomplishment of any task, however great, and in tracing the career of Mr. Graham it is plainly seen that these have been the secret of his rise to prominence.

THOMAS K. EDDINS is manager of the Henry Alfrey Heading Factory of Jonesboro, and his executive capacity, trustworthiness and great energy and enterprise have been important factors in the splendid success which has attended the institution and made it one of the most re-

liable and prosperous in Craighead county. This well-known and popular gentleman is a native son of the South, his birth having occurred in Marshall county, Mississippi, July 7, 1869. He was reared in the town of Byhalia, and received his education in the public schools of that place. He began his career in the world of affairs as a bookkeeper and for several years was engaged in this way in Mississippi. In 1894 he made a radical change by removing to Arkansas and locating in Jonesboro, where he accepted a position as bookkeeper with the Alfrey Company. He made himself practically indispensable during the years and in 1908 became manager of the plant.

The Henry Alfrey Heading Factory was established in Jonesboro in the same year as Mr. Eddins' first identification with the city. The plant is owned by Henry Alfrey, who is a pioneer in the whiteoak lumber and stave business, having perhaps cut into lumber more white oak trees than any other man in the world. He came to Arkansas from Crawfordsville, Indiana, and among the people of his craft his acquaintance extends from Boston to California.

Thomas K. Eddins is a son of O. F. Eddins, who passed a useful life as a merchant in Byhalia, Mississippi, and died there in 1904, at the age of seventy years. He was born in Alabama; like most of his associates, believed firmly in the right of states to sever their connection with the union; and accordingly enlisted, becoming lieutenant of a company of Confederate soldiers from Marshall county, Mississippi. The maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth Nesbitt, and she, likewise, was a native of Marshall county. Mrs. Eddins passed away in 1907, the mother of five sons, namely: Thomas K., Benjamin and W. D., of Jonesboro, Arkansas; John, of Byhalia, Mississippi; and Frank, of Forest, Mississippi.

Mr. Eddins has devoted his energies largely to business since coming to Jonesboro, has been absorbed in the affairs of his employers, and has contributed much as a faithful servant to the satisfactory results obtained by the plant. The glitter which politics possesses for some has not allured him, and while he gives to public issues the consideration of every intelligent voter, he has permitted those who like the work to bear the honors as well as the burdens of Democratic affairs. He is not a lodge man, but is a valuable member of the Presbyterian church.

On April 15, 1902, Mr. Eddins secured a happy life companionship by his marriage in Madison, Alabama, to Miss Clara Russell, daughter of W. A. Russell, farmer, miller and gin operator, and one of a family of five children. Mr. and Mrs. Eddins share their hospitable and attractive home with a young son and daughter—Margaret and Thomas K., Jr.

JUDGE BENJAMIN FINIS GREER, county judge of Washington county, Arkansas, was born near Evansville, this county, on the 30th of July, 1867. His father was James W. Greer, who accompanied his parents to Arkansas in 1854. The paternal grandfather of Judge Greer was born in eastern Tennessee, in 1803, and after marrying in his native state he moved to Lafayette county, Missouri, where his son James W. was born in 1847. He was descended from one of three Scotch-Irish brothers who came to America in the early Colonial days, and who fought in the war of the Revolution as patriot soldiers. Subsequently each founded a home, one in Pennsylvania, one in Virginia and one in Carolina. The Virginia Greer was the ancestor of Judge Greer. The grandfather of the Judge was a farmer and a physician by vocation and he was murdered during the Civil war by the Pin Indians, a faction of the Osages, who took a prominent part as allies of the Federals during the war.

Dr. Greer married Miss Elizabeth Brown and became the father of the following children: George, Benjamin, Jo, Thomas, Greenberry, John, James W., Ephraim and Elizabeth.

James W. Greer, father of the Judge, joined the Confederate army after the death of his father and he served in the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederacy until the close of the war. He passed through service without being wounded and without once falling into the hands of the enemy. When peace had again been established he turned his attention to farming in Washington county, Arkansas, where was celebrated his marriage to Miss Mollie E. Shannon, a daughter of Alexander Shannon, a pioneer Arkansan from Kentucky. Mrs. Greer was born in Washington county, Arkansas, and she survives her honored husband, maintaining her home with her son, Judge Greer, of this review. Mr. and Mrs. Greer became the parents of seven children, concerning whom the following brief data are here offered: Benjamin F., the immediate subject of this review; Ida, who became the wife of R. B. Worsham, of Evansville, Arkansas, and she was summoned to the life eternal in 1885; Walter died in Temple, Texas, as the result of injuries received in a railroad wreck; Edna married B. C. Barham and resides in St. Louis, Missouri; Leona is the wife of A. C. Baird, of Kansas City, Missouri; May wedded J. H. Neff and they maintain their home at Stillwell, Oklahoma; and Florence is the wife of J. P. London, of Osceola, Iowa.

Judge Greer is indebted to the public schools of his native county for his educational training and he continued to reside on the home farm until after his marriage, in 1889, when he engaged in selling goods at Evansville. He was a clerk for six years and was postmaster of the village for two years, and resigning from this position he removed to Siloam Springs, where he spent three years with the Kansas City Southern Railway Company as a mechanic. He then returned to the home farm and devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until the fall of 1904, when he came to Fayetteville, to assume the office of county clerk, to which he had just been elected. The family politics of the Greers have ever been Democratic. Judge Greer's activity in the political realm began with his candidacy for county clerk in 1904, the same resulting in his election in that year and in his re-election to the same office two years later. Having given most admirable service as county clerk he aspired to the county judgeship and accordingly made the race for that office in 1908, in which he was successful. He succeeded Judge Williams and on assuming the responsibilities of his office he found the county general fund thirty-four thousand dollars in debt, besides the authorized debt for the courthouse. A bridge debt of nine thousand dollars was hanging over and the tax levy of the county was up to the limit of law. At once economy was the watchword of the new judge and as the result the county will come to a cash basis in July, 1912. The tax levy has been reduced one mill, some three and a half miles of public highway have been macadamized, from the city to the county farm, and plans for four new steel bridges have been formulated, three across the White river and one over the Illinois river. The public roads have been improved the county over and general welfare materially aided. Judge Greer is a stockholder in the Oxford Telephone & Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville and he is half owner of an abstract concern here.

On the 10th of March, 1889, Judge Greer married Miss Lula Flinn, a daughter of J. R. Flinn, of Evansville. Mrs. Greer was born in Wash-

ington county, this state, and her death occurred in October, 1905. Judge and Mrs. Greer became the parents of seven children, namely: James R., born December 17, 1889, was educated in the University of Arkansas and is now engaged in the abstract business at Fayetteville; and Pansy, Walter, Gladys, Fred, Thomas and Clyde remain at the paternal home. On the 8th of April, 1908, Judge Greer married Miss Lula B. Smith, daughter of W. B. Smith, a prominent and influential citizen of Price township, Washington county.

In politics Judge Greer is a staunch adherent of the principles and policies of the Democratic party and he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, taking an active interest in the growth and success of the party in relation to local, state and national affairs. In his fraternal connections he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Columbian Woodmen, of which latter organization he is secretary. In church matters he is a devout member of the Baptist church and his wife is a member of the Christian church.

ELMER J. LUNDY was born in Grayson county, Texas, June 10, 1880. He is a descendant of the original Lundy family which came from England and settled in Massachusetts in 1680, which later immigrated to Pennsylvania; the original members of the family being members of the church originally founded by William Penn in Philadelphia. The branch of the family from which he is immediately descended settled in southwest Virginia about the year 1740. He is the son of William W. Lundy and Barbara (Burkett) Lundy, his mother being a member of the Burkett family of North Carolina. His father, who has been prominently identified with educational matters in western Arkansas for the past twenty-five years, has lived in Scott county, Arkansas, for the past fifteen years. He was educated at Emory and Henry College, Virginia, and Hiwassee College, Tennessee, at which place he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Mr. Elmer J. Lundy was educated in the high schools and academies of Arkansas, and received the degree of Bachelor of Science from Dickson College, of Dickson, Tennessee, in 1899. He was graduated in the department of law of George Washington University, Washington, D. C., with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1907, at which institution he won the silver medal in the annual prize debate of 1906; was president of his class in 1907, and was also president of the Association of Class Presidents in the same year; was identified with the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., for four years, and was Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Statistics in the Department of Agriculture in 1905-6-7.

He located at Mena, Arkansas, in the fall of 1907, and has since been engaged in the practice of law. He was elected city attorney of Mena in April, 1908, and was re-elected in April, 1910. He is a Democrat from principle as well as birth, breeding and environment.

Mr. Lundy was married, October 11, 1904, at Bates, Scott county, Arkansas, to Clara Mabel Matthews, and is the father of four children.

CHARLES N. FAUBEL. One of the most enterprising men of Little Rock is Charles N. Faubel, ever alert to aid in the upbuilding of his city and state. He is a contractor in all lines of cement work, and to say that his sterling qualities of promptness, his broad acquaintance and many friends prove him a self-made man is to put facts lightly.

Mr. Faubel is of German parentage and was born in Harrison township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1857. He spent his boyhood on the farm and attended the district school. He learned the





*Lewis Rhoton.*



milling trade in the old Juniata mills at Wolfsburg, Pennsylvania, and his interest and skill in his work led him to travel and to work and to study the milling business in all of its phases—from the old stone process of flour making to the most improved use of rolls, together with differences in the handling of spring or winter wheat and other cereals. Thus schooled in the leading mills of Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, California and Oregon, he became an expert in his line and later a mill-owner in Michigan and his own home state, Pennsylvania, but the mill-dust began to impair his health and compelled a change of occupation.

Whatever he does is done to win and that is the secret of his success. He is one of the pioneer residents of beautiful Pulaski Heights, and mayor at the present time of this growing suburban city. Stress of business in no way subordinates his social or fraternal enthusiasm. He is at home upon the sands with the Shriner or in full dress of the white-plumed Knight.

In 1883, on August 28, he married Miss Luana Caruss at Gridley, California, a teacher and graduate from the Michigan State Normal School. She is as enthusiastic in her work as he is in his. They together have made their home a "Mecca" to the worthy boy or girl in need, and the home coming of these boys and girls or the letters of their success are ever to them a perpetual source of greatest pleasure and speak in living acts the worth of each and the high esteem which they hold in popular confidence and the welcome to their friends at their charming home on Pulaski Heights.

**LEWIS RHOTON.** There is all of consistency in according in this work a definite recognition of the services of Lewis Rhoton as one of the able members of the bar of Arkansas and especially of those rendered in the office of prosecuting attorney for the Sixth judicial circuit, in which position he made a most admirable record through his efficient and loyal efforts to convict the members of the legislature who were accused of receiving bribes in connection with the erection of the new state capitol. He has been the avowed foe of political corruption and official malfeasance, and his courage has been that of his convictions, while his attitude has ever been that of a broad minded and public spirited citizen. He came to Arkansas as a representative of the pedagogic profession, in which his success was marked, and he has since gained distinctive prestige as one of the strong and versatile members of the bar of the state, being at the present time engaged in the general practice of his profession in the city of Little Rock.

Lewis Rhoton claims the fine old Hoosier commonwealth as the place of his nativity. He was born in Henry county, Indiana, on the 13th of May, 1868, and is a son of Franklin and Susanna (Garrett) Rhoton, the former of whom was born in the state of North Carolina and the latter in Virginia. The father devoted the major portion of his active career to farming, and both he and his wife passed the closing years of their lives in Henry county, Indiana. They were folks of strong mentality and sterling character, and they ever commanded the unequivocal esteem of all who knew them. They were consistent members of the Dunkard church, and in politics the father gave his allegiance to the Democratic party.

In the public schools of his native county Lewis Rhoton gained his preliminary educational discipline, and in 1889 he was graduated in the Illinois State Normal School, at Normal, Illinois. Soon after his graduation Mr. Rhoton assumed the position of principal of the high school at El Paso, Illinois, which incumbency he retained until September,

1890, when he came to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he was principal of one of the ward schools until 1894. Thereafter he was principal of the high school of this city until 1896. In the meanwhile he had initiated the study of law, and in 1894 he was graduated in the law department of the University of Arkansas. In 1896 he completed an effective post-graduate course in the law department of the historic old University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, and in December of that year he established himself in the practice of law in Little Rock, where he has since maintained his home and where he has gained indubitable precedence in the work of his exacting profession. He has shown a broad and exact knowledge of the minutiae of the science of jurisprudence and distinctive facility in the application thereof in his work as a counselor and advocate. He is resourceful and versatile as a trial lawyer, and this fact showed forth in a significant way during his incumbency of office as a public prosecutor. From 1901 until 1904 he served as deputy prosecuting attorney of Pulaski county, and he was then elected prosecuting attorney for the Sixth judicial circuit, in which office the best voucher for the efficiency and acceptability of his administration is that afforded in the fact that he was elected as his own successor in 1906 and nominated for a third term in 1908. While incumbent of this position he put forth fearless and relentless efforts in the prosecution and conviction of the members of the legislature of 1905 who were indicted for bribery in connection with the legislation pending before the legislature of 1905, and no matter of personal expediency could swerve him from his course, though he naturally created bitter antagonism in his work bringing in the malefactors to justice. He resigned his office as prosecuting attorney in June, 1907, some time before the expiration of his second term, and declined the nomination, which was equivalent to election, for the third term. He has since given his undivided attention to the general practice of his profession, and the law firm of which he is a member is known as one of the strongest and most successful in the state. In November, 1908, Mr. Rhoton was appointed assistant general attorney for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, of which he became general attorney in the succeeding year. Of the latter office he continued incumbent until the 1st of January, 1910, when he resigned the same to give his undivided attention to his private practice. From 1900 until 1906 he was a lecturer in the law department of the University of Arkansas, where his work was greatly appreciated both by the faculty and the student body.

In politics Mr. Rhoton accords an unwavering support to the cause of the Democratic party and he takes a loyal interest in all that touches the well being of his home city and state. He has never abated his concern in the cause of education and he served as president of the board of education of Little Rock from 1906 to 1908, having been elected a member of the board in 1904. He was re-elected to membership on this board at the expiration of his term in 1908, but resigned within the same year. He is the author of a valuable textbook on civil government, entitled "Arkansas and the Nation," and the same has been adopted for use in many of the public and private schools of Arkansas.

In 1896 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Rhoton to Miss Bessie Riffel, who was born in Ohio and reared in Missouri, and who is a daughter of the late James K. Riffel, a representative citizen of Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Rhoton have one son, Riffel Garret, and one daughter, Bayord Frances.

FRANK PACE. A distinguished figure among the members of the bar of Little Rock is Frank Pace, who has resided in the state's chief metropolis since 1907. In addition to the prestige he has won by his own personal attainments, he also enjoys honor as the son of that far-famed lawyer and jurist, William Fletcher Pace, of Harrison, whose firm hand and broad, sound humane judgment helped to guide Arkansas through the dark days of the reconstruction period.

Mr. Pace, of this review, was born at Harrison, Boone county, Arkansas, on the 25th day of July, 1874. He was reared and educated in Harrison and attained his higher classical education in the State University at Fayetteville. When it came to the matter of choosing a profession he concluded to follow in the paternal footsteps and his studies were pursued under the enlightened tutelage of his father. In 1894 he was admitted to the bar at Harrison and for several years he was in law practice at that place in association with his father and brother. For some time he held the office of prosecuting attorney of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit.

Mr. Pace's identification with Little Rock dates from November, 1907, at which time he became established in the law in this city and he has met with a continuation of the success achieved in northwest Arkansas. He is associated in practice with United States Senator Jefferson Davis, with the firm name of Davis & Pace.

Mr. Pace was married to Miss Flora Layton, of Yellville, Arkansas, on the 10th day of June, 1908.

The parents of Mr. Pace were William Fletcher and Sarah J. (Howell) Pace. The former was born six miles south of Temple, Texas, July 1, 1840, and his father, William Pace, had migrated there from Callaway county, Missouri. The elder William was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1793, engaged in the stock business and died when the son, who was destined to become famous in the state, was a baby. Another William Pace, great-grandfather of the gentleman whose name inaugurates this notice, was a Revolutionary soldier and the founder of the family in America.

The education of the fatherless William Fletcher, in its early stages, was of a desultory character. When he was about at the attainment of his majority the Civil war began and he became a member of the Missouri State Guard (Confederate). He took part in the battles of Pea Ridge and Wilson's Creek and was wounded in the former engagement. When mustered into the Confederate service proper he was in General Frost's brigade and Colonel Mitchell's regiment. After the war Mr. Pace located in Woodruff county, Arkansas, and there married in 1868, bringing his bride to Boone county in an ox wagon and taking up his home in a one-room log cabin. He taught school for a time and in 1871 was admitted to the bar before Judge Fitzpatrick, well known for his connection with the reconstruction period. It was his to know the peculiarly primitive court conditions of Arkansas in that day, and he was one of the lawyers who followed the judge on horseback over ten counties, for something like thirty years. An account of his experiences and achievements is given on other pages of this work in the biography of Dr. Henry Pace, of Eureka Springs.

Mr. Pace of Little Rock is one of the following family of children: Ida, wife of Professor A. Homer Purdue, of the University of Arkansas; Dr. Henry, of Eureka Springs; Miss Ada, of Harrison; Kate, wife of H. E. Cantrell, of Harrison; and Troy, junior member of the firm of Pace & Pace of Harrison, Arkansas. The subject is second in order of birth.

**WILLIAM E. SPENCE.** Prominent among the able lawyers of Clay county stands William E. Spence, who at the present time holds the important office of mayor of Piggott. Thoroughly public-spirited and progressive, he is the right man for the mayoralty and there is nothing of public import at Piggott and the surrounding country in which he is not helpfully interested. Mayor Spence has been a resident of the state since 1876 and of this city since 1891. He was born in Monroe county, Alabama, in February, 1860; in 1873 he accompanied his parents to Richland Parish, Louisiana, and three years later came to Arkansas, locating in Clay county.

Mr. Spence is the son of the Rev. William W. Spence, who was born in Newberry District, South Carolina, in August, 1828. The grandfather, John Spence, resided in Tennessee and was the father of the following children: James, who died in Marshall county, Tennessee, leaving one child; Samuel P., who died in Greene county, unmarried; Martha, who married and died in Tennessee; Elizabeth, who became the wife of David D. Davis and died in Greene county, Arkansas; and Rev. William W., who died in Dunklin county, Missouri, in 1893. The latter—the subject's father—received his education in Erskine College, a famous Presbyterian college of South Carolina and one in which many of the noted men of the United States have received their training. After graduation he engaged in teaching and in 1854 founded the Camden Female Institute at Camden, Alabama, in connection with Dr. Miller, and they conducted the school until the beginning of the Civil war. Mr. Spence had drifted into Alabama as a young man and in consequence of his standing as an educator he was chosen county superintendent of schools of the county in which he located. After the rebellion he resumed teaching in Monroe county, Alabama, and continued in the pedagogical profession until 1873, when he went to Louisiana, and after three years in that state he came on to Arkansas. For some years after reaching here Mr. Spence was an important factor in the educational life of Clay county. His influence as a teacher and as a man was strongly impressed upon many of the business and professional men of northeastern Arkansas, who in youth came into contact with him and were in part moulded by him. A few years previous to his demise he entered actively into the ministry of the Presbyterian church, his last pastorate being at Clarkton, Missouri. He possessed ready eloquence and was familiar with every phase of his professional work. He was, in truth, a gifted, forceful, logical and eloquent man in the pulpit or upon the platform.

As a participant in the military affairs of the Confederacy, Rev. Spence enlisted from Monroe county, Alabama, and was commissioned a lieutenant of an infantry company, while in the rejuvenation of the South. Following reconstruction he acted with the Democratic party. He married Evelyn McNeill, both of whose parents were of Scotch birth, and whose mother's maiden name had also been Evelyn McNeill. Mrs. Spence died in 1875. Of the ten children of their union only three survive—William E., of Piggott, Arkansas; Mrs. Kate Barham, of San Antonio, Texas; and Lewis Spence, editor and proprietor of the Piggott Banner.

William E. Spence, whose name inaugurates this review, had the advantage of receiving an education under his father's supervision and began the serious affairs of life as a clerk. He entered politics in 1886, and that year was elected circuit clerk and recorder. He was twice re-elected and in 1892, when his term closed, he resumed further prepara-

tion for the law and was admitted to the bar of Clay county before Judge F. G. Taylor in 1895. He entered the practice in the same court that admitted him and has continued it actively and effectively ever since that time. He has had professional associations with H. W. Moore in the firm of Moore & Spence, and is now senior member of the firm of Spence & Dudley, his partner being R. H. Dudley.

In politics Mr. Spence has ever affiliated with the dominant party of his state and has served as a delegate to state and district conventions, helping to name candidates and to carry forward the preliminary work of the party in state and local affairs. He was a member of the famous "Deadlock Convention" of the first Congressional district, which brought Bruce Macon into the limelight and made him a member of Congress. In eloquent testimony of the confidence and regard which he enjoys in relation to his fellow citizens, he has been several times mayor of Piggott and as previously stated is at the present time the incumbent of that office.

Mr. Spence is a stockholder and director of the Clay County Bank and sustains the same relations in respect to the Bank of St. Francis and the Bank of Nimmons, Arkansas. He is interested in the agricultural development of this part of the state and his attitude toward every phase of moral enterprise in the county is favorable to their utmost development.

Mr. Spence was married at Boydsville, Arkansas, December 13, 1888, his wife being Miss Mary Simmons, daughter of Dr. G. W. Simmons, one of the oldest practitioners of medicine of Clay county and a settler from Tennessee. Mrs. Spence was born in Clay county in 1871, and the issue of their union are: Berney, who is a stenographer in the office of Spence & Dudley; Raymond, a member of the Clay County Corn Club for the year 1911; Opal, Ayleen and William. A daughter, Evelyn, is deceased.

Mr. Spence is a past master of Masonry and has been several times a member of the Grand Lodge. He is also a member of Rector Chapter, No. 89. He is a member of the session of the Presbyterian church of Piggott, and as a builder of his town he erected the first house north of Main street. He is loyally interested in all that tends to the growth and elevation of the community and he and his family hold a high place in society.

DAVID FREDERICK TAYLOR is a member of the Mississippi county bar and is postmaster of Osceola. He came to Arkansas from Alamo, Tennessee, in January, 1901, and resumed the practice of the law. He was born there June 16, 1872, passed his minority upon the farm and received his higher education in the McLemoreville Collegiate Institute, being graduated in 1892, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He subsequently entered the Southern Normal University at Huntingdon, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1894, and then, going into the schoolroom as a teacher, he followed the profession until 1897. His career as an instructor was of an eminently satisfactory character, and included the principalship of the Paris schools, Paris, Tennessee, and one year as president of the William and Emma Austin College at Stephenson, Alabama.

In the meantime a long existing ambition to become a lawyer had come to fruition, and accordingly Mr. Taylor abandoned teaching and took up the study of law with W. F. Poston, a distinguished member of the profession of Alamo, Tennessee, and was admitted to the bar of his county in 1898, before judges of the circuit and chancery courts. John

R. Bond and Albert Hawkins. He began his practice with his preceptor, Mr. Poston, and continued in this association until he left the state. Mr. Taylor's political sentiments are Republican and having proved himself sufficiently zealous in his loyalty to do anything in support of the cause—that is, anything honorable—those who shared his convictions nominated him for congressman of the Ninth Congressional District of Tennessee (in 1900) and he made the race against the Hon. Rice Pearce in a hopelessly Democratic district, with a result which needs no comment and which was by no means an adverse commentary upon his personal popularity, trustworthiness and ability.

When Mr. Taylor came to Arkansas he resumed his political activity and in 1906 the Republicans in the First Congressional District nominated him for Congress, and although he made no campaign the vote showed a decided Republican increase. He was appointed postmaster of Osceola in 1902 and filled the duties of the office with such efficiency that his reappointments in 1906 and 1910 were entirely logical and highly satisfactory to the community. He is one of the most public spirited of men, ever standing ready to give heart and hand to all measures likely to prove of benefit to the people. From his earliest youth he has been loyal to the tenets of the Grand Old Party, but his enthusiastic partisanship by no means renders him oblivious to even more important matters.

Mr. Taylor is a son of David H. Taylor, who still occupies the delightful old farm upon which his son's birth occurred. The elder gentleman was born May 17, 1845, in the state of North Carolina, and his father, also David Taylor, was a farmer and owner of slaves. Notwithstanding, when the question of secession arose he was strong for the Union and the old flag. David H. Taylor joined the federal army and served in the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry. He bears the scars of five Confederate bullets. This noble veteran and citizen chose for his wife Susan E. Wingate, whose family home was originally in North Carolina. The children of this marriage were Dr. Taylor, M. D., of Osceola; the subject; and Mrs. Henry Robinson, of Maury City, Tennessee. The worthy wife and mother passed on to the "Undiscovered Country" in 1890, her husband having survived her for more than a score of years.

David Frederick Taylor, our subject, laid the foundation of a congenial life companionship when on November 29, 1900, at Huntingdon, Tennessee, he was united in marriage to Miss Onie Kyle, daughter of Robert Kyle. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor share their hospitable and attractive home with one son, Fred, Jr., a promising young citizen.

Mr. Taylor finds his fraternal affiliations a source of great pleasure and recreation, these extending to the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He and his wife are earnest and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are valuable factors in its campaign for good. Mr. Taylor has been successful in the highest calling—that of good citizenship—and in his professional and official capacities he has proved himself a very real factor for the advancement and progress of the community.

THOMAS HINTON. A representative business man of the younger generation in the city of Texarkana, Arkansas, and one who is well upholding the prestige of the honored name which he bears is Thomas Hinton, who is a native of Hempstead county, this state, where he was born on the 10th of November, 1874. He is a son of Lovett T. Hinton, who claimed the state of Georgia as the place of his nativity and who

immigrated to Hempstead county, Arkansas, several years prior to the war between the states. He acquired a valuable plantation five miles south of the present site of Hope, but at the time of the inception of the Civil war he subordinated all other interests in order to tender his services in behalf of the cause of the Confederacy. He served as a faithful and gallant soldier in the Seventeenth Arkansas throughout the war and participated in many of the important battles marking the progress of that sanguinary struggle. At Corinth, Mississippi, he was badly wounded by a bullet which lodged in his knee and which rendered him partially crippled during the remainder of his life. His plantation was devastated during the troublous war times, and after his honorable discharge from service in 1865 he was forced to begin again at the bottom of the ladder. He engaged in agricultural pursuits on his old plantation and was therewith identified during the remainder of his active business career. His death occurred at his farm, five miles south of Hope, Arkansas, in 1886, at which time he was forty-eight years of age.

Thomas Hinton was reared on his father's farm south of Hope and was but twelve years of age at the time of his father's death. His preliminary educational discipline was that afforded in the common schools of his native county and in Onachita Baptist College, and this training he has since amply supplemented through his association with the practical affairs of life. In 1900 he located in Texarkana, and for several years he has been actively identified with the cotton business. In this connection he was formerly associated with Marx Kosminsky, the pioneer cotton buyer of this city, under the firm name of Kosminsky, Son & Hinton. Upon Mr. Kosminsky's removal to St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Hinton became a partner with the well known firm of C. Decker & Company, an English concern, dealers in cotton. In 1910 Mr. Hinton purchased the Bronson plantation of twelve hundred acres, located in Miller county, ten miles north of Texarkana. This is one of the famous old plantations of southwest Arkansas, formerly a large producer of long staple cotton, but which has been in disuse since the Red River flood of 1908. Mr. Hinton has begun the work of rehabilitating this estate and is gradually bringing it back to its former high state of cultivation. In connection with his business affairs he is rapidly gaining prominence as a man of unquestioned honesty and integrity and as a citizen he is loyal and public-spirited, giving his aid in support of all movements tending to advance the material and civic welfare of his home city and county. In politics he accords a staunch allegiance to the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and both he and his wife are earnest members of the Presbyterian church.

On the 24th of December, 1896, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hinton to Miss Mina Kinser, who was born and reared in Hempstead county and who is a daughter of J. M. and Nettie (Hicks) Kinser, representative citizens of Hope, Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Hinton have three children—Mildred, Thomas, Jr., and Isabel.

HIRAM F. RIEFF is manager of the Rieff planing mill and lumber business, one of the largest and most important of Little Rock industries. This concern, which was established in 1899 by Mr. Rieff's father, Colonel Americus V. Rieff, one of the city's most venerable and honorable citizens, employs a considerable number of men and does a business of about one hundred thousand dollars a year. The plant of Rieff & Son is located on West Sixteenth street, near High street, and represents an invested capital of about thirty thousand dollars. Mr. Hiram



F. Rieff, through his signal ability and unflagging energy, has built the business up from extremely modest beginnings to its present high standing and importance. As an aggressive and enterprising business man and the active head of one of the concerns which contribute materially to the industrial prestige of the city he is well entitled to consideration in the volume.

Mr. Rieff was born at Charleston, Franklin county, Arkansas, on the 23rd day of October, 1873, his parents being Americus V. and Mary J. (Spencer) Rieff. He attended school at Booneville and in Little Rock and fairly grew up in the lumber business, at an early age becoming associated with his father in the same. Some time after Colonel Rieff's establishment of the Little Rock business he became a partner, the business having since been conducted under the firm name of Rieff & Son. He owns in addition valuable property interests in Little Rock, and stands as a public-spirited young citizen, whose hand and heart are ever devoted to all good measures.

On the 12th day of September, 1906, Mr. Rieff was united in marriage to Miss Clara Gulley, daughter of Colonel Ransom Gulley, former state treasurer. They are popular in social circles of the city and their home is one of its pleasant abodes.

Colonel Americus V. Rieff, father of the foregoing, familiarly known as Colonel "Meck" Rieff, was born at Nashville, Tennessee, July 1, 1830. He came with his parents to Arkansas in 1836 and settled in Fayetteville. Some years later he became a soldier, for Colonel Rieff has the distinction of being the veteran of two wars, the Mexican and the Civil. It has been said of him that he was a soldier who went about the business of fighting with a desire to do his work thoroughly and well. In battle after battle he displayed great gallantry and he was many times promoted. He is a man of strong and interesting individuality and at the age of eighty-one years retains his spirit and his faculties in almost their pristine vigor. His life and particularly his military experiences have been vividly sketched in the following article recently appearing in an Arkansas publication.

"Colonel Rieff's father was a Tennessean, who removed to Fayetteville in 1836, bringing with him several children, of whom Colonel Rieff was the youngest, then six years of age. Mr. Rieff and his older brother, J. Fen Rieff, who was killed during the Civil war at Pine Bluff, joined Captain S. B. Engart's cavalry company, for service in the Mexican war, young Rieff as a private, seventeen years old, and his brother as a lieutenant.

"After eighteen months' service they returned home and young Rieff attended the Ozark Institute and later entered the business world as a contractor and builder. He continued in this work until the opening of the Civil war. Early in May, 1861, he was elected captain of the cavalry company raised in Washington county. The company was about one hundred strong and the men were mounted and armed with shotguns. Captain Rieff reported by telegraph to General Ben McCullough, who was then at Fort Smith, on his way to assume command of the department. General McCullough accepted his services and ordered the company, which was known later as the 'spy company,' into Missouri. The Arkansans went to Keattsville, Missouri, and then on to Cassville, where they heard that a company of Union soldiers was camped at Big Springs, fifteen miles north. After a night's ride the Arkansans surrounded the camp of the Federals, but found at daylight that the Federals had just left. Rieff's men spent the day chasing the Federals.



"The raid into Missouri caused a great cry from the state's rights advocates, who said that Arkansas troops were invading Missouri, and offered rewards for all Arkansas soldiers, especially the commander of the raiders, taken either dead or alive.

"On its return from Missouri the company was mustered into service as state troops, but later General McCullough said he could not accept state troops but would receive the company as a 'spy company.' The result of this was that the company saw all sorts of dangerous and trying service. At the battle of Dug Spring, Captain Rieff and four of his men had become cut off from the company when about twelve cavalymen of Company C, United States Dragoons, under a sergeant, saw them and rode at them with drawn sabers. When within thirty or forty feet of the Southerners the Federal sergeant shouted, 'Surrender, you cowardly rebels, surrender!' A moment later Captain Rieff put sixteen buckshot into the sergeant and he fell in front of his squad. With the other barrel of the shotgun which he carried Captain Rieff killed another cavalryman and then, drawing his navy pistol, he shot three shots, about ten feet distant. James Mitchell and Sergeant Frank Smiley, who were with Captain Rieff and Edly Boyd, ran, but each shot a Federal soldier as he ran. Boyd stayed with Rieff. Captain Rieff had three shots left, but they were of no service to him, as the only Federals in sight were on the ground.

"Just before the battle of Oak Hills, twelve o'clock at night on the 9th, Captain Rieff, at the request of General McCullough, detailed Lieutenant Bill 'Buck' Brown and twenty men of the spy company for a scout, and this scout probably saved the Southern army from utter rout at Oak Hills. Practically all of the officers and men were ignorant of the arts of war and there had been many ludicrous false alarms, but on the night of August 9, 1861, Brown discovered the Federal army moving into position for a battle with the Confederates. Brown made a dash for headquarters and rode through a regiment of Federals on his way. He reported to Colonel McIntosh that the Federals were almost in the Confederate camp, but Colonel McIntosh chose to look at it as another false alarm. Brown then reported to General McCullough, who immediately began preparations for battle. A few minutes later Woodruff's battery, which luckily did not have to change its position, was in an artillery duel with the Federal artillery. Those who know these details of the opening of the battle give credit to the scouts of the spy company for saving the day.

"After Oak Hills Captain Rieff was elected captain of a company of cavalymen belonging to the regiment commanded by Colonel J. C. Monroe at Arkadelphia. Colonel Monroe's regiment was a part of the brigade commanded by General Cabell and Captain Rieff was in all the battles in which this brigade took part. He was with Price in the raid into Missouri and participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, Cane Hills, Cove Creek, Fayetteville, Back Bone, Poison Spring, Mark's Mill, Pine Bluff, Prairie de Ann, Pilot Knob, Jefferson City, Booneville, Missouri, Little Blue, where Generals Cabell and Marmaduke were captured, and Carthage, not to mention many skirmishes. Later Captain Rieff was promoted to major and then to lieutenant colonel.

"After the war Colonel Rieff returned to Fayetteville and found nearly all of his property confiscated. Later he went to Yell county, where he operated a grist and saw mill and a cotton gin. He lived for a few years in Little Rock and then removed to Booneville."

When the Civil war broke out Colonel Rieff was living at Fayetteville. After the war he lived at Little Rock for a time and subse-

quently removed to Charleston, Franklin county. There he established and operated a lumber mill, living at Charleston for about seven years. From there he removed to Yell county, where he engaged in the same business and also in contracting. He is now residing in Booneville and is one of the best known and most honored residents of that locality.

Colonel Rieff's wife was Mary J. Spencer, a native of Cane Hill, Arkansas, and they were married about the year 1854. Mrs. Rieff, a worthy and much-loved woman and an efficient helpmate to her husband, is now seventy-five years old. The seven children born of this union all survive, and are as follows: Otie S., Maurice B., Dr. William L., Jo Meek, Hiram F., Nellie B. Arbuckle (nee Rieff), and Kate S. Eeds (nee Rieff).

JOSEPH B. PAINE is state secretary of the Farmers' Union and resides at Van Buren, Arkansas. He represents one of the old and important families of the state, many of its members having won distinction in the professions, while several of the name have achieved prosperity as exponents of what Daniel Webster has called the "most important labor of man"—farming. He was born in the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, July 11, 1855, the place of his nativity having been old Fort Coffee, where his father remained in charge of a mission school for a period of ten years. His father was that noted gentleman, the Rev. Francis M. Paine, D. D., M. D., whose religious work in Oklahoma and Arkansas extended over a period of half a century and was terminated only by his death on January 16, 1896.

Rev. Francis M. Paine was born in Giles county, Tennessee, July 4, 1822, and was a son of Gabriel Paine, who took his family to Union county, Illinois, when the future missionary and minister was growing up, and after tarrying there for a few years came to Arkansas and located at Clarksville, Johnson county, where he became the proprietor of a hotel and passed on to his reward in 1864. Gabriel Paine had passed his early life as an exponent of the great basic industry of agriculture and his sons, beside the one already mentioned, were Dr. Houston Paine, who passed his life in and about Fort Smith and died there, leaving a family who shared in the allotments of the Cherokee Indians; Bryant, who died in Clarksville, Arkansas; and Columbus, also deceased.

The subject's father attained to manhood's estate in the vicinity of Anna, Illinois, and was there married to Miss Susannah Rich, who was born the year following his own birth, and who still survives, making her home with her son in Van Buren. In 1844 the young couple came to Arkansas and located at Clarksville, where Mr. Paine engaged in his work as a pastor. He had been liberally educated in medicine as well as theology while a resident of Illinois, and some six years after coming to Arkansas he was assigned to duties in the Choctaw Nation. He did work at Newhope and at Fort Coffee as superintendent of mission schools and remained at his post until the events of the Civil war brought him to the opinion that it was expedient to take his family South. He was a sympathizer with the South, and he joined the Confederate army, where his twofold profession brought him into great usefulness as both a chaplain and a surgeon. When peace was restored he resumed his work as a minister and a physician and continued it actively until a few years prior to his death. He was presiding elder in the Arkansas conference several times and was a preacher of much power and influence in the Southern Methodist church. He left a large family of sons and daughters, who were as follows: Robert L., who





*Joseph W. Vestal*

died at Clarksville, Arkansas, and was the father of a family; Thomas W., who died in the Choctaw Nation without living issue; Joseph B., of this notice; Eliza, wife of John W. Webb, of Paris, Texas; Mary, who died at Fayetteville, unmarried; Mattie, who married William Adkins, of Cameron, Oklahoma; Lizzie, who became the wife of Charles B. Wilson and died at Clarksville, Arkansas; Flora, who married Robert Eichenberger and resides at Ozark, Arkansas; Hallie, wife of the Rev. D. B. Price, of Helena, Montana; and Emma, who married the Rev. H. S. Shangel and resides at Milton, Oregon.

Joseph B. Paine, the immediate subject of this review, was educated at Emery and Henry College in Virginia, began life as a teacher and farmer and continued so for many years. He lived at Clarksville until 1885, in that year removing to Crawford county to engage in fruit growing, with special attention paid to peaches and berries. His location in the latter county was in the vicinity of Van Buren. While thus engaged Mr. Paine gained a thorough knowledge of the fruit business and was chosen by the Farmers' Union in 1905 to handle the fruit of the association, to collect the accounts and disburse the funds for northwestern Arkansas. In August, 1910, he was elected state secretary, to succeed M. F. Dickinson, and immediately took possession of the office at Jonesboro.

On October 11, 1877, Mr. Paine was married at Lamar, Arkansas, to Miss Mary E. King, a daughter of Wesley and Susan (Towell) King, whose other children were Holly, first wife of E. A. Kline, and Nannie, Mr. Kline's present wife. The issue of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Paine are: Joseph E., of Fort Smith, an engineer on the Frisco road; John F., of Van Buren, a fireman on the Iron Mountain road; Benson P., a clerk in the office of the superintendent of the Frisco road at Fort Smith; Paul, of Van Buren; Lora, a teacher; and Olga, Thelma and Ruth, all of whom reside at the parental home.

Fraternally Mr. Paine is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which organization he joined in 1880 at Clarksville; he joined the Knights of Pythias in 1883 at Ozark; and became a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Van Buren in 1900, having represented the latter order in the Grand Lodge. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

**JOSEPH W. VESTAL.** The reputation of this well known citizen of Little Rock as a successful horticulturist and floriculturist far transcends local limitations and he has the distinction of being one of the most extensive operators in this important line of enterprise in the south-west, having specially well equipped propagating grounds and green-houses in the immediate vicinity of Little Rock. His son, Charles, is associated with him in the business, which is both wholesale and retail in its functions, and the enterprise is conducted under the firm name of Joseph W. Vestal & Son.

Joseph W. Vestal reverts with due measure of satisfaction to the fact that he can claim the fine old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity. He was born at Harveyburg, Warren county, Ohio, on the 9th of November, 1833, and is a son of Aaron H. and Sarah (Wysong) Vestal, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Virginia. In 1842 his parents moved to Cambridge, Indiana, where he was reared to maturity and here he was afforded the advantages of the common schools of the period. His entire active business career has been one of close identification with the interesting work of horticulture and floriculture and he is now numbered among the oldest and most success-

ful representatives of this line of enterprise in the entire Union. In 1850 Mr. Vestal started a vegetable garden at Cambridge, Indiana, and in 1860 he there erected and equipped a greenhouse. He began operations upon a very modest scale, but by close study and vigorous application he made consecutive progress and eventually developed an enterprise of large proportions. He was the first wholesale dealer in his line in the west.

He continued his residence in Indiana until 1880 when, seeking a wider field for his work, he came to Arkansas and established his home in Little Rock. Across the river and adjoining Baringeross he secured a large tract of rich land and there established his greenhouses and propagating grounds. He has developed the business until it is at the present time the largest of its kind in the entire southwest. The plant of the firm, of which he is the head, has the most modern and effective equipment that can be secured, and this fact, as coupled with the specially favorable soil and climate, gives facilities for the producing of all varieties of flowers under the most effective conditions. Joseph W. Vestal & Son have twenty-four greenhouses, varying in length from one hundred and thirty to two hundred feet, and besides this equipment there are between four and five hundred feet of bed sash. About fifteen acres of land are devoted to the production of magnolias, evergreens and other shrubberies used for ornamental purposes. Besides controlling a large wholesale and retail business in the supplying of cut flowers in Little Rock and the territory tributary to that city as a distributing center, the firm also has an important wholesale trade in bulbs, plants and evergreens, shipment being made as far west as California and to various sections of the east, also into the south, southwest and old Mexico. During his residence in Little Rock Mr. Vestal has retained customers who began trading with him in Indiana in the '60s. The fine retail store of the firm, at 409 Main street, Little Rock, is by far the largest of its kind in the state and is conceded to be one of the best in the entire southwest. Specialty is also made of the growing of small fruits and in an individual way Mr. Vestal has for many years carried on a large business in the propagation of sweet potatoes and in the selling of the plants of this delectable tuber. He is recognized as an expert in the growing of sweet potatoes and his products have attained wide reputation for their superiority. From the early days of his labors as a horticulturist in Indiana to the present time he has carried on a large annual business in the shipping of sweet potatoes. Mr. Vestal has been treasurer of the State Horticultural Society for twenty-five years.

In politics Mr. Vestal is aligned as a supporter of the cause of the Republican party and he is a most appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, with which he has been affiliated since 1856. He is a prominent and valued member of the various bodies of the organization in Little Rock, has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite and is also identified with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

In the year 1856 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Vestal to Miss Josephine C. Lemberger, who was born and reared in the city of Philadelphia. She is deceased. They had five children, Charles, who is associated with his father in business; Elizabeth, widow of William Smith, of Little Rock; Ellen, who is the wife of Henry Weigel, of Chicago, Illinois; George, who is deceased, was professor of horticulture in the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, New Mexico, and Frank, also deceased, was a florist of Little Rock. For his second wife, Mr. Vestal married Mrs. Nora Carns.

ALLAN WALTON is the vice-president and general manager of the Arkansas Grocer Company, at Blytheville, and he has been a resident of this state since 1902, coming hither as a contribution to its citizenship from the state of Missouri. Mr. Walton was born in St. Louis county, Missouri, on the 4th of March, 1864, and he represents two prominent pioneer families in that section. His father was Frederick Bates Walton, whose birth occurred in Virginia, whence he accompanied his parents to Missouri in early childhood. He was graduated in St. Charles College, at St. Charles, Missouri, passed a number of years of his married life as a farmer at Bellefontaine, and later was engaged for a short time in the general merchandise business at St. Louis. After retiring from active participation in business affairs he removed to Winterhaven, Florida, where he was summoned to the life eternal on the 24th of December, 1908, at the age of seventy years. Frederick B. Walton was a son of Robert A. Walton, who was a farmer and manufacturer in the days before and subsequent to the war, some of his goods going to the United States government during the war, in the shape of blankets for its soldiery. For his wife Robert A. Walton married a Miss Bates, a daughter of Frederick Bates, the second governor of Missouri, and a niece of Edward Bates, attorney general in President Lincoln's cabinet. The old Bates home was in the mansion built by the governor at Bellefontaine in 1807, and the same is still standing in a state of good preservation today. Upon the issues of the Civil war the Walton and Bates families were divided between the North and the South, some remaining loyal to the Union and other members encouraging the Confederacy. With the exception of the attorney general, Edward Bates, and General John Coulter Bates that family seemed to favor the cause of the Confederacy.

The Walton family settled at Bellefontaine about the year 1840 and at that time Governor Bates had been a resident of Missouri for some fifty years, having removed thence from Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Walton were the parents of ten children, seven sons and three daughters. Frederick B. Walton married Miss Louise Conway, a daughter of Samuel Conway, who settled at Bellefontaine among its frontiersmen in 1799, his native home having been Kentucky. Mrs. Walton was born at Bellefontaine in the year 1840 and she was summoned to the life eternal in 1896, at the comparatively young age of fifty-six years. Of the children born to this union those to reach mature years were: Allan, the immediate subject of this review; Guy, who is now in the employ of the Meyer Brothers Drug Company; Howard, who is a salesman for the Cincinnati Cloak & Suit Company of St. Louis; Grace, residing at St. Louis; Roy, who is in the employ of the Ely-Walker Dry Goods Company, of St. Louis; and Miss Gladys, who likewise resides at St. Louis.

In the public schools of his native place Allan Walton received his early educational training, his boyhood and youth having been passed upon the old homestead farm in Missouri. After a fair common school education he turned his attention to telegraphy and became an operator. After several months' identification with that business, however, he abandoned the service and entered the wholesale grocery house of Jarratt, Gilliland & Roberts, in St. Louis, as a clerk. After remaining with that concern for a time he entered the employ of the firm of Clark & Stuyvesant, who were engaged in a similar line of business at St. Louis. In 1902 he made another change, coming in that year to Arkansas and locating at Jonesboro, where he joined the wholesale house of Marcens Berger. In 1907 he became interested in the Arkansas

Grocer Company and came to Blytheville as its manager and vice-president in that year. The Arkansas Grocer Company was incorporated in 1904 with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, which has recently been increased to eighty thousand dollars, nearly all of which amount is in the hands of its officers as the result of an active shifting of the stock in 1911. Strictly a jobbing business is carried on by the company and it is now recognized as one of the largest and best concerns of its kind in this section of the state.

On the 21st of October, 1903, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Walton to Miss Virginia Feild, the ceremony having been performed at Jonesboro, Arkansas. Mrs. Walton is a daughter of Henry A. Feild, of Memphis, Tennessee, a veteran of Forrest's gallant command. This union has been prolific of one child, Virginia Feild Walton, whose natal day is the 6th of August, 1904.

In politics Mr. Walton endorses the cause of the Democratic party, and although he has never shown aught of ambition for the honors or emoluments of public office of any description he is ever on the *qui vive* to do all in his power to advance the best interests of the community in which he resides and of the country at large. In the grand old Masonic order Mr. Walton has passed through the circle of the York Rite branch, holding membership in the lodge, chapter and commandery at St. Louis, Missouri. At Blytheville he is a valued and appreciative member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In business affairs Mr. Walton is energetic, prompt and notably reliable. He has been watchful of all the details of his business and of all indications pointing to prosperity, and thus he has gained a distinctive position in the commercial world of Blytheville, but this has not been alone the goal for which he is striving, and he belongs to the class of representative American citizens who promote the general prosperity while advancing their own individual interests.

**CHARLES J. GRIFFITH.** Enterprising and progressive, Mr. Charles J. Griffith has met with marked success during his active career, and by a persistent application of his native talent along certain lines of industry has attained prominence and distinction, being now superintendent of the railway department of the Little Rock Railway and Electric Company and a director and one of the large stockholders of the Big Bear Mining Company, which is developing what promises to be one of the richest mineral properties in Arkansas.

Born and bred in Rochester, New York, Mr. Griffith learned telegraphy when young, and subsequently became interested in the study of electricity and its wide possibilities. As an electrician and electrical engineer of skill he became connected with street railway systems and the inauguration of lighting plants, his operations along that line taking him into different parts of the country. In 1890 he was associated with the Pine Bluff Water and Light Company, of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and in 1892 located at Little Rock and for five years was associated with the Street Railway Company of this city. The following five years Mr. Griffith was similarly occupied in other places, but in 1902 returned to Little Rock, where he has since been employed in the street railway service. He is now superintendent of railway department of the Little Rock Railway and Electric Company, which in addition to owning and operating the street railway system has a large electric light and power plant in the city, which it is operating successfully. As superintendent of railway affairs Mr. Griffith is entitled to much credit and praise, the street railway system of Little Rock being every-



where noted for its efficient operation and practically perfect service. He takes great interest in the growing prosperity of the city and is a valued member of the Chamber of Commerce, and one of the public-spirited citizens of the city, county and state.

In 1890 Mr. Griffith married Miss Rose Baeder, who became the mother of two children, Fay and Sylvia. Mrs. Griffith died in 1898. In 1900 he married Miss Addie M. Shelton, and of this union there are four children: Paul, Marguerite, Charles and Thelma Rose.

HON. L. CLYDE GOING, member of the House of Representatives in the state legislature and engaged in the practice of law at Harrisburg, is one of the most energetic, enterprising and successful professional men of this section of the state. He has devoted the major portion of his active career to an extensive law clientage and to the affairs of the various important public offices of which he has been incumbent, and it would seem that he has always possessed an "open sesame" to unlock the doors of success in every enterprise that he has undertaken. As a legislator and as prosecuting attorney of the Second Judicial District he has been a constant agitator and worker for the general welfare and reform, both in administration and in state, county and municipal improvements.

A native of Harrisburg, Poinsett county, Arkansas, Mr. Going was born on the 28th of June, 1872, a son of Samuel and Bettie (Sloan) Going, the former of whom was a native of Louisiana and the latter of whom claims Virginia as the place of her birth. Samuel Going came to Arkansas soon after the close of the Civil war and he is best remembered as a newspaper man and as a prominent participant in state politics and affairs. He edited a newspaper at Forrester City, Arkansas, later at Harrisburg, and at one time canvassed the state in the interest of Mr. Johnson, candidate for the Democratic nomination for the United States Senate. He established the family home at Harrisburg in 1870, and there continued to reside until 1878, in which year he volunteered his services as a nurse during the great scourge of yellow fever that was raging at Memphis, Tennessee. He contracted the sickness himself and died in that city. His cherished and devoted wife, who still survives him, is now living at Hot Springs.

Mr. Going, of this notice, was educated in the public schools of Harrisburg and subsequently he was matriculated as a student in the law department of the University of Arkansas, at Little Rock, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1893, duly receiving therefrom his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He initiated the active practice of his profession in that year at Harrisburg and has been eminently successful as a versatile trial lawyer and as a well fortified counselor. In 1904 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the Second Judicial District of Arkansas, giving such effective service in that capacity that he was re-elected as his own successor in 1906. In 1910 he was elected to represent Poinsett county in the state legislature and in the 1911 session of that body he took a conspicuous part in the passage of prominent legislation and attracted considerable attention for his ability as a legislator, not only in local affairs affecting his district, but also in a broad way, in matters affecting the welfare of the state as a whole.

One of the most important measures in which he took part was the defeat of the "back-tax" bill, which had previously passed the Senate. He assisted in the passage of the medical school bill, under which the medical department of the University of Arkansas, heretofore conducted under private management, becomes a part of the prop-

erty of the state and a department proper of the state university. He also advocated and was largely instrumental in the passage of the bill establishing the State Board of Health, a beneficent measure modeled on similar legislation in some thirty-five other states. He was a strong advocate in the House of what was known as the Bradham-Hurst bill, which passed the House but failed in the Senate. Had this bill become a law it would have placed in the hands of the state tax commission the authority for fixing and collecting the taxes on all public service corporations in the state, instead of such taxes being levied or assessed by local county assessors and boards of equalization. Mr. Going is chairman of the important judiciary committee, vice-chairman of the committee on public service corporations, and a member of various other committees. In connection with the discharging of the duties connected with his various public offices Mr. Going has acquitted himself with all of honor and distinction and he has ever had at heart the best interests of the community and state at large.

At Harrisburg, in the year 1896, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Going to Miss Birdie Rooks, who was born and reared at Harrisburg. Mr. and Mrs. Going are the fond parents of three children, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth—Hazel, Maurice and Loraine.

In politics Mr. Going is a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and in connection with the work of his profession he is affiliated with a number of representative bar organizations. Fraternally he is a valued and appreciative member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Elks. His leadership has been manifest in many lines and he has seldom failed of accomplishment in whatever he has undertaken. He stands today as one of the strong men of Arkansas, strong in his honor and his good name, in the extent of his influence and in the result of his accomplishments.

**COLONEL ROBERT C. HALL.** No field of usefulness is wider and more important than that of the educator, and to be at the head of the school system of a large city is to wield incalculable influence. If the man in whose hands this great trust is reposed be wise, broad-minded and of advanced ideas he is the benefactor of thousands of the younger generation and his ideas may find fruition in many future careers. Little Rock is to be congratulated upon the character and attainments of the gentleman who has been captain of her public schools since the year 1907—Colonel Robert C. Hall, whose ability is recognized far beyond the boundaries of the state.

This prominent educator was born in Nansemond county, Virginia, on the 2nd day of November, 1864, his parents being Cornelius and Martha (Darden) Hall. He is the scion of an old Virginia family, distinguished in the South, and his father was a Confederate soldier, having served throughout the great struggle between the states. The subject was reared and educated in a preliminary way in his home town of Suffolk, being for three years a student in the Suffolk Military Academy. He subsequently entered the University of Virginia, remained within the portals of this famous institution of learning for four years and was graduated with the class of 1884.

While in college Mr. Hall had come to the conclusion to adopt the profession of an instructor and for six years after finishing his own education he taught school in the Old Dominion. His identification

with Little Rock dates from the year 1891, when he became principal of a private school in this city. The excellence of his methods and the splendid results attained were "advertised by his loving friends," *i. e.*, his pupils and their gratified parents, and in 1896 he was invited to lend his abilities to the public schools of Little Rock as principal of the high school, and in such capacity he remained for six years. Following this he became principal in charge and president of the Arkansas Military Academy of Little Rock and conducted that institution for another six years. The school being then discontinued Colonel Hall again became connected with the public schools as principal, which connection he maintained until 1907, when he was chosen superintendent of the public schools of Little Rock, and continues in that office at the present time.

Under Colonel Hall's enlightened direction the schools have flourished and advanced in very appreciable degree and the best of modern thought and method are at the disposal of the young people of the city. His knowledge of the science of education is broad and comprehensive and he discharges his duties with a sense of conscientious obligation that has received the endorsement of the general public.

In 1896 Colonel Hall established a happy life companionship by marriage, Miss Agnes Bowes becoming his wife, their union occurring in Boston, Massachusetts. They are the parents of four children, Murray, Norman, Halcyon and Beverly, and their home possesses an atmosphere of culture and fine principles which is pleasantly expressive of the professional ideals of its head and the personality of his admirable wife.

**CHARLES A. PRATT.** One of the honored citizens and eminently successful business men of Little Rock is Charles A. Pratt, president of the Exchange National Bank and engaged in the ownership and operation of railway eating houses and hotels. He has been a resident of Little Rock since 1888 and thus has witnessed the rapid development of the city, while at the same time contributing very materially to the same. Since as a youth he began life as a brakeman on the railroad, Captain Pratt has done all things well and his association with any enterprise has proved the open sesame to its success. He has developed a finely systematized and prosperous business out of his railroad cafes and it is largely due to his discrimination and well directed administrative dealing that the Exchange National Bank has become one of the most substantial and popular banking houses of the state of Arkansas.

Mr. Pratt was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and is the son of Alexander F. and Antoinette (Powers) Pratt. When quite young his parents removed to Waukesha, Wisconsin, in which place he was reared and attended the public schools. It early devolved upon him to go forth into the world as a wage earner and he was a youth when he came to St. Louis and entered railroad service as a brakeman on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He proved faithful and efficient and later was promoted to the position of passenger conductor, and while acting in that capacity during a period of six years he made the record of never having a wheel off the track or a serious injury occurring to a passenger. His railroad service was on the main line of the Missouri Pacific between St. Louis and Kansas City and for eight years he lived at Sedalia, the headquarters of that division. It was at Sedalia that he first entered the hotel and eating house business, becoming proprietor of the Garrison House of that city. Retiring from train service Mr. Pratt bought a number of eating houses on the Iron Mountain division of the Missouri

Pacific and the Texas & Pacific Railway, and ever since that time, for a period of nearly twenty-five years, he has been successfully engaged in the operation of these restaurants and hotels, the business being now confined to the Missouri Pacific system. Mr. Pratt has carried on the business with notable efficiency and satisfaction to the patrons of the railroad. It is his own individual enterprise and not under supervision of the railroad, being carried on under the name of C. A. Pratt. He is vice-president of the Little Rock, Hot Springs & Western Railroad and a director in the Arkansas Central, both Gould properties.

In 1888 Mr. Pratt established his headquarters for the above described business in Little Rock, which city has since been his home. Since 1890 he has been engaged in banking in the capital city, becoming connected with it in that year as a stockholder and director of the old Citizens' Bank. In 1904 the consolidation of the Exchange National Bank and the Citizens' Bank was effected, and in 1906 Mr. Pratt became president and has ever since remained in this high position. Since that time the Exchange National Bank has made great strides in strength and influence in Little Rock, and it is the banking house of a large number of the most important cotton firms and other industries in Little Rock and the state. It has a capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars. In May, 1911, the location of this bank was changed from Second and Main streets to the corner of Capitol avenue and Main street—the Masonic Temple—in which it occupies new and elegant quarters representing a large expenditure of money. The personal integrity and high standing of the interested principals of the monetary institution constitute its most valuable asset and give assurance of its continued growth and prosperity.

In April, 1887, Mr. Pratt laid the foundation of a happy household by marriage, his chosen lady being Miss Martha R. Riley, of Jefferson City, Missouri, daughter of P. H. Riley. Their one daughter, Nona, is the wife of John D. Rather and resides at Tuscomb, Alabama.

ROBERT B. WILSON. Americans are beginning to realize the moral as well as the historical significance of genealogical foundations. A nation which relies upon the record of its homes for its national character cannot afford to ignore the value of genealogical investigation as one of the truest sources of patriotism. The love of home inspires the love of country. There is a wholesome influence in genealogical research which cannot be over-estimated. Moreover, there is a deep human interest to it. Robert Barnett Wilson, whose name forms the caption for this review, is a prominent and influential lawyer at Russellville, Arkansas, and he is descended from a long line of noted and brilliant men.

Robert Barnett Wilson was born in Shelby county, Tennessee, the date of his nativity being the 26th of May, 1854. He is a son of Benjamin F. and Mary W. (Williams) Wilson, the former of whom was summoned to the life eternal in April, 1904, and the latter of whom passed away in June, 1897. The father was a native of Goochland county, Virginia, the son of Barnett and Polly (Parish) Wilson. In the agnatic line the ancestry is traced back to the Scottish Highland family of that name, which has produced so many notable figures both in Scotland and in America. When about twenty-one years of age Benjamin F. Wilson immigrated from Virginia to Shelby county, Tennessee, where was solemnized his marriage to Miss Mary W. Williams, a daughter of Robert Williams, whose ancestry was of Welsh descent. In the latter part of 1854 he brought his family to Arkansas, settling

in Conway county, a few miles above the old river town of Lewisburg, which later gave place to the present town of Morrillton. Two years later Mr. Wilson purchased a small farm on the Arkansas river, in the southeast corner of Pope county, whither he removed his family and where he devoted his attention to agriculture and stock raising. At the time of the inception of the war between the states, although opposed to secession and having voted against secession, he gave evidence of his loyalty to the cause of the South by enlisting as a soldier in the Confederate army. He served with all of valor and efficiency throughout the entire struggle, participating in a number of the most important engagements marking the progress of the war.

The Wilson family, of which the subject of this review is a member, was founded in America by Robert B. Wilson's great-great-grandfather, Richard Wilson, the son of Robert Wilson, of Dunfermline, Scotland. Richard Wilson immigrated from the land of hills and heather to America about the year 1752, locating in the old commonwealth of Virginia. His wife was Janet Ross in her girlhood days. Richard Wilson obtained a grant of land in King and Queen county, where he was engaged in planting and where he reared to maturity a family of children. James Wilson, great-grandfather of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, after his marriage to Anna Kidd removed from King and Queen county to Fluvanna county, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1820. Barnett Wilson, a son of James Wilson, was one of the most substantial citizens of Fluvanna county, where he lived until his death, in 1862.

Among Mr. Wilson's ancestors were many notable personages, who gained distinction in art, literature, the sciences and in war. Among them may be mentioned Alexander Wilson, who, in 1714, became the first professor of astronomy in the University of Glasgow, Scotland; Andrew Wilson, a distinguished physician and author, who was graduated in the University of Edinburgh as a member of the class of 1749; Arthur Wilson (1595-1652), an historian and dramatist of note; and a number of others.

Mr. Wilson, the subject of this review, passed his boyhood and youth in Pope county. His father having been financially broken up by the ravages of the Civil war, young Wilson was compelled to make a regular hand on the farm, attending school in the neighborhood for short periods during the intervals of farm work. But by close application at school and studying every leisure moment at home, by the time he arrived at age he had acquired a fair common school education. After teaching school a few months he entered Union University at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in February, 1872, and remained there until the end of the session in June.

In order to obtain money with which to return in the succeeding fall he returned home and taught a public school during the summer, but when he applied for his pay he found no money in the treasury, the country then being in the throes of reconstruction and in the hands of the carpet-bagger, which system and condition was more discreditable to the North, more intolerable to the South and left a deeper scar than all the horrors of the war; for the Southern soldier, after making as brave a fight as history records, surrendered as brave men and in good faith renewed their allegiance to the Union and its government, and with the feeling that they had surrendered to brave men and would receive the treatment always accorded by the brave to the brave. And had the brave men of the North, who did the fighting and to whom the surrender was made, had their wish in the matter we have no doubt that

the brave men of the South would not have been disappointed; but as is too often the case, after the war was fought those who did the fighting returned to their avocations of peace, while the politician and the grafter took charge of the public affairs, formulated the policy of the North toward the South, which was that of the worst and most cowardly plunder and rapine.

Failing to receive pay for his teaching the school young Wilson had no other alternative but to work another year, and in the fall of 1873 he entered St. John's College at Little Rock, a military institution under the auspices of the Masonic Fraternity, which he was attending when Governor Baxter was forcibly ousted from the governor's office by Brooks. Baxter, when ousted, not knowing who were his friends, went to the college and placed himself under the protection of the students, who at once laid down their books and took up their guns, and Wilson, having a room in the main building, Baxter was placed in it and there guarded by the students until the next day and until his friends had gathered in sufficient force to take him back and establish his headquarters in the city. During the Brooks-Baxter struggle young Wilson rendered valuable services to the Baxter cause by organizing the new recruits who were constantly coming into companies and instructing them in the manual of arms, and the officers as to their duties, also by going among the Brooks' forces and reporting to Baxter all he could learn of importance.

After the end of the college term he worked on the farm and taught school until the spring of 1875, when he entered a law office to study law, and was admitted to practice in May, 1876.

On November 21, 1877, he was married to Miss Anne Mary Howell, a daughter of Jesse C. Howell and Adalissa (Hardaway) Howell, both of whom had been raised in Kentucky and both of whom had been dead several years, the father having died in 1861 and the mother in 1873. Mrs. Wilson was born on a farm in Pope county, February 17, 1856, where she grew to womanhood and was left at the death of her mother. Young Wilson, having no means, and his wife being in the same condition, they passed through the proverbial starvation period of the young lawyer, but by close industry and strict economy on the part of both himself and wife, who has proven to be a true helpmate, they, in a reasonable time, became in comfortable circumstances and now have a competency. His law practice has been large and varied and while earnestly prosecuting his chosen profession he has not forgotten the avocation in which he was reared, but soon began to acquire farming interests, which have grown until he now owns about five hundred acres of good farms besides wild lands which he is bringing into cultivation. He also owns valuable city property in his home city.

In the spring of 1878 he was appointed to fill out an unexpired term as county judge of Pope county, and was at the succeeding election elected for another term. Up to the time of his incumbency the county had been running behind in its finances and was then over thirty-two thousand dollars in debt, with no public improvements to cause the deficit. As soon as he became county judge he inaugurated a system of reform and during his incumbency he reduced the indebtedness over one-half, greatly to the disgust of the hangers-on.

In the spring of 1888 Mr. Wilson was appointed by President Cleveland as register of the United States land office at Dardanelle, and while the appointment for this office is for a term of four years the appointee is subject to removal at the pleasure of the president at any time, with or without cause, and although his predecessor, a Republican,





*H. B. Dudley*



had been allowed by Mr. Cleveland to serve his full term and although Mr. Wilson made an excellent official and there was no complaint against him in any way, yet President Harrison removed him just as soon as he could get to him, in August, 1889, appointing a Republican in his place. He then returned to Russellville and has ever since devoted himself to the practice of law and to his farming interests.

To the marriage union of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were born: H. Howell Wilson, January 6, 1879; Mary, March 4, 1881; Frank C., May 31, 1886; Adalissa, October 25, 1893; and Robert B., Jr., April 23, 1897. H. Howell Wilson graduated in the Russellville High School, then graduated as an electrical and mechanical engineer in the State University in 1901 and now holds a responsible position with the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mary attended Maddox Seminary at Little Rock and then the Virginia Female Institute at Roanoke, Virginia. She married E. H. Rankin in May, 1904, to which union one son was born, Robert Wilson Rankin, who lives with Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, his mother having died April 28, 1910. Frank C. graduated in the Vanderbilt Dental College in 1908 and is now practicing his profession at Russellville. Adalissa and Robert B., Jr., are still at home, conducing to the vanishing pleasures of child family life.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are affiliated with the Methodist Church, South. They have always been in the lead in working and giving to every enterprise, religious or secular, which looked to the betterment of their fellow men and the progress of the community, and when the people of the city were bidding for the location of the agricultural school they not only worked unceasingly but they gave more for the required bonus than any one else, although there are several citizens of the city much more wealthy and who are benefited more than they by the securing of the school.

In politics Mr. Wilson has always been a Democrat and has always supported the party ticket with one exception, and that was when a certain candidate for governor and for nomination by the state Democratic convention, after having been nominated, appeared before the convention which nominated him and urged the delegates to stultify themselves by ignoring their instructions and to nominate a man for supreme judge over another who had received a large majority of the instructed vote at the primaries. At the ensuing general election Mr. Wilson scratched this nominee for governor and voted his ticket openly, giving his reasons therefor.

This has always been his character, open and frank in his utterances, and not only open and frank, but conscientious. And this he has carried into his law practice. He has stood for the observance of the law and good morals, both as a citizen and as a lawyer, and for years he has refused to defend any one guilty of betraying or violating female chastity, or of selling intoxicating drinks, or gambling, or carrying weapons, or any other like offense which is done with deliberation or to gratify some lust or for personal gain, holding that a lawyer should consistently stand for the observance of the law and of correct principles and practices of life, and not become a party to their breach by selling his services for the purpose of assisting the violators to escape just punishment.

HOWARD BAILEY DUDLEY. Although fate did not permit Howard Bailey Dudley to be a native son of Arkansas, his birth having occurred in the neighboring state of Missouri, yet since his early manhood he has been a loyal citizen of the state. Not only is he identified in an

important manner with the commerciale and mereantile life of the place, his business being that of a hardware merchant and dealer in farming implements, but he has played a prominent and praiseworthy part in the management of the civic affairs of Stuttgart and DeWitt, having upon his record a term as postmaster of the first named city and as county treasurer and deputy circuit clerk of Arkansas county. He is a good citizen in all that the term implies and it is to men of his stamp that the amazing progress of this particular section is due.

Mr. Dudley was born in Palmyra, Missouri, the date of his birth being August 1, 1855, and his parents, William and Georgia (Davis) Dudley, were both natives of Kentucky. Through the paternal house he is related to the Dudleys of Kentucky, they being one of the distinguished families of the Blue Grass state. After a preliminary education obtained in the public schools of his locality, Mr. Dudley entered St. Paul's College at Palmyra, Missouri, and there received his higher training. He was a very young man when he left his native state and came to Arkansas. He had plenty of pluck and independence, as well as initiative and he made a fortunate step soon after coming to Stuttgart by purchasing a quarter section of school land, which he improved and which now, greatly advanced in value, he still owns.

Mr. Dudley soon became well known in Stuttgart and during Cleveland's second administration he was appointed postmaster of that city and proved a most faithful and efficient assistant of Uncle Sam. Not long after the conclusion of these duties Mr. Dudley made the race for circuit clerk of Arkansas county, but was defeated by fifty-six votes, and being selected as his successful opponent's deputy, he served faithfully and well in that capacity for two years. He was then elected cashier of the DeWitt Bank, but after serving for six months he resigned to accept the appointment of county treasurer at the hands of Governor Jones and so filled the unexpired term of C. S. Norman, deceased.

In the year 1901 began Mr. Dudley's gratifying connection with the business world, for in that year, in association with M. A. Baker, he bought the hardware business of Norman & Willey, and these two continued in business until 1906, when Mr. Dudley bought his partner's interest in the business and since that time has conducted it under the firm name of H. B. Dudley.

Associated with Mr. Dudley in the conduct of a business that is extensive and far-reaching in all the lines of merchandise that it carries is his son, Roger W. Dudley, who is a fine example of that type of business man evolved by the exigent possibilities of the twentieth century, alert, progressive, enterprising—the worthy scion of a sire who is very proud of the down-to-now business hustler who is his chief lieutenant and who will, in the course of time, be his successor.

Mr. Dudley assumed marital relations on the 16th day of November, 1880, when he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Pearl White. Mrs. Dudley is a native of Missouri and a daughter of M. C. White, who was born in Missouri, and his wife was born in Kentucky. This happy union has been further cemented by the birth of the following children: Bessie B., Nannie M. (wife of H. C. Perry, of Grayville, Illinois), Roger W. and Sam D.

Mr. Dudley is not only an enterprising business man and a progressive citizen, but is a conscientious Christian as well, being a member of the Baptist church and its Sunday school superintendent for the past decade. He is the stalwart champion of the cause of good education and it is indeed appropriate that he should be president of the DeWitt High School Board. His interests are by no means limited to the activities

mentioned, but among other things he is also president of the DeWitt Creamery and Ice Factory. It has been truly said of him that he is always to be found to the fore when there is anything presented to his attention for the upbuilding of DeWitt and the uplifting of mankind.

It goes without saying that he gives his hand and heart to the men and measures of the Democratic party, standing high in its councils and ever willing to do anything in his power to promote its interests legitimately. He is a member of DeWitt lodge No. 157, F. & A. M., of DeWitt, Arkansas.

DAVID BENTLEY RUSSELL, secretary of the State Building Company and also of the Ozark Diamond Mines Corporation, is the scion of one of Arkansas' leading families and is one of the ablest young financiers and business men of the city of Little Rock. He was born at Morrillton, Arkansas, on the 17th day of May, 1874, and is the son of David Bell and Addie L. (Bentley) Russell.

David Bell Russell was born in Pennsylvania. He made a highly creditable record as a Union soldier in the Civil war and he belonged to the army under General Steele that captured and occupied Little Rock in 1863. He was with the army in this state until the close of the war and so favorably was he impressed with its apparent opportunities and advantages that he decided to remain and make it his home. He located in Conway county, at old Lewisburg, the original county seat of that county, which subsequently, upon the building of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, was abandoned as a town and replaced by the present city of Morrillton. The elder Mr. Russell became a prominent and successful planter in Conway county, of which he was also sheriff during the early '70s. Later he was United States marshal for one term, during which he made his business headquarters in Little Rock. He was a Republican in politics and was a prominent member of that party in Arkansas, ever being ready to do anything, to go anywhere to advance the interests of what its admirers are pleased to term "the Grand Old Party." Mr. Russell continued to live at Morrillton until his demise, which took place on May 28, 1903.

The subject's mother, now deceased, was a member of an old pioneer family in Arkansas and was born at old Lewisburg. Her father was born in Virginia and came to Arkansas with his parents in 1819, the year it was organized as a territory. She and her husband were married in Conway county after the period of the Civil war and the subject is an only child.

Mr. Russell was reared at Morrillton, his birthplace, and his early education was obtained in the schools of that town and also at Little Rock, and in that city he secured his higher training in the State University. His first position of importance was as an employe of the Mercantile Trust Company, and after severing that connection he became teller in the State National Bank, which office he retained for three years. As previously mentioned, he holds the position of secretary with the State Building Company and the Ozark Diamond Mines Corporation, of both of which Mr. R. D. Duncan, cashier of the State National Bank, is president. The latter company owns valuable portions of the diamond fields of Pike county, Arkansas, and both corporations hold high prestige among business and financial houses of the state.

On the 20th day of January, 1904, Mr. Russell was united in marriage to Miss Edith Dodge Kidder, daughter of Charles Kidder, and a happy companionship was terminated by the death of the wife December 7, 1907. There is one son, David Kidder Russell.

Mr. Russell is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is a member of the Country Club. He is a supporter of the policies and principles of the Republican party and stands as one of the progressive and loyal citizens of Little Rock, where he has secure hold on popular confidence and esteem.

SAMUEL PAUL VAUGHTER, M. D. Holding high position among his professional brethren in Little Rock is Dr. Samuel Paul Vaughter, one of the city's well known physicians and surgeons. Acute in his preceptions, widely read in his profession and skillful in applying his acquirements to practical use, his value as a physician and surgeon is of the highest character. It is his aim, and a realized one, to keep in touch with the continual progress of the profession of which he is such an admirable exponent. Dr. Vaughter is a native of the state of Georgia, his birth having occurred in Franklin county, that state, on the 6th day of February, 1871, and his parents being Professor J. M. C. and Margaret (Stribling) Vaughter. The father, who is still living in Faulkner county, his home being at Conway, the county seat of Faulkner county, is one of the well known educators of the state and has taught school in Faulkner county for a great many years. He was principal of the Conway public schools for over six years and he is also county examiner of Faulkner county, a position he has held for several years. In addition to his pedagogical activities he has also taken a prominent part in public life, having been tax assessor of Faulkner county for one term, circuit clerk for two terms and a member of the state Senate for one term. He is zealously devoted to the Democratic party and is a most valued participant in party councils.

Dr. Vaughter was fortunate in receiving the greater part of his education under the enlightened tutelage of his honored father, and when a very young man he came to the conclusion to adopt as his own the medical profession. He received his preparation in the medical department of the University of Arkansas, at Little Rock, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1892 with high honors. He began his practice at Conway, where he remained for one year, and at the end of that time he became physician for the Arkansas Deaf and Dumb School at Little Rock and remained in that position for two years (1893-1895). He then resumed private practice at Conway until 1898, when he established himself in the practice of his profession at Little Rock, which has ever since been his home. He has proved remarkably successful and enjoys high prestige wherever known. At the time of the founding of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Little Rock Dr. Vaughter was appointed to the chair of demonstrator of anatomy in that institution, which he filled continuously until the close of the college year in 1911. He is associated with those organizations looking toward the advancement and unification of the profession, his membership extending to the County and State Medical Associations. In 1902 he was elected coroner of Pulaski county and was re-elected in 1904 and 1906, filling that office for six years with the best of satisfaction.

Dr. Vaughter became a recruit to the ranks of the Benedictines when on the 17th day of June, 1894, Miss Mary Estelle McGuire, daughter of the late Dr. McGuire, of Dardanelle, became his bride. Mrs. Vaughter's father was a pioneer physician in Arkansas and a prominent man in his profession for a long number of years. The subject and his wife share their delightful home with a promising quintet of sons and daughters, namely: Paul, Earl, Marguerite, Marion and Stella May.

JAMES ARTHUR BOWMAN is generally recognized as one of the leading and representative citizens of Little Rock. The part he plays in the great scheme of affairs is that of a lumberman and property owner, and he is one of the most straightforward, energetic and successful of business men. In lumber circles he has long been an important factor and his name is known far and wide among those concerned in this great branch of industry. Although not a native son he has resided here for thirty years, and from a penniless youth has come to possess a comfortable fortune and high prestige among those who know and esteem his ability and signal worth.

James A. Bowman, who stands as one of the most striking examples of that typically American product—the self made man—was born at Westfield, Medina county, Ohio, on the 15th day of July, 1862. He spent the first twenty years of his life in LeRoy, eventually removing to Akron, Ohio, and in 1884 he came from that Buckeye state town to Arkansas and went to work as a laborer in the lumber field. His older brother, H. A. Bowman, had preceded him to Arkansas by a short time, embarking in the lumber business, and the subject worked for him for some time. H. A. Bowman upon first coming to the state had established a lumber mill about fifteen miles south of Little Rock and later he came to Little Rock and became the proprietor of a retail lumber yard. In 1888, having become familiar through eight years' experience as an employe with the various phases of the lumber business, the immediate subject of the review established a retail lumber business for himself at the corner of Sixth and Main streets, on the east side of the street, in what is now the heart of the business district of Little Rock. He there established a very small lumber yard, to stock which he went into debt, having absolutely no cash when he went into business. From this very modest beginning the business grew and prospered amazingly and within five years he had bought the two-story brick building across the street from his yard, on the southwest corner of Sixth and Main streets, which property he owns at the present time and which is now occupied by Harris, the photographer, the Arkansas Savings Bank and the H. T. McKinley jewelry store. As a business property this corner ranks perhaps second in value and importance to the corner at Fifth and Main streets, which upon completion of the State National Bank Building in 1910 became the most prominent location in Little Rock.

In 1894 Mr. Bowman discontinued the retail lumber business and for some years following engaged in the general lumber business on a larger scale. He built a large lumber mill near England in Lonoke county, which he operated for some years, and in connection with which he built the Central Arkansas & Eastern Railroad, constructed for logging and lumber hauling purposes, the route of said railroad extending from England nine miles east to his mill. This road was completed in 1902 and proved of as immense advantage as had been expected. Mr. Bowman subsequently disposed of his interests in this railroad and the mill and the road is now an important link in the Cotton Belt System, which is being built to connect with that company's line at Stuttgart. Since disposing of that business the subject has been financially interested in various lumber and shingle mills and engages largely in the handling of lumber in car load lots. His business career has been unusually successful and he enjoys that respect and deference which the world instinctively and justly pays to the man whose success in life has been worthily attained.

On the 22nd day of August, 1901, Mr. Bowman laid the founda-

tion of a happy household and congenial life companionship by his union with Miss Octavia Jennings, a daughter of the late Roscoe G. Jennings, who died in 1898, a distinguished pioneer citizen and one of the most eminent physicians of the state. Dr. Jennings was president of the Little Rock Board of Health for a number of years, was president of the State Medical Association and president of the Medical College of the University of Arkansas. His large family practice was scarcely limited by the boundaries of the state. He was one of the most famous authorities on smallpox and was a man of deepest learning and wide knowledge. His old home at which he resided for a long number of years was located at Sixth and Arch street and was one of the historic landmarks of the city. Therein his children were born and reared. In June, 1911, Mr. Bowman completed the erection of the splendid residence at 1510 Arch street, built after his own designs and under his supervision. It is one of the finest and most modern homes in Little Rock and is equipped with every facility for the comfort and convenience of a family. This charming abode Mr. and Mrs. Bowman share with two sons, James Arthur, Jr., and Everett, and it is also the center of a most generous and gracious hospitality.

Mr. Bowman is a member of the Masonic fraternity and exemplifies in his dealings the principles of moral and social justice and brotherly love for which the time-honored order stands. He is a member of the Universalist church, while Mrs. Bowman is a member of the Episcopal.

Mr. Bowman is a son of George and Elizabeth Reynolds Bowman.

DR. WILLIAM D. FOSTER is a retired physician of Gravette and is the postmaster of the little city, his services in any capacity having ever been of the highest character. He is a native son of the state, his nativity having occurred at Pea Ridge November 12, 1853, and his father, George R. Foster, was an exponent of the great basic industry of agriculture who settled in the above mentioned state in 1842 and was there gathered to his fathers in 1905, when his years numbered eighty-five. He was born in Bedford county, Tennessee, in 1820, and was the son of Thomas Foster, who, like himself, lies buried at Pea Ridge.

Thomas Foster was the head of the delegation of Fosters who set out with ox teams to make the journey from Bedford county to Arkansas, coming by way of St. Louis to Arkansas and casting anchor, so to speak, at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, afterward (in 1862) made famous as the battle ground of the Federal and Confederate forces. The Foster settlement proved a permanent one and it gave Benton county a family name which has been perpetuated here during the succeeding generations.

George R. Foster was a Mexican war soldier, having joined the service from Tennessee when a young man, and at the breaking out of the rebellion his sympathies were with the cause of the Union. Conditions in Arkansas were such that he found it necessary to send his family to take refuge within Union territory, and during their absence his property was destroyed by the enemy. His son, Elias, who died in Kansas at the close of the war, and his stepson, George Jones, who wore the blue in the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, both offered their lives as a sacrifice that the Union might be preserved.

For his life companion George R. Foster married Elizabeth Jones, a daughter of George Parsons, who had previously married a Mr. Jones and been left a widow with a son named George. The latter entered the Union army, as above stated, died shortly after the war from dis-

abilities received and is buried at Fort Smith. Mrs. Foster lived to see her seventy-seventh birthday, her demise occurring in September, 1897.

The children born to her and Mr. Foster were as follows: Elias; Dr. J. S., of Seligman, Missouri; Dr. William D., of this review; Allen J., of Fort Smith, a member of the police force of that city; Margaret, wife of Ephraim Heaston, of Miami, Oklahoma; Ellen and Alice, both deceased (the latter the wife of Rev. Charles Wade); and Edward, a farmer, residing near Pea Ridge, Arkansas.

William D. Foster, whose name initiates these paragraphs, received his education in the public schools of Pea Ridge and then finished the course presented by the college at that place. His first occupation as a factor in the workaday world was as a school teacher. His choice of a career was given to the medical profession and he inaugurated his preparations by reading under the direction of Dr. A. Chenoweth, of Pineville, Missouri. Concluding his residence at that place he removed to Exeter, Missouri, where he subsequently engaged in the drug business and where he took lectures in the Joplin College of Physicians and Surgeons. He found himself fully equipped in 1881, and first hung out his professional shingle at Nebo, the predecessor of Gravette, and followed the trend of business to Gravette when the railroad caused the establishment of the town. His professional activities extended over a period of about twenty years, and he abandoned his practice only after receiving the appointment of postmaster of Gravette in 1901.

Dr. Foster has ever been known for his political opinions and convictions, and for being a Republican he has no apology to offer, having always given an enthusiastic and whole-hearted allegiance to the men and measures for which the "Grand Old Party" stands sponsor. His first political appointment was in 1891, when he was made one of the Benton county board of pension examiners, and he was obliged to yield his position to a Democrat when Cleveland entered the White House a second time. President McKinley restored him to rank again and he went from the examining board to the postoffice in 1901. He has witnessed the change from a third to a second class office and bears a commission from President Roosevelt and another from President Taft.

Dr. Foster's interests are by no means limited to his office, although his best energies are devoted to its duties, and for some six years he has been engaged as a side issue in thoroughbred horse breeding. He possesses and has under his control several farms, and his efforts are for the most part directed toward the development of race stock. He is the first importer of fine hogs into the county and his example has been so numerously followed as to give Benton county a highly improved breed of swine, their raising being consequently a greater profit making industry for the farmer.

Dr. Foster's history as a party man has been a varied one. He has permitted himself to be sacrificed upon the altar of expediency as a candidate for several county offices and has helped thus to lead the "forlorn hope." He has been Republican state committeeman from Benton county and is now a member of the county committee. He is at present a member of the Gravette school board, having defeated a Democrat for the place in a Democratic territory.

Dr. Foster assumed marital relations when on June 20, 1882, in Carroll county, Arkansas, in Berryville, he was united in marriage to Mary Hartman, who was born in Pendleton county, West Virginia, in 1858, the daughter of Abia and Mary (Cassell) Hartman. A daughter, Tallie, was born to Dr. and Mrs. Foster. She married James P. Sparks and died at Gravette November 26, 1905, the mother of Florence and



Clayton Foster Sparks, who are being reared in the home of their grandparents.

The social proclivities of Dr. Foster have by no means been submerged by weightier considerations and he finds pleasure and profit in his lodge relations. He is a Mason, being a member of both the chapter and commandery; an Odd Fellow and former delegate to the Grand Lodge; and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is a consistent member and elder in the Presbyterian church of Gravette, which congregation he helped to organize.

**REUBEN D. PARTEE.** A fine old Confederate veteran of the Civil war and a citizen and business man whose various interests have contributed to the progress and prosperity of Little Rock is Captain Reuben Douglas Partee, who has been a loyal and public-spirited resident of this city since 1887. Captain Partee was born at Gallatin, in Sumner county, Tennessee, on the 15th of August, 1838, in the ancestral home of his mother, Martha (Douglas) Partee, which was settled over a hundred years ago and is still in possession of a descendant of the Douglas family. His father, Squire Boone Partee, was of French extraction, a native of North Carolina, but at an early day he removed thence to Murray county, Tennessee. Subsequently he established a home at Trenton, in Gibson county, Tennessee, whence removal was later made to Panola county, Mississippi. He was extensively engaged in plantation and farming interests during most of his active career. His seven sons all enlisted in the Confederate army: William Abner, Ark Young, Reuben Douglas, Hiram, Polk, Charles Watkins, and S. Boone, the youngest, who died soon after the war, was the captain of a company at sixteen years of age. He was a young man of great promise, a graduate of the University of Mississippi and an associate in law with Colonel L. Q. C. Lamar.

Captain Partee's second brother, A. Y. Partee, commanded a battery of artillery during the siege of Vicksburg and was a gallant soldier. Having been reared to maturity on an old Southern plantation the subject of this sketch is still interested in that line of enterprise. He received his elementary education in the schools of the locality and period and early became associated with his father in the management of his farming interests. At the time of the inception of the Civil war he enlisted as a soldier in the Confederate army. He was assigned to duty on General McGowan's staff, with the rank of captain. He served throughout the war in Bragg and Johnston's armies in Tennessee, Kentucky and in North Mississippi.

After the close of the war he located in Memphis, where he engaged in the cotton commission business with his cousin, Hiram A. Partee, and Colonel Blanton McGehee, under the firm name of Partee, McGehee and Company. Captain Partee has been twice married, his first union having been to Miss Georgia Mosby, of Jefferson county, Arkansas, who passed into the Great Beyond May 13, 1879. The issue of this marriage was: Mosley B. Partee and Mrs. Pattie Henderson. In the year 1883 was solemnized the marriage of Captain Partee to Miss Kate Webber, whose birth occurred in DeSota county, Mississippi. By this union have been born three children: Mrs. Ruby Douglas Ratcliffe, Miss Sue Partee and Watkins Webber Partee. The Partee family is popular and a prominent factor in the best social activities of Little Rock, and in their religious faith are members of the First Methodist and First Christian churches. Captain Partee is a member of the Omar Weaver Camp of Confederate Veterans. In politics



he accords stalwart allegiance to the Democratic party and gives freely of his aid and influence in support of all measures forwarded for the good of the general welfare. He is a man of broad human sympathy and generous impulses, a thorough optimist and possessed of strong domestic tastes.

MUMFORD A. AUSTIN. The man best fitted to meet the wonderfully changed life of today is not a new type of man. He is a man resplendent with the same old sterling qualities, great in his home life, great in his civic and patriotic life and great in his religious life. Such a man is Mumford A. Austin, and he is the sort of man to make his mark in almost any environment, for he possesses fine initiative ability, clear powers of reasoning, a broad grasp of the possibilities of the financial world, and, most important of all, a keen appreciation of human nature. He is in the most significant sense the architect of his own fortunes, and his record throughout his entire career will bear the searchlight of the fullest investigation. Mr. Austin has long been numbered among the representative attorneys and business men of Pine Bluff, Jefferson county, Arkansas, but early in 1910 he found it necessary to retire from active participation in business affairs on account of his health.

Mumford A. Austin was born in Monroe county, North Carolina, on the 12th day of August, 1857, and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Austin. In connection with the career of Mr. Austin recourse is taken to an appreciative resume of his business activities which appeared in a local paper, and the article is reproduced with only such paraphrase and modification as the province of this compilation demands.

One of the leading attorneys of the state and one of the most important factors in the commercial life of Pine Bluff is Hon. Mumford A. Austin. Mr. Austin has been a resident of Pine Bluff for more than a quarter of a century, but takes pride in referring to himself as still a young man, and he is, indeed, just in the prime of life. His career has been an interesting one when viewed from its present status, and success has crowned the efforts of a young man full of ambition, ability and determination. Mr. Austin was born in Monroe, North Carolina, and ten years later accompanied his parents to Arkansas, where they settled upon a farm in the southeast section of the state. As a youth he worked upon his father's farm for a number of years, and now that he has gained a competency he often refers to the time when he rode to town upon an ox-wagon and when he suffered the many privations of the boy upon the farm.

As a young man he chose the law as a profession, believing that in this line of endeavor he could better reach his ideals in life, and, after graduating in Emory and Henry College, in Virginia, he studied law under effective preceptorship in the offices of Carlton & McCain, at Pine Bluff. He made rapid progress in his absorption and assimilation of the science of jurisprudence, and was admitted to the bar of Arkansas in 1880. He immediately initiated the practice of his profession by opening an office in Pine Bluff, and he now stands as one of the ablest attorneys in this state. He soon earned an enviable reputation as an able practitioner, and has been associated with some of the most eminent lawyers of the South, namely: Judge W. E. Hemingway, John M. Clayton (now deceased), John A. Williams, who for a number of years was circuit judge and who later went to the Federal Bench, and the Hon. S. M. Taylor. Up to the time of his retirement in 1910, Mr. Austin was associated with M. Danaher, under the firm name of Austin & Danaher. He was for many years attorney for the St. Louis, Iron

Mountain & Southern Railroad Company, and he was counsel for a number of big corporations and private interests. He has long been known as an able and versatile trial lawyer, and he has been concerned with much important litigation in the State and Federal Courts. He recently attracted much attention throughout the country by his connection with the noted Ellis case in Little Rock, in which he was attorney for Mr. and Mrs. Ellis before the case got into the criminal courts. Later he served as a witness in this same case, and in this capacity his shrewdness in getting before the jury his testimony, which was considered one of the strongest bits of evidence in the entire trial, was highly commended. But it is not as a criminal lawyer that Mr. Austin has made his reputation, but rather as a civil lawyer, where a knowledge of the finer points of the law and the ability to reason and plead count far more than trickery and ability to pick a jury, and in this connection Mr. Austin has been an active participant in some of the most important cases in the history of the courts of the state.

However, it is not alone in the legal profession that Mr. Austin has gained prominence and prestige, for he has also large financial interests of broad scope and importance. He was at one time president of the Citizens' Light & Transit Company, of Pine Bluff, and in this position he proved himself a man of unusual financial and executive ability. With keen foresight, he early invested considerable money in Pine Bluff real estate, and he now owns some of the most valuable property in the city.

In politics Mr. Austin is aligned as a staunch supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and he is ever alert and enthusiastically in sympathy with all measures projected for the general welfare of his home city and county. He is broad-gauged, and the list of his personal friends might almost be said to include the list of his acquaintances, and they are legion, bound in no sense by party lines, religious creeds or social status. People of every diversity of condition, position or relative means know him and, knowing him, respect and honor him. He is a man of sterling integrity, a home lover, who seeks and finds his chief pleasure by his own fireside in the companionship of his family and intimate personal friends. Club life, or the mad whirl of political strife, have for him little or no attraction."

On the 6th day of November, 1881, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Austin to Miss Mattie Keeler, who was born and reared in Jefferson county, Arkansas, and who is the daughter of George W. Keeler and Mary Anne Keeler, representative citizens of Pine Bluff. Mr. and Mrs. Austin have one child, now Mrs. F. F. McNeny, of Dallas, Texas.

In 1890 his wife died. On the 21st day of December, 1903, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Austin to Miss Estelle Buckner, who was born and reared in Norfolk, Virginia, and who is the daughter of Robert L. and Mary Anne Buckner, of Norfolk, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Austin have two children.

SEBASTIAN GEISREITER. One of the most valuable elements contributed to the complex and cosmopolitan social fabric of our American republic has been that furnished by the great empire of Germany, whose sterling sons and daughters have brought to bear the characteristic energy, judgment and constructive ability that typify the race as a whole. From this source America has had much to gain and nothing to lose, and this fact is shown in every community that has its con-



*S. Seisrecter*



tingent of those of German birth or ancestry. Arkansas has not been denied its due quota of sterling citizens of such lineage, and prominent among the number is Sebastian Geisreiter, who is one of the most extensive landholders and most successful planters of Jefferson county and who as a citizen commands the unqualified confidence and regard of the people of the county that has been his home for more than two score years. His career has been marked by many and varied experiences and incidents, and he is a man of broad intellectual ken and of that strong individuality that qualifies one for the stern duties and responsibilities of a workaday world.

Sebastian Geisreiter is a native of the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, where he was born on May 30, 1840, and his rudimentary education was secured in his fatherland, where he was reared to the age of fourteen years. He is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Von Schmuck) Geisreiter, both of whom were born and reared in Bavaria, where they continued to maintain their abode until 1854, when they immigrated to America and located in the city of New York. The father devoted the major portion of his active career in America to the vocation of cabinet-maker and he passed the closing years of his life in Iowa. His wife died in 1844. The father was of sterling character, earnest, honest and industrious, a man of scholarly attainments, having a collegiate education, and to him was never denied the fullest measure of popular esteem.

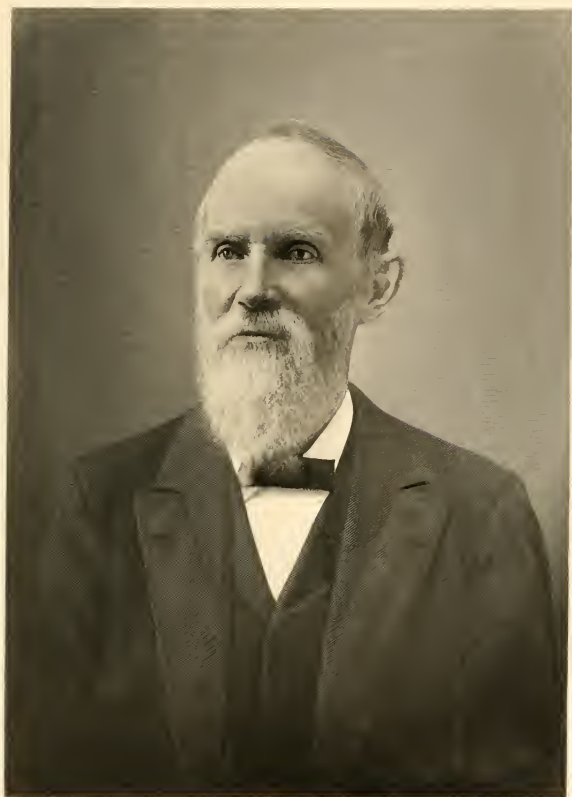
As already stated, Sebastian Geisreiter was reared to the age of fourteen years in his native land and he then accompanied his parents on their immigration to the United States. He initiated his business career as clerk in a cigar store in New York City, later he was solicitor for a large furniture establishment in the national metropolis, and finally he assumed the position of bookkeeper for a business concern in the city of Brooklyn. When he was about seventeen years of age he set forth to seek his fortunes in the west, and as his health was in such condition that physicians advised him to seek outdoor employment, he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, in the state of Iowa. Though his early educational advantages had been meager he had distinctive appreciation of the practical value of thorough mental discipline and his ambition had been such as to lead him to devote as much time as possible to well directed reading and study, through which he finally proved himself eligible for matriculation in Washington College, at Washington, Iowa, where he applied himself with all of diligence, with the result that, after attending this institution for two years, he passed a satisfactory examination and was granted a first-grade teacher's certificate. The Civil war was in progress at this time and instead of turning his attention to the pedagogic profession Mr. Geisreiter enlisted in the Second Minnesota Cavalry, with which he served in the campaigns against the Sioux Indians in the northwest. In 1864 he was a member of the military force sent out as escort for an immigrant train that was crossing the plains to Montana, where the gold excitement was then at its height. He had shown marked ability as a disciplinarian and tactician, and he served as sergeant of cavalry on this expedition, and in the same year he was ordered to the city of St. Louis by the secretary of war, was commissioned first lieutenant in the volunteer infantry and was transferred to the Department of the South, where he continued in active service for some time after the surrender of Generals Lee and Johnston and the practical cessation of hostilities. In 1866 he again passed examination before a board of regular army officers with a view to entering into the regular army.

The volunteer forces having been mustered out he was retained by special order from the secretary of war to serve on detached service and ordered to Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he remained until the autumn of that year, when he was transferred to Little Rock, where he reported to General E. O. C. Ord and was assigned to inspection duty throughout eastern Arkansas. The military post at Pine Bluff was at that time the most important in the district, and here Mr. Geisreiter passed the major portion of his time until he resigned from the army, at the close of the year 1868. In the following year he established his permanent home in Pine Bluff, which has continued to be his place of residence during the long intervening years. Upon returning to civilian life he engaged in the insurance business. His genial personality and sterling integrity soon gained to him the uniform confidence and esteem of the people of the community, and after a period of five years he amplified the scope of his business enterprise by engaging in the handling of real estate. In this line he built up a successful business, in which he continued until 1878, when he found that his large interests in connection with the agricultural industry demanded his entire time and attention. He had accumulated in the meanwhile a large and valuable landed estate, and he has long been numbered among the progressive, successful and representative planters of Jefferson county. His finely improved plantation comprises 2,000 acres and is most attractively located in Jefferson and Lincoln counties and in addition to this fine property he is also the owner of improved and unimproved property in the city of Pine Bluff, where he still resides, the while gives his supervision to his extensive and substantial interests.

In politics Mr. Geisreiter is aligned as a staunch supporter of the best man from his point of view. As a loyal and public-spirited citizen he has been actively identified with those enterprises and undertakings that have tended to further the development and civic advancement and prosperity of his home city and county. None is held in higher regard in the community and none has shown a deeper interest in the welfare of the community. He has served as a member of the board of public affairs of Pine Bluff (1902 to 1906), and his labors in this office have not been in the least of perfunctory order. He is an appreciative member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained to the thirty-third degree (honorary) of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and he is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, in which he served as captain in the uniform rank divisions, of which he is an honorary member.

In November, 1877, Mr. Geisreiter was united in marriage to Miss Mary Olive Merrill, who was born in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and who was a daughter of the late Joseph Merrill, one of the most distinguished and honored citizens of the state and one of whom a memoir is entered on other pages of this volume. Mrs. Geisreiter did not long survive her marriage, as she was summoned to the life eternal in June, 1878. In the year 1889 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Geisreiter to Miss Linda D. Chinn, daughter of the late Dr. Raleigh Chinn, of Mason county, Kentucky, in which state she was born and reared. She is a woman of gracious personality and marked culture, having received excellent educational advantages, including a course in the Millersburg Academy, at Millersburg, Kentucky. They have one child, Mary Merrill, born October, 1890, at home.

JOSEPH MERRILL. Measured by its beneficence, its rectitude, its productiveness, its unconscious altruism and its material success, the life of the late Joseph Merrill, of Pine Bluff, counted for much, and in this history of a state in which he long maintained his home and



*Joseph H. Harris*





to whose progress and prosperity he contributed in generous measure, it is most consistent that there be incorporated a brief tribute to his memory. A man of much ability, of broad mental grasp and of intrinsic nobility of character, he left a deep impress upon the history of his day and generation, and none manifested a higher sense of stewardship or greater civic loyalty and generosity. He contributed much to the social and material development and upbuilding of the city of Pine Bluff and the county of Jefferson and was one of the honored pioneers of this now opulent and favored section of the state.

Joseph Merrill was born in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, and the family was founded in New England in the colonial epoch of our national history. He was the youngest son of William and Mary (Sweet) Merrill, both of whom continued to reside in the old Granite state until their death, the father having devoted the greater part of his active career to the great basic industry of agriculture. The early educational advantages of Joseph Merrill were confined to an irregular attendance in the common schools of the locality and period, and that he early initiated his association with the practical affairs of life is assured, as he was a lad of but eleven years at the time when he entered upon an apprenticeship to the trades of tanner and shoemaker. He continued his apprenticeship until he had attained to his legal majority, and in the meanwhile attended school when opportunity offered. After he had perfected himself in the work of his trades he secured employment as a journeyman shoemaker in the city of Boston, where he was thus engaged for a period of five years, at the expiration of which he removed to the state of Ohio and located in the village of Sidney, Shelby county, where he conducted a shoe shop for himself about three years. He then wended his way southward and in December, 1835, he came to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he secured employment as clerk in a store. He continued to reside in that place, which was then a mere village, until 1847, when he accompanied his employer to Pine Bluff, which was then a straggling little hamlet, containing a few houses and one or two primitive mercantile establishments. In the following year he engaged in business upon his own responsibility, by opening a modest general store, and this he conducted until 1860. In the meanwhile he had gained a strong hold upon popular confidence and esteem and had succeeded in building up a prosperous enterprise, the scope of which he expanded as circumstances and demands justified. In the year last mentioned Mr. Merrill disposed of this business, in connection with which he had served as postmaster of the village during the greater part of the time of his residence here. Like many others, he suffered the loss of property and marked financial reverses from the ravages of the Civil war, but he carefully conserved such interests as he could protect and when hostilities between the north and south came to an end he had sufficient capital to enable him to add to the landed estate which he had previously secured in Jefferson county. His judicious investments in real estate brought to him excellent returns, as the property greatly appreciated in value with the increasing of settlement and the rapid development of agricultural interests, so that he was the owner of a comparatively large estate at the time of his death.

An enduring monument to his memory is the Merrill Institute, which is located in the city of Pine Bluff and which is one of the fine educational institutions of the state. He gave the ground upon which the institute is located and there erected the present fine brick building, which is three stories in height, and which provides a lecture hall

or auditorium, a library, a gymnasium and commodious parlors, which are made available for the instruction and entertainment of the young people of the city and also for others who wish to avail themselves of the advantages thus afforded. Mr. Merrill's benefaction in the founding of this splendid institution involved the expenditure of fully thirty thousand dollars, and no citizen of Pine Bluff has ever given more worthily or generously to the cause of education or to the forwarding of the best interests of the community. Mr. Merrill barely lived to see the completion of the fine institution which he had thus founded, and but a short time after its dedication his lifeless body lay in state in the hall of the Merrill Institute, through which his name and benevolence shall endure and his benefaction prove of ever increasing value to the community. It may be said with all of consistency that "his works do follow him," and none has been more deserving of popular confidence and honor. He lived to attain the age of four score years and was in the most significant sense a self-made man. He died in the year 1890.

Mr. Merrill married Miss Harding, eldest daughter of Dexter Harding, a pioneer of Arkansas, having come hither from Kentucky, the state of his nativity. In politics Mr. Merrill was a Democrat.

EDGAR WILLIAMS. Blytheville is indeed fortunate in having as the incumbent of that most important office, the superintendent of schools, an educator of the high ideals of Professor Edgar Williams, under whose wise and progressive leadership the city schools have been carried toward the accomplishment of high purposes and to the realization of a high mission. His career as an educator in the state of Arkansas has been of only a few years duration, dating from the year 1905. The first three years of this period were passed in Mississippi county as principal of the schools of Osceola, and he was elected to take charge of the Blytheville schools in 1908.

Professor Williams was born in Texas county, Missouri, March 8, 1880, and was reared upon his father's farm near Turley and supplemented such education as he secured in the public schools with attendance at the Mountain Grove high school. He finished school here at the age of seventeen and at the age of eighteen years taught his first session at "Long Valley," a country district near his birthplace. For several years he was a regular addition to the teaching force of his county and in 1904 he was elected president of the Watson Seminary at Ashley, Missouri. At that place he was elected principal of the schools of Osceola and began his professional career in Arkansas.

While engaged in country school work, Professor Williams also took advanced work in the summer schools of the Missouri State University, and he was for a time enrolled in the Missouri Normal School at Springfield, where he equipped himself for advanced work as a teacher and ascertained the most modern and enlightened methods in the management of graded schools. His interest in the subject of higher education is emphasized by his membership on the board of control of the State Reading Circle and also in the State Teachers Association, of which he was first vice-president in 1909. He also served on the County Text Book Board by appointment of the state superintendent of public education.

Professor Williams represents a family founded in Texas county, Missouri, just after the Civil war by his father, John Williams, who was born at McKeesport, Illinois, in 1837, and passed his life as a farmer. He married in Wright county, Missouri, Miss Armazinda Frances Wallace, who passed on to the "Undiscovered Country" in

1903, the year previous to the death of her husband. The issue of their marriage was as follows: Walter, a ranchman, living near Stillwater, Oklahoma; Alice, wife of J. R. G. Murphy, of Mahan, Missouri; Mabel, wife of T. R. Shacklette, of Mahan, Missouri; Frank, who is living at McKittrick, California; Martin, a teacher at Blytheville, Arkansas; Elizabeth, a teacher and the wife of E. S. Palmer, of Fulton, Missouri; and Bertie Frances, a student in the high school at Houston, Missouri.

Professor Williams established a happy home life when on August 25, 1901, he was united in marriage to Miss Ada Wallace, a daughter of Quincey and Celia (Hollenbeck) Wallace, both natives of Missouri. Mrs. Williams was educated in Mountain Grove Academy and in the Springfield Normal School and has been associated with her husband as a teacher during the years of their married life, and at present is principal of the Blytheville High School.

The Blytheville schools have grown steadily since Professor Williams became their captain, and the number of teachers has increased from seven to fourteen regularly employed, and its enrollment is fully seven hundred at the present time. The school standard has been raised until its graduates are now admitted without examination to the State University, this affiliation having been brought about in 1911.

HENRY KUPER, SR. A resident of Fort Smith, Sebastian county, for more than half a century, this venerable and honored citizen is now living virtually retired, and he merits consideration as one of the sterling pioneer business men of the city, as one of its loyal and public spirited citizens and as one of the gallant soldiers who upheld the honor of the state in the Confederate service during the civil war.

Mr. Kuper is a scion of a staunch old German family and was born in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, on the 8th of October, 1832. He gained his early education in the schools of his Fatherland and there also learned the tailor's trade. In 1854, soon after attaining to his legal majority, he severed the home ties and set forth to seek his fortunes in America. Soon after his arrival he secured employment at his trade in Waterloo, New York, where he maintained his home for five years and where his marriage was solemnized. Believing that better opportunities for gaining success and independence through individual effort were to be secured in the southwest, he set forth for Arkansas, a journey that in that day, 1859, was a somewhat formidable undertaking, as means for transportation were most primitive as compared with those enjoyed at the present time. He voyaged down the Mississippi river to Napoleon, Arkansas, and from that point made his way up the Arkansas river to Fort Smith, which city was then little more than a frontier military post, though an important place in the state. Here he has maintained his home during the long intervening years, within which he has witnessed the upbuilding of a fine industrial and commercial city, and here, save for the period of the Civil war, he was continuously engaged in the work of his trade, eventually amplified into a successful merchant-tailoring business, until about 1903, when he felt justified in retiring from active business, after many years of earnest toil and endeavor. He has ever retained the inviolable confidence and esteem of this community and as a citizen has ever stood ready to do his part in the furtherance of measures and enterprises projected for the general good. His character is of the most sterling order and his nature is kindly, sympathetic and cordial, so that it is found that his circle of friends has ever been coincident with that of his acquaintances. For many years his place of

business was in the building which he still owns, at 715 Garrison street, and he is also the owner of other valuable realty in the city, including his attractive residence property, at 1012 North C street. For several years prior to his retirement from active business his only son, Henry, Jr., was associated with him in the enterprise, under the firm name of Kuper & Son, and the business is still continued by the son, who is well upholding the prestige of the honored name which he bears. In politics Mr. Kuper is found arrayed as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and he has served as a valued member of the city council, besides which he was incumbent of the office of justice of the peace for one term.

When the Civil war was precipitated upon a divided nation Mr. Kuper showed his loyalty to the South by tendering his services as a soldier of the Confederacy. He had been a member of that fine old military organization, the Fort Smith Rifles, of which he is now one of the few surviving members, and with this organization he was mustered into the Confederate service, the well trained command becoming Company A of the Third Arkansas Regiment, which was assigned to Cabell's brigade, in the Trans-Mississippi department. The first important engagement in which Mr. Kuper took part was the battle of Wilson's Creek, or Oak Hill, on the 10th of August, 1861, and this will be recalled as one of the hard-fought and sanguinary conflicts of the early stages of the war. He lived up to the full tension of arduous service, taking part in many engagements and continuing with his command until the close of the war. He then returned to his home in Fort Smith and again turned his attention to business affairs. His interest in his old comrades in arms is indicated by his membership in the United States Confederate Veterans' Association. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, as was also his cherished and devoted wife, who was summoned to the life eternal after their companionship had extended over a period of more than half a century.

At Waterloo, New York, in the year 1855, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kuper to Miss Gertrude Errant, and her death occurred at the family home in Fort Smith, in 1906, at which time she was sixty-seven years of age. She is survived by six children,—Henry, Jr., Mrs. Mary Limberg, Mrs. Teresa Guenzel, Mrs. Elizabeth Kasberg, Mrs. Agnes Edelman and Mrs. Clara Hammer. Henry Kuper, Jr., has been one of the representative citizens and business men of Fort Smith for many years and his loyalty to the same has never wavered. He has served as a member of the city board of aldermen and as deputy county clerk, and he is at the present time a member of the board of public affairs and also assessor for the free bridge commission.

**BENJAMIN F. MILES.** A man of undoubted business ability and integrity, Benjamin F. Miles, of El Dorado, has served as its city treasurer for the past twenty years, giving perfect satisfaction to all concerned. Eminently fitted for the position, his early education having been better than that of many of the boys of his early days, he has won the respect of the entire community through the faithful discharge of his duties and the never-failing confidence of his fellow-men. A native of Louisiana, he was born March 25, 1858, near Trenton, but was brought up in Arkansas.

His father, Benjamin F. Miles, Sr., was born in Alabama in 1822. He subsequently lived in Louisiana until a few years preceding the

Civil war, when he came to Union county, Arkansas. Locating in El Dorado, he opened a mercantile establishment, continuing a business which he had previously followed for a time in Plattville, Alabama. He bought extensive tracts of land and owned many slaves, being one of the men of wealth in the community. In 1864 he moved to Russ county, Texas, where his death occurred the following year. He married, in Alabama, Sarah Tatum, whose death occurred in 1866, and they became the parents of nine children, namely: William F., of Dallas, Texas; Edmund, deceased; A. B., deceased; Elizabeth, wife of Judge J. B. Moore, of Arkadelphia; O. A., of Bay City, Texas, who was for many years circuit clerk of Union county, Arkansas; Benjamin F., the special subject of this brief personal review; W. J., of El Dorado; H. W., of Fort Worth, Texas; and Lydia, deceased. The father was a devout member of the Methodist church and Sunday-school superintendent therein for many years.

Scholarly in his tastes and ambitions, Benjamin F. Miles was granted excellent educational advantages as a youth. After leaving the public schools he continued his studies at Gordon Institute, in Union county; was graduated from Arizona Seminary, in Arizona, Louisiana, in 1876, and subsequently completed the course of study at Mound City Commercial College, in Saint Louis, Missouri. Mr. Miles began his business career as bookkeeper in a commercial house in El Dorado, and while thus employed was made deputy circuit clerk. In 1888 he was elected county examiner, subsequently becoming deputy county treasurer, a position which he held four years. He was in 1910 elected to his present position as circuit clerk of Union county, giving positive evidence of his ability and eminent trustworthiness.

Mr. Miles married, December 24, 1879, Anna Dearing, of Hillsboro, Arkansas, who died April 8, 1898. Of the six children born of their union, four are now living, namely: F. W., bookkeeper in the El Dorado Citizens' National Bank, who married Bettie Henry, of Lancaster, Kentucky; W. W., deputy circuit clerk of Union county; Sadie, wife of J. D. Craig, of El Dorado; and Elizabeth, a student in the Ouchita Baptist College at Arkadelphia, Arkansas. Mr. Miles married the second time, November 5, 1902, Ida Perdue, of El Dorado, and they have one son, Perdue Miles, born February 21, 1906.

HON. VERAZZANI C. BRATTON, county judge of Searey county, is the popular, prosperous and honored representative of a family whose members have been making valuable contributions to the progress of this section of Arkansas for three-quarters of a century. The Judge, who has been a resident of Marshall for more than thirty years, has done everything possible to prove his loyalty to the place and the county, has advanced their interests as an enterprising merchant and citizen and a faithful public servant, and has been rewarded with many honors, both of community respect and offices of trust.

Judge Verazzani C. Bratton is a native of Searey county, born at Wiley's Cove July 19, 1860, and is a son of James and Dicey (Hatchett) Bratton, his father being a pioneer who came hither from Tennessee as a boy and has passed a long and active life in the community. The founder of the family in Arkansas was Benjamin, the grandfather of the Judge, who married Laura Williams in Tennessee and brought his family to the Cove about 1850. Besides James, their children were John and F. M., still of Wiley's Cove; Benjamin, of Van Buren county, Arkansas; Ambrose; Mary L., now a Mrs. Ship-

man and a resident of Texas; and Dicey, who married Mr. Baldwin, also of Wiley's Cove.

James Bratton, the father, is a native of Tennessee, born in 1837, and Wiley's Cove has been his home for more than sixty years. There he obtained a limited education, and in this garden spot of Searey has generally occupied himself with the various phases of farm life, content with a quiet life which, nevertheless, enabled him to perform his full duties as a father, husband and the head of a respected household. Differing from many of his relatives in that community, he espoused the Union cause upon the issues of the Civil war and allied himself with the Democratic party upon the question of suffrage. Without aspiration for any but domestic and rural comforts, he has brought up his family in the paths of industry and honor, and enjoys, with the wedded companion of his youth, the contentment of a well-ordered life. Mr. and Mrs. James Bratton have become the parents of the following: L. E. Bratton, now a physician of Atkins, Arkansas; Mrs. Cordelia Shipman; Victoria L., deceased; Nancy L., who married Matthew Sooter and lives in South Dakota; Melissa, wife of Dr. Samuel G. Daniels, of Marshall; Napoleon M., of South Dakota; and Annie, who married S. G. Thomas, of Leslie; and Verazzani C., of this review.

Judge Bratton remained on the Cove farm until he was twenty years of age, and began life in the mercantile field with such education as could be gleaned from the country schools. His first venture was as bookkeeper and clerk in a Marshall store, but he became so active and popular politically that his many Democratic friends elected him county and circuit clerk of Searey county in 1886 and kept him in office until 1890. Returning to merchandise, he sold goods for four years and then served half of that period as sheriff. He then established the hardware business at Marshall, which he still operates under greatly enlarged proportions. In 1906 he yielded to a third persuasion, and perhaps inclination to official life, and was elected county judge, being chosen to his third term in September, 1910. His connection with Democratic affairs has extended outside of his own county, as he is a member of the Democratic State Central Committee from his judicial district and has widely extended the circle of his friendship and influence through the various conventions to which he has been a delegate.

In the finances of the county Judge Bratton is well known as one of the organizers of the Marshall Bank and as a member of its official board since the founding of the institution. He also built the Bratton Hotel in his home town, and has made it the favorite resort for professional and commercial men who gravitate to the county seat. In the circles of Masonry his record is that of past master of Marshall Lodge, past high priest of the Chapter and delegate to both Grand Lodge and Chapter, and is also a member of St. Aldeman's Commandery at Harrison. As an Oddfellow, his work has been equally conspicuous and important: he was the first noble grand of the Marshall lodge, and has served as a member of the Grand Lodge and as district deputy grand master.

In November, 1890, Judge Bratton wedded Miss Nettie J. Greenhaw, the ceremony occurring at Marshall. His wife is a daughter of Captain G. B. Greenhaw, a Tennessean, an early settler of Searey county and a Confederate soldier. The children of Judge and Mrs. Bratton are Una R., Mary Dicey and Helen Kathleen.

SILAS OBED KIMBRO, M. D. In no profession have the marks of progress and the discoveries of science effected greater changes of method and practical application than in that of medicine, and he who would be fully in accord with the spirit of the age must be a close student, possessed with a keen and discriminating mind, capable of determining what is best in the new theories and truths constantly advanced, and then applying them to the needs of a profession whose noble object is the alleviation of human suffering. Silas Obed Kimbro is one of the younger members of the medical fraternity of Drew county, yet he has already manifested such ideals and abilities as give promise of a future career of remarkable lustre.

Doctor Kimbro is a native son of the county in which he has elected to inaugurate his professional career. His birth date was January 15, 1881, and his parents were Dr. William C. and Louisa (Pritchard) Kimbro. His early years were passed upon his father's farm, many of whose duties fell upon his young shoulders. He received his preliminary education in the public school and then began to gratify that ambition for a thorough education which at an early date had taken root in his bosom. After leaving the country school he entered Hineman's University, at Monticello, then went to Sulphur Rock College, and eventually matriculated in the Arkansas Normal School, from whose medical department he graduated June 15, 1900. That was but the beginning of the remarkably fine equipment which he desired to obtain before entering upon his chosen career, and he proceeded to secure the finest medical education afforded by the southwest. He received a well-earned degree from the Gate City Medical College and School of Pharmacy at Texarkana, Texas, May 15, 1903, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Nashville, Tennessee, June 29, 1906. He had, however, begun upon his practice some time previously, in 1901, at Berea, Ashley county, Arkansas, where he remained for two years, and was successful even at the start. His identification with Monticello dated from 1906, and his stay here has been of sufficient duration to manifest and prove his ability. In 1908 he opened a drug store in the city, which he still conducts under the name of Dr. S. O. Kimbro & Company. He is associated with practically all of the organizations calculated to unite and advance the profession to which he is an undoubted ornament, his membership extending to the county and state medical societies and the Tri-State and American Medical Associations. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World.

On May 20, 1908, Dr. Kimbro became a recruit to the ranks of the Benedicts, the lady to become his wife being Miss Eugenia Haskew, of Hamburg, Arkansas, a daughter of Charles E. and Elizabeth (Derton) Haskew. Their household is blessed by the presence of a little son, Garland Ray.

EDWARD P. MCGEEHEE, M. D. During the years which mark the period of Dr. Edward P. McGehee's professional career he has met with gratifying success, and though his residence in Lake Village, Chicot county, Arkansas, dates back only to the year 1899, he has won the good will and patronage of many of the leading citizens and families of this place. He is a great student and endeavors to keep abreast with the times on everything relating to discoveries in medical science, being a patron of the leading journals devoted to the discussion of the "ills that flesh is heir to" and the treatment thereof. Progressive in his ideas and believing in modern methods as a whole, he does not, however, dispense with the true and tried systems which have stood the test of years.

Dr. Edward Pelham McGehee was born at Leighton, Alabama, the date of his birth being January 21, 1869. He is a son of Thomas M. and Mary S. (Spangler) McGehee, both of whom are deceased. The father



was a prominent merchant in northern Alabama in the days prior to the Civil war, and in the Confederate army he was captain of a company in the Sixteenth Alabama Regiment, in which he gave most faithful service until the close of that sanguinary struggle. When peace had again been established he took up the work of civil engineering, which he followed with eminent success up to the time of his death, in 1881. The Doctor was the third in order of birth in the family of seven children of Thomas M. McGehee, and he was named after John Pelham, the boy artillerist of Stuart's brigade, who was the youngest major general in the Confederate service. After completing the curriculum of the public schools of his native place Dr. McGehee was matriculated in Leighton Academy, in which institution he was a student for two years, at the expiration of which he entered the Southern University, at Greensboro, Alabama. Two years later he attended the Vanderbilt College, at Nashville, Tennessee, and he was eventually graduated in the medical department of the University of Alabama, at Mobile, in March, 1894. He practiced medicine in the northern part of the state of Alabama for four years, and in the spring of 1899 he came to Arkansas, locating at Lake Village, where he has since been actively identified with the work of his profession. He is extensively known as a skilled physician and surgeon and holds precedence as one of the best doctors in Chicot county.

In connection with his life work Dr. McGehee is a member of the Chicot County Medical Society, the Arkansas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias. He is president of the Lake Village board of health and he has been a member of the city council since 1902. In 1911 he established and fully equipped the Lake Village Infirmary, a private hospital devoted solely to important surgical cases. In addition to his medical work the Doctor has other interests of broad scope and importance. He owns considerable valuable real estate in Lake Village and is a member of the Board of Directors in the Chicot Bank & Trust Company. In politics he accords an unswerving allegiance to the principles and policies of the Democratic party and as a citizen he is widely renowned for his loyalty and public spirit.

In March, 1904, was recorded the marriage of Dr. McGehee to Miss Sue McMurray, a daughter of Captain James McMurray, who came to Lake Village in the ante-bellum days and who for years was a prominent and influential newspaper man in this place. He was born at Kingston, in Jamaica, West Indies, of Scotch-Irish parents, and was educated in the Dublin University. In the Confederate army, in the Civil war, he was a captain and he served with the utmost loyalty and gallantry in that conflict. After the war he purchased a plantation at Luna Landing, Arkansas, on which he still resides. He reared to maturity a family of four children, of whom Mrs. McGehee was the youngest daughter. Dr. and Mrs. McGehee have three children, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth—Edward Pelham, Jr.; Minnie, and Elizabeth.

In no profession to which man gives his attention does success depend more largely upon individual effort than the one which now claims Dr. McGehee as a follower and the distinction and prestige achieved by him in his chosen calling attest his superior ability and close application. Fairness characterizes all his efforts and he conducts all his business with the strictest regard to a high standard of professional ethics.

HERBERT TYSINGER, of Little Rock, proprietor of the largest exclusive automobile supply house in the Southwest, has the additional enviable distinction of being "Father of the good roads movement in Arkansas,"





*V. Tyngler*



such lengthy title being his by every right. It cannot be denied that his ambition to make this section of the Bear state ideal for the automobile owner and other travelers is a laudable and altruistic one and it is one into which he has put a characteristic amount of energy and enthusiasm. It is to such citizenship as his that Arkansas' beautiful capital city owes its remarkable progress and advancement and in many other ways he has demonstrated the public spirit that makes him so good and patriotic a citizen, in his career here having never failed to yield hearty support and co-operation to any measure that has appealed to him as likely to be conducive to the public good. The automobile has been declared the best and most economical means of locomotion in the world and automobile owners, not merely in Little Rock, but in the state at large, are indebted to Mr. Tysinger for his good offices in improving the roads and in inaugurating a campaign, whose results are as yet only in the initial stages.

Herbert Tysinger is an Arkansan only by adoption, his birth having occurred at Deavertown, Morgan county, Ohio, on the 30th day of August, 1878. As is the case with the grand majority of our successful citizens he was reared upon a farm, the wholesome and independent life of the farmer's son being his early experience. His parents were Charles F. and Marie E. (Wise) Tysinger, natives of Ohio. He received his preliminary education in the schools of Morgan county and his innate electrical genius early asserted itself, as it does in most of its devotees. He received his training as an electrical engineer in practice and for fourteen years was actively engaged as an electrician in various cities of the country, including Chicago, St. Louis and Indianapolis. His fortunate identification with Little Rock dates from the year 1897, his work in electrical construction bringing him here. He was greatly attracted by the city, its beauty appealing to him and its advantages being clearly perceptible to one familiar with various scenes and sections. In 1909, he became established in the automobile supply business, in which he has achieved splendid success, the enterprise growing in scope and importance until he can claim the distinction of having built up the largest business of its kind not only in the state, but in the entire southwest, and this, wonderful to state, in a period of two years. He is recognized as one of the representative business men of the city, with substantial financial resources and first-class credit. In the legitimate channels of trade he has won the success which is sure to crown well directed labor, sound judgment and untiring perseverance. He is one of the largest and most successful sellers of the Republic Automobile tires, of which he is exclusive representative in Arkansas. This excellent tire embodies safety and durability and eliminates all tire troubles. Another special feature of Mr. Tysinger's establishment is the vulcanizing and the tire repair department, which is as completely equipped as any in the country. In addition to the tire and repair department a large line of automobile accessories and supplies are carried and Mr. Tysinger is exclusive agent for Non-Fluid Oil and Motorol. Mr. Tysinger was originally situated at 315 Centre street, but with the beginning of 1911 he established new and larger quarters for his business at 414-416 Centre street.

The subject is president of the Little Rock Good Roads Booster Club, an organization whose name amply explains itself, and he was the originator of the weekly automobile tours of the club, a departure which awakened the business men and the farmers throughout Central Arkansas to the great good to be derived from fine roads. A man who can place one order for fourteen thousand dollars worth of tire, the largest shipment ever sent west of the Mississippi river, is assuredly a valuable force to have in the captaincy of the movement described.

Politically Mr. Tysinger subscribes to the articles of faith of the Republican party, but he takes in politics only the interest of the intelligent voter, having no disturbing ambition for the honors and emoluments of office. On February 15, 1900, he married Miss Florence Rhan, a native of New York, but who was reared in Arkansas. They have two children, Anna May and Marie E.

**RUFUS BLAIR.** The hope of Searcy county and of the state is founded upon the young men, and one of the most promising of the standard-bearers of progress and good citizenship is Rufus Blair, clerk of the Circuit Court of Searcy county. He is the representative of a family which even in ante-bellum days was one of the most prominent in the state. He was born at Bear Creek Postoffice, April 17, 1883, a son of Joseph T. Blair, who, as a youth, came to the state and county from the vicinity of Nashville, Tennessee. He married in the Bear state and reared his family to be partially grown before he died at Leslie in 1897, at the age of fifty-two years. The mother of the subject was Emma Wasson, who died comparatively early in life, the mother of William J., of LeGrande; California; George T., of Leslie, Arkansas; Joseph E., also of that place; James R., of Salsaleto, California; Mrs. Houston Ellis, of Leslie, Arkansas; and Rufus Blair, the subject of this review. For his second wife the elder Mr. Blair married Martha Sooter, and the children of that union were Lawrence and Ray.

Rufus Blair received from the hands of destiny what has been facetiously referred to as one of the prime requisites of greatness—he was born amid rural surroundings and developed his youthful strength in those numerous duties which fall to the lot of the farmer's son. When still a lad he accompanied the family to Leslie, where he continued his studies in the public schools, and when seventeen he came to Marshall and finished his education in the excellent graded schools of this place. His first adventure in the work-a-day world was in the capacity of a school teacher, engaging in the pedagogical profession at an early age and following it successfully and with entire satisfaction to all concerned for the next seven years. He made his exit from this useful field of endeavor in 1908, when he received marked evidence of the confidence and regard in which he had established himself by his election to the circuit clerkship of the county.

Mr. Blair is one of the most loyal and enthusiastic of Democrats, ever ready to go anywhere, to do anything honorable to advance the interests of the party in which he believes. He comes by his loyalty and enthusiasm by inheritance as well as by personal inclination, for he is of Democratic ancestry. He had the nomination "presented to him on a platter," as some one has said, not one man of his political faith opposing him. He was elected over his Republican opponent, the first time by a majority of three hundred and eighty, and in 1910, was nominated without opposition and elected at the state election by a majority of one hundred and forty-seven. He took office as the successor of Hosea Keeling, and is the youngest official elected in the county for many years. Although he thus "wears the rose of youth upon him" he has evinced that sound judgment which has made his selection highly warrantable.

Mr. Blair was happily married November 24, 1910, Miss Bessie B. Motley, daughter of John W. Motley, becoming his bride. Mrs. Blair's father came to this state from Missouri but a few years since, and Missouri is her native state.

Mr. Blair is a member of the Woodmen of the World and he has been clerk of the Marshall camp for four years. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

**OSCAR REDMAN.** One of the most important factors in the business and civic life of Marshall is Oscar Redman, proprietor of the large concern here dealing in dry goods, groceries, flour and feed and also a stockholder in the Marshall Roller Mill Company, both concerns which contribute in material fashion to the prosperity and well-being of the place. Mr. Redman is one of the large real estate owners and preceded the mercantile career in which he has encountered such definite success as a farmer and deputy sheriff. In addition to his other claims to distinction he is popular and prominent in local lodge circles.

Mr. Redman belongs to that typically American product, the self-made man, and although thrown upon his own resources at an early age by the machinations of an unkind fate he has conquered difficulties and established himself in a manner which reflects honor upon himself and credit upon the family name. He was born in Searcy county, Arkansas, December 23, 1868, his parents being John L. and Dorcus (McLerran) Redman, and in the following year was taken by his parents to Cooke county, Texas, where he grew to young manhood, returning in 1887 to the district of his nativity. He was but three years of age when deprived by death of his father and only fifteen when his mother passed away during their residence near Gainesville, Texas, and from that time he found it necessary to depend wholly upon himself. He knew no schooling save that afforded by the country school and even such discipline ceased with the death of his mother. He was an only child and was thus doubly alone in the world. He found his means of livelihood as a worker by the month and even when so young his financial ability had become apparent, for he had so managed his finances as to possess a thousand dollars when he left the Lone Star state, being then a youth of only about nineteen years.

When Oscar Redman came back to Arkansas he joined U. A. Bratton in buying a little saw mill eight miles east of Leslie, their partnership being designated as Bratton & Redman. This enterprise continued only a few months, Mr. Redman then disposing of his interest and engaging in farming, with which he had already had some experience. After several years in which he wore the role from which Cincinnatus was called to the dictatorship, he accepted a deputyship under Sheriff J. A. Melton, and when they both left the office they engaged in merchandise together as the firm of Melton & Redman. In less than a year he sold out and reengaged in business alone, and has continued thus ever since that time. As previously mentioned, he deals in dry goods and groceries, with a flour and feed adjunct, and occupies one of the brick buildings on the square. In November, 1909, he bought an interest in the plant of the Marshall Roller Mill Company, an institution that was built here about the year 1895 by a company made up of the citizens of Marshall and with a daily capacity of fifty barrels of flour a day. The mill manufactures meal and feed, and is one of the busy centers of Marshall enterprise, filling its local trade orders and taking care of the few customers it can supply in addition to the local demand.

Mr. Redman has extended his substantial and permanent connection with Marshall from time to time by investment in real estate and in making improvements upon the same. His own residence and other buildings of less pretention mark the extent of his efforts as a builder of the town.

Mr. Redman assumed the dignity and responsibility of a married man the year of his return to Searcy county, his union with Miss Mary A. Sanders, a daughter of A. C. Sanders, taking place August 11, 1887. The Sanders family was originally of Tennessee. The children of this union are: Mima, wife of Oscar Stevens and mother of two children, named Redman and Theresa; Mamie, wife of Ben Basham and mother of a son named Harry; Roy; Una; Ury; Urskine; and John. Mr. Redman was a

father at twenty, a grandfather at thirty-eight and at forty-two had three grandchildren.

In Masonry Mr. Redman belongs to the Blue Lodge and Chapter at Marshall; and is an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias and a Woodman of the World. His political faith is Democratic, but his interest in partisan matters is a dormant quantity. The twenty-four years of his identification with the county have been eminently satisfactory and his loyalty to its interests is one of the sincerest emotions of his being.

CHARLES F. ADAMS, B. Agr., A. M., M. D., is dean of the college of agriculture, director of the agricultural experiment station and fills the chair of entomology in the University of Arkansas. He was born at Atherton, Jackson county, Missouri, on the 4th of April, 1877, and is a son of William C. and Sarah (Herd) Adams, of Independence, Missouri. The family is one of the oldest of Jackson county and was founded in the state of Missouri by Lynchburg Adams, grandfather of him whose name initiates this review. Lynchburg Adams was a native Virginian, being named in honor of Lynchburg, that state, near which place he was born and reared. The Adams family is of English descent and the original progenitor in America came to this country in the early Colonial epoch, settling in the Old Dominion commonwealth, where he and his posterity were largely identified with agricultural pursuits. Lynchburg Adams and his father, Benjamin Adams, early followed the westward tide of immigration and were pioneer settlers in Jackson county, Missouri, before the first house had been erected in Kansas City. Lynchburg Adams' old farm, the one which he homesteaded as a young man, was swallowed up by the Missouri river many years ago and the spot marking his labors upon the frontier of Missouri is therefore obliterated. He was a slave-owner and his son, William C., was a gallant soldier of the Confederacy in the war between the states. Lynchburg Adams was a man of standing among his fellow citizens and he attained to the venerable age of seventy years.

William C. Adams was born in 1836 and has passed his entire life thus far in Jackson county, where he was born and reared. He married Sarah Herd, a daughter of William Herd, likewise a native Virginian. Mrs. Adams was summoned to the life eternal in 1882, after having become the mother of the following children: Edward L., of Independence, Missouri; Mrs. T. C. Horan, of Dallas, Texas; Mrs. Frank Hall, of Kansas City, Missouri; and Dr. Charles F., of this review. For his second wife Mr. William C. Adams married Mrs. Fannie (Samples) Jepson, and to them were born the following named children: Mrs. Everett Hall, of Grain Valley, Missouri; George W., Helen, John, Ruth and Carroll. Mr. Adams is engaged in farming, and he is a man of prominence and influence in Jackson county, Missouri.

Charles F. Adams, the immediate subject of this review, received his preliminary educational training in the public schools of Independence and Excelsior Springs, Missouri, and subsequently he attended the University of Missouri, in which he was matriculated in 1893. He was graduated in the agricultural college of that institution in the class of 1897, with the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture. Thereafter he passed some time in his old home and in 1899 he entered the Kansas City Medical College at assistant in histology. At the beginning of his second year with the last-mentioned institution he was given the chair of bacteriology in the dental department, which position he held until June, 1904. In the meantime he had carried on his medical work and had been graduated in the Kansas City Medical College as a member of the class of 1902, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Having become especially interested in

entomology he was induced by Dr. Williston, of the University of Kansas, to enter that institution, on a research scholarship, where he studied the subject under Dr. Snow, widely famed as an entomologist of note, whom he accompanied on several expeditions in the southwest. While a student in the University of Kansas he made many contributions to science along entomological lines, winning himself a Sigma Xi. He took his degree of Master of Arts there in 1903, and pursued graduate studies a year further. In 1904 he accepted an assistantship in the department of zoology in the University of Chicago, and during the year spent in the western metropolis he was a student in the graduate school, for which that institution is famous, and there wrote several contributions to entomology. His writings have given him an international reputation.

In June, 1905, Dr. Adams went to Wood's Hole, Massachusetts, where he studied at the Marine Biological Laboratory, coming thence to the University of Arkansas in September. He here took up work with the university as entomologist to the experiment station. In 1908 he was made acting director of the station and in 1909 was chosen dean of the agricultural college, having charge of all the work of the latter department relating to the subject of agriculture. The staff comprises some twenty-five assistants, trained in the work, teaching, experimenting and demonstrating along agricultural lines, the same including live-stock inspection. This department of the University of Arkansas is the scientific arm of the state and is doing more for the commonwealth in the way of developing the natural resources than is any other institution. Dr. Adams is an advisory member of the boards of the four secondary schools of agriculture of the state, these institutions having been established under his regime. They are located at Russellville, Jonesboro, Monticello and Magnolia.

Dr. Adams is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Association of Economic Entomologists, the Entomological Society of America, Honorary Society of Sigma Xi, the State Horticultural Society and the Farmers' Union. Dr. Adams is a man of brilliant mind and extraordinary ability. His entire life has been devoted to his science to the exclusion of all else. He does not shun society, yet he has not sought its portals nor paid court to any of its devotees. Politically he is aligned as a stalwart in the ranks of the Democratic party, and while he has never held public office of any description he has ever been on the alert and enthusiastically in sympathy with all measures projected for the good of the state and country. Religiously he is identified with the Southern Methodist church.

**WILLIAM W. FENDLEY.** One of the most faithful and efficient of the Arkansas assistants of Uncle Sam is William W. Fendley, postmaster of Marshall. He is also engaged in mercantile business and his fine service as one-time sheriff of Searcy county has by no means been forgotten. He is a good citizen and a man of versatile ability, having for a time been an able and successful exponent of the great basic industry of agriculture.

Mr. Fendley is a native of Searcy county, his birth having occurred near Marshall January 21, 1868, and he is one of those who have paid this favored portion of the Bear state the supreme compliment of remaining here throughout almost the entire course of his life, although familiar with other scenes. His father, John H. Fendley, resides at Campbell, Arkansas, but was born near Birmingham, Alabama, in October, 1840, and came to Arkansas in 1858, when a youth within several years of his majority. He engaged in farm work for the few years intervening until the outbreak of the Civil war and then enlisted in the Union army, with whose cause he was in sympathy. He was a member of the Third Arkansas Cavalry and

served in the Western department, operating against Price and other Confederate forces while his regiment was in the field.

The elder Mr. Fendley was married in Searcy county to Nancy E. Wilson, a daughter of John Wilson, who settled here an immigrant from his son-in-law's own native state—Alabama. Mr. Wilson was a farmer and a soldier and met his death during the progress of the Civil war. Mrs. Fendley was born in Arkansas and she became the mother of Margaret, who died as the wife of E. O. Makin; Louisa, wife of Thomas Smith, of Leslie, Arkansas; William W., of this review; James F., of Campbell, Arkansas; Arkie, who married Green Sutterfield and resides in Leslie, Arkansas; Thomas and C. B., resident at Campbell, Arkansas; and E. G., who makes his home at the same place.

Mr. Fendley, the immediate subject of this review, lived during that part of his boyhood included between the years 1875 and 1881 in the state of Oregon, whence his parents had removed in the former year. The charms and advantages of their former residence ever remained vivid with them and they returned in the year last mentioned. His educational discipline was thus obtained in both the public schools of Oregon and of Arkansas, and when he reached years of discretion and independence he engaged in farming. He followed this vocation for more than a decade, or until 1902, in which year he received the appointment of deputy sheriff and collector of Searcy county and for four years served under Sheriff Bromley, his vigilance and indefatigability becoming renowned. In 1906 he was elected on the Republican ticket as the successor of Mr. Bromley and filled the superior office for two years. In February, 1909, he was appointed postmaster of Marshall, which, in addition to his partnership in the mercantile firm of J. N. Bromley & Company, constitutes his business and official connection with the affairs of the county seat. He is very well known and exceptionally popular, and doubtless many years of usefulness in his chosen field lie before him.

Mr. Fendley laid the foundation of a household of his own when, January 19, 1890, he was united in marriage to Miss Georgiana Sutterfield, a daughter of Nathaniel Sutterfield. Mr. Sutterfield is a farmer and came when young from Tennessee to this state. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Fendley have been born a trio of young citizens, namely, Albert, Willie and Dainy.

Mr. Fendley has several fraternal affiliations, in all of which he takes great pleasure. He is a past master of the Marshall Blue Lodge of Masons, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Woodmen of the World. In politics he gives his allegiance to the "Grand Old Party," as it is termed by its friends and admirers.

SHEM E. HOLLABAUGH is one of the leading merchants of Marshall; has been conspicuously identified with the political, industrial and commercial affairs of Searcy county for many years; is one of the staunch Republicans in the state; and his service as an Arkansas legislator has placed him well on the road toward a broader leadership in public affairs. He is a native of that county, being born near Leslie, August 20, 1869, to Emanuel F. and Frances (Hatchett) Hollabaugh. The family is of German lineage, although George Hollabaugh, the grandfather, was an emigrant from Tennessee who settled in Wiley's Cove as early as 1840: it is said that his immediate American ancestors were Pennsylvanians. He married a Miss DePriest, who bore him the following: Catherine, who married J. E. Shipman; John A., who served in the Confederate army and now lives in Oklahoma; Emanuel F. (father of Mr. Hollabaugh), who still resides near Leslie; Jane, wife of James Thomas, a Texan; Thomas, who



was killed in the Confederate ranks during Price's famous raid; and Rosanna, who married a Mr. Griffin, of Leslie, Arkansas.

Emanuel F. Hollabaugh acquired the elements of an education and has made the best of his opportunities through life; by persistent reading and thinking he has kept abreast of events and, in his person, built up an intelligent and sincere type of citizenship worthy of the highest commendation. Although his people were in sympathy with the cause of the Confederacy, he supported the Union cause and joined the Federal army as a member of the Third Arkansas Cavalry. Before the war concluded, he had been twice wounded and once taken prisoner, and never turned aside to avoid a fight in defense of the cause which he believed to be right. With the re-establishment of peace the father resumed the work of the farm, and has since spent an industrious and contented life in the vicinity of Wiley's Cove, where he settled with his good father more than seventy years ago. It may be stated that his wife (nee Frances Hatchett) was the daughter of King Hatchett, who was a southern man and was connected by blood and marriage with numerous relatives who were prominent in the South. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel F. Hollabaugh: Fount G., of Leslie; Shem E., of this notice; Alice, widow of a Mr. Stephenson, of Wiley's Cove; Charles M., of Marshall, a school teacher; Dr. Andrew N., a member of the faculty of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee; Nellie; Myrtle, wife of John Bryant, of Wiley's Cove; Dr. C. B., of Leslie, and Essie, a student of the University of Arkansas.

While coming to manhood Shem E. Hollabaugh acquired a thorough education in the common schools, the Marshall High School and Valley Springs Academy. His active independent life was begun as a teacher in Searcy county and he was engaged in that line for six years, four of which he served as county examiner. In that capacity he had virtual charge of the educational work of the county, making reports of the progress of the schools, encouraging the grading of schools wherever found possible, and inspiring a higher and broader spirit among the teachers than is evinced by the mere cashing of monthly vouchers and "keeping school."

When Mr. Hollabaugh left the educational field he became deputy under Sheriff Bromley and spent a year in that office, after which he entered commercial affairs in Marshall as a member of the firm of Sooter & Hollabaugh. Although he has been variously identified with enterprises and firms he has since remained true to the world of business and its auxiliaries. He erected and owns the store in which he transacts his business and has other good property in Marshall; is also a stockholder and director in the Marshall Bank and is interested in fruit-growing and farming.

Mr. Hollabaugh's public services commenced as a member of the city council of Marshall when he resided within the corporate limits, were continued on the school board when the special district was established and the new brick building was erected for the city, and were still further enhanced in value as postmaster and representative in the lower house of the legislature. His sturdy Republicanism was recognized by the administration when President McKinley appointed him to the postmastership of Marshall, and in 1906 he resigned the office to make the race for state representative. He was elected and participated in the session of 1907. He was secretary of the good roads committee and ably agitated the subject of systematic improvement in the thoroughfares of the state as an aid to the business and happiness of the rural populace, as well as to travelers in general. He also urged the appropriation of additional funds for educational purposes, and introduced a bill in the interest of pure drugs and foods, but some of the measures which he advocated seemed to be in advance of public senti-

ment and did not become laws. In early life Mr. Hollabaugh became a Mason, and has taken all the degrees of the York rite; has also long served in the Grand Lodge of the state and for seven years as deputy grand master. As it should be, his life has been rounded by a happy marriage and satisfying domesticity. His union with Miss Allie Sanders, daughter of M. A. Sanders, on the 20th of August, 1896, has borne fruit in a bright family of children—Gladys, Ernest, Ralph (deceased), Bessie, Zif, Wilber and Evert.

**GEORGE B. MALLORY.** The life record of George B. Mallory is another proof of the fact that in America the way to public honor is over the road of public usefulness and activity. With no special advantages in his youth, he entered upon his business career empty-handed, and by sheer force of character, unfaltering perseverance and capability worked his way upward, long maintaining a creditable and responsible position as a representative of business interests in Forrest City, St. Francis county, Arkansas. It was his known reliability of character combined with his loyalty and progressiveness in citizenship that won him the office of sheriff, to which he was elected in 1910.

Mr. Mallory was born in Shelby county, near the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on the 25th of February, 1849, and he is a son of Edward and Elizabeth (Chambless) Mallory, both of whom were born and reared in the state of Virginia, where their respective families had long figured prominently in public affairs. The father was born near Petersburg, Virginia, and he immigrated to Shelby county, Tennessee, about the year 1846. In 1850 Edward Mallory removed with his family to St. Francis county, Arkansas, locating at Mount Vernon, which was then the county seat but which has long since passed out of existence even as a town. He was a successful planter, slave-owner, merchant and lawyer and was a man of extensive influence in the days prior to and after the Civil war. In the Confederate army he was a gallant soldier in the Fifth Arkansas Regiment, of which he became major. Subsequently he returned home and organized a company and as a soldier he gained distinctive renown for unusual bravery and faithfulness. He served two terms as judge of St. Francis county and was also a member of the state legislature. All his resources were practically wiped out by the depression of the war period, and although he did a great deal toward recuperating his broken fortunes he was summoned from the scene of his mortal endeavors before he had been able to accomplish very much in that direction. His death occurred in 1868 and his loss was regarded as a cause for grief throughout the section in which he had long resided. Mrs. Mallory was summoned to the life eternal in 1862.

George B. Mallory was thrown upon his own resources at a very early age; he provided for the dependent members of his family after his father's death and he made a brave and commendable start in life in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties. There was very little money in circulation and most of the markets were closed in the period following on the heels of the war; in fact, there was but little to offer as a reward for earnest thrift and industry. These adverse circumstances also prevented him from obtaining a fair education, but having a fine natural intelligence he has ably supplemented his early discipline through reading and association with men of affairs. He now owns a fine plantation one mile north of Forrest City, where he reared his family and where he resided up to 1897, since which time he has maintained his home in Forrest City. He has had a long and eminently successful career as a county official. In 1896 he was elected clerk of St. Francis county, serving in that capacity for twelve





Geo. A. Lyman.

years in succession. In 1910 he was further honored by his fellow citizens in that he was then elected sheriff of the county. He is a very popular man, commanding a high place in the esteem of the community and in politics he is aligned as a strong supporter of the principles of the Democratic party. He has always manifested an ardent interest in matters touching the general welfare and his conduct has ever been such as to redound to his credit.

In the year 1873 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Mallory to Miss Cornelia Laughinghouse, who was born and reared in Alabama. To this union were born thirteen children, but of the number only three are now living, namely: Mrs. Claudia Buford, Mrs. Mary Taylor and Bert Mallory. Mr. and Mrs. Mallory are zealous members of the Methodist church and they are active workers in religious and charitable affairs.

**GEORGE H. LYMAN.** Descended from fine old New England ancestry, George H. Lyman is decidedly a man of influence at Fort Smith, Sebastian county, Arkansas, where he has resided since 1884 and where he is an official in the Lyman Real Estate Company and in the Lyman Abstract Company, besides which he is also interested in many other business concerns of broad scope and importance.

Born in Sangamon county, near Springfield, Illinois, on the 4th of October, 1850, Mr. Lyman is a son of Henry Pratt and Mercy (Sanders) Lyman, both of whom are now deceased. Henry Pratt Lyman was a representative of the well known family of that name, which produced so many prominent figures in New England history. He was born at Williston, Vermont, as was also his wife, and they came thence to Sangamon county, Illinois, in the year 1833, location being made on a farm. Mr. Lyman was a substantial and prosperous citizen in Illinois until his death which occurred in 1882. He was a staunch Union man during the strenuous period of the Civil war and was a close friend and associate of President Lincoln, who was his counsel in all legal matters. Henry P. Lyman was a son of Dr. John Lyman, who, when very young, removed from his birth place, Lebanon, New Hampshire, to Williston, Vermont. Dr. Lyman was a son of Abel Lyman, a native of New Hampshire and a lieutenant in the Continental army in the War of the Revolution. Abel Lyman was a direct descendant of Richard Lyman, of England, who coming to America in 1631 on the good ship "Lion" with the celebrated Indian apostle Eliot and the Winthropes settled at Hartford, Connecticut, and became one of the founders of Hartford and his name is inscribed on a stone column in the rear of Centre Church, Hartford, erected in memory of the settlers of the city, while his will is the first on record. Thus was founded the Lyman family in this country. The genealogical history of the family shows a long and creditable record in England prior to the establishment of the American branch. Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Lyman became the parents of six children, two dying in infancy, and of the number George H. was the sixth in order of birth. The mother passed to her reward in the year 1887.

To the public schools of Sangamon county, Illinois, Mr. Lyman, of this review, is indebted for his early educational discipline, which was later effectively supplemented by a course of study in the University of Illinois, at Champaign, in the civil engineering department of which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1872. For twelve years after his graduation he was actively engaged in the work of his profession, principally in connection with the engineering department of various railroads—the Illinois Central, the old Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, the old Ohio & Mississippi Railroad and others. He first came

to Arkansas in 1882, locating in the city of Little Rock. In 1884 he discontinued active work as an engineer and in that year located at Fort Smith, in Sebastian county, which place has since represented his home. He was the founder of the first abstract company in this city, in connection with the affairs of which prosperous concern he has since been actively identified. This corporation is known as the Lyman Abstract Company, in which he is incumbent of the offices of secretary and treasurer. He was the first president of Arkansas Land Title Association. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Lyman Real Estate Company, another of the most prominent and successful business enterprises in Fort Smith. He is also secretary of the Home Mutual Building and Loan Association of Fort Smith, which is one of the soundest financial institutions of the South. These three companies have played an important part in the growth and development of Sebastian county and in the business world their high standing is of unexcelled order. Mr. Lyman is a man of remarkable initiative ability, which, as combined with unusual foresight and indefatigable energy, is the secret of his rapid rise to a foremost position in large financial affairs.

At Champaign, Illinois, on the 16th of January, 1873, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Lyman to Miss Emily Stewart, also a student at the University of Illinois, who was born at Frankfort, Ohio, and who was a daughter of Samuel Gillespie Stewart and Jane Robinson Evans. Mrs. Lyman belongs to families of great intellectual ability being a great granddaughter of Lieut. Samuel Gillespie of Ulster county, New York, of revolutionary fame, and Esther Rainey. She has also a revolutionary record in her great grandfather, Hugh Archibald Stewart, who married in the Roxburghe-Smith family, both of Philadelphia, while her grandfather, Col. Robert Stewart of the State Guards, who married Esther Gillespie, of New York, was a diplomat and landowner in Ohio, platting Washington Court House in 1811. He was an intimate friend of Salmon P. Chase during the troublous times of anti-war period. Mrs. Lyman blending the courage and enthusiasm of her Scotch ancestry, is an earnest toiler in all social service effort of her adopted town. Mr. and Mrs. Lyman have two children, Henry Pratt Lyman, a student of the University of Illinois and who is now associated with his father in business at Fort Smith; and Georgina, a graduate of the Leland Stanford University of California in 1907, and now the wife of Paul Carroll Edwards, of Dallas, Texas.

In his political convictions Mr. Lyman endorses the cause of the Republican party and while he has never been incumbent of any political offices, strictly speaking, he is ever on the alert and enthusiastically in sympathy with all movements projected for the good of the general welfare. He has long been a prominent figure in Masonic circles in Arkansas, being a Knight Templar and having on several occasions served in the Grand lodge of the state. For eighteen years, ending January 1, 1911, when he resigned on account of the tax on his health, he was secretary of all the local bodies of Masonry. A recent honor that came to Mr. Lyman, unsolicited, was his selection as president of the board of commissioners that has charge of building the free bridge across the Arkansas river, between Fort Smith and Van Buren, an enterprise of great importance to these two cities. In their religious faith Mr. and Mrs. Lyman are members of the Congregational church. As a citizen Mr. Lyman has ever given evidence of that loyal and public spirited interest which characterizes the truly great man and which is prolific of so much good in connection with all matters touching the general welfare. He is broad-minded in thought and action and is ever considerate of the opinions and feelings of others.

JAMES GOULD, who, retired from the bench of the county court of Jefferson county in November, 1910, is a native son of Arkansas and has gained precedence as one of the representative business men and public officials of his county. He has maintained his home at Pine Bluff, the county seat, for fully thirty-five years, and during twenty years of this period he was here actively engaged in business. He is a scion of one of the honored families of this section of the state and in his personal activities and sterling character has proved himself a worthy representative of the name which he bears.

Judge Gould was born on a farm in Bradley county, Arkansas, on the 11th of April, 1856, and is a son of Judge Josiah and Frances Gould, the former of whom was born in the state of Massachusetts, and the latter in Alabama. Judge Josiah Gould was numbered among the prominent and influential citizens and representative legists and jurists of Arkansas, where he and his wife continued to reside until their death. Prior to the Civil war he had become one of the leading members of the bar of the state and he served with distinction on the circuit bench, at a time when his jurisdiction comprised about ten of the present counties of the state. He also served several terms as a member of the state senate, and he ever held the implicit confidence and high regard of all who knew him. He became an extensive landholder and slave owner prior to the war between the states, and did much to further the industrial development and progress of Arkansas. He was a man of fine intellectual and professional attainments and was the author of Gould's Digest, a standard law book and one that is still in use as an authority. Both he and his wife were residents of Bradley county, Arkansas, at the time of their death and both held membership in the Presbyterian church. He was one of the leaders in the councils of the Democratic party in Arkansas, and as a citizen he was essentially loyal and progressive.

Judge James Gould was reared to the discipline of the farm and his early educational privileges were those afforded in the public schools of the locality and period. In 1875 he engaged in the general merchandise business at Pine Bluff, which was then a mere village, and here he continued to be actively identified with this line of enterprise for a period of twenty years, during which he maintained an unassailable reputation for fair and honorable dealings, through which he built up a prosperous business and gained a strong hold upon the confidence and esteem of the people of the community. He was reared in the faith of the Democratic party and has never deviated therefrom, the while he has been an efficient and valued worker in its local ranks. In 1902 he was elected sheriff of Jefferson county, an office of which he continued in tenure for four years, at the expiration of which, in 1906, he was given still more noteworthy evidence of popular regard, in that he was then elected to the bench of the county court, also becoming judge of the probate court, as the two offices are combined under the provisions of the state constitution. At the expiration of his original term of two years he was re-elected, and in the spring of 1910 he was again tendered the nomination, for a third term, but declined to become a candidate, though his nomination was tantamount to re-election. His administration of the affairs of both courts was marked by scrupulous care and fidelity and gained to him unequivocal commendation on the part of the people of the county that has so long been his home and the center of his interests. In 1882 he was elected city treasurer, and he held this position for one term, of two years. Judge Gould is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows,

and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. In his religious affiliation he is a Methodist, and his wife is a Christian Scientist.

In the year 1878 Judge Gould was united in marriage to Miss Belle Holland, of Pine Bluff, and she was summoned to the life eternal in 1896. She is survived by one son, Roy, who is now engaged in business at Fort Smith, Arkansas. On the 1st of November, 1897, Judge Gould contracted a second marriage, having then wedded Miss Beulah Benton, daughter of Josiah Benton, the representative citizen of Carthage, Texas, and now deceased. Four children of the second union are Benton, Galbraith, Francis and Jamie, all of whom remain at the parental home.

GEORGE W. HUDSON, M. D. The state of Arkansas, with its recent, rapid progress and development, has attracted within its boundaries men of marked ability and high character in the various professional and industrial lines, and in this way prosperity has been conserved and social stability fostered. He whose name introduces this article has gained recognition as one of the able and successful physicians and surgeons in the state, and by his labors, his high professional attainments and his sterling qualities has justified the respect and confidence in which he is held by his co-laborers in the medical fraternity and the local public. He has been eminently successful in many important cases and has won prestige among those who are best able to judge of his ability and who recognize his close and conscientious adherence to the ethics of the profession.

Dr. George W. Hudson was born at Gillsville, Hall county, Georgia, on the 13th of May, 1844, and he is a son of John F. Hudson, whose birth occurred in Georgia on the 17th of July, 1823. John F. Hudson married Diademina Simmons, likewise a native of Georgia, and to them were born three children,—Dr. George W., the immediate subject of this review; William S., who was summoned to the life eternal on the 2nd of May, 1862, at the age of fourteen years; and Mary J., who is the widow of Dr. Schrock, deceased, and who resides at Abilene, Texas. In 1852 the Hudson family immigrated to Arkansas, location being made on a farm near Benton, Saline county, where the death of the father occurred on the 6th of January, 1859. He was a man of prominence during his life time, taking an active part in community affairs, and he was a valued and appreciative member of the old Little Rock Masonic fraternity. The mother passed away in 1891, at Camden, Arkansas.

Dr. Hudson was a child of eight years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Arkansas, and after a good common-school education he entered the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, in the medical department of which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1875, duly receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately after graduation he opened an office at Camden, Ouachita county, Arkansas, where he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession during the long intervening years to the present time. In 1861, when civil war was precipitated upon a divided nation, Dr. Hudson enlisted as a soldier in Company H, Ninth Arkansas Regiment, the same being commanded by Captain Armstrong. He participated in the battle at Shiloh and in the two battles at Corinth, and on the retreat from Corinth he was seriously wounded and received his honorable discharge from further service. He then returned to Arkansas and subsequently took up the study of medicine, as already noted, establishing himself in active practice at Camden in 1875. He rapidly built up a large and lucrative patronage and in this city, to-day, he



holds prestige as one of the best physicians and surgeons and as one of the most prominent and loyal business men who ever resided here. In connection with his life work Dr. Hudson is a valued and appreciative member of the Ouachita County Medical Society, the Arkansas Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In politics he accords a staunch allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party, and in their religious faith he and his family are devout members of the Presbyterian church.

In the year 1875 was recorded the marriage of Dr. Hudson to Miss Berenice Woodland, a daughter of Major E. N. Woodland, a pioneer in the state of Arkansas and a prominent official in the Confederate army during the Civil war. To this union were born four children, all of whom grew to maturity but two of whom are now deceased, namely: Diademina and Anette. Those living are,—Berenice, who is the wife of W. H. Giers, of Little Rock; and Woodland, who is a student in the St. Louis Dental College, at St. Louis, Missouri. Mrs. Hudson was summoned to eternal rest on the 27th of February, 1900, and Dr. Hudson wedded Miss Katherine R. Bardwell, in 1902, a daughter of Rev. Joseph Bardwell, D. D., a professor in the Presbyterian Theological School at Clarksville, Tennessee. Dr. and Mrs. Hudson have one son, Graeme Wesley, who was born on the 31st of May, 1908. The great social prominence which always comes in recognition of individual worth, culture and refinement has come to the Hudson household, which is noted for its hospitality, and it is the scene of many a delightful social function.

Dr. Hudson has made for himself an enviable reputation as a representative of the medical profession. Well prepared for his life work, he at once entered upon the practice of medicine and from the beginning has been unusually prosperous in every respect. The success which he has attained is due to his own efforts and merits. The possession of advantages is no guarantee whatever for professional advancement, which comes only through hard labor, integrity and ability. These qualities Dr. Hudson possesses to an eminent degree and it may be said of him that throughout his life whatever his hand finds to do, whether in professional or in private life, he does with all his might and with a deep sense of conscientious obligation.

CAPTAIN BERT R. OASTLER, now serving as captain quartermaster of the Second Regiment of the Arkansas National Guard, is one of the strong and honored residents of Arkadelphia. It is a well attested maxim that the greatness of a state lies not in its machinery of government, nor even in its institutions, but in the sterling qualities of its individual citizens,—in their capacity for high and unselfish effort and their devotion to the public good. The record of Captain Oastler is one which confers honor and dignity upon society, because it has been characterized by excellent use of his native talents and powers and by straightforward relations between himself and his fellow men. He has maintained his home in Arkansas since 1894, and during the long intervening years to the present time has devoted the major portion to attention to the cotton business.

A native of the state of Illinois, Captain Oastler was born in the western metropolis, Chicago, the date of his nativity being the 10th of April, 1878. He is a son of Thomas and Kate (Sheridan) Oastler, the former of whom was born at England, and the latter of whom claimed Ireland as the place of her nativity. In the excellent public

schools of his native city Captain Oastler received his elementary education. In 1894 he came to Arkansas, locating at Hope, in Hempstead county, where he resided for the ensuing eight years. In 1908 he established his home at Arkadelphia, where he has since resided and where he is identified with the great cotton interests of this section of the state. In connection with his business he represents the Lesser-Goldman Cotton Company, of St. Louis, one of the largest cotton firms in the world and the pioneer cotton company to do business in Arkansas, in which state it originated. Captain Oastler is a business man of marked executive ability and he is decidedly a hustler, his energy and determination to forge ahead having won for him a distinguished position in the business world of this section of the state. He is best known, however, as an officer in the Arkansas National Guard, with which he has been connected since its re-organization in 1900. He is captain quartermaster of the Second Regiment and is recognized as one of the most efficient officers in the entire National Guard.

At Prescott, Arkansas, in the year 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Captain Oastler to Miss Pearl L. Bryan, who was born and reared at Prescott, and who is a daughter of Thomas L. Bryan, a representative and influential citizen of that place. Captain and Mrs. Oastler are the fond parents of one son, Thomas W. Oastler, whose birth occurred on the 19th of August, 1902.

Politically, while he is not an office seeker, Captain Oastler accords an uncompromising allegiance to the principles and policies of the Republican party and in all matters affecting the well being of the community in which he resides he is essentially loyal and public-spirited, doing his utmost to further progress and development. He is a member of the Republican State Committee and chairman of his County Committee for the past four years. He is prominent in the circles of the lodge of the Knights of Pythias in Arkansas, being a member of the Grand Lodge of the state. He is also great keeper of wampum of Arkansas and past for the great sachem for the Improved Order of Red Men. Captain Oastler is popular among all classes and conditions of men, and no one commands a higher degree of public confidence and regard than does he.

ALLAN KENNEDY, inspector-general of the Arkansas National Guard, with the rank of brigadier general, is one of the most prominent and widely known fire insurance men in the South and Southwest. He enjoys additional distinction as the founder of the Illustrious and Benevolent Order of the Gray Goose, which was organized for the benefit of local fire insurance agents and has subordinate organizations in other states.

A son of Milton F. and Julia (Williams) Kennedy, he was born at Memphis, Tennessee. His father was born in Missouri, his mother in Tennessee. The latter was descended from Revolutionary ancestry, having been a great-granddaughter of Colonel Nicholas Long, who commanded North Carolina troops in the war for independence. She passed away some years ago. For many years Milton F. Kennedy has been in the cotton business. He removed his family and his headquarters to Fort Smith in 1881.

Allan Kennedy gained his education in the schools of Fort Smith. At twenty-one he embarked in the fire insurance business. His enterprise is conducted under the firm name of Kennedy & Albers, and is a local agency for a number of the largest and strongest fire insurance companies in the world. His years of experience in this line has made

him widely known as an expert in fire insurance. He was one of the organizers and was the first president, in 1900, of the Arkansas Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, and has since been three times elected to the same office in the organization. He is also well known as a member of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents and has long taken a leading part in representing fire insurance interests before the Arkansas legislature and in proposing and promoting legislation for the benefit and protection of such interests. In 1907 he promoted and built the Kennedy Building on South Sixth street, in the business center of the city, the first exclusive office structure in Fort Smith and one that compares very favorably with some more pretentious ones in other cities.

In the best sense of the term Mr. Kennedy is a man of public spirit, ever alive to the interests of Fort Smith, ever ready to assist to the extent of his ability any movement which in his judgment promises to enhance the weal of any considerable number of its citizens.

PROFESSOR ADAMS ALEXANDER HENDERSON. The name placed at the head of this sketch represents one of the oldest families of Independence county, the forefathers on both sides of the house coming to this region when it was in its virgin wildness, the settlement of the Henderson family on the White river having been one of the historical events of territorial days. The pioneer ancestor, who came of Colonial stock, was William Henderson, the great-grandfather of Professor Henderson. This brave frontiersman came here in 1817, locating just south of Newark, in the valley, where he subsequently devoted his time to agriculture, living there until his death, which occurred just about the time Arkansas assumed the garb of statehood. His children were as follows: Adams, the Professor's grandfather; Joseph; Jacob; Micajah; Noah; Mack; Jemima, who married a Mr. Tomlinson; and Telitha, who became the wife of Urban E. Fort, an early sheriff of Independence county.

Adams Henderson was born in 1804 in Tennessee, and was brought up in the White river valley, south of Newark. Continuing in the ancestral occupation, he was life-long farmer and a resident of Independence county until his death, in 1860. To him and his wife, whose maiden name was Rebecca Leggett, thirteen children were born, namely: James; Jerry; Beane; Joseph; Urban; Mack; John; Thomas; Elizabeth, who married first George D. Duff and married second a Mr. Locke; Jane died unmarried; Mary married Samuel Clark; Telitha was the wife of Robert Peetol; and Nancy married Bud Clark.

James B. Henderson, the father of Professor Henderson, was born in the big bottom adjacent to Newark, in December, 1832, being the oldest child of the parental household. He received educational advantages far exceeding those of the average farmer boys of pioneer days, having acquired when young a liberal knowledge of the text books then in use fitting him for a professional career. He began his active career as a teacher, and followed it for many years, even after serving in the Civil war. Although his brothers and his father were staunch adherents of the Union, James B. Henderson's sympathies were entirely with the South, and during the first year of the Civil war he joined the Confederate army. His regiment, under the command of General McCrea, participated in all the important engagements of the Trans-Mississippi department and was at the front in the battle of Shiloh. He served in the army four years, during which time he was neither wounded nor taken prisoner..

Returning home at the end of the war, James B. Henderson resumed his former vocation of teaching, which had not then reached the dignity of a profession, and during much of his after life was engaged in pastoral work, being an ordained minister of the Christian church and supplying, mainly, local pulpits. He also became a land owner, and was engaged to some extent in tilling the soil, living on his farm until death, in April, 1906. He was a Democrat in politics, but, with the exception of serving one term as deputy sheriff under Sheriff Fort, held no public office.

James B. Henderson married Frances Clark, who was born in Tennessee and came to Arkansas with her father, Alexander Clark. She belonged to a family noted in the early history of the United States, her great-grandfather Clark having been a brother of General George Rogers Clark, the Revolutionary hero, and the lineal descendant of one of two brothers named Rogers who came to the United States with William Penn, in 1683, and helped found the city of Philadelphia. She died in 1860, leaving one child, Adams Alexander, the special subject of this biographical record. Rev. Mr. Henderson subsequently married for his second wife Alcey Barber, who bore him seven children, namely: Martha, deceased, was the wife of Robert Clark; Joseph, of Wrenton, Arkansas; Thomas, of Newark; and William, Talitha, James and Edwin, dying when young.

Gaining a good knowledge of farming while young, Adams Alexander Henderson likewise gleaned a practical education in the common schools, and sometime before attaining his majority began teaching in the rural schools of his neighborhood. He was born on the home farm near Newark, March 10, 1858, and first took his place at the teacher's desk in 1875. He taught several terms, in the meantime attending Arkansas College, in Batesville, as time and means allowed, in 1886 being graduated from that institution. Continuing his professional labors until 1903, he taught in Newark and vicinity, resigning the work when principal of the Newark Public School. While a teacher, Professor Henderson served for two years as county examiner, an office which has the supervision of the educational work of the county, and requires a thorough understanding of the educational methods in vogue.

Resigning from the school-room, the Professor became a dealer in real estate, and has since varied his interests according to the demands of his business, taking advantage of all offered opportunities for extending and enlarging his financial operations. For a while he was cashier of the Merchants and Planters' Bank of Newark, and was a member of the mercantile firm of Henderson & Hawthorn, dealers in hardware and furniture. Since the dissolution of that firm, on January 1, 1911, the Professor has devoted himself to his real estate business, and to his duties as notary public. He has made investments of value in Newark property, some of which he has improved, his dealings in Newark land being quite extensive. A Democrat in his political affiliations, he has never sought office, but twice was elected county surveyor, simply on his ability to fill the position, not because of any contest on his part.

Professor Henderson married, April 14, 1881, Maggie E. Brown, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Brown, who came from Illinois to Arkansas in 1877. Gracie, the only child of Professor and Mrs. Henderson, is the wife of Jesse B. Brown, of Saint Petersburg, Florida. Mr. Brown, who is a most competent and skillful civil engineer, was for

several years engaged upon the engineering work of the Panama Canal, leaving the position in 1910.

WILLIAM H. MILLER, of Mountain View, is an adequate representative of the legal fraternity in the affairs of Stone county and has passed a quarter of a century of his life within the limits of the state. He left his native state, Illinois, in 1878, and established himself in Marion county, Kansas, where he passed eight years as a farmer. He was not native to the agricultural industry, for his father had been a brick manufacturer at Meehaniesburg, Illinois, and he had learned that trade himself. It may have been through the influences of heredity that he was inclined to the great basic industry for his grandfather, Michael Miller, lived and died a farmer.

After eight years of strenuous activity on a Kansas farm Mr. Miller decided to migrate southward and he located, in 1886, at Heber, Arkansas. For some time he has fostered a growing ambition to enter the legal profession and while at Heber he began the studies destined to prepare him for that distinguished calling. His studies were prosecuted under the enlightened tutelage of J. P. Wood and his admission to the bar occurred in the year 1888. He had the honor to begin his professional career with his former preceptor as partner. This career began with a suit in replevin, a subject rather complex for a novice in the law, and following that he engaged in the prosecution of a man charged with murder, in the capacity of assistant to the state. His success as a practitioner and his rectitude as a citizen, combined with high regard for the ethics of his profession, conspired to advance him steadily and he soon attained to enviable standing in Cleburne county as a barrister.

In 1894 Mr. Miller removed to Stone county and took up his residence in the county seat. Here he has followed a general career alone, his professional preferences being for the field of real estate law or land litigation, the making of abstracts and the litigation of titles.

Mr. Miller is a son of Henry A. Miller, who died at Westfield, Illinois, February 6, 1911, at the age of eighty-six years. The family was founded in Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1843, by Michael Miller, a German, who left South Carolina in 1835, spent some eight years in Hardin county, Kentucky, and then settled in Mechanicsburg, Illinois. In that state he journeyed on to the "Undiscovered country," the father of a family of children. Henry A. Miller, the father, was born April 2, 1825, and passed his active years as a brick manufacturer at Meehaniesburg. His first wife was Naney J. Mason, who died in February, 1855, the mother of the following children: Sarah, wife of William Bullock, of Roby, Illinois; Elizabeth, who married Rev. E. E. Robbins and resides in Westfield, Illinois; and William H. of this review. Mary Martin became the second wife of Henry A. Miller, and the three children of this union were Dora, wife of a Mr. Kitchen, of Mechanicsburg; Horace S., who died leaving a family in Springfield, Illinois; and Florence, who passed away without issue.

Mr. Miller was born June 1, 1854, and received his education in the academy of the town in which he was reared. He was married early in his career, becoming a member of the Benedicts in Hannibal, Missouri, October 9, 1873, his chosen lady being Miss Martha Belle Mason, a native of Springfield, Illinois.

The politics of Mr. Miller are Democratic. He has been active in his party as layman, with no idea of personal advancement, and he has also taken a modest part in local campaign work. He gave "a taste

of his quality" in the capacity of mayor of Mountain View, bringing about several much needed reforms. He is identified with several of the business enterprises of his community, notably as a stockholder of the Stone County Bank; the Stone County Mercantile Company at Mountain View; the Mountain View Telephone Company; and the Stone County Live Stock and Improvement Association. He is also one of the directors of the Stone County Bank, which was founded in 1901, has a capital of ten thousand dollars and is officered by many of the strong and successful business men of Mountain View.

**JOSEPH I. PORTER.** Everywhere in this glorious land of opportunity are found men who have worked their way from humble and lowly beginnings to places of leadership, and of this class Joseph I. Porter is a prominent and gratifying representative. The part he has played in the development of the industrial life upon which this part of Arkansas so greatly depends for her coming prosperity has been of remarkable value and from every aspect he is a good citizen. This well known and generally esteemed citizen of Stuttgart was born in Marion county, Missouri, February 9, 1848. His father's name was Joseph C. Porter, and the maiden name of his mother was Mary Ann E. Marshall, the father a native of Kentucky and the mother of Virginia. The father enlisted at the beginning of the Civil war in the service of the Confederate army, rose to the rank of brigadier general under General Marmaduke, was wounded at the battle of Hartsville, Missouri, in February, 1863, and died and was buried at McGuire's, Arkansas, on March 23.

Thus deprived of their natural protector, the fortunes of the family were at low ebb. In 1866 Joseph I., who was the eldest of the children, a youth of about eighteen, brought his widowed mother and his brothers and sisters, five in number, to Arkansas county, Arkansas, and on the prairie, about ten miles from Stuttgart, they took up their residence. The support of the family fell upon the young shoulders of the subject, but the same brave and dauntless spirit which has characterized his subsequent dealings was evident in that crisis. They conducted agricultural proceedings and the cattle business for about twenty-six years, and followed it successfully until 1893. Ever alert and energetic, Mr. Porter, in 1886, added to the agricultural and cattle interests which already engrossed him, operations in the lumber business, his headquarters being situated at Stuttgart, and for the sake of convenience he removed to this city in the year 1892. For the first three years in which he was identified with Arkansas lumber he was in partnership with W. W. and C. W. Snell. In 1889 he purchased Mr. Snell's interest and in 1900 organized the J. I. Porter Lumber Company, of which he was president. This business has been continued in increased scope and importance up to the present time. At the present day his offices and interests include the above-named office; the presidency of the J. I. Porter Lumber Company at Rison, Cleveland county, Arkansas; a directorship in the Stuttgart Rice Mill Company, and the vice presidency of the German-American Bank.

Politically he is a staunch advocate of the men and measures of the Democratic party.

Mr. Porter laid the foundations of a happy and congenial married life when, on the 20th day of September, 1882, he was united with Miss Maggie E. Johnson, of Arkansas county, a daughter of S. S. Johnson, of Arkansas county, Arkansas. Their union was blessed by the birth



J. V. Porter





of four children, two daughters surviving: Mary, who became the wife of R. E. John, of Stuttgart, Arkansas, and Joanna D.

Mr. Porter's mother, the widow of Brigadier General Porter, survived until March, 1872.

WILLIAM A. RUTHERFORD, of Batesville, Independence county, Arkansas, is one of the most prominent and extensive farmers in the state and he has achieved, through the route of agriculture alone, a remarkable and gratifying success. As a family of planters the Rutherfords need no encomium. For a half century this thrifty family has exercised its powers with the soil of Arkansas and thus demonstrated a genius for reaching positive results which have proved eminently worthy of emulation.

A native son of Independence county, Arkansas, William A. Rutherford was born on the 3rd of March, 1871. His native heath is six miles south of Batesville, in which vicinity his father settled on his arrival in the state, in 1849. There Colonel James Rutherford started life upon a quarter section of land, which his personal efforts have expanded into a broad domain with hundreds of acres under cultivation. Colonel Rutherford was born at Rutherfordton, Rutherford county, North Carolina, the date of his nativity being the 7th of July, 1825. He is a relative of that Rutherford of Revolutionary fame in whose honor the North Carolina county was named. Walter B. Rutherford, father of the Colonel, was born in Edinburg, Scotland, a son of Alexander Rutherford, one of the leading barristers of Edinburg. Walter B. Rutherford came to the United States at the age of twenty-five years, and he married Miss Sarah Tyre, a Georgia lady, who died in 1870, five years later than her husband. In 1850 this venerable couple followed their son, Colonel James, to Arkansas, passing the residue of their lives in Independence county. Mr. Rutherford was a man of vigorous mentality, immovable in his convictions and he was a man of much influence among the ante-bellum people of Batesville and that vicinity. His children were: Catherine, who is the wife of a Mr. Murray; Isabel, who died as Mrs. J. W. Wallace; Alexander; Walter; James; William; Mary A., who became Mrs. Montgomery; Amelia; and George.

Colonel James Rutherford early exerted a commanding influence among his new neighbors in Arkansas, and in 1850 he was elected justice of the peace of his precinct. His education, effectively supplemented by extensive reading and investigation, proved sufficient to grapple successfully with any question of public interest affecting his commonwealth and his ability to expound political doctrines recommended him for positions of trust and honor among his fellow men. When the Rebellion arose from the chaotic situation of the decade prior to its outbreak, Colonel Rutherford joined the forces of those favoring secession and in the ensuing campaign was a stalwart Confederate soldier. At the time of the inception of the war he became lieutenant in Captain Dyer's company of State Militia, this company becoming a part of the Seventh Arkansas Infantry when mustered into the Confederate service. At the battle of Shiloh the lieutenant colonel was killed and Colonel Rutherford was promoted to take his place, remaining in command of that position in the army until August, 1862, when he resigned and returned home. Subsequently he was appointed provost marshal of Batesville and after serving for a few months in that capacity he was made enrolling officer for the remainder of the war.

Colonel Rutherford was originally aligned as an oldline Whig in his political adherence and later he transferred his allegiance to the Democratic party, in the local councils of which organization he has been an active and zealous factor. He was a delegate from Independence county to the state constitutional convention of 1874 and was largely influential in drawing up the present constitution of the state. In 1879 he was elected a member of the state Senate, in which he served with efficiency on the financial committee. During his tenure of the office of senator he was also appointed a member of a special committee formed for the drafting of a revenue bill, which he reported to the Senate. This bill passed both branches of the legislature, but met with the displeasure of the governor, who vetoed it.

On the 12th of November, 1862, was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Rutherford to Miss Maria L. Hynson, a daughter of Henry Hynson, a prominent merchant at Batesville. The children born to this union are,—George L., of Greenville, Texas; James B., who died unmarried; William A., the immediate subject of this review; Medford M., of Independence county, Arkansas; May B., who is the wife of Edgar H. Glenn, of Batesville; and Sophia A., who passed away unmarried. With his wife Colonel Rutherford resides six miles south of Batesville.

To the public schools of his native place William A. Rutherford, of this review, is indebted for his preliminary educational training, and subsequently he pursued a course of study in Arkansas College, at Batesville, also attending a commercial college in the city of Little Rock. He assumed the active responsibilities of life as a farmer on a tract of land set off for him by his father, and he has had a remarkable and rather spectacular career in the field of agriculture. Without attempting to particularize in regard to his achievements, his attention has been devoted largely to the raising of corn, cotton and alfalfa, with such success as to make him a "land baron" of the state. More than three thousand acres of arable land along the Arkansas and White river bottoms respond to his magic touch and a still greater area of land stands in his name in Independence and Jefferson counties. His plantations—for they are nothing short of what that term implies—provide homes for more than one hundred and twenty-five families and provide labor for some six hundred people. His cotton crop, in bales, comes to him by the hundreds, his alfalfa mounts into the hundreds of tons, and thousands of bushels of corn are harvested from the productive valleys in which his interests are centered. Yet notwithstanding his princely domain and the multifarious details to be mastered in connection with its successful operation, Mr. Rutherford is an expansionist. Although he is a busy man, he still has capacity for more work and he reaches out for more land from year to year. He has but few other investments and they are confined to stock in the First National Bank and the Union Bank & Trust Company, of Batesville, in each of which he is a member of the board of directors.

In May, 1896, Mr. Rutherford was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Martin, a daughter of J. A. Martin, a resident of Jackson county, this state. The children of this union are,—Lou Alice, James and William A., Jr. In 1903 Mr. Rutherford removed with his family to the city of Batesville, in order to be near the excellent school facilities offered in this place. He is the owner of one of the city's most commodious homes, the same being located on North Main street. Here his family is comfortably domiciled and this attractive residence is generally renowned as a center of gracious refinement and liberal

hospitality. Mrs. Rutherford is a woman of rare charm and many accomplishments and she presides with special dignity over the affairs of the household.

While never an aspirant for public office of any description, Mr. Rutherford is a staunch advocate of the principles and policies promulgated by the Democratic party and he gives freely of his aid and influence in support of all projects advanced for the good of the general welfare. He is a man of broad mind and versatile ability and in his extensive business operations he is widely known for his strict adherence to principle, his generosity as an employer and his fair and honorable methods. He is affiliated with various fraternal and social organizations of representative character and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church, in the different departments of whose work she is most zealous. No citizen in Batesville commands a higher degree of popular confidence and esteem than does Mr. Rutherford, whose contribution to progress and development has ever been of the most insistent order.

WILLIAM J. LOCKE, president of the Keo Shingle Company, one of the most important plants of its kind in the state, and standing in the same high capacity with reference to the England & Clear Lake Railroad Company, is a citizen of immense value to his particular section of the state. To men such as he, possessing unbounded enterprise and executive ability and public spirit to correspond, is due in great part the remarkable growth and improvement experienced by the state in the past several years. In him the Scotch-Irish amalgamation, which has given to America some of her greatest men, appears, and here, as in other cases, its strength is apparent. By the circumstance of birth Mr. Locke is a Canadian, his eyes having first opened to the light of day on the 28th day of September, 1858. His father, W. H. Locke, was of Irish ancestry, and his mother, as was indicated by her maiden name of Campbell, was Scotch. When a child his parents removed from Ontario to Bay City, Michigan, and there he was reared and educated. He was introduced to the lumber business in early youth and knows it in all its details from the ground up. In 1878, when about twenty years of age, he made a radical change by setting out to make his own fortunes, and he, in company with George Van Etten, made the journey from Michigan to Arkansas. His first work was as a laborer in lumber mills in this vicinity, and proving faithful and efficient in small things he was given more and more to do. In 1891 he formed a partnership with E. N. Bixby, with whom he operated a mill on contract work for the Phoenix Lumber Company, at Sherrill, in Jefferson county. In 1894 he and Mr. Bixby organized the Shingle Company in Lonoke county and they operated a shingle and lumber manufacturing business at Keo for two years. About 1897 they removed to England, Lonoke county, where they engaged in the mercantile business, and soon thereafter they re-established the Keo Company at what is now known as Lockesville (often called Locke's Mill), which is situated five and one-half miles west of England, in Lonoke county. The mill has been conducted there with uninterrupted success since that time, and is one of the important lumber and shingle manufacturing plants of the state. The Keo Shingle Company is an incorporation, of which Mr. Locke is president and Mr. Bixby vice-president. The company, in addition to its timber lands, controls about three thousand acres of rich agricultural land in the Plum Bayou district of Lonoke county and carries on a general cotton planting business. The

company also maintains a general store at Lockesville that carries an average stock of about ten thousand dollars' value.

Mr. Locke, finding the need of better railroad facilities a crying one, in 1905 built a line of railroad from England to the plant at Lockesville. In 1910 this road was extended west four and one-half miles to Laster's Landing, on the Arkansas river, making a total of ten miles. Of this road, which is known as the England & Clear Lake Railroad, Mr. Locke is president and Mr. Bixby vice-president. Although projected and built as a lumber road, it is now developing into a commercial railroad and will in time become such. It is a standard gauge line and traverses a rich section of Lonoke county.

Mr. Locke has for many years called England his home, although he has a residence at Lockesville, Rural Route No. 1. For six years he gave public service of high character to England in the capacity of postmaster, and he is one of the directors of the Plum Bayou Levee District. One of Mr. Locke's warmest interests is his Masonic affiliation, and he is a Thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite Mason and one of the most prominent figures of the state therein. He is also a Shriner. His personal ideals include the moral and social justice and brotherly love which since fable-enviored ages have been the fundamentals of this organization, and, like all good Masons, as well as all good Americans, believes every man as good as his neighbor as long as he acquits himself properly. Merit alone counts and the "rank is but the guinea's stamp."

On the 9th day of May, 1890, Mr. Locke established a happy home life by his marriage to Miss Sarah Shelton, who was born in Ohio. They have one daughter, Mabel, now Mrs. High. They are identified with the best social life of their community and enjoy popularity in a wide circle of friends.

HON. WEBB COVINGTON is one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of jurisprudence in Johnson county, Arkansas, having gained distinctive preferment at the bar of this section of the state. He entered upon practice in 1898 and his success came soon, for his equipments were unusually good, he having been a close and earnest student of the fundamental principles of law. Nature has endowed him with a strong mentality and he has developed that persistent energy and close application without which there is no success. His advancement has been continuous and commendable and to-day he is recognized as one of the leaders of his chosen profession at Clarksville, where he has long resided. He makes a specialty of criminal law and in that connection has been instrumental in securing justice in a number of specially difficult cases. At the present time, in 1911, he is a member of the state Senate and as such is doing good work on a number of important committees to which he has been appointed.

A native of the state of Georgia, Webb Covington was born in Dawson county in 1873. He was reared to adult age in his native place, to the public schools of which he is indebted for his elementary educational training. After attaining to years of maturity he studied law at Cartersville, Georgia, where he was admitted to the bar in 1890. In that year he came to Arkansas, locating at Cabin Creek, in Johnson county. He did not immediately inaugurate the active practice of his profession but was engaged in other occupations until 1898, in which year he opened law offices in Johnson county. Soon after this event he removed to Clarksville, the judicial center of Johnson county, where he has since maintained his home and business headquarters. In the

work of his profession he is associated with Colonel Jordan E. Cravens, under the firm name of Cravens & Covington.

While Mr. Covington's practice is varied and of a general nature, extending to all the courts, he is perhaps best known as a criminal lawyer, in which branch he seems to be gifted with exceptional efficiency and in which he has been notably successful in winning the cases entrusted to his care. He has been engaged on one side or the other of nearly every important criminal case brought up in the western section of Arkansas. The following case is cited to show his method of procedure: "In February, 1902, a particularly desperate gang of criminals, known as the Dunn gang and composed of the leader, John P. Dunn, George Durham, Fred Underwood and Joe Clark (known as 'Smiler Joe'), in resisting capture by Sheriff John H. Powers killed the sheriff and escaped. Mr. Covington was engaged on the case and for seven months, associated with the succeeding sheriff, he gathered evidence against the gang and effected their capture, with the exception of the leader, John P. Dunn, who escaped. The other three were brought to trial and in their prosecution Mr. Covington succeeded in having Durham and Underwood hanged and 'Smiler Joe' sent to the penitentiary for twenty-one years."

In 1903 Mr. Covington was elected a member of the state Senate to represent the Fourth senatorial district, comprised of Johnson and Pope counties. He served with the utmost efficiency in that capacity for a term of four years and in the 1905 session of the Senate was elected and served as president of that august body. In the 1903 session he figured prominently in much important legislation; he was the author of and had passed the law creating chancery courts in Arkansas and forming the state into chancery districts. In 1910 he was again elected to membership in the state Senate and in the session beginning in January, 1911, he again took a leading part in important legislation. He was the author of the bill, which passed the Senate, authorizing the collection of back taxes from insurance companies doing business in the state; was also the author of the bill, which likewise passed the Senate, increasing the rate of taxation on insurance companies. He introduced and was instrumental in the passage of a bill prohibiting discrimination in transmission of news by telegraph and telephone companies and fixing penalties for violation of the act; and he also introduced a bill, which passed the Senate, for regulating freight rates between points in Arkansas on continuous mileage basis. From the foregoing it is perfectly apparent that Mr. Covington is possessed of loyalty and public spirit of the most insistent order in connection with all matters projected for the furthering of progress and improvement in Arkansas. He is a citizen whose every effort is exerted in behalf of good government and as a business man he is square and honorable in all his dealings.

Mr. Covington married Miss Maggie Hamilton, and this union has been prolific of two children,—Maxie and Vivian. Mr. and Mrs. Covington are popular and prominent in connection with all the best social activities of their home community.

**LOUIS JOSEPHUS.** Prominent among the leading citizens of Texarkana is Louis Josephs, a prominent lawyer who is well known throughout Miller county for his philanthropic labors while serving as grand master of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, I. O. O. F. A native of the German Empire, he was born February 14, 1874, in the province of Koenigsberg, east Prussia, where he spent the first twelve years of his

life and obtained his preliminary education. In 1886 he accompanied his parents to Dublin, Ireland, where he attended an English school for two years, and afterward assisted to some extent in maintaining the family, working day times and attending school at night. In 1891 his parents immigrated to the United States and located at Chattanooga, Tennessee, where they have since resided.

Following his parents to America in 1892, Louis Josephs joined them in Chattanooga. Enlisting in the United States Army in February, 1894, he served faithfully for three years, receiving deserved promotion and winning an excellent record for efficiency as a soldier. Being honorably discharged in 1897, Mr. Josephs lived for a number of years in Atlanta, Georgia, where, on August 24, 1897, he was united in marriage with Miss Annie Schiff. Coming from there to Southwestern Arkansas in May, 1901, he located at Winthrop, Little River county, and was there engaged in mercantile pursuits for eight years.

While at Winthrop Mr. Josephs took up the study of law, and later entered the law department of the University of Arkansas, from which he was graduated with the class of 1908. He was admitted to practice in the State Supreme Court at the same time, but did not engage in practice seriously, however, until 1909, when he settled in Texarkana and opened offices in the State National Bank building.

A devoted and enthusiastic member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Mr. Josephs has passed through the various chairs of the local and grand lodges, and in 1909 was honored by the Grand Lodge of Arkansas in annual session at Hot Springs by being unanimously elected grand master of the Grand Lodge, in which capacity he served the customary term of one year. During that year Mr. Josephs, who has unselfishly given much of his time, without compensation, to the philanthropic work of the Odd Fellows, practically gave up his professional and business interests in order to devote his attention to this work, a praiseworthy action, in commendation of which too much cannot be said. At the Grand Lodge session of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows held at Ft. Smith in October, 1910, he was elected to a two-year term as grand representative from Arkansas to the Sovereign Grand Lodge. Mr. Josephs is also a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons, being past master of the Blue Lodge at Winthrop, a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, A. F. & A. M. He has recently become a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, having joined Texarkana Lodge, No. 399, May 31, 1911.

**CHARLES W. SMITH.** For the past three decades has Judge Charles W. Smith been engaged in the practice of law in Arkansas, five years at Eldorado, Union county, and the remainder of the time at Camden, Ouachita county, where he has resided since 1894. His prominence as a legal practitioner extends far beyond the limits of Ouachita county, and he holds prestige as one of the leading attorneys in this section of the state.

Judge Smith was born in Union county, Arkansas, on the 20th of June, 1854, and he is a son of Joel Smith, whose birth occurred in Wilcox county, Alabama, on the 3d of April, 1818. Joel Smith came to Arkansas with his parents in 1829, at which time he was a lad of eleven years of age. The first night after their arrival in this state the Smith family camped near where Junction City now stands, on the site of a recently abandoned Indian village. Subsequently location was made on the "Flats," three miles southwest of Eldorado, where they

remained a few years and whence they later removed to a tract of land seven miles south of Eldorado, where a permanent home was established. On that plantation Joel Smith lived and died and there the subject of this review was born and reared. The place is now owned and occupied by the children of Joel Smith. Prior to the Civil war it comprised some three or four thousand acres of land and at the close of the war about forty slaves were liberated. The father was a man of considerable wealth and in addition to his extensive plantation interests he owned and conducted at different times several general stores—one at Eldorado, one at Blanchard Springs and one on his own estate. In August, 1837, was solemnized the marriage of Joel Smith to Miss Mary McLelland, who was born and reared in Hempstead county, Arkansas. To this union were born twelve children, seven of whom are living in 1911. The father was summoned to the life eternal on the 2nd of September, 1883, and his cherished and devoted wife, who long survived him, passed away on the 13th of September, 1910, at the venerable age of eighty-nine years.

Judge Smith was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home plantation and his early education consisted of such advantages as were afforded in the public schools of the locality and period, this training being later supplemented by a course of study in Washington & Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia, in which well ordered institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1879, with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws. He inaugurated the practice of his profession at Eldorado, Union county, Arkansas, in 1880, and in that place served for four years, with efficiency, as county and probate judge. In 1886 he was elected judge of the Thirteenth judicial circuit of Arkansas and was four times re-elected to that office, remaining in tenure thereof until 1906. During sixteen years of that period he was also chancellor. Judge Smith has been the attorney in many important litigated cases and he holds a rare reputation as judge, very few of his decisions having ever been reversed. He is a man of straightforward and honorable principles and his entire career will bear the searchlight of fullest investigation. In politics he endorses the cause of the Democratic party, in the local councils of which he has even been an active and interested factor and he is affiliated with various professional and fraternal organizations of representative character. He and his wife are devout members of the Presbyterian church, and they hold a high place in the regard of their fellow citizens.

On the 5th of December, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Smith to Miss Sula Dunn, a daughter of James S. Dunn, a pioneer settler in Calhoun county, Arkansas. To this union has been born one son, Randolph T. B. Smith, who is now twelve years old.

FRED W. SNETSER. Noteworthy among the brainy, energetic and enterprising men of Lee county who have achieved success in journalistic fields is Fred W. Snetser, widely and favorably known as editor and proprietor of the *Marianna Index*, a bright and newsy sheet, with an extensive circulation. Born in Ohio, he was brought by his parents to eastern Arkansas as a child, and was here bred and educated.

Spending his early life in White and Woodruff counties, Mr. Snetser served an apprenticeship at the printer's trade in Searcy, where he became familiar with every branch of the "art preservative." In 1896 Mr. Snetser purchased from Frank P. Ake the *Marianna Index*, which was established in 1874 by Thomas & Benham, and has since been one of the popular Democratic papers of Lee county. Under its present



management this paper exerts a wide influence, giving to the reading public the latest news in a condensed form and intelligent views of the world's doings, Mr. Snetser's expressed opinions on current events being full of wisdom and thought.

Mr. Snetser is also an able business man as well as an influential journalist, being a stockholder in the Bank of Marianna and in the Marianna Wholesale Grocery Company. A talented and accomplished musician, he is a skilful cornet player, and is musical director of the Marianna Commercial Club band, a musical organization in which the city may well take great pride.

ELAM H. STEVENSON, M. D., a well known physician and one of the organizers and twice president of the Arkansas State Eclectic Medical Association, was born near Pulaski, Giles county, Tennessee, and was there reared and given his primary education. He studied medicine in the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was graduated with the class of 1879. He began the practice of his profession in Shelby county, near Memphis, Tennessee, and in 1880 removed to Beebe, Arkansas, where he practiced in association with his father-in-law, Dr. Wyatt Slaughter, till 1882. In 1883 Dr. Stevenson took up his residence at Fort Smith, where he won great success.

In 1880, in the office of Drs. Slaughter and Stevenson at Beebe, he and Dr. Slaughter and Dr. Pruett of Russellville, Dr. Park of Cabot, Dr. John S. Eastland of Judsonia, and Dr. M. F. Dumas of Bald Knob organized the Arkansas State Eclectic Medical Association. Dr. Stevenson has been twice chosen to its presidency and three times to its secretaryship. There are now about two hundred and fifty eclectic physicians in the state, and about one hundred and fifty of them are enrolled in this association, which is in a flourishing condition. Dr. Stevenson is a member and an ex-president of the Arkansas State Board of Medical Examiners representing the Eclectic school. He is a Past Grand Master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas.

Dr. Stevenson is president of the board of trustees of the Central Methodist Episcopal church South, of Fort Smith, which position he has held by repeated re-election since the organization of that body. He was a leading spirit in founding the church and one of its constituent members. Mrs. Stevenson was Miss Martha C. Slaughter, who was born and reared in Shelby county, Tennessee. She is a daughter of Dr. Wyatt Slaughter, mentioned above. Dr. Stevenson's son, Dr. J. Eugene Stevenson, is associated with him in the practice of medicine. There are also two younger sons—Wyatt and Vincent Stevenson.

GEORGE W. HAYS. Possessing veritable legal talent and high mental attainments, George W. Hays, of Camden, has acquired distinction as one of the leading members of the Arkansas bar, and is widely and favorably known as judge of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. A native of Ouachita county, he was born September 23, 1863, six miles south of Camden, on the farm of his father, Thomas Hays, and there grew to manhood.

Thomas Hays was born and bred in Alabama, and as a young man embarked in agricultural pursuits in Mississippi. Not entirely satisfied with his prospects in that state, he came, in 1840, to Ouachita county, Arkansas, in search of a favorable location. Buying land south of Camden, he continued his career as a farmer, and there resided until his death, in 1873. He married Mrs. Parthena Ross, a native of Kentucky, and of the six children born of their union Judge Hays was the second in succession of birth.





*E. H. Stevenson M. D.*



Obtaining his rudimentary education in the public schools of Ouachita county, George W. Hays subsequently began his preparation for a legal career at Washington & Lee University, Lexington, Virginia. He afterwards continued the study of law at Camden, Arkansas, in the office of Gaughan & Sifford, and after his admission to the bar, in 1894, remained in their office for three years, gaining valuable knowledge and experience. Opening an office of his own in 1897, he continued the practice of his profession alone for some time, winning success, his patronage becoming extensive and lucrative. Permitting his name to be used as a candidate for the county judgeship in 1900, he was elected, and after serving ably for two terms in that capacity resumed his legal practice. In 1906 Judge Hays was elected circuit judge, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected to the same office without opposition, and is now serving his second term as judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District.

The judge is prominent in various fraternal organizations, being a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and belonging also to the Masonic Order, a member of the lodge and chapter, and belonging to the Order of the Eastern Star.

Judge Hays married, February 26, 1895, Ida V. Yarbrough, of Ouachita county, and they have two children, George Grady and William Francis.

JUDGE JOHN NEWTON TILLMAN, president of the Arkansas State University at Fayetteville, is counted among the state's most valuable and progressive men. An eminent representative of the bench and bar, his eloquence and fearlessness have made him the invincible champion of various good causes, such as prohibition, law enforcement and the best available education. By the circumstance of birth this gentleman is a native of Missouri, being born near Springfield, that state, December 13, 1859. His father, Newton J. Tillman, was born near Shelbyville, Tennessee, in 1833, and passed his life as a farmer. The latter was a man of good education, active mentality, and he was an influential citizen of his day and locality. During the Civil war he was a soldier of the Confederacy in the army of General Price, his conscientious conviction of the supreme right of the states to sever their union with the national government leading him to give his influence and support to the lost cause. He served in the Trans-Mississippi department and was seriously wounded in battle. He was a member of the Christian church, and he died in Washington county, Arkansas.

Newton J. Tillman was a son of Samuel Tillman, of North Carolina, and the scion of a family prominent in the annals of the Revolutionary war. One of his remote forbears was the ancestor of the Tillmans who have made the name famous among American statesmen, jurists and educators, serving in the halls of congress, in university work, on the bench and in the gubernatorial capacity. Testimony, ample and conclusive, of the Colonial origin of the family is preserved in records in the archives of the Carolinas. Newton J. Tillman married Mary Mullins, a daughter of Judge Thomas Mullins, who was a jurist of Washington county for many years after the period of the Civil war. He, as well as his father, was born within the borders of North Carolina. Mrs. Tillman passed away in 1877, and her husband followed her to the Great Beyond in 1896, having survived her for almost a score of years. The children of their union were Judge Tillman, whose name initiates this review; Annie, a teacher in the public schools of Fayette-

ville, who married Francis M. Boyd; Emma, who became the wife of Fred Rotan; and Samuel Tillman, who died in young manhood.

Judge Tillman's parents removed to Fayetteville, Arkansas, when he was a child and he received his early education in the public schools and supplemented this with attendance at the University of Arkansas, from which institution he was graduated in 1880. He received the degree of Bachelor of Latin Letters and his first adventure as a wage earner was as a teacher in the public schools of Washington county. He continued in that pedagogical capacity three years, and for the years included between 1881 and 1883 was county examiner of teachers in Washington county. While teaching he pursued the study of law, which his natural proclivities had led him to adopt as a life profession, and ere he had abandoned his other profession he was admitted to the bar, in February, 1883, before Judge Pittman.

Judge Tillman began his eminently creditable public life as a county officer of Washington county, being elected circuit clerk in 1884 and serving four years in that office. In 1888 he was elected to the state senate and served four years, advocating means and measures favorable to the University and by his clever statesmanship securing the repeal of some of the laws which hampered the growth of the school. From 1893-5 he was a trustee of the University and as such showed rare executive ability which commended him to the trustees as a proper head for the chief institution in the educational scheme of the state.

Following his service in the state senate Judge Tillman was elected prosecuting attorney for the Fourth Judicial District and filled the office from 1892 to 1898. In the following year he was made judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit and during his term he rendered valuable service to his state by his enlightened interpretation of the laws and by his vigorous and effective stand for the enforcement of the laws against crime. The liquor laws of the state were strongly upheld and the illicit traffic in whiskey in his circuit was broken up. He is the author of the decision which declared the holding of a Federal license *prima facie* evidence of guilt and sufficient to warrant indictment of the holder as a violator of the law, which decision was upheld upon appeal to the higher courts.

After leaving the bench Judge Tillman took an active part in the creation of prohibition sentiment and made many speeches and addresses in behalf of prohibition temperance and clean living. In addition to his many other attainments he is a practical orator, schooled in all the principles of platform address, rich and fluent of speech and possessing the rare ability to baptise himself in his subject and carry his audience with him to each climax. He has lectured extensively on Chautauqua and Lyceum courses in Arkansas and adjoining states. He is also a writer of taste and talent, and as a welcome contributor of fiction to high class magazines his pen is kept busy. Few men have a more varied pulpit for the dissemination of enlightened and progressive opinion than he—being equally far-reaching through the press, the platform, and a great educational institution.

Judge Tillman accepted the presidency of the Arkansas University in 1905, and he brought to the institution the rare gift of great executive ability, native enthusiasm and all the ripe experience of a scholar and public man. In a word, the notable achievements of his administration are the development of the college of agriculture; the raising of the entrance requirements; and the abolition of the preparatory department. He found the University a "preparatory school" and he made it a real university. During his regime there has been a large

increase both in the faculty and in the enrollment, the former growing from forty-six in 1904 to ninety in 1908, in the same time the attendance increasing from eight hundred and ten to eleven hundred and sixty-three. He has greatly popularized and extended this institution of learning and made it one of the greatest in the South.

On March 4, 1885, Judge Tillman was united in marriage to Miss Tempy Walker, daughter of Martin K. Walker, who was a brother of Chief Justice Walker of the Supreme Court of Arkansas. Their children are John W., Frederick A. and Kathleen. Their residence in Fayetteville is the abode of refinement and hospitality and the center about which the social life of the student body and faculty revolve.

Judge Tillman is affiliated actively with all the chief educational movements of his state and the nation. He is a member of the State Teachers' Association and of the National Educational Association. He is likewise a member of the executive committee of the National Association of State Universities, a most important organization. He is a prominent and popular figure in the Masonic world, being a member of the Blue Lodge (Washington No. 1), the oldest lodge in the state, and he belongs to Far West Chapter, No. 1. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, subordinate and "camp," and is supreme representative of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Arkansas. In the matter of religious conviction he is a member of the Baptist church and is a trustee of the Fayetteville congregation. Politically he is a member of the Democratic party.

It is in the consensus of opinion that President Tillman is a strong executive, one of the University's great presidents. In him is found a splendid commingling of the practical and the ideal, which has already worked wonders for the institution at whose head he has been for many years. The honor of being chosen for the presidency of an alma mater in which he had always displayed an active and loyal interest was unexpected and unsolicited. In 1907 the University of Mississippi conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

**REVEREND J. WADE SIKES.** A prominent figure among the substantial and revered citizens of Benton county, Rev. J. Wade Sikes, of Rogers, belongs to the pioneer class, and his name is inseparably interwoven with the history and development of this part of the state. Sincerely devout in his convictions and a zealous worker in the Master's vineyard, his influence has been potent and effective in the making of a righteous citizenship, his entire life having been lived in true accord with his professions of Christian fellowship. For upwards of forty-five years he has taught the word of God and preached the Orthodox faith, and now, when the shades of night are gathering gently about him, he is spending his closing years in sweet content among his friends, whose number is limited only by the boundaries of his broad acquaintance. He was born October 2, 1828, in Perry county, Alabama, eighteen miles North of Selma, a son of Robert Sikes.

His paternal grandfather, Thomas A. Sikes, was born of English parentage. They immigrated to the United States in Colonial times and he served as a soldier in the Revolutionary army, assisting the colonists in their struggle for independence. He subsequently married a fair French lady and settled in Tennessee, where both spent their remaining days, his death occurring in Rutherford county, and hers in Bedford county. They became the parents of nine children, as follows: Jessie, Jonas, John, Robert, Susan, who married James Rogers; Rebecca, who

became the wife of Josiah Springer; Elizabeth, who married a Mr. West; Pollie, who married James Harrison; and one other daughter.

Robert Sikes was born in 1793, in Tennessee, on the parental homestead. Succeeding to the occupation of his father, he was employed as a tiller of the soil during his active life, living in Perry county, Alabama, until the death of his wife, in 1836, when he returned to Tennessee. He afterwards took up his residence in Arkansas, and died at the point where Rogers is now located, in Benton county, in 1856. He married Elizabeth Bledsoe, who died in Perry county, Alabama, in 1836. To them five children were born, as follows: Benjamin F., who died in Rogers, Arkansas, was for many years one of its leading citizens; Samantha, deceased, married first Kenneth Deason, second a Mr. Bray, and married third Steve Adkinson; Rev. J. Wade, the special subject of this personal review; T. W., now living near Rogers; and Martha, wife of John L. Booth, deceased.

J. Wade Sikes spent the days of his boyhood and youth in Bedford county, Tennessee, where he had but scant educational advantages, gaining a portion of his knowledge by the light thrown from cedar wood burning in the cheery, old-fashioned fireplace of pioneer days. By sturdy application to his books he attained sufficient proficiency to enable him to take his place as an instructor in the schoolroom, a profession which he followed a few years, in the meantime attending for a few months the Unionville Academy.

In 1853, when in the prime of a vigorous manhood, Mr. Sikes, in company with his father, his brother Benjamin, and a cousin, Thomas Sikes, journeyed overland from Tennessee to Benton county, Arkansas. All but he returned a short time later to their old home. He remained, and, finding the door of opportunity open to him in a professional capacity, he gathered together a few pupils for a term of subscription school in the old Jefferson school house, one and one-half miles east of Bentonville. He subsequently taught for a time at the Shelton Academy, in Pea Ridge, but was afterwards there engaged as a merchant and a farmer. In the late "fifties," during the excitement caused by the finding of gold at Pike's Peak, Mr. Sikes formed one of a party raised in Benton county to go across the plains to that Eldorado. He took with him several cows, with which he expected to coin money as a dairyman, but on reaching Fort Dodge, Kansas, the little band found so many returning from the Peak with discouraging reports of the situation there that the company, in spite of the protests of Mr. Sikes, decided to abandon the trip and return home.

At the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Sikes joined Company D, Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles, under Captain Arrington and Colonel McIntosh, and served under command of General McCullough. During the first year he acted as orderly sergeant of his company without being appointed, and met his first baptism of fire at Wilson Creek, near Springfield, Missouri. His next fight of note was at Elkhorn (Pea Ridge), in a contest which was a "home and fireside" contest with him, as it took place on ground which he had called his home for years and which was participated in by many of his neighbors as well as by himself. Mr. Sikes was subsequently promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and later in the war was commissioned as captain. The whole command was transferred east of the Mississippi river and sent to Kentucky under command of General E. Kirby Smith. His regiment fought in the battle of Richmond, but Lieutenant Sikes missed the fight at Murfreesboro, having been detailed from his company to return home with money for the families of the enlisted soldiers. Afterward, while before

Chickamauga, he was detailed to command a guard to the tunnel through which General Longstreet's Army corps was to pass under the mountain, and reached the field of carnage just after the famous battle had ended.

The Confederate forces began a stubborn retreat toward Atlanta in the spring of 1864, and for upwards of three months fighting was an every-day affair. The nearer to Atlanta the Federals pushed the fiercer grew the fighting, and the "stubborn retreat" became "Southern resistance." On July 20, 1864, in a charge of the Federal entrenchments, Lieutenant Sikes displayed marked daring and bravery by grasping the regimental colors as they were falling from the hand of a wounded comrade and planting them upon the works of the enemy, at the same moment perceiving a Federal gun leveled at him, the gun, however, for some reason failing to lay him low. Eight days later, while fighting on the left of the city, a rifle ball entered the Lieutenant's left arm and shattered it, compelling, in the field hospital that day, amputation of the arm above the elbow.

Upon that fateful day the slaughter of men of the Second Arkansas was great and comrades were being piled up, awaiting surgical and spiritual attention. Lieutenant Sikes, although himself awaiting his turn at the operating table, found work to do in behalf of comrades whose lives were going out. In looking after the spiritual needs of the company, even while his arm was still dangling from his shoulder, he became an intercessor before the Throne of Grace in behalf of the men dying about him, appealing fervently to his Maker that those who died, as it were, upon the field of battle, might find peace and welcome with their Lord. Among those mortally wounded that day was Colonel Smith. Being advised that he had but a short time to live, the Colonel, too, raised his voice in appeal to his companion, asking the Lieutenant to pray for him and to comfort him in his passage through the valley of death. Having had his arm amputated, Lieutenant Sikes was in the hospital at Macon, Georgia, until able to travel. He started homeward, but encountered such difficulties in getting through that he did not reach Benton county until June, 1865.

The work of Rev. Mr. Sikes as a churchman was very effective among his soldier comrades. Whenever camp was pitched he held prayer meetings, and whenever a long stop was made in any place preparations were made for holding revival meetings; the whole command was supplied with Testaments and Bibles, and a systematic campaign for Christ was carried on, more especially was this true in Meridian, Mississippi, where winter quarters were maintained.

Since the war Mr. Sikes has given much of his life to the spreading of the gospel. He was ordained a Baptist minister as a member of the ----- Baptist church by Reverends Dunigan, Williams and Heath, and only since the decline of his physical strength has he given up preaching. For a short time after the war he was deputy clerk of Benton county, and was afterwards elected clerk, entering the office as deputy in December, 1865, and retiring from it when, in 1868, the period of reconstruction displaced him. He had previously prepared himself for the law, and was actively engaged in the practice of his profession and in farming until 1880, when he took an overland trip to Colorado for the benefit of his health. Upon recovering his usual physical vigor, he resumed his law business and his agricultural labors. Mr. Sikes has found fox hunting his chief means of pleasure and recreation. As a boy this sport charmed him, and his periodic runs of the little silver

and the common red foxes have added not a little to the maintenance of his apparent vigor of mind and body.

Ever a staunch Democrat in politics, Mr. Sikes is a follower of Bryan, but he has never had ambitions for public service to gratify.

On December 25, 1855, Mr. Sikes was married, at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, to Almyra Lee, who was born in Missouri, where her father, John W. Lee, settled on migrating from Kentucky, his native state. Mrs. Sikes passed to the higher life April 8, 1898. Her only child to reach years of maturity was a daughter, named Lorena Arizona Sikes. She became the wife of Joseph Duckworth, and at her death, in 1882, left two children, Siddie Duckworth and Charles R. Duckworth, the latter of whom married Lena Van Meter and resides in Rogers.

Mr. Sikes was made a Mason in Bentonville, in 1854, but in recent years has not affiliated with the order. His position as a citizen in the community commands the highest regard, and he is appealed to as an encyclopaedia upon the occurrences of Benton in the closed book of the past. He is a favorite with young and old, who are ever pleased to entertain him, and take delight in visiting him at his home.

NEEDHAM H. GRADY, M. D. It is particularly gratifying at this point in an historical compilation of the state of Arkansas to here present a sketch of the career of Dr. Needham H. Grady, who is engaged in the active practice of his profession at Monette, in Craighead county. In the face of almost insurmountable difficulties he plodded persistently on, earning his education, and eventually, through determination and energy, made of success not an accident but a logical result. He is strictly a self-made man, and as such, a perusal of his career offers both lesson and incentive. Dr. Grady is one of the pioneer physicians and surgeons of Monette, one of its leading merchants and an extensive farmer and man-of-affairs. Like many of the citizens of eastern Arkansas he is a native son of Tennessee, having been born in Obion county, that state, on the 5th of March, 1852. He grew up in the vicinity of Kenton, where his father, William Grady, settled on coming out of North Carolina. The latter was a son of William Grady, who reared a family in the old Tar state of the Union, where he died about the year 1848. His son William, the Doctor's father, was married to Sarah Hargett, a native of North Carolina, and they were both summoned to the life eternal in 1862, the parents of twenty-three children, in which family there were three sets of twins. Thirteen of the above children grew to adult age and of the number but two survive at the present time, in 1911, namely—Dr. Grady, of this notice, and Charles, who resides in Gibson county, Tennessee.

Left an orphan at the early age of ten years, Dr. Grady had occasion to learn something of youthful trials without parental aid and of temptations without parental advice and restraint. He acquired his early education by piecemeal as a child, but was so persistent and determined that he should have at least the fundamentals of a good common-school education that he applied himself vigorously to work in order that he might thereby save up enough money for tuition in college later on. When he was able to take charge of a country school, at the age of nineteen years, he taught for two terms in Gibson county, Tennessee, and subsequently one term in Dunklin county, Missouri. Before he had funds enough to defray his expenses in college, however, he was obliged to work for a time as a farm hand, but eventually he was matriculated as a student in the old St. Louis College of Medicine, entering that institution in 1881. At the end of a two-years' course he received a license



to practice medicine in Missouri, where he practiced for two years. He then came to Arkansas, spending two years near Gainesville, when failing health finally compelled him to seek a different atmosphere, with the result that he located at Round Mountain, in Independence county, Arkansas, until recovery seemed assured. He then established his home in Craighead county, having been licensed to practice in that district by the first board of medical examiners under the new medical law of the state, his examination having taken place in Clay county in 1883. In 1886 he located at Stottsville, near Macy, where he initiated the long career of professional and commercial success that has marked his life. In that year he stocked a small general store in the little country village, increased its importance with the growing demands of the community, engaged in farming, built a cotton gin and became connected with every phase of industrial life in that place. When the railroad finally came toward that community and failed to make Macy a station he decided to move to Monette, and did so in 1898. Here he is one of the largest land owners of the locality, is engaged extensively and successfully in farming by tenantry and owns stock in both the banks at Monette, in each of which he is a director. He is also a stockholder in the Jonesboro, Lake City & Eastern Railway Company, in the Home Telephone Company and also in the P. & S. M. College, St. Louis.

Dr. Grady has achieved most remarkable success in connection with the work of his profession, and having become so deeply involved therein he found it difficult to withdraw long enough to finish his medical course. In 1900, however, he returned to the College of Physicians & Surgeons, at St. Louis, graduating in that excellent institution as a member of the class of 1901, duly receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1903 he pursued a special post-graduate course in the New Orleans Polyclinic and in 1906 he again was a student there, receiving his post-graduate degree and making a specialty of gynecological surgery. Having thus equipped himself for a larger field of professional usefulness he supplied his office with the X-ray, with the improved nebulizer and with instruments for surgical work, until his is one of the best equipped offices in the county. In connection with the work of his profession he is affiliated with the Craighead County Medical Society, with the Arkansas State Medical Society and with the American Medical Association.

In Butler county, Missouri, on the 5th of October, 1876, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Grady to Miss Nancy A. Keith, a daughter of Ambrose Keith, who went to Missouri in the ante-bellum days. Mr. Keith was a farmer by occupation and at the time of the inception of the Civil war he enlisted as a soldier in the Confederate army, sacrificing his life for the cause of the South. Dr. and Mrs. Grady have no children. They are consistent members of the Christian church, in the various departments of whose work they are most active factors, and they are popular and prominent in connection with the best social affairs of the community.

In politics Dr. Grady accords an uncompromising allegiance to the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and while he has never had time nor ambition for public office of any description he gives freely of his aid and influence in support of all measures and enterprises projected for the good of the general welfare. Dr. Grady has lived a life of usefulness such as few men know. God-fearing, law-abiding, progressive, his life is as truly that of a Christian gentleman as any man's can well be. Unwaveringly he has done the right as he has interpreted it. His life history is worthy of commenda-

tion and of emulation, for along honorable and straightforward lines he has won the success which crowns his efforts and which makes him one of the substantial citizens of Monette.

SWAN C. DOWELL. It is indeed appropriate that in a history of representative men and women of Arkansas should be presented a review of the life and achievements of such a citizen as Swan C. Dowell, of Walnut Ridge, Arkansas, the subject of this notice, who had devoted many years of his life to the material welfare of his commonwealth. To his personal efforts in the exploiting of the resources and opportunities lying in wait for the homeseeker, his knowledge being gained at first hand and chiefly by the conducting of something akin to an agricultural experiment station of his own, to his intelligent and earnest appeal to the new and vigorous blood of the northern states to become beneficiaries of the advantages just across the threshold of the open door of Arkansas, has that portion of the state lying contiguous to his influence developed a new civilization. This new civilization is not the typical Arkansas "razorback" veneered by contact with enlightenment and progress, but is an amalgamation of varied fertile, human elements which have emerged into activity as new being.

It was nearly a score of years ago that Mr. Dowell foresaw and forecasted the development and settlement of northeastern Arkansas and the opening up of dormant possibilities. Although a factor in the mercantile field at that time, he laid the foundation of his future work in experiments in agriculture and thereby gained that positive evidence as to results which he has since used so effectually in removing new settlers from "stale, flat and unprofitable" associations and transplanting them amid other scenes, to the mutual advantage of themselves and their adopted state.

The Dowell family is not a pioneer one as Arkansas pioneers are rated. Lawrence county, where it first located, is indeed one of the oldest in the state, and is one of the three first whose boundaries were established long before Arkansas achieved the distinction of statehood, but the Dowells did not plant stake there until the year of 1867, at which date they settled at Clover Bend, and there and in its vicinity were passed the first years of their rural life in Arkansas. Their decision to make location at this point had been made before leaving Clover Port, Kentucky, their native heath, where the father of our subject had been engaged in the mercantile business.

Christopher Dowell, father of the foregoing, was born in Meade county, Kentucky, in 1814. His antecedents were Scotch people, who, moved by love of greater opportunity, crossed the seas and took up their residence in the Old Dominion. Eventually our subject's grandfather came to the newer state of Kentucky, as was the fashion in his day, and there established his family. There he tilled the soil, reared his family of children to good citizenship, and, finally being gathered unto his fathers, was there buried.

Christopher Dowell married in the year of 1842 Elizabeth Branderburg, of Kentucky, daughter of John Branderburg, a direct descendant of Price Branderburg, of the house of Branderburg, who by offending Emperor William was exiled and, coming to America, settled in Kentucky, the county of that name being called after him. After a useful and successful career in Arkansas as a planter and merchant he passed away in 1888, his widow surviving him three years, dying at the age of seventy-two in Walnut Ridge, Arkansas, at the residence of her son,

Swan C. Dowell. Five children were born of this union, namely, Isabella, Oliver, John Thomas, Marie and Swan Crutcher.

Swan Dowell was ten years of age when his parents first took up their abode in Lawrence county. His school advantages were comparatively limited, but by thorough application, great ambition and a fertile brain he gained an education that many a college boy would have had reason to be proud of. He never lost an opportunity of increasing his knowledge through others or his own efforts, and his great success in various branches of business in which he was eventually interested was due to this fact, as it was through his own efforts in acquiring the requisite knowledge that he was able to carry on whatever he undertook.

His first position in the world of affairs was as a clerk in a general merchandise store in Clover Bend, at the age of sixteen, and subsequently he was employed and had an interest in a general store at Minturn, Arkansas, being also interested in the hotel business. In 1880 he and his wife moved to Walnut Ridge, where he, feeling sufficiently sure of himself, made an independent business venture, engaging in the drug business. He remained in that business some fifteen years, and in 1895 sold out to the Cooper Brothers in order to give his whole attention to the real estate business.

While a merchant Mr. Dowell had acquired a clientele as a real estate broker, and to him was due the effective innovation of scattering literature broadcast throughout the states of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana; said literature setting forth the advantages of Arkansas, and thereby was the cause of opening up a correspondence which resulted in a current immigration to Arkansas. Northern farmers are especially partial to grasses, and a county which shows good results as a hay producer interests them at once. Mr. Dowell was prepared with convincing evidence of Arkansas' adaptability to tame grasses. He had already proved this to his own satisfaction and by his own experiment, and he later demonstrated the adaptability of the soil in the bottoms as wheat and rice producers of superior yield and quality. He has shown that timothy and clover grow as profusely here as in their natural home, Kentucky, sometimes yielding three tons per acre at a single cut. He has also harvested "bumper" crops of wheat and oats, and has reached wonderful results with experiments in rice culture. This cereal was tried first in 1909 upon a small tract and was irrigated from a flowing well whose capacity was two thousand five hundred gallons per minute. It did so well that fifty acres were planted in 1910 and five thousand bushels of grain, of the best quality, were harvested, indicating that the northern parts of the section are most desirable for the growing of this popular and important article of domestic commerce.

As a result of this kind of experimentation and as a result of the success of farmers of Lawrence county who have attained like results with grasses, cotton and grains, Mr. Dowell has been able to cause the exchange of more real estate in northeastern Arkansas than any other one firm in the same business. Thus, it will be seen, that the great work of his life has contributed materially to the value of the farm land here and has built up a thriving community in a section which hitherto has been actually starving for an infusion of new blood. He is so truly loyal to county and state that he has been almost able to overlook the fact that all this has been of little material benefit to himself, which in a smaller being might eliminate a great deal of the satisfaction.

He has been the agitator of every advantageous movement of improvement that has been made for his home town and its people, always putting the first foot forward and using his influence, which was far-

reaching, for the bettering of Walnut Ridge and vicinity. Through his merits as a thorough and reliable business man he acquired the confidence and friendship of the influential men of affairs not alone in this state but all over the country.

In the urban affairs of Walnut Ridge Mr. Dowell has invested his means in the erection of buildings and in the promotion of enterprises for the public good requiring the investment of money. He was one of the prime movers in securing the electric line between his city and Hoxie, which makes the two places practically one municipality, and he is president and treasurer of said company. This interurban road runs a car every thirty minutes, day and night, and furnishes a service equal to every demand of the business of the twin cities. Another interest of importance is his connection with the Lawrence County Bank, of which he is a stockholder and director, and he is also one of Lawrence county's large land owners.

On June 10, 1878, Mr. Dowell formed an ideally happy life companionship by his marriage in St. Louis, Missouri, with Miss Aliee Wall, a daughter of Charles and Mary (Delaney) Wall. The father and mother were Irish by birth and their union occurred while still resident in the Emerald Isle, the father being a graduate of Dublin College, the mother, a graduate from the Sacred Heart Convent. They were close friends of Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish orator. Bishop Marum, of Ossary, and confessor to the Court of Spain, was a near relative on the mother's side. Hameill Marum, another member of the family, was a very much honored member of parliament. The children of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Dowell are: Walter, Antony, Mary Isabella, Oliver Kyran, Agnes Elizabeth, Aliee Cecilia, Ruth Cleveland, Aloysius Swan and Regenia Aurelia.

Mr. Dowell is one of the most public spirited of men and his watchword is improvement and progress. He built the first piece of sidewalk laid in Walnut Ridge, has erected many of the business houses and recently added to the charming and substantial abodes of the city a modern and model home, a monument to his progressive spirit and a credit to the little metropolis in which he lives. In his political leanings he is a Democrat, but, except as a voter, he has no liking for the game of politics. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Jonesboro Lodge, No. 498.

**JUDGE F. M. GOAR.** One of the most prominent representatives of the legal profession in Arkansas of any day or generation was Judge Francis Marion Goar, formerly of Mississippi, but in the last ten years of his life a resident of the state of Arkansas. This gentleman, who died in April, 1898, was the first dean of the law department of the University of Arkansas, at Fayetteville, and he was serving as such at the time of his death, the department having been removed to Little Rock previous to that time.

Judge Goar was born in Yalobusha county, Mississippi, in 1844. The following year his parents removed to this state, settling in Drew county. In 1850 the mother died and the father went to California, where he also died, thus leaving the subject an orphan at the tender age of five years. He was sent back to his grandparents in Mississippi and there he grew toward manhood, alternately working on the farm and going to school, this peaceful program continuing until the outbreak of the Civil war. When barely fifteen years of age young Goar enlisted in the Second Mississippi Regiment of the Confederate service and, although discharged by reason of being under age, he returned to

Mississippi and assisted in raising a company of which he became successively lieutenant and captain, serving until the close of the Civil war.

In 1865, at the age of twenty years, Judge Goar resumed his former course, alternating between farm work and attendance at school, this continuing until 1870, when he graduated from the law department of the University of Mississippi and entered regularly upon the practice of his profession. He continued in this until 1887, when he removed to Arkansas, settling at Fayctteville. Two years later he was selected by the board of trustees of the University there as dean of the law department. He at once entered zealously upon the work of building up this institution to a high point of excellence, which has given it a name extending far beyond state borders. In 1892 he removed to Little Rock and in the following year, upon the organization of the Little Rock law class as the Law Department of the State University, he was elected dean and was in service in that capacity at the time of his death.

Judge Goar was deeply and thoroughly versed in the law, as was evident in his graduation with the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of Mississippi, his alma mater, and his subsequent career served to add to his store of knowledge in that field. Of dignified and impressive bearing, his law discourses carried with them such conciseness, clarity and weight that his hearers could not but reap permanent advantages. He had, indeed, great gifts as an instructor in the science of jurisprudence. It was in the midst of service of this kind that his useful career was cut short. He had attained but to the age of fifty-four years and when his powers were at their zenith and with the promise of many more years of usefulness and strength before him, he was summoned to the bourne "whence no traveler returns." In his decease one of the strong men of Arkansas was lost—one who had already filled a large space in public thought and for whom it seemed that life had still greater things in reserve.

Politically, as Judge Goar himself expressed it, "without a single misgiving or deviation," he always acted with the Democratic party—national, county, state and municipal, and he had taken pride at times in the fact that he had never "seratched" a ticket of his party.

Very shortly before Judge Goar's death he became a candidate for attorney general, and his great friend, Governor Stone, of Mississippi, included this tribute to his character and powers in a most enthusiastic letter of endorsement, published in the *Arkansas Democrat*:

"Mr. Goar is a man of the highest order of integrity, temperate in habits, moral and discreet in his deportment, and faithful to every social demand, as well as to every public trust. He is a man of superior intellectual attainments, a lawyer of eminent ability, and if he should give his consent to stand for the office of attorney general the people of the state of Arkansas will honor themselves in bestowing upon him that important office. He is upholding the honor of his native state by a faithful and self-sacrificing service to that of his adoption. No one who knows the history of this man as I have known it could reasonably expect anything else of him, yet it is none the less gratifying to his many friends in Mississippi."

In referring to Judge Goar's military record, the governor speaks of him as a gallant soldier and an excellent officer.

Judge Goar married Miss Belle Robins, a niece of Private John Allen, of Mississippi. Of this union nine children were born, eight daughters and one son, Francis M., Jr. They all now live at Tupelo, Mississippi.

MRS. THOMAS H. BARNES, is the widow of the late Thomas H. Barnes, one of the most honorable and distinguished lawyers Sebastian county has ever known. For four years he served with efficiency as United States district attorney for the Western district of Arkansas and during his lifetime his record as a skillful lawyer and well fortified counselor was of unexcelled order. Mrs. Barnes, who has long maintained her home at Fort Smith, is a woman of strong mental faculties, magnetic personality and broad human sympathy and she is deeply admired and beloved by all with whom she has come in contact.

The girl Fronie Mellette, now Mrs. Barnes, was born at Newcastle, Henry county, Indiana, a daughter of Luther C. Mellette. When Mrs. Barnes was a mere child the family removed to the state of Illinois and thence to Fort Smith, Arkansas, about the year 1868, shortly after the close of the Civil war. Mr. Mellette married Miss Adaline E. Moore and to them were born five children, namely,—Mrs. Barnes, of this review; William Moore Mellette; Elmer E., an attorney of Los Angeles, California; Josiah H., deceased; and Mrs. J. N. Hewes, deceased. The late William Moore Mellette, who was summoned to the life eternal at Muskogee, Oklahoma, in May, 1910, was a lawyer of high standing. He was prepared for the legal profession at Fort Smith, under the able preceptorship of Thomas H. Barnes, in partnership with whom he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice for several years, mostly in the federal court for the Western district of Arkansas. He was assistant United States district attorney under W. H. H. Clayton for several years. In 1896, in which year the old Indian Territory jurisdiction was taken from the federal court at Fort Smith, Mr. Mellette removed to Vinita, Oklahoma. Subsequently he was appointed United States district attorney for the federal court of the Indian Territory and this position took him to Muskogee, where he continued to reside until called to the Great Beyond. He was incumbent of the latter position for a period of nine years, during which time he served to the best of his ability, giving the utmost satisfaction to all parties concerned. His was a conspicuously successful career. Endowed by nature with high intellectual qualities, to which were added the discipline and embellishment of culture, his was a most attractive personality. Well versed in the learning of his profession, and with a deep knowledge of human nature and the springs of human conduct, with great shrewdness and sagacity and extraordinary tact, he was in the courts an advocate of great power and influence. Both judges and juries always heard him with attention and deep interest. Luther C. Mellette was called to eternal rest at Fort Smith, and his wife passed away in Los Angeles, California.

Mrs. Barnes received her preliminary educational training in the public schools of Illinois and in those of Fort Smith and through her deep and intelligent interest in all matters pertaining to her husband's business and in current affairs she has developed splendid mental attainments. At Fort Smith, in 1874, was solemnized her marriage to Mr. Barnes and to this union were born four daughters and one son,—Mrs. Elizabeth Eads, Mrs. Adelyn Bushnell, Mrs. Maude Miller, Miss Katherine Barnes, and Thomas H. Barnes, Jr., who died at the age of three years.

Thomas H. Barnes, who died at his home in Fort Smith, on the 13th of April, 1898, was born in Estill county, Kentucky, in 1842 and he was a son of Colonel Sidney M. and Elizabeth (Mize) Barnes, both of whom are deceased. Sidney M. Barnes was likewise born in Estill county, the date of his nativity having been May 10, 1821. He was a lawyer by profession, having been admitted to the Kentucky bar at the age of twenty-one years. At the age of twenty-five years he was elected to represent



*Thos. S. Barnes.*





Estill county in the Kentucky state legislature as a Whig. He enthusiastically and determinedly espoused the Union cause at the outbreak of the Civil war. Prior to the inception of that sanguinary struggle he, in company with Judge John M. Harlan, who later became one of the judges of the United States supreme court, made speeches throughout the Bluegrass commonwealth in opposition to secession. As soon as the war started he recruited and organized a regiment of twelve hundred men, which became known as the Eighth Kentucky Infantry, of which he was made colonel. He participated in many of the battles of the army of the Cumberland, including Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain, in each of which he commanded a brigade. His regiment, the Eighth Kentucky, was the first to plant the Union flag on Lookout Mountain. Originally a Whig, Sidney M. Barnes became a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party at the time of its organization and in 1868 he was the Republican nominee for the office of governor of Kentucky. In February, 1871, he located at Little Rock, Arkansas, where he entered upon the practice of law in partnership with M. W. Benjamin. In 1874 Mr. Barnes was a member of the state constitutional convention and in 1879 he was appointed United States district attorney, by President Hayes, for the Territory of New Mexico, where he resided for a number of years. Late in life he removed to Carthage, Missouri, where his death occurred on the 19th of May, 1890. He was survived by two sons,—Thomas H. Barnes and James Kent Barnes.

Thomas H. Barnes was indebted to the public schools of his native county for his early educational training, that discipline having been later effectively supplemented by a course of study at Center College, Danville, Kentucky. When the dark cloud of the Civil war obscured the national horizon he, like his father, became a sympathizer with the Union cause and he enlisted as a soldier in the Forty-seventh Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. He saw active service in many important conflicts marking the progress of the war and after the close of the Rebellion, he began the study of law in his father's office. He was admitted to the bar and in 1871 accompanied his father on his removal to Arkansas. He, however, did not locate at Little Rock, but proceeded directly to Fort Smith, where he established a permanent home and inaugurated the practice of law. He was a particularly able and versatile lawyer. For four years he was incumbent of the office of United States district attorney for the Western district of Arkansas, which position he held at the time of his death, but most of his success and distinction as a lawyer came from his individual clientage, his work being largely in the federal court at Fort Smith. For a number of years he was a law partner of the late Colonel E. C. Boudinot. During the memorable years that Fort Smith was the federal court headquarters for the Indian territory and a large stretch of country beyond, Mr. Barnes' practice in this court was very large, often keeping him busy day and night for months at a time. The amount of work he accomplished was at times prodigious, but, possessing a fine mental and physical equipment, he was always equal to a successful completion of the tasks that came to him. His figure looms large in Fort Smith's historic federal court period. He was one of the coterie of high-minded lawyers who loved their profession in its noblest traditions and never deviated from a high ethical standard. An orator of power, a keen lawyer, an acute logician, and withal a student of men, possessing a rare insight into their natures, Mr. Barnes was, indeed, a man of fine legal ability. He ever commanded the most loyal admiration and respect of his fellow practitioners and as a citizen his conduct was at all times irreproachable. He was affiliated with a number of professional

and fraternal organizations of representative character. Mr. Barnes' death, on the 13th of April, 1898, was deeply mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances throughout Fort Smith and Sebastian county and it is conceded that no one ever manifested a more sincere and helpful interest in the good of the general welfare than did he.

**DR. MASKELL CURWEN KARR.** One of the most promising young men in Little Rock, Arkansas, is Dr. Maskell Curwen Karr, the physician who has recently established himself in the practice of the medical profession in this city. A professional man, and above all a physician, may always be looked upon as making more or less a sacrifice of himself to aid humanity and the cause of science. He receives less monetary returns for his work than a business man and yet as a general thing he has expended much more time and money in preparation for his career than the business man. The physician who looks upon his profession as a means of livelihood is an utter failure. Monetary considerations had very little to do with Dr. Karr's choice of a profession.

Born among us, in Little Rock, in November, 1883, many of us remember his father, John Karr, who died November 24, 1894. John Karr was born near Cleves, Whitewash township, Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1835. He was educated in Ohio, studying law in the Cincinnati Law School, from which he graduated in the class of 1859. Prior to this law course he had taught school, beginning when he was but eighteen years of age. In the early part of the war he founded and was editor of the *Ohio Republic* at Cincinnati, this paper being largely devoted to promulgating the principles of the Union. During the war, by appointment of Governor Brough, he was state military claim agent. Mr. Karr was the founder of the *Cincinnati Star*, which began publication in 1867 and which later was combined with the *Times* under the name of the *Times-Star*, and in which Mr. Karr was in partnership with Charles P. Taft, the present owner of this paper, Mr. Karr having sold out his interest in the paper to Mr. Taft in October, 1877. In that year Mr. Karr came to Little Rock and practiced law in this city until 1883, when he returned to journalism and founded and was the editor of the *Rural Workman*, an agricultural paper. His plant burned in 1889, and in that same year he was appointed by President Harrison to the position of state statistician for the agricultural department. In addition to this he was corresponding secretary for the State Agricultural Society. About 1880 he had established a fine fruit farm adjoining Little Rock on the west and adjoining the present location of the Country Club, this farm being his home for the rest of his life. In his later years he took great interest in agriculture and horticulture in addition to the literary work towards which he had always been strongly drawn. In his early life in Cincinnati he was a member of the Cincinnati Literary Club, which numbered among its members such men as Hayes, Garfield and other well known characters. He was a Republican in politics, being a very influential member of the party. He was a man whose loss was deeply felt not only by his family and his friends but by the whole county. He had married Fannie Hughes, a lady who was born in the same county and township as he, both of the families being of early pioneer stock in Hamilton county. Her grandfather, Ezekiel Hughes, bought the first tract of land ever sold west of the Great Miami. Mrs. Karr is still living in Little Rock, where she is loved and respected not only for the sake of her husband, but on account of her own sweet, gracious personality.

Her son, Maskell Curwen, received his education in Little Rock

and in Cincinnati; in the latter city he was graduated from the Hughes High School in 1902, after which he studied medicine in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, graduating therefrom in the class of 1909. After spending one year as interne in Seton Hospital of Cincinnati, he established himself in the practice of his profession in Little Rock, where he has already a number of patients, each one of whom has become his staunch friend and supporter. Dr. Karr is one of the progressive physicians who believe in nature's remedies wherever practicable. He has the enthusiasm of youth combined with the knowledge that generally comes with more mature years. Dr. Karr's personality is such that he is very popular, not only professionally but socially. He has a great future before him in Little Rock.

RICHARD H. THOMPSON. The city of Little Rock is particularly blessed by the fine citizenship of its younger generation, and prominent among those young men who contribute by their ability and stanch character to its high standing among Southwestern cities is Richard H. Thompson, assistant cashier of the Exchange National Bank. Mr. Thompson was born in Little Rock and here has passed his entire life, his love of its institutions being of the most loyal character. The Thompsons have been identified with Little Rock since within a very short time after the Civil war, the first of the family to come to the city having been the subject's father, Andrew J. Thompson, and both father and son have always been identified with some financial institution.

Mr. Thompson of this review was born in Little Rock on the 18th day of May, 1872, his parents being Andrew J. and Emily (Hubbard) Thompson. The former was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, in 1844, and was there reared and educated. His boyhood was passed in that serious and thoughtful time when the Nation was going down into the "Valley of Decision" and when the great question, "Shall the Nation live?" which had so long pressed for settlement was about to be tried out. He was still in school when the war came on and at the age of nineteen years he joined the Union army and served throughout the conflict. Soon after the return of peace Andrew J. Thompson came to Little Rock and took charge of the savings bank which had been established in this city by the Freedman's Bureau, and was known as the Freedman's Savings Bank. It was located on the southeast corner of Louisiana and Markham streets, in the building which later was known as the Mutual Life Building. In 1878 Mr. Thompson became identified with the German Savings Bank (now the German National Bank), this being the oldest monetary institution in the city. He was at first assistant cashier and later vice-president of that bank, being actively identified with its management until 1883, when, in association with a number of others, he organized a new street railway company in Little Rock and built several miles of street railway operated with horse cars. His company eventually bought out the old street railway line and the two were then operated as one system, this continuing till the purchase of the line by outside capitalists, who changed it into an electric line. In February, 1887, Mr. Thompson went to Pine Bluff, where he assisted in organizing and took charge of a new bank in that city. His career was unfortunately cut short by his death at the zenith of his usefulness as a business man and citizen. He is remembered by all as a man of the finest type and his death was universally regretted. He was particularly able and efficient as a banker and ever possessed the confidence of the business world. He was a prominent Mason and Knight Templar, being grand commander of the Arkansas Knights. Mrs. Thompson, who survives her husband and makes her

residence at Little Rock, was born in Henry county, Indiana, her father being Richard Hubbard. She came to Little Rock when a girl and taught a school for the negro children that was conducted under the auspices of the Freedman's Bureau of the government, the Hubbards, like the Thompsons, being people of strong emancipation sentiment.

Richard H. Thompson was reared and educated in Little Rock, and has been engaged in banking since he became eighteen years of age. At that age he accepted a position with the old First National Bank, with which institution he was connected for three years. He then became associated with the old Citizens Bank, which was later merged into the Exchange National, and continued with that for four years. In 1898 he engaged with the German National Bank and was with that bank continuously until June, 1911, during the latter period of which he held the position of assistant cashier. In June, 1911, he took the position of assistant cashier of the Exchange National Bank, his present position.

Mr. Thompson contracted a happy marriage when on the 16th day of March, 1898. Miss Susie Wiegel, daughter of Lewis Wiegel, became his bride, their union being celebrated in Little Rock. They have three children, namely: Richard H., Jr., Lewis Andrew and Frank Earle, and their home is an abode of culture and charm.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG LEIPER, the president of Leiper & Company, wholesale and retail dealers in lime, cement, sewer pipe, tiling, brick, etc., is the originator and guiding spirit of one of the important enterprises that contribute materially to the industrial and commercial prestige of the city, and both as a business man and a citizen of high ideals is well entitled to consideration in this historical compilation. Mr. Leiper is a Southerner, his birth having occurred at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 9th day of March, 1855, and his parents being George A. and Mary (Spence) Leiper.

Mr. Leiper was reared and educated in Nashville and came to Little Rock in young manhood, the date of his arrival in the city being January 5, 1884. This change of residence was to take the position of manager for the lessees of the Arkansas State Penitentiary, which he filled until 1888. He then returned to Nashville for a year, coming back to Little Rock at the end of the twelve months and resuming his former position, which he held until 1893. The year mentioned marked his advent into the industrial world, for he then established a brick manufacturing plant, which he successfully conducted here for a period of about ten years. In 1900 he established the present business of G. A. Leiper & Company, wholesale and retail dealers in lime, portland cement and other building materials in that line, together with sewer pipe and various other kinds of pipe, tile, fire clay, fire brick, sand and the like. He has experienced success and this has been but the logical result of good judgment, fine executive capacity, enterprise and high principles. He is extremely public spirited and has done much to advance all those causes likely to result in benefit to the whole of society. He is a charter member of the Quapaw Club and of the Country Club and is affiliated with various other organizations.

On the 20th day of April, 1885, Mr. Leiper was united in marriage to Miss Florence Caruthers, of Memphis, Tennessee, daughter of the late Captain J. S. Caruthers, a distinguished Confederate soldier and representative of an old-time Southern family. They share their

charming and cultured home with six sons and daughters, namely: Brent Spence, Florence, Mary, George A., Jr., Frances and Ellen.

The subject's uncle, Philip Brent Spence, for whom his eldest son is named, was commander in what is said to have been quite the last engagement of the Civil war. This gentleman now resides in Nashville. The following account of the affair referred to and the achievements of the distinguished officer recently appeared in a publication of Little Rock:

"Colonel Spence entered the-Confederate service as a lieutenant and by meritorious service rose to the rank of colonel commanding, and is said to have been in command of the Confederate rear guard in the last engagement of the war at Four Mile creek, near Whistler, Alabama, April 12, 1865. This distinguished cavalry leader was born on the Charlotte road a few miles from Nashville, near the Leiper plantation, and came of pioneer stock, his father, Brent Spence, having emigrated from Belfast, Ireland, and settled in Davidson county, Tennessee, in 1810. His mother was Elizabeth Shute, daughter of John Shute, one of the earliest pioneers. Colonel Spence was a student at Princeton College when the war broke out, and he left to enlist in the Confederate army. He was commissioned a lieutenant April 14, 1861, and reported in June to Major General, afterward Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk at Memphis, with whom he served as assistant inspector general until after the battle of Chickamauga. He was promoted several times for meritorious service in the provisional army. Colonel Spence later was placed in command of the Sixteenth Confederate Cavalry regiment and took part in the battles of Belmont, Perryville, Shiloh, Corinth, Murfreesboro, Chickamanga, the Atlanta Campaign and minor engagements in Georgia, Alabama and around Mobile. In his official report of the Mobile campaign, General Dabney H. Maury said, 'Canby was moving with 60,000 soldiers and Farrugut's fleet to attack 8,000 ill-appointed Confederates and capture them. \* \* \* It is true Colonel Spence handled his men with excellent skill and courage, for he made 60,000 Federals move very circumspectly every day and entrench themselves every night against them, and here I will say Colonel Spence was one of the most efficient and comfortable outpost commanders I ever had to deal with. He always took what was given him and made the most of it. He was devoted, active, brave and modest, and did his duty to the very last day of our existence as an army.'

"In 'Destruction and Reconstruction' by Lieutenant General Richard Taylor, is the following statement about the retreat from Mobile: 'During the movement from Mobile toward Meridian occurred the last engagement of the Civil war in a cavalry affair between the Federal advance and our rear guard under Colonel Spence.'

"Colonel Spence married in Kentucky after the war and made his home at Newport, Kentucky. He was postmaster of Newport during Cleveland's first administration, and was United States consul at Quebec, Canada, under President Cleveland's second administration. About ten years ago he removed to Nashville, Tennessee, where he is still living, at a ripe old age."

GEORGE E. COCKMON is a well-known citizen of Little Rock, being prominent in real estate circles and very active in the promotion of Arkansas lands and in agricultural and horticultural development. He firmly believes in the future of this part of the Southwest and has assisted materially in its development. His operations include a wide variety of properties, including large and small plantations, pine lands.

cut over lands, hardwood lands; phosphate, coal, marble, granite and mineral lands; apple, peach and berry farms; stock, dairy and poultry farms. Mr. Cockmon's firm is thoroughly conversant with every acre of land in the state as to topography and the productive qualities of the soil, and have associated with them an eminent authority in the person of R. A. Campbell, the veteran expert land and timber man of Arkansas, who has had twenty-five years' experience in cruising and estimating lands, this gentleman having sole charge of the land, farm and timber department.

George E. Cockmon is a native of Saline county, Arkansas, where his birth occurred on the 25th day of May, 1872. His father was the late W. S. Cockmon, who was born in North Carolina and came to Arkansas in 1856, settling in what was then a portion of Pulaski county, but which by subsequent cutting off became a part of Saline county. He enlisted in the Confederate army in Pulaski county at the breaking out of the war between the states and served throughout the conflict as a member of the Third Arkansas Infantry. He was a farmer by occupation and was a man highly respected in his community.

Mr. Cockmon of this review was born and reared upon the farm, but he has not had much personal experience with the great basic industry, for while still a young boy he moved to Little Rock and attended school in this city, his residence here dating from the year 1888. His first position of importance was as a carrier in the postoffice, and his service in this capacity extended over a period of six years under Postmasters James Mitchell and W. S. Holt. Since 1902 he has been actively engaged in the real estate business and he has met abundant success in this field, being one of the most prominent real estate men in the city. In 1911 he enlarged the scope of his business, reorganizing it on a more extensive scale and operating under the firm name of George E. Cockmon & Company, with offices at 219 West Markham street. He is taking an active and very definite part in the great new movement which is rapidly bringing Arkansas to the front and developing its rich natural resources. He is essentially public-spirited and the friend of good government and progress.

Mr. Cockmon married in 1892 Miss Annie Dighl, of Little Rock. They have one child, a daughter Claudia. Mr. Cockmon is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Letter Carriers' Association.

JUDGE JOHN W. BLACKWOOD is one of the most prominent and able members of the bench and bar of Little Rock. He is a lawyer of the highest attainments, has acted as special judge in both the Circuit and State Supreme Court, while as a lawyer he represents corporations of importance and other business interests. He is fortunate in possessing a most excellent legal mind. He gets at the heart of a question and, discovering quickly the underlying principles of law, states his conclusions in clear, terse English. Little Rock possesses a legal fraternity of high prestige, and it is to such men as the subject that this gratifying fact is due.

Judge Blackwood is a native son of the state, his birth having occurred at Old Austin, in Lonoke county, on the 16th day of July, 1855. His family is one which has been identified with the state for over half a century, his father, John Blackwood, a native of North Carolina, having left that commonwealth some years previous to the Civil war, coming to Arkansas and settling in Lonoke county. This step was taken in the year 1855. The elder gentleman was a man of no

small influence in the community in which his interests were centered. The subject's mother previous to her marriage was Nehedabell Swain, and she was born in North Carolina. The Blackwood family is of Welsh origin, and was founded in America in the Colonial period.

It is to the glory of American institutions and American opportunity that Judge Blackwood, although one of the distinguished lawyers of the state, is practically self-educated. He passed his boyhood and youth in what is now Lonoke county and received his elementary education in the public schools. Having come to the conclusion to adopt the law as his profession, he attacked his Blackstone with valor and finished his preparation in the law class in Little Rock in 1879, under the direct tutelage of Colonel Sam W. Williams. He was admitted to the bar in Little Rock in 1879 and began practicing his profession in that year in Little Rock, which has ever since been the field of his activities. He formed a partnership with his old college mate, J. E. Williams, which continued for twenty-eight years. He met with recognition and success and after a career of thirty active years he is known over a wide area.

On the 12th day of January, 1887, Judge Blackwood was married at Windsor, Canada, his chosen lady being Miss Georgie O. Waters, a native of Canada and a daughter of Thomas Waters. Judge and Mrs. Blackwood share their charming and hospitable home with one son, Gordon F. Blackwood.

**CHARLES A. WADDELL.** The office of county surveyor of Greene county is the particular field of usefulness in which are engaged the energies of Charles E. Waddell. He has served since 1904, having been three times re-elected, and this fact is sufficient in itself to show how well he has performed its duties and is an eloquent tribute to his worth and capacity. Possessed of all the requirements of the position, he has discharged the duties of the office in a manner to satisfy in every way the people of the district.

Mr. Waddell has resided in Greene county for more than a score of years, the date of his first identification with it being 1889. In that year he came to the state from Lamar county, Alabama, where his birth took place January 6, 1861. His father, Jesse Waddell, was a native of North Carolina, whose birth occurred about the year 1817. He removed to Alabama in early life, gave signal proof of his loyalty to the sentiments of his section as a Confederate soldier at the time of the Civil war, and died as he had lived, on the farm, the year of his demise being 1867. He married Martha E. Fleming, who still occupies the homestead upon which she reared her children, this venerable lady being seventy-six years of age. Mr. Waddell's brothers and sisters, Mary F., wife of John Holly; Eliza, wife of James Colvin; Robert W. and Jesse, all reside in the vicinity of Kennedy, Alabama.

Charles E. Waddell secured his education in the common schools, and when it came to taking his role in the workaday world it was in the first place as a farmer. However, when he came to Arkansas he engaged in teaching in the common schools and he spent several years in the work. The long vacation and "short" salary of the teacher in the rural schools gave little encouragement to an ambitious man and he abandoned the pedagogical profession to become a real estate broker. This new field of endeavor brought him into close touch with the county records and with the force having in charge the surveying of lands with which he was dealing. He was induced to stand for the office of surveyor in 1904 and was named as the candidate of the Democratic party that year



and was elected. He has been three times re-elected and his administration has handled the drainage surveys of Greene county, comprising one hundred and twenty-five miles of ditch and rendering useful some three hundred thousand acres of swamp lands. His interest in real estate continues in an incidental way and his financial connections with the county comprise a few investments in line with the vocation he follows.

In a social and fraternal way Mr. Waddell is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, belonging to the Blue Lodge and Chapter of Paragould in the time-honored Masonic order, of whose good principles he is a true exemplar, and belonging to Camp No. 237, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Waddell is unmarried.

JAMES KENT BARNES was born at Irving, Estill county, Kentucky. He was the son of Sydney M. Barnes, an eminent lawyer of that state, who, as a Republican, was a most prominent factor in its politics, and was identified with its war history. In 1871, James K. Barnes removed from Lancaster, Kentucky, where he had studied law under the widely known Judge Allen Burton, to Little Rock, where he continued his legal studies under his father until he was admitted to the bar. He at once sprang into prominence as a lawyer and was elected city attorney. His election to that office was a marked tribute paid to his known legal ability. At the expiration of his term of office he married Miss Mary Yonley, of Quaker descent, daughter of Samuel H. Yonley, of Virginia, and a niece of the late Judge T. D. W. Yonley, who served with distinction as chancellor and chief justice of the state of Arkansas. Miss Yonley stood high in the favor of the community because of her beauty, intelligence and graces of heart and manner. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Barnes and his wife took up their residence in Fort Smith, then a center of legal turmoil, because of the lawlessness in the adjacent Indian Territory, and the former entered upon the practice of the law principally in the Federal court, before which were tried many noted cases in which Mr. Barnes appeared either as leading or associate counsel. His success caused him to become widely known and sought after within the jurisdiction of that court.

Upon his arrival in Fort Smith Mr. Barnes almost at once took very active interest in municipal affairs, and became one of the recognized leaders of the Republican party, an honor he retained up to a short time before his death, he eschewing politics. His distinctiveness in public spirit, his initiative, and diversified abilities made him a factor in municipal affairs. Although a Republican and active in the interests of his party, he served several terms in a Democratic body, namely, the city council. As an alderman he very materially accentuated the public spirit of the community. Many suggestions made by him and which he strenuously advocated, but which failed to find favor with a majority of his colleagues, were adopted years afterwards by succeeding bodies, and were an evidence of his foresight and soundness of judgment. His activity as a Republican and his finesse as a politician, made of him a member of the State Republican Central Committee, and he remained a leader in that organization for many years. He was a member of the National Republican Convention in 1880 and enjoyed the distinction of being one of the famous "306." He was appointed postmaster by President Arthur and was reappointed by Presidents Harrison and McKinley because of his splendid service. He only served one year of the McKinley term, resigning to accept the appointment of United States District Attorney of the





James Kent Baxters.



Western District of Arkansas to which he was reappointed by President Roosevelt and which he held at the time of his death which occurred February 10, 1909. The above enumeration of honors is palpable proof of his worth as a public servant in high places. His death ended a career of public service in one form or another, covering a period of more than a quarter of a century. Fraternally he was a Mason and a Knight of Pythias.

James K. Barnes was a man of well rounded individuality and equability of mind. He lived under the Golden Rule. He spoke nothing but good of his enemies. To give every man the meed of praise to which he was entitled and speak in no way of his faults was characteristic of him. James Kent Barnes, as a lawyer and a public official, was essentially a man of details and to that trait was due in great part his success. He reasoned instead of jumping to conclusions. As a practicing attorney and United States district attorney, he always went to trial with his cases well prepared, fortified by both law and evidence. He never sought conviction when he doubted the justness of a conviction. He took no unfair advantage of the defendant, through technicalities, in the interest of the government. In the trial of his cases he seldom went amiss. He performed his duty as he saw it, unhampered by the influence of friends or the fear or enemies. He was not commercial in his aspirations. He was implacable when the evidence before him demonstrated guilt. He made no bid for glory. His close application to his duties as United States district attorney, laid the foundation of the illness which caused his death.

As an individual James K. Barnes was a jolly good fellow. Bright and witty of speech he was very companionable and added greatly to the pleasure of the social occasion. He was essentially domestic in his nature and his home life was ideal. His married life was in all respects the fruition of his early hopes and he highly prized the companionship of his wife. The devotion of the couple to the interests of one another was a subject of complimentary comment on all sides. James Kent Barnes snugly filled a large niche in the economy of life. He lived his life with his face to the sun.

The beloved widow of Mr. Barnes stands as admirable an example of useful and honorable womanhood as was her husband of manhood. She was born and educated in Winchester, Virginia, and is descended from one of the notable families of that state. She received an excellent education, attending the Dunbar Institute and the Angerone School, of Winchester. Her parents eventually removed to Little Rock and it was there that she met and married Mr. Barnes. Mrs. Barnes is gifted as an artist, particularly in oils, and her charming home, which has long been the center of gracious hospitality, is adorned with highly commended products of her brush. She has for some years been a prominent figure in the enlightened work of the Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs, and she has served as second and first vice-presidents of the Federation. She also organized and is president of the Sebastian County Historical Society.

SAMUEL B. BRADBURN is one of the prominent and highly respected citizens of the locality and is general manager of the Paragould Handle & Manufacturing Company, whose continual progress and present standing is largely credited to the experience, executive ability and tireless energy of this gentleman. Mr. Bradburn, who has been a resident of this locality since 1899, came hither from Union county, Kentucky, where he was born November 10, 1863. While approaching manhood

he received a limited education in the rural schools and himself spent a few years engaged in the great basic industry.

However, Mr. Bradburn soon began to look about him for a business which promised faster returns than the farm, and he soon established himself in the grain business at Sturgis, Kentucky. He carried on this business as an actual dealer and as a speculator, as well, but at the end of seven years he took stock of his resources and found that he was without capital further to indulge his penchant for speculation and accordingly he left his old haunts to "begin anew."

According to Mr. Bradburn's views, Arkansas appeared a promising place for industry properly applied and he accordingly located at Paragould, with the modest sum of seventy-five dollars as a nucleus of yet unmade fortunes. He concluded to engage in the milling business and erected a little "coffee-pot" in which he began getting out spokes. His eight horse power boiler and engine made hickory into salable articles surprisingly fast and the profits therefrom enabled the owner to expand the mill and increase the output. In 1905 he sold an interest in the plant to the Keller & Tamm Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, and the factory was chartered with a paid-up capital of ten thousand dollars. P. C. Scott is president of the company; Theodore Loahman is vice-president; and Mr. Bradburn is secretary and treasurer. The capacity of the plant is large indeed, consisting daily of nine thousand wagon spokes, two thousand single trees and four thousand handles, and gives employment to thirty-five men about the mill, while an equal number are engaged in the forest getting out raw material. The greater part of the product of the concern is intended for domestic consumption, although there are a few foreign correspondents.

In glancing at the forbears of Samuel B. Bradburn, we find that the father was John W. Bradburn, and that he was born in Kentucky in 1824, and passed the greater part of his useful life in Union county, that state. The grandfather, Johnson Bradburn, was one of the many Virginians who emigrated to the Blue Grass state, where he lived and died a farmer. The subject's mother was Martha Wallace, who died in 1889, at the age of seventy years, her honored husband surviving her for two years. The issue of their union were as follows: James J., of Sturgis, Kentucky; Florence, wife of W. P. Woodard, of Paragould, Arkansas; Benjamin, who died at Fort Worth, Texas; and Samuel B., of this review.

Mr. Bradburn contracted a particularly happy marriage when in March, 1889, he was united in his native county to Miss Carrie B. Farmer, a daughter of William Farmer, who went there from Indiana. Mrs. Bradburn was one of a family of six children and she and Mr. Bradburn are the parents of an interesting quartet of children, namely: Curry, Jesse, Miss Sammie and Lorain.

Mr. Bradburn is a Democrat by inheritance as well as by personal conviction and in his religious faith is a Baptist. He is an Odd Fellow and a "Workman" and he has contributed to the development of Paragould by the erection of an excellent residence at No. 331 Poplar street. His business interests are such as to give him little leisure for other matters, but he is swayed in all his dealings by the finest ideals of good citizenship.

PERRY E. HOUSE. Standing conspicuous among the active, prosperous and progressive business men of Paragould is Perry E. House, who is not only identified with the milling, grain and feed interests of this lively little city, but is an extensive dealer in cement and plaster,

and takes contracts in concrete work, being senior member of the firm of House & Meiser, which has achieved a distinct and positive place among the permanent concerns of Greene county. He was born January 11, 1866, in Crawford county, Indiana, which was likewise the birthplace of his father, John F. House. His grandfather, John House, was born in Virginia, where his immigrant ancestor settled in early Colonial days, coming to America from Germany. Subsequently migrating to Crawford county, Indiana, he improved a farm from the wilderness, and there reared his children, bringing them up to habits of industry and thrift. Some of his sons subsequently demonstrated their patriotism by serving as soldiers in the Union army during the Civil war.

John F. House was born in 1839, and has followed general farming throughout his entire life. He married Nancy Byrum, and into the household thus established twelve children were born.

As a country lad born and bred, the youthful life of Perry E. House was devoted to the multifarious employments of the farm, while the district school provided him with his education. Leaving the parental roof-tree on achieving his majority, he was for three years employed as salesman in a store in the near-by town of Marengo. Coming to Greene county, Arkansas, Mr. House secured a position as book-keeper of the Paragould Roller Mills. In 1901, after the destruction of the original mill by fire, Mr. House engaged in the milling business on his own account, and in 1903 was joined by his present partner, Mr. Meiser, the firm name being House & Meiser. The products from the mill of this enterprising firm are largely consumed in and around Paragould, and it also furnishes a small market for corn here grown and converted into meal and chop. The stock of lime, cement and plaster kept on hand by Messrs. House and Meiser enters prominently into the building going on in Greene county, while a portion of it is consumed by the numerous contracts in concrete or other plastic work which the firm executes.

Always maintaining himself ready to perform the duty of a thoroughly loyal and public-spirited citizen, Mr. House takes his politics in Democratic doses, and has for some time represented the First Ward in the City Council. As a public official he aided in the establishment of the Paragould Water Works system and in the planning and installing of the sewer system, two important factors in the estimate of a modern town. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has been associated with the upbuilding of the town, being responsible for the erection of a business house and of his own commodious residence at the corner of Garland and Third streets.

Mr. House married, March 7, 1894, Hattie Nash, a daughter of John O. Nash, who came to Paragould from Crawford county, Indiana. Her father had been married prior to his union with Mrs. Nash, and had children by his first wife. Mr. and Mrs. House have one child, a daughter named Ruth.

**CHARLES A. RAITH.** A man of tireless energy, in the prime of a vigorous manhood, Charles A. Raith is actively identified with the growth and advancement of one of the leading industries of Paragould, being secretary of the Henry Wrape Company, manufacturers of light barrel staves and circled heading. He was born February 25, 1852, in Saint Louis, Missouri, where he was bred and educated. His father, Julius Raith, was born near Suttgardt, Germany, in 1817, where in

addition to acquiring a liberal education he learned the trade of a millwright. When a young man he came to Saint Clair county, Illinois, with his parents, who settled on a farm in that county, and there spent their remaining days. About 1849 he migrated still further westward, locating in Saint Louis, Missouri, and was there busily employed as a mill and factory builder for many years. He was living there when the tocsin of war resounded throughout our land, and it was largely through his loyal patriotism, which influenced the German citizenship of that city, that saved it and possibly the state of Missouri from becoming Confederate territory. When the Civil war really broke out, Julius Raith was commissioned colonel of the Forty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was killed in April, 1862, at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. He married Elizabeth Hughes, an American lady, who died in 1857, leaving two children, namely: Edwin, a miller by trade, died at Trenton, Illinois, in 1909; and Charles A.

Charles A. Raith grew up from childhood in the home of his uncle, Dr. Adolph Reuss, and from his environment after he was ten years old became proficient in the German language. He attended the Christian Brothers College several terms, subsequently being graduated from a commercial college in Saint Louis, Mo. Beginning his active career as a clerk, he did office work in that city until 1889, when he first made his advent in Arkansas. Stopping first at Saint Francis, Mr. Raith kept books for a time in a large saw mill, and when he fell in with the Wrape people he had acquired some of the experience and equipment required for a practical man of affairs. Subsequently resigning his position as book-keeper, he came to Paragould to enter the employ of the Henry Wrape Company as foreman of its heading department. In this capacity he showed such intelligence and efficiency that in 1896 he was made an officer of the company, and at once assumed its management.

The Henry Wrape Company is one of prominence among the timber concerns of the United States and maintains its headquarters in Saint Louis. In 1889 its mill was built in Paragould, some local stockholders being taken in. A stave mill is an important part of their plant in Paragould, and the company also operates a factory at Searcy, Arkansas, the trio of plants constituting an industry which adds much to the population of the towns affected and carries a healthful influence in the industrial and commercial life of those places.

Mr. Raith married, in Paragould, February 1, 1899, Mattie Morris, who was born in Union City, Tennessee, in April, 1865, and they have two children, twin daughters, Myrtle and Mabel, born April 8, 1903.

Mr. Raith is a staunch Republican in his political affiliations, and is serving as a member of the Paragould Common Council, having been elected to that body without regard to his political views in a Democratic stronghold. Fraternally Mr. Raith is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; of the Modern Woodmen of America; and of the Woodmen of the World. At 326 West Court street is the home of Mr. Raith and his family, a modest cottage, which came into being at his own suggestion, and is among the beauty spots inhabited by the business men of the city.

ROBERT W. MERIWETHER. Prominent among the leading and longest-established merchants of Paragould is Robert W. Meriwether, who as junior member of the firm of W. W. Meriwether & Son located here in 1883, at inception of the town, and has now the distinction of being

the only one of the six men that opened stores at that time to be still actively engaged in the same line of business. A son of William Winston Meriwether, he was born November 17, 1862, in Saint Francis county, Arkansas, where his parents had taken refuge when fleeing from Tiptonville, Tennessee, to escape the rigors of war, which was early thought to require but a military demonstration by the South to achieve its hopes for a new nation, and while the contest was in progress the women, children and slaves of the Meriwether family lived in Arkansas, near Marianna.

William D. Meriwether, Mr. Meriwether's grandfather, was an extensive farmer and slave owner of Kentucky, his plantation being located not far from Mayfield. He married a Miss Dabney, and of their children the three sons, Robert, David and William W., served as soldiers in the Confederate army. The daughters were Kate, who married Thomas Jordan; Sarah, wife of L. A. Lewis, of New Madrid, Missouri; and Hattie, who married Joe Tipton, and passed her life in Tiptonville, Tennessee.

William Winston Meriwether was born in Kentucky, near Louisville, in 1833, and received his education in his native state, in the cities of Columbus and Clinton. He subsequently engaged in farming near Island No. 10, in the Mississippi river, and save for the war period, from 1861 until 1865, continued with success until 1883. At the outbreak of the Civil war his property interests and his education and training naturally turned his sympathies towards the cause of the Confederacy, and as early as his services were needed he enlisted in the Southern army, and as a part of the Army of the Tennessee took part in the campaigns commanded by Generals Bragg and Johnston from Chickamauga to Atlanta, where General Johnston was superseded by General Hood, who commanded the organization to its final defeat at Franklin and Nashville.

Taking his family back then from Arkansas to Tiptonville, Tennessee, William W. Meriwether commenced life anew on his farm. In 1883, moved by conditions of greater promise on the west side of the river, he crossed the Mississippi into Greene county, Arkansas, and embarked in mercantile pursuits at Paragould, then a mere hamlet at the intersection of two new railroads. His business contemporaries were Messrs. Landrum, Jones, Pruett, Solace and Dickson, all of whom have passed out of the channels of trade with the exception of Robert W. Meriwether, junior member of the firm established by W. W. Meriwether. While this firm posed as a hardware concern, it was forced to carry a line of groceries for awhile, in order to make both ends meet while the population was gathering in sufficient numbers to support an exclusively hardware establishment. The store in which the firm first located was the usual temporary structure, twenty-five feet by fifty feet, on the west end of the lot now occupied by the Clyde Mack Mercantile Company. When new surveys were made and a plat of the town definitely arranged the firm of Meriwether & Son erected, in 1892, the present establishment, and the senior member of the house, William W. Meriwether, lived to see the business develop into metropolitan proportions and maintain the lead as a hardware, implement and supply house for Paragould and the surrounding country.

William W. Meriwether married, in May, 1860, in Tiptonville, Tennessee, Sarah Tippet, a daughter of Rev. Tippet, a Methodist minister who went there from North Carolina. Two children blessed their union, namely: Robert W., the special subject of this biographical sketch; and Ida May, wife of W. W. Bandy, of Paragould. The father

died in 1893, and his wife, who survived him, passed to the higher life in 1897. He was a staunch Democrat in politics, and although he contributed liberally towards the support of the Methodist church he was not a member of any religious organization.

Robert W. Meriwether received a limited education in the district schools, and at the age of eighteen years abandoned the home farm and became a clerk in a general store at Tiptonville, Tennessee. A few years later he came with the family to Paragould, and in partnership with his father established himself in mercantile pursuits, becoming junior member of the firm of W. W. Meriwether, as mentioned above, and is now principle owner of the substantial business thus established. Mr. Meriwether's interests have extended in other directions, and he is not only a stockholder in the National Bank of Commerce and in the Bank of Walcott and the Paragould Brick Company, but has accumulated a considerable area of farm lands, and has brought under cultivation some of the "cut over" lands adjacent to the Saint Francis river, a tract which is fast becoming transformed from a wilderness of forest and underbrush to a valuable estate.

On November 27, 1890, in Paragould, Mr. Meriwether married Kate Hays, a daughter of A. B. and Etta (Spillman) Hays, who came from Clinton, Kentucky, to Paragould, where Mr. Hayes has served as mayor and as justice of the peace. Mr. and Mrs. Meriwether have three children, namely: Lilbourn; Ray; and William W., familiarly known as "Bill." Fraternally Mr. Meriwether is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; a Master Mason; a member of the Woodmen of the World; and is a "Hoo Hoo."

**JAMES E. LAWSON.** Prominent among the strong and active men who are ably filling public positions of importance is James E. Lawson, sheriff of Greene county, who has been a resident of Paragould for a score of years, during which time he has served town and county in various official capacities, performing the duties of each with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all concerned. A native of Kentucky, he was born July 27, 1867, in Union county, which was also the birthplace of his father, John F. Lawson.

John F. Lawson, born in 1832, grew to manhood in Union county, Kentucky, and as a young man there followed the trade of a plasterer. Subsequently turning his attention to agriculture, he bought land in Webster county, Kentucky, and on the farm which he improved spent his remaining years, dying in 1909. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Calvert, still resides in Webster county. Six children were born of their union, as follows: Ellen, wife of Thomas Young, of Paragould; Emma, wife of Thomas Herrin, of Paragould; James E.; Richard, a resident of Paragould; Mary Belle, living in Webster county, Kentucky, the wife of Elbert Sigler; and Nannie, wife of Gid Reynolds, of Blackport, Kentucky.

Brought up on the home farm, James E. Lawson acquired his early education in the rural schools of his district, and on attaining his majority began life for himself as clerk in a Webster county dry goods store, continuing thus employed three years. Giving up the position in 1891, he migrated to Arkansas, and has since made his home in Paragould. He here began his official career as an officer on the municipal police force, serving for four years. He was afterwards employed for some time in a hub and stave mill, with which he was connected until 1906, when he assumed the duties of constable, and held the position four years. At the end of that time, in 1910, Mr. Lawson became a candi-



date against three competitors in the Democratic primary for sheriff of Greene county, and having won the nomination defeated his Republican opponent at the polls by a vote of two to one, his great majority proving his popularity with all classes of people. In November, 1910, Mr. Lawson took the office of sheriff, succeeding Robert L. Camp, and is discharging the duties devolving upon him ably and faithfully.

Mr. Lawson married, June 15, 1894, in Paragould, Miss Divie Clark, who was born in Green county, Arkansas, October 3, 1879, a daughter of Francis and Susie (Lewis) Clark, natives of Tennessee. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lawsou, namely; John Francis, born in 1895; Edmonia, born in 1897; and Herschel D., born in August, 1907. Fraternally Mr. Lawson is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Degree of Honor; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

CHARLES W. STEDMAN, city clerk of Paragould, and at the head of that flourishing and up-to-date mercantile concern, the Steadman Hardware Company, is a native son of the county, and as an able public official, a progressive business man and a public spirited citizen is well entitled to representation among the loyal sons of Green county and the state to which this work is devoted. Mr. Stedman's birthdate is February 9, 1868, and he is a son of Leonidas Stedman, superintendent of the Paragould water works system and veteran of the Civil war, who came to this county shortly after the disbanding of the Confederate army, and who has been one of its valued citizens in the long intervening period.

Leonidas Stedman was born in Chatham county, North Carolina, May 15, 1838, and is the son of William C. Stedman, a farmer, who died near Gainesville, Arkansas, he having brought his family to the state just previous to the opening of the rebellion, and the family residence having been made for a few years at Jacksonport. William C. Stedman died in 1863, at the age of seventy-four years. His wife was previous to her marriage Miss Sarah T. Sturdevant, and of the children born to them Charles lost his life in battle as a Confederate soldier; Frank passed his life in North Carolina; Jennie, now Mrs. Richard Jackson, resides in Paragould; Maggie is the wife of Dr. R. H. Markham, of Paragould; Leonidas is next in order of birth; and Emma, who married William H. Scott, has passed her life at Gainesville.

Leonidas Stedman had been a citizen of Arkansas for two years when, following his honest convictions, he responded to a call for troops made by the president of the Confederate states and enlisted at Jacksonport as a private in Company G of the First Arkansas Regiment of Infantry. The year of his enlistment was 1862, and his services took him for the most part east of the Mississippi. He was under General Albert Sidney Johnson at the battle of Shiloh and he also took part in the battles of Perryville, Chickamangua and Missionary Ridge under General Bragg and fought in the Atlanta campaign under General Joseph E. Johnston, when the army was under fire every day during the one hundred days' contest. He was in the engagement at Jonesboro when his division was captured, but he made his escape by setting a new pace as a runner. He subsequently went with Hood's army back into Tennessee and took part in the famous Franklin and Nashville fights, after which he was furloughed for ninety days and was never again in active service, reaching home in August, 1865.

When the carnage of war was ended Leonidas Stedman followed his parents on foot to their new home some ten miles north of Gainesville, in Greene county, and was engaged first in farming and then in ginning and saw-milling until 1892, when he removed to Paragould and here he has ever since resided. He married Alice Granade, daughter of a Tennessee settler. Mrs. Stedman, herself, being a native of Tennessee. The issue of their union is as follows: Charles W., subject of this review; Leonidas U., one of the members of the Stedman Hardware Company; William Telfair, assistant cashier of the National Bank of Paragould; Arthur G., of this city; Miss Allie, one of the corps of teachers of the Peabody school in Little Rock; and Miss Annie, of Paragould.

Charles W. Stedman concluded his school days with a year in the boys' school at Searey, Arkansas, and when eighteen years of age he left the farm and entered the postal service as railway mail clerk over the Cotton Belt road between St. Louis and Texarkana. He was for five years engaged in this line of endeavor, and when he left the postal service he became night agent and joint ticket agent of the two railroads entering Paragould. He terminated this association after several years and became an employe of the Pacific Express Company, representing them on the railroad for some six years. Following this he engaged in the timber business with his brother, Leonidas U., and only terminated the work in this field to assume the office of circuit clerk and recorder in 1894. He was elected by the Democratic party and served two years, succeeding T. B. Kitchens in the office. At the expiration of his terms of office, he and his brother purchased the business of J. B. Avera in Paragould and formed the Stedman Hardware Company.

Mr. Stedman has been actively connected with the Commercial Club since its formation and holds the offices of secretary and treasurer. His fraternal affiliations extend to the Odd Fellows, the Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Stedman was married in this county, May 6, 1906, Mrs. Annie Laurie Rodgers, daughter of Captain Farley, of Dallas, Texas, becoming his wife, and they hold a high place in popular confidence and esteem.

Mr. Stedman descends from Colonial ancestry, his great-grandfather, Nathan A. Stedman, having carried a musket in the Revolutionary war, as did also his brothers, Elisha and Winship. Nathan A. Stedman was of English stock. He came South in the '80s of the eighteenth century and died in Chatham county, North Carolina, about 1847, when ninety years of age.

RUSSELL G. FLOYD, M. D. An honored and distinguished representative of the medical profession in Eureka Springs and Carroll county is Dr. Russell G. Floyd. He is a man of the most original and enlightened methods, of untiring research, and splendid achievement, and the prestige which he enjoys both as a physician and a good citizen renders especially consonant a review of his career in this publication, devoted to the city which has so long represented his home and been the field of his earnest and fruitful endeavors.

Dr. Floyd has passed more than a quarter of a century as a citizen of Arkansas, his coming hither dating from the year 1885, when he sought this spot for its health-giving and restorative qualities and speedily took his place among its most valued citizenship. He had previously spent four and a half years in Boulder, Colorado, his professional and



R. G. Floyd



social career in the Rockies having been both interesting and successful. He had gone west from his native town, Berlin, in Green Lake county, Wisconsin, where his eyes had first opened to the light of day, July 20, 1851. There he received his common and high school education and came to the decision which made him a member of the medical fraternity.

The founder of the western branch of the Floyd family was Henry Floyd, father of Dr. Floyd, who was born at East Lebanon, New Hampshire, in 1821. Henry Floyd was well educated and completed a course in the University of Norwich, Vermont, entering soon thereafter upon the career of a civil engineer. His subsequent residence in Wisconsin came as a result of his profession, for he became a part of the great organization which surveyed and divided into sections the Northern Peninsula of Michigan and Wisconsin, beginning at Green Bay and running north to Lake Superior. He was one of the chief engineers and took a contract from the government in 1846. When he had finished his work he located, about 1849, at Berlin, Wisconsin, and there established what proved to be his permanent home. In Marshall, Michigan, he married Sophia Houston, daughter of John Houston, who had formerly been a resident of Parkston, Genesee county, New York. There Mrs. Floyd was reared and her education was secured in Rochester. The elder Mr. Floyd was for many years interested in Wisconsin agriculture, although they maintained their residence in Berlin. The father was called to his eternal rest in 1905 and the devoted mother and wife survived him until January 6, 1911. The issue of Henry and Sophia Floyd were as follows: Dr. Russell G., of this review; Charles E., of Eureka, Wisconsin, and Mrs. Anna Jones of Omro, Wisconsin.

In glancing back over the history of the family we find the Floyds to have been of early Colonial stock. They lived in New Hampshire during the Revolutionary war, in which struggle Captain Daniel Floyd, great-grandfather of Dr. Floyd, commanded a company in Colonel Stickney's regiment of New Hampshire troops. His son Benjamin Floyd was the grandfather of the Doctor, and as a result of this service the subject holds a membership in the patriotic order of the "Sons of the American Revolution." Also, as the eldest son in lineal descent, he is eligible to membership in the "Society of Cincinnati."

After his graduation from high school Dr. Floyd read medicine with Dr. N. M. Dodson, of Berlin, and in 1876 he graduated from the medical department of the Washington University at St. Louis, Missouri. He first hung up his shingle in Whitehall, Wisconsin, and made that community and the surrounding country his maiden field. By no means of the type which is content to "let well enough alone," Dr. Floyd took two years of post graduate work (in 1881 and 1882), these studies being pursued in Bellevue Medical College, of New York city, and from which famous institution he received another degree to add to those he already possessed. More than a decade later, in 1894, he completed a course in the New York School of Physical Therapeutics. As has been already mentioned he spent several years in Colorado, and while a resident in Boulder he had charge of the Board of County Hospitals for three and a half years. Dr. Floyd is one to whom the community looks instinctively as a proper incumbent of public office and it is indeed significant of the high approval he enjoys in the community that he has served the Eureka Springs Board of Health as its president for fourteen years. He is surgeon of the Missouri and North Arkansas Railway Company and is physician of the Crescent Female College, located at Eureka Springs. Except during the administrations of Presi-

dent Cleveland he has been president of the Pension Examining Board, which is to say during almost the entire period of his residence in Arkansas. In those organizations looking toward the unity and advancement of the profession to which he is an ornament he holds a prominent place, such organizations being the Carroll County Medical Society, the Arkansas State Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

In politics Dr. Floyd is a Republican and he is held in high esteem in party ranks and has served upon the State Advisory Committee. In addition to his professional duties he has several ulterior interests of large scope and importance, among them the presidency of the First National Bank of Eureka Springs, which he has held since its organization, and in connection with Mr. W. S. Wadsworth he built the Wadsworth-Floyd business block.

Dr. Floyd finds no small amount of pleasure in his fraternal relations, which extend to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In fact he has manifested a very considerable interest in Oddfellowship and is known in this connection throughout the length and breadth of the great Bear state. He is past grand patriot and past grand master of the state of Arkansas and he has served nine years in the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the World. He is a member and treasurer of the official board of the Odd Fellows' Widows and Orphans Home at Batesville, and has been such for a long period of years. He is affiliated with several other orders, chiefly beneficiary, and he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1899 Dr. Floyd was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Setzer, daughter of John Setzer, their union being celebrated in Eureka Springs, although the bride was a resident of Litchfield, Illinois. Mrs. Floyd was summoned to her eternal rest February 2, 1902, leaving a daughter, Jennie Setzer Floyd. At Topeka, Kansas, in 1903 Dr. Floyd married a second time, Miss Clara Whiting, daughter of Dr. Whiting, of Polo, Illinois, becoming his wife and the mistress of his household. They have no children. The Floyd residence is one of the cultured and attractive abodes of Eureka Springs.

HARRY MCPHERSON. Among the better known and more influential citizens of Greene county, Harry McPherson, postmaster of Paragould, is eminently deserving of special mention in this volume. He is a contribution from the state of Missouri, his birth having occurred in Bollinger county, that commonwealth, December 6, 1876, and is of pioneer stock, his grandfather, Archibald McPherson, having located in the southeastern part of Missouri in 1830, from North Carolina. He was twice senator from his district and a member of the constitutional convention which framed the present constitution of Missouri, and was surveyor of Perry county for many years. John A. McPherson, his father, was born in Perry county, Missouri, in 1847. There growing to a sturdy manhood, he was mentally trained in the district schools and in Brazeau Academy. During the Civil war, as a member of the State Militia, he served with the Federal troops, taking an active part in some of the engagements that occurred during the latter part of the conflict. As a young man he located in Bollinger county, where he continued his career as a general farmer and merchant until his death, April 6, 1911. He was an uncompromising Republican in politics, influential in party ranks, and in 1905 was chosen to represent his county in the State Legislature. He married first, in Bollinger

county, Melvina Martin, who died a few months after the birth of their only son, Harry.

Acquiring his elementary education in the public schools, Harry McPherson finished his school days at the Mayfield-Smith Academy, in Marble Hill, Missouri, and subsequently taught school one term. Becoming interested then in the life insurance business, he took an agency for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, applying himself as a salesman, and gaining not only experience but some money by writing business in the field. He came to Arkansas in 1897, as district manager for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, with headquarters at Paragould, Greene county. Here he prosecuted his business most vigorously until February, 1906, when he was appointed by President Roosevelt postmaster of Paragould, succeeding Postmaster Snodgrass. In 1910 was honored by a re-appointment to the same position by President Taft, his political preferences being in perfect harmony with the administration.

Mr. McPherson has been prominent in the Republican organization since 1898, when he was made a member of the state committee for Greene county, Arkansas, and has since been a familiar figure in all state conventions in 1908 being chosen as alternate to the National Republican Convention held in Chicago. He is a member of the Paragould Commercial Club, of which he has been president during the past four years. Fraternally Mr. McPherson is a past master of Paragould Lodge, No. 368, A. F. & A. M., which he has represented at the Grand Lodge, is a member of the Chapter and is a Thirty-second Degree Mason. He was representative from Sahara Temple of the "Shrine" to the Imperial Council meeting at Rochester, New York, in July, 1911. He is also past exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in 1910 represented the local Lodge in the Grand Lodge meeting at Detroit. Mr. McPherson married, December 21, 1904, in Oseola, Arkansas, Miss Lillian Hale, whose father, James K. P. Hale, represents one of the pioneer and ante-bellum families of Mississippi county, Arkansas. Mrs. McPherson lived but a brief time after her marriage, passing away July 1, 1905.

FELIX M. SCOTT, M. D. Worthy of especial mention in this volume is Felix M. Scott, M. D., a leading physician and druggist of Paragould, where his professional knowledge and skill have met with ample recognition, while his knowledge of the properties and uses of drugs has won him an extensive patronage in the mercantile field. A son of David M. Scott, he was born July 15, 1854, in Henry county, Tennessee, although he grew to manhood in the vicinity of Deaturville, that state. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Scott, a native of the Tarheel state, was an early pioneer of Tennessee. During the war of 1812 he served under General Jackson, and at the battle of New Orleans received three shots in such quick succession that he couldn't tell which made the first wound. After his discharge from the army he located at Nashville, Tennessee, and there spent his remaining days. He married a Miss Morrison, and they reared several children.

Spending the days of boyhood in Nashville, Tennessee, the city of his birth, David M. Scott completed his early studies in the schools of Paris, that state, receiving an excellent education for his times and opportunities. He spent the larger part of his active life as a farmer, and died on his farm in Deatur county, Tennessee, in October, 1892, aged seventy-nine years. He married Nancy Hagler. She preceded him to the better world by many years, passing away in August, 1855. Of the twelve children born of their union, six grew to years of matur-

ity, including: John T., who served in the Confederate service as one of General Forrest's body guard, is now a resident of Ward, Arkansas; Ann, who married Zadoc McLester, died in White county, Arkansas; Eve C., residing at Dickey's Landing, Tennessee, is the wife of Samuel Hancock, whose father was the original "Dr. Rattlehead," so familiar to readers of fiction; Dr. William S., of Dickson, Tennessee; and Felix M., M. D., the special subject of this brief personal record.

Completing his early education in the public schools, Felix M. Scott began the study of medicine when quite young, and as an undergraduate medical student began the practice of medicine at Austin, Arkansas, in 1878, continuing there for a short time after his graduation from Vanderbilt University, in Nashville, Tennessee, with the class of 1881. In 1883 Dr. Scott located as a physician in Paragould, and was here in practice for six years at that time. In 1888 the Doctor went South, and for about seven years was busily employed as a physician and a druggist in Umatilla, Florida. Going from there to Texas, he was similarly employed at McGregor, McLennan county, for two years. Returning to Arkansas in 1897, the Doctor again located at Paragould, where as a physician and a druggist he has since carried on an extensive business in both lines of industry, following the drug business in connection with his large practice. He is an able business man, and is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Paragould and in the Paragould Trust Company, of which he is vice-president.

Dr. Scott married, in Lonoke county, Arkansas, September 13, 1881, Mattie L. Loretz, who was born in Arkansas, where her parents, John F. and Mary C. (Shuford) Loretz, settled on leaving North Carolina, their native state. The Doctor and Mrs. Scott are the parents of two children, namely: Herbert M. and Essie May. True to the political faith of his ancestors, Dr. Scott is a Democrat, and for a number of years has served on the Green County Board of Health. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, being one of its stewards, and is also a trustee of the District parsonage.

ALFRED A. KNOX. For upwards of a quarter of a century a resident of Paragould, Alfred A. Knox, one of the old fire insurance men, has here been identified with the professions of education and law and with numerous fields of business activity, in his career winning the success which the inevitable law of destiny accords to tireless energy and a wise industry. A son of Andrew J. Knox, a venerable and esteemed citizen of Paragould, he was born October 23, 1859, in Obion county, Tennessee, where his youthful days were spent.

Andrew J. Knox was born in Carroll county, Tennessee, in 1825, and until well advanced in years was engaged in agricultural pursuits in his native state. Coming to Paragould, Arkansas, in 1889, he was for a time engaged in the book and drug business as a member of the firm of Knox & Woodburn. Since disposing of his interest in that concern he has been associated with his son-in-law, E. D. Woodburn, in the creamery business.

Having acquired a practical education in the district schools, Alfred A. Knox taught for a while in the rural schools of Obion county, Tennessee. While thus employed he continued his studies, and in 1884 was graduated from the Normal University of Lebanon, Ohio, with the degree of B. S. Coming to Arkansas in July of that year, Mr. Knox was for three years principal of the Paragould schools. In 1887 he completed a course of law which he had taken up in his spare hours under the direction of the law firm of Crowley & Parish, and in 1888



was admitted to the Greene county bar before Judge Riddick of the Circuit Court. He at once established himself in Paragould, becoming head of the firm of Knox & Simpson, and for some time carried on a substantial legal business. Becoming during that time much interested in abstracting, Mr. Knox wrote up the first abstracts of the county, and eventually gave his entire attention to this work to the exclusion of law. He subsequently incorporated the business, and some time after his disposal of the plant it became the property of the Paragould Trust Company.

Engaging in the fire insurance business in 1890, Mr. Knox was for several years associated with T. P. Cole, who subsequently purchased the entire business, which has since passed into the hands of the Shane-Ford Company, of which Mr. Knox is an active member.

As one of the substantial promoters of the best interests of Paragould, Mr. Knox has contributed to the business section of the city some of its permanent buildings, including those at the corner of Pruet and Emerson streets, and at No. 112 West Court street, while he has a good residential property at 416 West Main street. He is one of the directorate of the Security Bank and Trust Company, and is its vice-president. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served as a member of the City Council, and for four years was county examiner. He belongs to but one secret society, that of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is affiliated by membership with the Cumberland Presbyterian church, being clerk of the Burrow Presbytery, and has represented his church as a delegate to the Presbyterian State Synod.

Mr. Knox married first, October 10, 1889, Maggie Jones, who died August 10, 1898, leaving no children. Mr. Knox married for his second wife Hattie McLeod, a daughter of R. N. McLeod, who came to Greene county from Mississippi, and they have two children, Clara May and Ella.

**ELI MEISER.** A man of far-reaching thought, vigorous will and good business ability, Eli Meiser, president of the National Bank of Commerce of Paragould, is recognized as one of the leading citizens of his community, and is held in high esteem by his fellow-men and associates. One of the old mill men of this great lumber region, he has infused his spirit into other live and active commercial and industrial concerns, and in connection with the various enterprises with which he has been identified has manifested an intimate knowledge of the possibilities of his undertakings, his thirty years of residence in Greene county having been fraught with substantial consequences both to himself and to the communities with which his lot has been cast. A son of Benjamin Meiser, he was born May 13, 1846, in Allen county, Indiana, and is of sturdy Dutch stock, his ancestors having emigrated from Holland to Pennsylvania in early Colonial days.

John Meiser, his grandfather, spent his earlier life in Berks county, Pennsylvania, there growing to manhood and marrying. He afterward moved with his family to Ohio, located in Stark county, where he engaged in the agricultural and pastoral pursuits that had occupied the attention of his forefathers, remaining in that county the remainder of his years.

Benjamin Meiser was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1818, and in boyhood was taken by his parents to Stark county, Ohio, where he acquired a common school education. In 1843, inspired with the same restless spirit that impelled his emigrant ancestor to cross the broad Atlantic, he went from Ohio to Indiana, locating in Allen county.

Taking up a tract of heavily timbered land, he hewed a farm from the forest, and was industriously and prosperously engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1896. He was a man of upright character and principles, a devout member of the Methodist church, and reared his family in a Christian home. He married, in Stark county, Ohio, Fiaiti Sausser, a daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Sausser, who was of Colonial ancestry and the descendant of a French Huguenot family. She survived her husband, passing away in 1908. Five children were born into their home, as follows: John, who died in Allen county, Indiana, leaving a family; Eli, the special subject of this brief biographical record; Lizzie, wife of Elias Hire, of Fort Wayne, Indiana; Sarah, wife of Owen Kannard, of Smith county, Kansas; and Frankie, wife of J. B. Allen, of Rector, Arkansas.

Brought up in a rural district, Eli Meiser acquired his early education in the primitive schools of his day, living with his parents until after the outbreak of the Civil war. He enlisted, in 1862, in Company C, Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, from which he was discharged, and he then became a member of Company C, Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served as a private in the Army of the Cumberland until receiving his honorable discharge, in September, 1865, in the meantime taking an active part in many battles of importance. Returning home, Mr. Meiser found employment in a lumber mill, for a time being engaged in wheeling sawdust and doing other menial work about the plant. As time passed, he became familiar with the details of milling, and having accumulated some capital in the meantime, he began business for himself at Areola, Indiana, cutting and manufacturing railroad timbers. He subsequently located in Mace, Montgomery county, Indiana, where he operated a saw mill for several years.

Coming from there to Arkansas in 1882, Mr. Meiser erected a lumber mill at Rector, Clay county, where he carried on a substantial business for fifteen years. Transferring his business and residence to Paragould in 1897, he erected a similar plant near the town, and operated it successfully until 1901. Disposing then of his milling interests, Mr. Meiser has since been busily employed in looking after his other interests, which are many and valuable. He has been one of the prime movers in the establishment of numerous enterprises, and was a dominant factor in the organization of the National Bank of Commerce of Paragould, which was authorized to do business as a State bank on July 1, 1901, and of which he has been president ever since. The bank was capitalized at fifty thousand dollars, and with the exception of the cashiership its officers are the same as at first elected. In January, 1911, the institution was converted into a national bank, the capital being increased to one hundred thousand dollars, with a surplus of the same amount. The officers, all men of prominence in the business world, are as follows: Eli Meiser, president; Richard Jackson, vice-president, succeeding S. L. Joseph; and H. W. Woosley, cashier, having succeeded L. S. Parker, the first cashier of the institution. The Board of Directors includes in addition to the bank officers Messrs. J. D. Block, R. C. Grizzard and Joseph Wolf.

Although not an active politician, Mr. Meiser votes with the Republican party on national questions; fraternally he is a Master Mason and belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and religiously he is a Methodist, having never swerved from the faith in which he was reared.

Mr. Meiser married first, at Valparaiso, Indiana, December 25, 1867, Mary Kennard, a daughter of D. C. Kennard, an Ohio farmer.

She died in Paragould, Arkansas, in 1900, leaving four children, namely: Gordon B., a real estate dealer of Milbourn, Oklahoma; Leona, wife of C. E. Livingood, of Chicago; Wallace B., engaged in the brokerage business at Stigler, Oklahoma; and John G., who is connected with the milling interests of Paragould. Mr. Meiser married, in December, 1904, at Springfield, Missouri, Emily Kennard, a niece of his first wife.

JUDGE JASON L. LIGHT is county judge of Greene county. He is one of the members of the bar of the state and as a legist and jurist his honors rest on large and definite accomplishments. No citizen commands a fuller measure of popular confidence and regard, for he has shown himself one of the most zealous for the progress and ultimate well being of eastern Arkansas and none is more worthy of consideration through the medium of a review in this history of Arkansas and its people. Judge Light is all but a native of the municipality over which he presides, since he came with his parents in 1871 from Forsythe county, Georgia, where he was born November 3, 1865. His father was Pleasant Green Light, who was a tiller of the soil of Greene county and who spent several years in public office. He was tax assessor for six years, and in that office displayed sound business ability and gave evidence by his fund of information that he was a man of liberal education, despite the fact that his opportunities in this line had been deficient.

Pleasant G. Light was born in Forsythe county, Georgia, in 1838, and was the son of Benton Light, a planter of Scotch-Irish lineage, who passed his life where his son was born. He married Flora Mooney, a daughter of Robert Mooney and a grand-daughter of a native of Erin's Isle, who founded on American soil his branch of the numerous family of the name. The elder Mr. Light died in 1893, twelve years after the death of his wife, and their children were as follows: James W., of Waleott, Arkansas; Judge Jason L., of Paragould; George O., cashier of the Security Bank & Trust Company of Paragould; Mollie, wife of Henry G. Langley, of Paragould; and Luenette, now Mrs. W. W. Pevehouse, of Oklahoma. During the Civil war period Pleasant G. Light identified himself with the Confederacy, enlisting as a soldier and serving in the corps of General John B. Gordon, in whose gallantry the young wearer of the grey took a pardonable pride. It was his portion to become in post-bellum days a useful citizen, and his children bear the imprint of his enlightened training.

Judge Jason L. Light came to mature years in the country near Paragould and attended the common schools somewhat irregularly. His was an adventurous spirit and at the age of eighteen years he decided to escape the restraints of home life by leaving the parental roof. Wandering far afield, he located at Uvalde, Texas, where he served two years on a cow ranch and for one year was county deputy sheriff. He remained in Uvalde for four years and then spent a year in Pecos City, subsequently crossing over into New Mexico and spending three years in the vicinity of Roswell and Carlsbad. In this period he engaged in ranching and other pursuits and enjoyed to the utmost the freedom of the plains. He remained in the west and far southwest for no less than a decade and then returned to Arkansas to spend a year in school as a student in Thompson's Classical Institute at Paragould.

In the meantime Judge Light had come to a decision as to his future career and he engaged in a course of reading in the office of Crowley, Luna & Johnson, leading lawyers of Paragould, being admitted to the bar in 1897 before Judge F. G. Taylor. He at once

began upon his practice, and during his career in the profession he was pleasantly associated with Mr. D. G. Beauchamp and subsequently with J. T. Craig, under the firm name of Light & Beauchamp and of Light & Craig, his practice upon both occasions being of a general character.

In 1906 Jason L. Light became a candidate for county judge. The vast tracts of low and fertile lands in Greene county seemed doomed to lie dormant for lack of drainage and the most fertile portion of the county remained undeveloped and under those conditions valueless. It was Mr. Light's ambition to hold the office which controlled the destiny of these lands and to mould public sentiment to the condition of realizing the necessity of the installation of a system of drainage. It was his idea to drain various small tracts as samples, and when their excellent results had appeared, to bring under cultivation or at least render fit for cultivation every low land farm in Greene county. He made the campaign for the office upon this issue and was elected in 1906. Two years later, when his fine plans were just well under way and taxes had begun to pile up as a result of the policy, it required the strenuous efforts of his friends of the reasoning element to re-elect him. When another two years had rolled around the benefits derived from his policy were so apparent that he simply "stood" for re-election and accepted the office that was returned to him in 1910.

Judge Light's experience as the savior of the low-lying section of the state forms one of the interesting pages of Arkansas history and has been vividly told in the following article published in a leading American daily of recent date:

"Threatened five years ago by an infuriated citizenship with lynching because he had organized a drainage district and levied a tax for the reclamation of swamp lands, today Judge Jason L. Light of Greene county is acclaimed the father of the drainage movement in Arkansas and there is not in the whole county a man more popular or more highly esteemed. The transformation that has been wrought during his three terms as county judge has been little short of marvelous, and many other counties of Eastern Arkansas are following the trail he blazed. All over Eastern Arkansas, from Butler county, Missouri, to Louisiana parishes, the rich alluvial stretches of land that have heretofore been valueless are being reclaimed and made tillable. The valley of the Nile is not more productive, as the fertility comes from ages of decaying vegetation and, with the silt of centuries, makes a soil of unequaled strength.

Starting with one district five years ago, with a surging mob of protesting tax-payers surrounding the court house, remonstrating against the levying of the tax, there are now in Greene county thirteen drainage districts that will reclaim one-third of the area of the county and affect about one-half. These districts represent an aggregate improvement of about \$1,500,000. The Cache-Greene-Lawrence district alone will cost \$300,000; the St. Francis district will cost half a million; Grassy Slough about \$200,000; and the others range from \$25,000 to \$100,000 each.

Crowley's Ridge, the first elevation west of the Mississippi, cuts the country through from northwest to southeast. The drainage is being done systematically, with a fixed object in view, all the districts co-operating. Ditches run along the base of the ridge on both sides and from these extend laterals to the Cache and the St. Francis. Lands that a few years ago were not worth the taxes are now worth from five to fifty dollars an acre and are supporting splendid plantations.

Adjacent counties are taking up the drainage project and districts are being established in Clay, Craighead, Poinsett, Mississippi, Crittenden, St. Francis, Cross, Lee, Philips, Arkansas, Desha, Chicot and other counties, millions of acres of land being reclaimed.

On July 10, 1897, in Greene county, Judge Light was first married, his wife being Miss Amanda Stepp, who died April 15, 1905. The children of the union were Luna Johnson and Nola Cullen. In September, 1906, he was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Corgan, daughter of Cyrus Corgan, of St. Louis, Missouri, and the issue of this marriage are Juanita, Jason Lowell and Lois Jeanne. The Light home is an attractive and hospitable abode and Judge and Mrs. Light are most popular members of society.

The Judge takes no small amount of pleasure in his fraternal affiliations, being a Master Mason and holding memberships as an Oddfellow, an Elk and a Woodman of the World.

**CAPTAIN BENJAMIN HARRISON CROWLEY.** Among the interesting personalities and important and public spirited citizens of this section of the state is Captain Benjamin Harrison Crowley, of Paragould, who is a pioneer of the bar of Greene county, an extensive farmer and a representative of one of the first families to enter the state. The family was founded as early as 1821, by the grandfather of the subject, Benjamin Crowley, who located where the town of Waleott subsequently came into being, there securing a plantation which he operated with slave labor and dying there in 1848 when past ninety years of age. It was his distinction to enter the first piece of government land filed at the Batesville land office, which tract belongs to his grandson, the subject of this review. Benjamin was born in Virginia, and appears to have been reared in Georgia, and there is record that he migrated from that state to Kentucky during the closing years of the eighteenth century and assisted in surveying the government land of the Blue Grass state. He lived for a time in Webster county and when he left there to come to Arkansas, his brothers, John and Edmund, remained behind. He likewise had a brother in Tennessee and another in Coweta county, Georgia, where his early life was passed. He took as his wife, Ann Wiley, who survived him for some years and both are interred at Waleott in the family plot. The issue of the union of these prominent people were Polly, who married Abraham Revehouse and was the mother of the first white child born on Crowley's Ridge, where she passed away; Thomas, who died here as a stockman; Sallie, who became the wife of Thomas Lamb and died in Greene county; Samuel, the father of the subject; Margaret, who first married Charles Robinson, the first sheriff of Greene county, and subsequently became the wife of John McDaniel; Wiley, who died on Crowley's Ridge; and Benjamin, who passed away in early manhood, unmarried.

Samuel Crowley, father of the subject, was born in Kentucky in 1798 and passed his life as a cattle and horse dealer in Greene county. In that day the land was valuable only for the grass it would produce, and the outlying domain was so east that its ownership was not greatly sought. The maiden name of the young woman whom Samuel Crowley took to wife was Sallie Hutchins, daughter of Zachariah Hutchins, who migrated to Arkansas from Tennessee and made his final home on the townsite of Paragould, where he died. The maiden name of Mrs. Hutchins was Shepard. Samuel Crowley was not destined for long life, his demise occurring in 1842, and Captain Crowley being his only son. His widow subsequently married Robert H. Halley and be-

came the mother of the following children: Francis P., who was killed as a Confederate soldier at the battle of Franklin; Ardenia, wife of Captain Torbet, who died at Big Springs, Texas; Victoria V., who died unmarried; Sarah J., who was thrice married, her first husband being H. C. Gramling, her second John M. Lloyd, and her third R. C. Greene; Robert H., who died while a student in the University of Arkansas; and John M., a successful farmer of Greene county. The mother passed on to the "Undiscovered Country" in 1861.

Captain Benjamin H. Crowley was reared in his mother's home and in early youth passed a rural life, roaming the woodlands after stock, following the plow and assisting in the many duties of seedtime and harvest. He attended the log cabin school and just before the Civil war was a student for a year in Crawford Institute at Van Buren, Arkansas. He was then about twenty years of age, for he was born October 28, 1841. He was married in 1860, and had just begun life as a farmer when the long threatening struggle between the states became a reality and he enlisted in the first year in Captain Dillard's company. This company was subsequently disbanded without seeing active service and shortly thereafter Captain Crowley went to the Indian Territory and joined Captain Featherston's company of the Nineteenth Arkansas, of the army of General Albert Pike. The regiment was subsequently separated from the command and ordered to report to General Hindman, was drilled into condition in the vicinity of Little Rock and assisted in the building of Arkansas Post and the defense of the city. The subject was promoted to first lieutenant of his company and when General Churchill surrendered to the Federals he commanded the first company that crossed the pontoon bridge September 10, 1863. He gained his liberty with others and went on a recruiting expedition in western Arkansas, gathering together a body of troops attempting to guard the retreat of General Jo Shelby out of Missouri. While on this duty he was captured, held a military prisoner in various places in the state and out of it and he was finally taken to Johnson's Island in Lake Erie, where he was released on exchange some fifteen months later, together with one hundred and eighty officers of General Kirby Smith's department who had been captured. Reporting to General Fagan, he was ordered to recruit a bodyguard for the General from among straggling troops of Scott county, with whom he had already served, and he did so, disbanding them on Red River when the Confederacy was dissolved.

Until 1867 Captain Crowley remained a farmer in Scott county, Arkansas, but in that year he returned to Greene county and resumed the same occupation while carrying on his preparations for the law. This he had begun while a Federal prisoner on Johnson's Island, among his instructors being Colonel George, of Mississippi, who subsequently became a United States senator from that state. Captain Crowley was admitted to the bar in Greene county in 1871, was made a member of the Federal court at Helena in 1874 and of the Supreme court of Arkansas in 1887. He has been identified with practice ever since that time and his abilities have given him reputation as one of the ablest of his profession.

Captain Crowley entered politics rather earlier than most men who had borne commissions in the Confederate army, for his political disability was removed by a special act of Congress in 1869. In 1872 he was sent to the legislature from this district, which then comprised the counties of Greene, Lawrence, Randolph and Sharpe, and while in the assembly at Little Rock he secured the passage of the bill creating





W. Jenkins



Clay county. It was a Republican legislature and about all the handful of Democrats could do was to "protest and object." He was a member of the called session of 1874, which is a historic one in Arkansas, owing to the Brooks and Baxter war troubles, and that same year he was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention. He served on the committees which created the representative and senatorial districts of the state and did much of the work himself.

In 1876 Captain Crowley was elected to the state senate and served in that body for four years. He was a member of the Judiciary committee and during the first session he was chairman of the committee on penitentiary, which made an investigation of the institution and reported at length its findings. During the second session he was chairman of the committee on state lands. In 1888 he was again elected to the senate and served another four years. In 1894 he was appointed by President Cleveland receiver of the land office at Little Rock and a service of four years in that city concluded his active participation in politics. During all these years he attended nearly every state convention of his party, and he had personal acquaintance with all the leaders and was in close touch with them in thought and action. In 1910 he attended at Washington, D. C., the Rivers and Harbors Convention, having been commissioned by Governor Donaghy.

Captain Crowley has been almost as active a figure in the agricultural history of the section as he has in the field of politics. At the close of the war he had a farm of two hundred acres to begin with, and with the passing of the years he has greatly added thereto. His various farms now comprise some 3,000 acres and he has under cultivation more than a thousand acres. He maintained his home at Walcott until 1889, but he then removed to Paragould, where he has ever since resided.

Captain Crowley was first married to Miss Elizabeth J. Crowley, who died in 1880, after twenty years of happy married life. The children of this union were as follows: Victoria V., wife of Rev. J. D. Sibert, of Key West, Florida; Cynthia, who married L. W. Zook, of Paragould, and is deceased; Nannie, wife of H. R. Wood, of Paragould; Lucius G., a farmer and minister of Gainesville, Arkansas; Miss Belle and Judge Benjamin H., the two latter residing in Paragould. Captain Crowley married Miss Rhoda L. Fielder for his second wife, and this admirable lady died in 1901. She was a native of Hickman county, Tennessee, and left a daughter, Sallie, who is a member of her father's household at Paragould.

Captain Crowley is prominent as a Mason, having taken the Scottish Rite and Shriner's degree and holding membership in the Albert Pike Consistory and Al Amin Temple. He is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He retains his interest and loyalty for the comrades who wore the gray in other days and has sustained close relation with the United Confederate Veterans, having served the order officially, attended many of its annual national encampments and being brigadier general of one of the departments of Arkansas.

WILLIAM JENKINS is the senior member of the real estate and loan firm of William Jenkins & Company, of Eureka Springs, and has been identified with the state of Arkansas since 1894. He has been of the country west of the Mississippi river since the year 1888, when he went from his native state of Ohio to Osage City, Kansas. Three years later he became identified with Sedalia, Missouri, and came thence to Eureka Springs. During his connection with the west he has been a dealer in

and handler of real estate and has been engaged in the business of loaning private money, and since coming to Eureka Springs he has built up one of the principal financial enterprises here.

Mr. Jenkins is a native of the Buckeye state, his birth having occurred in Stark county, Ohio, July 18, 1850, and his childhood and youth were passed in the country near the city of Canton, which is particularly interesting to Americans as the home of the martyred McKinley. His parents both died when he was barely of school age and his rearing fell to the direction of others. He had not had an opportunity to acquire even an ordinary common school education when it was made known to him that he would be responsible for his own livelihood. He was a very dauntless young fellow and he determined to cheat Dame Fortune in her nefarious designs. Before he had reached his majority he went to Canton to become a factory employe and while there he attended a night school and made great strides toward piecing out his interrupted education. Like *Oliver Twist* he ever longed for "more" and after reaching the age of twenty-four years he attended an academy at Chilli-eothe, Ohio, acquiring there an education which has made possible successful competition with his fellows in the battle of life.

For some time Mr. Jenkins engaged in the mercantile and lumber business in Ross county, in which Chilli-eothe is situated, and this line of endeavor occupied him until his departure for Kansas and his initiation into the real estate business at Osage City, Kansas. Upon his subsequent removal to Eureka Springs he continued in this line and has proved that he is particularly gifted for this important field. He is also recognized as one of the most public spirited of the residents of the city, holding himself free to identify himself with any movement tending to develop the city, to promote its welfare and to exploit its virtues as a resort for those seeking fresh air, fresh and pure mountain water and beautiful scenery as a panacea for their ills.

William Jenkins' father, Joseph Jenkins, came as a pioneer to Ohio, in the year 1835. He was born in the state of Virginia about the date of the Declaration of Independence and he did not marry until after coming to Stark county, Ohio, his wife being only about half his age. The maiden name of the wife was Martha Kellough and she was a native of the state of Ohio. They were farmer people, respected in their community, and they died some time in the '50s, despite the disparity in their years, within a few months of each other. They were the parents of fourteen children and of that number only seven lived to years of maturity. Mary married Joseph Morton and went to Kansas in an early day; Nancy became the wife of William Tuttle and lived in Paulding county, Ohio; Henry and Ivy were twins and the former went to California and has never communicated with the subject, while Ivy married John Ireland, of Anglaize county, Ohio; Joseph lived in Fayette county, Ohio; and Catherine married Harry Mintzer and resided in Hardin county, Ohio. Since the day of Mr. Jenkins' separation from his brothers and sisters at his mother's funeral the family have not been united and little is known of any of them, while some of them have disappeared altogether.

William Jenkins was married in Ross county, Ohio, in the month of December, 1876, to Miss Alice A. Thomas, a daughter of Isaac Thomas, a farmer residing there. Mrs. Jenkins was born in the county in 1858 and she and Mr. Jenkins are the parents of Oran T., a traveling salesman for an electric company, residing in Muskogee, Oklahoma; William A., of Los Angeles, California, an electrician with the street

railway people there; Marie, wife of Lewis Johnson, of Kansas City, Missouri; Faye C., who is associated with his father in business; and Alice A. and Leora.

Mr. Jenkins refrains from activity in politics, but is a loyal Republican and exercises his franchise merely as a patriotic citizen. He holds to the doctrine of Methodism and has accepted responsibilities as a member of its official board. He is president of the Laymen's Association of the State of Arkansas, an organization of recent years, which has for its *raison d'être* the creation of greater interest in spiritual matters among Christian people. It is a Methodist Episcopal organization and meets annually in conjunction with the ministerial conference of the state. He is a prominent and popular Mason.

A. C. THROWER. Standing prominent among the active and prosperous business men of Poinsett county is A. C. Thrower, senior member of the firm of A. C. Thrower & Company, of Harrisburg, where he has spent the larger part of his life, and during the time has established for himself an excellent reputation for honesty, integrity and good citizenship. A son of William Thrower, he was born January 18, 1848, near Jacksonport, Arkansas, coming from substantial Virginian ancestry, his grandfather Thrower having been a wealthy Virginia planter and a large slave holder.

William Thrower was born near Lynchburg, Virginia, and was one of a family of four children, the others having been as follows: Edward, Mary and Annie. Having acquired a liberal education in the Old Dominion, William Thrower entered upon a professional career, and after teaching school in his native state located in Arkansas prior to the Civil war and taught school here for a time, afterward being engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1868. His first wife died in early womanhood, leaving three daughters, namely: Martha, who died in Poinsett county, was the wife of Benjamin Harris; Mary, who married Jay Hall, died in Harrisburg; and Eliza, deceased, was the wife of Theophilus Griffin, of Poinsett county. He married for his second wife Frances Head, daughter of William Stone, and she preceded him to the life beyond, passing away in 1863. Six children were born of their union, as follows: Canto S. died in Stark county, Missouri, leaving a wife and children; Valeria S. died in Poinsett county, leaving a family; Cincinnati R., deceased, served as a soldier in the Confederate army; William died before the Civil war; Melvina, who married Tolton Bickley, died near Harrisburg, Arkansas; and A. C., the special subject of this brief sketch.

His parents moving to Poinsett county when he was quite young, A. C. Thrower grew to manhood on the home farm and was educated in the Harrisburg schools. Soon after attaining his majority he became identified with the industrial interests of this part of the county, and for a number of years was an active member of the Harrisburg Lumber Company. In February, 1911, Mr. Thrower formed a partnership with his father-in-law, Dr. E. L. Jacobs, establishing in Harrisburg an extensive furniture and undertaking business, which he has since conducted successfully as head of the firm of A. C. Thrower & Company, having the entire management of the business, which has already assumed good proportions.

Mr. Thrower married, April 28, 1874, Elizabeth J. Jacobs, a daughter of Dr. E. L. Jacobs. The Doctor came to Poinsett county in antebellum days, and after serving as a soldier in the Confederate army was here engaged in the practice of medicine until the infirmities of age forced him to relinquish his profession. A staunch Democrat, he was for many

years active in politics, and has served as treasurer of Poinsett county. The Doctor holds high rank in Masonic circles, being regarded as the father of Masonry in Harrisburg, and has served the order as Grand Lecturer. Mr. Thrower united with the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in 1873, and has since rendered excellent service in official capacities, at the present time being steward.

CHARLES R. FRENCH, postmaster of Harrisburg, is a man of high civic ideals and has ever discharged the duties of his office in a manner to satisfy in every way the people of the community. While not a native son of the state, he has passed a quarter of a century in Poinsett county, having come here in 1886, as a youth of seventeen years. He then was employed in the capacity of a tie maker by Gant Brothers, who were filling a contract for the Iron Mountain Road. He was in company with his father, Richard French, both being woodsmen and both engaged in the tie business at Doniphan, Missouri, before coming to Arkansas.

Richard French was born in Ohio in 1844, was reared in Perry county, Illinois, and was one of the honored veterans of our late Civil war, having served as a member of Company G, Twelfth Illinois Infantry, during the Civil war and spending four and one-half years in the service. His record was an interesting and gallant one, including a number of famous engagements, among them those at Forts Henry and Donelson, Corinth, Murfreesboro, the campaign around Chattanooga and the march with Sherman to the sea. As a civilian he was a hard-working, industrious man who took an interest in politics as a voter and supported Republican candidates and principles. The mother was Mary Davis, of Perry county, Illinois, who died in that state in 1872, leaving Charles R., her only child, then a little lad. The father passed away at Harrisburg in 1898, at the age of fifty-four years.

Charles R. French received but a limited education, circumstances being straitened in his youth and there being no arguing with necessity. As the father was poor and unable to amass a surplus for the proper education of his son, as soon as he was of strength and years sufficient the son engaged in various lines of endeavor, but despite willing industry there were times when both felt the pressure of poverty. It was at one of these times that they came to Poinsett county. Here the son engaged in the tie, timber and lumber business until 1892, when he had his first relief from the ax and became a clerk in Gant Brothers' store. He continued in that association for the five years until 1895, gaining not only an agreeable change in employment, but a practical education in business, such as was to stand him in good stead. In 1897 he exchanged the role of employe for that of employer, engaging in the hardware and implement business in Harrisburg. About that time he was appointed postmaster by the McKinley administration, and after serving four and a half years in this office was succeeded by J. C. Stone. From then until 1906 he engaged in business as an insurance agent, but in the year mentioned he was appointed postmaster by President Roosevelt, the office then becoming a presidential one. He was reappointed in 1910, an eloquent commentary upon the strong hold he had gained in popular esteem.

Postmaster French is loyal to the tenets of the Republican party, giving hand and heart to its men and measures. Since 1892 he has never missed attending as a delegate a state Republican convention; he has been chairman of the Poinsett County Republican Committee since 1896 and in 1908 was the nominee of his party for circuit clerk and county recorder. He has several interests of large scope and importance aside from his office, being a stockholder and director of the Harrisburg State Bank and

having been engaged in the fire and life insurance business for some ten years. He has given efficient service as alderman. Fraternally he takes pleasure and profit in membership in the Odd Fellows, the Rebekahs and the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

Mr. French laid the foundation of a happy household and congenial life companionship by his marriage to Miss Mell Albright, daughter of W. H. Albright, a Tennessee farmer, whose wife's maiden name was Mary C. Hall. This union has been blessed by the birth of a son and a daughter, whose names are Guy W. and Mary.

**WILLIAM H. DUNCAN.** One of the most enterprising and successful of the citizens of Harrisburg, William H. Duncan, is actively identified with the promotion of its mercantile interests as head of the firm of W. H. Duncan & Company, being one of the foremost merchants of this part of Poinsett county. A son of John Duncan, he was born July 4, 1868, in Tennessee, near Clarksville, of Scotch ancestry. His grandfather, William Duncan, was born and bred in Scotland, and there learned the trade of carpet making. He subsequently moved to Sheffield, England, and there spent the closing years of his life. He reared five children, as follows: Robert, who died in Nashville, Tennessee; William passed away in Sheffield, England; James, deceased, was for many years connected with the White Line of steamships plying between Liverpool and New York; John, the father of William H.; and Sarah, who married W. F. Allison, and lived in Quincy, Massachusetts.

John Duncan was born in 1818, near Glasgow, Scotland. In 1838, as a sailor lad, he came to the United States on a sailing vessel, being four months without seeing land. The vessel drifted down to the West Indies, and near Santiago, Cuba, was picked up by another vessel and directed to New Orleans, where its passengers were finally landed. Leaving the other passengers in that city, or many of them, John Duncan took a boat for Nashville, arriving there at about the same time as did the Quapaw Indians, who were being transferred to their new home in the West. He continued northward to Saint Louis, but soon returned to Tennessee and visited Nashville, then a town of four hundred inhabitants, but finally located at Clarksville, Tennessee. In 1880 he moved with his family to Little Rock, Arkansas, where for a while he was superintendent of the painting department of the Fort Smith and Little Rock Railroad Company. He afterward engaged in mercantile pursuits, but spent his last days in Harrisburg, Arkansas, passing away in 1902. He married Mary E. Johnson, who was born in Tennessee, a daughter of Len Johnson, a Virginian by birth and the descendant of a prominent Colonial family of the United States. She died at Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1884, leaving two children, namely: Jennie, wife of M. D. Simmons, a leading druggist of Harrisburg; and William H., with whom this sketch is chiefly concerned.

Accompanying his parents on their journey from Clarksville, Tennessee, to Little Rock, Arkansas, William H. Duncan, then a lad of twelve years, was soon put to work, spending his days with his father in the railway department or as a clerk in a grocery, in the meantime acquiring his education at the night schools, having for his instructor Abe Bales, the proprietor of the school. His first work of any importance was that of messenger boy under Mr. Newton, superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company of Little Rock.

Coming to Harrisburg, Arkansas, in 1884, Mr. Duncan entered the employ of M. D. Simmons, for whom he did express work, performed the duties of drug clerk, and assisted in the care of the postoffice. He subsequently formed a partnership with Mr. Simmons, with whom he was

associated for some time. After his marriage Mr. Duncan entered into business with his father-in-law, and for twelve years was a member of the mercantile firm of T. A. Stone & Company. He subsequently founded the substantial business which he has since conducted under the name of W. H. Duncan & Company.

On November 15, 1893, Mr. Duncan married Minnie Stone, a daughter of T. A. Stone, one of the early pioneers of Poinsett county. Five children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, namely: Lorena, Lara, Lucy, Thomas and Robert. True to the political faith of his father, who cast his fortunes with the Confederacy during the struggle between the states, acting as courier during a part of the war. Mr. Duncan is an uncompromising Democrat, and has been honored by his county with selection as a delegate to state Democratic conventions, and, among other delegates, was appointed by Governor Davis to represent Arkansas at the Levee Convention held in New Orleans. He has also served as recorder of Harrisburg.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Duncan has been identified with the Masonic order. For eight years he was secretary of Poinsett Lodge, No. 184, A. F. & A. M., belongs to Harrisburg chapter, R. A. M., No. 74, and for the past sixteen years has attended the Grand Lodge, his acquaintance with the leading Masons of Arkansas being extensive. Mr. Duncan is also a member and chancellor of the Knights of Pythias; a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and belongs to the D. O. K. K. He is secretary and a director of the Poinsett County Fair Association, one of the live and progressive organizations of the county, and has been influential in the establishment of various beneficial enterprises with which he is not at present financially identified. He is a member and recording steward of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, toward the support of which he contributes generously.

**JUDGE JOHN C. MITCHELL.** It is speaking with all conservatism to say that John C. Mitchell, county and probate judge of Poinsett county, has no peer in this section in the secure place he holds in popular confidence and esteem. In his case this golden opinion has been won by a long, quiet, unswerving career of good citizenship, unblemished by the chicaneries such as are indulged in by lesser men. Capable and efficient as a lawyer and jurist and faithful in every public and private trust, he has proved square from every point of view, and it is such as he who must have inspired the conclusion of Don Quixote, "A good name it better than bags of gold."

Judge Mitchell, who has been honored with public office for many years and who is identified with various business enterprises at Harrisburg, was born about ten miles southwest of the county seat, January 4, 1865. He spent the first dozen years of his life in that community, his father then removing to Harrisburg and becoming engaged in merchandising, with which department of business the elder gentleman remained actively and successfully allied during the remainder of his life. The father, whose name was Enoch Mitchell, was born in Cross county, Arkansas, in 1827, and his father was one of the advance guard of civilization in the state, that doughty pioneer having been a farmer. He passed away in Cross county. His son, Enoch Mitchell, like many another young man of his day and generation, had little opportunity for education. He married Catherine Greenwood, a daughter of John P. Greenwood, who had come to the state from Alabama and passed away in 1895, his widow having survived him until the present and residing at Harrisburg, a worthy and venerable lady at the age of eighty-two years. The children of Enoch and Catherine Mitchell were as follows: William O., of Truman, Arkansas, a

merchant; Maggie, who became the wife of J. W. Frayser and died in 1884; Jarvis M., who died in 1880, as a young man; John C., the immediate subject of the review; Mrs. Jennie B. Gant, of Harrisburg; Mrs. Floretta Holmes, wife of Harry Holmes, one of Harrisburg's prominent and prosperous merchants; and Lura, who married J. C. Davis, of this city.

John C. Mitchell had the advantage of a common school education in Harrisburg and first made himself useful as an assistant in the store of his father. In fact, he devoted his energies to merchandising for the period bounded by the years 1887 and 1892, but at the latter date entered politics as an aspirant for the offices of recorder and clerk of the Circuit and Probate courts. He was a candidate of the Democratic party in 1894 and was successful and was re-elected two years later, making his first tenure of office of four years' duration. He then engaged in the lumber business in Harrisburg, and after six years he again sought the circuit clerkship. He was elected in 1904 and, being twice re-elected, served six years in all and retired in November, 1910, to assume the office of county judge, to which he had just been elected. In this latter office he succeeded the late Judge J. R. Willis, who filled the office for a period of ten years.

As a public official Judge Mitchell has performed the duties of his offices in a manner to satisfy in every way the people of the district, and all those who have been thrown most closely into contact with him admire and respect him most. His home people have endorsed him for years as an official and he has never betrayed their trust. He has performed his public duty as a citizen of Harrisburg as a particularly wise and provident member of its council. He is a stockholder in both banks of the city and was one of the promoters of the Merchants' and Planters' Bank of the city, in which at the present time he holds the office of president. Further record of this well-known monetary institution appears in the personal sketch of its cashier on other pages of this work devoted to representative citizens of Arkansas.

On September 21, 1894, Judge Mitchell inaugurated a particularly happy life companionship, the young woman to become his wife and the mistress of his household being Miss Lucy, daughter of James and Degrafenreed (Matthews) Sparks. Mr. Sparks, who was a pioneer of Poinsett county, engaged in mercantile pursuits in Harrisburg, and here passed away. He was a settler from the state of Tennessee and a man of very useful citizenship. Mrs. Mitchell has a brother, Thomas W. Sparks, of Harrisburg; and a sister, Mrs. Bertha Clark, of Jonesboro, Arkansas. The subject and his wife have no children. Their Harrisburg home is one of culture and ideal hospitality and in his marriage the Judge completes the triumvirate of happiness—having high repute, professional success and domestic congeniality.

Judge Mitchell is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Jonesboro, while of beneficiary orders he is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of the Macabees. Both he and Mrs. Mitchell belong to the Methodist Episcopal church and are very zealous in their assistance of its campaign for righteousness.

MELVILLE H. FRAYSER. It is distinctly a pleasure here to accord recognition to one of Harrisburg's sterling young citizens, Melville H. Frayser, cashier of the Merchants' and Planters' Bank, of this city. He is a native son of Harrisburg and has ever done credit to his birthplace, to whose interests he is very loyal. Mr. Frayser was born April 25, 1878, his parents being John W. and Margaret (Mitchell) Frayser. The former



became identified with the mercantile interests of the town many years ago and the mother is a daughter of that prominent merchant and early settler, Enoch Mitchell, more extended mention of whom is made on other pages of this work devoted to representative citizens of the state.

Melville H. Frayser, who is the only child of his parents, was educated in the public schools of his native place and first became an active factor in the life of the community as deputy county and circuit court clerk, serving under Clerks Bowen and Mitchell and continuing as incumbent of the office for six years. For a time after retiring from public service he utilized his energies in various capacities, until November, 1906, when he was elected to his present position and engaged in banking.

The Merchants' and Planters' Bank was established in November, 1905, with a capital of \$25,000, \$22,300 of which is paid up. Its officers are Judge J. C. Mitchell, president; L. D. Freeman, editor of the *Modern News*, vice-president; and Mr. Frayser, cashier. The board comprises the officers and the following gentlemen: Dr. J. C. Davis, J. A. Bradsher, L. C. Goings, S. A. Bettes, W. A. Smith, T. A. Stone and N. T. Whittaker.

Mr. Frayser established a happy life companionship when on December 23, 1906, he was united in marriage to Miss Effie Gravette, his chosen lady being a daughter of W. B. Gravette, a representative of one of the old families of Poinsett county, who died while holding the office of county treasurer and who came hither from Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Frayser share their delightful home with a little son, Hobson. Mr. Frayser is a past noble grand of Mt. Pisgah Lodge, No. 465, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; is a consistent member of the Baptist church; and holds political views in harmony with Democracy. He is possessed of high civic ideals and doubtless has in prospect a useful and honorable career.

A. HARVEY LANDERS. Arkansas, with its growing industrial activities and splendid development, owes her proud place as a thriving commonwealth to the marked ability and high character of her native sons, through whose industry progress has been conserved and social stability fostered. He whose name initiates this review has gained recognition as one of the substantial business men and officials of Poinsett county, where he has resided during practically his entire life time and where he is now the popular and able incumbent of the offices of circuit clerk and county recorder. By his labors, his earnest co-operation in all matters projected for the general welfare and his sterling integrity and worth he has succeeded in winning a high place for himself in the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen.

A. Harvey Landers was born at Harrisburg, Arkansas, on the 27th of August, 1880, and he is a son of William C. Landers, who came to Poinsett county, Arkansas, in the ante-bellum days, the place of his nativity having been Cross county, this state. John Landers, grandfather of A. Harvey, established the family home in Cross county on his arrival from Tipton county, Tennessee. He married Miss Mary Cox and his death occurred at Cherry Valley, in the vicinity of which place his wife also died. Among their children were William C.; Stephen, who died at Harrisburg, leaving a family; and Augustine, who first wedded a Mr. Grant, later a Mr. Snellings and who finally became the wife of a Mr. Jones. William C. Landers as a youth received a fair educational training in the country schools of the period. After the inception of the Civil war he served for two years as a faithful and gallant soldier in the Confederate army and when the war had ended and peace was again established throughout the country he settled down at Harrisburg, where he was engaged in the general merchandise business for some forty years. He married Samantha J. Martin, a daugh-







*C. Lincoln*

ter of Tennessee people from near Covington. The issue of the union were: Ada, who is the wife of J. R. Williams, of Harrisburg; Ida, who married R. L. Holmes and who makes her home at Harrisburg; Louise, who is now Mrs. W. G. Highfield, of Harrisburg; A. Harvey, the immediate subject of this sketch; Linden N., who is deputy clerk of the county and who married Miss Ethel Mitchell; and Ed, who resides at Harrisburg and the maiden name of whose wife was Henrietta Bennett.

A. Harvey Landers passed his minority at school in Harrisburg and when old enough he helped his father in the latter's store. After reaching his majority he turned his attention to general merchandising on his own account and he continued to be identified with that line of enterprise until 1908, when he was connected with the stock business in the main until his assumption of the office he now holds. He won the nomination for the office of circuit clerk and county recorder in 1910 and was elected by a majority of some eighteen hundred votes, succeeding Judge J. C. Mitchell in the office. Although Mr. Landers has not been incumbent of the offices very long at the present time, he has taken hold of matters with a strong hand and his regime promises to be a good, conscientious one. In his political convictions he accords a stalwart allegiance to the principles and policies promulgated by the Democratic party and he is a very active factor in all that tends to advance general progress and improvement.

On the 25th of December, 1903, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Landers to Miss May Power, a daughter of John W. Power. Mr. Power was originally a citizen of Knightstown, Indiana, whence he removed to Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Landers have one son, Linden D.

Fraternally Mr. Landers is a valued and appreciative member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a man of fine discrimination, shrewdness and splendid executive ability, is loyal and patriotic in his civic attitude and is decidedly popular among all classes of citizens.

**DR. CHARLES J. LINCOLN.** In reviewing the history of the City of Little Rock and the causes that have led to its marvelous growth in the past half century, there is one man who stands out pre-eminent and that is Dr. C. J. Lincoln. As his name has always stood for progress along all lines of municipal improvement, it is fitting at this juncture that some facts about him should be made known.

Charles James Lincoln was born in the state of Pennsylvania, April 5, 1832. His parents, Elisha and Eliza (Aplin) Lincoln, were of old Puritan stock, being natives of Massachusetts and Connecticut respectively. When about five years of age, his family left their Pennsylvania home and removed to Ohio, locating near the town of Nelsonville, Hocking county. It was here that Dr. Lincoln spent the next ten years of his life, working with his father on the farm, which is after all the school in which the successful men of our country have been educated.

In 1851 he left home, and doubtless attracted by the reports of a rich western country, went to Rock Island, Illinois, where he secured employment in a drug store. Here he remained for five years. Dr. Lincoln began the study of pharmacy, which pursuit he followed for so many years. In 1856 he left Illinois, coming south, and found temporary employment as a drug clerk in New Orleans. Then in January, 1857, he came to Little Rock, where he made his home throughout his subsequent life.

Little Rock at this time was little more than a good sized frontier village, and no one has been more closely identified with the growth and progress of the city, than was Dr. Lincoln. His first employment was in the drug store of Dr. J. J. McAlmont, where he once more took up his

study of pharmacy and medicine. Although in later years his large business interests absorbed him almost to the exclusion of his profession, when the great conflict between the states was waged, he served for about two years as surgeon in the Sixth Arkansas Infantry Regiment, Hardee's Brigade, Govan's Division. Although a native of a state north of the Mason and Dixon line, his loyalty to the state of his adoption led him to give his influence and support to the Confederacy. The records show that Dr. Lincoln enlisted in the Capital Guards at Little Rock in the spring of 1861. That organization of the State Militia was assigned to duty in Lyon's Brigade and served principally in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Kentucky. During the latter part of the war, he served in Cleburne's Division, where he remained until he surrendered at Greensboro, North Carolina, April 26, 1865.

At the close of the war, Dr. Lincoln returned to Little Rock and secured employment in the drug store of R. L. Dodge. In the latter part of the year 1865 he purchased an interest in the concern, the firm name becoming R. L. Dodge & Company. This enterprise was the direct successor to the drug business of S. H. Tucker which was established in Little Rock in 1834, and is the oldest house of its kind in Arkansas, and perhaps the oldest mercantile establishment of any kind in the state that has been continuously in business for so long a time. In 1868 Dr. Dodge sold his interest in the establishment to T. R. Welch and the style of the firm became Lincoln & Welch, and it was thus known until it eventually became C. J. Lincoln Company. In an early period in its history, this had become a wholesale house and the firm of C. J. Lincoln Company was the first in Arkansas to put traveling salesmen on the road, having had representatives out as early as 1868. Dr. Lincoln acquired the last of the Welch interests in the concern in 1879 and ten years later the business was incorporated under its present name.

Doctor Lincoln early associated with himself in the business, his son, C. K. Lincoln, who is the first Vice-President and Secretary of the Company, its other active officers being J. H. Brown, second vice-president and manager, and L. J. Ashby, treasurer. The company is an important and substantial one, and gives employment to a large force. It is in truth one of those thriving concerns which have done so much toward the up-building and prosperity of the City of Little Rock. Dr. Lincoln continued as the head of the company until his death on December 25, 1910, and the growth and wonderful success of the firm were due in a great measure to his constant application and farsseeing business sagacity.

Dr. Lincoln was married on the fifteenth day of May, 1870, to Miss Eudora Percival Knox of Van Buren, Arkansas, daughter of George W. and Eudora Rose Knox. Their union was blessed by the birth of two children, a son Charles Knox Lincoln, early associated with his father in the wholesale drug business and since his death the head of the firm, and a daughter Georgia L., the wife of Maj. J. A. Shipton of the United States Army. They have one child, Eudora Rose Shipton.

It would be difficult to find any citizen whose loss would have been more keenly felt by the whole community than Dr. Lincoln. For more than fifty years of residence here he enjoyed a wide acquaintance throughout the state and possessed the respect and confidence of all sorts and conditions of men. All measures likely to result beneficially to the many had his sincerest championship and all classes his sympathy. He knew Little Rock before the war; saw it emerge from that trying time and the terrible influences of the reconstruction period, and lived to see it grow to a fine position among the cities of the South. He was indeed one of the most loyal of its adopted sons.

**HARRY HOLMES.** In the development of the commercial and mercantile interests of Harrisburg, Harry Holmes has played an important part and thus has contributed in definite order to the prosperity of one of the live towns of Arkansas. He is one of the older merchants of this city and is the organizer and active spirit in the Harrisburg Supply Company. He has been a resident of the state since 1880, when he entered upon the serious affairs of life as a clerk in Osceola, being at that place and at Nodena, a country town, for some three years. Upon his arrival in Harrisburg he became a clerk for Mitchell & Sparks, and when he severed his connection with them it was to engage in the newspaper business—his first serious independent venture. He was identified with the Fourth Estate of Arkansas for about a year, as editor and publisher of the weekly paper known as *Freeman's Express*. He sold out, however, and engaged for a time in the soft drink business, following that with a season's identification with the drug business. He was then attracted by an offer to go into the hotel business in Somerville, Tennessee, but he did not find the new field a congenial one, and he returned to Harrisburg to resume his role as proprietor of a drug store.

In the course of time Mr. Holmes disposed of the above-mentioned interests and established what proved to be the forerunner of his present extensive enterprise. In 1892 he engaged in the retail grocery business and two years later founded his present concern, or at least the dry goods department, for his first store was an exclusive dry goods concern. His house has since come to be a department store by a natural process of evolution and by the successive additions of different stocks and now includes hardware and implements in addition to the stock found in a general store. He also has a grocery near the railroad station, where some considerable business has congested, and he has a positive connection with agriculture in Poinsett county.

Mr. Holmes was born in Itiwamba county, Mississippi, on the 26th day of June, 1861, the son of James Holmes, one of the martyrs of the Civil war. A Confederate soldier and member of the Twenty-first Mississippi Infantry, he was killed in the battle of Resaca. He was born in North Carolina in 1836 and was the son of Isaac and Rebecca (Lynn) Holmes, farmers. The family is of Scotch origin and was among the earliest of those which found a haven in the United States, having been founded in the Colonial days of North Carolina. The mother's name was Combs and she was born in 1822, in Pulaski, Tennessee, her demise occurring at Iuka, Mississippi, on Christmas day, 1910, she having thus lived to within twelve years of the century mark. Her father, James Combs, was a man of no small prominence in his day and generation, his birth having occurred in the vicinity of Syracuse, New York. About the year 1797, when a young man, he rode from there on horseback to Savanna, Tennessee, where as a young lawyer he took up the practice of the law and eventually became prosecuting attorney for his section of the state. He was a strong Whig politically and acted with that party as against "Old Hickory" Jackson, the idol of Tennessee and national Democracy. Among his posterity is Mica Sterling Combs, a prominent undertaker of Nashville, Tennessee. The issue of James Holmes and his wife were: James Sterling, of Harrisburg, Arkansas; Frederick, who died in 1879, unmarried; Mary Alice, wife of J. T. Goyer, of Iuka, Mississippi; and Harry, the subject of the review.

Mr. Holmes, our immediate subject, was educated in the public schools of Iuka, Mississippi; left the parental roof before reaching his majority, as above indicated; and cast his first vote at Osceola, Arkansas. He was married in Harrisburg, July 20, 1884, his wife being Miss Flora E.

Mitchell, daughter of his former employer, Enoch Mitchell, who was the father of Judge J. C. Mitchell, mentioned on other pages of this work devoted to representative citizens of the state. The children of this happy union are Myrtle, wife of Harry E. Marshall, a young lawyer of Harrisburg; John M., associated with his father in business, his wife having been Miss Inez Bell; Roy, who is a member of the Harrisburg Supply Company, his wife having been Miss Sue Dobson previous to her marriage; and the Misses Flora C. and Margaret E.

E. FRANK HUSSMAN, assistant cashier of the Exchange National Bank of Little Rock, is one of the active and representative citizens of the city, having ever proved essentially public-spirited and giving heart and hand to all measures calculated to result in civic benefit. He is an efficient, alert and well-trained banker and has taken an active part in building up the splendid institution with which he is identified.

Mr. Hussman was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on the 20th day of August, 1868, and was there reared and received his education. His parents were Francis and Florence (Hummert) Hussman, natives of Germany, and the subject is one of a large family of children. Mr. Hussman came to Little Rock in the latter part of July, 1891, to take a position in the Exchange National Bank, with which he has been ever since connected. He was promoted to his present position as assistant cashier on December 5, 1906, and previous to this he had been teller for nearly fourteen years. During his twenty years identification with this monetary institution he has made many friends and has manifested faithfulness and efficiency.

Mr. Hussman is one of the most prominent of the members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and he is a past exalted ruler of the lodge, having been twice elected to that office.

In July, 1890, Mr. Hussman married Miss Rena Baker, and they have two children, Frank D. and Marguerite C.

The Exchange National Bank has been in existence almost thirty years, its organization having occurred in February, 1882. The first president of the bank was W. P. Homan and he was followed by the following gentlemen: J. H. McCarthy, Charles F. Penzel, Allen Johnson and Captain C. A. Pratt, the latter of whom holds that high office at the present time. It was originally organized with a capital stock of \$80,000, which in 1885 was increased to \$100,000 and later to twice that amount. In 1904 the Citizen's Bank was consolidated with the Exchange National and the capital stock increased to \$300,000. It is one of the most important financial institutions of the Southwest.

CHARLES WESLEY PHILLIPS. Distinguished as the pioneer lumberman of Springdale, Washington county, and as one of its earlier contractors and carpenters, Charles Wesley Phillips has been actively identified with the upbuilding and material growth of this section of the state and an important factor in advancing its industrial interests. A son of Rev. William Phillips, he was born in Moore county, North Carolina, June 30, 1846. His grandfather, Lewis Phillips, a life-long resident, as far as known, of North Carolina, married a Miss Dickinson, and they reared nine children, Brinkley, Absalom, Dabney, William, Robert, Lewis, Charles, Mrs. Nancy Check and Mrs. Norton, of Alabama.

Rev. William Phillips was born in Moore county, North Carolina, in 1793, and died in Randolph county, North Carolina, in 1873, having lived a long and useful life. While engaged in preaching the gospel he also carried on general farming on a modest scale and reared his children

in a rural community. He married Esther Berryman, a daughter of Stephen Berryman, who belonged to an old and prominent family of the "Tar Heel" state. She passed to the life beyond in 1902, at the good old age of eighty-eight. To her and her husband eight children were born, as follows: Charles Wesley, with whom this sketch is chiefly concerned; James S. and Joseph P., of Randolph county, North Carolina; Barbara J., who married Calhoun Van Cannon, and died in her home county; William B., also of Randolph county, North Carolina; Robert D., of Meredith, Florida; Jesse L., residing in Randolph county, North Carolina; and Lewis H., of Newton, North Carolina.

Educated in the common schools of his native county, Charles Wesley Phillips learned the carpenter's trade when young, and soon after attaining his majority established himself at Lowell, Kansas, where he carried on carpentering for three years. Going then to the Sac and Fox agency of the Indian Territory, he was in the employ of the government as agency carpenter during the years 1872 and 1873. His first wife dying then, he returned with her body to their old home in Lowell, Kansas, and there subsequently embarked in the grocery business. Leaving Lowell in 1875, Mr. Phillips opened a grocery at Joplin, Missouri, where he remained until 1878, when he came to Arkansas and began a career which for the past thirty-two years has been connected with the domestic commerce of this state.

Beginning life in Arkansas, Mr. Phillips resumed his trade in Springdale, which was just then assuming form as a thriving village, and for a number of years carried on an important work as a contractor. In 1885, responding to the demands of the town, he established a lumber yard, which he conducted most successfully until 1897, when he moved to Fayetteville, Arkansas. Mr. Phillips established himself in the lumber business at Fayetteville and was there a resident until 1910, when he disposed of his lumber interests in that locality and returned to Springdale, finding content and happiness in resuming his position among the activities of the place.

Wherever he has resided, as a faithful citizen he has responded to the call of his community for public service, and the public schools, or the City Council, or both, have felt the influence of his official acts. Politically he is a Democrat, and is now a member of the Common Council of Fayetteville, where he still maintains his residence. Fraternally Mr. Phillips is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the "Hoo Hoos," an organization of the lumbermen of the United States. Religiously he belongs to the Methodist church, South, and is chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Fayetteville church.

In Randolph county, North Carolina, October 31, 1867, Mr. Phillips married Louisa Lowdermilk, who was of German descent and a daughter of Emsley Lowdermilk. She died in 1873, leaving no children. Mr. Phillips married for his second wife, March 5, 1874, Cornelia Lowdermilk, a sister of his first wife, and they are the parents of three children, namely: Mabel G., a graduate of the University of Arkansas, is a teacher of painting and china decorating at Fayetteville; Charles Oliver, also a graduate of the University of Arkansas, is cashier of the First National Bank of Prairie Grove, Arkansas; and Roberta Grace, who received her diploma at the University of Arkansas, is a teacher in the city schools of Fort Smith.

**GEORGE DEAN PARKS.** A man of sterling character and pronounced business acumen, George D. Parks is widely known as president of the First National Bank of Rogers, and as one of the leading merchants of the city. He was born December 9, 1865, in Sullivan, Indiana, which was likewise the birthplace of his father, James Parks. He comes from old

Virginia stock, the parent family from which he is descended having been divided into two branches, one of which located in the North and the other in the South.

The founder of the Northern branch of the Parks family was Mr. Parks' great-grandfather, who emigrated from Virginia and founded a family which has ramifications all through the North and West. His brother located in Mississippi, where his posterity, also, multiplied, spreading its branches all over the South. Both families were radical in their opinions of governmental policy, and both contributed soldiers for the contending armies which terminated involuntary servitude in this country.

George Parks, the grandfather of George Dean, was a pioneer settler of Sullivan county, Indiana, going with his parents from Virginia to Ellettsville, Indiana, just after the close of the war of 1812, while the Hoosier state was still wearing territorial garb. When ready to settle permanently, he opened a general store in Sullivan, and was there engaged in active business until ninety-four years of age, when he retired from active cares. He subsequently enjoyed ten years of well-earned leisure, passing away at the remarkable age of one hundred and four years, in 1895.

James Parks began his active career as a merchant in Sullivan, Indiana, but afterwards settled in Clinton, Iowa, from there coming with his family to Arkansas and locating in Rogers, where he continued his residence until his death, in 1909. He married Cynthia Lemon, who preceded him to the life beyond, passing away in Rogers, Arkansas, in 1905. She belonged to an old and honored family of Indiana, one that was identified with the Union cause during the time of the Civil war. To her and her husband five children were born, namely: Eugene, a traveling salesman; George Dean, the subject of this sketch; Jessie, wife of Louis Shafer, of Scott, Ohio; Laura, wife of L. J. Bates, of Chicago; and Mattie, wife of J. Rhoades, of Rogers, Arkansas.

Educated in the public schools of Clinton, Iowa, George Dean Parks there obtained his early business experience, first as a clerk and later as a bookkeeper in a retail store. Locating in Rogers in 1892, he soon embarked in mercantile pursuits on his own account, his first venture alone being in the character of a department store, only upon a small scale. His venture proving satisfactory in every way, he soon enlarged his operations, systematized his methods, bringing into prominence each separate department of his store, which presents an appearance equal to any retail establishment in a large city. His establishment in Rogers has a double front, one on Main street and the other on Walnut street, and both of its floors are ideally arranged for the purpose for which they are used. Mr. Parks is likewise a partner in the Campbell & Bell Dry Goods Company, of Fayetteville, Arkansas, and is the buyer for that enterprising firm. The First National Bank of Rogers, with which Mr. Parks is officially connected, was chartered in 1905, and has now a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with a surplus of ten thousand dollars. Mr. Parks has served as its president since its organization, Mr. F. Z. Meek being vice-president and William H. Cowan, cashier.

Mr. Parks married, in Rogers, Arkansas, June 6, 1899, Bessie Wilmot, a daughter of Asa C. Wilmot, of whom a brief sketch may be found elsewhere in this work. Three children have been born to them, namely: Dean, Margaret, and John. Mr. Parks' pleasant home, on the corner of Poplar and Fifth streets, is one of the most cozy and attractive cottages in the city, and its doors are ever hospitably open to his large circle of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Parks are members of the Congregational church.



REV. JOSEPH FLEMING LITTLE. Representing in his active career a combination of religious work and commercial enterprise, Rev. Joseph Fleming Little, of Rogers, Arkansas, has met with signal success in both fields of endeavor, his efforts showing the accomplishments of a progressive, capable and practical man. A son of Rev. N. W. Little, he was born in Graves county, Kentucky, May 29, 1861. He is of pioneer ancestry, his grandfather, John Little, and his great-grandfather, Isaac Little, having migrated from Virginia to Kentucky at an early period of its settlement. Isaac Little, who was one of the first school teachers of the Corn-cracker state, married a Miss Casey, who was of Irish lineage, belonging to a family prominent in the medical and mercantile circles of Tennessee and Kentucky. John Little married before attaining to his majority Nancy Jackson, who died at the age of twenty-one years, leaving him with one child, N. W. Little.

N. W. Little was born in Graves county, Kentucky, in 1837, and died in that county in 1890. He was a man of strong religious convictions and deep consecration, and during the twenty-five years that he was a preacher in the Primitive Baptist church gave his heart and his soul to his work, being an earnest laborer in the Master's vineyard. He married Sallie Frazier, who was of Irish descent, being a daughter of Ralph Frazier, a well-known farmer. She was born seventy-five years ago, and died at Rogers, Arkansas, March 4, 1911. The children of their marriage are as follows: Bettie, who married J. T. McNeely, died in Kentucky; John R., of Rogers, Arkansas; Rev. Joseph F., the subject of this personal review; Laura, a teacher in the Rogers Academy; and N. W. Little, engaged in mercantile pursuits at Avoca, Arkansas.

Obtaining his rudimentary education in the schools of his native county, Rev. Joseph F. Little subsequently spent four years as a student in Clinton College, in Clinton, Kentucky. Starting in life for himself as clerk in a store, he was for a while in the employ of T. J. Bailey, at Birney, Missouri. Going from there to Cleburne, Texas, Mr. Little was there associated with several mercantile establishments. He was there, also, officially engaged in missionary labors, and in 1895 was ordained to the ministry by Revs. W. J. Brown, George W. Bains, J. M. Booth and H. L. Helsley, and appointed associate evangelist of the State Missionary Board. In 1904 Mr. Little was sent by the Baptist State Board as missionary to Arkansas, and spent four years in that work. He is now financial agent of the Ouachita system of schools, and among his other duties fills the pulpits of Baptist congregations, his services being in constant demand. When first ordained as a pastor he was assigned to the churches at Marystown, Rio Vista and Pleasant Point, in Johnson county, Texas, having so demonstrated his ability as an evangelist as to be assigned to that field of labor in the very early part of his religious career.

For a few years after locating in Rogers, Arkansas, Mr. Little was engaged in the real estate business, being senior member of the firm of Little & Greenfield, which was discontinued in 1910, upon the organization of the First State Trust Company. This company began business January 11, 1911, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, one-half of which is paid up, and has for its officers J. F. Little, president; J. T. Greenfield, vice-president; and A. W. Bevers, secretary and treasurer. The purpose of this corporation of strong men is to act as guardian for minor heirs and incompetents; to furnish abstracts of title to real estate; to write fire insurance; and to arrange for cheap money for loans to customers upon Arkansas lands.

Rev. Mr. Little married, January 2, 1891, in Dunklin county, Missouri, Lavinia Summers, who was born in Stoddard county, Missouri, a

daughter of Oscar Summers and a granddaughter of Judge John Long, of Saint Louis, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Little are the parents of seven children, namely: Lloyd T., who married Miss Jewel Haswell, of Garfield, Arkansas; Lelia, Maud, Nannie May, Mary, Neil and Joseph.

Fraternally Mr. Little has passed over both routes to the high point in Masonry, being a member and past officer of the Blue Lodge at Rogers; a member of Bethany Commandery, No. 16, K. T., of Bentonville; of the Albert Pike Consistory, at Little Rock; and of the Al Amin Shrine, A. A. O. N. M. S., of that city. He is likewise a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

NORBORNE S. HENRY is at the present time giving most efficient service as treasurer of Benton county, and he is one of the old residents of Bentonville. For nearly forty years he has been actively identified with the business affairs of the city, and both in domestic commercial matters and in industrial affairs is extensively known. Born in Augusta county, Virginia, on the 10th of August, 1841, Mr. Henry passed his boyhood and youth in Waynesboro, where he acquired his education in a private academy. His father, Dr. Richard H. Henry, was a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where his birth occurred in 1800 and whence he was taken by his mother to Staunton, Virginia, when but six months old. The father of Dr. Henry was a Scotsman and was the founder of the American branch of this family. The mother of the Doctor, after the death of her husband, became the wife of M. B. Brooks. Her children were: Richard H. Henry, Norborne C. Brooks, Henrietta, who died unmarried, and Hannah, who became the wife of M. Raines.

Dr. Richard H. Henry passed his life in Augusta county, Virginia, and after due preliminary educational training he was matriculated in a medical college in New York City, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1819, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was engaged in professional work in the Old Dominion commonwealth until his death, in 1844. He married Susan M. Cosby, a daughter of Dabney Cosby, a Virginia contractor. She long survived her honored husband and passed away in January, 1861. Dr. and Mrs. Henry became the parents of the following children: Mary F., who wedded Ed. T. Jones; Sue W. became the wife of George W. Netherland, general superintendent of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company, and she died in Richmond, Virginia; Carrie C. married P. L. Yarbrough and passed her life in Millboro, Virginia; Henrietta married Mr. Nichols and died during the Civil war at Millboro, Virginia; Cornelia Ann became the wife of L. N. Stearnes and died at Ruthr Glenn, Virginia; Amanda W. became Mrs. S. C. Baskins and passed her life at Staunton and Roanoke, Virginia, in which latter place she is buried; Richard H. Bell, who was adopted by John Bell and spent his life in Staunton, Virginia; and Norborne S., of this sketch.

Norborne S. Henry began life as a merchant's clerk at Pittsylvania Courthouse, Virginia, and when seventeen years of age he returned to Staunton and spent one year, 1858, in the academy at that place. He then went to Lexington, Virginia, and secured a clerkship in the establishment of Bacon & Lewis, and was so employed at the time of the inception of the Civil war. Mr. Henry entered the military service of the Confederacy on May 11, 1861, as a member of the Rockbridge Artillery, Stonewall's brigade, First Division of the Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. He participated in all the important engagements of his command in Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland, starting in at Falling Waters, Virginia, First Manassas, then back to the Shenandoah Valley, where he fought at Kerntown, McDowell, Middleton, Winchester, Cross Keys and





*W. H. Garaflo* —

Port Republic. Thereafter the army was again transferred and it joined Lee's army where it opened the Seven Days' fight. Following this came Cedar Run, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Fort Gilmer and Appomattox, where he was a witness of the closing scenes of the prolonged and sanguinary struggle between the North and South. During this strenuous service Mr. Henry was a private until advanced to the rank of sergeant, and he was paroled as such at the close of the war. He passed through the shot and shell unscathed, save for a bruise by a spent ball at Second Cold Harbor and a good shaking up at Port Republic by the explosion, almost under him, of a twelve-pound shell, which almost buried him in the dirt and debris caused by the concussion.

On January 1, 1865, Mr. Henry became a clerk in Danville, Virginia, where he remained until 1867, when he removed to Sedalia, Missouri. After two years' residence in the latter place he went to Seneca, Missouri, and engaged in the hardware business. In 1871 he came to Arkansas and established himself at Bentonville, where he opened a hardware establishment. He sold goods until 1885, when he joined in a railroad venture, building a road from Rogers to Bentonville, the Bentonville Railroad Company being the constructing and operating company. Mr. Henry was general manager of the road when he severed his connection with it, after a period of thirteen years in the business. In 1897 he again opened a general mercantile establishment in Bentonville, and after spending several years in various commercial pursuits he permanently retired from business life. At this juncture he entered politics for the first time in his own interest, and he became the nominee, on the Democratic ticket, for the office of county treasurer of Benton county. He was elected at a special election in July, 1909, and was re-elected in the fall election of 1910. In the office he has emphasized the importance of keeping complete records of the daily transactions in the treasurer's department by installing a new system of bookkeeping, showing daily balances of all funds of the county, even to the most remote school district, and showing at all times the receipts and disbursements of any fund for the immediate information of the public or the county court. In his political convictions, as already intimated, Mr. Henry is a stanch adherent of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and he has ever given freely of his aid and influence in support of all measures and enterprises advanced for the general welfare. Both he and his wife are devout members of the Presbyterian church, in which he is serving as president and elder. He has attended the presbyteries and synods of the district and he was a member of the General Assembly of the church at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1903.

On the 29th of September, 1873, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Henry to Miss Martha E. Talliaferro, a daughter of Dr. Charles D. Talliaferro, of Tennessee. Mrs. Henry was born in Benton county, Arkansas, in 1851, in which year her parents established their home here. The children of this marriage are: Carrie B., who is the wife of W. M. Fishback, of Bentonville; Norborne R., a railroad man, who resides at Rock Island, Illinois; Dr. Richard T., of Bentonville, Arkansas; Jane W. wife of Geo. Pickard; Sue D., who died in 1894; Catherine E., wife of W. K. Montgomery, of New York city; Mary Frances, deceased; and Cornelia Jett, a student in Cooper Union Institute, New York.

**WILLIAM H. GARANFLO.** One of Little Rock's recent and most important acquisitions is William H. Garanflo, president of the State National Bank, the city's largest financial institution. This eminent banker and financier came here in 1911 from New Madrid, Missouri,

where he had resided since 1890, and where he had been connected with various important organizations, such as the Mann & Garanfio Land Company and the St. Louis & Missouri Southern Railway Company, now building in Missouri with the expectation of reaching Arkansas' capital city at a not far distant date. Of the latter he held the office of vice-president. Mr. Garanfio has elected to make this city his permanent home and with this in view has invested extensively in real estate in Little Rock and other section of the state. He is a man of great executive gifts, combined with sound judgment and initiative, and he ever makes a particularly valuable adjunct to any enterprise, the State Bank being indeed to be congratulated upon securing him as its principal officer. All concerns with which he has been identified have profited in marked degree by his executive ability, tireless energy and genius in the broad combination and concentration of applicable forces. His value to the community is appreciably increased by the fact that he is a man of public spirit and altruistic tendencies.

In Mr. Garanfio are united the French and English elements. The paternal ancestors came originally from France, the family locating in Germany in 1812, and coming to this country as early as 1832. They located on the shores of Lake Erie in Pennsylvania, and in Erie county, that state, occurred the birth of the subject on the 8th day of May, 1865. The father, Frederick Garanfio, was born in Germany in 1830, and thus was but two years of age when he became a citizen of the United States. The mother, whose maiden name was Abigail Mills, was of an English family and was born in Hartford, Connecticut. In 1873 Mr. Garanfio, who was then a lad in the neighborhood of eight years of age, removed with his parents to what was then the frontier of civilization—Osborne county, northern Kansas. At the age of fifteen years he commenced to teach school and subsequently finished his education, taking scientific and commercial courses in Kansas College.

Mr. Garanfio's career as a banker was inaugurated in Kansas in 1888, when he accepted a minor position in a monetary institution in Portis, Kansas. In 1890 he removed to southeastern Missouri and there successfully engaged in banking and other enterprises, establishing the first bank at New Madrid in the year mentioned. In course of time he organized the Mann & Garanfio Land Company and subsequently accepted the position of vice-president of the St. Louis & Missouri Southern Railway Company. He was a member of the board of regents of the Cape Girardeau Normal School, but resigned this upon his acceptance of his present office and its attendant change of residence, also severing his official banking connection at New Madrid, Missouri. His residence at that place had been of more than twenty years' duration.

On the 25th day of December, 1888, Mr. Garanfio was united in marriage to Miss Annie Thompson, who was born and reared in New York city, and she is the daughter of an English family. They share their charming home with nine promising sons and daughters, whose names are as follows: Fred, George, Constance, Melvin, Mildred, William, Robert, Edith and Alice.

HON. EMANUEL M. FUNK. Excelling in achievements and commanding success in diverse fields of endeavor, Hon. Emanuel M. Funk, of Rogers, Benton county, has met with recognition as a skilful and able lawyer; is influential in the field of journalism; and has attained prominence as a politician. A native of Illinois, he was born near Mount Morris, Ogle county, July 20, 1851, a son of Michael Funk. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Funk, a miller by trade and a Dunkard in religion, settled as a

pioneer in Illinois in 1839, and spent his last years in Ogle county, that state.

The descendant of a Virginia family which had German blood coursing through its veins, Michael Funk was born, in 1822, in Maryland. As a young man he served an apprenticeship at the cooper's trade, and was afterwards a merchant, and eventually became a stockman and farmer. Moving with his family to Iowa in 1854, he settled in Poweshiek county as an agriculturist, and was there a resident until his death, in 1899, with the exception of twelve years (1886-1897), when he lived in Louisiana. A staunch Democrat in politics, he supported his party's candidate for the presidency at every election excepting the one in which Horace Greeley was the Democratic nominee, his son Emanuel, however, supporting the candidate of the Southern Democrats. He married Adaline Newcomer, a daughter of Emanuel Newcomer, of Virginia. She died in Poweshiek county, Iowa, in June, 1900, aged seventy-six years. Six children were born of their union, as follows: Mrs. George Cox, of Deep River, Iowa; Henry U., of Rogers, engaged in the practice of law with his brother; Emanuel M., the subject of this brief sketch; George, pastor of a Presbyterian church at Fort Worth, Texas; Lee, of Iowa, Louisiana; and Martin, who died aged fifteen months.

Completing his early education in the public schools of Iowa, Emanuel M. Funk began reading law in the office of his brother Henry before he attained his majority. In 1881, before Judge Reed, he was admitted to the bar in Audubon county, Iowa, and in 1891 was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court before Chief Justice Black. Beginning the practice of his profession in Iowa, he has met with good success as a lawyer. At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Funk entered the political arena as a delegate to a county convention, and subsequently served in similar capacities in both county and state. He was an alternate to the national Democratic conventions of 1888 and 1892, and has a wide acquaintance with the prominent men of his party, among his warm personal friends being William J. Bryan, in whose interests he stumped the states of Missouri and Arkansas in 1896.

During the same year, 1896, Mr. Funk located in Rogers, Arkansas, having sold to J. H. Pollard the *Springdale Democrat*, which he had founded in 1896. In company with his son, Erwin C. Funk, he purchased from William Butler the *Rogers Democrat*, a paper which was established in 1881, by Mason & Graham, as the *News Era*. In 1892 the name was changed to the *Rogers Democrat*, and the Messrs. Funk, its present owners, are maintaining its high standing as one of the foremost Democratic organs of the state.

Continuing his activities in the field of politics, Mr. Funk was elected to the State Legislature from Benton county, and was a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and chairman of the Printing Committee. He was also one of the special committee to check up the state officials, and especially the office of Governor Davis, at that session of the law-making body of Arkansas. In the investigations that followed of the state offices, the committee found some irregularities in the handling of funds, and the report of its members to the Legislature shows this condition to have been the most serious charge sustained. While in the Legislature, Mr. Funk introduced a measure providing for the depositing of surplus county funds with banks paying interest on daily balances, but the measure failed to pass. At a more recent session, a similar bill became a law, and the school fund of the state is thereby enriched. He secured the passage of an act to enlarge the State Insane Asylum; one to make some beneficial changes in the road law; and another increasing the powers of the State

Railroad Commission. He was appointed by Governor Jones a commissioner for Arkansas to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition.

On March 16, 1876, in Poweshick county, Iowa, Mr. Funk was united in marriage with Addie L. Walters, a daughter of Philip and Catherine (Weimer) Walters, natives, respectively, of Virginia and New York. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Funk, namely: Erwin C., one of the proprietors of the *Rogers Democrat*, married Minnie M. Michael; Winifred C., wife of J. S. Marshall, of Muskogee, Oklahoma; Grace, a graduate of the Moody Bible School, at Chicago, Illinois, is now a missionary of the Congregational church at Chaoaw, China; and Irma F., a student in the University of Arkansas.

ASA C. WILMOT. Conspicuous among the Benton county citizens whose individuality and influence has impressed itself along the channels standing for progress and prosperity is Asa C. Wilmot, of Rogers. Coming to Arkansas to avoid the extremes of climate of the frigid North, the gentle breezes of the Ozarks, the silky air and clear Italian sky have conspired to induce him, as well as others from every cardinal point, to here establish a permanent home. He was born September 28, 1839, in Chautauqua county, New York.

Asa C. Wilmot, Sr., his father, was born in Utica, New York, in 1800, and was engaged in farming and lumbering in his native state until his death, in 1840, while yet in the prime of life. He married Phebe Gardner, a native of Oneida county, New York. She survived him, living on the home farm until after her children were well settled in life, when she moved to Plover, Wisconsin, where she resided until her death, in 1896, at the venerable age of ninety-six years. Her children were as follows: Mariette, who married Captain John Nelson, master of a Lake Erie boat, and died in early life; Irene, who died near Nauvoo, Illinois, married George Black; Ursula, who became the wife of Judge Minor Strobe, of Plover, Wisconsin, died in that place; Jane married John Warner, and died at Hamlin, New York; Jeannette became the second wife of Cass Beech, and spent her last years in Plover, Wisconsin; Adaline was the first wife of Cass Beech; Frederick died in Plover, Wisconsin; George died in Plover, Wisconsin; and Asa C., Jr., is the youngest child.

Leaving the Empire state when a young man, Asa C. Wilmot spent a short time in Hancock county, Illinois, from there going to Wisconsin, locating first at Plover, but later going to Stevens Point, where he lived twenty-seven years. During his earlier life he was identified with the lumber regions of the Mississippi basin, working in the forests of Minnesota and Wisconsin. On August 20, 1863, at Stevens Point, Wisconsin, he enlisted in Company D, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, being made sergeant of his company and serving under Colonel Allen, who, as senior colonel, was commander of the Third Brigade much of the time. Being, with his regiment, a part of the First Division, Sixth Corps, commanded first by General Sedgwick and later by General Wright, Mr. Wilmot served in the Army of the Potomac, being with General Sheridan in the valley of the Shenandoah and with General Grant's Army in the reduction of Richmond and the capture of the Confederate forces under General Lee. Mr. Wilmot fought in the battle of Winchester and at Cedar Creek, where Sheridan made his famous ride, afterward joining the forces operating around Richmond, being at Petersburg and at other points of furious fighting during the closing months of the conflict. In the engagement with General Early, at Cedar Creek, Mr. Wilmot was hit in the foot by a piece of shell, his only casualty during the war. He was present at the last "rites" of the Confederacy, at Appomattox, after which he attended the



Grand Review at Washington, D. C., where, with his regiment, he was mustered out of service.

Returning then to Wisconsin, Mr. Wilmot engaged in lumbering for a few years, when he established himself in Minnesota, where he was engaged in financial pursuits for a time. He subsequently spent a brief while as a hotel keeper in North Dakota, but resumed his regular channels of business in Minnesota, making Saint Paul his home until 1893, when he brought his family to Rogers, Arkansas.

Becoming extremely interested in the matter of determining at sight good money, and, thereby, to detect counterfeit coin or paper, or raised bills, and to qualify himself as a teacher of the art, Mr. Wilmot went to Washington, D. C., and made a close study of the art in the treasury department. Having thus gained an expert knowledge of the subject of money manufacturing, he found it necessary to procure the consent of the Government before he could engage in the business of instructing others. The Government having granted him a permit to use his knowledge, he is one of a few persons authorized by the Government to engage in this work. His calling is one of great value to the money handlers of the country, and he is a strong factor in combatting the evils of the counterfeiters by educating the people not to take their productions. His work, naturally, takes him away from Rogers much of the time, as, accompanied by his wife, he makes long trips over different parts of the United States, spreading knowledge of value, making new friends in every part of our country, and acquiring an experience that forms a large part of his enjoyment of life.

On September 28, 1861, in Waupaca county, Wisconsin, Mr. Wilmot was united in marriage with Anna Morrison, a daughter of Robert Morrison, a Scotchman, who married Mahala Brooks, of Kentucky. She was born in Marion county, Indiana, in 1841, being one of a family of six children. Four children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot, namely: Walter R., of Minneapolis, is a demonstrator of automobiles, representing one of the leading factories of the United States; Sybil, widow of O. M. Mitchell, resides in Chicago, Illinois; Bessie E. is the wife of George D. Parks, one of the leading merchants of Rogers, and president of the First National Bank; and John C. is superintendent of a variety factory in Chicago.

JAMES M. SHINN, of Harrison, is a leading attorney of the bar of Boone county, where he has maintained his residence since 1901. This gifted representative of his profession is a native son of the state, and he is still to be accounted among the younger generation, his birth having occurred in Newton county November 14, 1872, in the neighborhood of Western Grove. He is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Newton county, his father, Thomas J. Shinn, having been born there in June, 1851. Thomas J. Shinn received his education in the country schools of the district of his nativity and in the city schools of Russellville, Arkansas, and by a self-directed course of reading he prepared himself for the practice of medicine. Since the early seventies he has been identified with the medical profession, save during that time in which he served the county in public office and even then finding occasion to minister to his former patrons from time to time.

Dr. Shinn is one of the forces in the Democratic affairs of Newton county. He has served the county as sheriff and as circuit and county clerk and he was also sent to the legislature of the state as a member of the Lower House, which was signal mark of the confidence he had inspired in his constituents, the county having a normal Republican majority.

The Shinn family was founded in Newton county by James M. Shinn, the grandfather of the subject, who was a native of Buncombe county, North Carolina. He and one Captain Russell settled as Arkansas pioneers in the town now known as Russellville, and when a postoffice was located there the community was deemed worthy of a name. In fact a name was a necessity. With all gallantry Captain Russell announced his conviction that Shinnville would be an appropriate and excellent name, but Mr. Shinn demurred and proposed Russellville, eloquently commenting upon its superior merits. It was at last found necessary to flip a coin in order to arrive at a decision and "Russellville" won. In 1850 Mr. Shinn removed to Newton county and there died in 1873, at the age of sixty-one years. He was a veteran of the Mexican war and the captain of a company of Arkansas troops. He was a man in whom much confidence was placed and while a resident of Pope county he was sent to represent the same in the State Legislature. Within the years bounded by his advent into the state in 1845 until his death in 1873 he witnessed remarkable growth on the part of the commonwealth, while contributing in due measure to the same. He was a Mason and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The maiden name of the wife of the grandfather of James M. Shinn was Sophia Harkee, and Dr. Thomas J. Shinn was their only son. These worthy people had also daughters as follows: Paulina, who became the wife of Hugh Wells, a soldier of the Mexican war and father of James Wells, of Bentonville; Mrs. John Lee, of Western Grove, Arkansas; Mrs. W. R. Lee, of Oklahoma; and Priscilla, who became Mrs. Milligan, of Western Grove, Arkansas.

Dr. Shinn married Elizabeth Sanders, a daughter of Peter S. Sanders, a native of New Jersey, who removed to Douglass county, Missouri, and thence to Arkansas. Their sons and daughters were James M., of this review; Thomas J., Jr., of Waggoner, Oklahoma, a graduate of the medical department of the University of Arkansas and a practicing physician; Sanders, of Western Grove, Arkansas; Ernest C., of Yardell, Arkansas, engaged in the mercantile business; Jennie, wife of Robert Johnson, of Western Grove, Arkansas; Maude, who married Allen Thompson and resides at the same point; and Claude, wife of John B. Gray, also of Western Grove.

James M. Shinn was reared in the vicinity of his birthplace and received his education in the rural schools, and also in those of Mountain Home, Baxter county, Arkansas. While still quite young he chose the law as a profession and began preparation for it in the office of Judge Spear, of Jasper. He began its practice before he was twenty years old, in the inferior courts, and was admitted to the bar in July, 1893. He was admitted to the Federal court and became a member of the law firm of Brisco & Shinn at Jasper immediately upon his admission. He remained in this association until his election as prosecuting attorney of the Fourteenth judicial district of Arkansas in 1899 and two years later he located at Harrison. He was returned twice to the same office at as many elections and served six years as the state's representative in all criminal prosecutions of the district. His term of office covered a period of much activity among the criminal class, all sorts of crimes against the peace and dignity of the state coming under his jurisdiction for settlement, and, while many were atrocious, none exceeded the murder of George Miller by John Blair. In spite of the fact that "self-defense" was pleaded and there were no witnesses to the killing, Mr. Shinn secured a verdict of guilty and Blair received a twelve-year sentence.

Since the expiration of his office as prosecuting attorney Mr. Shinn has been engaged in practice at Harrison. He was a candidate for circuit

judge before the primary of 1906, when Judge Hudgins was nominated, taking part in a triangular race. He has frequently attended Democratic state conventions as a delegate and was present at the Democratic national convention of 1908.

On October 23, 1893, Mr. Shinn was married to Miss Victoria Phillips, daughter of Captain A. C. Phillips, once receiver of the United States land office at Harrison and one of its former merchants. Captain Phillips, who is a veteran of the Union army, is at present a resident of Jasper, Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Shinn have two children—Darrell and Martha.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Shinn is a Master Mason and a member of the Chapter and Commandery. He rejoices in several Masonic dignities, being past master, past high priest, and past eminent commander. In the matter of church faith he is a member of the South Methodist Episcopal.

GEORGE H. COTTON, who is in the real estate and title business at Harrison, is also a large land-owner in Boone county, and a fine example of the value of forethought, as well as of thoroughness, in the American citizen of today. He has been identified with that locality since 1873, when, as a boy of twelve he accompanied his parents hither from Dodge county, Wisconsin, where his birth occurred December 6, 1860. The Cotton family is of that famous English stock whose descendants became so noted in the religious and civic history of New England, but the particular branch to which George H. is related is of Lancashire origin. In 1836, the year after the birth of his father (George G. Cotton), the family left England and settled in Dodge county. This was during the early territorial times of Wisconsin, when all the country bordering on the Mississippi was considered as the far frontier of the United States.

In this western mining and agricultural region on the Mississippi George G. Cotton outgrew his babyhood and boyhood, attended the pioneer school of the place and time, married Mary F. Franek, and in 1873 brought his wife and family to Boone county, where he engaged in farming until his death, at Harrison in 1891, at the age of fifty-six years. His widow, who survives him at the age of seventy-three years, is the mother of Kate, who married D. W. Brandt, of Worcester, Ohio, and George H., of this sketch.

The youth and early manhood of George H. Cotton were spent in the country adjacent to Harrison, and the rural schools of the neighborhood sufficed to give him a smattering of book learning. But the serious business of those years was "doing chores" around the farm, cutting cord-wood (at \$1.50 per cord) and at a later period, farming in a general and a scientific way. Some years after attaining his majority he abandoned agricultural pursuits and engaged in the real estate business at Harrison, dealing in both country and city property. For years a large proportion of the agricultural and mineral lands which have changed hands in Boone county have been handled by him. Perhaps the prime reason for his unusual success in this regard is that he has had the forethought and the perseverance to perfect the only comparatively perfect set of abstracts to land titles in the county. Some years ago he began the heavy task of compiling this invaluable record from the county books and documents, and fortunately had finished his work before the destructive fire of 1908 played such havoc with all the original sources of such information. In the course of his real estate dealings he has also acquired several tracts of promising mineral lands, as well as large areas of farm property, with the result that he has become an extensive owner of real estate and not alone dealer in it.

In April, 1884, Mr. Cotton married at Harrison, Miss Sallie Curd, daughter of Edward S. Curd, who came hither from Somerville, Arkansas. The offspring of their union are Ida L., now the wife of Riley B. Cecil, of Harrison; George E., associated with his father, the latter particularly as an abstractor; Frederick William, a bookkeeper residing at Stigler, Oklahoma; Walter, Henry, Kate and Frank.

Aside from his personal affairs, Mr. Cotton is deeply interested in Odd Fellowship. He is a student of the subject; has served his lodge in various capacities, including representative to the Grand Lodge, and has been district deputy grand master of Boone county for some years. He is far removed from activity in politics, aspiring to no distinction at the hands of voters and to no honor save that which is due him as a worthy citizen and man.

CHARLES M. GREENE. In according recognition to those who have contributed to the upbuilding of Harrison, Arkansas, there is special consistency in offering record concerning the life and labors of this well-known and honored citizen, who holds a position of distinctive precedence as president of the Citizens' Bank of Harrison. He is a veteran of the Civil war and he has been a factor in the affairs of the state, and particularly in those of Harrison and Washington counties, for nearly forty years. Mr. Greene belongs to Illinois by birth and to Arkansas by choice, his birth having taken place in Crawford county of the former state, July 14, 1842, and his identification with Arkansas dates from the year 1872. His boyhood and youth were passed in the vicinity of Elgin, Illinois, where his parents located a little subsequent to his birth and his early life was passed amid the wholesome delights of country life. He secured his education in the common schools of the neighborhood, and finished in those of Geneva, Illinois. Shortly after he bade farewell to his desk in the school room the Civil war changed the course of life for the majority of the young men of the nation and he enlisted in the Federal army. His first enlistment was in April, 1861, for the three months' service, and he spent the most of this period in Chicago. In the July following he enlisted in Company H, of the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, which was under command of Colonel Stewart, and he was soon put on detail in the bodyguard of General Curtis, and later did similar service for General Halleck. He was a part of the escort for General Steele's army in Arkansas and it was his portion to participate in many of the great events of the immortal struggle. He was with General Sherman's army when it made its first attack on Vicksburg, in December, 1862, and he was present at the engagements at Cotton Plant, Arkansas Post, and the siege of Little Rock in the month of September, 1863. Following that affair he was promoted to a lieutenancy and was assigned to outpost duty around Lewisburg, where he was mustered out June 30, 1865, when in conflict with the army of General Price in the fall of 1864 he had the misfortune to receive a wound which caused him great inconvenience and disabled him for some time.

After the close of the war Mr. Greene returned to his native state and there remained a year, the greater part of this time being devoted to an effort at entire recuperation. He then decided upon a change of scene and went to Humansville, Polk county, Missouri, where for a few years he engaged in various pursuits, and in 1871 took up contracting and building. The next year he came to Fayetteville, Arkansas, and there engaged in the same line of endeavor as at Humansville, but only for a short time, for he eventually entered the internal revenue service

of the government as a deputy collector. He served with great usefulness in this capacity until 1885, when Grover Cleveland entered upon his first administration and he was relieved. It was when looking about him for a new field of occupation that he then became identified with banking interests and his first position in the new line of endeavor was in the McIlroy Bank of Fayetteville, of which he became assistant cashier, and remained in this association until 1889, when he was appointed register of the United States land office, which appointment took him to Harrison. He continued in this government position until President Cleveland a second time became chief executive and room was made for his successor. His past faithfulness and efficiency in public trust had so recommended him that he was appointed receiver of the land office by President Theodore Roosevelt, and he held this important post for four years.

Since retiring from the public service, Mr. Greene has been identified with banking in Harrison, and in truth, the Citizens' Bank owes its existence to him, for it was established by him in 1897, and for some time he served as its cashier. This substantial and conservative institution has a capital of \$25,000; is a state bank; and enjoys an ever-growing patronage. Mr. Greene is president, while the other officers are R. T. Knight, vice-president; and Frank R. Greene, cashier.

It is but natural that Mr. Greene should become interested in state and national politics, for he is patriotic, public-spirited and deeply interested in the issues of the day. His identification with political matters is almost co-incidental with his first arrival in Arkansas. He had aided in the preservation of the Union and he had been a staunch supporter of the governmental policies of the Republican party from his first vote to his last, so that it was but consistent that he should do all in his power to assist in the supremacy of the organization which had proved itself the savior of his country according to his conviction. Known as one of the stalwarts in the camp of Republicanism, he served as delegate to many of the Republican state conventions and he had the distinction of being a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1888 that nominated General Harrison for the presidency. In 1896 he was a delegate to the convention at St. Louis which named Major McKinley for the Republican standard-bearer and in 1900 at Philadelphia, where he was again nominated, and in 1908, known to be an original Taft man, Arkansas sent him to the national convention at Chicago with her other delegates to name Mr. Taft for chief executive of the United States.

Mr. Greene is a son of John Greene, a native of New York. John Greene married in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, Eliza Alsdorf, daughter of Jacob Alsdorf, and a native of Newburgh-on-the-Hudson, becoming his wife. The elder Mr. Greene, who was a farmer, died in St. Clair county, Missouri, in 1888, and his wife passed away in Sumner, Iowa, in 1889. The issue of their union were as follows: Ellen, who became the wife of A. Gage and died in Humansville, Missouri; Olive, who married Thomas Lawrence and passed away at Elgin, Illinois; Charles M., of Harrison, Arkansas; Mary, who married Sylvester Pease and is a resident of Sumner, Iowa; Alma, wife of Simon Frazier, of Hiawatha, Kansas; Elizabeth is the wife of John Pease and resides in Sumner, Iowa; and Effie, of Humansville, Missouri.

Charles M. Greene laid the foundation of an ideally happy married life while a resident of Humansville, Missouri, the lady to become his wife and the mistress of his household being Miss Nannie E. Rousseau, a daughter of J. H. Rousseau and of French descent, as is indicated by

the name. The children of this union are three, all sons,—Fred W., of the United States land office of Harrison; Frank R., and Charles M., Jr. Mr. Greene is an enthusiastic lodge man, being a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the St. Louis Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

JAMES W. SLOVER, one of Harrison's well-known and highly respected citizens, is postmaster of the city and stands as one of the most efficient of the servants of Uncle Sam in this part of the Bear state. He is a native son of Arkansas, his birth having occurred near Everton, in Boone county, January 28, 1868. His father, Benjamin H. Slover, died at Everton, October 19, 1908, after a mercantile career of many years at that point. He was born in Madison county, Arkansas, in 1848, and received but a limited education, but despite any deficiencies in this line he enjoyed success and was a man of wide information. Although not regularly enlisted, he served the Union cause as teamster and cook in the Federal army and he was a staunch Republican in his political convictions. As postmaster his son is but following in the paternal footsteps, for he served in such capacity at several points,—at Harrison, at Dugger, at Rally Hill and at Everton, and at all times proved faithful and efficient. The subject's paternal grandfather was James Slover, the elder, a native of the state of Illinois, who founded the family in this state nearly a century ago or about the year of 1818. He was a farmer, and after following this peaceful vocation for a great many years he was seized with the spirit of unrest and went to California in search of gold with the other Forty-Niners. He was lost on the Pacific Ocean when about to make his return. He was the son of Isaac Slover, who also died in the state of California, but who was a native of the Old Dominion. He left Arkansas about middle life and drifted out to the Pacific coast, where he married a Spanish woman. His son, James Slover, was a son of his first marriage, and his children were Elbert, Wesley, John, Benjamin H., and Louisa, the latter of whom married John Jackson and resides in Greer county, Oklahoma.

The subject's mother was Margaret A. Dugger, a daughter of William Dugger, of Tennessee. Mr. Dugger engaged first in agriculture and then in merchandising, pursuing the latter in Dugger, Arkansas, which community was christened with his name. Through the Duggers Mr. Slover is connected with one of the state's foremost families, William Dugger, for instance, being sent as a Republican to the state senate of Arkansas from this district. It was his distinction to be one of the seventeen Republicans who elected General Powell Clayton to the United States Senate. Mrs. Slover died in 1894, the mother of James W., of this review; John R., of Pindall, Arkansas; Maude, wife of W. S. Jones, resident in Seattle, Washington; Walter B., of Pindall, Arkansas; Stella, wife of George F. McCalpin, of Everton; and Edgar W., of Harrison.

James W. Slover received his elementary education in the public schools and subsequently matriculated in Peabody College at Nashville, Tennessee, graduating from this well-esteemed institution in 1893. For a decade after returning to his native Boone county he gave most valuable service to the community in the capacity of a well-informed instructor of the public schools, and directed the young idea in the most enlightened and satisfactory manner. It was to the great regret of the citizens that he abandoned pedagogy and thereafter devoted his energies to other pursuits. He entered the government service and was store keeper and gauger for the United States for the ensuing ten years,





John Barrow.



being stationed at various points in the state. His present incumbency dates from February 16, 1910, when he succeeded A. B. Andrews to the postmastership, taking the oath of office March 15, 1910. The office has already experienced a wholesome growth and the citizens have found his service faithful and intelligent. He is one of Harrison's eminently public spirited citizens and may be relied upon to give his right hand to all causes he believes will contribute to the advancement of the whole social body. His fraternal association is limited to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is both prominent and popular.

On June 24, 1900, Postmaster Slover formed a happy and congenial companionship by his marriage with America McCalpin, a daughter of Samuel N. McCalpin, of Valley Springs, Arkansas. Two sons and a daughter are being reared beneath their roof-tree, namely; Rex McKinley, Mildred, and Benjamin H., named for his paternal grandfather.

HON. JOHN BARROW was born near Hampton, Calhoun county, Arkansas, November 28, 1868, the son of Judge J. C. Barrow and Martha Jean (Strong) Barrow. At the age of two years he removed with his family to Monticello, Drew county, Arkansas, where he attended the school of Professor W. E. Thompson and Colonel Preston until the removal of the family to Little Rock in 1883, when he entered the public schools, being graduated from the high school in 1887. Mr. Barrow then entered Bethel College at Russellville, Kentucky, and in 1888 he received his appointment to a West Point cadetship from Congressman John H. Rogers, after a competitive examination. He remained at West Point for one year and subsequently entered the law school of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws on June 26, 1890, having previously been admitted to practice in the supreme court of Michigan. Immediately on his return to Little Rock in July, 1890, he began the practice of law and has now been in the profession for more than twenty years in the same location, at Markham and Spring streets.

In the fall of 1898 Mr. Barrow was elected to the Arkansas Legislature as a representative of Pulaski county in the Thirty-Second General Assembly. His record in this body was a most brilliant and useful one. He favored all progressive legislation, such as encouraging the building of factories, new lines of railroads, good public roads and highways, diversified agriculture and the bringing into the state of foreign capital for investment. Mr. Barrow was the friend of the Fellow-Servant bill and many other measures in the interest of the laboring classes, and he was active in securing the passage of the first law for the building of the new state house.

In connection with his law practice Mr. Barrow has become greatly interested in the development and improvement of Little Rock real estate. In 1907 he platted the largest addition to Little Rock, called John Barrow's addition and located on the Nineteenth street pike, which has two hundred and twenty-four blocks of twelve lots each, in all two thousand, six hundred and eighty-eight lots. This addition is now being settled and built up, most of the lots having been sold. Mr. Barrow also has large real estate holdings in Argenta and Little Rock.

Mr. Barrow's ancestry is of the best, his maternal grandfather, Elijah Frink Strong, having been a graduate of Yale University, and his maternal great-grandfather, Christopher Crouch, having been a sergeant in a Connecticut regiment during the Revolutionary war. The Strong

family, of which Mr. Barrow's mother was a member, is descended from John Strong, who came over from England in 1630; founded Dorechester, Massachusetts, and helped to found four other towns. On his father's side Mr. Barrow is descended from the Barrows and Willies, early settlers of North Carolina. Mr. Barrow is identified with many of the best interests of the city and has been a member of the Second Baptist church of Little Rock for more than twenty years. Fraternally he is a member of the Robert C. Newton Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans.

On the 7th of December, 1898, in Christ Episcopal church, Little Rock, Mr. Barrow was married to Miss Katherine Braddock, a daughter of Colonel John S. Braddock and Margaret (Burson) Braddock. Two sons were born of this union, but the elder, born October 8, 1899, died in infancy; the younger, John Council Barrow, Jr., was born December 5, 1900.

Mrs. Katherine (Braddock) Barrow is one of the most brilliant, cultured and charming of the women of Little Rock and she has ever been prominent in the social life of the city. She has been regent of the Little Rock Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and she now holds the distinguished office of state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Arkansas. She is a member of the national society of the Daughters of the Founders and Patriots of America by virtue of descent from Joseph Burson, a Quaker who founded Quakertown, Pennsylvania, and also from Ensign John Burson. Mrs. Barrow organized the National Society of the United States Daughters of 1812 in Arkansas, the chapter in Little Rock being named for her great-grandfather, Nicholas Headington. She has been state president of the Daughters of 1812 since its inception and was recently elected at the national convention of the order Historian National for a period of four years. Mrs. Barrow has represented Arkansas at the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, D. C., for the last five years annually, and in 1910 represented Arkansas at the national convention of the Daughters of 1812. Mrs. Barrow is a graduate of the Mount Vernon (Ohio) high school and also of the H. Thane Miller School of Cincinnati, Ohio. She has studied art extensively at the Cincinnati Art Academy and at Mrs. Frackelton's studio in Milwaukee, as also with private instructors. She is of versatile attainments and her musical ability is such that she sang in the May Festival of 1896 in Cincinnati. Mrs. Barrow is an enthusiastic worker in Christ Episcopal church, being a member of the Daughters of the King and a former member of the choir. In addition to her other important affiliations she is a member of the Aesthetic Club and former president of the Tuesday Musical Club and she has often represented these organizations at the state Federation of Women's Clubs. Of great strength of intellect and character and charm of personality, Mrs. Barrow is a natural leader and is known and admired far and wide.

Mr. and Mrs. Barrow are counted among the substantial residents of Little Rock, having lived continuously in their own home at 1309 Arch street, and having accumulated considerable property, both real and personal. Their home is one of the most delightful and hospitable of the abodes of the city.

JOHN R. NEWMAN. Some men are blessed with the happy temperament of being equipoised, mentally and physically; their bodily energies are equal to any intellectual strain put upon them, and their mentality is never exhausted by physical lassitude. They constitute the material out of which reformers are made; from which come the

practical leaders of the active and typical American life, which is both clear-thinking and strong-acting. These counterbalancing traits of manhood, especially evident in the men of the west and the southwest, who have impressed their communities with their vital personalities, are clearly to be noted in the careers of Thomas Newman, the well-educated Englishman and fiery "Freesoiler" of the late fifties, who stubbornly and bravely fought for his principles with his newspaper and his musket, and his son of to-day, Captain John R. Newman, editor and proprietor of the *Harrison Times*, the oldest paper in Boone county; ex-president of the Arkansas Press Association; a "hustler" for troops in the Spanish-American war; ex-mayor of Harrison and long chairman of its school board; a talented musician; and a leader in the work of the Methodist church, South. The father was one of the founders of the State Press Association, also mayor of Harrison, and there are many points of resemblance in the sturdy and alert characters of the elder and the younger man which will be evident in the record of their careers.

The grandfather, John Newman, was an industrious and unassuming English mechanic, more ambitious for his children than for himself. He lived for many years in English Dorchester, where his son Thomas was born in 1823. During the childhood of the boy the family came to Philadelphia, where both parents resided the remainder of their lives. It was in the City of Brotherly Love that Thomas Newman was reared and received his education in a Catholic school, with the ultimate intention of joining the priesthood; but his practical mind and unusual energies became diverted into other channels, so that for several years he rendered faithful service to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad as a locomotive engineer.

As the issues which led to the Rebellion reached their culmination, Thomas Newman found all his warmest sympathies and his strongest mental conclusions solidly enlisted in the anti-slavery movement, and about 1858 located on the "free soil" of Council Bluffs to found a newspaper which should voice his views. After several issues had appeared it became quite in evidence that his editorial voice had spoken out with vim and effect, for a pro-slavery mob dumped his press and printing plant generally into the bosom of the Big Muddy river; the same fate which had overtaken Lovejoy and his outfit a short time before.

Following this sudden winding up of his newspaper venture at Council Bluffs, the father went to St. Louis and engaged in the job-printing business until the actual outbreak of the Civil war in Missouri. He then joined the State Militia (Union troops) and, as a lieutenant in his company, participated in several engagements with General Price's army. At the end of the war he returned to St. Louis, where he here remained until 1869, from which time his career is identified with the history of Boone county and Arkansas.

In the year named, at Harrison, Thomas Newman established the first newspaper in northern Arkansas called the Boone County Advocate; to be more accurate, it was the pioneer paper between Fayetteville and Batesville and between Russellville, Arkansas, and Springfield, Missouri. In 1876 the name of the publication was changed to the *Harrison Times*, with Democratic principles; and it has been conducted on that political platform ever since. Its founder was one of the organizers of the Arkansas Press Association, of which he was ever an active member and at one time its vice-president. It would appear that his political lineup was a little complicated—in view of his Abolition record and his military service—but he was able to justify his choice

of political friends, with the death of the Civil war issues, and remained an ardent and progressive Democrat to the end. He was the first mayor of Harrison and a leading citizen in every respect; his work as an editor gave tone and moral courage both to the newspaper profession and the community, and when he passed away in 1884 the universal verdict was that an able, upright editor, and a strong, fine citizen had gone the way of mortality after having rendered to the world most useful and honorable service.

Captain John R. Newman was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, where he was born October 19, 1859, and early manifested a strong penchant for music. He pursued his studies in that line until he graduated from the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music as a specialist in band and orchestra music, and for several years thereafter taught those subjects in Missouri and central Arkansas, having large classes at Conway, Morrillton and Little Rock, Arkansas, and at Springfield, Missouri. In the meantime he had learned the printer's trade at St. Louis, in the old Chambers establishment, and, through his father's influence and work, became enthusiastic newspaper man. The result was that in 1879, then only twenty years of age, he was placed in active charge of the *Harrison Times*, and during the thirty-two years which have since passed he has kept a steady and muscular hand upon its helm.

Like his father, Captain Newman is a Democrat and has served as mayor of Harrison. He has also been president of the Arkansas Press Association, and during the Spanish-American war raised Company K, of the Second Arkansas Infantry, of which he was elected captain. His command was mustered in at Little Rock, in May, 1898, spent the summer at Chickamanga Park and the winter at Anderson, Alabama, where it was discharged, with other companies of the regiment, in February, 1899. Being the senior regimental captain, for much of the time he acted as major of the regiment.

Captain Newman has demonstrated his interest in public education by serving for fifteen years as chairman of the Harrison School Board, and during that period was erected the new school house which is so worthy a source of public pride. He is well known figure in the meetings both of the national and the state editorial associations, having been a member of the executive committee of the former body; has also served as a delegate to various Democratic state conventions; is a past master of the Harrison Blue Lodge of Masons, past noble grand in Odd Fellowship and a representative to the Grand Lodge of that order; and president of the local board of trustees of the Methodist church South.

In June, 1882, Captain Newman married, at Harrison, Arkansas, Miss Mary M. Murphy, a daughter of John Murphy, an early register of the United States land office in that state and an ex-soldier of the Union army. Mrs. Newman's mother is a Tennessee woman, before her marriage Miss Elizabeth Penn, and has become the mother of the following: Mabel, who died at the age of nineteen; Thomas, who is connected with the *Times* office; Earl, who passed away at the age of sixteen; Harry, Mary, Agnes, John R., Jr., and Fred.

WILEY PAUL MCNAIR stands pre-eminent as a pioneer servant of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company and has grown old in his position as its agent at Fayetteville. Since his majority was reached, in 1870, he has been upon the pay roll of this concern, at that early day known as the Atlantic & Pacific Railway Company, and has witnessed

its development from a single line to a great system of trunks and branches, extending through Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

Mr. McNair is descended from staunch Scotch ancestry. His father, Daniel Hugh McNair, was born in Edinburg, Scotland, the date of his nativity being 1801. In 1807, when a child of but six years of age, he was brought to the United States by his father, Malcolm A. McNair, who settled at Whitehall, near Wilmington, North Carolina, where his death occurred some three years later, in 1810. Malcolm McNair had one other son and two daughters, who seem to have passed their lives in North Carolina and Tennessee. The son's name was Duncan. Daniel McNair, as a young man, immigrated to Mississippi and there married Elizabeth Sealion. Several years later with his small family he removed to Gibson, Tennessee. They were identified with agricultural pursuits during the major portion of their active lives and Daniel passed away in 1882, his wife having preceded him to the life eternal in 1864. The children born to them were: Eliza, who married J. A. Williams and died in the state of Missouri; Wiley Paul, of this review; Daniel H., Jr., who passed away in youth; Patience E., who became the wife of a Mr. Phipps and lived and died in Tennessee; and Jesse, whose death occurred in Missouri, at the age of thirty-eight years.

Wiley P. McNair gained a common-school education while on his father's farm and he learned the art of telegraphy during the rebellion. He was born on the 21st of June, 1849, at Charleston, Mississippi, and in 1863, when a lad of fifteen years of age, he ran away from home and enlisted as a soldier in the Federal army. Although his birth occurred in Mississippi the family home had in the meantime been transferred to Gibson county, Tennessee, the atmosphere of which locality must have fed patriotic impulses to the young. He joined the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, but his service was suddenly interrupted by his release upon demand of his father, out of strong parental consideration for his son. In the hope that Wiley's adventurous spirit was satisfied the father placed the boy in school at Viola, Kentucky, but even before his books had been assigned to him he surrendered to the youthful call to arms and joined the First Kentucky State Troops, at Paducah. His regiment saw some good hard service, was in several engagements, among them Guntown, Mississippi, and Fort Pillow, the latter conflict resulting in heavy losses to the Union troops. At the close of the war Mr. McNair was mustered out of service at Paducah, Kentucky. At the age of sixteen he had had more than a year of actual military service, an experience which, in a measure, was an equipment for the civil battles destined to follow. To better prepare himself for efficient labor among his fellows he attended Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Nashville, Tennessee, and when he left that institution he returned to the farm and the fireside of his parents. In 1869 he began his wanderings by going to Kansas City, Missouri, and he spent the ensuing year in sight-seeing about the west, gratifying a personal desire. He brushed up on telegraphy and entered upon the railroad work at the Ozark Iron Works, now Newburg, Missouri, with the predecessor of the Frisco Railway Company. Thereafter he worked at Jerome, Nichols, Pierce City and St. James, Missouri, and later at Verona, Missouri, whence he was sent, in 1881, to Vinita, Oklahoma. One year later he was transferred to the agency at Fayetteville, becoming the third agent of the road here. In point of consecutive service he is exceeded by but two agents on the **entire system**, namely—the agent at Cuba and the one at Neosha, Missouri, these two ante-dating him but a short time. The month of July, 1911, completed a period of thirty-six years in service as agent and forty

years have gone by since he drew his first paycheck from the company.

On the 21st of January, 1868, Mr. McNair was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Ann Flippin, a daughter of J. A. Flippin, of English origin. The marriage was solemnized in Gibson county, Tennessee. Mrs. McNair was born in 1850, and her father, who has been a farmer all his life, is now residing in Oklahoma, at the venerable age of eighty-six years. Concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. McNair, the following brief data are here incorporated: William Daniel, assistant agent of the Frisco Company at Fayetteville; Maud, who is the wife of M. W. McKoy, of Fayetteville; May, who died at Fayetteville, in 1898, as the wife of John B. Brown; and Wiley P., Jr., who married Miss Stella Hight, is manager of the Fayetteville Opera House and is an employe of the Frisco Company, at Fayetteville.

Although not an active politician, Mr. McNair heartily endorses the cause of the Republican party, and his contribution to progress and development in Washington county, Arkansas, has ever been of the most insistent order. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and he has passed through the circle of York Rite Masonry, being affiliated with Washington Lodge, No. 1, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, Far West Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; and Baldwin Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templars. He is also a valued member of the adjunct Masonic organization, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in which he is connected with Alamín Temple, No. 574. He is prominent in the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoos. Mr. McNair is prominent in railroad affairs in Arkansas and in connection with his various successes in life it is most gratifying to note that they are all due to his own well directed efforts. He is held in high esteem by his fellow men and is eminently reliable and trustworthy both as a friend and as a business associate.

**SAMUEL B. WYCOUGH.** In the development and advancement of the lumber interests of Independence county, Samuel B. Wycough, a member of the Livingston Lumber Company, of Batesville, is an important factor. A son of Samuel B. Wycough, Sr., he was born in Batesville, Arkansas, March 16, 1849, and since attaining manhood has taken an active part in the business and political affairs of this enterprising city.

Born in Salisbury county, North Carolina, in 1809, Samuel B. Wycough there learned the trade of a cabinet maker, and likewise became familiar with the various branches of agriculture. Coming from his native state to Arkansas in a very early day he located in Batesville, where ere long he became a citizen of prominence and influence. When war was declared between the states, he was physically unfit for active service, but he furnished the Confederate Army three brave and stalwart sons. One of the leading members of the Democratic party, he took a prominent part in public affairs, serving as county treasurer and representing his district in the State Legislature. He married Harriet M. Bandy, a daughter of Captain Bandy, of Lawrence county, North Carolina, and they became the parents of six children, as follows: Marion A.; Marcus A. R.; Henry C.; Samuel B., the subject of this brief biographical review; W. H., a Presbyterian minister at Fort Worth, Texas; and Mary E., deceased, who married William Shepherd. The three older children served in the Confederate army, rendering brave service. The mother passed to the higher life in 1866, when but fifty-five years of age, and the father lived until 1885.

Educated in the public schools, Samuel B. Wycough began his busi-

ness career in Batesville, becoming when quite young clerk in a mercantile establishment. He subsequently embarked in agricultural pursuits, continuing as a farmer until entering the political arena. In 1900, as the Democratic nominee, he was elected circuit clerk of Independence county, and served in that position four years, succeeding George Moore. On retiring from that office, in 1904, he crossed the hall to assume charge of the county judge's office, having been elected to the county judgeship to succeed Judge Lindsey. Filling the responsible position with ability, he was re-elected to the same office in 1906, and served another two years, retiring in October, 1908. Taking then advantage of a good business opening, Judge Wycough became associated with A. Livingston, and the two have since carried on a prosperous business under the firm name of the Livingston Lumber Company, their dealings being quite extensive and highly remunerative.

Mr. Wycough married, January 6, 1874, in Green Briar township, Independence county, Arkansas, a daughter of the late Nelson Maxwell. Mr. Maxwell, a native of Virginia, married Mary A. Clark, who was born in Virginia, July 6, 1817, and to them thirteen children were born, three of whom, with the widowed mother, are now, in 1911, living. Mr. and Mrs. Wycough have no children. Both are active members of the Methodist church, Mr. Wycough being superintendent of its Sunday-school.

**JAMES EDWIN ROSEBROUGH.** If definite accomplishment in the utilization of subjective power and ability be the criterion of success, then James Edwin Rosebrough certainly has achieved success. Looking into the clear perspective of his career there may be seen the strong lines of courage, persistence, determination and self-confidence—qualities which alone work forward to the goal of worthy and distinct achievement. A loyal and progressive citizen, he has ever taken an active part in municipal affairs in Batesville and was its first mayor after it became a city of the first class; while it is his somewhat remarkable record to have filled all the elective offices of the city save that of city marshal. He stands at the head of one of those substantial concerns which contribute so materially to the prosperity of the place—the Wholesale Produce Company, which he brought into existence some twenty years ago.

By the circumstances of birth and ancestry Mr. Rosebrough is a Southerner, his birth having occurred in Salisbury, North Carolina, November 29, 1854. In 1861, when he was a small boy, his father, Samuel Rosebrough, brought his family to Arkansas, and they resided in Woodruff county until 1867, when the father became cognizant of the natural advantages of Batesville, and there resumed his two-fold occupation of gin and mill man and farmer. He was also a millwright and for many years after the Civil war he equipped mills all over this section of Arkansas. Samuel Rosebrough was a native of the Tarheel state himself, his birth having occurred in the year 1820. At first glance, the family seems to have been almost indigenous to the old north state of the Carolinas, but looking back across the generations it is found to be of Scotch-Irish origin. The subject's mother was Martha J. Ramsey, a sister of Dr. J. G. Ramsey, of Salisbury, and she died in Independence county, Arkansas, in 1874, after a worthy and useful life. The issue of this union were Samuel, of Sarcoux, Jasper county, Missouri; Maggie, who became Mrs. J. H. Scribner, and is now deceased; James E., of this review; Emma, wife of William Ryan, of High, Texas; Robert D., of Oxford, Arkansas; and May, who married Bealor Gaither, and resides in



Byron, Arkansas. Dr. W. G. Rosebrough, late of Batesville, was the offspring of a former marriage of the subject's father and he was a Confederate soldier from Arkansas, as was a half-brother, Lewis Dismuke, who was killed in the fighting around Richmond a few days before the close of the war. As a citizen Samuel Rosebrough was not conspicuous in the affairs of public life. He was a Democrat, with a real interest in the cause of his party, but quite without ambition to hold office and by no means a belligerent partisan. He was a Baptist in early years, but modified his views with the passing of the years and died as an Adventist in 1892.

Upon becoming a citizen of Independence county James E. Rosebrough was a youth of thirteen years and the public schools sufficed to furnish him the education with which he began life. In 1876 he came to Batesville and secured a clerkship with M. A. R. Wycough and he subsequently worked in like capacity for E. W. Clapp & Company, wholesale grocers. On September 16, 1891, he engaged in business for himself, opening a produce house, and by the exercise of peculiarly excellent business methods developed it into one of the substantial concerns of the town. In the score of years since it was inaugurated it has experienced steady growth. Mr. Rosebrough in 1911 joined a company of Batesville citizens in the organization of the Union Bank & Trust Company and was made its president. This new financial concern was incorporated for fifty thousand dollars, its vice-president being D. D. Adams and its secretary, C. D. Metcalf. It opened its doors for business in April and constitutes in itself the fourth banking house in the city. Mr. Rosebrough's important part in the management of city affairs has been previously commented upon. He was mayor for two terms and in that office gave a most admirable administration of city affairs, doing much for the progress and development of the growing community.

On December 30, 1881, Mr. Rosebrough was married in Batesville to Miss Jessie Fraley, a daughter of David S. Fraley. This happy union has been further cemented by the birth of one son, Clyde Bates, a young man of ability, who is associated with his father and also has other business interests in Batesville. Mr. Rosebrough is one of the most popular of lodge men. In addition to his affiliation with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, he is a Master Mason and has represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of Arkansas.

**JAMES F. BARNETT.** Numbered among the essentially representative men of the judicial center of Independence county, both as a business man and a citizen of the most enlightened type, the business career of James F. Barnett has been marked by consecutive progress, and this advancement is the direct result of his splendid energies and powers. This alert, enterprising and capable executive is vice-president of that large mercantile corporation known as the Barnett Mercantile Company, his business connection with the town covering nearly a quarter of a century. He and his brother, Charles A. Barnett, are among the largest landowners of the county and in the development of the agricultural interests of the district and the provision of homes and occupations for many families they have proven themselves public benefactors of the highest type.

The early history of Mr. Barnett was extreme in its simplicity. He was born amid rural surroundings, he and a twin brother, Charles A., having made their entrance upon this mundane sphere on January 25, 1867, in the vicinity of Evening Shade, Arkansas, then situated in Law-



rence county, but now the county seat of Sharp county. His parents were Ira Nelson and Maria Simpson Barnett, whose family consisted, besides the two mentioned, of an older son. The subject and his brother were posthumous, the father dying shortly before their birth, and the rearing of the trio of youthful merchants devolved upon the mother.

Until youths of perhaps fifteen years, James F. and Charles A. Barnett knew only the hills and dales about their birthplace, but at that age they became a part of the school population of Evening Shade, where the fundamentals of a common school education were acquired. It was plain that a life of industry must be the share of the brothers if their careers were to be at all marked, for they had by no means been born with the proverbial silver spoon in their mouths. At the age of twenty years they came to Batesville, with its larger opportunities, and took minor positions with R. D. Williams, who at that time was a leading merchant of the city. The older brother had already solved the problem of livelihood and begun upon his career as an employe of Mr. Williams, and such was that gentleman's liking for and confidence in the young men that he arranged a partnership with them in 1893, the new firm being known under the caption of R. D. Williams & Company and remaining under such designation until 1898, when Mr. Williams yielded up his interest by purchase and the brothers launched their venture under the name of Barnett Brothers.

By this date the character of the principles of the new firm of merchants had become so widely and favorably known that their business grew by leaps and bounds, small stocks growing into departments, and all demanding the enlargement of unusually rugged growth. Finally a new corporation seemed necessary to carry the burdens of a vast and progressive concern. In 1904 the corporation, The Barnett Mercantile Company, was chartered and the same year the vice-president of it supervised the construction of its new home in the Barnett block. Under its roof are found the evidences of a great commercial enterprise and among its promoters and employes a spirit that explains, without effort, how and why these achievements have come about. In addition to their general stock, great carloads of wire and other commodities utilized upon the farm and numerous implements and vehicles enter as a great factor in the annual sales of the firm.

In addition to their business in Batesville, Barnett Brothers own many acres of land in Independence county, upon which they are locating families and helping them with substantial assistance to establish a home and to lead a prosperous rather than a shiftless life. The opening of these lands adds materially to the wealth of the county, adds to its population and is a vital element toward the general development of the municipality and the commonwealth.

To the splendid foresight, originality, refusal to recognize difficulty, ability to inspire and keep confidence and boundless executive capacity are responsible the wonderful success of the company. The duties of the concern have been somewhat divided, James F. Barnett giving his attention to the stimulation of the trade in implements, vehicles and general farm equipment and paraphernalia, while Charles A. devotes himself to the accounting department and is secretary of the company.

On March 19, 1901, Mr. James F. Barnett was united in marriage to Miss M. E. Erwin, daughter of William J. Erwin, of Batesville, one of the conspicuous citizens of the county. The death of Mrs. Barnett on December 18 of that year terminated an ideally happy life companionship. Mr. Charles A. Barnett has never married.

In his fraternal relations James F. Barnett is a member of Al Amin Temple at Little Rock and holds membership in the Commandery, Chapter and Blue Lodge of Batesville. He is also a Woodman of the World and a member of the Royal Arcanum.

FRANKLIN PERRIN is the treasurer of Independence county, where he has resided since 1852. Back of him extends an ancestry in which figure patriots, soldiers and good citizens, and in his own ideals are embodied the fine traditions of which he is heir. He is a veteran of the Civil war and the adventures and hair-breadth escapes from death which were his in his devotion of life and limb to the cause which he believed to be just are indeed thrilling. In post-bellum days he has manifested versatility by following numerous occupations, farming, acting in clerical capacities, engaging in the timber business and giving efficient service as a public official, it being his to merit and possess the regard and confidence of the community in which he is best known.

Franklin Perrin, by circumstance of birth, is a native of the Buckeye state, his birth having occurred in Clermont county, Ohio, November 27, 1839. His father, David Perrin, was a bridge builder and millwright, and was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1796. Edward Perrin, grandfather of the subject, would have been discovered after the Revolutionary war a farmer at the foot of the Green Mountains. In the struggle for independence alluded to he participated as a soldier and he was living in the old Bay state when he passed away. His children were Ezra, who spent his life in Massachusetts; Jonathan, who removed to Wisconsin and there passed the remainder of his life; David, father of our subject; Sarah and Eliza, the latter of whom became the wife of a new Englander named Henry Colton.

David Perrin was twice married. His first wife was Electra Brainard, who bore him several children, namely: William W.; Lydia E. (Shumate); David B.; and Lucinda, who died in girlhood. He married his second wife at Cincinnati, she being Nancy M. Baldwin, a daughter of Samuel and Flora (Woodruff) Baldwin, who had come westward from the vicinity of Hartford, Connecticut. The issue of this union were Franklin, of this review; Sarah, who died unmarried; James, a man of family, who died in Batesville, where his family still resides, in 1902; Samuel, who died young; and Caroline E., who married Patrick H. Jeffery, of Izard county, Arkansas. David Perrin had left his native Massachusetts at the age of twenty-one and had located in New York, where he learned the trade of millwright, and then moved to Michigan, settling near Pontiac. After several years he moved to Clermont county, Ohio, where he built large saw and flour mills for a cousin, Samuel Perrin. In 1840 he again made a change of residence and went to Kentucky, where in the vicinity of Lexington he resided until 1847. In the latter year he crossed the boundary river and lived at Jeffersonville, Indiana, for five years. His final move took him across the Mississippi river and he then settled in Independence county, Arkansas. Here he continued his work as a mechanic until summoned to that Undiscovered Country from whose bourne no traveler returns.

Franklin Perrin attended school in Kentucky and Indiana, and after the establishment of the family in Arkansas he spent various short periods in study in private schools in Batesville. When he reached the age at which his labor had a monetary value he hired out and worked at anything that would bring him fifty cents a day. The opening of the war between the states found him a little distance from his majority, but ready to take a soldier's part, and in 1861 he enlisted in Captain





*S. C. Alexander*

DeShea's company, which was made a part of the Eighth Arkansas Infantry, Clerburne's Division of the Tennessee army. He participated in the battles of Farmington, Mississippi, and Perryville, Kentucky, and just before the Murfreesboro engagement he was detailed for service with the commissary, under Major L. Ellenburg, and was thereby prevented from taking active part in many historic battles of the Atlanta campaign. He was wounded in one of the engagements around Dalton, Georgia, and was in a hospital while recovering. He rejoined his command at Moore's Bridge on the Chattahoochie River. At Jonesboro he was captured with Govan's Brigade and Lewis' Kentucky Brigade, and after confinement in a United States military prison for thirty days an exchange was effected at the rate of one for five and Mr. Perrin was in this way restored to his friends. He returned to Moore's Bridge, where the main army was still in camp, and went on the Tennessee campaign under General Hood. In the battle of Franklin he lost his left leg and received serious injury to his right ankle, which rendered him a permanent cripple. When the Federals cleaned up the battlefield at Franklin they took Mr. Perrin prisoner and held him until June 17, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky. He then went to the home of an uncle at Nashville and lived there until November, when he returned to Batesville, reaching there in December.

At the first election after coming home from the army Mr. Perrin was elected treasurer of Independence county and kept books for a sawmill while keeping the accounts of the county. About this time he became assistant instructor in Salisbury Academy at Batesville. Later the way opened for him to take a school in Izard county, and he taught there for a time, following that occupation with a season of keeping books and clerking at Mount Olive. He was elected county and circuit clerk of Izard county and served one term. Notwithstanding his physical condition he engaged in farming subsequently and when that was abandoned he returned to keeping books for a sawmill concern in Baxter county. Following this he joined his brother in the cedar and timber business and was thus engaged for a decade, returning to Batesville during the time.

In Batesville he has held various city offices and has had some part in local politics for many years, having ever kept in intelligent touch with local issues. For several years he was cotton weigher here and from the cotton yard entered the court house as county treasurer in 1906. He was re-elected in 1908 and chosen a third time in 1910.

Mr. Perrin has never married and has never joined a fraternity. However, the social side of his nature is highly developed and his fraternal qualities are as lustrous as if polished by the bonds of fellowship in the most ancient secret order. He is a zealous member of the Presbyterian church and an active advocate of all the good causes promulgated by the church body.

**SAMUEL CALDWELL ALEXANDER.** For twenty-five years closely identified with the upbuilding of Pine Bluff and ever aligned with just and beneficent causes, Samuel Caldwell Alexander is to be accounted as one of the most valuable elements in the citizenship of the city. He is president of the Merchants & Planters Bank, of this city, which has the distinction of being the oldest state bank in Arkansas, and he is also president of the S. C. Alexander Cotton Company, his interest in the cotton industry of this part of the Bear state being important. In addition to his civic, financial and industrial importance he represents in himself two of the most distinguished of Southern families, the Caldwells and the

Alexanders having been prominent in North Carolina history long before the Revolutionary war, and he admirably upholds the prestige of the honored names he bears.

Mr. Alexander was born in Iredell county, North Carolina, his birthdate being September 20, 1858. Glancing back over his ancestry many distinguished statesmen and patriots are discovered, and particularly among the Caldwells are many noted professional men—lawyers, physicians and clergymen. His great-great-grandfather, John McKnitt Alexander, of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, was secretary of the committee of citizens of that county who drew up a document, declaring independence from England, and signed it at Charlotte May 20, 1775, thus pre-dating the Philadelphia declaration. Other relatives gave service during the Revolution and were noted for their bravery and patriotism. The maternal ancestor, Samuel Craighead Caldwell, was graduated from Princeton College in 1761, and he had attained manhood before the termination of the immortal struggle between the colonies and the mother country. Both he and his father, David Caldwell, were great Presbyterian ministers and doctors of divinity. The subject's father, Samuel Caldwell Alexander, was also a well-known and highly esteemed Presbyterian divine, who had a pastorate in Rowan county, North Carolina, the scene of the birth of Mr. Alexander. His father was Robert Davidson Alexander, who was born near Charlotte, North Carolina, and followed the occupation of a farmer. The maiden name of the mother was Abigail Bain Caldwell.

Rev. Samuel Caldwell Alexander, D. D., received as fine an education as the South afforded, those institutions in which his studies were pursued being Davidson College of North Carolina and Columbia Theological Seminary, of Columbia, South Carolina. He became one of the notable figures in the American history of the Presbyterian church and he lived to see the dawning years of the twentieth century, his demise occurring in 1907, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Holmes Brown, and who was a native of Fayetteville, North Carolina, survived him for two years, the age of this admirable lady at the time of her summons to the Great Beyond being seventy-nine. The birth of the Rev. Dr. Alexander occurred in that same North Carolina county where his distinguished forbear had made his stand for liberty.

About the time of the beginning of the Civil war Dr. Alexander and his family removed to Black River Chapel, then in Bladen county, now Pender county. They remained at that place until 1873, when they removed to Wadesboro, Anson county, arriving there before any railroad had reached the place. There Doctor Alexander built the first Presbyterian church located in that neighborhood and the subject learned something of the cotton business under M. P. Leak and James C. Marshall, both of Wadesboro. Unfortunately the Civil war had left the family resources in such depleted condition that Doctor and Mrs. Alexander were unable to give their children the education they desired for them. Mr. Alexander was permitted to attend the Bingham's School at Mebanesville, North Carolina, for two years and six months. He was about fifteen years of age at the time of the removal of the family from the country to the town of Wadesboro and here he had his first adventures in the world of affairs, learning the elementary details of the cotton business in which he now stands as an authority, with the gentlemen mentioned above. In 1884 the family followed the usual fortune of clergymen's families and made another change of residence, this time

locating at Rusk, Cherokee county, Texas, and although Mr. Alexander also became a citizen of the Lone Star state, he took up his abode at Corsicana, Navarro county, where better business opportunity awaited him. Two years later he came to Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and his identification with the thriving city has been maintained since that time.

Mr. Alexander came to Pine Bluff in 1886 to accept a position as cotton classifier for A. Fulton & Company, of Sherman, Texas, who had opened a branch office at this place. The successful manner in which he conducted the new business being marked, in 1890 a co-partnership was formed with W. I. Haizlip, under the name of Haizlip & Alexander, the Arkansas interests of A. Fulton & Company being purchased by these gentlemen. In 1892 Mr. Haizlip died and Mr. Alexander bought his interest and continued the business as S. C. Alexander & Company. The subject's enterprise and executive ability have ever proved of the highest character and, ideally combined with unflinching integrity and ability to inspire confidence, prosperity visited the business. As his profits increased Pine Bluff real estate was invested in, the Grand Leader Dry Goods Company building, the Farmer's Warehouse and the S. C. Alexander office building being properties of the concern. The S. C. Alexander & Company cotton business stands among the first in the state, and it has made its way to this high prestige from small beginnings and by means of economy and close attention to business. He is also largely interested in the compresses and the general cotton business of Pine Bluff. The Farmers' Warehouse mentioned above, which was built by him and which he owns, was the first in Pine Bluff. He is also the pioneer in the matter of up-to-date business houses, having put the first pressed brick and plate glass front in a store in Pine Bluff. It is likewise the distinction of this progressive gentleman to have shipped the first cotton from Pine Bluff direct to Liverpool for the English spinners. Were it only in the capacity of a banker that Mr. Alexander was known to the world he would enjoy great prominence in this section of the state. As mentioned in a preceding paragraph he is president of the Merchants & Planters Bank, the oldest state bank in Arkansas. It is a tower of strength in the community and commands the respect of all. The other officers are W. L. DeWoody, vice-president, and A. D. Foster, cashier. The bank was incorporated in the year 1876, and at the present time has a capital and surplus of three hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Alexander was first married in 1892, Miss Henrietta Wilkins, of Pine Bluff, becoming his wife. She died at the birth of the son, Virginius. Her father, Colonel V. D. Wilkins, was one of the prominent bankers of Arkansas, the organizer of the Merchants & Planters Bank and its president until his death. Bennie Elizabeth Green, of Texarkana, Arkansas, became the bride of Mr. Alexander on July 12, 1904, their marriage being celebrated in Little Rock, Arkansas, at the home of Mrs. Alexander's uncle, General B. W. Green. Mrs. Bennie Elizabeth Green Alexander is the daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Henning Green, of Hope, Arkansas, and his wife, Matilda Weatherby Green. The Green and James families, from which the father of Mrs. Alexander descended, lived in Darlington district, South Carolina, and were prominent in the history of the Revolutionary and Civil wars. Major James and Captain John James, great-grandfather and grandfather of Dr. Thomas Henning Green, gave valiant service to their country under Marion in the former conflict, and Mrs. Alexander's father and his six uncles fought for the Confederacy nearly a century later. Mrs. Alexander is a prominent member of the David O. Dodd Chapter of the United Daughters of

the Confederacy and of the John McAlmont Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. For generations her family has been prominent in the history of South Carolina and of Presbyterianism.

Mr. Alexander has but one child, the son of his first marriage. Virginius Wilkins Alexander is seventeen years of age and is now at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, preparing for Princeton.

Mr. Alexander may justly be regarded as one of the most cultured, public-spirited and useful of citizens and in his identification of a quarter of a century with Pine Bluff he has made manifest the fact that he is the champion of all good measures.

LYMAN F. REEDER is junior member of the well-known law firm of McCaleb & Reeder, of Batesville, the same having added considerable luster to the bar of Arkansas. Mr. Reeder added his citizenship to Arkansas and Independence county at the close of the year 1898, and the first day of January, 1900, marked his entry in the judicial center of that county, a youth with training but no experience in the world's honored and distinguished profession—the law. He came to this section of the state from Lexington, Missouri, where his birth occurred on the 14th of May, 1878, and where in the public schools he had acquired a liberal education. Having chosen the law as his life work, he studied the subject in the offices of Judge John Blackwell and Judge F. D. Fulkerson. He was admitted to the bar at Batesville, before presiding Judge Fulkerson, in March, 1900.

Following the preliminaries necessary to fit him for the practice of his profession in Arkansas, Mr. Reeder was appointed one of the counsel to defend a man charged with theft of a horse. In that case he was associated with Congressman Oldfield, but lost out before a jury of Arkansas peers, as was only to be expected as the man was apparently guilty. This was his first case in court and it sufficed to break the ice, so to speak. Subsequently he entered into a legal partnership with J. C. Yancey, Mr. Reeder being the junior member of the firm. One year later the firm changed to that of Yancey, Reeder & Casey, which continued for two years, at the expiration of which Mr. Reeder joined the late W. S. Wright, as a member of the firm of Wright & Reeder, which continued until the death of Mr. Wright, in March, 1907. Since the time last mentioned Mr. Reeder has been associated in practice with the distinguished Judge John B. McCaleb. The strength of the firm of McCaleb & Reeder is everywhere recognized and its large and representative clientage includes many of the important firms and corporations of Batesville. They are counsel for the Weaver-Dowdy Mercantile Company, the Mount Olive Stave Company, the Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Company, and the Frisco Railroad Company, in the Federal court. Judge McCaleb, the senior member of the firm, is a practitioner of wide experience in the various Arkansas courts and in the Federal courts and as a jurist he presided with distinction upon the bench of the Circuit court of the Sixteenth judicial district for a period of twelve years. Concerning his career a sketch appears on other pages of this work so that further data in connection therewith is not deemed necessary at this juncture.

Lyman F. Reeder is a son of Stephen S. Reeder, who passed the first years of his life in the city of Lexington, Missouri. In that place he was long a merchant of prominence and later he entered politics and served his country for a number of years as circuit clerk. He was born in Starkey county, New York, in 1834, was afforded a good college education in his youth, was a volunteer Union soldier and captain of a



company from his native county in the Civil war and he followed the westward tide of immigration to Missouri in 1877. He was eligible for membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, and in his political convictions he was a staunch advocate of the principles promulgated by the Democratic party. His father was Sylvester Reeder, who died in Starkey county, New York, at the age of twenty-eight years, leaving his son, Stephen S., as his only heir. With reference to its settlement in America the Reeder family is an old Colonial one, and its loyalty to the cause of independence was tested by the furnishing of patriot soldiers for the army of the Revolution. Stephen S. Reeder married Miss Emma R. Fulkerson, who is a daughter of Jacob V. Fulkerson and whose ancestry was of Holland Dutch extraction, the original progenitor of the name in America having been a pioneer settler in New York. Mr. Reeder was summoned to the life eternal in 1888, and his widow, who survives him, now maintains her home at Asher, Oklahoma. To Mr. and Mrs. Stephen S. Reeder were born the following children: Mrs. O. S. Buckley, of Lancaster, California; Mrs. H. G. Campbell and Dr. H. M. Reeder, of Asher, Oklahoma; Lyman F., the immediate subject of this review; and Walter F., of Booneville, Missouri. The Fulkerson family, members of which have achieved prominence in the western states, were formerly of Virginia and of southern sentiment in regard to questions involved in the Civil war. Four of Mrs. Stephen S. Reeder's brothers were valiant and faithful soldiers in the Confederate army.

On the 3rd of January, 1906, was solemnized the marriage of Lyman F. Reeder to Miss Daisy Reed, the ceremony having been performed at Batesville. Mrs. Reeder is a daughter of the pioneer settler and ex-merchant of Batesville, I. N. Reed. To this union has been born one son, Lyman F. Reeder, Jr., the date of his birth being the 17th of March, 1908.

Lyman F. Reeder, as was his father, is an uncompromising advocate of the cause of the Democratic party, in the local councils of which he has long been an active factor. He served as mayor of Batesville for two terms, from 1904 to 1908, and it was during his regime that the movement for concrete walks took definite shape. At that time, too, the public sewer question was effectively agitated and the city stock law was passed. He proved a most able and popular administrator of the municipal affairs of the city and he has contributed in generous measure to all matters affecting the civic and material welfare of this section of Arkansas. He is a member of the Arkansas Bar Association and is likewise connected with the Eighth Chancery District Association, of which he is secretary and treasurer. In the time-honored Masonic order he is a valued and appreciative member of the Batesville Lodge, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, and his religious faith is in harmony with the tenets of the Presbyterian church.

ALBERT SIMS, of Batesville, is the financial secretary of the Odd Fellows Orphans' Home located here. On both the paternal and the maternal side he comes of pioneer families, the Sims family having been founded here in 1855 and that of the Egners, his mother's people, even prior to that date. Both have been earnest and valuable citizens of the county and engaged chiefly in agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Sims is a native of the state of Arkansas, his birth having occurred near Jamestown, a country village somewhat southeast of Batesville, October 3, 1879. Robert C. Sims, the father, is still occupying the farm which was settled in 1855 by his father, Johnson L. Sims, who came hither from Abbeville district, South Carolina, and passed away

about the period of the Civil war. His five sons grew up around the old home, and when the war of the rebellion came they all enrolled in defense of the flag of the Confederacy, three of them falling in battle. The family comprised Mary, who married Captain Cullins, a Confederate soldier; Robert C., of Jamestown; Louisa, who married first J. W. Baker and second, D. J. Odle; LaFayette, Oliver and Jack, all of whom fell victims of Federal arms.

Robert Sims was born in the year 1845 and was almost without educational privileges while growing to young manhood. His youth was passed in the troublous days preceding the Civil war and when it became a matter of open warfare between the two factions he enlisted in the Confederate service under General Cabel, in General Price's army, in the Trans-Mississippi department. He married Sarah F. Egner, whose father, William Egner, was born in Henry county, Kentucky. The Egner family was originally German, Benjamin and Joseph Egner, brothers, being the founders of the Arkansas branch. The former was the father of William Egner and was one of the pioneers in subduing the soil, clearing the woods and blazing the way of civilization generally. Joseph Egner was a pioneer merchant of Batesville and a politician of the Democratic party, and in all the matters tending toward the advancement of the community he was active, one of the additions to the city being named for him. Through his political activities he came in course of time to be a member of the state legislature, and while he was at the capital his brother Ben visited Little Rock, driving the one hundred miles with an ox team, the common mode of travel for country folk at that day. As Ben came down the main street in his primitive conveyance, Joe in his elegant attire of broadcloth and "stove-pipe" hat, the approved statesman outfit, saw him, but pretended to be entirely oblivious, not caring to recognize his shabby relative before the admiring throng which surrounded him. Ben also discovered Joe in his diplomatic disguise and waving his arms inquired with great audibleness, "Joe, ain't you goin' to speak to your Brother Ben?"

William Egner married a young woman named Powell and Mrs. Robert C. Sims was one of their family of eleven children. They became the parents of the following good citizens, the greater part of whom elected to make Arkansas their home: Sallie, wife of L. D. Bounds, of Sabinal, Texas; William J., who married Lilly Briggs, of Honey Grove, Texas, and died at Texarkana without issue; Henry is superintendent of the city schools at Stephenville, Texas; Dr. John A., of Stigler, Oklahoma; Mrs. V. E. Durren, of Hot Springs, Arkansas; Albert, the immediate subject of this review; Charles E., who died unmarried at Sabinal, Texas, in 1907; Effie, who became the wife of Albert Goodwin and resides at Hot Springs, Arkansas; Miss Mary, of Jamestown, Arkansas; Miss Esther, a trained nurse of Ft. Smith, Arkansas; and D. Odle and Frank, youths upon the home farm.

To the high school at Jamestown is Albert Sims indebted for his education, and after finishing his studies therein he began his activities in the actual world of affairs as a teacher in the common schools. He followed the work for five years,—from the age of sixteen to twenty-one,—and for two years during that period was county examiner of Independence county. In 1904 he concluded his very satisfactory services as a pedagogue and accepted the deputyship under County Clerk Burton Arnold, and in evidence of the strong hold he had gained upon popular confidence and esteem he was two years afterward elected county clerk. He was re-elected again in 1908 and served, in all, four years.

On May 30, 1909, Mr. Sims became a recruit to the ranks of Benedicts, Miss Annie Woods, daughter of Newton Woods, becoming his bride at Conway, Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Sims have one child, Charlotte Evelyn, born on the 17th day of August, 1910.

In his fraternal affiliations Mr. Sims is a Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias. In the latter order he represented his Lodge and he is a past chancellor of the Batesville lodge. He is past noble grand of the Odd Fellows, has been a representative to Grand Lodge and was appointed a member of the board of trustees of the Odd Fellows Orphans' Home. He is very popular and prominent in fraternal circles.

DR. MOSBY C. WEAVER, of Batesville, was for many years identified with the medical profession of Arkansas, and after nearly ten years of strenuous activity he abandoned it for a commercial career. He is the proprietor of one of the extensive general merchandise houses of Batesville and has other important mercantile interests tributary to the city.

Dr. Weaver was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1855, and accompanied his mother to Batesville four years later and in this town his early life was passed. His father was Abram Weaver, a native of Chester Valley, Pennsylvania, a gentleman of splendid education, a practitioner of the law and a business man of varied affairs. During the war of the rebellion he resided in Memphis, Tennessee, but he was Union in sentiment despite his Confederate surroundings. He was a lawyer by profession and while in Memphis he practiced his profession and at the same time engaged also in real-estate dealings. In post-bellum days he removed to Pocahontas, Arkansas, and there became identified with the real estate and milling business. He married Miss Mary Burton in Philadelphia, a daughter of Dr. Philip P. Burton, one of Batesville's first settlers. He was also one of the pioneers of Little Rock, in which city he passed away.

Abram and Mary (Burton) Weaver were the parents of the following children: Burton, who died in Pocahontas, Arkansas, in 1874, unmarried; Robert P., who resided in Batesville, Arkansas; Seldon, who was killed while a Confederate soldier under General Hardee during the Civil war; Abram B., who died in 1887 in Batesville, the father of a family; Emily S., wife of I. N. Reed, of Batesville; George M., who passed away in Batesville in 1881; Roy S., deceased in 1892; and Dr. Mosby C., of this review. Dr. Philip Burton, maternal grandfather of the subject, came to Arkansas from near Norfolk, Virginia, about the year 1844, and settled first in Batesville, where he practiced medicine for some years. He removed to Little Rock before the war came on and he was a conspicuous and even spectacular figure in the life of that city during his lifetime. He was a man of strong and positive conviction, especially upon the question of disunion, and he took no step toward personal restraint in expressing his sentiments toward those of other opinion. All during the progress of the war his antagonism of Federal interests was ferocious, and the sallies he directed toward his foes were always accompanied by a display of verbal pyrotechnics. His rhetorical volleys went through the air like cannon balls and his very words seemed like clubs thrown at his antagonist. Only his age saved him from violence at the hands of those whom he incensed with his political eloquence, which was as sincere as it was effective. As may be inferred, he owned slave property, but while he inveighed against the powers that destroyed the value of it, he seemed

not to regret when slavery was finally abolished. He lived ten years after the war and died at the age of seventy-five years. Four of the sons of his daughter Mary fought under the flag of the Confederacy.

Abram Weaver, father of Dr. Weaver, took no active part in the events of the Civil war. If he felt seriously upon political questions it was in the role of a philosopher. He died in the Reconstruction period and before the chaotic conditions incident to the rebellion had been returned to order. He was born in 1809 and died at Pocahontas, at the age of sixty-seven years, his wife having preceded him to the Great Beyond by several years, she passing away in Batesville May 12, 1867.

While a youth Dr. Mosby C. Weaver worked in the postoffice in Batesville and he spent the two years, 1873 to 1875, as a student in St. John's College in Little Rock. He was attracted toward a medical career and prepared himself for the same, being graduated from the Louisville Medical College in 1877. He first located in Green Briar Valley, near Batesville, and there engaged in practice until January 1, 1879. At that date he removed to Elizabethtown, Kentucky, but remained there only for the brief period of six months. He then returned to Arkansas, settling in Jamestown, and in that place terminated his career in the medical profession in the year 1888.

Dr. Weaver was decoyed from his profession, perhaps, as a result of his maiden efforts as a merchant. He engaged in the business in Jamestown in 1883. So congenial did his commercial activities prove that five years later he sold his practice to Dr. F. E. Jeffrey and gave his whole time thereafter to a commercial life. In January, 1906, he removed to Batesville and organized the Weaver-Dowdy Company, joining Mr. R. A. Dowdy in the venture and opening an establishment which carries a stock worthy of the up-to-date department store.

The Weaver-Dowdy Company is a corporation capitalized at \$25,000, with Dr. Weaver as president, and George E. Hogan as secretary and treasurer. He has several other interests of large scope and importance, being president of the Weaver Mercantile Company, of Jamestown, Arkansas, which has a capital of \$20,000. The Board of Trade of Batesville has honored Dr. Weaver by making him its president. He is also a director of the First National Bank of the place in which his interests are centered and a director and member of the executive committee of the Mississippi Valley Life Insurance Company, of Little Rock.

In politics Dr. Weaver is a Democrat and when an active participant in party affairs attended local and state conventions and helped make county officers, congressmen and governors of the commonwealth in his capacity as delegate. Fraternally he is a Master Mason and an Elk.

On December 23, 1878, Dr. Weaver married in Batesville, Miss Theodora Albert, daughter of Rev. Charles H. Albert, first rector of the Episcopal church in Batesville after the war. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Weaver are Alberta and Nellie, the latter the wife of Dr. W. H. Craig, of Batesville.

JOE M. GRAY, secretary and treasurer of the Northern-Yeatman Wholesale Grocery Company at Batesville, is one of the leading young business men and prominent citizens and is distinctly entitled to representation in the compilation. While, as a prosperous business man, he has given close attention to his private affairs, he has never forgotten or ignored the bond of common interest which should unite the people of every community and he has always been ready

to promote progress in every line. Mr. Gray is a native of Pulaski county, Arkansas, where his birth occurred July 3, 1878. When ten years of age his parents removed to Cabot, Lonoke county, where he was educated in the public schools and reached man's estate. Before beginning life he attended Key's Business College at Little Rock and opened his commercial career as a clerk in the general store of D. C. Butler, at Malvern, Arkansas. A year later he became identified with the Farrell Lumber Company, at Farrell, Arkansas, where he assumed charge of their commissary for four years and made himself generally useful in a clerical way. It was in 1904 that he first became a citizen at Batesville. Shortly after his arrival he found employment with the White River Grocery Company and remained with it as office man for six months. Subsequent to this he went to Pfeifer, Arkansas, where he made his first independent business venture as the proprietor and manager of a general merchandise concern. In November, 1909, after several years of successful operation of this business, and the attainment of a vast amount of useful experience as a factor in the commercial world, he disposed of his interests at Pfeifer and returning to Batesville, whose charms and attractions had ever remained vivid within him, bought out W. C. Northern, of Northern & Yeatman, and became an active part of the concern.

The name was changed to The Northern-Yeatman Company and the same was incorporated in January, 1910, with a capital of \$20,000, the personnel of its officers being R. C. Dorr, president; G. E. Yeatman, vice-president; and Joe M. Gray, secretary and treasurer. This large and substantial concern maintains a force of traveling salesmen and covers a territory wholly in Arkansas and directly tributary to Batesville. Its management is in the hands of men of commercial experience and admittedly advanced methods, who have kept a barometer of the commercial pulse and witnessed a constant growth and satisfactory business from year to year.

Mr. Gray is the scion of a family which has existed in Arkansas for a good many years. He is the son of Joseph B. Gray, an agriculturist whose demise occurred in Jacksonville, Arkansas, in 1885. He was born in Pulaski county, Arkansas, in 1845; received a limited public schooling, and at the time of the great civil conflict he served the cause he believed to be just as a private in the Confederate army. The grandfather was William Gray, a Bear state pioneer, who was an exponent of the great basic industry of agriculture and whose death occurred in Pulaski county, long the scene of his activities. He reared nine good citizens to maturity, namely: Joseph B., father of the subject; William, Samuel, Newton, Henry, John, Mrs. Ann Hardeastle, and the Misses Marie and Hettie Gray.

The maiden name of the mother of him whose name initiates this review was Maggie Fewel, she being a daughter of William Fewel, of South Carolina. She is a native of South Carolina, and at the present time this estimable lady is a resident of Cabot, Arkansas. Mr. Gray's brothers and sisters are James B. and B. A. Gray, of England, Arkansas; Lula, wife of G. E. Yeatman, of Batesville; Mary, wife of L. E. Farrell, of Farrell, Arkansas; and Bess, now Mrs. S. S. Beaty, of England, Arkansas.

On June 6, 1905, Mr. Gray became a recruit to the ranks of the Benedicts, the young woman to become his wife being Miss Orin Gist, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Byron Gist, of this city. This union has been blessed by the birth of two little daughters,—Mary and Elizabeth.

Were he otherwise disposed, the strenuous demands of the busi-

ness in which Mr. Gray is engaged preclude the possibility of his engaging successfully in politics. He gives to this department of society only the interest of the intelligent voter, his proclivities being with the Democratic cause. His fraternal affiliation is with the ancient Masonic order. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Gray is one of the attractive domiciles of Batesville, and they are active in the best social life of the place.

**HENRY C. WADE.** A public-spirited and influential citizen of Batesville, Henry C. Wade, the present postmaster of the city, is performing the duties imposed upon him by the Government in a manner reflecting the highest credit upon himself and with an ability and fidelity that has proven him eminently worthy of the position. A son of W. Harvey Wade, he was born December 18, 1866, in Hardin county, Tennessee, but was brought up and educated in Independence county, Arkansas.

His grandfather, Samuel Wade, a pioneer settler of Hardin county, Tennessee, was a farmer by occupation, and during the Civil war served in the Union army. He married Mary Peacock, and to them eleven children were born, as follows: Boaz and Henry, who served as Federal soldiers in the Civil war; Nancy, wife of Clem Howard; Bettie, who married George West; Rhoda, who became the wife of Wade B. MeAsland; Mary, who married John White; Jane, wife of Henry Creve; W. Harvey; James; Richard; and Samuel.

Born in Hardin county, Tennessee, in 1841, W. Harvey Wade there received a practical common school education and a good training in agriculture. Soon after taking upon himself the responsibilities of a married man he came to Arkansas in search of a place in which to make a permanent location, and after a brief stay in Stone county settled in Independence county, not far from Batesville, where he has since been engaged in general farming. He married Mary Jane McCullough, who, left an orphan in childhood, was reared by an uncle, William Childress, of Dallas, Texas. Seven children blessed their union, namely: Samuel G.; Henry C., with whom this brief biographical sketch is principally concerned; William, deceased; James, engaged in farming in Independence county; Early, assistant postmaster at Batesville; Albert M.; and Edna, wife of C. E. Lehman, of Independence county.

Acquiring a liberal education at Arkansas College, Henry C. Wade began his active career as a farmer. At the end of ten years he embarked in the stock business, likewise becoming interested in a saw mill, and continued his operations successfully until entering the Government service, on January 19, 1910, when he succeeded William P. Jones, the former postmaster of Batesville. Mr. Wade is identified with various business organizations, being a stockholder in the Jones Investment Company, a corporation dealing in real estate and live stock; holding an interest in the Wade-Osborne Company; and being one of the stockholders of the Citizens' Bank and Trust Company, all of Batesville. True to the political faith in which he was reared, Mr. Wade is a Republican. Giving such time, only, to local politics as seems necessary as a loyal citizen, he has responded from time to time to the demands of his party, serving as a delegate to Republican conventions, in the state meetings mingling with the moulders of Republican sentiment throughout Arkansas. He has also performed much good county committee work and advised in local campaigns. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; to the Woodmen of the World and to the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Wade married, August 21, 1887, Maggie E. Winters, a daugh-

ter of John and Naney (Southard) Winters, who came from Illinois to Arkansas and located on a farm in Independence county. Mr. and Mrs. Wade have five children, namely: Victor, Ernest, Cecil, Mark and Marvin.

FRANKLIN A. GRAY, M. D. There is no calling in which a man can exercise his energies that is more taxing and demands closer attention than the practice of medicine and surgery. Then too, he must possess an adaptability that understands readily the mental as well as the physical conditions which he meets in the sick room, and he must moreover possess a love of his work for its own sake aside from any remuneration which it can bring. A wide and varied preliminary training is demanded and the years must be filled with study and investigation in order to keep abreast with the progress which is continually being made by the medical fraternity. Dr. Franklin A. Gray, M. D., of Batesville, is one of the younger physicians and surgeons of Independence county, in the Hickory Valley community, in which he was born December 19, 1877, and his brief career indicates that he is a representative of the profession of the best type. The work of the farm provided a sphere for his youthful activities and the common schools laid the foundation for a liberal education. He then entered the University of Arkansas and concluded his literary studies in the junior year of the Fayetteville Institution.

With his eyes set upon a more distant goal of the medical profession Dr. Gray became a teacher in the country schools of Independence county, and during the three years he followed this work he provided himself with funds with which to take his course in medicine. He chose the Memphis Hospital Medical College for his alma mater and graduated from that institution in 1905. He then located at Piggott, Arkansas, where he practiced for three years, then removing to Cave City, where he practiced for a similar period. He then came to Batesville and highly recommended by his previous career, he has in a very short time won the enthusiastic confidence and esteem of a large following. He opened a sanatorium in connection with his practice, this also enjoying prestige among such institutions.

In preparation for his work here the enterprising Doctor purchased the building and grounds of the Presbyterian church and remodeled the structure into rooms convenient for surgical and clinical work, office and reception room, equipping the institution with hydrotherapeutic, electric light baths, hot air baths, electric massage and static and X-ray machines, with a proper force of trained nurses as a necessary adjunct to the sanatorium.

Before locating in Batesville, Dr. Gray took a post-graduate course in the Chicago Polyclinic, one of the leading and recognized institutions of the United States for post-graduate work, and he affiliates with both the Independence county and the Arkansas State Medical Societies and holds membership in the American Medical Association.

Dr. Gray is a son of James B. H. Gray, of Hickory Valley, who has the somewhat unusual distinction of having four sons engaged in the practice of medicine in Independence county. The elder gentleman was born in North Carolina, and in 1850, accompanied his parents to Arkansas and has passed his life up to the present time in Hickory Valley. His father was John Gray, who died on his farm near the Valley in 1879, at about the age of seventy-five years. The grandmother's name was Greene and she was a native of the old Tarheel state. Among the subject's paternal uncles and aunts were the fol-



lowing: Elisha, who served in the Confederate army, passed his life near Hickory Valley and died there in 1909, at the age of seventy-seven years; Keziah, who became the wife of a Mr. McGee and resides at Batesville, Arkansas; S. Romulus, of Leslie, Arkansas; and Lutitia, wife of William Brewer, now deceased. James B. H. Gray, the youngest child of his parents, is a Confederate army veteran; is a modest farmer and has spent many years as a Methodist Protestant minister in the local work of the church. Being born a generation too early, Rev. Mr. Gray missed the modern opportunity for an education and came to mature years with only a smattering of the knowledge which the state provides for the modern youth. However, he has done much to make up the deficiency by courses of reading and study, and as teacher and spiritual advisor his endeavors are of the most valuable and conscientious sort.

In 1876 Rev. Mr. Gray married Miss Susan Wooldridge, daughter of Robert Wooldridge, who came as a pioneer from Virginia to Independence county, Arkansas. Mrs. Gray was born in this county in 1846, and is the mother of Dr. Franklin A., of this notice; Dr. Wesley Gray, of Sidney, Arkansas; Dr. Fred Gray, of Hardy, Arkansas; Dr. Robert, of Newport, Arkansas; and Henry Gray, a farmer of Hickory Valley. All the brothers of the profession are alumni of Memphis Hospital Medical College and all but Dr. Frank were graduated the same year.

Dr. Frank Gray was married in Cave City, Arkansas, April 17, 1907, to Miss Mollie Laman, a daughter of John W. Laman and his wife, Ann Brewer, who had five other children, namely: Charles, Lee, William, Coy and John, Mrs. Gray being the third in order of birth. Mr. Laman is a merchant and stockman and was born in Independence county, Arkansas. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Gray are Laman and Evalée.

Dr. Gray officiates as examiner for several fraternal societies, of which he is a member,—namely, the Modern Woodmen, the Yeomen and the Maccabees, and he also affiliates with the time-honored Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias.

**CONSTANT P. WILSON.** A representative of prominent pioneer families of western Arkansas, Constant Perkins Wilson is a man whose staunch devotion to duty and intrinsic loyalty to the best interests of the state have made him a potent factor in all matters pertaining to the general welfare. His extensive and varied interests have developed in him a keen instinct for business and unusual executive ability. In addition to a fine farm which he owns and operates on the Arkansas river he is a member of the wholesale liquor firm of Harper & Wilson, and is also an important factor in the development of a tract of one thousand acres of rich coal lands in Scott county, Arkansas.

A native son of Arkansas Mr. Wilson was born in Sebastian county, on the 30th of May, 1854. He is a son of Thomas E. and Mary A. (Dillard-Stevenson) Wilson, the former of whom was born at Russellville, Logan county, Kentucky, and the latter in Virginia. Thomas E. Wilson came with his father, Samuel Wilson, to Russellville, Kentucky, and he came to Sebastian county, Arkansas, in the year 1834, two years prior to the admission of Arkansas to statehood. He was numbered among the pioneers in this part of the state and after engaging in planting for a time became a sutler and sold goods to the United States army, and to the Indians, continuing as such for a number of years, first at Fort Smith and later at Fort Gibson, in the Indian Territory. A few years





THOMAS J. WILSON



before his death Thomas E. Wilson removed from his farm in Sebastian county to Fort Smith, where he passed the residue of his life, his demise having occurred on the 12th of September, 1879. On his mother's side, Constant P. Wilson, of this review, is of still earlier ancestry in Western Arkansas. She was Mary Ann Dillard, a daughter of Major John Dillard, a United States Army officer, and a granddaughter, on her mother's side, of William Moore, who came to the vicinity of the present site of Fort Smith, about the year 1818. William Moore settled with his family at what has ever since been known as Moore's Rock, on the Arkansas river, about eighteen miles below Fort Smith, and there they lived the typical life of the pioneer. The Moores manufactured leather with rude equipment of their own devising and, taking it on the long river journey to the city of New Orleans, there exchanged it for various staple articles required by the family. William Moore was a native son of Virginia, where the family was one of prominence in the early colonial epoch of our national history. The Moores were noted not only for their hardihood and bravery as pioneers in a new and unexplored country but also for their old-time culture, education and excellent intellectual endowments. Mary A. Dillard, at the time of her marriage to Thomas E. Wilson, was the widow of Major Stevenson, an officer of the United States army, their marriage having been solemnized at Fort Smith.

The various representatives of this family, known by the names of Moore, Dillard and Wilson, have all been possessed of strong characters and have been eminently successful in the various walks of life, many having achieved wealth and prominence, and all of them, by their marriages have been connected with the best families. They were especially influential in the early progress and development of western Arkansas and there held prestige for their fine intellects and intrinsic loyalty to all matters touching the general welfare.

Constant Perkins Wilson was reared to maturity on the farm on which occurred his birth, the same being located a short distance northeast of what is now the city limits of the city of Fort Smith. This splendid country estate has been in the family for three generations and is now owned by Mr. Wilson, of this review. It is beautifully located on the Arkansas river and is specially notable for its fine horses, cattle and hogs. While he gives a general supervision to the work and management of the farm he maintains his home and business headquarters in the city of Fort Smith, where he is a member of the firm of Harper & Wilson, wholesale liquor dealers. He and his partner, George O. Harper, also own and are developing a thousand acres of rich coal land in Scott county, Arkansas, this being one of the largest and most promising coal propositions in the state.

In the year 1883 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Wilson to Miss Nellie C. Collins, who was born and reared at Bonham, Texas, and who is a daughter of James M. and Mary Jane (Whitsitt) Collins, of Bonham. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have four children,—Dr. Constant Perkins Wilson, Jr., who is now senior surgeon at the Blockley Hospital in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Nellie C., a graduate of University of Lynchburg, Virginia, and the University of Arkansas; Jim C., a student at the Columbia University, Missouri; and Susan, a student in Ft. Smith High School. The mother of these children died January 12, 1897.

In his political adherency Mr. Wilson accords an unswerving allegiance to the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor and while he has never been ambitious for political preferment of any description he is ever ready to give his aid and influence in support of all measures and enterprises projected for the general welfare.

All his attention is given to his extensive and ever increasing business affairs, which are gradually assuming gigantic proportions. In their religious faith the family are members of the Episcopal church, to whose charities he is a most liberal contributor. Their spacious and attractive home at Fort Smith is widely renowned as a center of culture and refinement and most gracious hospitality.

HON. WILLIAM N. IVIE, ex-county judge of Madison county and present register of the United States Land Office at Harrison, is a native of Huntsville, that county, and was born September 20, 1873. His was one of the substantial families to early identify itself with the interests of this section of the state, both from the business and professional standpoints. Vardaman Ivie, the forerunner of the family, came from Tennessee, located near Huntsville and there spent the remainder of his life as a farmer, a stockman and an enterprising trader. Among his children were a son and a daughter who went to Texas; John and Rev. V. H. Ivie, both of Madison county and the latter both a farmer and a Baptist minister; and Bachus, father of William N. Ivie, of this review.

Bachus Ivie received only the fundamentals of an education in the country schools of Madison county, and from the hard work of the farm graduated to the more varied life of the traveling salesman. He married and now resides at Berryville, Arkansas, with her son, Fred Pends. The subject of this review was the only child of the first marriage.

William N. Ivie was able to acquire but a limited education at Huntsville, but persistently and pluckily prepared himself for the practice of law in the offices of Lewis and Lowry, of that city. In 1901 he was admitted to practice in the lower courts before Judge John N. Tillman, now president of the University of Arkansas, and in 1903 Judge John H. Rogers admitted him to the Federal courts. In May, 1904, he was licensed to practice before the Supreme court of the state, and when he entered active professional work became a member of the firm of Lowry and Ivie, at Huntsville. Later he associated himself with J. B. Harris, and the partnership existed until 1908, when Mr. Ivie was elected to the county judgeship.

Judge Ivie comes from a family of strong Union sentiment and he has never wavered in his Republicanism since he cast his maiden vote for McKinley, and his pronounced and strongly-expressed views soon made him more than a simple voter. As a delegate to various state conventions he formed a wide acquaintance, and in 1908 was sent as a delegate to the national Republican convention which nominated Taft, of whom he was an original supporter for the presidency. Two years before he had been the Republican nominee for congressional representative of the Third district of Arkansas, and earned the admiration of his party in the state by the vigor with which he conducted what was generally understood to be a hopeless cause in that section of Arkansas. In July, 1909, Judge Ivie resigned his place on the county bench to accept his appointment as register of the land office, the successor of John I. Worthington.

As an active aid to the growth of Republican sentiment in Arkansas and as a means of livelihood, Mr. Ivie acquired control of the *Huntsville Republican*, a weekly newspaper, and he was editor and publisher of the journal for some years prior to his assumption of federal office, disposing of the interest therein even after he came to Harrison. He has also attained prominence in the fraternities, having

been chancellor of the Huntsville Lodge of Knights of Pythias and a member of the judiciary committee of the state Grand Lodge (1900); he is further affiliated with the Eureka Springs herd of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Judge Ivie's wife to whom he was married December 30, 1900, was Miss Minnie Vaughn, of Huntsville, a daughter of C. W. Vaughn and a granddaughter of Benjamin Vaughn, one of the best known of the pioneers and public men of Madison county. The children of this union are Lawrence, Lillian and Jewell, aged nine, six and two years, respectively.

JOSEPH S. WESTERFIELD, M. D. Holding high position among his professional brethren in Faulkner county is Dr. Joseph S. Westerfield. Acute in his perceptions, widely read in his profession and skillful in applying his acquirements to practical use, his value as a physician and surgeon is of the highest character. Dr. Westerfield was born near London, in Laurel county Kentucky, June 17, 1852, his parents being Dr. J. C. and Nancy (Hopper) Westerfield, both natives of Kentucky. When he was but two years of age his parents moved with their family to Knox county, adjoining Laurel, and there they resided until 1876, in which year Dr. Westerfield located in Faulkner county, Arkansas, taking up his residence in the village of Greenbrier. In these several locations, Dr. Westerfield passed the roseate days of youth and at an early age he had concluded to adopt the medical profession as his own. To this end he pursued his medical studies in the medical department of the University of Louisville, from which institution he was graduated in 1880. He first hung out his professional shingle at Greenbrier, and there he continued to practice until 1894, when he came to his present home, Conway, the county seat of Faulkner county. He also took post graduate work in the New York Polyclinic in 1895 and 1899. He is connected with numerous organizations calculated to advance and unify the profession, such as the County, State and American Medical Associations.

Dr. Westerfield is very prominent as a Mason and exemplifies in his life the principles of moral and social justice and brotherly love, which since fable-environed ages have been the fundamentals of this organization. He is past grand high priest of the Grand Chapter of Arkansas and at the present time holds the important office of grand master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters.

Dr. Westerfield established an independent household when on the 31st day of December, 1882, he was united in marriage to Miss Cora Moore, daughter of M. E. Moore, of Greenbrier, in which place Mrs. Westerfield was reared. They have one daughter, Mrs. Mary Hilliard, of Amarillo, Texas.

METZA D. HALE. Whether success in life is due to the innate characteristics of the individual or whether it depends largely on opportunity, it is impossible clearly to determine. Yet the study of a successful life is none the less profitable by reason of the existence of this uncertainty, and in the majority of cases it is found that exceptional ability amounting to genius, perhaps, was the real secret of the pre-eminence which many envied.

Metza D. Hale is a typical American of the best class and at the present time, in 1911, he is serving with utmost efficiency as county judge of Onachita county, to which office he was elected for a second term in 1910. Judge Hale is a native son of Arkansas, his birth having

occurred on a farm near Camden, Ouachita county, on the 25th of September, 1866. He is a son of William P. Hale, who came to Arkansas from Georgia in 1856. William P. Hale passed the first four years of his residence in this state in the employ of a clock concern, being a traveling salesman for that house in the southern part of the state. In 1860 he married Miss Christina Jordan and they settled on a plantation in the vicinity of Camden, where they reared a family of ten children and where they passed the residue of their lives, the father having been summoned to the life eternal in 1895, and the mother having passed away in 1886. Both were devout Christians and they were active factors in connection with progress and development in Ouachita county during their lives. Of their ten children six are now living and of the number the Judge was the third in order of birth.

Judge Hale passed his boyhood and early youth on the home farm, in the work and management of which he early became associated with his father. His educational training consisted of such advantages as were afforded in the district schools of the county and when he had attained to his legal majority he purchased a farm for himself, on which he inaugurated operations as an agriculturist. His present estate is located eleven miles distant from Camden and comprises five hundred and eighty acres, most of which is in a high state of cultivation. The beautiful and substantial buildings, surrounded by well cultivated fields, indicate thrift and prosperity. In his political convictions Judge Hale is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and while he has never been anxious for political preferment of any description he was elected to the office of judge of Ouachita county in 1908. In 1910 he was re-elected to this office as his own successor and is now serving in his second term. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with various representative organizations and he and his wife are members of the Methodist church, in the different departments of which they are most active workers.

On the 16th of September, 1891, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Hale to Miss Rose Lawler, of Cropwell, Alabama. To this union have been born six children—Estella, Hattie, Horace, Herman, Lelus and Jack—all of whom are attending school. Judge and Mrs. Hale hold a secure vantage ground in the regard of their fellow citizens. In community affairs Judge Hale is active and influential and his support is readily and generously given to many measures for the general progress and improvement. His life history is certainly worthy of commendation and emulation, for along honorable and straightforward lines he has won the success which crowned his efforts and which makes him one of the substantial residents of Ouachita county.

THOMAS J. WALDEN. Few citizens of Berryville are better known and none more highly esteemed than Thomas J. Walden, sheriff of Carroll county. He is a native son of the county, his birth having occurred two miles west of Beaver, July 29, 1872. He received his education in the public schools, subsequently finishing in Clarke's Academy at Berryville. His first occupation was as a teacher in the public schools and such excellent satisfaction did he give in the important capacity of an instructor that he followed the vocation for a period of seventeen years. Mr. Walden taught his last term in 1910, much to the regret of Carroll county's parent and pupil class, leaving the school room to make the race for county sheriff, and success crowned his desires.

Mr. Walden is a son of that stanch and well-remembered pioneer, Henry Walden. The elder gentleman spelled his name "Wallen," and

both forms of the name seem to have been corrupted from "Walling." Henry Walden, or Wallen, resembles a great many of the early settlers of the Bear state in that he came here from the state of Tennessee to seek new fortunes. He was born in Hawkins county, that state, in 1820 and died at Beaver, Arkansas, in 1896. His identification with Carroll county predates the Civil war by several years and during that stormy period he lived near Beaver, but gave service to the state of Missouri as a member of the Union militia of that state. His sentiments were decidedly against secession, but four of his brothers donned the Confederate uniform and gave valiant service to the cause they believed to be right.

The subject's father was twice married. His first wife bore the surname by which he was known, her name being Mollie Wallen. She died in 1862, the mother of the following children: Hannah, who married John Skelton and resides at Beaver; Martha, wife of Paul Pendergraft, they being residents of Ashland, Oklahoma; Williams, deceased; Henry of Springdale, Arkansas; Elender, wife of J. L. Smith, of near Seligman, Missouri. For his second wife he married Mrs. Martha Walden, daughter of John Johnson, and she survives her husband and maintains her residence upon the old homestead in the vicinity of Beaver. Her two children by her first husband—Rosa Roberts and John Walden—are both deceased. She and Mr. Walden were the parents of the ensuing: Webster, of Beaver, Arkansas; John, of Haileyville, Oklahoma; Thomas J., of this sketch; Sarah, wife of J. T. Dunlap, of Beaver, and formerly wife of the deceased W. J. Weddington; Isabel, wife of L. C. Wright, now deceased; James and Grover, of Eureka Springs.

Thomas J. Walden was known far and wide as an enlightened instructor of the public schools. This work failing to enlist his whole energies, he engaged in agriculture during the summer months, and he now falls back upon the stable vocation whenever his official duties are out of the way. In 1906 he entered upon a new epoch in his career by his election at the hands of the Democratic party to the office of county assessor and his executive ability and trustworthiness in this important office amply recommended him to the voters of the community. He performed the feat of completing the assessing of the property of Carroll county in three months' time, and without assistance—the only instance of such expedition in the history of the county in recent years. The success of his first term won for him a second nomination and election and when he had served four years with such efficiency (and let it be added with scant pecuniary reward), his party nominated him against two competitors for sheriff of the county. When the votes were counted in September it was found that he had defeated his Republican opponent by a majority of three hundred and thirty-six, and thus it came about that he succeeded Sheriff Frank Carroll in November, 1910.

Mr. Walden insured a happy and congenial life companionship when, on October 7, 1906, he was united in marriage to Minnie C. Huffman, daughter of R. C. Huffman, a native of Carroll county, Arkansas. Mrs. Walden's mother's maiden name was Mary Reynolds and she was one of five children. The subject and his wife have two children, Johnny Irene and Allie.

An interesting and loyal member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, and the Knights of Pythias, Mr. Walden finds great pleasure in his fraternal relations and is very popular in lodge ranks.

W. FRANK REEVES, of Marshall, ex-prosecuting attorney of the Fourteenth judicial district and ex-receiver of the United States land office, is a striking personal example which well illustrates a general feature of the Civil war history; as a rule, the son of a stalwart Southern soldier who fought in the Union army has firmly allied himself with the Republican party and given it his best service. The reader may closely apply this statement to the careers of W. Frank Reeves and his father, James R. The latter came to Arkansas from near Lebanon, Tennessee, where he was born on the 20th of July, 1844. He was reared on a farm near Gilbert, Arkansas, which was the paternal homestead founded by Joshua Reeves. Grandfather Reeves subsequently moved to the vicinity of Lexington, Arkansas, where he passed away in 1905, at the age of eighty-eight. He had married Mahala Grinder back in the old state of Tennessee, and spent most of his time in Arkansas in the performance of his migratory duties as a missionary of the Primitive Baptist church. Their children were James R. Reeves, father of Frank; Rowena, who married Jerome Grant-ham; and Tabitha, who became the wife of Alexander McCutcheon. Rev. Joshua Reeves married as his second wife Ailsy Kester, and ten children were born to them.

James R. Reeves was but seventeen years of age at the commencement of the war, and was living near Gilbert when he entered the ranks of Company M, Second Arkansas Cavalry. He was later transferred east of the Mississippi and served under General Thomas in the campaign which included the terrific fighting around Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain; particularly in the siege of Nashville and the demoralization of Hood's army, and during the later months of the war was doing duty in north Mississippi, receiving his honorable discharge at Memphis, Tennessee. Albeit an unwavering Republican, as when he cast his first vote in the last year of the war, the elder Mr. Reeves has remained a private citizen. Since the conclusion of the rebellion he has remained closely attached to the old farm and given himself faithfully to the care of his personal and domestic affairs. His wife (nee Berthena Petty) is a daughter of Robert L. Petty, of German descent. Ten children have been born as issue of their marriage.

William Franklin, or W. Frank Reeves, as he is generally known, was born twelve miles north of Marshall, the county seat of Searcy county, on the 13th of March, 1877. His education was obtained in the district and Marshall high schools and Valley Springs Academy. At twenty years of age he terminated a three-years' contract with Jesse Vinson as a farm hand at twelve dollars and fifty cents per month, after which he completed his schooling. He then taught in the country districts for five terms, employing his spare time in reading law, but his deep and active interest in politics and public matters prevented him, at that time, from completing his course. In 1899 he leased the *Marshall Republican*, which he edited for six months and then turned it over to others that he might give his undivided time to the pending campaign which involved his own election to the circuit clerkship of the county. He was chosen to that office in September, 1900, and performed its duties most acceptably for two years, when he was admitted to the practice of the law before Judge E. G. Mitchell. He engaged in professional work until May, 1906, when President Roosevelt appointed him receiver of the United States land office at Harrison.

Mr. Reeves resigned the receivership of the land office in September, 1908, in order to accept the Republican nomination for prosecuting attorney of the Fourteenth judicial circuit, and he was elected over his Democratic opponent by a majority of 561 in a district which was supposed to be overwhelmingly against him and his party. At the completion of his term



of office in November, 1910, Mr. Reeves resumed active law practice, and, as a member of the firm of Woods and Reeves, is recognized as one of the most progressive representatives of the Searcy county bar and as one of the strongest and youngest leaders of Republicanism in Arkansas. He has been in active politics since attaining his majority, and with one exception has participated in every state Republican convention since he has been legally entitled to representation. In 1910 he was chosen temporary chairman of the state convention, a most conspicuous honor to be conferred upon one so young, amidst an army of "wheel-horses" of the Republican party.

On the 16th of October, 1901, Mr. Reeves was united in marriage with Miss Cora Horn, daughter of Cephas Horn, ex-treasurer of Searcy county, and their children are Herbert and Mildred. Both as a pleasure and a source of considerable profit, Mr. Reeves has engaged to a considerable extent in the raising of fruit, his orchards embracing one of six thousand Elberta peach trees and another of three thousand two hundred apple trees, near Marshall. His fraternal relations are solely with the Masonic body.

GORDON HUFFMASTER is one of the well-known attorneys of Arkansas and he has been a citizen of the Travelers' state since 1907. His services here have been such as to gain him instant recognition as one of the able members of the bar, and it is safe to say that he has before him many fruitful years of useful and brilliant service. Mr. Huffmaster is a native of the state of Texas, his birth having occurred at Terrell, Kaufman county, on the 26th day of September, 1874. His parents are Captain Joseph and Fannie (Terrell) Huffmaster, both of whom are living at the present time at Kaufman, Texas. In his own gratifying career the subject is following in the footsteps of his father, who is one of the most prominent lawyers of the Lone Star state, his identification with the Kaufman county bar dating from the year 1869. It is said, in truth, that he and Colonel James Turner, of Marshall, are the two oldest attorneys in that neighboring state, their admission to the bar having occurred in the same year. Captain Huffmaster, who is likewise distinguished as one of the most gallant of Confederate army officers, was born in Newport, Kentucky, and was reared at Rogersville, Tennessee. His youth was passed in the South, in the troublous days preceding the Civil war, and at the outbreak of the great conflict he enlisted, and it was his fate to be in the thickest of the fight, in eloquent testimony of which his regimental flag had nine hundred and seventy-eight bullet holes in it. Shortly after the termination of the war, in 1869, to be exact, the Captain went to Terrell, Texas, and formed associations, professional and otherwise, which led him to make that city his permanent home. He won as his bride Miss Fannie Terrell, daughter of the late Robert A. Terrell, upon whose land the town of Terrell was built, and who was a cousin of the Hon. A. W. Terrell of Austin, the distinguished lawyer, diplomat and legislator, and ex-minister to Turkey. The Terrells are, in fact, one of the leading families of the state which has been the chief scene of their activities.

Gordon Huffmaster received his higher education in the Southwestern University and in the A. & M. College of that state. It was his privilege to study law under the excellent tutelage of his father, and he was admitted to the bar at Kaufman in 1893. In looking about him for a location he was favorably impressed by the rich opportunities and remarkable advancement of this section of Arkansas, and he accordingly established his home at Booneville. He has not regretted his decision, for he has won the regard which is usually the reward of him who serves his state with faithfulness and distinction both as a public man and a private citizen. One of his

principal interests is Masonry, in which he holds the Royal Arch degree, and both he and his wife are useful and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On the 16th day of June, 1901, Mr. Huffmaster established a particularly happy and congenial life companionship by his marriage to Miss Nannie Bass, of Harrison county, Texas, and their union has been blessed by the birth of one daughter, Nancy Dorothy Huffmaster. They are identified with the best social life of the place and are hospitable and kindly in their inclinations.

CHARLES B. EATON, the popular and efficient postmaster of Cotter, has resided here only since 1907, when he removed from Batesville, Arkansas, but the few years have been ample to demonstrate citizenship of the highest possible character. Mr. Eaton is a Hoosier, his birth having occurred near Leavenworth, Crawford county, Indiana, May 13, 1861, the son of James H. Eaton. He was reared amid the rural surroundings of his father's farm (that first requisite to greatness); received his education in the country schools; and began life independently at the age of eighteen years as a teamster for a stove firm in Indiana. After engaging for six years in this occupation he returned to the farm and continued engrossed with agricultural pursuits until 1892, when he migrated to the Southwest and located in Batesville, Arkansas.

Mr. Eaton soon assumed useful relations in his new community of neighbors in Arkansas and was engaged in mercantile business in Batesville and latterly in Cotter until his appointment in the latter place as postmaster, said appointment occurring in October, 1909.

James H. Eaton, father of the subject, was born in 1818, in Indiana, his father having gone there shortly previous from the region of Cincinnati, Ohio. He adopted the great basic industry as his life work, and during the agitation which led to the South's secession he favored the cause of the Union and joined the Federal army when President Lincoln sent forth the call for troops. He was one of that brave million of men who gave up their lives to the causes they deemed just in the troublous days of the '60s, his death occurring in 1863, while wearing the uniform of his country. His wife, whose maiden name was Rosanna Gibson, survived her hero husband until 1896 and passed away in Indiana at the age of sixty-three years. The children of their union were William and Samuel, who passed away in Indiana, each mourned by families; Ravilla, who became the wife of Hansford Holly and died in Indiana; John J., who resides in Jackson county, Arkansas; George M. of Batesville; and Charles B., of this notice.

Charles B. Eaton had devoted his energies to business matters, with little thought of political preferment previous to becoming a resident of Baxter county, Arkansas. However, his father's mantle as a Republican of the stanchest type had fallen upon his shoulders and he had always given his vote and support to the candidates of that party. He was elected mayor of Cotter upon his record as a citizen rather than as a party man, and was incumbent of the office when made postmaster of Cotter.

Mr. Eaton was first married on April 8, 1881, in Crawford county, Indiana, Miss Hester Thurston becoming his wife. This lady passed away at English, Indiana, the mother of Nora, who died in Trinidad, Colorado, as Mrs. Clyde Lee and left no issue; Harvey, of Indiana; and Letha, wife of Frank Camp, of Illinois. On June 19, 1897, Mr. Eaton was united, in Batesville, Arkansas, to Mrs. Laura Adams, a daughter of Ephraim Adams and widow of a gentleman of the same name. She has two sons by her previous marriage, namely: Jesse and Joseph Adams.





*Hermon Carlson*

In the matter of religious conviction Mr. Eaton belongs to the Missionary Baptist church, as does also his estimable wife, he being a deacon in the same. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World and both are widely and favorably known in the attractive center in which they have elected to make their permanent home.

**HERMON CARLTON.** Honored and respected by all, there is no man in Chicot county, Arkansas, who occupies a more enviable position in commercial, industrial and financial circles than does Hermon Carlton, not alone on account of the success he has achieved, but also on account of the honorable, straightforward business policy he has ever followed. He possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution, his close application to business and his excellent management having brought to him the high degree of prosperity which is his today. While laboring for his own success he has also promoted the general prosperity by pushing forward the wheels of progress and advancing the commercial prestige of this section of the fine old Bear state of the Union.

Concerning the Carlton family the following brief data are here incorporated in connection with the father of him to whom this sketch is dedicated. Charles Hill Carlton, who is now deceased, was born in King and Queen county, Virginia, the date of his nativity being December 24, 1838. When a mere youth he went to live with his paternal grandmother in Kentucky, in the vicinity of Lexington. He received a good common-school education and in due time began the study of law, in which connection he attended the Lebanon Law School, at Lebanon, Kentucky, in which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1859, with the degree of Bachelor of Law. Immediately after graduation he came to Arkansas, locating at Pine Bluff, where he resided with Major Hermon Carlton, who was his uncle, till the beginning of the war, when he enlisted as a private in Company A of Cleburn's regiment. As a reward for gallant and meritorious service he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel. He was wounded on three different occasions and was, with a small detachment of his company, taken prisoner and confined for a time on Johnson's Island. After the close of the war he came to Lake Village, Chicot county, this state, where he entered upon the practice of his profession, beginning operations as a lawyer as a partner of Johnson Chapman, who later became his father-in-law. The firm of Chapman & Carlton gained wide renown in this county and existed until the death of Mr. Chapman, August 12, 1868. Thereafter Mr. Carlton carried on the work of his profession individually until death called him from the scene of his labors, in August, 1891. He was prominent in public affairs in Chicot county and served with utmost efficiency as state senator during the sessions of 1878 and 1880.

On the 24th of April, 1867, was solemnized the marriage of Charles Hill Carlton to Miss Maria Verdier Chapman, a daughter of his former law partner. This union was prolific of seven children, namely, Hermon, the immediate subject of this review; Johnson Chapman, who died at the age of thirteen years, Julia; Charles H., who died at the age of four years; Gertrude; Daisy; and Irene. Mr. Carlton and his family maintained their home on the noted "Red Reuben" plantation, three miles distant from Lake Village.

Johnson Chapman, maternal grandfather of him to whom this article is dedicated, was born at Orange Court House, Virginia, on the 19th

of May, 1815. There he was reared and educated and there he initiated the study of law. Subsequently he attended the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, in which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. As a young man he followed the tide of immigration westward, going to Port Gibson, Mississippi, where he resided for a time, then to Columbia, Arkansas, remaining a short time, and coming thence to Lake Village, Arkansas, some time in the late '30s. In the latter place he opened law offices and he purchased a plantation on the lake, near Lake Village, which he named "Red Reuben." The principal crop raised on the plantation was cotton and in time the Red Reuben stamp on cotton bales insured the highest price in New York and London markets. He was the first county clerk of Chicot county and in that office acquitted himself with honor and distinction. He married Miss Elizabeth P. Gaines, of Chicot county, and they became the parents of seven children, all of whom are living except two. General Albert Pike was a personal friend of both Mr. Chapman and of Mr. Carlton and was a frequent visitor at "Red Reuben," as were also many other notable personages.

Hermion Carlton was the first born of the seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hill Carlton and his birth occurred on the famous "Red Reuben" plantation on the 6th of October, 1868. He attended the district schools of Chicot county for two months each year until he had attained to the age of fifteen years, when he secured a position as a clerk in a store at Gaines Landing. He was similarly engaged at various places until 1895, when he opened a general merchandise store at Lake Village, which he conducted with all of success until 1898, in which year he became interested in the grain commission and lumber business at this place. In 1901 he opened a cotton gin at Clarendon, Oklahoma, where he remained for the ensuing two years, when he returned to Lake Village and here purchased the Penn Gaines Insurance Agency, to the details of which he has since devoted the major portion of his time and attention. In addition to his insurance agency Mr. Carlton has other financial interests of broad scope and importance in this section of Arkansas. He is treasurer of the City Hardware Company, secretary of the Lake Village Ice & Coal Company and is manager of the Chicot Building & Supply Company. He has been elected coroner of Chicot county successively for the past six years and in politics has a record for never having asked a man to vote for him.

On the 10th of August, 1905, Mr. Carlton was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Tompkins, of Auburn, Alabama. She was born in that state on the 22d of March, 1882, a daughter of Francis E. and Missouri (Amazon) Tompkins. The former is now deceased and the latter is living with the subject. To Mr. and Mrs. Carlton have been born two children—Maria Verdier and Gertrude.

In politics Mr. Carlton endorses the cause of the Democratic party and fraternally he is affiliated with D. H. Reynolds Lodge, No. 563, Free & Accepted Masons, in which he is past master; Charles H. Carlton Lodge, No. 92, Knights of Pythias, in which he is keeper of records and seals; and Cotton Pickers Lodge, No. 148, Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, at Greenville, Mississippi. In 1910 Mr. Carlton erected a substantial brick business block at Lake Village, in which are located the post office, four stores and the "Carlton," a modern hotel. Mr. Carlton is a man of distinct and forceful personality, of marked sagacity, of undaunted enterprise, and in manner he is genial, courteous and easily approachable. His career has ever been such as to warrant the trust and

confidence of the business world and his activity in industrial, commercial and financial circles forms no unimportant chapter in the history of Chicot county.

EDWARD J. LOOP, cashier of the Baxter County Bank at Cotter, has brought to the management of the affairs of the important monetary institution with which he is connected unusually fine executive gifts, while as a citizen he is the logical outcome of many preceding generations of loyal citizens, the history of both sides of his house being adorned with the records of forbears who were soldiers and patriots. Mr. Loop, who has been identified with the state of Arkansas since 1905, was born near Binghamton, Broome county, New York, in 1865, and in that place was reared and educated. His father, Charles H. Loop, was a carpenter by vocation, and was born in Binghamton in 1818, dying there at an advanced age in December, 1910. The family is a Colonial one, originally of New England, and members of it settled in the vicinity of Binghamton before the Indians left that part of the Empire state and when Binghamton was yet called Chenango Point. Charles H. Loop married Elizabeth Scott, whose forefathers were among the American patriots and whose family embraced General Winfield Scott, the distinguished soldier of the war of 1812, who commanded the army at the outbreak of the Civil war. To the union of this estimable couple two children were born, Mr. Loop, of this review, being the elder, and his sister, Mrs. J. W. Lelley, residing in Binghamton, New York.

When Mr. Loop reached the age of nineteen he became imbued with the desire to go west, and, encouraged by the famed advice of Horace Greeley, he proceeded to make of his desires realities setting forth like the proverbial hero of romance to seek his fortunes, and eventually located in central Kansas. During the years just preceding and subsequent to 1884, Kansas was filled with new settlers almost from Wichita to its western boundary, and Mr. Loop joined his youthful and enthusiastic citizenship to the community around Little River. He established himself as a factor in the lively affairs of the section, engaging in real estate and eventually becoming acquainted with banking in its various phases, gaining a varied experience which was to prove of inestimable value in his future career. In 1900 he severed his connection with the Jayhawker state and located at Springfield, Missouri, where he engaged in banking, serving in a clerical capacity in the National Exchange Bank in that city. At the termination of a period of five years Mr. Loop went to Thayer, Missouri, where he assumed the cashiership of the Bank of Thayer, and it was following his services there that he became cashier of the Cotter bank. The Baxter County Bank was organized in 1903, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, with Clark Hall, of Thayer, Missouri, as president; and L. K. Anderson as cashier. In 1905, when Mr. Loop was made cashier, William F. Eatman of Mountain Home, became president and J. E. Felts, of Melbourne, accepted the office of vice-president.

On March 13, 1884, Mr. Loop laid the foundation of a happy domestic life by his marriage, in Binghamton, New York, to Miss Edith Schouten. Their only daughter, Anna, now Mrs. C. A. Marsden, resides at The Dalles, Oregon.

Mr. Loop is one of the well known Masons of the county and state, and well exemplifies the principles of moral and social justice and brotherly love. He is a Knight Templar Mason, has represented the Cotter Lodge in Grand Lodge and was a member of the auditing committee of that body in the year 1910. His membership extends to King Hiram Lodge,

No. 578; Mountain Home Chapter, No. 43; St. John Commandery, No. 21; and Al Amin Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Little Rock.

HOWARD H. GALLUP. A name well and favorably known throughout the length and breadth of Baxter county is that of Howard H. Gallup, who has assisted in definite manner in the progress and upbuilding of the section. His occupation is that of a wholesale grocer and jobber in general merchandise, and in this field the enterprise and fine executive capacity which characterize him, i. e., the ability to make realities out of fine ideas, have resulted in bringing into existence an institution which stands among the leading ones of the county. He is a vigorous example of that progressive citizenship which has brought distinguished fortunes to the industrial center of Baxter county and has greatly aided by his efforts those who piloted the destinies of Cotter in its infancy.

Mr. Gallup, who is an adopted son of Arkansas, comes from the Great Lake country, in which region so much of the energy which stimulates the South and West originates. He was born in Chicago, February 17, 1861; flourished mentally and physically on the ozone of the lake breeze; acquired his education in the city schools; and entered business in a humble capacity with Edson, Keith & Company, of Chicago, engaged in the wholesale millinery business, and for years was an employe in that great concern. He eventually became identified with the ribbon department, and before he severed his association with the concern he had been advanced to the position of buyer. He next entered the employ of Gage Brothers, who possess a world-wide reputation in the millinery business, but after a year he resigned with the intention of becoming an independent factor in the great world of affairs.

It was in 1895 that Mr. Gallup first became identified with Arkansas. He came to the Southwest from the city of his birth to engage in zinc mining, and he opened up and operated for a time the "Lion Hill," near Buffalo, Marion county, but conditions proving adverse to the most successful development of such a business in that locality, he abandoned it and returned to Buffalo and the commercial world, opening up a mercantile establishment. Having demonstrated that the White River country was a safe place to exploit goods and risk capital, when the management was efficient, he removed to Cotter in the days when it still wore its swaddling clothes. The step was a wise one and Mr. Gallup has become a leading factor in the affairs of the little railroad town. His business provides a market for any and every branch of local commerce, from a muskrat skin to a bale of cotton. He buys everything the farmer has to sell, and sells the farmer everything he needs to buy, thus providing the agricultural class with metropolitan opportunities and stimulating all lines of trade in a strictly rural and sparsely settled community.

As a builder of Cotter, he has contributed his business house and his commodious residence, the latter being the only modern home thus far erected here. It stands on the apex of Cotter Heights, and commands a view of the White River as it winds its way through the mountains towards the Mississippi, which is of real grandeur. Better still it is renowned in the community as the center of a hospitality graciously dispensed.

Howard H. Gallup is a son of Benjamin E. Gallup, who, at his death in December, 1895, was a mortgage banker of Chicago. He was born in New Hampshire, in 1826, and was graduated from Dartmouth College. His ancestry was numbered among the Colonial families of New England. The Gallups bore their honorable part as soldiers and loyal Americans during the Revolution, as did the Hulburds, the subject's forebears on the



maternal side. The father married Delia S. Hulburt, whose ancestors were stanch New Englanders and contributed their share of the patriotism and dauntlessness in the face of adversity which so adorn the pages of our national history. The children of Benjamin E. Gallup and his wife were Howard H., of this notice; Mrs. Stephen Laskey, of Brookline, Massachusetts; Mrs. William ReQua, of Chicago; Mrs. Andrews, wife of Dr. Andrews, also of Chicago; and Mrs. Herbert D. Miles, likewise a resident of Chicago.

On December 9, 1888, Mr. Gallup contracted a happy life companionship by his union with Miss Jennie Mix, their union being celebrated in Kankakee, Illinois. Mrs. Gallup is a daughter of James Mix, originally of Ohio. The subject and his wife have no children.

Mr. Gallup is a man of strong and vigorous personality, of large physique and a dynamo of energy and enthusiasm. His appearance and manner give little evidence of the half century he has lived and the flush of cheek and beaming eye seem Nature's permanent gifts. He is very loyal to the best interests of the community, which in turn holds him in high affection and esteem.

**WILLIAM R. HAYNIE, M. D.** Having by use of his professional knowledge and skill gained the confidence of the community in which he resides, William R. Haynie, M. D., of Haynes, Lee county, has gained a fine reputation as a physician and surgeon, and won for himself the respect and good will of the people. Born March 22, 1863, near Corinth, Mississippi, he acquired his first knowledge of books in the Corinth schools.

Having a natural talent and liking for the study of medicine, he subsequently entered the Memphis Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1895. Soon after receiving his diploma, Dr. Haynie began the active practice of his profession, and for a period of ten years was located at McNairy, Tennessee, where he had a good patronage. Coming from Tennessee to Arkansas, the Doctor located in Haynes on April 8, 1898, and has here continued an active member of his chosen profession, having a large and lucrative practice. He is also associated with the mercantile activity of this part of Lee county, owning and conducting a drug store at Haynes.

Dr. Haynie is identified with various medical organizations, including the Lee County, the Arkansas State, the District and the Tri-State Medical Societies. He is examiner for about twenty life insurance companies, and is certainly one of the busy men of the town. Public-spirited and much interested in local affairs, the Doctor has served one term in the State Legislature. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Knights and Ladies of Honor and of the Woodmen of the World.

On January 31, 1886, Dr. Haynie was united in marriage with Lena L. Moody, of Corinth, Mississippi. Of the seven children born of their union, three died in infancy and four are living, namely: Lessie, wife of B. C. Curtis, of Haynes; Blanche B.; Williford Bernays and Ina Davis. The latter was named for herself by Mrs. Jefferson Davis, wife of United States Senator Davis, and former Governor of Arkansas for three terms.

**WILLIAM KIBLER SURRIDGE.** In the military and official life of the state and county William Kibler Surridge is prominent, and a volume devoted to the careers of representative citizens of Arkansas would scarcely be complete without chronicle of his. In the former field he occupies the high position of brigadier general in command of the National Guard of Arkansas and in the latter has in retrospect a record of useful

and efficient service as ex-sheriff and ex-clerk of Lawrence county. General Surridge has been abundantly gifted with attributes of mind and heart to inspire confidence and popularity, and good report has carried his fame beyond the boundaries of the old Bear state, of which since birth he has been one of the most loyal of citizens.

Mr. Surridge was born at Pocahontas, Randolph county, on the 17th day of August, 1870, his parents being James and Tillie (Dennis) Spurrige. Glancing back we find his paternal ancestry to be British, his father, the late Major James Surridge, having been a native of England, who came with his parents to America when he was a lad about thirteen years of age. They eventually located in Randolph county, Arkansas, and were numbered among its pioneer settlers, being of that stanch and excellent stock which the state was fortunate enough to obtain in great numbers and which paved the way for latter-day prosperity. General Surridge comes naturally by his military proclivities, his father having been known as a particularly gallant soldier. He was one of those who believed in the supreme right of states to sever their connection with the national government, and he lost no time in enlisting in the cause he believed to be just, serving in an Arkansas regiment in the Confederate army throughout the course of the Civil war, enlisting as a private, but being commissioned a major ere the end of the great conflict. Both that gentleman and the mother, who was a native of Ohio, have been deceased for several years.

General Surridge was reared and went to school at Pocahontas, his birthplace, but in early youth removed to the adjoining county of Lawrence and established his home at Walnut Ridge. At the breaking out of the Spanish-American war he was made second lieutenant of Company C, Second Arkansas Regiment, with which he went first to Chickamauga Park and latterly to Anniston, Alabama, eventually being promoted to the first lieutenantcy of his company. At the termination of the war he returned to the life of a civilian and in 1902 received unmistakable mark of the approbation of the community which knew him best in his election as county clerk of Lawrence county, the satisfaction of his constituents in the excellence of his services being manifested with all eloquence by his re-election in 1904, his tenure of office in this important capacity covering a period of four years. On account of the county seat being at Powhatan he moved to Black Rock so as to be near the county seat, which is yet his home. In 1906, shortly after the termination of his service in the county clerkship, he was elected sheriff of Lawrence county and was re-elected in 1908. As in all things he was very diligent in the performance of his duties and won great popularity with the law-abiding, if not with that element whose business too often takes them from the straight and narrow path. In 1910 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for member of the Arkansas Railroad Commission, and was defeated by a very small majority of opposing candidates.

The subject, as previously mentioned, is brigadier general in command of the National Guard of Arkansas, consisting of two full regiments, the First and Second Arkansas. In this splendid and useful organization he has held every position from private to commanding officer of the state, and has been and is a potent and influential factor in raising the Arkansas National Guard to its present state of efficiency and usefulness. He is a thorough believer in the military necessity of the National Guard and has given freely much of his time and effort to perfecting this organization in the state. During the session of the Legislature in 1911 he spent considerable time in Little Rock in an effort to influence the members favorably in the matter of an adequate appropriation for the

Arkansas National Guard. General Surridge, although a young man, has made a splendid record as a notably clean official and citizen, and as such is widely known throughout the state. He has two brothers: James Surridge, a planter, located at Walnut Ridge, Arkansas; and Joe Surridge, superintendent of a steel foundry at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. A sister, Mrs. John P. Kizer, resides at Pocahontas.

General Surridge was married at Walnut Ridge, Arkansas, in 1898, the young woman to become his wife being Miss Linnie Rhea, born and reared at Walnut Ridge and a daughter of John and Mrs. Lizzie Rhea. The untimely demise of this admirable young woman occurred in the year 1909. General Surridge has one daughter, Ramona, born at Walnut Ridge, June 3, 1901.

Fraternal matters play an important part in the life of General Surridge. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World. In the latter order, which has done a work of much beneficence in Arkansas, General Surridge has taken a prominent part in spreading its usefulness and has been of most enlightened assistance as a speaker at and participant in its public functions, dedications and the like. General Surridge has also become widely known as an effective and winning campaign orator.

**JAMES ALEX THORNTON.** Few citizens of Mena are more widely and favorably known than J. A. Thornton, who represents the strong arm of the law in Polk county. He was elected sheriff and tax collector in 1910, and in the ensuing time has effectually evinced his determination to fulfill in the most enlightened and thorough manner the duties of his office. In consequence he is a hero among the law-abiding and greatly distrusted among that element whose business takes them out of the straight and narrow way, to the peril of society.

Sheriff Thornton is a native of Barber county, southern Alabama, his birth having occurred on the 27th day of January, 1873, and his parents being John H. and Mollie (Anderson) Thornton. The father was born in North Carolina and during his lifetime resided in several Southern states. In his earlier years he took up his residence in the Cotton state and removed thence to Shelby county, Texas, in the year 1877, when the subject was a child about four years of age. After residing there for eleven years the family decided upon a hazard of new fortunes in Arkansas, and came here in 1887, locating in Polk county, where the father engaged in the harness and saddle business at Dallas, the old county seat of Polk county. John H. Thornton was summoned to the Great Beyond in 1898, but the mother is still living, a resident of Mena. This much respected lady is a native of Alabama.

Sheriff Thornton has grown up with the modern development of Mena and Polk county, with the manifold interests of which he has been thoroughly identified since becoming of age. As a very young man he won the confidence of the people, which he continued to hold, and in 1906 he was elected and served four years as county treasurer, his tenure of office ending in the fall of 1910. He was then elected to his present position of sheriff and tax collector and, as said before, has proved himself a thoroughly efficient and very popular official.

Sheriff Thornton has also become quite widely known as a breeder of fine horses, particularly of trotting stock. He is the owner of "The Nubian," a blooded trotting stallion, which he has raised from a colt and which has won numerous prizes on the racing circuits.

On the 27th day of December, 1895, Mr. Thornton was united in

marriage to Miss Lena Fish, who was born in Polk county, on the 2nd of August, 1875, the daughter of Jack and Pinkie Fish, the former one of Polk county's most prominent farmers. Mrs. Thornton is a granddaughter of A. D. Flynn, a pioneer settler of Polk county and one of its first sheriffs. Mr. and Mrs. Thornton have one daughter, Irene Thornton, who was born to them on the 5th day of November, 1896. Irene, like her father, though quite young, takes considerable interest in all matters, and is a student, housekeeper and horseman.

**REUBEN W. ROBINS.** A representative member of the bar of the younger generation in Conway, Faulkner county, Arkansas, is Reuben W. Robins, who was born in this place on the 21st of May, 1883, and who is a son of John W. and Minnie (Freeman) Robins the former of whom is deceased and the latter of whom now maintains her home at Conway. The father was born in Shelby county, Tennessee, whence he came to Faulkner county, Arkansas, locating at Conway, in the year 1880. He was for several years in the lumber and saw-mill business in this section, but about 1893 he engaged in the newspaper business, as editor and published of the *Log Cabin*, at Conway, this paper being now the *Log Cabin Democrat*, and run under the general management of Frank Robins, a brother of Reuben W. Frank Robins has figured prominently in connection with the public affairs of Conway, having served several terms as mayor of the city. The *Log Cabin* was founded by Opie Reade. John W. and Minnie Robins became the parents of four children, of which number Reuben W. was the second in order of birth.

Mr. Robins, the immediate subject of this review, was reared to maturity in Conway, to whose public schools he is indebted for his early educational training. He attended Hendrix College and pursued the study of law in the law department of the University of Arkansas. He also studied law under the preceptorship of Judge Sam Frauenthal, in Conway, the latter being now associate justice of the Supreme Court of the state. Mr. Robins was admitted to the bar at Conway in 1904, and he immediately initiated the practice of his profession in this city, being a partner of his former preceptor, Judge Sam Frauenthal, the business being conducted under the firm name of Frauenthal & Robins. In politics Mr. Robins is a staunch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and though he has never shown aught of desire for political preferment he takes a lively interest in local affairs, doing much to advance the general welfare of the community. He is affiliated with various professional and fraternal organizations. He was married in 1909 to Miss Beatrice Powell, of Tennessee.

**MRS. CLEMENTINE BOLES.** The name of Mrs. Clementine (Watson) Boles is one to which great honor attaches in the community in which she is best known and in which she stands as one of the fairest ornaments of Arkansas womanhood. In culture, spirit and charm she is representative of the women of the South; she comes of a line of soldiers and patriots and distinguished men and women, and she is prominent in several organizations whose *raison d'être* is to perpetuate the glory of those brave Americans who gave their lives to a cause.

Mrs. Boles represents one of the early families of Arkansas and she has been a resident of Washington county since 1853. Her father, William A. Watson, brought the family to the state in 1847 and established himself at Van Buren, where he engaged in merchandising, his death occurring there in December, 1852. He was born in Bedford county, Virginia, in 1807, was a son of Joseph Watson, a planter and a



*Mrs. Christiana Crews Watson*



soldier of the Revolutionary war. The ancestry of Joseph Watson, the subject's grandfather, was of Scotch and Irish amalgamation, his forbears beginning the American history of the family in Virginia during our Colonial infancy. Joseph married Rhoda Palmer and their children were William A., the father of our subject; Sarah, wife of Matthew Carson; and Elizabeth, who became the wife of a brother of Matthew Carson.

The maiden name of Mrs. Boles' mother was Christiana Long Crews, a noted musician, and in her time the most famous pianist in Virginia. She was a daughter of Thomas Crews and Sarah Penn Crews. The latter's parents were Gabriel and Sarah (Callaway) Penn, and Sarah was a daughter of Colonel Richard Callaway, of Bedford county, Virginia, a man very prominent in his day. Gabriel Penn was one of that splendid galaxy of Virginia colonists who were the pride of the Old Dominion. He was by profession a lawyer and became King's attorney for Amhurst county. In the momentous year 1775 he became a member of the Committee of Safety for that county and also in the year in which echoed the first guns of the Revolution he was made paymaster of his district and captain of a company of militia organized in that county for defense against the encroachments of Great Britain. He was also a veteran of the French and Indian wars, having served in that conflict under Colonel William Byrd, of the First Virginia Regulars. The Crews were participants in the Bacon rebellion. Gabriel Penn was a first cousin of John Penn, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was a man of property, a large slave owner and a "gentleman" in the acceptance of the word in that day and this.

Looking further into the history of Captain Penn it is found that he was born in Virginia, July 17, 1741, a son of Robert Penn, kinsman of William Penn, the founder of Philadelphia. His mother was Mary Taylor, a daughter of John and Catherine (Pendleton) Taylor, whose ancestors came from England as early as 1650. Captain Penn married in September, 1761, and his death occurred in 1798. Colonel Callaway, his father-in-law, was born in 1719 and married in 1740. In the French and Indian wars he rose from a sergeancy to bear a commission as major of a regiment. In 1775 he migrated to Kentucky and there his daughters, Elizabeth and Frances, together with Jamima Boone, were captured by the Indians in 1776, but were retaken the next day by Daniel Boone, which stirring and romantic incident has furnished an important narrative in Cooper's novel, "The Last of the Mohicans."

William A. and Christiana Watson were the parents of the following children: William Albert, who passed the major portion of his life in Washington county, Arkansas, and died in 1902, leaving a family; Sarah Virginia, who married David R. Barclay, one of the leading lawyers of St. Louis, Missouri, and died the next year at the very dawn of a useful life; John Garth, who died unmarried; Francis Gardner gave up his life to the cause of the Confederacy; Clementine W. was the next in order of birth; Joseph was a Confederate soldier and died unmarried in Houston, Texas; Charles Robert aided the South as a soldier in the Confederate army and died in Alabama in 1898; Thomas Crews died in childhood; and the youngest member of the family, Edmund Penn, is a lawyer in Bentonville, Arkansas.

Mrs. Clementine Boles was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, but did not pass much of her life in that state, her father bringing his family to Arkansas when she was a child. Fayetteville was the scene of the roseate days of her childhood and in the chartered schools she

received her education. Her father's death and various changes in the household made her her mother's devoted companion and she remained with that admirable lady until her death in 1872. On June 19, 1877, she married Thomas Davis Boles, their union being celebrated in St. Paul's Episcopal church in Fayetteville. Mr. Boles' family came originally from the eastern shore of Maryland and like so many of the Line state's people they emigrated to Kentucky and selected Bourbon county for their home. It was there that Mr. Boles was born. He was reared and educated in Kentucky and Missouri, and was a resident of Missouri during the stormy days of the Civil war, but came to Fayetteville soon after its termination and here engaged successfully in merchandising. He was a man who enjoyed high standing both as a citizen and in the commercial world. To him and Mrs. Boles three children were born, but all died in infancy, and he, himself, passed away in January, 1883.

It is by no means a matter for surprise that Mrs. Boles, back of whom extends an ancestral history so distinguished and romantic, should take an active interest in patriotic work. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the Daughters of the Confederacy, being an officer of Mildred Lee chapter of the latter organization and an active participant in its affairs. She was a director of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association of Arkansas, and is state director of the Arlington Memorial Association, which has for its object the erection of a monument at Arlington, near Washington, D. C. She is a member of the Mary Fuller Percival Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution at Van Buren, Arkansas, and has been a delegate to the national conventions of these orders. She participates in their deliberations with eloquent and convincing address and discussion and delights in encouraging the movement to preserve the history of the brave and noble deeds of Southern manhood and womanhood, who suffered for a lost cause and aided by sacrifice in liberating the nation from the thralldom of Great Britain.

**COL. JAMES ROBERT WAYNE.** Measuring the prominence which Colonel James Robert Wayne, late of Little Rock, attained as a successful and wealthy planter and a citizen of influence, he was a splendid representative of the self-made men of Arkansas, he having begun on the lower rung of the ladder of prosperity and steadily pursued his way upward, his unflagging industry and persistency of purpose conquering all obstacles. He was born July 16, 1851, in Alabama, but when he was four years of age went with his parents to Fayetteville, Tennessee, where he grew to manhood. He came of distinguished Revolutionary stock, and from his great-grandfather on the paternal side, General Anthony Wayne, more familiarly known as "Mad Anthony Wayne," inherited an intrepid spirit of energy and courage that were truly remarkable, winning him triumph often-times over seemingly insurmountable difficulties. His capacity for work from youth up seemed inexhaustible, while his energy and success in accomplishing things were especially noteworthy.

When a young man Mr. Wayne spent a short time in Texas. Soon after his return home to Fayetteville, his parents both died, their deaths occurring within the brief space of four months. He was then a beardless youth of nineteen summers, and the oldest of a family of ten children, whose support he at once assumed. Deciding to locate with his younger brothers and sisters in Arkansas, he arrived in Little Rock in 1870, the trip hither practically exhausting every penny he had. Providing an abiding place for the family, he went to work with a will, working at the



carpenter's trade during the day and unloading cotton from steam boats in the evenings. Subsequently Mr. Wayne took contracts for clearing timber from plantations in Pulaski county, and so vigorously prosecuted that work that he had soon accumulated quite a little sum of money, which became the nucleus of his future fortune.

On marrying, Mr. Wayne purchased land near Plum Bayou and began the improvement of a farm, embarking in what proved to be exceedingly profitable agricultural operations. He afterward bought other land, becoming the owner of several valuable plantations, mostly in Pulaski county, one of them, lying about five miles from his original purchase, having been his home for a number of years, and being still in the possession of the Wayne family. He spent the closing years of his life in Little Rock, his death occurring at his home, 601 East Fifteenth street, January 28, 1911. He was a patriotic citizen, proud of his distinguished ancestry, numbering among his most highly prized treasures the sword that "Mad Anthony" Wayne, the brave hero of Ticonderoga, wore in battle. Two of Mr. Wayne's brothers are living, Elisha Wayne and Ben Wayne.

Mr. Wayne married, in 1875, Sophia Elizabeth Core, who was born in Pulaski county, Arkansas, a daughter of Hugh Core, a successful farmer and stockman, who was born in England and came with his parents to Arkansas in the forties. Three children were born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Wayne, namely: J. Robert Wayne, M. D.; Harry Wayne, and Wallace Wayne, all of Little Rock.

**J. ROBERT WAYNE, M.D.** Other men's services to the people and the state can be measured by definite deeds, by dangers averted, by legislation secured, by institutions built, by commerce promoted. The work of a doctor is entirely estranged from these lines of enterprise, yet without his capable, health-giving assistance all other accomplishments would count for naught. Man's greatest prize on earth is physical health and vigor. Nothing deteriorates mental activity as quickly as prolonged sickness—hence the broad field for human helpfulness afforded in the medical profession. The successful doctor requires something more than mere technical training—he must be a man of broad human sympathy and genial kindness, capable of inspiring hope and faith in the heart of his patient. Such a man is Dr. J. Robert Wayne, physician and surgeon at Little Rock and one of the honored members of his profession in the state of Arkansas.

Dr. Wayne was born at the Wayne plantation in Pulaski county on the 3rd day of December, 1883, his parents being Colonel James Robert and Sophia Elizabeth (Core) Wayne. The former, one of the most admirable and interesting of the citizens ever known to this locality was an extensive planter and was only recently summoned to the Great Beyond, his death occurring January 28, 1911. Colonel Wayne came of a most distinguished family and was a great-great-grandson of General Anthony Wayne, the hero of Ticonderoga and Stony Point, and thus in the veins of the subject flows patriotic blood. More extended mention is made of the distinguished father of the subject, his biographical sketch appearing on other pages of this work devoted to representative men of Arkansas. On his maternal side he comes into contact with English stock, his grandfather, Hugh Core, having come to this country from Great Britain when a boy, accompanied by his father, who was in quest of the much vaunted American opportunity and independence. They arrived in the early '40s and located in the Bear State, where Hugh developed into a successful farmer and stockman. Dr. Wayne is one of three sons born to Colonel and Mrs. Wayne, the others being Harry and Wallace both of Little Rock.

It was the pleasant fortune of the young Robert that a part of his youth was passed amid the free and wholesome rural surroundings of his

father's great plantation. He received excellent educational advantages, his preliminary mental discipline being secured in the grammar school at Little Rock. He subsequently was matriculated at the University of the South at Suwanee, Tennessee, and received the degree of Master of Arts from that institution in 1903. In the meantime a long gathering ambition to become a member of the medical profession had reached the point of crystalization and to prepare for his professional career Dr. Wayne entered Rush Medical College of Chicago, from which he took a post-graduate degree with the class of 1906, taking during the same time post-graduate work in Northwestern University. In the year 1907 he taught pathology and bacteriology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Little Rock and also was graduated with the class of that college in the same year. By no means one content "to let well enough alone," he then took a post-graduate course in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School; in the following summer received a post-graduate degree from the Medical College of Harvard University in Boston; and also attended the tuberculosis camp of the Massachusetts General Hospital. Evidently resolved to avail himself of the advantages of all sections of the continent, he also took post-graduate work in the city of Montreal. Returning to Little Rock he soon became successfully established in the general practice of his profession in this city, and his splendid training and natural gifts constituted an equipment which gave him almost instant recognition as one of the ablest young representatives of his profession in the state. To a name already well and favorably known, owing to the standing and achievements of his father, he has added lustre on his own account. He is prominently identified with those organizations designed to bring into close, congenial and mutually helpful association the members of the profession—the County, State, and American Medical Associations—and he is likewise affiliated with the International Congress on Tuberculosis.

Although devoted heart and soul to the profession which he has elected as his own, Dr. Wayne is by no means forgetful of the highest duties of good citizenship and stands ever ready to give heart and hand to all measures likely to result in civic benefit. He is loyal to the tenets of Democratic party and is sufficiently active and strenuous in his advocacy of all good causes to resemble his gallant ancestor, "Mad Anthony" Wayne, one of the greatest and most inspiring of American heroes who surveyed great tracts of country; was a legislator and statesman; fought hostile Indians and negotiated treaties with them; won victories, suppressed mutinies and acted as commander-in-chief of the army in the Revolution; his career as a soldier and officer being one of the most active and triumphant chronicled upon the pages of the nation's history.

On July 11, 1904, Dr. Wayne married Miss Mabel Cook, of Little Rock and they have one child, Eloise.

**HIRAM DUDLEY GLASS.** The career of Hiram Dudley Glass, senior member of the real estate and insurance firm of H. D. Glass & Company, of Harrison, has been marked by consecutive endeavor and definite results. He is one of the essentially representative men of the place and is one who has been loyal to all of its best interests. So it is but consistent that he be here accorded recognition among the other leading citizens of this constantly advancing center. Mr. Glass was born at Ripley, Tennessee, September 12, 1849, and there came to maturity. Even as a boy he had some informal introduction to commercial life as an assistant in his father's store. He attended the public schools and subsequently attended the University of Mississippi and Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. He had serious thought of taking up a mercantile

career, and shortly after attaining his majority embarked in the same at Ripley, Tennessee. He abandoned this occupation for a year or so after leaving his native heath, but later resumed it in Harrison, Arkansas, and for six years was enrolled among the merchants of this place.

The identification of Mr. Glass with Arkansas dates from the year 1897. For two years prior to coming to the state he had made his residence in St. Louis, Missouri, and there he first became acquainted with the real estate business. When he abandoned the mercantile business in Harrison he again turned his attention to real estate and insurance and he is now the head of the well-known firm above mentioned. The office in which he is situated is on the second floor of the building he erected as a business house, one of the permanent structures on the east side of the square. This modern and well equipped building and his handsome and commodious residence mark his connection with the substantial improvement of Harrison. In the conduct of his business, however, he has by the excellent and progressive methods followed contributed in a material way to the development and upbuilding of the place, particularly by the handling and improving of many important properties.

On both sides of his family Mr. Glass is connected with two sources of excellent Tennessee stock. His father, Hon. P. T. Glass, was congressman from the Ninth district of Tennessee and was for many years connected with state politics as a Democrat. He was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1824, and was the son of Dudley Glass, a Virginia planter. Dudley Glass took as his wife Nancy Carr, and their children were Thomas, Dabney, Dudley, John, Presley T., Sarah, who became the wife of William Martin, and Elizabeth, who married Jephtha Rogers, of Tennessee. P. T. Glass was liberally educated and prepared himself for the profession of law, but was led away from it early in life. He engaged in merchandising in Ripley, Tennessee, having come from the Old Dominion as a young man, and he followed the business successfully for many years. Shortly after attaining his majority he acquired a taste for politics and, easily winning the favor of the county, he was indorsed by the "young crowd" of his county as a candidate for the Lower House of the Legislature and defeated Emerson Etheridge, one of the leading figures in Democratic politics of the state. In 1884 he received the nomination of his party and became a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States Congress. He was again pitted against his old opponent, Etheridge, who had become a Republican and headed the ticket of that party for the same office. Mr. Glass stumped the district and, as before, victory perched upon his standards. In 1886 he was again elected and thus for four years the national assembly was his home. He was an able statesman and the air of debate was native to him. He was one of the stanchest and most convincing of Democrats, and he also enjoyed additional prestige as a veteran of the Civil war, having served in the militia of Tennessee as Colonel (this prior to the great struggle between the states), and later he gave important service in the commissary department of the Confederate army, with the title of major. It was but natural that these circumstances should add to the confidence and popularity he enjoyed in his district, and he proved a strong man during the first Democratic administration after the war.

Hon. Mr. Glass married Miss Sarah C. Partee, a daughter of Colonel Hiram Partee, a Southern gentleman of the old school and a man of property, including large planting interests and many slaves. Colonel Partee was born in middle Tennessee and was a militia commander before the war. His wife was Luama Cherry, daughter of Daniel Cherry, and their children were Charles C.; B. Frank; Mrs. Glass; Mrs. Narcissa Clay;

Mrs. Laura Oldham; and Mrs. Frances Oldham. Mrs. Glass died in 1851, and the only surviving heir of her marriage with Mr. Glass was Hiram Dudley, the immediate subject. The Hon. Mr. Glass married as his second wife Miss Maria Partee, a cousin of his first, and one child was born of this union, Ada, wife of J. C. Nixon, of Conway, Arkansas. The subject's father passed away in 1902, while residing at Ripley, Tennessee.

Hiram Dudley Glass was married while living at Ripley, Tennessee, to Miss Jennie Palmer, the date of the solemnization of their union being October 8, 1872. Mrs. Glass is the daughter of William and Mary (Davie) Palmer, the former an ante-bellum planter and slave owner, whose original home was Virginia. Mrs. Glass was born in Tennessee in 1851. The children who have blessed this union are as follows: Mary, wife of Rev. J. D. Cunningham, of Holly Springs, Mississippi; Laura, wife of Frank Greene, cashier of the Citizens' Bank, of Harrison, Arkansas; P. T. Glass, assistant cashier of the Layton Bank of Yellville, Arkansas; Hiram D., Jr., a veteran of the Spanish-American war, now residing in the state of Washington; Frank, who married Miss Josie Crump and died in 1904 when just entering his career, and who is survived by the following: Ada Sue, who married Max Williams, of Ripley, Tennessee; and William P., who is with the United States Express Company in St. Louis. The Glass home is the center of a refined and attractive hospitality and both the subject and his wife are prominent in the many-sided life of the community. Mr. Glass is a member of the Baptist church and he is accounted one of its pillars, attending its assembly meetings and serving in an official capacity in the Harrison congregation. He gives sympathy and support to all good measures likely to result in the popular welfare and fulfills admirably the highest duty of mankind as a good citizen.

IVAN M. DAVIS. As one who has contributed in due measure to the development and substantial upbuilding of Mena, Polk county, during recent years, Mr. Davis, manager of the Kizer Telephone Company, is well entitled to recognition in this volume, destined to chronicle the lives and achievements of representative citizens of Arkansas. Although his identification with the city dates from the year 1903, in his short residence here he has had time to demonstrate many essential qualities of good citizenship and stands ready to give heart and hand to all measures likely to result in progress and general benefit. At the last city election he was elected alderman to represent the Second Ward.

Ivan M. Davis was born at Decatur, Illinois, on the 3d day of October 1863. His parents are H. W. and Martha (Stickel) Davis, natives of Illinois. In Decatur Mr. Davis was reared and educated, but eventually came farther south and for about twelve years previous to taking up his residence in this place he made his home at Texarkana, Bowie county, Texas, where he was engaged in the lumber business. His connection with the telephone business is now of about the duration of a decade. Since 1902, when he came to Mena, he has held the position of manager for the Kizer Telephone Company, which owns and operates the local and rural telephone lines in Mena and Polk county, with adequate long-distance connections. This has proved a most fertile field, over five hundred telephones having been placed in operation in Mena and close vicinity. The management has proved itself of the highest class and excellent service has been afforded to satisfied patrons. Mr. Davis has won the confidence and regard of all those with whom he has come into contact and he is recognized as a very real factor in the general growth and development.

On the 10th day of October, 1891, Mr. Davis laid the foundation

of a happy home and an ideally congenial life companionship by his marriage to Miss Edith Harrington, their union being celebrated in Little Rock, the home city of the bride. Mrs. Davis is a daughter of Chester A. and Sarah (Williams) Harrington, and Humphrey, Arkansas, was her birthplace. A quartet of young citizens are growing up beneath their roof-tree, namely: Harry L., Chester, Skee and Lois.

Fraternally Mr. Davis belongs to the time-honored Masonic order, and he is Democratic in political conviction.

HENRY PACE, M. D. The medical profession of Carroll county, Arkansas, is honored by the presence of the name of Dr. Henry Pace, of Eureka Springs, upon its rolls. He is a native son of Arkansas and was born in Harrison, Boone county, October 9, 1837. He was reared in Harrison, the family home, and received his education in the public schools and in the University of Arkansas, which he attended to his junior year. His first adventures as a wage earner in the great world of affairs were obtained as a clerk in a shoe store in Ft. Smith, this position being assumed soon after he left the university. In fact he spent four years in this capacity before he took up the serious work of preparing for the medical profession. Having fully arrived at the determination to become a physician he entered the Washington University at St. Louis and finished his medical course there in May, 1893. The concluding step of his preparation was as interne in the City Hospital and a further service of like nature was given as senior interne in the Female Hospital of the city, and upon concluding this work he returned to Arkansas, fully equipped, and established himself at Eureka Springs. He has proved his quality in most satisfactory manner and is highly esteemed by both laity and profession. It is his constant aim to keep abreast of all the advancement in his particular line and he holds secure place in the regard of his fellow practitioners as a result of his close adherence to the unwritten code of professional ethics. In 1910 Dr. Pace took a course in the Post Graduate School of Medicine in New York City, and he holds membership in the County, State and American Associations, being secretary of the Carroll County Society.

Dr. Pace is a son of the far-famed lawyer and pioneer of the Arkansas bar, William Fletcher Pace, of Harrison, whose identification with the legal fraternity of northern Arkansas is of forty years' duration. Only a decade before, the courts of the state had extended their influence over this section and many of the old "wheel-horses" who drove the pioneer stakes in the law business were still in the vigor of professional activity. Among the most conspicuous figures in that earlier period was Colonel Dotson, of Yellville, a colonel in the Confederate army, an advocate and man of personal force. There was James A. Wilson, of Boone county, a strong man and one well known over a wide territory, who possessed many qualities to commend him to the favor of those seeking legal counsel. W. W. Watkins was an ante-bellum attorney and a familiar figure at court when its sittings were held at Carrollton, and he followed the court in its peregrinations until within a comparatively late period, also serving several terms in the Arkansas Senate. Judge Pittman was elevated to the bench from among a coterie of pioneer attorneys and for a number of years dispensed justice over a large number of counties in the northwestern part of the state. Judge David Walker had a judicial career before the war and is remembered as a man of force and talent. Judge Peel, who also rejoiced in the title of Colonel, was one of the most valuable and enlightened of the members of the Arkansas bar. He had begun his career some time before the first guns were fired at Fort Sumter and he was

destined for an honorable and brilliant career. He grew to young manhood without education, but with purpose and ambition, and no one could have been better entitled to the description—self-made. Few have so impressed their individuality upon the court and its environment and his fame at the bar won him election to Congress, but when he retired from the United States Assembly he engaged in business in preference to resuming the law. He held many offices and enjoyed many distinctions, being prosecuting attorney of the district prior to the conflict between the states; a member of the Supreme court of the state during the period of reconstruction; and after his retirement from that body he still had many years of active connection with the Northwestern Arkansas bar.

Captain Pace, for so it is that this noted lawyer is best known to his friends and admirers, was born some six miles south of Temple, Texas, July 1, 1840. The Lone Star State was then midway in its brief career as an independent republic, and the father, William Pace, had migrated to this section of troublous history from Calloway county, Missouri. The senior Mr. Pace engaged in the live stock business in what was then Milam county and is now Bell county, and was there summoned to his reward in 1841. He was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1793, received a limited education, and was a son of William Pace, a Revolutionary patriot. John Pace, father of the foregoing, founded the family in Virginia, and was the great-great-grandfather of the young man whose name stands at the head of this review.

William Pace, his grandfather, came to Calloway county, Missouri, about the time the state entered the American union and was there married to Hester Armitage, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Following the death of her husband Hester Pace took her children back to Missouri and established herself in Dent county. The offspring of William and Hester Pace were Henry, who died, leaving a family in Dent county, Missouri; William F., of Harrison, Arkansas; and Mrs. Mary Wolf, of St. Louis, Missouri. Both sons subsequently entered the Confederate service and Henry was killed during the war and is buried in the Confederate cemetery at Springfield, Missouri.

William Fletcher Pace in his earlier youth received a modest and for the most part self-inflicted education. The pioneer school was an institution in which there was a great deal to be desired and it was impossible to become unduly erudite within its rude walls. The professions of law and medicine were both represented in his family, and he had a predilection for both and a badly divided heart when the question of choosing one of them for his own confronted him. In fact, previous to the war he had done a good deal of reading in both branches, and after that conflict his general education, although it had been obtained in a rather desultory manner, served him in good stead, for he prefaced his career as a breadwinner in the manner of so many Americans, as a country pedagogue.

The first year of the Civil war found Captain Pace a soldier in the Missouri State Guard of the division of General McBride, of the Confederate army. While in the state troops he took part in the battles of Pea Ridge and Wilson's Creek, being wounded in the former engagement. When he was mustered into the Confederate service he was in Colonel Mitchell's Regiment, of General Frost's Brigade, and took part in much of the marching, skirmishing and fighting of this department during the remainder of the war. The battle of Jenkins' Ferry on Saline River was the chief engagement in which he participated under his regular enlistment. Captain Pace, with his comrades-at-arms, closed his military career with the surrender of the Trans-Mississippi Department and accepted the

situation as the final solution of the great question of slavery, which had disturbed the politics of the country for years.

His mother had died during the war and his sister had married, and Captain Pace, knowing the home in Missouri to be broken up, did not return to the state after the end of the war. Instead he located in Woodruff county, Arkansas, and eked out an existence there until 1868, when with his newly married wife he came out to the new county of Boone in an ox wagon and domiciled himself in a one-room log cabin, his first permanent home in Boone county. He lost no time in taking arms against the many herculean tasks which awaited him in the new home near Harrison, the valley around which he had viewed from the top of the Boston Mountains while doing duty as a soldier. It was at this juncture that he kept the wolf from the door for two years as a teacher in the schools, and in the meantime he prepared himself for admission to the bar. He became a full-fledged lawyer in 1871, before Reconstruction Judge Fitzpatrick, and at once assumed his role as a factor in the making of legal history in northwestern Arkansas. First on horseback and then in buggies the lawyers of that time followed the judge over the counties of Benton, Carroll, Boone, Marion, Fulton, Washington, Madison, Newton, Searcy and Izard, and not until ten years ago did modern facilities for travel enable the legal machinery of this portion of the state to reach the majority of the court towns. Captain Pace traversed these regions for thirty years and felt the journeys no real hardship until the advent of the railroad made past conditions seem grim in contrast.

There was a time when the mode of travel above described was not more primitive and rude than court procedure and paraphernalia. Law books were scarce and the court recognized no procedure save its own. Attorneys followed their own sweet will in trying cases and the judge "guessed" whose interpretation was the best law. The criminal cases were tried first, then the civil, but there was no docket and the cases that were ready were the ones which received the attention of the court. Political matters were of similar primitiveness. In this sphere Captain Pace also became one whose counsel was of worth and weight. He espoused the cause of the Democratic party and represented it in delegate conventions of county and state, counseling and campaigning and sowing seed which germinated in after years. In the early '70s he was urged to take the circuit clerkship of the county, a partial recompense for the time he had spent in saving the county seat for Harrison and he filled the office two years. He has given stalwart service and support to many of Arkansas' noted men, among them the Fletchers for governor; Dan Jones and Jeff Davis for the same office; and Colonel Sam Peel for Congress. In this support he has never failed to go to the limit of his ability to win sentiment in favor of his favorite, as all who know the loyal Captain and his idiosyncrasies can freely testify.

On August 22, 1866, Captain Pace took as his wife Miss Sarah J., daughter of Josephus Howell, originally of Tennessee. The issue of their union are as follows: Ida, wife of Professor A. Homer Perdue, who holds the chair of geology in the University of Arkansas; Frank, of the firm of Davis & Pace, of Little Rock, leading lawyers of the state; Dr. Henry Pace, of Eureka Springs; Miss Ada, of Harrison; Kate, wife of H. E. Cantrell, of Harrison; and Troy Pace, junior member of the firm of Pace & Pace.

Dr. Henry Pace, as will be seen, is the third child of his parents and in his vocation reflects one of the professional tendencies of his family. Politics is a field in which he does not tread and the honors and emolu-



ments of office exercise no irresistible attraction for him. His fraternal affiliation extends alone to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has not yet become a recruit to the ranks of the Benedicts.

**CHARLES EDWARD TAYLOR.** The office of mayor in a great city such as Little Rock is one invested with an incalculable power for good or evil, and fortunate indeed is the municipality which secures as its chief executive a man of the calibre of Charles Edward Taylor, the present mayor of Arkansas' capital city. He is a native son of the South, his birth having occurred at Austin, Tunica county, Mississippi, September 15, 1868, his parents being William Arbuckle and Mary (Perkins) Taylor. William A. Taylor was a native of Knoxville, Tennessee, and lived for many years in Mississippi. In 1874 he removed with his family to eastern Arkansas, and his death occurred soon after this change of residence, the subject being a small lad at the time he was deprived of his natural protector. At the time of the war between the states the father had served the cause he believed to be just as a soldier in the Confederate army. Mayor Taylor's mother, who resides with him in Little Rock, was born in the old town of Kaskaskia, Illinois.

When Mr. Taylor was twelve years of age he came with his widowed mother to Little Rock, and here he secured his education at the old Sherman (now the Kramer school), subsequently finishing in the Scott street high school. His experience in the thrilling game of making a livelihood began early, for even as a school-boy he contributed appreciably to the general income by selling the *Gazette* and the *Democrat* upon the streets of Little Rock. Being of an enterprising spirit, later he branched out, having carrier routes and selling magazines and outside newspapers. When he grew out of this business he entered the employ of Fones Brothers in their retail hardware store on Main street in the capacity of a salesman, and he remained with them for the next seven years, gaining a general commercial experience. Following this he became a general traveling salesman, and for another seven years he was on the road, representing the W. W. Dickinson Hardware Company. In 1901 he made a radical change by accepting the position of secretary and treasurer of the Arkansas Brick & Manufacturing Company, which position he held until he resigned to devote his entire time to the duties of mayor of Little Rock in 1911.

The municipal campaign which resulted in the nomination and election of Mr. Taylor for mayor was one of the most spectacular and hotly contested in the political history of Little Rock. This contest was for the Democratic nomination for this office in the primaries held in January, 1911. In this primary election Mr. Taylor was defeated by a very few votes by Mr. John H. Tuohey. Claiming irregularities, however, Mr. Taylor insisted upon another primary to decide the contest between himself and Mr. Tuohey, and this primary was held in February and resulted in Mr. Taylor's election by over two hundred votes. The regular election, in which Mr. Taylor had no opponent, took place early in April and he was inaugurated mayor of Little Rock on Monday night, April 10. In the regular primary and in the subsequent contest Mr. Taylor was enthusiastically and personally supported by as devoted a crowd of friends and admirers as one ever sees in modern political life, and on the night of the second primary, when his election was announced, he was carried on the shoulders of friends in the midst of a great throng of people to a jollification meeting, where in an address he reiterated his determination, expressed during his campaign, to devote the best efforts of his life to the office of mayor of Little Rock, to insist upon law enforcement and the carrying out of needed reforms and improvements in the city. He became







*Richard*

mayor under the most auspicious circumstances and with every promise of a wise, efficient and successful administration.

It should be said that Mr. Taylor's acceptance of the mayor's office was at considerable sacrifice financially, as he has for many years earned much more in his business than the salary of the mayor's office. However, after once deciding, upon the solicitation of his friends, to enter the race, he entered it with his accustomed energy and vigor, and with an undaunted courage that was highly commendable he carried the contest successfully through a second primary.

Mr. Taylor inaugurated an ideally happy life companionship when on the 15th day of October, 1895, he was united in marriage to Miss Belle Blackwood, daughter of Judge and Mrs. W. F. Blackwood, of Little Rock. They have four children, Charles, Austin, Merrill and Rosemary. The Taylor home is one of the popular and delightful abodes of the city, its hospitality and culture being renowned. Mr. Taylor is a prominent member of the Second Baptist church and has been superintendent of its Sunday-school since 1895. He has one sister living in Little Rock—Mrs. Nellie Fletcher, widow of the late Colonel James H. Fletcher.

**THOMAS J. PRICHARD.** A native son of Garland county and a scion of one of its sterling pioneer families, Mr. Prichard is numbered among the representative business men and highly esteemed citizens of Hot Springs, and is a young man who manifests that vital progressiveness that is causing the state of Arkansas to forge so rapidly forward along the line of civic and industrial advancement.

Mr. Prichard was born on the homestead farm of his father, about nine miles distant from Hot Springs, the capital city of Garland county, on the 12th of January, 1882, and is a son of Judge James E. and Mary E. (Kirk) Prichard, the former of whom was born in Indiana and the latter in Alabama. Judge Prichard was reared and educated in his native state and in 1858 he came to Arkansas and numbered himself among the pioneers of Garland county, which was at that time an integral part of Hot Spring county. He became one of the best known and most influential citizens of this section of the state and held the office of county judge in the early days, when the old town of Rockport was the county seat. His homestead farm was in the section segregated from Hot Spring county for the erection of Garland county. He developed a productive and valuable farm and had much influence in connection with the advancement of the agricultural interests of this favored section of the state. His homestead, the place of birth of the subject of this review, is located nine miles southwest of Hot Springs. Judge Prichard was summoned to the life eternal in 1892, secure in the high regard of all who knew him, and his name merits enduring place on the roster of the honored pioneers of the state. He was twice married, and Thomas J., of this sketch, was one of the seven children of the second marriage. Mrs. Prichard still survives her honored husband and now resides in Hot Springs. Of the children of the first marriage one son is living, and of the second union there survive four sons and one daughter. Judge Prichard was a staunch adherent of the Republican party and his religious faith was that of the Christian church, of which his widow also has long been a zealous member.

The scenes and incidents that compassed the boyhood and youth of Thomas J. Prichard were those of the home farm, and in connection with its operations he gained his initial experience in the practical duties and responsibilities of life. In the meanwhile he duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools of the locality, the major part of

such discipline having been secured in the Rush Fork school of district No. 32. When seventeen years of age Mr. Prichard left the parental home and entered upon an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, in the city of Hot Springs, where in due time he perfected himself in technical and practical knowledge and became a skilled artisan. He worked for some time as a journeyman at his trade, but since 1905 he has been successfully established in independent business as a contractor and builder. He has brought to bear marked energy and ability in this important field of enterprise and in the same has gained definite prestige and prosperity. He has erected a large number of buildings in Hot Springs and other parts of his native county, and one of his first important contracts was for the building of the fine residence of Dr. J. C. Gebhart, on Whittington avenue. A large number of high grade residences and business structures that have been erected since the great fire that swept the city in 1905 stand as permanent evidences of his skill and indicate that his correct business methods have gained to him popular confidence and esteem. His career has been one of significant activity and progressiveness, and large and definite accomplishment stands to his credit. He has controlled a large business as a dealer in real estate in Hot Springs, and he is also one of the interested principals in the retail hardware business conducted by the firm of Prichard Brothers & Company, of which he is president, and in which he is associated with his brother Edgar H. The well equipped establishment of this firm is located at 843-5 Central avenue and the trade controlled is of representative order. His half-brother, Colonel George W. Prichard, was formerly a prominent citizen of Arkansas but since 1880 he has resided in New Mexico, where he has been specially influenced in both public and business affairs.

In politics Mr. Prichard is found arrayed as a stalwart in the local camp of the Republican party, and he is one of the prominent representatives in Garland county. He was the candidate of his party for the office of county sheriff both in 1908 and 1910, and while he made an exceptionally strong contest on each occasion he was unable to overcome the large and normal Democratic majority. He is a director of the Arkansas State Fair Association and a member of its finance committee. He takes deep interest in the affairs of this organization, through the efforts of which much has been done to further the development and upbuilding of the state through the proper exploiting of its manifold resources. Mr. Prichard has also been a prominent figure in leading fraternal organizations, in which he has passed various official chairs. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity he has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which connection he is identified with Albert Pike Consistory, at Little Rock, where he also holds membership in the Al Amin Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His maximum York Rite affiliation is with Hot Springs Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templars, at Hot Springs. He is past chancellor of the Hot Springs lodge of Knights of Pythias; he has passed the various chairs in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is past noble grand and past chief patriarch, and which he has represented in the Grand Encampment of the order in his state, and he is at the present time marshal of Mystic Shrine Temple in the capital city of Arkansas.

In the year 1903 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Prichard to Miss Mamie O. Ruffin, who was born and reared in Conway county, this state, and they have three children,—Edna Olga, Thomas J., Jr. and

James Elton. Mrs. Prichard is a popular factor in the best social activities of her home city, and here presides as a gracious chatelain of an attractive residence.

**JAMES C. SPANN.** Conspicuous among the leading and influential citizens of Luxora, Mississippi county, is James C. Spann, who is prominently associated with the advancement of the financial, mercantile and agricultural interests of the community, being president of the Luxora Banking Company, a stockholder in the Luxora Hardware Company, and one of the most extensive and successful cotton and grain growers of this part of the state. He was born, February 5, 1869, in Williamson county, Tennessee, being a grandson of one of the earlier pioneers of that county. Charles Spann, who emigrated from the Roanoke River valley, Virginia, to Tennessee in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Mr. Spann's father, Richard H. Spann, was born in Williamson county, Tennessee, in 1819, and there spent his entire life, being engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1903. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah E. Murphy, died in 1905, at an advanced age. They were the parents of five children, as follows: William M., of Nashville, Tennessee; Eliza, who married Elijah Morgan, died at Antioch, Tennessee; America E., wife of Charles Spann, of Triune, Tennessee; Fletcher, of Nashville, Tennessee; and James C.

Brought up on the parental estate near Triune, Tennessee, James C. Spann was educated in the Hardeman Academy, and at the University of Tennessee, where he lacked but a few points of completing the course required for obtaining the degree of bachelor of arts. Entering upon a professional career, he taught school two years at Powder Springs, Georgia, and one year at Flovilla, Georgia. Coming then to Mississippi county, Arkansas, Mr. Spann had charge of the Luxora schools for three years, here concluding his work as an educator. Since 1901 Mr. Spann has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, each season extending his interests in that line. He is now acknowledged as one of the most extensive cotton and grain growers of the county, and its leading alfalfa raiser. In the culture of this profitable crop he is a pioneer, and the one hundred and thirty acres of land which he devotes to it yields on an average from five tons to six tons per acre, and as his market is good, being untrammelled by disastrous competition, his net profits reach to about fifty dollars an acre. In his plantations Mr. Spann has fourteen hundred and fifty acres of rich land, a part of which he redeemed from the virgin forest, and of this he tills eight hundred acres, giving employment to a large force of men, while his abundant harvests form an important element in the domestic commerce of Luxora.

Mr. Spann was for some time connected with the mercantile firm of Tiger Brothers as a stockholder, and is now identified with the Luxora Hardware Company, a prosperous firm. He became a stockholder in the Luxora Banking Company several years ago, and for the past three years has rendered appreciated service to those concerned as its president. Mr. Spann married, August 25th, 1898, Mary E. Thweatt, of Bellbuckle, Tennessee, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. H. Thweatt, the father, a prominent farmer and merchant of that place. Mr. Thweatt was a descendant of one of the three Thweatt brothers who came from Wales, having obtained a grant of land from the King of England for land, which lies near Richmond, Virginia, during the early settlement of that state. Mrs. Thweatt was Miss M. J. Webb of Shelbyville, Tennessee. They reared eight children: Kate M., Howard B., Mary E., Hettie T., Henry P., Beulah J., Silas A., Beuford W., all of whom have made good citizens in their vari-

ous homes. Mr. and Mrs. Spann have one child, Sarah Jeannette. Mrs. Spann was educated at Terrell College, Decherd, Tennessee. Her cheerful disposition and brilliant mind made her one of the most popular students of the college. To her economy and business qualities Mr. Spann attributes a part of his success. In national affairs Mr. Spann supports the Democratic party, but in local matters he is independent, voting according to the dictates of his mind without regard to party affiliations. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and religiously he belongs to the Missionary Baptist church.

**ASA M. MCCAIN.** For the past six years has Asa M. McCain been incumbent of the important and highly responsible position of superintendent of the public schools at Camden, Ouachita county, Arkansas, and during his residence here he has been a potent force in introducing and advocating the most advanced measures for higher education. Under his able guidance the public school system has been raised to a very high standard and compares favorably with that of many of the large eastern cities.

Asa Madison McCain was born in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, on the 18th of November, 1880, and he is a son of John M. and Ida (Dooley) McCain, the former of whom is now interested in the conduct of a large wholesale and retail concern at Pine Bluff. Concerning the McCain family history further data are given in a sketch dedicated to the father, which appears on other pages of this work, so that full particulars are not required at this juncture. To the public schools of Pine Bluff Mr. McCain, of this review, is indebted for his preliminary educational training, the same including a course in the local high school, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1899. Thereafter he was matriculated in Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, in which excellent institution he pursued a three years' course. Subsequently he attended lectures on management and methods in the summer school at Knoxville for one term. While a student at Vanderbilt University Mr. McCain was associate editor of the *Vanderbilt Hustler* and there too he was Eminent Archon of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity.

After inaugurating his active career in the pedagogic profession, Mr. McCain was principal of the First Ward school at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, for two years; was principal of the Rosedale public school, at Rosedale, Mississippi, for one year; and is now superintendent of the Camden public schools, which incumbency he has retained for the past six years. In connection with his life work he has organized the Ouachita County Teachers' Association, in which he is a member of the legislative committee. He was secretary of the high school and college section of the Arkansas State Teachers' Association, in 1908; was a member of the legislative committee of the Arkansas State Teachers' Association in 1909-10; is a member of the executive board of the Arkansas State Oratorical Association; is a member of the executive board of the Arkansas State Athletic Association; and is secretary of the Camden Cup Committee.

On the 8th of September, 1904, was recorded the marriage of Mr. McCain to Miss Mattie Loving, a native of Pine Bluff and a daughter of Dr. A. B. Loving, of that city. Mrs. McCain was born in the year 1882 and she was afforded an excellent education in her youth. She is a woman of most pleasing personality, a fine companion and co-laborer with her husband and she is a prominent factor in connection with the best social activities in Camden. Mr. and Mrs. McCain have one son, Asa Madison, Jr., who was born on the 29th of April, 1908.

In politics Mr. McCain is a staunch advocate of the principles and

policies of the Democratic party and while he has never had time nor ambition for the honors of political office he is ever on the qui vive to do all in his power to advance the general welfare of the community. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and he and his wife are devout members of the Methodist church, South. Concerning Mr. McCain's fitness for the important position he now holds the following appreciative statements have been made and the same are considered worthy of reproduction in this sketch:

"Mr. McCain has fulfilled the duties of the office he now holds in a highly efficient manner and he has improved and advertised the school and the town of Camden wonderfully by his untiring efforts. He is responsible to a great extent for the success of the Camden Cup contest and for the building of the Cleveland Avenue school. He has introduced into our school and encouraged a system of athletics that is clean and beneficial to the athletes and to the non-participants. He rules by love and not by fear and he has the respect of every boy and girl under him. He has preached and practiced the Golden Rule, thereby winning the love of his pupils and instilling in them a patriotism for the school that will last forever. He is a teacher of the first rank and teaches according to the ability of his pupils to grasp the subjects offered them. It is no rash prediction that he will be the leading school man in Arkansas in the course of a few years."

EDWIN H. BUCK. Splendid initiative power and extraordinary perseverance and constancy mark the work and results achieved by Mr. Edwin H. Buck in the apple and strawberry-growing industry in Arkansas. This line of enterprise requires the utmost care and attention and through well directed efforts Mr. Buck has made of success not an accident but a logical result. Young in years but ripe in experience, the successor of the late George H. Buck is worthy of the mantle he wears.

Edwin H. Buck was born near Sabetha, Kansas, July 10, 1878, and is a son of George H. and Mary E. (Marsh) Buck. Edwin H. was a youth of seventeen when he accompanied his father to Arkansas, in 1896, and took his first lessons in fruit-growing as a business. The father had come out of a rigorous northern climate into the salubrious one of the Ozark ridge as a panacea for his bronchitis affliction and he devoted himself assiduously to tree-planting, being ably assisted by his sons, Edwin H., Ben. C., Fred F., and Elisha W. He laid the foundation for a fine apple business and was permitted to see the dawn of legitimate success before death called him to the life eternal May 23, 1908.

Diverting to the family history, we find George H. Buck coming to Arkansas from Iowa, where he was a resident for some years and where he was identified with agricultural pursuits. He was born in Connecticut, in 1829, and he was a mere child at the time of his parents' removal from that state to New York city; afterward they went to Henry county, Illinois, where he passed his childhood days and where he received his preliminary educational training. He did not have the advantages of a college education and when nineteen years old, moved by the spirit of adventure, he joined a company bound for the gold fields of California, crossing the plains by ox teams and becoming one of the famed "forty-niners." He had indifferent success as a gold hunter and after a few years in the west he returned to Illinois and there married a Miss Annis Bushnell. They became the parents of four children, two of whom still survive,—Bushnell H., of Vinita, Oklahoma; and Henry M., of Edwardsville, Illinois. Mrs. Buck was summoned to her reward in Illinois and after his removal to Iowa, George H. Buck wedded Miss Mary Edna Marsh, a daughter of Levi

Marsh, who was a native of Vermont, in which state Mrs. Buck was born. George H. and Mary E. Buck became the parents of the following children: May, who is the wife of R. W. Dunham, of Pineville, Missouri; George E., of Newbury, Iowa; Hammond H., superintendent of education in the province of Batangus, in the Philippines, to which country he journeyed as a regular soldier in the Spanish-American war; Edwin H., the immediate subject of this review; Benjamin C., of Grinnell, Iowa; Fred F., of Cleveland, Ohio; and Elisha F., of Portland, Oregon.

Edwin H. Buck was educated in the public schools of Nemaha county, Kansas, and Grinnell, Iowa. Of staunch New England ancestry, his excellent home training established his character and laid the foundation of a high quality of patriotic citizenship. When his school days were ended he remained the sturdy farmer lad as of old and continued to be associated with his father in the work and management of the old family homestead until removal was made to Arkansas, where he continued a student under his father's able guidance. Since his advent in Benton county, he has affiliated with all worthy efforts looking toward the improvement of farm and fruit conditions in his community and he has been one of the active factors in promoting the Farmers' Union, organized for the purpose of combating the sinister influences that present themselves in the handling of the products of orchard and farm. In this association he is giving efficient service as secretary. His individual efforts Mr. Buck puts forth upon his farm of two hundred and forty acres in the creation of new orchards, and in the cultivation of the melon and strawberry, the quick money-getter of the Benton county farmer. He resides on the old parental farm and his mother's interests have a large place in the program of his busy life.

Contrary to the opinion of the uninformed, there is work upon an orchard in winter as well as in summer. All vegetation is likely to be assailed by an enemy and when it makes itself evident a campaign of extermination must be inaugurated and maintained for the preservation of the plant. Apple trees are no exception to the rule of plant life. Many things effect their growth, chief among which are cultivation, drainage and fertilization. When these three things are not properly attended to, the real enemies of the tree and its fruit frequently render fruit growing as a business a dismal failure. Pomologists have discovered many enemies of the apple tree—the black-scab, the root rot, the codling moth and the curculio, all of which, as well as the bitter rot, affect the quality of its fruit. Sprays have been concocted as antidotes for many of these ailments and they must be applied throughout the year in order to insure the safety of the orchard and its burden of luscious fruit. Mr. Buck's persistent devotion to his orchards has made him one of the most successful fruit-growers in the county. His initiative ability has manifested itself in the invention of a few useful and homely articles for the sorting and packing of fruit and his orchard for 1910 produced a quality of Ben Davis apples of such superior nature that fifty-four selected apples constituted a bushel.

In politics Mr. Buck gives his allegiance to the Republican party and though he is not an active politician he takes a deep interest in all matters tending to advance the general welfare of the community. He holds a secure vantage ground in popular confidence and esteem and is recognized as one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens in the county. His religious faith coincides with the teachings of the Presbyterian church, in which he is an elder. Both he and his wife have been active factors in church work. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with various representative organizations and he and his wife figure prominently in the best social activities of the community.



On the 14th of November, 1906, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Buck to Miss Mary A. Ross, a daughter of Perry Ross, a native of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Buck have one child, Edwin Buck, Jr., two children, Howard Lawrence and George Ross, having died in infancy.

**CAPTAIN WILLIAM M. WATKINS.** Distinguished as a pioneer business man of Arkansas, and as a brave soldier of the Confederate army, Captain William M. Watkins, who spent the closing years of his life at Little Rock, was a conspicuous example of that type of men usually referred to as "old-school gentlemen,"—a class of men which shall soon be known in history only.

Captain Watkins was born, in 1840, in Todd county, Kentucky, but was reared and educated at Suffolk, Virginia. While there he studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Robert Webb, an eminent Virginia physician, acquiring an excellent knowledge of the profession. Migrating to Arkansas in 1858, he spent a year in Desha county, in the old and famous town of Napoleon, now extinct. Returning to Virginia, he completed his medical education, and then once more took up his residence in Napoleon. Offering his services to the Confederacy at the breaking out of the Civil war, he enlisted in West's Battery of Artillery as a private. A brave and gallant soldier, he was promoted through the various ranks until made captain, and during the last year of the war was assistant surgeon to Dr. C. M. Taylor.

Locating then at Napoleon, Arkansas, Captain Watkins was there engaged in business for a number of years as a general merchant and a druggist. In connection with his business, the Captain practiced medicine to some extent, but as a matter of kindness and friendship only, never charging or rendering any bills for his professional services. In 1892 he moved from Desha county to Little Rock, and in 1907 he was appointed superintendent of the Confederate Veterans' Home, at Sweet Home, in Pulaski county, and continued in that position until 1909. Captain Watkins spent the last days of his life in Little Rock, passing away, November 21, 1910, at the residence of his son, William T. Watkins, at No. 2200 Louisiana street. The Captain was a man of exemplary character, greatly beloved by his friends and old comrades, and at his death many fine tributes were paid to his memory, among them being one from ex-Governor Daniel W. Jones, with whom the Captain served in the army.

The maiden name of the wife of Captain Watkins was Amanda M. Truslow. She was born in Independence, Missouri, and is now living in Little Rock. She has three sons, William T., Frank and Charles.

William T. Watkins, the Captain's oldest son, was born at Napoleon, Desha county, and for a number of years was associated with his father in business, more especially as a planter in Desha county. In 1904 he came to Little Rock, and has since been connected with the railroad service, at the present time being train auditor for the Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad Company. He received good educational advantages, as a boy and youth attending the schools of Memphis. He married Sallie Ashley Owen, of Lake Providence, Louisiana, and they are the parents of five children, Mollie Ashley, Bessie, Daisy, Louis Owen, and William Truslow, Jr., deceased.

**CHARLES C. LEMLY.** Prominent in business circles at Hot Springs, Arkansas, Charles C. Lemly is the owner of a large, well equipped drug store in this city. For two terms he was incumbent of the office of county treasurer and in the spring of 1911 he made a strong and creditable race for the office of mayor of Hot Springs.

At Jackson, Mississippi, in the year 1859, occurred the birth of Charles

C. Lemly, who is a son of Samuel and Emeline (Steele) Lemly, both of whom are now deceased. The father was identified with the Mercantile business during his active career and he was a man of prominence and influence in his home city of Jackson, where he was summoned to the life eternal. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lemly became the parents of thirteen children, five of whom are living in 1911 and of whom Charles C. was the eleventh in order of birth.

Mr. Lemly was reared to maturity in his native place and his preliminary educational training consisted of such advantages as were afforded in the public schools of Jackson. Prior to attaining his legal majority he learned the pharmaceutical profession and in 1875 he decided to seek his fortunes further west, migrating in that year to Hot Springs, where he became a prescription clerk in the drug store conducted by his brother, Samuel Lemly, one of the pioneer business men of Hot Springs. Mr. Lemly has resided continuously in Hot Springs since the year of his advent here.

On April 30, 1889, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Lemly to Miss Bonnie Lee Johns, who was born and reared at Jackson, Mississippi, and who is a daughter of Alfred Johns, a resident of that place. To this union have been born five children, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth,—David, Rosa, Mrs. Helen Powers, Bonnie and Evelyn. Mr. Lemly is affiliated with various fraternal and social organizations, and his religious faith is in harmony with the teachings of the Presbyterian church, of which he and his family are members.

**JETHRO P. HENDERSON.** Incumbent of the office of chancellor of the Third chancery district of the state of Arkansas and known as one of the representative members of the bar of this commonwealth, Judge Henderson, of Hot Springs, finds a due meed of satisfaction in reverting to Arkansas as the place of his nativity. He is a scion of sterling pioneer families of the state.

Judge Henderson was born near Benton, Saline county, Arkansas, on the 7th of January, 1848, and is a son of John C. and Elizabeth (Chenault) Henderson, the former of whom was born in Tennessee and the latter in Alabama, whence she came with her parents to Arkansas in 1836, the year that marked the admission of the state to the Union. John C. Henderson was reared and educated in his native state and came thence to Arkansas in 1833, in which year he established his residence in Saline county, where for many years he was actively identified with farming and was a minister in the Missionary Baptist church. He was a man of prominence and influence in the pioneer history of the state and both the Henderson and Chenault families were well known in connection with the civic and material development and upbuilding of the central part of Arkansas. The parents of Judge Henderson passed the closing years of their lives in Benton. Of their children two sons and one daughter are now living.

Judge Henderson was reared to maturity under the conditions and influences of what may be termed the middle pioneer epoch in the history of Arkansas, and he duly availed himself of the advantages of the private county schools, after which he continued his studies in old St. John's College, in Little Rock. At Benton, the judicial center of his native county, he began reading law under effective preceptorship, and there he was admitted to the bar in 1873. He soon built up a practice at Benton. He served one term as circuit clerk of Saline county, and for a period of six years he was incumbent of the office of prosecuting attorney of the Seventh judicial circuit.

In the year 1884 Judge Henderson established his residence in Hot





*John H. Holland.*

Springs, and here he was associated in the work of his profession with Judge James B. Wood for a period of twenty years, under the firm name of Wood & Henderson. In 1910 he was elected chancellor of the Third chancery district of the state. As chancellor he brings to bear the equipment of a well trained mind.

Judge Henderson has ever shown interest in all that touches the general weal of the community. He accords an unswerving allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party.

In the year 1873 was solemnized the marriage of Judge Henderson to Miss Mary E. Ruffin, who was born in the state of Mississippi and who was a resident of Clark county, Arkansas, at the time of her marriage. She was summoned to the life eternal in 1906 and is survived by two children,—Byrd H., who is the wife of Dr. J. H. Paget, of San Elizario, El Paso county, Texas, and Jai R., who is engaged in farming. In 1908 Judge Henderson contracted a second marriage, having then been united to Miss Sallie R. Humphrey, who was born in Clark county and who was a resident of Hot Springs at the time of her marriage.

HON. JOHN H. HOLLAND. The name of John H. Holland, representing the Twenty-eighth senatorial district, is one which enjoys great honor in Sebastian county, where it is best known and where it is heard oftener. The Hon. Mr. Holland, however, is of that stature of a man with whom good report is busy far beyond his own particular section of country—in his case Sebastian county, whose interests he has represented so well in both houses of the state assembly. As statesman, law-maker and judge he has manifested remarkable gifts and he has played a fine part in the recent growth and advancement of the Traveler state.

Mr. Holland is a Southerner by birth, Taylorsville, Barto county, Georgia, having been the place of his nativity and its date the 29th day of August, 1857. His parents were the Rev. J. J. and Elizabeth (Wilson) Holland, both of whom were natives of South Carolina, the former of whom is now living in Faulkner county, Arkansas, and the latter is deceased. The father was a clergyman of the Baptist church and engaged in his high calling for many years. In 1870 the family removed from Barto county, Georgia, to Sebastian county, Arkansas, locating on a farm near Greenwood, and there from his twelfth year the subject was reared. He attended the public schools and Buckner College in Sebastian county, and having come to the decision to take up the law as his profession it was his good fortune to be able to prosecute his studies under the tutelage of Governor Little at Greenwood, being admitted to the bar in that city in 1886 and beginning his practice there in the same year.

Mr. Holland inaugurated a brilliant and useful public career when in 1892 he was elected to the county judgeship. He was re-elected in 1894 and served in that capacity for four years. He was elected representative in the Legislature for Sebastian county in 1901, re-elected in 1903 and in 1905 he was elected state senator, representing the Twenty-eighth senatorial district, which is comprised of Sebastian county alone. He was re-elected state senator in 1907 and 1911, and is now serving his second consecutive term as state senator, the senatorial term including four years.

It is gratifying that the Hon. Mr. Holland's fine ideals and valuable services have been generally recognized and for several years he has been known as a capable, efficient and able representative of his constituency at the state capital. In the present session of 1911 he is chairman of the Judiciary Committee and has been a member of this com-

mittee in both the House and the Senate since his advent in state politics in the session of 1901. During his career in the House and Senate he has introduced and had passed many important laws, many of them affecting the welfare of the laboring classes, a large part of his constituency consisting of the coal mining population of Sebastian county. He was the author of the Employers' Liability Law, a beneficent measure which was passed and is a part of the present state laws. He has had a number of important measures passed during the session of 1911, and, altogether, is an efficient, hard working legislator, his previous training enabling him to accomplish many things in which a less experienced man would fail.

In his law practice Mr. Holland has achieved distinguished success, especially in his criminal practice in Sebastian county, in which he has made a noteworthy record. Since his admission to the bar he has never lost in his home court but one felony case, and that one he had reversed by the State Supreme Court. He possesses a most excellent legal mind, which arrives quickly at the gist of a question, discovers the underlying principles of law, and enables him to state his conclusions in clear, terse English.

The Hon. Mr. Holland is identified with several strong monetary institutions, namely: the Sebastian County Bank at Greenwood, the Farmers' Bank at Greenwood, and the Night and Day Bank at Fort Smith. He has two sons—Chester Holland, a successful young lawyer who was his father's law partner for four years and who is now assistant prosecuting attorney of Sebastian county; and W. C. Holland, who will graduate from the law department of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, in June, 1911, after which event he will become his father's law partner. The mother of these sons was Mr. Holland's first wife, now deceased, whose maiden name was Queen L. McMillan and to whom he was united in marriage in 1880. He was married in 1889 to Nannie Lipsey, a native of Arkansas.

Mr. Holland is affiliated with several organizations destined to promote good fellowship, being a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight of Pythias and an Odd Fellow.

**JAMES A. STALLCUP.** A man of great enterprise and marked fertility of resource, James A. Stallcup, of Hot Springs, has contributed his full quota in advancing the material interests of his home city and occupies a position of prominence and influence in both legal and business circles. A native of Missouri, he was born in New Madrid county December 12, 1877, and there gleaned his rudimentary knowledge of books. He subsequently attended Vanderbilt University, in Nashville, Tennessee, and after his graduation from the law department of the Columbian University of Washington, D. C. (now George Washington University), was admitted in 1899 to the Missouri bar.

While engaged in the practice of his profession at Sikeston, Missouri, Mr. Stallcup was elected city attorney, but before the expiration of his term he resigned the office and established himself in Hot Springs, Arkansas. Since coming to this city he has met with a due meed of success, his industry, comprehensive knowledge of the law and wondrous skill in handling difficult cases of litigation winning him acknowledged success and gaining for him a large and exceptionally remunerative clientele. Mr. Stallcup is a man of great versatility of talent, and he is not only an attorney of much ability, but a keen, wide-awake business man, being at the head of the Garland County Abstract Company and of the real estate and insurance firm of Belding & Stallcup.

In the founding of the Garland Power and Development Company Mr. Stallcup was one of the leading spirits. This company was organized in 1910, its aim being to generate electricity on an extensive scale by water power, its purpose being to build a series of three dams on the Ouachita river, above Hot Springs, to conserve and furnish water power for irrigating service. Contiguous to the upper of these three dams, it is proposed to build a gigantic reservoir, twelve miles square, the water of which shall be forty feet in depth, this to constitute the reserve supply of water for use during the dry periods. The project if carried out will cost about two and one-half million dollars, and will furnish sufficient electric power for all industrial and domestic purposes for the cities of Hot Springs, Little Rock, Pine Bluff and Benton. It is a project of immense importance to the future development of Arkansas.

Mr. Stallcup married Dorothy Waters, the accomplished and charming daughter of Mayor W. W. Waters, of whom a brief sketch may be found elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Stallcup was elected police judge in 1908, to fill out an unexpired term, and in April, 1910, was elected to his present position as city attorney. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

DAVID A. CROCKETT. The present able and popular incumbent of the office of superintendent of schools of Garland county, Arkansas, is David A. Crockett, who has been a loyal and public-spirited citizen of this section of the state since 1900. Although not a native son of Arkansas, Mr. Crockett has passed fully two score years within its confines and during this entire period he has so conducted himself as to command the unalloyed confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

Born at Baldwin, Mississippi, on the 20th of October, 1870, David A. Crockett is a son of David M. and Mary (Snow) Crockett, both of whom are deceased. The parents were both born and reared in the state of Tennessee, whence they removed to Mississippi and subsequently emigrated to Arkansas. Location was made in Pine Bluff in the early '70s and later the family home was established at Mount Ida, in Montgomery county. David M. Crockett was a nephew of the notable historic character, Davy Crockett, who figured prominently in the Texan struggle for independence and who lost his life in the fall of the Alamo, at San Antonio, Texas, in 1836. The father was identified with farming during the greater part of his active career and he was summoned to the life eternal in 1897, his cherished and devoted wife passing into the Great Beyond in 1898. Of their children four are now living, namely: David A. Crockett, the immediate subject of this review; J. R. Crockett, of Jackson, Tennessee; E. S. Crockett, of Black Springs, Arkansas; and John V. Crockett, a druggist at Hot Springs.

Professor Crockett, of this notice, was a child of but seven years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Arkansas. He was reared and received most of his education in Montgomery county, attending the Mount Ida Normal School. Immediately after leaving school he turned his attention to the pedagogic profession, securing his first school in 1893 and continuing to be engaged in that line of enterprise during the long intervening years to the present time. He taught in Montgomery county, Arkansas, and in Eastland county, Texas, until 1900, in which year he became a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of Garland county, Arkansas. In 1908 he was made principal of the Garland public school at Hot Springs, retaining that position until the fall of

1910, when he was elected county superintendent of schools of Garland county. He was elected under a new law which had just created the office and he assumed the responsibilities of that position on the 31st of October, 1910, being its first incumbent. He is now superintendent of all the public schools of Garland county, with the exception of those of Hot Springs, and in discharging the duties connected with his work he has proved himself a most capable officer and has come up to the highest expectations of the citizens who honored him with election. Under his able guidance the schools are gradually becoming systematized and the standard of efficiency is being raised in a remarkable degree.

In his political convictions Professor Crockett is aligned as a stalwart in the ranks of the Democratic party and while he has never manifested aught of ambition for public office other than that of which he is now incumbent, he has ever shown a deep and sincere interest in all matters advanced for progress and development. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic order and he is also connected with various other organizations of representative character. In his religious faith he is a devout member of the Methodist church and he is held in high esteem by his fellow men at Hot Springs.

**WILLIAM H. MOORE.** To William H. Moore has come the attainment of a distinguished position in connection with the great material industries of the state. His life achievements worthily illustrate what may be attained by persistent and painstaking effort. He is a man of progressive ideas and unusual business ability, both of which qualities have figured prominently in the tremendous growth of the Valley Planing Mill, which is the largest and most important industrial plant at Hot Springs, Arkansas. Of this enterprising concern Mr. Moore is president.

A native of the fine old commonwealth of Virginia, William H. Moore was born in Patrick county, that state, the date of his nativity being the 28th of January, 1855. He is a son of Henry J. and Caroline (Moore) Moore, both of whom were born and reared in the Old Dominion, where the father was long identified with farming. Mr. and Mrs. Moore became the parents of fourteen children and of this number twelve are living in 1911. When a mere youth William H. Moore emigrated to the state of Texas, in the western section of which he was engaged in the cattle business for a period of six years. In the meantime he had learned the carpenter's trade and in 1888 he established his home at Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he was for some time identified with the work of that trade. He has continued to maintain his home in this city during the long intervening years to the present time and during this period has been an important factor in connection with the general progress and development. In the year 1895 he helped establish and became a partner in a planing mill in this city, the same being originally located on Valley street, where now stands the Plunkett-Jarrell Grocery Company's building. Subsequently the mill was removed to its present location at the corner of Grand Avenue and Valley street. In 1903 this constantly growing concern was incorporated with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars and under the name of the Valley Planing Mill Company. The official corps of the company is as follows: William H. Moore, president and treasurer; M. L. Shoffner, vice-president; and Wayne H. Moore, secretary.

The Valley Planing Mill is a great industrial plant and its buildings and yards cover several acres of ground. In addition to the establishment at Hot Springs, the company owns and operates a saw-mill in Garland county, the same being situated some six miles north of Hot Springs.



The plant at Hot Springs is equipped with the most modern and efficient machinery, and lumber and building material, for wholesale and retail trade, are manufactured. The company has on its pay roll from fifty to seventy-five men the year round and they are dealers in builders' hardware and builders' miscellaneous supplies, besides which they also conduct a general store and commissary in connection with the city plant. In recent years the Valley Planing Mill Company has grown to immense proportions and one of its best assets is the sterling integrity and reliability of its officials.

In the year 1889 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Moore to Miss Carrie B. Hart, who was born and reared in Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have two children, namely, Wayne H. and Ida Belle Moore, both of whom reside at home. The son is secretary of the Valley Planing Mill Company.

Needless to say Mr. Moore is one of the representative and substantial business men of Hot Springs and he has been particularly associated with the development of the lumber interests in this section of the state. He has a beautiful home at 906 Malvern avenue. In his political adherence he endorses the cause of the Republican party, in the local councils of which he is a zealous factor. While never an office seeker he has been prevailed upon to run for the office of city alderman and in 1909 he represented the second ward in the city council, having been elected on an independent ticket. In all the avenues of usefulness Mr. Moore has acquitted himself with honor and distinction and in the business world he is recognized as a man of his word and as one who is square and straightforward in all his dealings.

**THOMAS COX.** A representative business man of Little Rock is Thomas Cox, of the Thomas Cox & Son Machinery Company, dealing in wholesale machinery and mill supplies, and a director of the State National Bank, the city's largest financial institution. One of the pioneer merchants of Dardanelle, Arkansas, he has exerted a potent influence in connection with the development and upbuilding of the place. In addition to his many claims to distinction among his fellow men is the fact that he served in the Union navy during the Civil war and he has ever given hand and heart to all measures which seemed likely to contribute to the best interests of the city.

Mr. Cox was born in Baltimore, Maryland, August 10, 1846, and was there reared and attended school. His school days were disturbed by the portentous omens of the coming great strife. He was a high-spirited, patriotic lad, but his tender years prevented his enlisting at the beginning of the war. Since, unfortunately, the trouble did not "blow over in sixty days," as the optimistic had predicted, he had his opportunity in the last half of the war, joining the United States navy. He was seventeen at that time and he was placed on board the "Governor Buckingham," a merchant vessel that had been converted into a man-of-war, and he served on this vessel in the North Atlantic blockading squadron. He participated in the numerous and often thrilling and dangerous operations of this squadron, among these being the blockading of the mouth of the Cape Fear River and the bombardment of Fort Fisher, after which engagement the vessel was disabled in manœuvring by breaking her propeller shaft and was sent to the Portsmouth navy yards for repairs. Young Cox received an honorable discharge from the naval service on May 18, 1865. He thereupon returned to his home in Baltimore and, having already served an apprenticeship at the carpenters' trade, he immediately resumed work in this field.

Mr. Cox remained but a short time in Baltimore after the close of the war, for in November, 1865, he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he worked at his trade from that time until August, 1866. In that month he entered into a contract with Colonel Hood of Greenville, Mississippi, to rebuild various houses and buildings upon the latter's plantation at that place, which he proceeded to do. He then went to New Orleans, and after a short stay in that city went to Galveston by boat, and from that city to Brenham, which town at that time was the northern terminus of the only railroad in Texas. After a short time spent in the vicinity of Waco he returned to New Orleans and went thence to Memphis, where he engaged in building and contracting. On account of his youth he was known as "the boy contractor." He arrived in Memphis in the month of January, 1867, and in September of that year he was stricken with yellow fever, which was then prevalent, and he remained ill until the following May. As soon as he had sufficiently regained his health he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he worked until 1869, and he then went back to Baltimore on a visit. After a pleasant season in which he renewed the old associations, both sad and gay, he returned to Louisville, where he packed his tools and equipment and then started for Arkansas, reaching Dardanelle, Yell county, on the Arkansas river, January 26, 1870. That town remained his home for the ensuing thirty-two years.

Of great and varied ability and, although still young at the time of his identification with Arkansas, having in perspective many notable achievements, he was by no means a novice when he established himself in business in Dardanelle. In addition to other interests he established the Dardanelle Planing Mills, which he operated in connection with his lumber yard. When the old Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad was under process of construction Mr. Cox contracted and furnished the lumber for the depot buildings along that line and he also established a lumber yard at old Greenville (now Havana) in Yell county. The famous pontoon bridge at Dardanelle was built and operated by him for thirteen years and in this connection he and his associates operated a steamboat on the Arkansas river.

In 1902 Mr. Cox came to the conclusion that Little Rock offered an advantageous situation for a machinery business and on July 18 of that year he became established in the same in Arkansas' capital city, which became his permanent home, his former place of business looking upon his removal as a distinct loss. As previously mentioned this business is incorporated under the name of the Thomas Cox & Son Machinery Company, wholesale dealers in machinery and mill supplies. In the nine years since its arrival in the city the enterprise had experienced a steady and wholesome growth and it is accounted one of the most important commercial concerns of the place. Mr. Cox is a man of unimpeachable business methods and enjoys high standing in the community in which his interests are now centered and where he will doubtless make his permanent home. His connection with the State National Bank of Little Rock, one of the most substantial and important of monetary institutions in the country, has already been noted.

Although Mr. Cox has not figured to any extent in public life since taking up his residence here, while in Dardanelle he acted as mayor of that city in the years 1891 and 1892 and was instrumental in bringing about several much-needed reforms, his own stalwart good citizenship being of the utmost benefit in this high capacity in the light of an example. He was also president of the school board for four years.

Mr. Cox contracted a happy marriage when on November 1, 1870,

he was united to Miss Annie G. Nunnally, who was born in that city. The seven sons and daughters who have blessed their union are as follows: Mrs. Julia R. McConnell, Daniel Thomas Cox, Joseph Gilroy Cox, Mrs. Edna Florence Hart, Mrs. Hertha Maud Conlee, Arthur Bentley Cox and Mrs. Bertha May Grace. Mr. and Mrs. Cox and their children are identified with the best social life of the city and are known both well and favorably.

The parents of the subject were John Hardenbrook and Elizabeth (Seccombe) Cox, both of whom were of English descent. The maternal grandfather was born in Plymouth, England, and came thence to America to claim his share of the much-vaunted opportunity to be encountered upon our shores. It is one of the strange circumstances of the Civil war that Mr. Cox's father was a Southern sympathizer and a quartermaster in the Confederate army.

**WILLIAM M. PIPKIN.** A native son of Polk county, Arkansas, and a scion of an old and prominent southern family, William Minor Pipkin is an efficient and successful lawyer at Mena, where he has resided since 1896. In view of the so-called wander lust, which is rapidly growing to animate all classes of American citizens to move restlessly about from place to place, it is indeed gratifying to find a man who has passed practically his entire life in the county of his birth and who, by his upright career, commands the unalloyed esteem of those who have known him from the time of his infancy. Mr. Pipkin represented Polk county in the state legislature in the session of 1910-11 and during that period was honored with a place on various important committees and was a potent influence in securing to his district much important legislation.

William Minor Pipkin was born on a farm in Polk county, Arkansas, the date of his nativity being the 1st of April, 1870. He is a son of James L. and Emily (Barron) Pipkin, the former of whom was born in Yalobusha county, Mississippi, and the latter of whom claimed Alabama as the place of her birth. The father was reared to adult age in his native place and he accompanied his father, Minor Pipkin, to Arkansas soon after the close of the war between the states. Location was made on a farm on the Mountain Fork river, about twelve miles from the present city of Mena. Minor Pipkin was a prominent and influential citizen during his residence in Arkansas and was at one time honored by his fellow men with election to the office of county treasurer, in discharging the duties of which office he acquitted himself with honor and distinction. James L. Pipkin died at his home in Mena in 1899, while serving as sheriff of Polk county. He had previously been twice elected to the position of county sheriff and in connection with the responsibilities of that office he had done a great deal to preserve law and order in this section of the state. His marriage was solemnized with Miss Emily Barrow, and they became the parents of one child, William M., of this review. The mother died when he was very young.

Reared to the invigorating discipline of the home farm, William Minor Pipkin waxed strong in mind and body and his early education consisted of such advantages as were offered in the district schools of Polk county. Subsequently he attended the University of Nashville, at Nashville, Tennessee, in the normal department of which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1895. For several years thereafter he was engaged in the pedagogic profession and he was the first principal of the Mena public school after that town was founded. He pursued the study of law at Mena and was admitted to the bar of Arkansas in 1905. He immediately inaugurated the active practice of his

profession, in connection with which he has built up a large and lucrative practice, being recognized as one of the leading attorneys in Polk county.

In his political convictions Mr. Pipkin is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and during his residence in Mena he has been the efficient incumbent of several public offices of trust and responsibility. Shortly after his arrival in Mena he was county clerk for a period of four years and for six years he was county examiner. He has also served as chairman of the water works commission of Mena and was for a time a member of the school board. In 1910 he was further honored by his fellow citizens in that he was then elected to represent Polk county in the state legislature, in the 1911 session of which he served as chairman of the committee on education and as a member of the judiciary committee. Right in the prime of life Mr. Pipkin has a brilliant future before him and his exceptional ability along legal and political lines speaks well for the good he can accomplish in connection with the progress and development of the state. The Pipkin family has maintained their home at Mena since the founding of this city in 1896. In addition to his other interests Mr. Pipkin is one of the directors of the Mena & Hot Springs Railroad Company, a project that has every prospect of being carried to a successful completion and one which will mean much to Mena and the development of its surrounding country.

In the year 1896 was recorded the marriage of Mr. Pipkin to Miss Jennie Compere, who was born at Charleston, Arkansas, a daughter of Rev. E. L. Compere, a representative Baptist minister. To this union have been born three children: Emily, Willie Mina, and Compere. Mr. and Mrs. Pipkin are devout members of the Baptist church, in the different departments of which they are most ardent workers, and they are popular and prominent factors in connection with the best social activities of Mena, where they are much admired.

**WILLIAM B. OWEN.** Among those who have been closely and influentially identified with the development and progress of Miller county and its metropolis, the city of Texarkana, is Hon. William B. Owen, and that his influence has transcended local limitation is shown in the fact that he rendered effective service as a member of the legislature during the general assemblies of 1907 and 1909 and that he is at the present time incumbent of the office of deputy state land commissioner. His official duties require his presence in Little Rock, the capital city, during the major portion of the time but he still regards Texarkana as his home and here his various interests continue to be centered.

Mr. Owen was born on a farm in Lincoln county, Tennessee, on the 23d of February, 1867, and is a son of Oliver P. and Mary Ann (Rowell) Owen, who were representative of old and honored families of the South and who passed the closing years of their lives in Dallas, Texas. The major part of the father's active career was one of close and successful connection with the great basic industry of agriculture. To the educational institutions of his native state William B. Owen is indebted for his early scholastic training, and in 1880, as a youth of thirteen years, he accompanied his parents on their removal to Texas. He was reared to manhood in Collin county, that state, and he continued to reside in Texas until 1894, when he established his home in Texarkana, which city has since continued his place of abode and the scene of his productive activities along business lines. He early became an earnest worker in the ranks of the Democratic party and is one of its influential representatives in the southern part of the state. In 1907 he was elected to represent Miller county in the state legislature, and the estimate placed upon his services

was shown in 1909, when he was chosen his own successor, having been elected by large majorities on each occasion. In the legislature he proved a most earnest and effective working member, both on the floor of the house and in the committee room. He was chairman of the committee on charitable institutions and was particularly zealous in furthering the interests of the various charitable institutions of the state. He was the author of a bill providing for the segregation of school taxes and though he ably and earnestly championed the measure it failed to pass the legislature. The object of the proposed law, whose provisions represent the views of the leading members of the white population of the state, was to establish a separate and distinct fund for the education of negroes and to provide such elementary and practical methods of training as would best meet their peculiar needs and best qualify them for citizenship. General experience in the past has shown the consistency of this measure and there can be but little doubt that the policy thus advanced and advocated by Mr. Owen will eventually become a law in the state. On November 1, 1910, Mr. Owen became deputy state land commissioner, under Land Commissioner Rueben G. Dye, and this office, which takes him temporarily to the capital city of the state, is one for which he is specially qualified, as for a number of years he has been actively engaged in the real estate business in Texarkana and has authoritative knowledge of land values in the various sections of the state. Through his operations in connection with this important line of enterprise he has brought many desirable settlers into Miller county and other parts of southwestern Texas, and he is one of the most influential factors in the extensive operation of the Wade Colonization Company, of Texarkana, of which he is secretary.

On the 12th of October, 1886, Mr. Owen was united in marriage to Miss Tennie Wilcoxson, of Farmersville, Texas, and they have six children: Lela, Lola, Stonewall J., Dovie, Bessie and Wilma.

**FRANK M. BLAISDELL.** Talented and accomplished, Frank M. Blaisdell, of Little Rock, Arkansas, has utilized all opportunities for developing his artistic taste and skill, and in following his professions of civil engineer and landscape architect is well known in various states of the Union, in the East, South and central West. A growing appreciation of the beautiful is everywhere noticeable, and a general awakening of the country to the great necessity of city and village beautification through park systems, play grounds, school and back-yard gardens, and utilization of unsightly vacant lots has arisen. To meet the demands for the accomplishment of the needed work men skilled in landscape gardening and architecture as well as in engineering are required, and a wide field of action is being developed. The pioneer in this industry, the late Frederick Law Olmstead, has many followers, and nearly every city in the Union, large or small, has made some attempt to improve the condition of things, working toward a "city beautiful" in the near future. Mr. Blaisdell has already accomplished a great work in the many places in which he has been employed, especially in the direction of affording enjoyment to the masses of people through his landscape work and developing their power to appreciate beauty in all its forms.

A native of Boston, Massachusetts, Frank M. Blaisdell received his preliminary training in civil engineering and architecture in that city. For three years thereafter he was a student at the West Point Military Academy. He continued in the United States government service several years, one of his more important assignments having been that of engineer in charge of the Artesian Wells and Irrigation Inquiry in the

arid region of the West. Mr. Blaisdell's headquarters, however, were at Washington, D. C., from which point he directed the labor of drilling the first wells, a pioneer work which has proved a great boon to the desert regions of the western country, reclaiming immense tracts of waste lands and rendering them productive.

After leaving the army Mr. Blaisdell followed his profession of landscape gardener for several years, being busily employed in the building of pleasure parks and summer gardens throughout the country, working under the auspices of the various electric railway companies in metropolitan cities. He was thus employed in the larger municipalities of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, one of his notable achievements in the latter state having been the designing and building of Ravinia Park in Chicago, one of the most beautiful and popular summer resorts on Lake Michigan; another being Riverton Park, Portland, Maine, which is the most noted pleasure park in the country.

Locating at Fort Smith, Arkansas, in 1905, Mr. Blaisdell was there for five years engaged in his professional labors, building for H. M. Bylesby & Company, who control the electric railway of that city, its beautiful electric park, and also building the Country Club of Fort Smith and various other architectural and landscape works in that vicinity.

Early in the spring of 1911 he took up his permanent residence at Little Rock, and is devoting the greater part of his attention to landscape architecture, although he maintains at his offices departments under competent heads for general engineering, surveying and building architecture. He is the architect in charge of the Agricultural College and grounds at Russellville, Arkansas. Mr. Blaisdell has completed work of importance since coming here, among other things having drawn the plans and carried out the scheme for the beautification for the new state capitol building, being selected for the work by Governor Donaghey.

Mr. Blaisdell's father, General William Blaisdell, was a noted officer of the United States army, who served with distinction and honor in three wars, the Seminole war in Florida, the Mexican war and the Civil war. Engaging in the Civil war under General Winfield Scott he was made a brigadier general and was known as the hero of Petersburg, where, on June 23, 1864, he was killed in action. One of the forts which he captured with his command the morning he was killed has been preserved by the government and named in his honor—"Fort Blaisdell."

**WALKER S. DANAHER.** An able and popular member of the Arkansas bar, Walker S. Danaher is well versed in legal lore, and as junior member of the firm of Jones & Danaher is connected with one of the strongest law firms of Little Rock. A son of M. J. Danaher, he was born in 1882, in Ludington, Michigan, but has spent nearly all of his life at Little Rock.

A native of Pennsylvania, M. J. Danaher was bred and educated in Tennessee, where his parents settled when he was a boy. When but eighteen years of age he enlisted, at La Grange, Tennessee, in the Confederate army, becoming a private in the Thirteenth Tennessee Infantry. For gallant conduct and fidelity to his duties he was promoted from rank to rank, and at the close of the war was major of his regiment. Returning then to Tennessee, he lived for a time in La Grange, and then removed to Ludington, Michigan, where he became conspicuously identified with the lumber interests of that locality, for several years owning and operating a shingle mill in that city. The climate of Michigan

proved too severe for him, and in 1883 he came South for the benefit of his health, locating at Little Rock, Arkansas. Embarking in Agricultural pursuits, Mr. M. J. Danaher established a stock farm in Lonoke county, Arkansas, and having imported some noted horses from Michigan made a specialty of raising fine horses, an industry which proved highly successful. He bought other land, becoming owner of the Argenta Stock Yards, a valuable estate. He became widely known throughout this section of the state, and was one of the prominent citizens of Little Rock and intimately associated with its interests until his death, which occurred at his home in Little Rock December 24, 1898. His wife, whose maiden name was Adelia P. Kennedy, was born in Mississippi, and is now a resident of Little Rock.

Receiving his education in Little Rock and the University of Arkansas, Walker S. Danaher made a study of law after making up his mind to enter upon a professional career, and for a number of years prior to his admission to the bar, in 1907, was connected with law offices in this city. He is at present junior member of the firm of Jones & Danaher, being in partnership with ex-Governor Dan W. Jones. Two of his brothers, M. Danaher and Palmer Danaher, are also members of the legal profession, being well-known lawyers of Pine Bluff. He has a younger brother, George S. Danaher, in the automobile business in Little Rock, and two sisters, May and Lulu Bab Danaher.

**WILLIAM MELVIN RANKIN.** As state agent of the Arkansas Humane Society, William Melvin Rankin, of Little Rock, is carrying on a humanitarian work the scope of which is hard for the uninitiated to fully comprehend, but which is of inestimable value to town and state as well as to countless individuals. Strong in his personality, he has never lacked the courage of his convictions, but the dominating elements of his character are a lively human sympathy and an abiding charity for all men, which have placed him among the foremost philanthropists of the day and made him a public benefactor as to example and influence as well as to results. He was born at Minden, Louisiana, a son of J. A. and Amanda (Lindsey) Rankin. When he was a lad of twelve years his father died, but his mother is still living, her home being at Haynesville, Louisiana.

After the death of his father, William Melvin Rankin went to Monticello, Arkansas, to make his home with an uncle, J. D. Rankin, a brother of Judge W. H. Rankin, a prominent citizen for many years of Little Rock, serving as justice of the peace for at least twenty years before his death, which occurred in 1910. Brought up and educated in Monticello, William M. Rankin remained there until 1893, when he settled at Lake Village, Chicot county, where he served as deputy sheriff four years and as manager and treasurer of the Lake Village Ice and Coal Company for eight years.

In 1905 Mr. Rankin moved to Little Rock, and for nearly a year thereafter was train auditor on the Rock Island Railroad. In 1906 he accepted his present responsible position as state manager for the Arkansas Humane Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Children, one of the leading philanthropic organizations of the South. This society is maintained through the generous subscriptions of leading citizens who are interested in this great work, its officers being among the representative men and women of Little Rock. The organization has an agent in each of forty-two counties of the state, all of whom report to and are under the direction of Mr. Rankin, who is amply qualified for the position of superintendent by reason of his executive ability, his rare powers of discrimination and his sound judgment.



Constant watchfulness on the part of all agents for cases of cruelty to animals is necessary, and the prosecution of the offenders is an important part of their work. That branch of the work, however, pertaining to the prevention of cruelty to children is of supreme moment, and is worthy of especial commendation, having resulted in great good. In the year of 1910 the society found homes for forty-five children who were either abandoned or being abominably treated, besides doing a great deal of other work in preventing cruelty to children.

Another humane work in which Mr. Rankin is deeply interested is the prevention of cruelty to the county convicts of Pulaski county, their labor being farmed out to rock contractors, road builders, etc. These convicts, as Mr. Rankin found during his investigations, are subject to the most cruel, relentless and inhumane treatment, their deaths from beating, torture or starvation being not uncommon, a condition of things in this twentieth century of modern civilization rivalling in horrible details the abuses of prison life in England a hundred or more years ago, as depicted in the realistic novels of Charles Reade. In the abatement of these evils Mr. Rankin has been badly handicapped, but he is thoroughly aroused, and during the session of the 1911 Legislature set in motion legislation that will tend to give him aid in the way of securing legal action against the offenders. His labors have thus far been fruitful for the good of humanity, and are deserving of the hearty support and co-operation of every true man and woman in the state.

Mr. Rankin married, at Lake Village, Arkansas, Ruth Homer, and they have three children, Guendolyn, Myrtle and Helen.

**MILTON B. ROSE.** It is indeed appropriate that there should be recorded within this volume devoted to representative Arkansas citizens something of the career of the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph, a citizen eminent in many capacities,—lawyer, capitalist, student and traveler. Of highest prominence in the profession whose dignity and prestige he so stanchly upholds, he is one of Little Rock's largest landholders, joint owner with his father of ten thousand acres of very rich and valuable valley land lying seventeen miles south of the city, and standing at the head of one of the most important industrial enterprises contributing to the commercial prestige of the community, the same being also one of the most interesting and remarkable, namely the Chemical Floor & Tile Company.

Milton B. Rose is a representative of one of the old and honored families of Little Rock, his father, D. F. Rose, being one of its most successful business men. As previously mentioned he is a very extensive land holder, and is organizer and president of the Rose Real Estate Company, dividing his energies between that and the Chemical Floor & Tile Company, of which he is president, and his son, the subject, vice-president and attorney. It is speaking with all due conservatism to say that this is one of the greatest building and industrial plants in the United States, and the company has factories in the leading cities of the United States. The elder Mr. Rose is a native of Alsace-Lorraine, his father having been a boot and shoe manufacturer in Germany. D. F. Rose married Miss Augusta Bott, of Little Rock. He and his wife became the parents of seven children, four of whom are living. Mr. D. F. Rose is a public spirited citizen, having ever given his heart and hand to the measures likely to result in the attainment of the greatest amount of good to the greatest number. Although he is noted throughout Little Rock as a man of affairs of unusual sagacity, yet he is in sympathy with all the finer



things of life, is a scholar of broad attainments and an unusually fine linguist.

Milton B. Rose is bound to the beautiful capital city of Arkansas by many close and dear associations, among them the primary tie of birth within her borders. The date of his nativity was July 11, 1876, and here he passed his boyhood and early youth before he went farther afield to gain the liberal education which it is his happiness to possess. After finishing his public school education in his native city he matriculated in the state university of Fayetteville, and subsequently entered the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, in which latter institution he was in due time graduated with the well-earned degree of Bachelor of Science. He is a man of versatile abilities and has proved that he might have been successful in many fields of life. For some months after leaving the portals of the last named alma mater he taught Latin and Roman history in the Little Rock University, which is now extinct, and his pedagogical talents were much lauded by those in authority. However, he had no particular ambition to enter the educational field, but had natural inclinations in the direction of the law, and chose as his means of preparation the University of Arkansas, from whose law department he was graduated in 1899. For the next three or four years he engaged in the real estate business in Little Rock and did not take up the serious practice of law in this city until 1903, in which year he was admitted to practice in the United States Court. For about two years following he was engaged mostly as land title expert for an eastern syndicate on titles to zinc and lead land in North Arkansas and during a part of the time was located in Jasper, Newton county. Since 1905 he has given the greater portion of his time to law practice in Little Rock, making a specialty of commercial law. He has a remarkable equipment—an extraordinary power of marshaling and presenting significant facts so as to bring conviction to the average mind, being a factor in the same. His interest and efficiency in the commercial branch of the profession has made appropriate his membership in that important organization, the Commercial Law League of America. He is also affiliated with those organizations calculated to work toward the unity and advancement of the profession, his name being written prominently upon the roster of the Little Rock Bar Association and the State Bar Association. For some years Mr. Rose has devoted much time during the summer months to travel and study and in this way has become associated with many of the country's notable characters, his culture and attainments being such as to make him a welcome member of any circle. As mentioned in preceding paragraphs Mr. Rose is vice-president and attorney of the Chemical Floor & Tile Company, one of the nation's most important concerns, which, now in its infancy, is likely in time to revolutionize the particular field which it affects. This company engages in the manufacture of the Roman Hygienic Floors and other building materials which are constructed from substances imported from Germany, and for the manufacture of which the company possesses the patents and exclusive rights in the United States. It is a remarkable material, believed to be similar to the texture of which the Egyptian pyramids were made. This statement is based upon the authority of a German chemist who seems to have rediscovered the process by which the ancient Romans made the tile floors which endured through the ages. The discoverer of the process, now a resident of Canada, whose works should lend authority to his words, says the pyramids were constructed of a stone-like substance made on the ground, and if he is right, a mystery, centuries old, has been solved.

The first factory in the United States for making this wonderful product has been established in Little Rock, and the first floor constructed therefrom to be laid in the United States is now doing service in the directors' room of the new eleven story State National Bank building at Fifth and Main streets.

The story of Mr. Rose's introduction to this substance and the manner in which he secured exclusive rights to manufacture and sell the product in the United States is interesting in the extreme. While on a vacation trip in Canada in the summer of 1909 Mr. Rose visited the romantic city of Quebec, and while going through a large manufacturing plant with a party of sightseers he had his attention directed to a flooring material which the foreman pointed out enthusiastically as having solved a troublesome problem for the concern. It had stopped the heat from the blast furnaces below which had made the rooms well-nigh unbearable to the girl operatives and after a year's time had neither cracked, expanded nor contracted under the strain of gigantic trip-hammers and the fierce heat of the furnaces. Mr. Rose, with the characteristic alertness of an American to business possibilities, immediately inquired more intimately about the flooring, sought out the chemist whom the foreman stated had compounded the material from which the floor had been laid in one night, it being ready for use the following morning. The result was that negotiations were opened which have culminated in the establishment of a factory here.

The flooring material may be sawed like wood with an ordinary saw. It will neither chip nor splinter. Screws and nails may be driven into it, yet it appears like stone and takes a high and beautiful polish. With it the most beautiful marble may be imitated. The material is known as the Roman Hygienic Floor. The principle is protected by patents, both granted and pending, and depends on the basification of two hostile oxides. This base precipitates the form of a powder, which is soluble in water and may be laid in a plastic state. Although of a consistency of mortar when laid, eight hours curing will make it as hard as granite. There is no cement in the composition, the particles being of equal density, and there is no difference in possible wear. It differs from tile in that it takes on the density without the application of fire, and is dissimilar from ordinary mosaics in that it is laid in bulk and to the original floor without the sub-foundation of sand or cement. Indeed one of the chemicals used in the composition is so penetrating that when the material is laid on the floor, if the latter be wood, it binds the whole mass together to such an extent that the wood itself will split before a fracture can be made. The material bonds readily to cement, concrete and asphalt or metal foundation. Flooring, however, is but one of the construction applications of this material. Being laid as before mentioned in its plastic state, and being of chemical curing in the process of solidification, it may be cast in any size and shape, from a lozenge to a floor of many thousand square feet, and may be of a thickness varying from three-eighths of an inch to that of the ordinary marble or granite slab. This makes it feasible for wainscoting, mural decorating or roofing, while gargoyles made from it are so light that the additional weight to the coping is immaterial. The sanitary feature is one which is commending itself to the architects and builders who have investigated the process. Being absolutely water-proof and being laid plastic there need be no corners or edges and any room thus treated may be flushed with water as often as is necessary. Again any shade or tint of color or any combination of colors may be included in the composition and the marbling effect is perfect.

GEORGE W. BELLAMY. A prominent and influential resident of Mammoth Spring, George W. Bellamy is widely known throughout the state as a member of the Board of State Railroad Commissioners. He was born in 1848 at Marianna, Jackson county, Florida, but from the age of two years was brought up on his father's cotton plantation in Bolivar county, Mississippi. During the Civil war his mother fled with her children to Alabama, becoming refugees, and while there George W. entered the military school of the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, as a cadet. Although a mere youth, he went out of that school with other cadets to the field of battle, and as a part of the Alabama state troops took part in several of the closing engagements of the war. Five older brothers of his fought in the Confederate army.

Returning to Mississippi in 1865, the young naval cadet resumed work on his father's plantation, in course of time acquiring a good knowledge of farming. He afterward taught school for a time, subsequently becoming a clerk in the sheriff's office, but finally embarking in cotton planting on his own responsibility. During and before he taught school he read law under Governor Clark, of Mississippi, and was admitted to the bar in Bolivar county, Mississippi, in 1876. The disastrous floods of three consecutive years, 1882, 1883 and 1884, ruined his planting interests, and Mr. Bellamy turned his attention to other pursuits. Accepting a position as traveling salesman for a Memphis house, he worked Arkansas territory for a while and was actively engaged in the business for twenty-six years, traveling largely in this state.

During his experience as a commercial traveler Mr. Bellamy represented the clothing trade, for eighteen years being associated with the wholesale clothing house of the Stern-Lauer-Shoal Company of Cincinnati. When that firm retired from business Mr. Bellamy became connected with the J. A. Ruhl Clothing Company, of Saint Louis, which he was representing at the time of his election as state railroad commissioner for Arkansas, in 1910. The experience of "Major" Bellamy, as he is always called, as a traveling man, and his thorough knowledge of the state and its requirements from a railway standpoint, made his election for this important office a most fitting one. He entered upon his duties with a determination to give to the state his best and highest efforts, and to bring about every possible improvement, within the power of the commission, in the railroad service of Arkansas.

Establishing his home at Monmouth Spring, Fulton county, in 1885, Mr. Bellamy has since maintained his residence in that beautiful little city, while near by, adjoining the town, he owns a farm. Mammoth Spring is noted for the great dams that have there been erected to furnish water power for local industries, and his son, Edward C. Bellamy, who is one of the leading citizens of the place, is at the head of the municipal lighting, power and water systems. Mr. Bellamy has three other children, Mrs. Mary Nesbit, Harold C. Bellamy and Miss Winifred Bellamy.

Mr. Bellamy has been twice married. The maiden name of his first wife, who was the mother of his children, was Hattie Nicholson. She was a native of North Carolina and was of Scotch ancestry. Mr. Bellamy married for his second wife Mrs. Florence (Jones) Stone, who has also passed to the life beyond.

ROBERT L. SAXON, M. D. Having familiarized himself with the rudiments of medicine and surgery, Robert L. Saxon, M. D., of Little

Rock, has continually added to his knowledge by close study and earnest application, and by sterling merit has acquired an enviable reputation as an able and skilful physician and surgeon. A son of D. P. Saxon, he was born and reared in Union county, Arkansas, coming from pioneer stock.

D. P. Saxon was born in South Carolina, while his wife, whose maiden name was Medora Reeves, was an Alabama girl and came with her parents to Arkansas when a child. They located as pioneers in Union county, where both are still living, their home being near the town of Griffin. They were very familiar with the hardships of pioneer days, and have a fund of interesting reminiscences of the early times that are valuable from an historical standpoint.

Brought up in Union county, Robert L. Saxon received a thorough literary and medical education, in 1900 being graduated from the University of Arkansas with the degree of Bachelor of Science, while in 1904 he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Nashville with the degrees of M. D. and B. S. Dr. Saxon began the practice of his profession at Holly Grove, Monroe county, Arkansas, where he built up a good patronage during the five years he remained there.

Desirous of confining his attention to one branch of his profession and thus gain a higher degree of perfection than could be otherwise reached, Dr. Saxon prepared himself for special surgical work by taking post graduate courses in New York, London and Vienna, in the latter city working in the General Hospital. In 1909 he removed to Little Rock in order to take up wider and more specialized work, and his practice has since tended almost exclusively to pelvic surgery, including, of course, gynecology and genito-urinary diseases, and his practice along these lines has constantly increased. His ability has been recognized by the Little Rock College of Physicians and Surgeons, in which he has been appointed assistant to the chair of gynecology, an important position which he is ably filling.

The Doctor is devoting his energies to his special work rather than dissipate them over an entire field of endeavor, and is a valued member of the County, State and American Medical Associations.

ISAAC C. LEGGITT. It is to such men as Isaac C. Leggitt that Arkansas owes that fine reputation for fine poultry and stock which is rapidly giving her fame. He is, in truth, one of the most important and successful of breeders in these lines and his achievements have been such as to redound to his glory and to that of the state. Sunnyside Poultry and Stock Farm, owned and operated by Mr. Leggitt and his sons at Paragould, is renowned over a wide area and its products are in general demand. Mr. Leggitt's connection with Greene county dates from the close of the nineteenth century and he has ever kept step with the prevailing spirit of progressive development, while he has already stamped his individuality upon the municipality in which he lives. Born where the spirit of activity in accomplishment is ever ripe and nurtured under an influence that ever contributes to the making of useful men and good citizens, he began life with a purpose and at the zenith of his career, the result of his well directed labors is evident in his substantial accumulations and the favor with which his citizenship is viewed.

Mr. Leggitt came to Arkansas in 1900, from Crawford county, Illinois, where he was born March 26, 1852. His minority was passed on a farm between Robinson and Palestine, Illinois, and the district

school sufficed for his early education. When looking about him for a life work he chose farming and at a very early age began his independent operations in the great basic industry. He was married at the age of twenty-two and during the seven years his wife lived he made some progress toward eventual independence. The loss of his young wife worked a change in his plans for he converted his property into cash and resumed the business of getting an education. He entered the Union Christian College, at Merom, Indiana, where he spent one year, after which he entered Normal Institute at Metropolis, Illinois, an institution for the preparation of teachers in the public schools, and he was graduated at the end of three years.

When ready for active work as a teacher Mr. Leggitt went to Texas and he was elected principal of the schools of Kerens, in Navarro county, where he spent four years and at the conclusion of which he returned to Illinois to engage in commercial life. For five years he conducted a mercantile establishment in Carmi, Illinois, but at the end of that period, sold his business and purchased a farm on the Little Wabash River. This he improved and developed, tiling the four hundred acres he cleared, erecting substantial buildings and occupying it for 6 years. In 1900 he came to Arkansas, seeking information as to its resources, possibilities and opportunities for immediate returns upon investments, and being satisfied with what he found here, he made several investments, both in landed and city property. These ventures proved so satisfactory that he afterward disposed of his holdings in Illinois and invested the greater portion of the proceeds in Arkansas Realty.

The results of the step which made him a resident of this Mississippi river country have been gratifying in every way. His speculation in land has added materially to his original holdings and gives him a vast domain of more than two thousand acres of which more than four hundred is under the plow and has responded to cultivation. His abilities are versatile and the possibility of placing money at 10 per cent on good farms led to the organization of the Security Bank & Trust Company of Paragould, of which he was president for three years. His great faith in the efficacy of drainage canals through the swamp lands of the St. Francis valley led to the organization of the Southern Drainage Co., of which he is president, and the work of this company has brought many thousand acres to the sunlight and has rendered them possible of improvement and cultivation. He holds the record of having had made the first public ditch in Greene county, known as Eight Mile Drainage District No. 1, the crude method of the old road scraper having been used. This company now owns and is operating two steam dredges, with a gasoline launch for transporting fuel, provisions, etc. The company is now operating in Clay county with a double shift of men on each boat, running both day and night. The boats are supplied with electric lights, the steam from the main boiler running a small engine which produces the electricity.

In 1905 Mr. Leggitt began the development of his "Sunnyside Poultry and Stock Farm." When he disposed of his banking interests he built an elegant country home in the oaks overlooking his possessions and in plain view of the city a mile away and for the past two years he has again made his home among the folks at Sunnyside. His poultry farm embraces many acres of pens, equipped with houses and brooders and his system of fresh water mains supplies almost every chicken with a fresh drink. His Buff Orpingtons, his Rhode Island Reds and his White Wyandottes, all flourish and reach perfection under the advantageous conditions at "Sunnyside," while upon another quarter of his

dominions his Barred Plymouth Rocks under the supervision of his son Frank attest eloquently to the fine science of the methods employed at "Sunnyside." Entries from his several breeds have been made at the leading poultry shows of Arkansas, Tennessee and Missouri, and in this wise "Sunnyside" is spreading throughout this and other communities an interest in blooded chickens. Mr. Leggett has received honors in this field, being president of the Greene County Poultry Association and being recognized as an authority, and his membership extends also to the National White Wyandotte Association and the Jefferson County (Arkansas) Poultry Association.

The Jersey cow is also being developed at "Sunnyside." Mr. Leggett's specialty is of the Signal Bison strain, fawn in color and the head of the herd is Signal's Vindicator, one of the finest individuals of this famous strain. Mr. Leggett has been a breeder of registered hogs for more than twenty years and while he has maintained a strong, practical herd of Poland Chinas it was while at the Tri-State Fair at Memphis, 1910, that he conceived the idea of producing hogs of the show type and entering the arena as an exhibitor; consequently, he bought Panola Girl, the sow that had won championship both at Louisville, Kentucky, and Memphis, Tennessee. He then went to Illinois and bought Heavy Hams, a boar that had won the "Blue" at some of the best fairs of that state, and with these at the head of his show herd, he feels that "Sunnyside" is well equipped to meet any opposition produced in the South. He is a member of the National Poland China Record Association and is president of the Tri-State Swine Breeders' Association, whose headquarters is Memphis, Tennessee.

Isaac C. Leggett is a son of James A. Leggett, who came to Illinois from Virginia when a boy, and resided in Crawford county until 1882, when he removed to Texas and was engaged in cattle raising and farming in Collingsworth county until his death in 1908 at the age of seventy years. His father, also James, passed away in Crawford county, Illinois, his offspring being Henry, James A., Elizabeth, who became the wife of John Murphy and resides at Palestine, Illinois; Jane, who married William York and is a resident there; Zimri, who lives at Carthage, Missouri; and Stephen, who passed his life at Oblong, Illinois.

James A. Leggett married Priscilla Lemmon for his first wife. She was a daughter of William B. Lemmon, a Crawford county farmer, formerly from Indiana. Mrs. Leggett died in Shelby county, Illinois, in 1868, the mother of Isaac C., of this review; and of Edward E., of Minneapolis, Minnesota. For his second wife the father married Jane Ledbetter, who bore him a son, Elmer, of Collingsworth county, Texas.

Isaac Leggett's first marriage occurred in 1873, Miss Amanda Gaddis, a daughter of Nathan Gaddis, of Shelby county, Illinois, becoming his wife. She died in 1889, leaving a daughter, Daily, now the wife of Harvey Newberry, of Robinson, Illinois. In March, 1886, Mr. Leggett married at Carmi, Illinois, Miss Mary A. Tarrant, a daughter of William G. Tarrant, a merchant of that city and a representative of an old Illinois family. Mrs. Leggett was born in that locality in 1866, was liberally educated at Carmi, Illinois, and went to Texas with her husband on their wedding journey, becoming a teacher in the schools at Kerens under his supervision. The children of this union are Frank A., who is a member of the Sunnyside company and who married Miss Edith Caskey; and William Fred, Lucy May, Nellie and "I. C., Jr."

In his political action Mr. Leggett supports the Democratic party and in church affiliation he is of the Christian denomination.





*John R. Gibbons*



**COLONEL JOHN R. GIBBONS.** It is speaking with all due conservatism to say that no citizen of Saline county, Arkansas, plays a more valuable and conspicuous part in its history or is more highly regarded than Colonel John R. Gibbons, mining engineer, superintendent of the mines of the American Bauxite Company, and founder of the town of Bauxite. In a state noted for its great mineral possibilities his labors have been of tremendous scope and fruitfulness, and to him belongs the distinction of being a pioneer in the discovery in this country of bauxite, the mineral from which aluminum is made. Colonel Gibbons is of the type of citizenship which the nation is pleased to call representative, the scion of a family which has been long upon our shores, public spirited, a soldier and the son of patriots and soldiers, and one whose personal prosperity is sure to contribute to the prosperity of the whole community.

Colonel Gibbons is a native of the Old Dominion, the cradle of so much of our most interesting colonial history, his eyes having first opened to the light of day in the city of Richmond, where his father was engaged in the mercantile business. His parents were George R. and Harriet (Rison) Gibbons, natives of Virginia, and soon after the birth of John R., which occurred on November 16, 1843, they removed to Rockingham county, where the father engaged in farming in the Valley of Virginia, and here the early years of the subject were passed. He was educated at Mossy Creek Academy in Augusta county, where, as a mere youth, he was preparing to enter the University of Virginia when the long lowering Civil war cloud burst in all its fury and the serenity of the life of the young men of that day was interrupted and destroyed. When the nation went down into the "dark valley of decision," young Gibbons enlisted, for although very young in years he was high spirited, brave, and due to environment and tradition conscientiously convinced of the supreme right of the states to sever their union with the national government. He received his title of colonel as lieutenant colonel of the United Confederate Veterans, Department of Arkansas, on the staff of General James F. Smith. He won distinguished honors as a cavalryman in the famous First Virginia Regiment of Cavalry, which was organized and commanded by General J. E. B. Stuart and served with great distinction throughout the war in the Army of Northern Virginia. He enlisted in this regiment in April, 1861, the very beginning of the war, and was constantly in service until its close in 1865. He was much beloved by his comrades and they who survive still speak of him as a brave, gallant and efficient soldier, always ready for duty, cheerful and optimistic in time of stress and privation, and devoted to the cause for which he was fighting. With the First Virginia he took part in all the great historic battles of the Army of Northern Virginia, which included the battles of Chancellorsville, Sharpsburg, Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, the two battles of Fredericksburg, the seven days fighting around Richmond, and all of the battles in front of Petersburg. He was also with Lee's army at Appomattox and was a witness of all the closing scenes of the war.

After the cessation of hostilities between the states Colonel Gibbons went to North Georgia to join his father, who had found it expedient to go there as a refugee and had settled in Bartow county. There he became interested in mining and mineralogy and through his studies and explorations became an efficient mining and civil engineer. While in the northern part of Georgia he became a pioneer discoverer of bauxite, from which aluminum is made, and he has been connected with the

discovery of this valuable mineral in various quarters and with its mining since the year 1889. The first bauxite was discovered in Floyd county, adjoining Bartow county, in 1888, and from that time forward it has been an important industry in north Georgia. In 1899 Dr. J. C. Brammer, state geologist of Arkansas, reported important discoveries of bauxite in Saline and Pulaski counties, Arkansas. In 1900 Colonel Gibbons came to the state in the interest of what is now the American Bauxite Company, and began the work of surveying and mapping out the bauxite deposits in the above mentioned counties and purchasing the same for his company. He centered his operation at the rich deposits in Saline county, five miles east of Benton, where he founded the town of Bauxite and designed and built the immense plant of his company at that point. This has become one of the leading industries of Arkansas and is the largest producer of bauxite in the world. An average of three hundred and fifty men are employed the year around, and from this viewpoint alone it contributes in high degree to the material well-being of the county, affording livelihood to many good citizens. The plant is equipped with the most modern and efficient machinery for mining bauxite, much of which was built upon Colonel Gibbons' designs. No one is more justly entitled to ranking among the notable captains of industry of the state of Arkansas. He laid out the town of Bauxite and built its roads. He also made the surveys for and superintended the construction of the Bauxite & Northern Railroad, three miles in length, this being owned by the American Bauxite Company and connecting the town with the Iron Mountain Railroad. Bauxite has excellent transportation facilities, being situated also upon the Rock Island Railroad. He has taken a generous interest in providing comforts and conveniences at Bauxite for the employes of his company, these including a bathhouse and a modern hospital.

Colonel Gibbons established a household of his own by his marriage, which was celebrated at Cartersville, Georgia, on the 27th day of November, 1874, his chosen lady being Miss Annie Felton, daughter of Dr. William H. Felton, a prominent citizen of North Georgia and a representative of his district in Congress. The subject and his wife have three children, John F., George R. and Miss Annie Carlton. Colonel Gibbons built for his own home a beautiful residence of two stories on a hill overlooking the town and commanding a majestic view of the surrounding country for many miles in every direction. The house has every modern convenience, a water system, electric lights, a heating system and ice from the company's ice plant. To complete this enumeration of delights, a garden and orchard afford the finest fruits and vegetables and the abode is the center of a gracious hospitality.

It can not but be of interest to glance at the ancestral history of the talented and enterprising gentleman whose name initiates this review. The Gibbons family is of English origin. Members of it were adherents of Charles I. and fled to Wales when that sovereign's cause suffered eclipse through his execution. It was from Wales, in fact, that Colonel Gibbons' progenitors later gave ear to the tales of opportunity and freedom which had been wafted across the blue Atlantic from the new world, and they in turn bade adieu to familiar scenes, led on by the mirage hope that somewhere in the far gleaming west they should find their place of dreams. They settled at Shamokin Valley, Pennsylvania, and Colonel Gibbons' great grandfather, Isaac Gibbons, of Shamokin, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Following this the family removed to Hagerstown, Maryland, where the subject's grandfather was born, and he, removing to Virginia, established the family in

that state. The Gibbonses are a long-lived race, both the father and grandfather of the Colonel having lived beyond the age of ninety years.

In addition to his great mining and engineering interests, Colonel Gibbons is president of the Bank of Bauxite, which was established in the year 1907.

**GEORGE SPENCER.** No one can be in the presence of George Spencer, the prominent real estate dealer and planter of Little Rock, without feeling sure that he is descended from a long line of ancestors who counted for something. A man who knows nothing of his ancestors has only his own ideals to live up to, but the man who has not only to satisfy himself, but to live according to the standards of his ancestors, has a harder matter to attend to. Mr. Spencer's own standards are placed too high for him ever to attain to them, but surely that long line of ancestors, could they be ranged before him, would find no reason to censure him. Mr. Spencer's whole life is without a blemish; it is an open book, a ledger perhaps, kept in the best book-keeping hand and always ready for inspection. His own and his wife's family history are very interesting.

Born at Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, England, January 7, 1866, he was the youngest son of George and Mary (Slater) Spencer. Both parents were natives of the Stratford district, the birthplace of the immortal Shakespeare. The Spencer family have lived in the county of Warwickshire for a very long time and are to-day respected people in the county. George Spencer, senior, is still living at Stratford-on-Avon, but his wife died as long ago as 1866, shortly after the birth of George.

George Spencer, junior, lived for six years in his native place and then was taken to Warwick, eight miles distant, where he attained to manhood. His earliest recollections cluster about the historic scenes of Stratford and Warwick. He remembers running past the house where Shakespeare was born when he (George) was a little child, and to him the house was as any other house. He remembers the awe with which he regarded the same building in a few years' time, after having read some of the works of the bard of Avon. George, after the age of six years, attended the well-known schools of Warwick, the home of the King-maker, where he attained a good, all around education, finishing at the King's College. After he left school he served for a term of two years in the British army, being in the Twenty-fourth, known as the Royal Warwickshire regiment. When a man leaves the army he generally has a most unsettled feeling, and thus it was with George Spencer. He hardly knew to what he wanted to settle, and with the love of adventure and the desire to see new things and new surroundings that is characteristic of youth, he decided to cross the ocean and come to America. He arrived in New York in March, 1887, and went direct to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, but did not stay there long, going thence to Detroit and in July of that same year coming to Little Rock, which has been his home ever since that time, with the exception of two years, which he spent in southwestern Oklahoma, having for his neighbors Quanah Parker, the Comanche chief, and Geronimo, the Apache chief, and his band. To Oklahoma Mr. Spencer made an overland trip of five hundred and seventy-five miles with wagons by way of adventure. He became a citizen in 1888. During the last few years that he has been in Little Rock Mr. Spencer has been engaged in the real estate business in a general way, but he has devoted more of his time to his cotton planting. His inbred love of travel has taken him

practically all over the United States and Canada, and he urges all Americans to first see the grandeurs of their own country, which are simply marvelous.

In 1907 Mr. Spencer married, and the union has been blessed with one son, George, the fourth of the name within the last century. Mrs. Spencer is the eldest daughter of Captain J. G. Botsford and his wife, Charlotte A., who is the daughter of the late Colonel James A. and Abbie B. (Whipple) Henry.

Jefferson George Botsford was born at Port Huron, Michigan, December 30, 1838. He was of English descent, his ancestors belonging to the family of that name who were the founders of the town of Bottesford in Leicestershire, England. In 1847 the family removed from Port Huron to what is now the city of Waukegan, Lake county, Illinois, but then known as Little Fort. When he was nineteen years of age J. G. left home and went further west and early in 1858 he allied himself with the regular army at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as an employe of the quartermaster's department with the Utah Expedition. From this time forward his life was filled with all the adventure and thrilling incident that one man could well go through and come out alive. He became a highly trusted attache of the Army of the Frontier, especially employed in the capacity of master of transportation of wagon trains, transporting supplies, horses and mules to different posts on the frontier. He became so thoroughly efficient in this line of work and was so faithful and trustworthy, that he gained the confidence of all the well-known army commanders who were prominent in the western army of that day. In this capacity he made various trips through the old Indian Territory, on the Santa Fe trail, to Southwestern Kansas, to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado and to Fort Laramie in Wyoming. With the Utah expedition he arrived in Denver June 3, 1859, at a time when Denver consisted of only six log huts covered with canvas. Captain Botsford and others, with Colonel B. D. Williams of Little Rock in charge, were the first white men to travel up the Republican river to its head, before arriving at Denver. During the frontier service he encamped with Major W. H. Emory, who selected the site for Fort Sill, Oklahoma, the largest military post of the Union, and they had many experiences with the then warlike Comanches.

His first trip to Little Rock was in February of 1859, leaving here for Chicago and then for Denver, after which he went to New Mexico and then to Fort Larned, Kansas. He was in the government employ when the Civil war broke out in 1861, and was engaged in transporting supplies to Fort Scott, Kansas. He was continued in his duties as master of transportation for the army in Kansas, Indian Territory and Arkansas, his headquarters being at Fort Smith for some time. While engaged in transporting the commissary between Leavenworth and Fort Scott the Quantrell massacre at Lawrence, Kansas, occurred, on August 21, 1863, and learning of the fact he turned his team from the road and succeeded in saving it by the timely assistance of troops under Major Lamb, who attacked the guerrillas at a point nearly opposite to that at which his train was coralled, the train consisting of about three hundred and forty mules and fifty wagons. On this occasion he narrowly escaped capture and destruction, but arrived in Lawrence in time to assist in caring for the dead and wounded, the former numbering one hundred and twenty-eight.

After the capture of Little Rock by General Steele's army in 1863 Captain Botsford came here and was actively engaged under that offi-

cer in the quartermaster's department until the close of the war. While on the way to Little Rock he also narrowly escaped capture by Forrest's cavalry. He was with Captain John S. Haskell on the steamer City of Alton, and they were about to make a landing at Hickman, Kentucky, in 1864. The cavalry were hidden behind a large tobacco warehouse, but by a timely warning they backed the steamer off just in time to save the vessel. When the war had ended Captain Botsford located permanently at Little Rock, where he engaged in contracting for the carrying of the United States mails from Little Rock to Monroe, Louisiana, and other points. During this period he became mayor of the city in 1872, and for a time he was one of the proprietors of the famous old Anthony House on East Markham street, near Main, a landmark of historic interest in Little Rock. Subsequently he engaged in the banking business and was one of the organizers of the old Merchants National Bank, which was afterwards merged into the First National Bank. Later he became deputy United States marshal for the eastern district of Arkansas and is now director of the Bank of Commerce. For the past few years he has retired from active life, having indeed accomplished more than three average men perform in their whole lives. He still lives at his old home, No. 701 East Markham street. This house, which he built in 1869, was then situated among the best residences in the city, but it is now a part of the wholesale business district. Across the street from this home the large building of the Plunkett-Jarrell Grocery Company occupies the site of the old residence of Colonel Henry, Captain Botsford's father-in-law, who lived there for half a century.

Captain Botsford was married in Little Rock to Miss Charlotte A. Henry, the union resulting in seven children, four of whom are now living, namely: Charlotte, now Mrs. George Spencer; Harriet E. Botsford, Edward H. Botsford and George T. Botsford. Captain Botsford's brother, the late Captain Frank Botsford, was chief of police in Little Rock for many years.

Mrs. Botsford was born in New York City in 1845 and came with her parents to Little Rock in 1847. She has lived here all of her life, a witness of many historic incidents of war times and the years succeeding that period. Her father, the late Colonel James Austin Henry, who died at his home at Little Rock April 25, 1899, at the age of eighty-two, was born in New London, Connecticut. Upon coming to Little Rock with his family in 1847 he became a merchant, being engaged in mercantile business near the corner of Markham and Main streets until 1863. He was one of the historic and notable characters of the city. As a citizen of Little Rock and a non-participant on either side of the war, he performed many acts of kindness and humanity in his efforts to avert trouble and disaster to women and children and non-combatants generally. For a number of years he was associated with all of the best enterprises of the city. It should be mentioned that he organized in 1853 the first volunteer fire department in Little Rock and commanded it as captain. It was known as the Hook and Ladder Company, and he was connected with it for fifteen years. Colonel Henry was a Mason of great repute, ranking in eminence in that order in the south with General Albert Pike. In the Arkansas grand lodges he was Grand Secretary, Royal Arch Masons; Grand Recorder of the Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templars. He was, besides, Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the thirty-third degree for Arkansas, Southern Jurisdiction of America; also an active member of the Supreme Council of the Thirty-third degree for the Southern Jurisdiction of

America. He was a Mason of such distinction that the beautiful Albert Pike Consistory building in Little Rock was dedicated to his memory. He was also at one time proprietor of the famous old Anthony House.

Mrs. Spencer is a most charming lady, who can well support the honors borne by her father and grandfather. She is calm, deliberate, dignified, leisurely; at the same time she is gay, graceful, sprightly sympathetic. She is severe upon occasion and upon occasion playful. She is devoted to her husband and to her son, who reciprocate in kind.

**ROBERT D. DUNLAP.** Success along any line of endeavor would never be properly appreciated if it came with a single effort and unaccompanied by some hardships, for it is the knocks and bruises in life that make success taste so sweet. The failures accentuate the successes, thus making recollections of the former as dear as those of the latter for having been the stepping-stones to achievement. The career of Robert D. Dunlap but accentuates the fact that success is bound to come to those who join brains with ambition and are willing to work. He is the owner of the finest stock farm in Arkansas, was a pioneer in developing the big coal mines of Johnson county, is ex-mayor of Clarks-ville and is a large property owner and prominent and influential citizen.

A native of the state of South Carolina, Robert D. Dunlap was born on the 7th of April, 1860, and he is a son of R. J. and Margarette (Montgomery) Dunlap, the father being now deceased. R. J. Dunlap was identified with the livery business during the greater part of his active career, and while his son, Robert D., of this notice, was still a boy established the family home in Mississippi. In South Carolina and Mississippi Robert D. Dunlap grew to maturity, his educational advantages consisting of such privileges as were afforded in the public schools of the locality and period. In 1880 he came to Arkansas, locating in Johnson county, which section has represented his home during the long intervening years to the present time. Although Mr. Dunlap is no longer financially interested in the coal mining industry of Johnson county, he should be mentioned for his former activities in promoting and developing this prominent Arkansas industry, one of the state's most important resources. For a number of years he was actively and extensively engaged in establishing and operating coal mines in the Spadra district in Johnson county, and in this business he laid the foundation for a comfortable fortune. The Spadra mines produce the far famed Arkansas anthracite coal, which brings a higher price in the western market than the Pennsylvania anthracite coal.

At present Mr. Dunlap is owner and proprietor of the famous Dunlap stock farm, consisting of two hundred acres of splendid grazing land, the same being eligibly located one mile east of Clarks-ville. Mr. Dunlap became interested in the live stock business at Clarks-ville about 1890, and through his own well directed efforts he has succeeded in building up one of the noted stock farms of the country. He makes a specialty of standard bred horses, registered Jersey cattle and Tamworth, Duroc and Jersey hogs. To quote Mr. Dunlap himself in regard to his work along stock-growing lines, the following extract from an article written by him is here incorporated:

"I have been in this business for twenty years and have spared neither time nor money to get the best. I have had at the head of my herd the great bulls Kathy's Fancy Harry, Harry of Woodland (now at the head of Forbes herd at Hackett City, Arkansas), also Roonalda Lad and Lilly's Jersey King. The last two bulls are by imported bulls

from Jersey's Island, and the others were from the best production of Tennessee. The bull now at the head of my herd is Fern's Southern Prince. J. M. Overton of Nashville, Tennessee, paid \$7,500 for his sire, so you see there are none better. The twenty head of registered Jersey cattle are from the above bulls, so you see that you will get both Jersey Island and American blood in these cattle. The grades are high grades and bred from these bulls; lots of them are full bloods. I do not hesitate to put my reputation behind these cattle in every particular."

Among Mr. Dunlap's standard bred horses a notable one is Beauty Patchen, a black mare five years old, sired by Joe Patch and a half sister to Dan Patch. This mare, at a great expense to Mr. Dunlap, was shipped to New York state and bred to Joe Patch. In addition the farm is stocked with a number of other of the best brood mares that can be purchased in this country; there are also a number of registered stallions with hundreds of mares at the Dunlap stock farm every year. Mr. Dunlap also breeds Duroc and Jersey hogs. In partnership with his brother-in-law, Andy Ward, Mr. Dunlap conducts a large local stock market, mostly for horses and mules, in Clarksville, this project being carried on under the firm name of Dunlap, Ward & Company. The home of the market is a fine brick stable, probably the best of its kind in the entire state. In addition to his other interests Mr. Dunlap is the principal owner of and is the manager of the Arkansas Fruit Farm Company, which has a fine Elberta peach orchard of some three hundred acres adjoining the Dunlap farm. Associated with him in this important enterprise are a number of prominent officials of the Missouri Pacific Railway. Mr. Ward is also a successful general farmer, noted in this section as an alfalfa grower. Mr. Dunlap is recognized as decidedly one of the most influential citizens at Clarksville, where he is the owner of considerable valuable business property, the same including the Dunlap theater. He is one of the directors in the First National Bank at Clarksville and is financially interested in a number of local projects of important order.

On the 15th of August, 1883, at Clarksville was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Dunlap to Miss Effie Ward, who was born and reared at Clarksville and who is a daughter of David Ward. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap have one son, D. Ward Dunlap, who is associated actively with his father and his uncle, Mr. Ward, in the management of the stock farm and the local stock market, previously referred to. The son is also largely interested in the coal industry in Johnson county.

In his political convictions Mr. Dunlap is a loyal supporter of the principles and policies promulgated by the Democratic party, and while he has never had time for active participation in political affairs he does all in his power to advance the general welfare of this section of the state. He is affiliated with a number of fraternal and social organizations of a local nature, and his religious faith is in harmony with the tenets of the Presbyterian church. He is a man of broad information, splendid executive ability and tremendous vitality. He has devoted his entire time and attention to his extensive and ever increasing business interests and is everywhere honored and esteemed by his fellow-men by reason of his fair and straightforward methods. His stock farm is one of the finest business enterprises of this section of the state, and his citizenship is a valuable adjunct to Johnson county.

JOHN S. COWDREY, one of the leading merchants of Yellville, was born in Marion county, Arkansas, July 15, 1846. His father was Dr.



James M. Cowdrey, a physician and druggist, who settled in this locality in 1822. The elder gentleman was a settler from Charleston, South Carolina, where he had been reared and educated. Having graduated from medical college he came west at an early day, being at that time a single man, and he subsequently became one of the leading pioneer physicians. He was a man of strong Southern sentiment, and during the Civil war he became a surgeon for the Confederacy and was in General Price's army. He took up his professional duties after the great conflict which disrupted the states, and his life and service gave him consideration as one of the most influential citizens of northern Arkansas. He married Miss Agnes McCubbin of Izard county, and his demise occurred in 1866 at the age of seventy-one years. He was a scholarly gentleman, prolific and eloquent in speech, able in counsel—in fact, it might almost be said of him, "To know him was a liberal education." His wife preceded him to the Great Beyond by several years, her demise occurring in 1858. The children of this admirable couple were as follows: Harriet, who married Joseph Bawcom and died in Texas; J. W., who died in Yellville, Arkansas; Elizabeth, who married Captain Dowd of Broken Arrow, Oklahoma; Henry W., of Yellville; Mary A., wife of Colonel James A. Wilson, of Yellville; John S., of this notice; Caroline, who became Mrs. R. P. Wilson and resides at Bruno, Arkansas; Emma, widow of A. M. Sloan, of Harrison, Arkansas; and Cornelia, wife of Professor A. W. Wickersham, of Buffalo, Arkansas.

The village schools of Yellville provided an education for John S. Cowdrey, and when he was a good deal less than twenty he joined the Confederate army. He became a member of Company C of the First Arkansas Cavalry in 1862, this being commanded by Captain W. A. Greever and Colonel Harrell, respectively, and thus a part of General Cabell's brigade, General Fagan's division and General Price's army. He saw his first real fighting at Poison Springs and subsequently participated in engagements at Mark's Mill and Jenkin's Ferry, serving in his state practically during the whole of the war. He was at Eldorado when the end came, and his military career was ended without wound or capture.

For a short time following the close of the war Mr. Cowdrey farmed near Yellville and then entered the mercantile world as a clerk in a store in Springfield, Missouri. The charms and advantages of his youthful surroundings remained strong with him and he returned to Yellville in 1869, clerking for Berry Ellensburg until 1871, in which year he became a partner in the mercantile house of J. H. Berry & Company, this connection ending in 1883 by his selling out, and two years later he associated himself with A. S. Layton and remained a member of the firm of Layton & Cowdrey until 1890. In the latter year he purchased Mr. Layton's interest, and he has since been in business alone. He is vice-president of the Miners & Citizens Bank of Yellville and has served as the president of this important monetary institution. In addition to his mercantile and banking interests he is also extensively interested in farming and gives his time to his business investments and his farms as well. He is a Democrat without personal political ambition; is a Master Mason and exemplifies in his life the principles of moral and social justice and brotherly love, which since fabled-enviromed ages have been the fundamentals of this organization, and in religious conviction he is Methodist Episcopal.

Mr. Cowdrey was married in Yellville, Arkansas, December 25, 1872, his chosen lady being Miss Helen Berry, a daughter of his old



partner, J. H. Berry. Mrs. Cowdrey's father was a cousin of United States Senator James H. Berry of Bentonville, Arkansas, and the scion of a distinguished Virginia family. He died in 1896 at about seventy years, having devoted his entire active career to the mercantile business and leaving to his heirs a large estate. His first wife was a Miss Wilson, a daughter of I. C. Wilson. Mrs. Cowdrey's mother was his first wife; his second wife's maiden name was Milam. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Cowdrey are Annie, wife of V. A. Wilbur, cashier of the Citizens & Miners Bank of Yellville; Ernest, who is associated with his father in business; Daisy, assistant cashier of the Miners & Citizens Bank; Roscoe, who is a part of the J. S. Cowdrey firm and whose wife was Miss Ethel LeSeur; Mabel, now Mrs. C. F. Weast of Yellville; Helen, who married W. R. Crawford of St. Louis; and Miss Lillian of Yellville.

JOHN M. MCBEE, M. D. If those who claim that fortune has favored certain individuals above others will but investigate the cause of success and failure, it will be found that the former is largely due to the improvement of opportunity, the latter to the neglect of it. Fortunate environments encompass nearly every man at some stage of his career, but the strong man and the successful man is he who realizes that the proper moment has come, that the present and not the future holds his opportunity. The man who makes use of the Now and not the To Be is the one who passes on the highway of life others who started out ahead of him, and reaches the goal of prosperity in advance of them. It is this quality in Dr. J. M. McBee that has won him an enviable name in connection with business, professional and political circles in Crittenden county, Arkansas, especially in the vicinity of Earl, which place has represented his home for a number of years past. In 1910 Dr. McBee was honored by his fellow-citizens with election to the office of state senator, and it is a matter worthy of note here that he met with no opposition either in the primaries or in the general election.

A native of the fine old commonwealth of Tennessee, Dr. John M. McBee was born at Knoxville, that state, the date of his nativity being the 26th of April, 1875. He is a son of Isaac M. and Martha (Williams) McBee, the former of whom was born in North Carolina, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and the latter of whom claimed Scotland as the place of her birth. The father accompanied his parents on their removal to Tennessee while he was still a young boy, and there he resided during the remainder of his life time. He was engaged in the farming business during the greater portion of his active career, and he was summoned to eternal rest in the year 1886, his cherished and devoted wife later passing away in 1899. After completing the curriculum of the public schools at Knoxville, Tennessee, Dr. McBee was matriculated as a student in Grant University, at Athens, Tennessee, and later he attended Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, in which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1897, duly receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately after graduation Dr. McBee came to eastern Arkansas, locating at Earl, where he initiated the active practice of his profession and where he rapidly gained recognition as one of the leading physicians and surgeons in Crittenden county. Later, acquiring other important interests that eventually demanded his entire time and attention, he gave up the practice of medicine. He is an extensive property owner in Crittenden county and is a member of the St. Francis Levee Board, the most important body of its kind in the state, the same representing the interests of millions of dollars' worth of rich agricultural land.

In his political convictions Dr. McBee is a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, in the local councils of which he has been a most active factor. In 1899 he was elected mayor of Earl, and so effective was his first administration that he was re-elected to that office in 1910. In the same year, however, he resigned the mayoralty in order to accept the Democratic nomination for and election to the position of state senator for the thirty-second senatorial district of Arkansas, the same comprising the counties of Crittenden and St. Francis. Dr. McBee assumed the responsibilities connected with his new office in the session beginning in January, 1911. He was elected for a term of four years and enjoys the distinction of being the only member of that body who was elected without opposition either in the primaries or in the general election. He is a man of unusually strong personality and is possessed of remarkable executive ability and tremendous vitality. Quiet and unobtrusive, he never makes any speeches, but tends strictly to his affairs and produces most effective results. A brilliant future is predicted for him in the political world. He is connected with a number of fraternal and social organizations of representative character, and in their religious faith he and his wife are consistent members of the Presbyterian church, to whose philanthropical work he is a most liberal contributor of his time and means.

At Philadelphia in the year 1897 was solemnized the marriage of Dr. McBee to Miss Eleanor Heinicle, who was born and reared at Philadelphia and who is a daughter of William Heinicle, long a representative citizen of Philadelphia. Mrs. McBee is a woman of most fascinating personality, and she and the Doctor are popular and prominent in connection with the best social activities of their home community. They have no children.

**JUDGE ANDREW I. ROLAND.** In all quarters of the United States—east, west, north and south—there seems to be arising a new generation of politicians of a far different type than that of which there recently have been far too many representatives. On this higher type, whose sole aim is not self-advancement, the salvation of a nation threatened with general corruption depends. Pre-eminent among the contribution of the Southwest is Judge Andrew I. Roland, an eminent gentleman whose unselfish devotion to the best interests of his section has won him the confidence and high regard of all. A voice crying in the wilderness, he is coming to be known far beyond the boundaries of his own state, and one of the most conservative of American journals not long since had this to say of him (Judge Roland at that time being the Republican candidate for governor of Arkansas): "A weighty position it is to be held up to the young men of a community as an example of civic righteousness. If the habit of righteousness is not a natural but an acquired one, it necessitates considerable mental strain and histrionic ability. But they will tell you in Arkansas that Andrew I. Roland is the 'real thing' in public men. No nominee for a governorship ever held a better record for integrity, honor and all that goes to make up a good citizen and useful public officer."

Andrew I. Roland is bound to Arkansas by the primary tie of birth within her borders. It was on a farm in Grant county that his eyes first opened to the light of day, and the date of his nativity was February 7, 1871. As the measure of greatness in a man or woman is largely determined by the intellectual streams and the moral tides flowing down the ancestral hills and emptying into the human soul it cannot be other than profitable to glance, briefly though it may be, at the line-

age of the subject. His parents were Thomas W. and Louisa (Kennedy) Roland, the father a native of Tennessee and the mother of Arkansas. The former was a farmer and shoemaker by occupation. Locality is a great moulder of opinion, and Thomas Roland was convinced honestly and sincerely that secession was wrong. Nevertheless when the long lowering Civil war cloud broke in all its fury and submerged the country in desolation he, like many other men holding like opinion, offered his aid to the Confederacy. He was seriously wounded in the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, on Saline river. After the war he returned to Sandy Springs, now Leola. The death of this good man occurred in 1877 and was due to the effects of his wound, from which he had never entirely recovered.

Andrew I. Roland was the fourth in a family of six children, the other members of the family being James W., John W., George T., Martha J. and Mary A. Only six years of age at the time of his father's death, he remained upon the farm in Grant county with his mother and brothers and sisters. There are many who will account him fortunate in having in his youth the wholesome, free experiences of the country boy. It is needless to say that by actual doing he gained much of the training of the incipient agriculturist. His mother died in 1885, and the little household was broken up. Financial resources were doubtless low, and as there is no arguing with necessity young Andrew, although only fourteen years of age, set forth, like the proverbial hero of romance, to seek his fortunes. He remained in Grant county, working for his board and clothes for two years, but by 1888 he was greatly advanced in prosperity, since he received his clothes and six dollars per month. In August, 1888, good fortune came to him in the shape of an invitation to make his home with Colonel E. H. Vance, Jr., who was residing at Malvern, and so his connection with Grant county was severed. While living with Colonel Vance he found time in addition to the duties with which he was intrusted to attend the public schools, and he thus acquired an ordinary education. His ability was recognized by his patron, and he eventually had an opportunity to study law under Colonel Vance, and his attack on Blackstone was so effectual that he was admitted to the bar in 1896. He met with the usual experiences of young lawyers, no matter what their calibre, but in due time built up a fine clientele in Malvern. He was not long in manifesting his readiness in debate, his mastery of every subject he handled and the unfailing courtesy and goodwill with which he treated friend and foe alike—one of the surest signatures of a nature born to high destinies.

In the matter of politics Judge Roland early subscribed to the articles of its faith, poring over the pages of its history and finding inspiration in its high traditions. In 1904 he was elected county judge of Hot Spring county and served three terms by successive elections. He was elected strictly on his merits by Democrats as well as Republicans, as the county is overwhelmingly Democratic. In this office he has shown inflexible integrity and personal independence, joined with personal purity and dignity of character. It is his distinction to have been licensed to practice in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas and in the Circuit and Supreme Courts of the state. In 1910 received one of the highest compliments in the gift of his party by his nomination for governor of Arkansas. In spite of the Democratic nature of the state, had national conditions not exerted too strong an adverse influence it is not unlikely that Judge Roland would have had an opportunity to show his skill in guiding

the ship of state. His political star is still in the ascendent, however, and it is likely that his history has only begun to be written.

Judge Roland laid the foundation of a happy life companionship by his marriage on the 11th day of May, 1898, his chosen lady being Miss Harriet E. Turner, daughter of Merton E. and Catherine A. (Emerett) Turner. Mrs. Roland was born near Jacksonville, Illinois, but was reared in Hot Spring county, Arkansas, and it was at Malvern that their marriage was celebrated. They have three sons—Isaac Houston, Thomas W. Roland, named for his soldier grandfather, and Robert Douglas.

Judge Roland is useful and prominent in many walks of life. He is secretary of the board of stewards of the Malvern Methodist Episcopal church, South, and he was chairman of the building committee which built the new church edifice for this congregation. This, completed in 1910, is one of the costliest and handsomest churches in Arkansas. He stands high in Masonic councils, being a royal arch Mason and past high priest of the local chapter in Malvern.

**JOHN CALVIN ROSS.** Hon. John Calvin Ross is one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of jurisprudence in Hot Spring county, Arkansas, having gained distinctive preferment at the bar of this section of the state. Although he has not been identified with the legal profession for more than six years, his rise to distinction as a versatile trial lawyer and well fortified counselor has been almost meteoric, for his equipments for the law were of an unusually stable quality. Nature has endowed him with a remarkably strong mentality, and with the passage of years he has developed that persistent energy and close application without which there is no success. His advancement has been continuous and commendable, and to-day he is recognized as one of the leaders of his chosen profession in his home county.

A native of Hot Spring county, Arkansas, John Calvin Ross was born on the 5th of September, 1865, and he is a son of R. E. and Elizabeth (Thompson) Ross, both of whom were summoned to the life eternal in this county, the former in 1881 and the latter in 1899. The father was born in Alabama, where was solemnized his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Thompson, and he emigrated to Hot Spring county, Arkansas, about the year 1851. At the time of the inception of the Civil war Mr. R. E. Ross was an ardent sympathizer with the cause of the seceding states, and he manifested his intrinsic loyalty to the country of his forefathers by enlisting as a soldier in the Confederate army. He served with all of gallantry and faithfulness until the close of the war, participating in many of the important conflicts marking the progress of that sanguinary struggle, the same including the battles of Prairie Grove, Helena and others. Much of his military service was under General Hawthorne, in the Trans-Mississippi department. After the close of the war he returned to his old home in Saline township, about ten miles distant from Malvern, and there he continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits until his demise, which occurred in 1881, as previously noted. Mr. and Mrs. Ross were the parents of ten children, and of the number three are living in 1911.

John Calvin Ross was reared to the vigorous discipline of the home farm, in the work and management of which he early began to contribute his share. His preliminary educational training consisted of such advantages as were afforded in the public schools of Hot Spring county, and subsequently he was enrolled as a student in the University





*A. K. Root*

of Arkansas, which excellent institution he attended for one year. For a number of years he has been a resident of Malvern, the county seat of Hot Spring county, and here he pursued his studies for the legal profession. In 1905 he was admitted to practice at the Arkansas bar, and since that time he has been granted a license to practice before the United States Supreme and Federal Courts. He rapidly built up a large and representative clientage, and he now holds prestige as one of the leading lawyers in this section of the state. In his political adherence he is aligned as a stalwart in the ranks of the Democratic party, in the local councils of which he has long been an active factor. He has been twice elected a member of the state legislature, serving with efficiency in the sessions of 1905 and 1907. During his incumbency as a member of the lower house of the state legislature he gained distinction as the author of the two-cent passenger rate for railroads in Arkansas. He introduced the bill providing for this law in the session of 1905, at which time it was passed unanimously by the lower house, but was defeated in the senate. He introduced and pushed it again in the session of 1907, where it was known as House Bill No. 1. At that time he succeeded in getting it passed by both the house and the senate and it became a law. The railroads, however, secured temporary injunctions prohibiting its enforcement, pending decisions of the higher courts, and the matter is still in litigation, in April, 1911.

In 1889 was recorded the marriage of Mr. Ross to Miss Bertha Babcock, who was reared and educated in Syracuse, New York, and Malvern, and who is a daughter of Anson Babcock, a representative citizen of Syracuse, where he was engaged in fruit growing. Mr. and Mrs. Ross have no children.

In a fraternal way Mr. Ross is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic order, and he is also a valued and appreciative member of various legal organizations of representative character. In their religious faith he and his wife are devout members of the Baptist church, in the various departments of whose work they are most zealous factors. They are very popular in connection with the best social activities of Malvern, where they command the unqualified confidence and esteem of their fellow-citizens.

**PHILANDER K. ROOTS.** It is most gratifying to the publishers of this history to accord recognition at this point to one who has ever been on the alert to forward all measures and enterprises projected for the general welfare of the state of Arkansas. He has with ready recognition of opportunity directed his labors into various fields, wherein he has achieved marked success, the major portion of his active business career having been devoted to civil engineering and fully a decade to banking enterprises. Philander K. Roots is a brother of Colonel Logan H. Roots, who was prominent and influential citizen of Little Rock at the time of his demise, which occurred in 1893, and concerning whose history a sketch appears elsewhere in this publication.

Mr. Roots was born in Willington, about twenty miles east of Hartford, Connecticut, on the 4th of June, 1838, and is a son of Benajah Guernsey Roots and Martha Sibley (Holt) Roots. The Roots family traces its ancestry back to stanch English extraction and the original representative of the name in America came to this country in 1634. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Roots was a clergyman of the Congregational church and was a graduate of Yale College. His son, grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was graduated in Dartmouth College and became a clergyman in the Baptist church, in which he gained particular

prominence in the field of home missions. Benajah G. Roots, father of Philander K., was a pioneer settler in the state of Illinois, where he was prominent in educational affairs for a number of years, although he had fitted himself for the profession of civil engineer, to which line of work he had previously devoted considerable time and attention. The father was summoned to the life eternal in 1888 and his cherished and devoted wife passed away in 1864. They were the parents of four children, of whom Philander K. was the second in order of birth.

Philander K. Roots was a mere infant at the time of the family removal from Connecticut to Perry county, Illinois, where the father entered a tract of government land in the vicinity of what is now Tamaroa. Mr. Roots received his preliminary educational training in his own home, under the able preceptorship of his father, who was a man of brilliant mental attainments and broad and liberal views. Subsequently he pursued the study of civil engineering at Carrollton College, at Carrollton, Illinois, and still later he took a similar course in the State Normal School at Bloomington, Illinois. Before being graduated in the latter institution he was for a time assistant to his father when the latter was division engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad in Illinois, this having been in the early period of that now great system. In the year 1853 he was employed as an engineer to stake out the town of Centralia, Illinois, and thereafter he was associated for a time with the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, with headquarters at Paducah, Kentucky, in the capacity of locating and constructing engineer, retaining that position until the inception of the Civil war, at which time he returned to Illinois and became principal of the high school at Duquoin. He continued to be engaged in the pedagogic profession for one year and he then gave evidence of his intrinsic loyalty to the cause of the Union by becoming a prominent figure in connection with the engineering corps thereof. He performed distinguished services, particularly under General Thomas, operating between Nashville and Atlanta. Much of his engineering was reconstruction work following the raids of the Confederate Generals Wheeler and Forrest in that section of the South. Immediately after the close of the war he went west, spending considerable time in Nevada and California, being for a time deputy state surveyor in the former state but devoting most of his energy to mining operations.

The year 1869 marks Mr. Roots' advent in Arkansas, location having been made at Devall's Bluff, where for some years he was connected with plantation enterprises, in which he was associated with his brother, Colonel Logan H. Roots. In the early '70s he again worked along the line of his chosen vocation, being then locating and constructing engineer for the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, which is now a part of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad system. Mr. Roots has won fame and fortune as a civil engineer and his name will always rank high as that of one of the successful men of his profession. In 1873 Mr. Roots went to Fort Smith, where for the ensuing seven years he was the managing official of the First National Bank, in which he is still an extensive stockholder. In 1880 he came to Little Rock, where he has since maintained his home in the beautiful and spacious residence at 1018 Scott street. He was cashier of the First National Bank at Little Rock for a period of ten years, at the expiration of which, in 1890, he retired from active participation in official affairs, having since devoted his time to his individual, financial and property interests, which are of broad scope and importance. He is a man of marked executive ability and although now rather advanced in years he still retains in much of their pristine vigor the splendid mental and physical faculties of his youth.



Politically Mr. Roots gives his allegiance to the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor, and while he has never desired public office of any description, he has ever manifested a deep and sincere interest in all matters tending to advance the good of the community. In his religious faith he is a devout communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which he has been senior warden for the past forty years and in which he is superintendent of the Sunday-school. In April, 1885, he was instrumental in the organization of the Young Men's Christian Association at Little Rock and in connection with the subsequent advancement of that association he has been specially active. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic order, in which he has passed through the circle of York Rite Masonry complete from entered apprentice to Knight Templar. He has also completed the circle of the Scottish Rite branch, having attained to the thirty-second degree. God-fearing, law-abiding, progressive, Mr. Roots' life is as truly that of a Christian gentleman as any man's can well be. Unwaveringly he has done the right as he has interpreted it. Possessed of an inflexible will, he is quietly persistent, always in command of his powers, never showing anger under any circumstances.

In the city of San Francisco, California, on the 23d of May, 1866, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Roots to Miss Frances Maria Blakeslee, the ceremony having been performed by Bishop Kip. Mrs. Roots was reared and educated in Duquoin, Illinois, and she was an aunt of the wife of his brother, the late Colonel Logan H. Roots. To this union were born the following children: Bishop Logan H. Roots, of the Episcopal diocese of Hankow, China; Rev. Willard H. Roots, Episcopal missionary in the state of Idaho; Mrs. Mary Emily Hall, of Little Rock; and one who died in infancy. The mother of the above children was summoned to eternal rest on the 21st of August, 1906, her memory being deeply revered by all who came within the radius of her gracious personality and gentle influence. Logan H. Roots, bishop of Hankow, China, married Miss Eliza L. McCook, a daughter of the Rev. J. J. McCook, of Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut. To this union has been born four children—three sons and one daughter—all natives of Hankow, China. Willard Holt Roots, who is an Episcopal minister at Shoshone, Idaho, married Miss Katherine Philp, of Canada, and they have one child, Mary Frances. Both sons, after completing regular college courses, were graduated in the Cambridge, Massachusetts, Theological Seminary. Mary Emily, the only daughter of Mr. Roots, is the wife of Walter G. Hall, and they are the parents of two children, Graham Roots Hall and Mary Emily. Mrs. Hall has been a faithful and efficient teacher in the Sunday-school of the Episcopal church for many years and she is now president of the Young Women's Christian Association in Little Rock. Mr. Roots, with his daughter, son-in-law and two grandchildren, are all living comfortably together in the old home at 1018 Scott street, where is dispensed that gracious and generous hospitality for which Arkansas and the South are so widely renowned.

HON. GEORGE R. HAYNIE. Having systematically applied his abilities to his chosen profession, which ever demands as the price of success a generous measure of veritable talent and much intellectual force, Hon. George R. Haynie, of Prescott, has achieved success in his legal career and is now one of the leading lawyers of Nevada county and a citizen of prominence and worth.

The Haynie family from which he is descended lived for many years in what is now the southeastern corner of Nevada county, but was then a part of Ouachita county. His grandfather, Wilburn Haynie,

came from Alabama to Arkansas in the early forties, locating as a pioneer in the south central part of the state, where Edmond T. Haynie, father of George R., was born and bred. Edmond T. Haynie married Georgia Ann Bass, and both are now living in Gurdon, Clark county, Arkansas.

Born in Nevada county, Arkansas, in 1870, George R. Haynie obtained his rudimentary education in the common schools and afterward studied law in the office of Hon. C. C. Hamby. Being admitted to the Arkansas bar in 1896, he began the practice of his profession at Prescott, where he has since remained, his success having been assured from the first. He is a lawyer of high standing and of eminent qualifications and is recognized throughout this part of the state as a leading member of his profession.

Taking an active and intelligent interest in local and county affairs, Mr. Haynie was elected prosecuting attorney in 1910 for the eighth judicial circuit, which embraces the following counties: Lafayette, Miller, Hempstead, Nevada and Clark. Since assuming the duties of his office he has served with credit to himself and to the honor and satisfaction of his constituents. He is a prominent member of the Woodmen of the World and was head counsel for the state of Arkansas from March, 1909, until March, 1911.

Mr. Haynie married, September 12th, 1888, Mary T. Williams, who was born and educated in Nevada county, and to them five children have been born, namely: Mary Winnie, Mrs. Fannie A. Nichols, George Otis, Lawrence Edmond and Bracey. Mr. and Mrs. Haynie are highly esteemed and are prominent in the social life of the city.

**MARTIN W. GREESON.** Possessing the ability that qualifies man for a leader among men, Martin W. Greeson, of Prescott, Nevada county, has attained high rank as a lawyer, is widely known in financial circles as a banker and capitalist and as a public-spirited citizen has served his community as mayor and as a member of the city school board.

Mr. Greeson was born at Clinton, Van Buren county, Arkansas, and was there brought up and primarily educated. His father, H. Greeson, a native of Wayne county, Tennessee, was a pioneer of Van Buren county, Arkansas, locating there in 1841. He lived to the venerable age of ninety-one years, passing away in Prescott, Nevada county, in September, 1910. His wife, whose maiden name was Louisa Harrison, still resides in Prescott.

Acquiring his preliminary education at Clinton, Arkansas, Martin W. Greeson entered the law department of Cumberland University, in Lebanon, Tennessee, and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1888. In the summer of that year he established his home in Prescott, Nevada county, and began the practice of his profession. Steadily mounting the ladder of success, he gained a large and highly remunerative practice as a lawyer, accumulating a handsome competency. Of late years Mr. Greeson has discontinued his legal work in order to devote his attention and energies to the management of his private property and his other interests, which are mostly in Prescott and vicinity.

Mr. Greeson is vice-president of the Nevada County Bank, the oldest institution of the kind in the county, and is also interested financially in various other business and industrial enterprises. He has taken an active part in municipal affairs, serving as a member of the Prescott board of education and as mayor of the city. While serving in the latter capacity the city, under the Local Improvement Statute, was

organized into a district, and the municipal water and light plants, which are owned by the city and are free from debt, were built and paid for. He was also a member of the City Council for many terms and did much towards the inaugurating of beneficial projects. Fraternally Mr. Greeson stands high in Masonic circles, being past grand master of the grand lodge of Arkansas. Religiously he belongs to the Methodist church.

Mr. Greeson married, at Brookhaven, Mississippi, Miss Carrie Tedford, and they have five children, namely: Hartwell, Gladys, Beulah, James Allen and Louise.

JAMES M. DALY, M. D. Arkansas has given her due quota of native sons to the learned professions, and among these is to be given special recognition to Dr. Daly, who has gained prestige and success as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of the state and who is now engaged in the active practice of his profession in the thriving city of Nashville, Howard county.

Dr. Daly was born at Bodeaw, Nevada county, Arkansas, on the 20th of September, 1867, and is a son of Dr. John W. and Maria (Munn) Daly, the former of whom was born in Missouri and the latter in Mississippi, where the Munn family was early established and became one of much prominence. Dr. John W. Daly gained his academic and professional education in Missouri, in the western part of which state his father, a native of the fine old city of Dublin, Ireland, settled in an early day. Dr. John W. Daly went forth to do valiant service as a soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, in which he served as surgeon in a Missouri regiment that was a part of the command of the gallant General Price. He came to Arkansas about the time of the close of the war and established his residence in Nevada county, where he continued in the active practice of his profession until 1905, when, venerable in years and spent with the arduous and unselfish labors of many years devoted to the relieving of human suffering, his death occurred in Nashville, Missouri, in 1910. He was one of the pioneer physicians of his section of the state and none had a more secure hold upon popular confidence and affection. His wife died in 1902. Of their nine children all are living except Dr. J. W. Daly, Jr. John W. Daly was a man of most alert mentality, excellent intellectual and professional attainments and strong and steadfast character. His political faith was that of the Democratic party and his religious views were indicated by his membership in the Missionary Baptist church.

Dr. James M. Daly, whose name initiates this article and who has well upheld the paternal prestige both as a physician and citizen, is indebted to the public schools of his native place for his early educational training, and he began the study of medicine under the able and exacting preceptorship of his honored father. He covered the required ground with appreciative discrimination and began the active work of his profession in his native county when he was twenty-one years of age. His ambition, however, prompted him to fortify himself still further for the work to which he had determined to devote his life, and he thus entered the medical department of the University of Arkansas, in the city of Little Rock, where he completed the prescribed course and was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, as a member of the class of 1897. Since that time, determined to spare no pains or effort in keeping in touch with the advances made in medical and surgical science, he has taken a number of valuable post-graduate and clinical courses, principally in the leading medical institutions of

the city of Chicago and under the direction of the Mayo Brothers, the celebrated physicians and surgeons of Rochester, Minnesota.

After continuing in the successful practice of his profession in his native county for a number of years Dr. Daly removed to Bingen, Hempstead county, where he remained until the spring of 1902, when he established his home at Nashville, Howard county, which has since continued the scene of his work in his profession. Here he controls a large, appreciative and representative practice, based alike upon his professional ability and his personal popularity. He has an abiding human sympathy, but has brought this above the plane of mere sentiment to become an actuating motive for helpfulness. He has served as president of the Howard County Medical Society and is one of its most popular and valued members, besides which he is also identified with the Arkansas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is chief surgeon for the Memphis, Dallas & Gulf Railroad and also for the Graysonia-Nashville Lumber Company, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the entire southwest. He has devoted special attention to surgery.

Dr. Daly is a man of broad views and strong individuality, so that he is found aligned in the march of progress as an exponent of civic loyalty. He has contributed his quota to the support of all undertakings advanced for the well-being of his home town and state, and it should be specially noted that he was one of the original promoters of the Memphis, Dallas & Gulf Railroad, which has opened up to proper development a most opulent and attractive section of the state of Arkansas. He became a stockholder of the company at the time of its organization and still continues as such. His political support is given to the Democratic party, but, realizing the exactions of his profession, he has manifested no ambition for public office. In the Masonic fraternity he has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he is affiliated with the Albert Pike Consistory, in Little Rock. He also holds membership in the adjunct organization, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Both he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church.

On the 12th of September, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Daly to Miss Minnie C. Harris, who was born in the state of Georgia but who was a child at the time of the family removal to Nevada county, Arkansas, where she was reared and educated. Her father, Judge William Harris, was one of the honored and influential citizens of that county. Dr. and Mrs. Daly have three children—Harry, Iva and Margaret.

**JOHN W. BISHOP.** Many men excel in achievements along some given course, but to few is it permitted to follow several lines of endeavor and stand well to the front in each. In the career of John W. Bishop, of Nashville, Howard county, Arkansas, is given a striking illustration of such exceptional accomplishment, and further emphasis is given to this fact on the score that he has in the most significant sense been the architect of his own fortunes. As a lawyer he has won pronounced prestige, as a business man he has produced results of most positive character and as a publicist and loyal citizen he has wielded marked influence in the promotion of undertakings that have signally conserved civic and industrial progress. As one of the representative members of the Arkansas bar and as one of the state's veritable captains of industry he is consistently accorded special recognition in this history of Arkansas and its people.

John W. Bishop claims the fine old Blue Grass commonwealth as the place of his nativity and is a scion of old and honored Southern families, the original representatives of the Bishop family in America having settled in Virginia in the Colonial epoch of our national history. He was born near the city of Ashland, Boyd county, Kentucky, on the 28th of April, 1862, and is a son of George W. and Elizabeth (Ison) Bishop, natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky. Mr. Bishop was doubly orphaned before he had attained to the age of eight years, and though he inherited a large estate in Virginia he derived nothing from this bequeathment, owing to the fact that no one came to the front to protect the interests of the lad, the while he himself was too young to have any appreciation of the measures necessary to the conservation of his estate. When he was thirteen years of age he came to Arkansas—an untrained boy without financial resources or influential friends. With the exception of three years, which were passed in Texas and Oklahoma, he has maintained his home in Howard county, this state, and the long intervening years have been marked by large and worthy accomplishment on his part. No fortuitous circumstances compassed the youth of Mr. Bishop, but he had the will to dare and to do, as well as the judgment to formulate definite and consistent plans for advancement in education and in productive usefulness and success. Concerning this period in his career the following pertinent statements have been made: "His educational opportunities were, of course, very limited, as he had to shift for himself and make his own living during the years that the average boy is spending in school and college. Through his own initiative he was able to attend the public schools at intervals and finally to complete a partial course in the old Southwestern College, at Mineral Springs, Arkansas, a noted educational institution in those days, but his time and necessities did not permit of his graduation."

By the very constituency of his physical and mental make-up, apathy and inaction have been ever impossible to Mr. Bishop, and in his course from youth to the present day there has been naught of indirection or obliquity. He has set his goals and has struggled until he reached them, holding as insuperable no obstacles placed in his path. In 1883, soon after attaining to his legal majority, Mr. Bishop began reading law under the preceptorship of one of the leading members of the bar of Howard county, and he continued to devote his attention to such careful and appreciative study of the science of jurisprudence until 1887. He was at that time fully eligible for admission to the bar, though he did not seek such admission until 1896, having in the meanwhile been identified with various lines of enterprise, through the medium of which he was gaining valuable experience and making gradual progress toward independence and substantial success.

Upon his admission to the bar Mr. Bishop engaged in the active practice of his profession at Nashville, Howard county, and he has brought to bear in this connection the same indomitable energy, definite purpose and close application that marked the earlier stages of his career and through which he has made of success not an accident but a logical result. Inviolable integrity has characterized every stage of his career, and though his strong individuality and insistent holding to his convictions have naturally created antagonisms at times, these have been of superficial order and have not militated against the uniform confidence and esteem accorded to him by those with whom he has come in contact in the various relations of life. He has known fellowship with struggle and adversity and thus has no false standards. He places

true valuations upon men and affairs and has the fullest appreciation of the dignity and honor of honest toil and endeavor in whatever field of human activity. Thus he is kindly and tolerant in judgment, the while he is ready to lend a hand in aiding those who are less fortunate and who merit such consideration. He is essentially a worker and has scant sympathy with drones or idlers.

In the work of his profession Mr. Bishop has gained high standing at the bar, and he is known as a versatile and resourceful advocate and duly conservative counselor. He has so applied himself as to gain a broad and exact knowledge of the law, and he has marked facility in applying the same in connection with the presentation of causes before court or jury, as well as in the deliberations of the counsel chamber. He retains a large and representative clientage and is known as a specially skillful corporation lawyer. He has maintained his residence in the village of Nashville since 1900 and has shown a loyal and public-spirited interest in all that has tended to advance the general welfare of his home city, county and state. He is general attorney and secretary of the Memphis, Dallas & Gulf Railroad Company and secretary and attorney of the Graysonia-Nashville Lumber Company, which bases its operations upon an investment of three and one-half million dollars and which is one of the most important concerns of the kind in the entire Union.

A staunch and effective advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, Mr. Bishop has given yeoman service in behalf of its cause, but only twice has he consented to serve in public offices. For four years he was deputy circuit clerk for the eighth (now ninth) judicial circuit of the state, and in 1890 he was elected treasurer of Howard county, an incumbency which he retained for two terms—a period of four consecutive years. His election to this office was compassed with no opposition, as he received the endorsement of the three leading political parties represented by tickets in that election. Concerning other elements in the life record of Mr. Bishop, the following data are substantially the context appearing in a sketch that appeared in a recent edition of the *American Lumberman*, which is the leading trade journal of the lumber industry in the United States and which is published in the city of Chicago:

"By way of giving variety as well as spice to an already versatile career, Mr. Bishop engaged in newspaper work in Oklahoma for two years and, as he cheerfully admits, imbibed the 'booster' spirit in that new commonwealth. His business undertakings have been eminently successful, and his rather varied interests make such claim upon his time that he may be very properly designated as a busy man. He was one of the original promoters of the Memphis, Paris & Gulf Railroad, now known as the Memphis, Dallas & Gulf Railroad, and has been identified with the corporation owning that road as its general attorney and secretary from the time of its organization, in 1906. He has also been connected with the Nashville Lumber Company since its formation, in 1906, and is now secretary of the new Graysonia-Nashville Lumber Company."

The efforts of Mr. Bishop in connection with the projecting and building of the railroad mentioned in the foregoing paragraph have been especially noteworthy and have proved beneficent in fostering the development of one of the most favored sections of the state of Arkansas—a section wonderfully opulent in natural resources—mineral, timber, agricultural and horticultural. The general direction of the Memphis, Dallas & Gulf Railroad is from the northeast to the south-

west, with eastern terminus at Helena, Arkansas, and it is the intention of the corporation to extend the line to the city of Dallas, Texas, where important transfer and connection facilities will be controlled. At the time of this writing, in the opening of the year 1911, about one hundred and twenty miles of the road have been completed—all in Arkansas—and the line is already in effective operation, with an adequate equipment of rolling stock. The operating headquarters are at Nashville, Howard county, and the line is the most important that has been constructed in Arkansas for many years.

Mr. Bishop is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. His genial personality makes him a popular factor in social circles, and the many exactions of his professional and business interests have not in the least impinged upon his natural cordiality and urbanity. He is essentially democratic, with no semblance of exclusiveness or ostentation. He and his wife are active and zealous members of the Presbyterian and Baptist churches, respectively, in Nashville.

On the 23d of October, 1883, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bishop to Miss Ella C. Hill, who was born at Newberry, South Carolina, and who is a daughter of Dr. James Hill and Martha (Owens) Hill, who are now dead, the former dying near Nashville about the year 1874 and the latter about the year 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop have three children—Corinne, John and Mark.

**WILLIAM P. FEAZEL.** Both as a legist and jurist has this honored citizen of Nashville, Howard county, gained marked prestige, and he is numbered among the essentially representative members of the bar of the state, within whose borders he has been identified with the work of his profession for thirty years. He served more than a decade on the bench of the ninth judicial circuit, and the records covering his administration give unequivocal evidence of his fine judicial ability and earnest and discriminating services in the conserving of law and justice. Howard county is favored in claiming him as a member of its bar, and he is now engaged in the general practice of his profession, with a substantial and representative clientele.

Judge Feazel was born at Farmersville, Union parish, Louisiana, on the 25th of December, 1856, and is a son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Farmer) Feazel, both of whom were likewise born and reared in that historic old commonwealth. The father during the most of his active career was a farmer, and the parents are deceased. Judge Feazel gained his early educational discipline in the schools of his native state, whence he came to Arkansas in 1877. He began the study of law under the able preceptorship of the firm of Smoot & Kelso, of Magnolia, the judicial center of Columbia county, this state, and made rapid and substantial progress in the assimilation of the science of jurisprudence, with the result that he proved his eligibility for and gained admission to the bar in 1880, upon examination before the circuit court at Magnolia. In the following year he entered upon the practice of his profession at Richmond, Little River county, where he gained valuable experience and where he remained until 1885, when he established his permanent home at Nashville, Howard county, which has since been the scene of his professional labors, which have been attended with cumulative success and prestige. No citizen of the county commands more unqualified confidence and esteem and none maintains higher civic ideals.

Regarding it every man's duty to take an intelligent interest in



matters touching the general welfare, Judge Feazel has never denied his support to measures and enterprises advanced for the general good of the community, and in a broader sense he has manifested his interest in public polity by his allegiance to and effective service for the Democratic party, of whose principles he is an able advocate, being well fortified in his opinions and conviction, as may well be supposed in connection with a man of such broad intellectual ken and practical experience. In 1890 he was appointed judge of the ninth judicial circuit, to fill a vacancy, and his able service on the bench marked him as a logical successor of himself. Thus it was that at the expiration of the term for which he was appointed he was returned to the office through the staunch support accorded him at the general election, and the popular estimate placed upon his services needs no further voucher than that afforded in the successive re-elections that kept him in tenure of this important office without interruption until 1902—a period of practically twelve consecutive years of service on the circuit bench, which he thus dignified and honored by his fidelity and ability. Upon his retirement he resumed the active practice of his profession in Nashville, and his interposition is greatly in demand not only as an advocate but also as a counselor. He has been identified with much important litigation in both the state and Federal courts in Arkansas and is widely recognized as one of the strong, versatile and worthy representatives of his profession in the state.

Judge Feazel has maintained much interest in the development and upbuilding of his home town and county, has viewed with satisfaction the advances made along industrial and commercial lines and is himself the owner of a fine peach orchard one mile west of Nashville. He is identified with no fraternal organizations, but both he and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

In the year 1885 was solemnized the marriage of Judge Feazel to Miss Sena Cowling, who was born at Mineral Springs, Arkansas, and whose father, the late J. P. Cowling, a merchant, passed the closing years of his life in Nashville. Judge and Mrs. Feazel have four daughters—Willie, Adele, Lucile and Winfred—all of whom remain at the parental home except Willie, who is the wife of H. G. Maxwell, now of Atlanta, Georgia.

**HIRAM G. SANDERSON.** Standing prominent among the leading citizens of Ashdown is Hiram G. Sanderson, who for many years was actively identified with the advancement of the agricultural prosperity of Little River county and as sheriff of the county won an honorable record. A son of the late Edmund S. Sanderson, he was born in 1865 in Bossier Parish, Louisiana, of pioneer stock.

Born in Alabama, Edmund S. Sanderson migrated in early life to Bossier Parish, Louisiana, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. During the Civil war he organized a company for service in the army and, having been elected its captain, went to the front. For bravery on the field of action he was promoted to the rank of major and continued in service until the termination of the conflict. Prior to the war he had spent a few months in Little River county, Arkansas, and at its close brought his wife and children to this state, locating then at Rondo, the old county seat of Miller county. He then bought an extensive tract of land in Little River county, on the Red river, six miles south of Richmond, and having partly improved his plantation sent for his family and began life in earnest as a planter. Successful in his operations, he acquired ample resources and in 1878 removed with



his wife and children to Texarkana, where he lived retired from active business until his death, in 1889.

The maiden name of the wife of Edmund S. Sanderson was Martha E. Phillips, who is still living. Of the large family born into their household seven sons are living, namely: Hiram G., the subject of this sketch; Joseph G., a resident of Louisiana; Jeff D., who for fourteen years was circuit clerk of Miller county; Noah P., of Texarkana, a wealthy merchant and lumber operator; Morris E., of Texarkana, a well-known lawyer; Alexander G., sheriff of Miller county; and James G., a planter in Little River county.

Familiar with the various branches of agriculture as practiced in the South from his early youth, Hiram G. Sanderson came from his home in Texarkana to Little River county to take charge of the old Sanderson plantation, which his father had improved. Fortune smiled on his efforts, and for many years he was more or less interested in agricultural pursuits, having retained possession of the parental homestead until 1910, when he sold out his farming interests. For a number of years, however, Mr. Sanderson has resided in Ashdown, where he owns valuable property. Prominent in public affairs, he was elected sheriff of Little River county in 1892 and served until 1898, three consecutive terms in the same position. In 1906 he was again elected sheriff of the county and served until 1910, when he retired.

Mr. Sanderson married Della Wheelis, who was born in Alabama, but was brought up and educated in Little River county, Arkansas. Three children have blessed their union, namely: Glover Gertrude, Elizabeth and Ruth, but the latter died aged eleven months.

**SETH C. REYNOLDS.** A rising young lawyer of Ashdown, Seth C. Reynolds has made a brave start in his active career and is fast winning for himself an honored name in the legal fraternity of Little River county. A native of Arkansas, he was born in Faulkner county, where his father, Dr. J. M. Reynolds, is still a resident, his home being in the village of Naylor.

Born, reared and educated in Faulkner county, Dr. J. M. Reynolds, who has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine for many years, has, with the exception of ten years spent in Independence county, Arkansas, resided in his native county. A man of broad mind and liberal views, he gave to each of his children exceptionally good educational advantages, and among his sons that have attained distinction in professional circles special mention may be made of Professor John H. Reynolds and Rev. James A. Reynolds. John H., professor of history at the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville, is the author of Reynolds' History, used in the university, and is also editor and compiler of the historical volumes being issued by the State Historical Commission. Rev. James A. Reynolds is pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, at Siloam Springs, Arkansas.

Acquiring a substantial education in the days of his youth and early manhood, Seth C. Reynolds came, in 1900, to Ashdown, then a little town of four hundred souls, and for eighteen months had charge of the first long term school here established. Subsequently continuing his studies, he was graduated from Hendrix College, in Conway, Arkansas, with the class of 1904, after which he taught school two sessions in Richmond, Little River county. Going then to Ann Arbor, Mr. Reynolds studied for a year in the law department of the University of Michigan, and in 1907 was graduated from the law department of the University of Arkansas. Immediately beginning the practice of

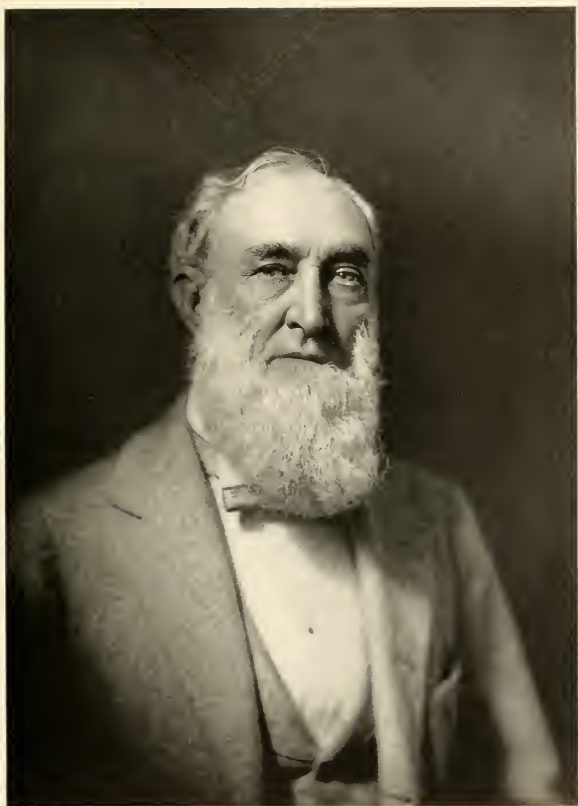
law at Ashdown, Mr. Reynolds has met with most encouraging success, having already established a substantial patronage.

Although Mr. Reynolds has never been a candidate for public office, his talent and ability as an orator has brought him into prominence throughout the state as an able and influential campaign speaker. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Woodmen of the World. True to the religious faith in which he was reared, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and the superintendent of its Sunday-school.

Mr. Reynolds married, in Richmond, Arkansas, Nelle McCrary, daughter of N. C. McCrary, one of the oldest and most prominent men of Little River county.

CHARLES M. TAYLOR, M. D. Measured by its beneficence, its rectitude, its productiveness, its unconscious altruism and its material success, the life of the late Dr. Charles Minor Taylor counted for much, and in this history of the state in which he so long maintained his home and to whose progress and prosperity he contributed in most generous measure it is but consonant that a fitting memoir be accorded. It is not the name alone but the man himself, the great, true, noble soul, that it is hoped this brief sketch may reveal, so that a tribute of honor may be perpetuated where honor is well due. A physician and surgeon of distinguished ability, self-abnegating in his service to suffering humanity; a valiant and loyal supporter of the Confederacy during the climacteric period of the Civil war, in which he served in the responsible office of surgeon and medical director of the general hospitals of the Trans-Mississippi Department; a citizen who labored in season and out to further the material and civic advancement of Arkansas; and a modest, unassuming man whose sympathy and kindness were instant and whose bearing that of a dignified and cultured gentleman of the fine old regime—it may well be said that Dr. Taylor's life signified much, especially to the state which he honored and which honored him.

Charles Minor Taylor was born in Clark county, Kentucky, on the 27th of November, 1834, and was summoned to the life eternal at his home in the city of Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 15th of April, 1905. He was a son of John P. and Rachel (Martin) Taylor, the former a scion of the well known Taylor family of Virginia, with whose history the name became identified in the Colonial epoch, being related to the prominent Pendleton and Minor families of Virginia. The father of Dr. Taylor was a prosperous agriculturist and representative citizen of Kentucky, and there continued to reside until his death, as did also his wife. After due preliminary discipline Dr. Taylor entered Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, where he completed his educational work along purely academic lines and where one of his fellow students was Justice John M. Harlan, at the present time a member of the Supreme Court of the United States. In preparation for the work of his chosen profession he entered the Louisville Medical College, in which excellent institution he completed the prescribed course and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He initiated the practice of his profession in the state of Missouri, whence he came to Arkansas several years prior to the inception of the Civil war. In 1858 James Buchanan, president of the United States, appointed Dr. Taylor to the office of surgeon of the government marine hospital at Napoleon, Arkansas, and he continued to serve in this capacity until the war was precipitated between the North and South. By early training, natural sympathy and personal sentiment he could not do other than give his



*C. M. Taylor*



support to the cause of the Confederate states, and he forthwith resigned his federal office to enter the southern service, as surgeon in the Confederate ranks. From duty at Napoleon he was finally assigned to the position of post surgeon at Little Rock, and his ability and devotion later led to his promotion to the responsible and exacting position of surgeon and medical director of the general hospitals of the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederacy. His duties in this connection called him throughout the various fields of military activity west of the Mississippi river and he had a large number of assistants under his supervision. The strength and fidelity of the man were significantly shown in this important service, to which he continued to give his attention until the close of the great fratricidal conflict.

After the war Dr. Taylor returned to Little Rock and resumed the practice of his profession, in which his success and popularity were tantamount to his fine technical ability. He finally retired from the work of his profession and removed to his plantation at South Bend, Lincoln county, where he continued to reside until 1892, when he returned to Little Rock, in which city he lived virtually retired until his death. He was one of the most extensive planters in the state and was indefatigable in his efforts to develop the magnificent agricultural resources of Arkansas, as well as to further its material advancement and social prosperity along other lines. He was one of the splendid citizens of the state that so long represented his home and he gave to its services the fullest of his fine intellectual, moral and physical powers, as he was ever ready to extend his influence and co-operation in support of all measures and enterprises projected for the general welfare of this favored commonwealth, whose every interest lay close to his heart and whose people owe to him a perpetual debt of gratitude. He was chosen president of the Arkansas board of commissioners at the Southern Exposition held in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, in 1883, and in the following year had the further distinction of representing his state as commissioner to the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, held in New Orleans. In each of these connections Dr. Taylor labored unceasingly to give to Arkansas a proper representation, and he gave not only of his time and energy but also of his financial resources to promote the work. It was mainly due to his efforts that the state secured creditable exploitation in each of these expositions. In this connection the *Arkansas Democrat* of June 18, 1885, spoke of him in the following appreciative words. "The state of Arkansas owes a debt of gratitude to Dr. Charles M. Taylor which ought to be requited in a proper manner. Through his able, zealous and patriotic services in behalf of Arkansas at the Louisville and New Orleans expositions Dr. Taylor has greatly endeared himself to all public-spirited citizens. He has neglected his own vast private interests while in the service of the state and he worked on in the line of the duties assigned to him, even when suffering severely from ill health. His invaluable services to Arkansas should never be forgotten." In 1887 Dr. Taylor was appointed, by the governor, a member of the board of trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University, and he retained this position for several years, with marked benefit to the university and its expanding interests and facilities.

Dr. Taylor never blazoned his good deeds before the world, but was rather one of those who "do good by stealth and blush to find it fame." His benevolences in a private way were large and unostentatious, and the true indication of the strong and brave were shown in his "remembering those who were forgotten" and those who sit in darkness. Courtlly,

he gained the respect of all who came within the immediate sphere of his influence, and he was admired most by those who knew him best. In politics he never wavered in his allegiance to the Democratic party, he was affiliated with the United Confederate Veterans' Association and other representative social organizations, and his religious faith, deep and abiding, was that of the Episcopal church, of which his widow is a member. The family home has ever been known for its gracious and cultured hospitality, and within its precincts Dr. Taylor found his greatest solace and satisfaction, while its intimate relations were of the most ideal order. Concerning him the following appreciative statement was made in a Little Rock paper at the time of his demise: "No one who knew Dr. Taylor could say that chivalry had passed away or that courtesy was dead."

There can be naught of impropriety in perpetuating in this memoir the following estimate voiced in a letter written to Mrs. Taylor by W. E. Hemingway at the time of her husband's death:

"It was my privilege to present to the Democratic state convention of 1888 the name of Dr. Taylor for election as a delegate to the national convention. I made no set speech, but in few and plain words told why I thought he should be selected. What I said outlined the estimate I then had of him. Longer acquaintance and more knowledge of him confirmed me in it. It was, in brief, that he was the model citizen, possessing the graces of culture and refinement and the sterner qualities of industry and thrift, good judgment, high purpose and exalted pride. That he illustrated the dignity and virtue of the accomplished gentleman and successful administrator, pursuing the walks of private life; and that if sent to represent the state in a gathering of the nation's representatives he would present to the convention the ideal of Southern manhood—a type too seldom seen but all the more esteemed. More than twenty names were presented, from which four were to be chosen. Dr. Taylor was elected on the first ballot, and that was at a time when the people of the state chose to represent her the flower of her citizenship, as was shown in the selection of such men as Judges Rose and Cockrill.

I have thought it might not be improper for me to write you of this incident and of the part I was permitted to have in it as the best assurance I could offer of my condolence in your loss. I can imagine no greater loss than your children sustain in losing such a father at a time when they are too young to know and remember him as he was; but it more than compensated in the heritage of his name and example."

Dr. Taylor was twice married. His first wife, Mrs. Irene (Johnson) Jordan, died in 1878, leaving one child, Maude Taylor, now Mrs. John McClintock, of Kentucky. On the 9th of January, 1895, at "Dunreath," the country estate of the bride's parents in Clark county, Kentucky, where she was born and reared, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Taylor to Miss Julia Prewitt, who survives him and who still maintains her residence in the beautiful family homestead in Little Rock. Mrs. Taylor is a daughter of Richard Hickman Prewitt and Elizabeth Hume (Sheffer) Prewitt. The former is now deceased. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Taylor was General William Prewitt. His wife, Catherine (Hickman) Prewitt, was a daughter of General Richard Hickman, who secured his title through effective service as an officer in the war of 1812, and was lieutenant governor of Kentucky with Governor Isaac Shelby. General Hickman's wife was Lydia (Calloway) Hickman, and she was a girl at the time of her parents' removal to Kentucky with Daniel Boone. Her father, Colonel Calloway, was killed by

the Indians on the "dark and bloody ground" of the old Blue Grass state. Mrs. Taylor's mother was a granddaughter of Jacob Hughes, who was a native of Kentucky and who became a prominent and influential citizen of that state. His home was near Lexington, Kentucky, and he was president of the First National Bank of Lexington for a number of years prior to his death. Dr. and Mrs. Taylor became the parents of two children, Elizabeth and Charles Minor, both of whom remain with their widowed mother.

**JOHN HENRY PERRY.** A resident of Arkansas since 1903, John Henry Perry, of Siloam Springs, has exemplified in his various activities that spirit of intense earnestness that makes the useful man and valued citizen in any progressive community. He was born, April 20, 1869, in Clarence, Shelby county, Missouri, a son of Oliver Commodore Perry.

Richard R. Perry, Mr. Perry's grandfather, was born in West Virginia in 1804. Following the emigrant's trail westward in 1828, he settled in Shelby county, Missouri, on the frontier and from the wild land cleared and improved a good farm. Enlisting as a soldier in the Confederate army during the Civil war, his active service was begun and completed at the battle of Pea Ridge, where he received a wound that crippled him for life. Returning to his home in Shelby county, he there spent the remainder of his eighty-two years of earthly life, his death, in 1886, being caused by an accident. He married, in Missouri, Virginia Sultzer, and to them six children were born, as follows: John, Joseph, Oliver C., Mattie, Lila and Virginia.

Oliver C. Perry was born in Jefferson township, Shelby county, Missouri, in 1846 and grew to manhood on the parental homestead. Selecting farming as his life occupation, he met with success in his agricultural labors, becoming an extensive landholder in Clarence, Missouri, where he is now living retired from active pursuits, enjoying a well deserved leisure. His wife, whose maiden name was Ellen Randall, was born in Missouri, a daughter of J. B. Randall, the descendant of a Welsh family that settled in Maryland on coming to the United States to found a home. Of their union six children were born, namely: John Henry, the special subject of this brief sketch; Emma, wife of J. R. Gaines, of Las Animas, Colorado; Orie, wife of Rev. E. G. Phillips, pastor of the Mission church at Hannibal, Missouri; James F., of Shelby county, Missouri, who married Alice Bishop; Leo, who married N. P. Turner and lives in Raton, New Mexico; and Harry, of Clarence, Missouri.

Having acquired a practical education in the public schools, John Henry Perry left home as a boy of seventeen years, and during the following two years was clerk in a store at Clarence, Missouri. Making then a bold venture, he crossed the old-time "Great American Desert," going to Salida, Colorado, where he spent two years. Returning then to his old home, Clarence, Mr. Perry married and was there engaged in business for some time. In 1903 he came to Arkansas in search of a favorable location and for two years was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Stuttgart. Selling out his interests in that locality, he then established himself in the real estate business at Siloam Springs, dealing in and handling property both as a speculation and on commission. Organizing the Perry Realty Company, he was officially connected with it until late in 1910, when he disposed of his holding in the company and re-established himself in the business, chiefly as a real estate speculator. With the utmost faith in the future prosperity of the state, Mr.

Perry has demonstrated that Arkansas is a place where profitable investments are waiting for homeseekers of industry, and through his efforts many new settlers have located in the fruit and farming belt of this productive land. He is also the president of the Bank of Commerce, which was organized in February, 1911, and opened for business on May 15th following.

On December 23, 1890, Mr. Perry married Jennie E. Casler, a daughter of Frederiek and Catherine (Hoosen) Casler, who reared three children—Emery E., of Clarence, Missouri; Mrs. Perry; and Frank, of Clarence, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Perry are the parents of four children, namely: Nellie, Joseph, Esther and Lewis. Fraternally Mr. Perry is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of Silcam Springs Commandery No. 15, K. T.; a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the Woodmen of the World; and of the Knights of the Maccabees.

HON. ARLANDER DENSON DULANEY. A wide-awake, brain man, full of energy and of resources, Hon. Arlander Denson Dulaney, one of the leading lawyers of Ashdown, has been a resident of Little River county since 1896 and during that time has been active and influential in the establishment of beneficial projects and organizations, proving himself an enterprising and practical "booster." A native of Arkansas, he was born, in 1877, in Sevier county, a son of Rev. Thomas DuLaney, a minister of the Baptist persuasion.

Rev. Thomas DuLaney was born in Alabama in 1831, but was brought up and educated in Itawamba county, Mississippi, his parents settling in that county in 1838. Manifesting strong religious tendencies in early life, he chose the ministry almost as a matter of course and in 1858 assumed the pastorate of a Baptist church. During the Civil war he enlisted in a Mississippi regiment and served as a member of the Confederate army until peace was restored. Coming to Arkansas in 1872, he has since been a resident of Sevier county, his home now being at Ben Lomond. His wife, whose maiden name was Amanda Cascy, was born in Georgia and died, December 24, 1907, in Sevier county, Arkansas.

After leaving the public schools of Sevier county, Arlander D. DuLaney studied for two years at the University of Arkansas, in Fayetteville. Subsequently he taught school eight years in Little River county, which has been his home for fifteen years. In 1905 he was graduated from the law department of the University of Arkansas and immediately began a successful career as a lawyer at Ashdown. In 1910 Mr. DuLaney formed a partnership with James S. Steel and J. S. Lake, becoming junior member of one of the strongest and best-known law firms of Arkansas, that of Steel, Lake & DuLaney, which has offices at Ashdown and at De Queen and is carrying on an extensive and prosperous business.

Active and prominent in public affairs, Mr. DuLaney represented his district in the state legislature from 1902 until 1910, in the session of 1909 having been distinguished as the only member of the house that had served his constituents four consecutive terms as representative. While there he was a member of almost every committee of importance, during his last two terms serving as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. DuLaney is identified with various organizations, being vice-president of the Southern Realty and Trust Company, a stockholder in and attorney for the Arkansas Trust and Banking Company and vice-president for Little River county of the State Historical Commission.



Fraternally he belongs to the Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons, to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Hoo Hoos. He is also a member and the secretary of the Ashdown Commercial Club.

Mr. DuLaney married Miss Nix E. Corbett October 6, 1909. She was born in Thornton, Arkansas, but was reared and educated at Texarkana.

LEE P. KEMPER is one of the progressive business men of Siloam Springs, being identified prominently with one of its largest enterprises. It is his record to have abandoned journalism, of which profession he was a well-known representative in Missouri and other states, for business, in which he has enjoyed the fullest measure of success. Glancing back along ancestral lines no farther, indeed, than two generations, we find him to be of German extraction, and in him is found corroboration of the statement that the United States owes to the great empire of Germany some of its most valuable citizens and that the vitality and stability contributed by this element in our national life cannot be over-estimated.

Mr. Kemper is secretary of the Benton County Hardware Company of Siloam Springs and has resided in this city since 1895. He spent a brief time in Bentonville before coming here and in that place was associated with the old mercantile forerunner of the Benton County Hardware Company, having moved there in 1891 and having now passed twenty years in the mercantile business.

He was born in Benton county, Missouri, in 1864 and shares his birthday with the father of our country, his eyes having first opened to the light of day on February 22. His father was Valentine G. Kemper, a native of Tennessee, who engaged in agricultural pursuits during the course of his active years. He came to Missouri about 1840 and passed to the Great Beyond in Benton county in 1879, his years numbering sixty-seven at the time of his demise. The subject's grandfather, as before suggested, had come from the Fatherland, had harkened to the accounts of American opportunity and had crossed the sea to claim a share of it. Shortly after his arrival he located in the state of Virginia and there married and reared his family. Valentine G. Kemper took as his wife Sarah Holland, a daughter of Willis S. Holland, a Virginia physician who died in Marshall county, Missouri. Mrs. Kemper died in 1867. The children of this union were as follows: Sibbie, deceased wife of Jack Yeater; Cad C., deceased; Flora, who married Samuel D. Dutcher and resides in Terre Haute, Indiana; Willis H., of Topeka, Kansas; Minnie C., wife of Connelly Harrington, of Siloam Springs; Mary, wife of William A. Thompson, of Loveland, Colorado; and Lee P., of this review.

Lee P. Kemper left the farm at the age of twenty to attend school in Cameron, Missouri, and at the conclusion of his school days he remained in that city and took work on the *Cameron Observer*, there engaging in his initial endeavors as a printer and a newspaper man. He spent several years in this field and engaged in the same line of endeavor in Kansas, Colorado and Kansas City, Missouri, subsequently drifting back to northern Missouri, where he formed a partnership with Connelly Harrington, then proprietor of the *Plattsburg Jeffersonian*. He continued with this paper until his retirement from journalism and his adoption of a mercantile career, a step decidedly justifiable in view of subsequent financial results.

Mr. Kemper was married in Springfield, Kansas, in June, 1889, the lady to become his wife and the mistress of his household being Miss Hattie Templeton, daughter of Alexander Templeton, a farmer and a citizen whose interests were centered in Illinois. The children of this union are Grace and Kathleen, graduates from the Christian College at Camden Point, Missouri; Carmen C., Minnie and Willis T.

When Mr. Kemper abandoned the newspaper field he discarded active politics as far as voluntary participation in it is concerned, but he yielded under pressure to his nomination for mayor of Siloam Springs in 1906 and was elected. Under his energetic administration the municipality quite outdid itself in the matter of public improvements; the building of the bridge over Sager creek, the filling up of the city park, the building of the steps up the hill at Twin Springs and the construction of some thirteen miles of concrete walk constitute some of the things which marked his administration as a success.

In his fraternal work Mr. Kemper has taken an active part as a Mason. He is past master of the Siloam Springs Blue Lodge, high priest of the chapter and is a past eminent commander of the Siloam Springs Commandery No. 15. To add to his distinctions he is past patron of the Order of the Eastern Star. Thus it will be seen that the ancient and august Masonic order has few more prominent and none more loyal sons. He spent six years as district deputy of the sixth district of Arkansas and was district deputy grand worthy patron of the Order of the Eastern Star for a similar period of years. He now serves the order as deputy-at-large for the state of Arkansas. In their religious affiliations Mr. Kemper and his family are members of the Christian church.

When he left the field of journalism Mr. Kemper became a merchant, as previously noted. Upon the formation of the company called the Benton County Hardware Company he was chosen its secretary and has ever since remained in this capacity. He assumed the office in the year 1895, and his sound business sense and fine executive capacity have amply contributed to the good fortune which has been the lot of the enterprise in question. His duties in this connection occupy him to the exclusion of other important matters, and his command is subordinate only to that of the manager of the company.

**DR. ABNER D. THOMAS.** Of the late Dr. Abner D. Thomas it has been said that through his contribution in the way of machinery for the development of the cotton industry he did more for that line of enterprise than any man since Eli Whitney. Dr. Thomas was born at Oran, Onondaga county, New York, in 1839, and in the Empire state of the Union he received his early educational training. In 1859, when twenty years of age, he made the trip overland to the new Eldorado in California, where he remained for a period of several months. In 1863 he came to Little Rock as surgeon of the Third Cavalry, a part of General Steele's army of occupation. He had previously prepared himself for the profession of medicine at the Iowa Medical College. After the close of the Civil war he located for practice as a physician and surgeon at Old Lewisburg, now Morrilton, in Conway county, Arkansas, where was solemnized his marriage to Miss Olivia Bently. In addition to the work of his profession he became an extensive cotton planter. His increasing interest in the latter line of enterprise led him to the devising of more improved and more efficient machinery for the handling and ginning of cotton and finally he gave up the practice of medicine altogether in order to devote all his time to the inventing and manufac-



*Dr. A. S. Thomas*



ing of cotton ginning machinery. In 1883 he located permanently at Little Rock, and here he established the Thomas Cotton Press Works, which later became the Thomas Manufacturing Company and which is now known under the name of the Thomas-Fordyce Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of cotton gin and cotton compress machinery and equipment, one of the largest concerns in the South and the most important industrial plant at Little Rock.

Dr. Thomas invented and brought into use the first device for taking cotton out of the wagon into the gin by machinery, this superseding the old crude method of doing it by hand. He invented the first self-packing cotton press, which was the device that brought him national fame and which was the basis of the statement often made of him that he did more for the cotton industry than any man since the time of Eli Whitney. In 1890 he established the Thomas Cotton Mills and operated the same for three years. In 1905 he retired from active connection with the Thomas-Fordyce Manufacturing Company, which he had founded, and he then established another industry, the Thomas Gin Compress Company, which has since become the Modern Gin Compress Company. Subsequently disposing of his interest in the latter concern, he devoted the remainder of his time, until his death, in inventing and perfecting a more highly improved cotton press, the work on which was interrupted by his death, which occurred on the 21st of December, 1909, at the age of seventy-two years. He died in consequence of an injury sustained just at the moment that he had perfected his last invention. For fully two score years he devoted the major portion of his time and attention to this work, and too much cannot be said in tribute to him from this point of view. He was a man of brilliant mental attainments, powerful inventive genius and indefatigable energy, and not only Little Rock, but the entire South, mourns his death. In politics he was a staunch advocate of the principles of the Republican party and in his earlier life he was an active and interested factor in public affairs. In the late '60s and early '70s he was a member of the Arkansas state Senate. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Knights of Honor and his religious beliefs coincided with the teachings of the Universalist church. Dr. Thomas married Miss Olivia Bently, a native of Conway county, Arkansas, and to this union were born four children.

Avery H. Thomas, who is carrying on the work of his father in connection with the cotton gin industry in Arkansas, was born at Springfield, Arkansas, on the 3rd of September, 1872. He early availed himself of the advantages afforded in the public schools of Little Rock and in choosing a profession he turned to engineering. He qualified for his life work in the manual training department of Washington University, at St. Louis, Missouri, in which excellent institution he was a student for three years. In 1890 he returned to Little Rock, where for many years he was closely and intimately associated with his father as assistant and as a draftsman and mechanical engineer in working out the latter's plans, and so continued until the death of the father, since which time he has been engaged in various lines of enterprise. Mr. Thomas is an independent in his political convictions and he has contributed in generous measure to all projects advanced for the general welfare of this section of the fine old Bear state. As a citizen his loyalty and public spirit are always in evidence and he holds a secure place in the high regard of his fellow men.

At Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 26th of December, 1895, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Thomas to Miss Mattie Marshall, who was

born and reared at Oxford, Mississippi, and was summoned to eternal rest in 1902. She is survived by one daughter, Olivia Thomas.

**FELIX S. BAKER.** Few names are more familiar or more favorably known in this section of the state than that of Felix S. Baker, a resident of Eureka Springs and an ante-bellum settler of Arkansas, in which state he has passed his life as a farmer, merchant and public official. He is a native son of the Old Dominion, his birth having occurred in Smith county, that state, May 23, 1842. He is a son of Andrew Baker, a North Carolina native, born near the line between that state and Virginia in 1817. He removed to Arkansas in the course of his career and died in Harrison, that state, in 1900. The grandfather was John Baker, a slave-owning planter of North Carolina, whose other children were Calvin Baker, who drifted westward to California and reared his family in San Francisco, where he passed his last days; Mrs. Byrd Smith and Mrs. Calvin Greer, both of whom made their homes in Grayson county, Virginia. The two aunts of the subject are deceased, as well as the uncle.

Andrew Baker left Virginia in 1860 and drove by wagon to Arkansas, setting stakes when he came to Newton county. In 1840 he married Mary Hash, and all of his children were born in Virginia. His wife was a daughter of William Hash, who lived in Grayson county, Virginia, and answered to the dual calling of miller and farmer. Mrs. Baker passed away in Harrison, Arkansas, in 1898, the mother of Felix S., of this notice; Hannah, who married a Mr. Pugh and makes her home in Joplin, Missouri; Levi, of Marion county, Arkansas; Virginia L., who became the wife of W. H. Cecil and concluded her days in Harrison, Arkansas; and William, of Oregon.

Andrew Baker gave his energies mainly to agriculture. He was a man of opinions, who gave thought to the issues of the day, and he had acquired a good education. Up to the time of the Civil war he was a supporter of the Union cause, but with the secession of Virginia and of Arkansas—his native state and that of his residence at the time of the conflict—he permitted "allegiance to his people" to control his political acts and he joined the Confederate army, becoming a lieutenant in Colonel Mitchell's regiment of Arkansas infantry. He was in General Price's army and went on the raid into Missouri, but subsequently was detailed to raise a company in Newton county in support of the losing cause. When the strife was concluded he returned to his farm and his family and lived an uneventful life in and about Harrison, Arkansas, until the close of his career, and there he and his wife are buried.

Felix S. Baker received his education in Virginia and was married the year he reached Arkansas. Although he was a youth only about eighteen years of age he set up his own domestic establishment upon a farm near Bluff Springs, Arkansas. In 1863 he enlisted in the Second Arkansas Cavalry, Union troops, under Colonel Phelps, and served chiefly in the recruiting service throughout the remainder of the war. In taking this step for the Union he was carrying out the principles advocated by his father prior to the war and was imitating the course of the people of his own mother and of his wife. He knew nothing of politics, but he had thought a great deal and had read much anti-slavery literature and had threshed things out for himself and believed loyalty to his flag to be his first duty. He could not, feeling as he did, conscientiously aid or abet in the movement of secession.

After the war Mr. Baker engaged in mercantile business in Jasper,

Arkansas, and continued in this field for eight years. At the end of that time he removed to Harrison, where again mercantile pursuits claimed his attention and where he also engaged in milling. In 1889 he closed out both interests and took the position of receiver of the United States land office at Harrison, his appointment to that important post having been received in that year. Some idea of his political allegiance can be gleaned from the fact that the Cleveland administration relieved him of his trust, but President McKinley reappointed him, and he continued in the office for several months after the succession of President Roosevelt.

Upon retiring from the office, to which he had brought capabilities of the highest order, Mr. Baker removed to Eureka Springs and here found varied interests, being engaged in both the mercantile and real estate and insurance business. Of recent years he has found sufficiently engrossing the Arkansas property interests of himself and his wife, chief among these being a stock farm and ranch of several thousand acres located in Drew county.

In September, 1860, Mr. Baker married his first wife, Mary Harrison, daughter of W. R. Harrison, a prominent lawyer of Newton county, who died at Jasper. Mrs. Baker died in Harrison, Arkansas, in 1889, leaving the following three children: Mary, wife of S. P. Elzy, of Harrison; James, of that city; and William W., of Fort Smith, Arkansas, a traveling salesman for a Chicago paper house. On July 23, 1899, Mr. Baker married Levina J. Morrison, who lived only two years and died without issue. On January 25, 1902, he married Permelia J. Ray, who passed away in 1904, without issue. In November, 1906, Mr. Baker married Jennie L. Wadsworth, widow of the late well-known citizen of Eureka Springs, W. S. Wadsworth. Mrs. Baker's maiden name was Jennie L. Loftes, and she is a daughter of a Mr. Loftes of Illinois.

As seen from his record, Mr. Baker is a Republican, and he has ever been one of the most loyal and enthusiastic of the standard bearers of "the Grand Old Party." He has been a valuable public servant, and besides his long term in the land office service he has been mayor of Harrison, Arkansas, and alderman of Eureka Springs. He is an active, devoted and well-versed Mason, being indeed one of the most prominent of the state. He served two years as master of the Blue Lodge, twelve years as high priest of the Chapter at Harrison, is a past eminent commander of the Commandery and a member of the Eastern Star. He is a past grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a member of the Rebekahs, of which order his wife is past president of the state of Arkansas. Mrs. Baker is a member of the Eastern Star and of the Ladies of the Maccabees.

**DR. ALBERT BYRON BISHOP.** A man of literary tastes and scholarly attainments, Dr. Albert B. Bishop, of Ashdown, has attained prominence not only as an able and skillful physician, but for the active and intelligent part he has taken in the upbuilding and growth of his adopted town. A son of Hon. Harmon Bishop, he was born near Mineral Springs, Howard county, Arkansas, coming from old Virginian stock.

A native of Brunswick county, Virginia, Hon. Harmon Bishop migrated when a young man to Salisbury, Tennessee, where he wooed and won for his bride Miss Mary K. Williams. Coming to Arkansas with his family in 1846, he located in that part of Hempstead county that was afterwards set off as Howard county, buying a tract of land near

Mineral Springs. He acquired prestige as a man of influence and ability and represented Hempstead county in the state legislature in antebellum days. Although restricted by reason of his age from enlisting for service during the Civil war, he recruited a regiment of home guards in his county. His last years of life were spent at Lockesburg, Sevier county, his death occurring there in 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop became the parents of twelve children, six of whom are living: Solon B., of Shultz, Oklahoma; Polk, of Jackson, Tennessee; Mrs. Virginia Nelson, of Bingen, Arkansas; Mrs. Eva Briggs, of Little Rock, Arkansas; Frank P., of Nashville, Arkansas; and the subject of this sketch.

Receiving his rudimentary education in the schools of Nashville, Arkansas, and at Mineral Springs, Albert B. Bishop, as natural to a man of his mental calibre, chose a professional life and, going to Saint Louis, was graduated from the Missouri Medical College with the class of 1887. Beginning the practice of medicine at Mineral Springs, Dr. Bishop remained there until 1892, when he removed to Lockesburg, Sevier county, where for five years in addition to his professional duties he edited and published the *Sevier County Democrat*. In 1897 located at Ashdown, where he has met with success as a physician and has taken an active part in advancing material interests of the place. He erected and is the owner of the Bishop Block, a two-story, double front, brick building, with stores on the ground floor, while the upstairs rooms are used as offices. The Doctor is a man of upright, Christian principles and a valued member of the Missionary church.

Dr. Bishop married Ella McCrary, a daughter of Dr. E. W. McCrary, a prominent pioneer physician and citizen of southwestern Arkansas, who served during the Civil war as a surgeon in the Confederate army. The Doctor and Mrs. Bishop are the parents of three children, namely: Addie, county abstractor; William W., deputy sheriff of Little River county; and Claude Albert, manager of the Texas Wholesale Produce Company.

**JOE E. COOK.** The son of a distinguished member of the Arkansas bar and himself a lawyer of note, Joe E. Cook is a representative citizen of Texarkana and a man of much prominence in the community. He was born in 1861 in Ouachita county, Arkansas, a son of John and Cornelia (Christopher) Cook. His paternal grandfather, Tom Cook, came with his family from Alabama to Arkansas in 1846, locating near Faleon, Nevada county. He was likewise a lawyer by profession and became active in public affairs, serving as sheriff of Nevada county.

Born in Alabama, John Cook came with his parents to Arkansas, and when ready to start upon his active career entered the legal profession, for which he was amply fitted by study and training. His patriotic ardor led him to enlist in the Confederate army, in which he fought bravely until the close of the war. Subsequently resuming his profession, he became one of the most noted attorneys of southern Arkansas and one of the best known and most highly esteemed, his immense practice taking him to the various counties of his circuit in the southern part of the state. Talented and accomplished, he possessed rare and peculiar gifts, his characteristics having been quickness of perception, a seemingly intuitive knowledge of the principles involved in any case and a wonderful comprehension of details, rendering him one of the strong and powerful advocates of his day. He was a resident of Lewisville, Lafayette county, until 1877, when he removed with his family to Texarkana, where he continued in active practice until his death, in 1881, his abilities and high character placing him







*J. S. Ervatt*

among the leading lawyers of Miller county. His widow, a native of Virginia, is still a resident of Texarkana.

Inheriting in some degree the legal talent and love of justice that characterized his honored father, Joe E. Cook began the study of law with his father and was afterwards a student in the law office of Battle & Compton, in Little Rock, Arkansas. In 1883 he was admitted to practice in the State Supreme Court and immediately after, in June of that year, opened an office in Texarkana, where he has met with eminent success, having built up an extensive and remunerative law practice. One of his brothers, J. N. Cook, is also a lawyer in Texarkana and is ex-mayor of the city.

Mr. Cook married Mary Young, who was born in Washington, D. C., and they are the parents of seven children, namely: Joe E., Jr.; Gilbert R., a cadet at West Point; James C., a cadet at the Annapolis Naval Academy; Philip, Cora, Margaret and Jessie.

**JOSEPH S. EWALT.** Conspicuous among the enterprising and energetic men who have been influential in advancing the fruit growing and farming interests of Northwest Arkansas and in populating this part of the state is Joseph S. Ewalt, of Springdale. As president of the J. S. Ewalt Realty Company he has taken an active part in the movement which has resulted in introducing new blood and fiber into the state, his work along this line qualifying him for one of the leaders of this new and valued citizenship.

The Ewalts, as the name suggests, are of German origin, the emigrant ancestor of the family having immigrated to Pennsylvania from the Fatherland in early Colonial days. His descendants were farmers in that state for many generations. One of them, however, the grandfather of Mr. Ewalt, settled in Cynthiana, Kentucky, after his marriage, and there, in 1837, their son, Richard T. Ewalt, the father of Joseph S., was born.

Leaving home soon after attaining his majority, Richard T. Ewalt located in Lewis county, Missouri, where he was living when the Civil war was inaugurated. Enlisting in Price's army, he was an active participant in the struggle for the establishment of a Confederacy, taking part in the engagements at Prairie Grove, Arkansas, and Elkhorn, Arkansas, in 1862, and continuing as a private in the Trans-Mississippi Department until the war was over. Moving with his family to Kansas in 1873, he was actively engaged in mercantile pursuits at Great Bend for a quarter of a century and is still a resident of that city. He married Adaline Martin, a Virginian by birth and breeding, and of the ten children born of their union seven survive.

Joseph S. Ewalt, the third child in succession of birth of the parental household, was born March 31, 1864, in Lewis county, Missouri. Attending the public schools of Great Bend, Kansas, during his youthful days, he acquired a practical education. He began life for himself as a clerk, but in 1896 drifted into the real estate business, with which he was associated in his home town for seven years. In 1903 he came to Arkansas for the benefit of his health and soon resumed business as the promoter and president of the J. S. Ewalt Realty Company, an organization which has for its main object the introduction of a new citizenship into the agricultural regions of Northwest Arkansas. This venture has proven its value in the character and number of the new people who have located in the vicinity of Springdale. Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Iowa, Michigan and Colorado have been drawn upon for the material of the settlers in this region, and the results

achieved for the country by their presence are marvelous. The improved condition of commercial and other business activities, the progressive spirit pervading the atmosphere, and the modern betterments which mark the abiding places of the "strangers" all speak loudly in favor of the change which Realty Company methods have wrought.

A farmer and fruit man himself, Mr. Ewalt has an orchard of four hundred acres near Springdale, and is likewise owner of a grist mill and of other city property. He has taken an advanced position among those who build houses and barns in the country, having erected more than a hundred such structures, besides which he has built many houses in Springdale. Mr. Ewalt is popular as a citizen and has been honored with an election to the city council, being the first "stranger" to break into that body, the result of the razing of the old wall which seemed formerly to exclude all save the native population.

Mr. Ewalt married, at Great Bend, Kansas, November 24, 1886, Clara E. Diffenbacher, a daughter of Hon. Calvin F. Diffenbacher, a lawyer and a noted Democratic politician of that state, he having moved there from Beardstown, Illinois, where the birth of Mrs. Ewalt occurred April 7, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Ewalt have six children, namely: Calvin R., of Great Bend, Kansas; Joseph S., Jr., of Springdale, Arkansas; Howard M. and Harry, twins; Clara E.; and Harriet A.

**WILLIAM H. CURTIS.** As president of the Fountain City Lumber Company, William H. Curtis is closely identified with one of the foremost industries of Siloam Springs. A man of good business qualifications, keen and alert to take advantage of opportunities, he is an important factor in advancing the lumber interests of Benton county and has here built up an extensive and remunerative trade. A native of North Carolina, he was born April 5, 1846, in Burke county, which was likewise the birthplace of his father, Robert Curtis. His paternal grandfather, William Curtis, a life-long resident of Burke county, North Carolina, was a planter by occupation, as the calling was voiced in former days, and on his large estate reared four sons, as follows: William, who died in California; J. Nelson, who spent his last years in Bentonville, Arkansas; Jason, who became a resident of California and there spent his remaining years; and Robert.

Robert Curtis, born in Burke county, North Carolina, in 1810, was there bred and educated. In early manhood he moved to Arkansas, locating in Bentonville, where he was an ante-bellum merchant, carrying on a substantial business. Although he performed no military service during the war, he furnished sons for the Confederate army, cheerfully sending them forth to duty. After the close of the conflict he moved with his family to old Hico, where he and his son, William H., were in business for a number of years. He died in Bentonville, Arkansas, in 1882, having passed the allotted three score and ten years of life. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and belonged to the Methodist church, South. Robert Curtis married, in North Carolina, his second cousin, Emily Curtis, a daughter of Rev. Moses Curtis, a Methodist preacher. She died in Bentonville, Arkansas, in 1878, leaving seven children, namely: Joshua, who died in Dallas, Texas; William H., the special subject of this sketch; Moses, whose death occurred in Moffattown, Texas; John, who died in Bentonville, Arkansas; Mollie, wife of George Greenwood, of Nashville, Tennessee; Sallie, wife of W. W. Reynolds, of Fort Smith; and George, who died in Bell county, Texas.

Coming to Benton county, Arkansas, with his parents when but

eight years of age, William H. Curtis may well be classed with the pioneers of this part of the state. Gleaning his early education in the schools of Bentonville, he enlisted when but a boy in the Confederate army, putting on the uniform of the gray and serving under Captain Jefferson in Colonel Ferguson's regiment, which was raised in Benton county. He fought his first battle almost within hailing distance of his home, at Elkhorn, and escaped wounds in that engagement and likewise in the battles at Poison Springs and at Prairie Grove, but in the engagement at Fayetteville he was less fortunate, having been hit in the thigh by a musket ball. Recovering soon from his wound, the brave boy was again with his command in the battle of Mansfield and during the other fights of the Louisiana campaign. As a member of Marmaduke's division, General Cabell's brigade, he was at Dardanelle, Arkansas, when the news of General Lee's surrender put an end to further military service, and the command was there disbanded.

At the age of nineteen years, with an army experience of three years in behalf of the Confederacy, William H. Curtis returned to the parental home and soon after learned the blacksmith's trade with his father, who owned a smithy for a time after settling in Bentonville. After six years at the anvil he began selling goods in Bentonville and was subsequently engaged in the mercantile business at Hico for several years, being in partnership with his father, as previously mentioned. Moving from there to the Indian Territory, Mr. Curtis sold goods at Carey's Ferry for three years, after which he embarked in the stock business in Delaware county, Oklahoma. Going then to the Snake District of the territory, he remained there for a time. Selling out in 1891, Mr. Curtis located in Afton, becoming the pioneer lumberman of that section of the state. At the end of seventeen years, having been successful in his undertakings, he came to Siloam Springs, where he has since been prosperously engaged in the lumber business as chief partner in the Fountain City Lumber Company. Mr. Curtis is also a stockholder and a director of the Farmers' National Bank of Siloam Springs. Politically he is a Democrat and fraternally he is a master Mason.

At Hico, September 7, 1877, Mr. Curtis married Lula Gunter, a daughter of Caldeen C. Gunter, a pioneer settler of that place. Born March 30, 1818, in eastern Tennessee, Caldeen C. Gunter was reared on the Alabama line of that commonwealth. About 1842 he came to Arkansas and as a farmer and stock raiser was very successful in accumulating property. In the conflict between the states he lost all of his wealth with the exception of his land, but his energetic activity stimulated him to a second effort, and he met with such success that at his death, which occurred at Siloam Springs March 27, 1898, he left a modest fortune. The Gunter family to which he belonged produced men which impressed their individuality upon Arkansas as citizens and men of affairs, one of his brothers, Colonel Thomas M. Gunter, having been a member of Congress from the Fayetteville district for six years and in other respects was a man of prominence and influence.

Caldeen C. Gunter married Naney Ward, a daughter of James Ward, a one-sixteenth Cherokee Indian, who, in the early forties, moved with his tribe from Georgia to the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory. Nine children were born of their union, namely: Ann Eliza, wife of B. G. Chandler, of Vinita, Oklahoma; Levina, wife of L. L. Duckworth, of Delaware county, Oklahoma; Jennie, wife of Dr. B. F. Fortner, of Springfield, Missouri; John T., of Vinita, Oklahoma; Olivia, wife of D. M. Mars, also of Vinita; Lula, now Mrs. Curtis; Emma, who married Samuel Frazier, of Mayes county, Oklahoma; Nannie A., wife

of J. S. Alfrey, of Siloam Springs; and Caldeen D., a well-known young business man of Siloam Springs. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis have no children.

**WILLIAM W. YORK, M. D.** A representative citizen of Little River county and one of its leading physicians and surgeons, William W. York, M. D., has established a large and lucrative practice at Ashdown, which has been his home for six years. He was born in Coffeetown, Yalobusha county, Mississippi, and came in 1885 to Nashville, Howard county, Arkansas, with his parents, William Daniel and Julia F. (Penkins) York, natives of Mississippi.

Having laid a substantial foundation for his future education by close application to his books during his boyhood and youth, William W. York began the study of medicine in the University of Nashville, later entering the University of Tennessee and then the Memphis Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1901. Dr. York was afterwards engaged in the practice of his profession at Brownstown, Sevier county, until 1905, when he located at Ashdown, where he has since met with distinguished success, acquiring distinction as one of the able and skillful physicians and surgeons of Little River county. Wide-awake and progressive, the Doctor keeps well informed in regard to the latest scientific methods of treating diseases, in 1907 taking a post-graduate course at the Tulane Medical College in New Orleans. He is a member of the Little River County and of the Arkansas State Medical Societies and is now president of the County Board of Health.

Dr. York married Lucy Owen Coulter, a daughter of Captain D. B. Coulter, a prominent citizen of White Cliffs. Her grandfather, James M. Coulter, came from Mississippi to Arkansas in 1837, locating at Center Point, in what was then Sevier county, but is now embraced within the limits of Howard county. He married Brunetta Burton, a daughter of Pleasant H. Burton, who migrated to New Orleans in 1816 and from there came, in 1825, to Arkansas, becoming a pioneer settler of Hempstead county. Dr. and Mrs. York have two children—Mary Burton York and William Daniel York.

**CONNELLY HARRINGTON.** With a determination and ability enabling him to cope with the most strenuous demands made upon his talents and energies and with an integrity that never swerves from the true line of duty, Connelly Harrington has won for himself a commanding position in the business world, being now president of one of the leading mercantile concerns of Benton county and cashier of the Farmers' National Bank of Siloam Springs. A son of the late Richard N. Harrington, he was born December 14, 1864, in Platte City, Missouri.

The descendant of a family that migrated in early times from North Carolina to Tennessee and thence to Missouri, Richard N. Harrington was born and bred in the last named state. When war between the states was declared he was made captain of a company belonging to General Price's army, which was assigned to the Trans-Mississippi department of the Confederate government, and in that capacity took part in various battles, including that at Pea Ridge. On leaving the army he turned his attention to journalism, and for many years was widely known as editor and proprietor of the *Dearborn Democrat*, of Dearborn, Missouri. He was a man of much influence, and at his death, which occurred in 1900, when but sixty years of age, Dearborn lost one of her most esteemed and respected citizens. His wife,

whose maiden name was Laura Johnson, still resides in Dearborn, Missouri. She has two children, Connelly, and William P. Harrington, of Dearborn.

A product of the central west, the education and training of Connelly Harrington has been with western institutions and people. He received his preliminary education in Platte City, attending the common schools and the old Platte City College, after which he studied law and was admitted to the bar. As a boy he had worked his way through a printer's establishment, mastering the printer's trade, but instead of becoming a professional man after his admission to the bar Mr. Harrington was seized with the wanderlust and, following his trade, set type in nearly every city of size west of the Mississippi river. Subsequently, however, he practiced law for a time in Hailey, Idaho. Returning then to his native town, Mr. Harrington renewed his acquaintance with the paste-pot in the office of the *Platte City Landmark*, with which he was connected for a while, afterward being editor of the *Plattsburg Jeffersonian*, his last venture in the newspaper world.

While yet a resident of Missouri, Mr. Harrington assisted in organizing the "Benton County Hardware Company," a mercantile concern formed to do business in Benton county, Arkansas. This company is capitalized at two hundred thousand dollars and has business houses in three places, Bentonville, Siloam Springs and Rogers. Each store is a separate company within the parent concern, and Mr. Harrington is president of the main corporation and the manager of the Siloam Springs house. Under the careful and efficient management of its able president this concern, with an annual volume of business amounting to half a million dollars, is one of the chief organizations of its kind in Benton county and one of the large enterprises of Arkansas.

Ever on the alert for business opportunities for himself and his associates, Mr. Harrington, in June, 1895, aided in organizing "The Farmers' Bank," which was established under charter of the state with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars, Mr. Harrington being made cashier of the institution. On September 26, 1910, this bank was converted into a national bank, its capital being increased to fifty thousand dollars, and it now has a surplus of ten thousand dollars. Mr. Harrington still retains its cashiership, while Mr. R. J. Alfrey is assistant cashier, with Edwin McCulloch as vice-president.

A man of versatile talent, Mr. Harrington has many and diversified interests, being extensively and successfully identified with the agricultural and fruit growing industry of the state. He has also furnished capital for the erection of business houses in Siloam Springs, and has been a generous contributor from his private purse towards laudable enterprises that appealed to the public spirit of the place.

Nursed in a Democratic household, Mr. Harrington has tenaciously clung to the principles in which he was reared, and is a leading member of his party. Representing the First ward of Siloam Springs on the City Board of Aldermen, he has proved "a true friend at court" of the municipality, and has rendered service such as only a successful business man can give. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason by both the York rite and the Scottish rite. He is a member and a past eminent commander of Siloam Springs Commandery, No. 15, and is a member of the Albert Pike Consistory and of Pine Bluff Shrine. He is likewise a Knight of Pythias, and as one of the leading members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows has served as grand marshal of the Arkansas Grand Lodge.

On April 28, 1892, Mr. Harrington married, in Plattsburg, Missouri,

Miss Minnie Kemper, a daughter of Valentine Kemper and sister of Lee P. Kemper, of whom a brief sketch is presented elsewhere in this volume.

**ASA CREED GRACIE.** Having measured his own ability and hewn his way straight to the line thus marked out, Asa Creed Gracie early fitted himself for the legal profession and now occupies a place of prominence among the able and skillful lawyers of Little Rock, Arkansas. A son of J. M. Gracie, he was born October 2, 1881, at New Gascony, Jefferson county, Arkansas. His paternal grandfather, John B. Gracie, was born and bred in Ireland. Immigrating to America in the early forties, he settled in Jefferson county, Arkansas, where he subsequently engaged in cotton planting. He there married Ann Elizabeth Taylor, who was of pioneer descent. Her father, Creed Taylor, was one of the earlier settlers of Arkansas, coming to this state from Kentucky about 1800, and obtaining a large section of the famous Auvergne grant, a concession from the French government. He was a very conspicuous figure in the earliest annals of Arkansas, before it assumed territorial garb and for many years thereafter.

J. M. Gracie was born and reared in New Gascony, Arkansas, and for many years has been known far and wide as one of the most extensive and successful cotton planters in Arkansas, owning and operating three plantations. His plantation at New Gascony comprises twelve thousand five hundred acres of land; the Gracie plantation in Rob Roy contains thirty-five hundred acres; while at Hannaberry, Jefferson county, he has nine thousand acres of very rich and productive land, that plantation, mayhap, being the most profitable of the three. He is a man of large affairs, and in addition to his extensive agricultural interests as a cotton grower is one of the financial pillars of the state. In 1893 he established his residence at Little Rock, at the spacious and beautiful Gracie home on East Sixth street, retaining, however, his headquarters and former residence at New Gascony. He married Sallie E. McKenzie, a daughter of Asa McKenzie, another pioneer settler of Arkansas, coming from Virginia to Jefferson county at any early day. She died at the Gracie home in Little Rock December 21, 1910. The ancestors of the present family of Gracies were the founders and for many years the only settlers of New Gascony, where they built one of first Catholic churches erected in Arkansas. They were active and faithful members in the Roman Catholic church.

Laying a firm foundation for his future education in the public schools of Little Rock, Asa Creed Gracie subsequently attended the Little Rock Academy for a time. He subsequently studied law at Georgetown College, Washington, D. C., there receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1901, the degree of Master of Arts in 1902, and that of Bachelor of Laws in 1904. In the latter year Mr. Gracie was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Returning to Little Rock two years later he established himself at Little Rock on the first day of November, and has since been here successfully engaged in the practice of his profession, having achieved an assured position among the leading members of the bar.

**THOMAS C. McARTHUR.** The subject of this sketch is a leading merchant of Siloam Springs and he has spent the last eighteen years as a resident there. His identification with the state of Arkansas, however, has been of much longer duration, for he came here soon after the Civil war and into the west about two years after discarding a soldier's



uniform. Until he located in Siloam his career was of a somewhat migratory character and he earned his livelihood by various kinds of employment. True to the Scotch blood that courses in his veins he has demonstrated his worth as a citizen, his thrift as a business man, and his loyalty to that section of earth he is pleased to call home.

Mr. McArthur was born in Heard county, Georgia, August 6, 1847. His early years were passed in Franklin, the county seat, and behind his desk in the school room he and his classmates were pondering upon the great questions which confronted the South quite as much as the pages of their textbooks. In fact, he was only a school boy when he enlisted in the Confederate service, joining Company D of the Second Mississippi Cavalry of General Forrest's command. He was in the Atlanta campaign, and following this was with General Hood's army in the battle of Franklin. His service was practically finished with the battle of Columbia, Tennessee, completing a campaign of sixty-three days, with forty-five of them within the sound of whistling bullets. He was at Eufaula, Alabama, when the surrender of Lee's army terminated the war.

Upon resuming the pursuits of peace Mr. McArthur added to his stock of book-learning with another year of school and then became a clerk in a Franklin store. A year later he came to the west, locating at Jefferson, Texas, where his employment for the greater part of two years consisted in bookkeeping. In 1869 he came into Arkansas and devoted himself for some years to teaching school. His first pedagogical experience was at Rocky Comfort, where he taught the first term of school held after the war. He next taught in Columbia county and then removed to Louisiana, where he taught and at the same time followed agriculture, pursuing this double calling for four years. He then returned to Arkansas, teaching two years at Prescott and farming there for a similar period. At this juncture Mrs. McArthur's health compelled him to seek some salubrious spot for her improvement, and consequently the ensuing two years were spent at Eureka Springs. Immediately following that, in 1885, he came to Benton county and spent the time until 1892 mainly as a farmer and with indifferent success.

In 1892 Mr. McArthur began his career as a business man in Siloam Springs. He was without capital, but he had some credit, and with fifty borrowed dollars he embarked in the poultry business. Out of the success of this venture came the means with which he established himself in the seed and grain business. Following this he engaged in the undertaking business and subsequently added furniture, which combination of commercial enterprises marks him as among the leading business men of Siloam Springs. As a town-builder he has contributed his share and more by the erection of two brick stores, in which his seed and undertaking businesses are situated.

In politics Mr. McArthur takes only the interest of the intelligent voter, giving his suffrage to the support of Democratic interests. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, being a Master Mason.

Thomas C. McArthur is a son of James McArthur, who migrated from his native Scotland in 1825 as a lad of sixteen, having been born and reared in the vicinity of Glasgow. After coming to the United States he learned mill-wrighting and became a contractor in the placing of machinery in cotton mills throughout the South. While so engaged he died in Richmond, Virginia, in 1854, and his remains are interred in Holly Wood cemetery there. His wife was Harriet C. Mabry, who died in Georgia in 1884, at sixty-five years of age. The children

of their union were Mrs. Mary A. Gaines, of Carrollton, Georgia, and Thomas C., the subject of this sketch.

Mr. McArthur was married in Franklin, Georgia, October 16, 1866, his chosen lady being Miss Anna H. Glover, daughter of Wiley Glover, a farmer and one of the prominent men of his locality. Mrs. McArthur was born September 22, 1847. Their union has been blessed by the birth of a son, Joseph C., now of Pueblo, Colorado.

**SAMUEL L. KAY.** Conspicuous among the intelligent and able business men who have been a power for good in advancing the agricultural prosperity of Arkansas and developing its natural resources is Samuel L. Kay, a progressive and representative citizen of Little Rock. As a planter he has made a close study of the soil, of the climatic conditions, of the productions, and is considered an authority on Arkansas lands and crops and especially well fitted for the position which he now holds as traveling land agent for the Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad Company.

A native of Ohio, he was born on a farm in Highland county March 26, 1858, but was reared and educated in Livingston county, Illinois, where his parents located when he was a child. Growing to manhood on the parental homestead, he became familiar with the art and science of agriculture while young, acquiring a practical knowledge and experience that has since been of inestimable value to him. Seized with the wanderlust in 1886, Mr. Kay went to western Kansas, locating in Wallace county. He prizes as an interesting document a commission issued to him in 1889 as first county clerk of Wallace county, and signed by Governor John A. Martin, it being the last commission of the kind ever issued by a governor of Kansas.

Coming to Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1897, Mr. Kay was appointed to a position in the land department of the Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway, with which he has since been actively connected. Under Colonel G. A. A. Deane, the railway company's land commissioner, he has had general charge of the correspondence resulting from the advertising of the Arkansas lands remaining from the original lands granted to that company in the early seventies, and has prosecuted the duties of his position with vigor and success.

In 1900 Mr. Kay, with characteristic enterprise and forethought, founded the *Arkansas Homestead*, a high-class agricultural paper which he conducted successfully ten years, through its columns bringing to the notice of the public the value of Arkansas as an agricultural state. This publication was a paying investment from the start, but in 1910, on account of the press of other duties, he disposed of the paper.

Mr. Kay is now president of the Homestead Planting Company, which owns and controls seven thousand acres of land lying in Pulaski and Saline counties, adjoining the town of Wrightsville. This company built and maintains its own levee and is in a prosperous condition. Mr. Kay is also a director of the Woodson Levee District, a state enterprise, and is one of the directorate of the Mercantile Trust Company of Little Rock.

Mr. Kay married, in 1891, at Wilton, Muscatine county, Iowa, Miss Nellie Gabriel.

**CHARLES E. ROSENBAUM.** The subject of this sketch is a native of St. Louis and was educated in the schools of that city, where he began his commercial career and remained a resident of the city until his removal to Little Rock with his family early in the year 1883, since which he has main-



*Steinbaum*



tained his residence here. The enterprise which he started and which bears his name, the C. E. Rosenbaum Machinery Company, began its career shortly after Mr. Rosenbaum came to Little Rock, and from very small beginnings it has grown to be one of the largest and most important factors in the machinery and mill supply business throughout the southwest. The company not only bears his name, but Mr. Rosenbaum virtually owns its entire stock and has always been active in the management of the business, insisting always that everyone connected with the company should never lose sight of the fact that a business built on honor should be maintained in the same manner. While the strife and turmoil incident to ceaseless competition and strenuous efforts in commercial affairs sometimes make it hard to maintain a high commercial standard, Mr. Rosenbaum is convinced that it is only through honest methods, fair dealings and consistent application, together with a thorough knowledge of the business, that this high standard can be reached and maintained. It is largely through the constant and close attention to these important details that he has succeeded commercially to the extent his business interests now enjoy.

Personally Mr. Rosenbaum in the Masonic fraternity has received some distinction of note in a historical sketch of this character. His executive ability, coupled with his thorough earnestness in all that he undertakes, is perhaps responsible for more honors in this line than come to the average man of affairs in the commercial world. For some years he has been the treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Arkansas, and at this writing is the grand junior deacon of the Grand Lodge. He served for years as a member of the Board of Control of the Masonic Temple, owned by the Grand Lodge, and it was largely through his efforts and the plans proposed by him that provision for the payment of its indebtedness was made. He was president of the board of trustees of the Masonic Orphans' Home of this state and under his guidance the beautiful Masonic Home was built and furnished.

The following extract, taken from an address delivered at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons by a member of the board of trustees, will illustrate somewhat the value placed on Mr. Rosenbaum's ability in connection with this great Masonic work.

"It has been a pleasure to be identified with this work and to watch its progress. It has been my pleasure to see a magnificent site selected; to see the foundations laid and the walls go up and the buildings take shape and finally stand complete in all their strength and beauty; to see a hard-headed, practical, earnest, honest business man (C. E. Rosenbaum, and I am not saying it to flatter him) entrusted with \$7,500 and given carte blanche to furnish the home according to his own good judgment; to see these furnishings provided—nothing fancy or gaudy, but substantial and servicable, from the smallest to the greatest, all complete—and the structure turned over with all its belongings to the Grand Lodge after a total expenditure of \$75,000.00 without a whisper about graft or rake-off, without a breath of scandal such as would doubtless have rent the air had this sum of money been turned over to the politicians to spend."

Mr. Rosenbaum is also justly proud of a Christmas greeting which was sent to him from the Masonic Orphans' Home on Christmas, 1910, he having undertaken the pleasurable task of providing a happy Christmas for the employes and children in the home. The greeting which follows was sent by telegraph, and among all the messages of similar nature received by him this is the most highly prized by the recipient:

"Superintendent, Matron, Employes and Inmates of Masonic Orphans' Home send greetings to you. Your generous solicitude has made the day brighter, the world fairer and many hearts beat faster. May the com-

panionship of dear ones there, and the good will of friends far away, bring happiness to your heart in full measure, pressed down, shaken together and running over."

The Grand Commandery Knights elected Mr. Rosenbaum grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Arkansas in 1892, and in the Grand Encampment of the United States of America he at one time held one of the appointive offices and at present is serving on one of its most important committees. In Scottish Rite Masonry he perhaps has won more distinction than in other bodies of Masonry, because of the deep interest manifested in the upbuilding of this system of Masonry in Arkansas and throughout the southwest. Albert Pike Consistory, the beautiful building belonging to the Scottish Rite bodies of this state and located on Eighth and Scott streets, Little Rock, is in a measure a monument to Mr. Rosenbaum's energy, zeal and devotion to a cause, as it was largely through his efforts that the building was designed, erected and every indebtedness paid in such a limited period of time that it set a new standard in matters of this kind. His ability has also been recognized in the Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Masonry for the southern jurisdiction (which is the mother supreme council of the world) in his election as Treasurer General, which is not only a life position, but means the custodianship of the large balances and securities owned by the Supreme Council. He is also a life member of the Council of Administration of the Supreme Council and he has always held the confidence and esteem of his fellow members in the Supreme Council as well as in a large circle of distinguished Masons to a marked degree.

Mr. Rosenbaum's father died when he was a mere youth, thus forcing him through changed conditions to begin a commercial career very early in life. His mother is still living and at this writing is eighty-three years old and in the best of health, the result of a vigorous constitution coupled with freedom from many of the ills incident to the lives of most people.

Mr. Rosenbaum was married in 1877 to Ida M. Havlin, both of whom were at the time residents of St. Louis. Mrs. Rosenbaum was born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, the birthplace of James G. Blaine, and the family residences were almost adjoining. One child blessed the union of the lives of this couple, a daughter, May, who was reared and educated in Little Rock, and a few years ago became the wife of G. W. Harris, formerly a resident of Little Rock but now president of the Harris & Ewing Company, of Washington, D. C., the leading photographers of that city and among the leaders in the United States. Mr. Harris is president of the National Association of Photographers of America. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have one child living—Martha, who is in her fourth year—the youngest, Pauline, having passed away in August, 1910, and been laid away in the family burial ground in Oakland cemetery, Little Rock. The home life of the Rosenbaum household is all that could be desired, for they are blessed with many friends whose kindly thought and affection mean so much in the general summing up of human life, and that coupled with the ever ready and generous hospitality of Mrs. Rosenbaum has made entertainment at their home an experience of delightful pleasure.

JOHN W. WEBSTER, M. D. The personnel of the medical fraternity of Benton county is honored by the presence of John W. Webster, M. D., whose residence and active practice of his profession in this county began at Siloam Springs ten years and more ago. His identity with the state of Arkansas, however, dates from the year 1882, when he settled as a physician and surgeon in Washington county, retaining his residence and practice in Cincinnati until his success demanded a broader field

of action, when he came to his present location. A son of Dr. Samuel Webster, he was born December 20, 1847, in Peoria, Illinois, coming, it is thought, of Scotch ancestry on the paternal side.

Dr. Sammel Webster was a native of Virginia, his birth having occurred in Botetourt county, Virginia, in February, 1812. Turning his attention when young to the study of medicine, he was one of the first graduates of the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia. He met with much success as a practitioner, for many years being located at Fincastle, Virginia, where he spent his last days, dying in 1887. He married Miss Frances Fields, a daughter of John Fields, whose ancestors were among the pioneer settlers of the Old Dominion state. Of the children born of their union two, only, grew to mature life, namely: Vashni, who disappeared several years ago, his abode being still unknown to his brother; and John W., the subject of this sketch. It is not unseemly here to say that the lives of this branch of the Webster family were closely allied by the circumstances of birth and environment with the South, and upon the issues of the Civil war, with the exception of the escapade of the subject of this review, its sympathies were with the Confederacy.

Ere reaching his fifteenth year John W. Webster was sent by his parents to New Virginia, Iowa, to join friends from old Virginia and there attend college. The young man, however, who had decided opinions of his own, had other plans, and these he immediately put in action by enlisting, in August, 1862, at Davenport, Iowa, in the Federal army. His regiment, the Thirty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel H. J. B. Cummins, was sent to the front at Corinth, Mississippi. On April 26, 1863, at Town Creek, Alabama, young Webster was wounded during a skirmish with the enemy. Recovering his health he marched with Sherman's army to the sea and took part in the dividing of the Confederacy as the victorious columns of the Federal commander passed through the Carolinas, and, at Greensboro, North Carolina, received the surrender of Johnston's forces, which practically terminated the war. Continuing with his regiment, Mr. Webster went to Washington, D. C., where, on June 5, 1865, he was mustered out of service. The self-same day he enlisted in Hancock's Reserves, recruited for the purpose of driving Maximilian out of Mexico, but the vexing situation of that country was solved by diplomacy, and the "Reserves" were used in the ordnance department of the United States in gathering up arms over the battlefields of the South. Transferred to the Fourth Cavalry of the regular service in March, 1866, Mr. Webster served chiefly in the ordnance department until 1880. During the years 1874 and 1875 he was stationed in Chicago, Illinois, and there he took up the study of medicine, making his initial preparation for his future profession. The regiment was subsequently stationed in the west, in 1880, when he was discharged from the army, being located at Fort Stanton, New Mexico.

Since his graduation the Doctor has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine in Arkansas. He is still a close student and has kept in touch with the newer methods used by leading physicians and surgeons, in 1894 having taken a post graduate course in New York city, and in 1908 making a special study of the eye and ear in Chicago, Illinois. He is a member of various medical organizations, belonging to the Benton County, the Arkansas State and the American Medical Associations.

Dr. Webster married, in Washington county, Arkansas, in July, 1883, Josephine Green, a daughter of Mrs. Rebecca Green, formerly of Honey Greve, Texas. Four children have been born to Doctor and Mrs.

Webster, namely: Vashni, a member of a musical company now touring the country; Irene; Ina; and Virginia.

The Doctor is a man of versatile talent, exceptionally endowed with perceptive and imaginative powers, and as an author has acquired a far more than local reputation, works in both prose and verse being produced by his facile pen. A little book entitled "A Vision From the Wild" has been published by a New York firm, and is, as the Doctor announces, "in truth from the wilds; written by a man that roamed the wilds." A beautiful description of the setting sun is given in a prelude to the work, running as follows:

No man may pen the beauties of a sunset on the plain,  
Nor artist paint its splendor, all efforts are in vain;  
It sinks to rest, beyond the hills, a burnished ball of gold,  
Leaving a beauteous trail of glory, twilight o'er the wold.

The sun-gleamed clouds reflected glow mellows the distant lea;  
Behold a strange transfiguration, a green and waving sea,  
Ten thousand gold-tipped arrows, flung from the setting sun,  
Dance and quiver in gorgeous glory on the western horizon.

The fleecy clouds are mustered near the day-god's failing light,  
And the stars in timid grandeur steal out from silent night;  
Now the penciled rays of glory are furled slowly in the west,  
Black night reigns victorious; the sun hath set to rest.

The recent act of Congress in refusing a place in Statuary Hall to the bust of General Lee moved the Doctor to pen the following sentiment in verse, and its merit speaks for itself:

*A Tribute to the Memory of General Lee by One Who Wore the Blue.*

The reveille is but a dream,  
The loud-mouthed cannon's still,  
Bayonets hath ceased to gleam,  
On the Southland's sunny hill.

Thy chiseled monument stands at home,  
Beneath our Capitol's high, proud dome;  
Thy glorious statue shall ever stand  
True emblem of happy and united land;  
Posterity will greet thy merited fame,  
Cherish and revere thine honored name.

Hath hatred left vile, blighting sear  
Upon true patriots who fought in war,  
Against a noble foe, where pure blood  
Joined kindred stream, brothers stood,  
In battle's obstinate and fierce array,  
One clothed in blue, the other in gray?

Hail Chieftain of immortal fame!  
Before thee, uncovered, low I bow,  
True homage to illustrious name,  
Honored in the past, exalted now.



Chief of an hundred battlefields,  
To ye a soldier's heart e'er turns,  
Hailing thee as leader, and yields  
Ye comrade love that ever burns.

Ye stood as giant, born to lead,  
Thy country's hope, brave and true,  
To ye I grant a well-earned mead.  
Ye wore the gray, I wore the blue.

**JOSEPH H. STANLEY.** A rising young attorney of Little Rock, Joseph H. Stanley is well equipped by reason of his broad culture and high mental attainments for his profession, and he has started out in life with bright prospects for a brilliant future in his legal career. The descendant of prominent pioneer families on both sides of the house, he was born at Augusta, Woodruff county, Arkansas, a son of the late Major T. E. Stanley.

Born at Leighton, Colbert county, Alabama, T. E. Stanley became a student at the La Grange Military Academy, in Alabama, when a lad, and at the age of sixteen years left that institution to enter the Confederate service. He enlisted in the Sixteenth Alabama Infantry, and for some time served as lieutenant of Company G. Coming to Arkansas in 1870, he took up his residence at Augusta, Woodruff county, where he practiced law for many years, being one of the foremost members of the county bar. One of the representative and substantial citizens of his community, he became very prominent in political circles and made the race for Democratic nominee for governor of the state, running against Senator Berry. He was a whole-souled, kind-hearted man, warmly sympathetic, and his death, which occurred in 1904, while attending a reunion of Confederate soldiers at Nashville, Tennessee, was a cause of general regret. Major Stanley married Laura McCurdy, who survives him. Her father, the late Judge Isaac McCurdy, was a prominent and wealthy pioneer citizen of Woodruff county.

Joseph H. Stanley was an ambitious student when a boy and received the highest educational advantages. He was prepared for college at the Bingham School, in Asheville, North Carolina, and in 1907 was graduated from the University of Arkansas. He then entered the Columbia University in New York city, where he took a full course of three years, being graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws with the class of 1910. A few weeks later, during the summer of 1910, Mr. Stanley established himself as a lawyer at Little Rock, opening offices in the Southern Trust Building, and has thus far made rapid strides in his profession, having already secured a fair share of patronage.

**CHARLES W. DUNLAP** is the senior member of the firm of Dunlap & Son, real estate dealers and identified with the ranching interests of Benton county. For twenty-four years he has been a factor in the development of this part of the state and the nature of his dealings and the extent in which he has dealt in land and in his specialties, horses and cattle, have made him the possessor of a wide and enthusiastic acquaintance. He has been identified with the West since 1880, in which year he left Elwood, Indiana, where his business career was inaugurated.

Mr. Dunlap is a native of the Hoosier state, which has been productive of so many eminent men in other fields as well as literary, his eyes having first opened to the light of day in Bartholomew county,

Indiana, August 29, 1856. His father, Charles Dunlap, was a successful farmer and stock man who settled in that locality as an emigrant from Ireland. The father's birthplace was county Donegal, and its date the year 1801, and at about the time he entered his 'teens he ran away from home and sought the United States as a place to carve out his future. His father's name was John Dunlap and in later years, when he had established a comfortable home and competence, the subject's father brought his parents to the United States and gave them a happy haven in their declining years. It is a very unusual circumstance that both of them lived to be more than a century old, the father living to the age of one hundred and eight years and the mother to that of one hundred and four. Among their children were the following named: Charles, John, James, William, Nancy and Jennie.

At the age of twenty-three years Charles Dunlap, Sr., took unto himself a wife, the runaway boy having grown to man's estate in the new country and having become sufficiently prosperous to warrant his establishing a home of his own. The young woman was Miss Mary Patterson, a West Virginian. They lived a useful and happy life together, living to advanced years, the wife passing away in the '80s and the husband in 1888, at the age of seventy-nine. They gave a number of sons and daughters to the state, as follows: Mary Jane, who married John Clayton; Elizabeth, who became the wife of "Dol" Bumpus; Ella, who married George Fridgeon; Nancy, who married a Mr. Stewart, a wealthy Indianan, active in the life of Columbus and Elwood; Rachel and Josie, who died unmarried; Charles W., of this review; and Alice, who died single.

Charles W. Dunlap received an education of a liberal character and finished his mental discipline at Hartsville College, Indiana. Beginning life as a farmer and stockman, he abandoned these vocations in early manhood for a position as traveling salesman for a Cincinnati firm and remained in this association for four years. It was shortly after this that he came to the southwest and resumed the stock business at Cimarron, Kansas. His father had acquired a ranch there while that state was still regarded as the frontier and they conducted it as a cattle and grazing venture until the winter of 1885, when the severe blizzards which devastated the southwest proved sadly destructive of their live stock and the business of the ranch was abandoned.

Leaving Kansas, Mr. Dunlap came to Benton county, Arkansas, and acquired ranch interests near Siloam. He has maintained these more or less extensively to the present and he has taken into association with him his son, Walter Dunlap, who owns a ranch situated near his father's. Before he became so thoroughly absorbed in the real estate business Mr. Dunlap devoted a great deal of his time and attention to horses, shipping the equine product of the Arkansas hills and vales to points in Texas. For twenty-two years Mr. Dunlap has handled real estate in Siloam Springs. He is a substantial property owner, has done a vast amount toward the material development of the city in the capacity of a builder and has proven his rank as one of the big sellers in the real estate field. He and his firm have advertised Benton county widely, and have not only been instrumental in introducing many improvements, but have also brought many settlers to the state and particularly to the county. In short the city of Siloam Springs has profited in no small degree from the presence of Dunlap & Sons within its pleasant borders. To them is due its poetic sobriquet, "the City of Fountains," and they have given it fame as the favored spot where health may be found all the year 'round. Siloam Springs is located

upon a rolling plateau, two hundred and twenty-nine miles south of Kansas City, just over the crest of the Ozark range. It is twelve hundred feet above sea level, set amidst charming mountain scenery and fertile fields. It is a city of homes, scattered over so much territory that each elegant modern residence has generous surrounding grounds and cement sidewalks connect every part of the city.

Siloam Springs' business section is made up of modern brick and stone business houses and stores, such as are rarely found in a city of its size. There are churches of many denominations, their edifices being indeed a credit to a city of ten thousand, and all are well supported. A splendid new central public school building and a college with accredited standing provide the higher educational institutions of the place. The city owns its light and water plant, and the water supply is furnished by a spring just out of town. These, together with the manufacturing and other industries of the place, make up the substantial conditions to be found in the metropolis of the western part of Benton county.

Mr. Dunlap is not active in politics. He is a Democrat in the main issues of the party, but the "free silver" question caused his allegiance to waver in 1896 and he voted for McKinley for president.

On August 29, 1879, Mr. Dunlap married, at Elwood, Indiana, Miss Anna H. Hand, a daughter of Hiram Hand, an Englishman, who now resides with his daughter in Siloam Springs. Mrs. Hand, the mother, was Miss Mary Birdwell, of Houston, Texas, and six children were born of the union. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap are the parents of a son and a daughter. The former, Walter H., is junior member of the firm of Dunlap & Son. He married Miss Claud Bryan, of Siloam Springs, a cousin of the silver-tongued statesman of Nebraska. The daughter, Miss Mary Dunlap, resides at home.

Mr. Dunlap takes much pleasure in his fraternal relations, which extend to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

**LILBURN A. HOCKERSMITH.** When the history of Saline county and her public men shall have been written its pages will bear no worthier name and record than that of Lilburn A. Hockersmith, ex-sheriff and ex-county clerk. It is generally agreed of this gentleman that the reputation he enjoys of having been one of the most faithful and efficient officials in both of the above capacities that Saline county has ever had is well deserved.

This good citizen of Benton is a native son of the county. He was reared here, and has here spent his life. The date upon which his eyes first opened to the light of day was May 14, 1857, and the names of his parents were Tilford G. and Elizabeth (Wright) Hockersmith, and it was the former who was the first of the family to come to Arkansas. He had been born in Kentucky, but when of tender years went with his parents to Quincy, Illinois, and it was in 1847 that he first entered the pleasant borders of this state. He located upon a farm about one mile southwest of the present court house in Benton, and it was there that the son had his birthplace. The father passed to the "Great Beyond" in 1876 and the mother died in 1881. She was a native of Illinois, and was married to her husband while they were living at Quincy.

Mr. Hockersmith was the eighth in order of birth in a family of nine children. The public schools of Saline county afforded him educational discipline and early in life he began to take an interest in public

affairs. His early days were passed in that serious and thoughtful time just succeeding the Civil war. He was too young to be an active factor in the war, but it was brought home to him by the fact that two of his older brothers, Alfred C. and Tilford Hockersmith, enlisted in the Confederate service in the regiment going out from Saline county.

The subject has spent most of his active life engaged in farming, and he owns a good, highly cultivated property on the Saline river, about a mile and a half northwest of Benton. Here he engages in general agriculture, and is in the enjoyment of a competency. For six years he was county clerk of Saline county, following which, beginning in 1906, he served for four years as sheriff of the county, retiring from that office in 1910. He is an adherent of the policies and principles of the Democratic party, and a member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Hockersmith chose as his wife Jessie Henderson, a native of Saline county and a member of a well-known pioneer family of the name, her father being Samuel T. Henderson. Mr. Hockersmith has one brother, Elbert Hockersmith, living in Florida, and two sisters, namely: Mrs. Sue Kinkead, of Benton, and Mrs. Cressida Finley, of Argenta, Arkansas.

CHARLES J. WILLIAMS is president of the Bank of Sulphur Springs, the owner of the Williams addition to the city and man-of-affairs generally. It was he who rejuvenated the little town after a lapse of fourteen years by the erection of a new house, the central figure of the group of homes fast clustering about the lake, which shines along the border of Sulphur Springs' beautiful park.

Seeking a climate with more mildness than that of Northern Missouri, and at the same time a place where business opportunities seemed ripe, Mr. Williams selected Sulphur Springs, Benton county, Arkansas, purchased a tract of land adjoining the park and platted eleven acres into town lots. During the past five years he has exploited this section as a residence place with admirable success. He came to Arkansas from Harris, Sullivan county, Missouri, where he had established a reputation for himself as a breeder of blooded cattle and where he maintained prominent business connections for several years. He was born in Putnam county, Missouri, July 29, 1868, and was educated in the public and high schools of Unionville. His father was Dr. Wright Williams, of Harris, Missouri, an Iowa man by birth and a practicing physician for fifty years. Dr. Wright was a son of Barstow Williams, who was the first white man to settle in Louisa county, Iowa, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and where he continued to reside for more than sixty years. Dr. Williams married Miss Sarah Geisinger, a daughter of John Geisinger, a nurseryman by occupation and a Canadian by birth. Dr. and Mrs. Williams became the parents of the following children: Dr. William W., of Quincy, Illinois; Lillie A., who became the wife of W. H. Stephenson, of Eldon, Iowa; Ernest, of Harris, Missouri; Harry and Harlan, twins, the former a resident of Floris, Oklahoma, and the latter a resident of Newton, Missouri; and Charles J., the immediate subject of this sketch.

Charles J. Williams, after due preliminary educational training, passed his youth as a clerk in a mercantile establishment, thereby familiarizing himself with the general merchandise business for a period of ten years, at the expiration of which he abandoned the business and initiated operations as a stock-raiser, growing the Aberdeen Angus breed of cattle, a favorite blood of the Scotchman and of Scotland. He

continued to be identified with that line of business until 1906, when he removed to Sulphur Springs, as previously noted.

Aside from his real estate holdings in Sulphur Springs Mr. Williams is financially interested in the Bank of Sulphur Springs, being one of its founders and being now incumbent of the office of president, besides which he is also a director. He has made judicious investments in Arkansas farm lands, improving some of the same and sowing to meadow after the manner of the thrifty farmer of his native state. In politics he accords a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Blue Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Sulphur Springs, and he also holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. Both he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star, and both are devout members of the Christian church, in the various departments of whose work they have been most active.

On the 6th of June, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Williams to Miss Winnie Wood, a daughter of Thomas and Jerusha (Harris) Wood. Thomas Wood is a son of Joseph Wood, who married Elizabeth Johnson and established himself in Putnam county, Missouri, as a pioneer. Mr. Thomas Wood is engaged in farming and stock-growing in Sullivan county, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have one son, Thomas Wood Williams, who was born on the 4th of April, 1901.

WILLIAM BARKLEY ALEXANDER, one of the founders of one of the largest general merchandise concerns in Pine Bluff, was born in Jefferson county, Arkansas, January 11, 1852, and died April 2, 1908. He was reared on a plantation, educated in the public schools and came to Pine Bluff at the age of seventeen years and began his active life as a clerk in a general store. Several years later he was able to buy an interest in the Gillespie Brothers Company, of which he was elected vice-president. In 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland postmaster at Pine Bluff. Four years afterward he resumed his connection with the Gillespie Brothers Company, in the management of which he was conspicuous until 1897, when he and his brother organized the firm of Alexander Brothers. In 1902 the concern was incorporated as the Alexander Brothers Company, and William Barkley Alexander was elected its president.

In April, 1899, Mr. Alexander was elected mayor of the city of Pine Bluff, in which office he served with great ability and marked fidelity to the interests of the people for two years. He was elected one of the Arkansas state capitol commissioners by the legislature in 1903. He was the prime mover in the organization of the People's Savings Bank and Trust Company and was its vice-president, and he was a director and vice-president of the Merchants and Planters Bank at the time of his death. He was an elder and earnest worker in the First Presbyterian church of Pine Bluff. He was an enthusiastic member of the Knights Templars and the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Alexander married Miss Lutie Eddins, of Shelby county, Tennessee, daughter of Dr. B. H. Eddins, and they were the parents of three children—John G. Alexander, Lutie Alexander, at home, and William B. Alexander, Jr.

John G. Alexander, son of William Barkley and Lutie (Eddins) Alexander, was born at Pine Bluff October 18, 1876. He was educated there and at Central University, Richmond, Kentucky. From the last named institution he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1896. He read law for a time and in 1897 became a bookkeeper

in the employ of Alexander Brothers. In 1902, when the Alexander Brothers Company was incorporated, he became a stockholder in the concern and was elected its secretary. Upon the death of his father, in 1908, he inherited the latter's stock and became vice-president of the company. He is a member of the order of Woodmen of the World, of the Maccabees and of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity. He married Miss Lou Reeder, of Piqua, Ohio, in 1900, and they have two children—Willeene and Joseph B. Alexander.

William B. Alexander, Jr., second son of William Barkley Alexander, was born at Pine Bluff September 4, 1886. He was graduated from the Pine Bluff high school in 1902, from the academic department of the Central University of Kentucky at Danville in 1905 and from the law department of the same institution in 1906. In September, 1907, he began the practice of law, with J. W. Crawford as a partner. May 20, 1909, he associated himself with Major N. T. White, the style of the firm being White & Alexander. He is an Elk, a Mason and a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity.

JOHN W. FERRILL. Among the settlers of Independence county, Arkansas, of the year year 1859 was a family from Alamance county, North Carolina, representatives of which have contributed substantially toward the material welfare of this and Jackson counties. At the head of the somewhat generous allowance of children of the family was a boy of nine years of age, whose natural endowments were then immature and undeveloped, but which, as the result of fortuitous circumstances, bounded forth in the early period of youth and formed a bulwark of strength and courage in the re-establishment of the family credit and in the sustenance of the younger brothers and sisters. Though deprived of those advantages which the modern day contributes in the way of schools toward the making of men, he was endowed with traits which, as the events of his life have shown, supplemented the poverty of his early education, led him on to other victories and made him the author of blessings and happiness in places where before were gloom and despair. This family of ante-bellum settlers answered to the name of Ferrill and this boy was John W., whose name forms the caption for this article.

John W. Ferrill was born in Alamance county, North Carolina, the date of his birth being the 25th of September, 1850. He is a son of James W. and Edna Graham (Fonville) Ferrill, both of whom are now deceased, the father having been summoned to the life eternal on the 26th of May, 1895, and the mother having passed away on the 5th of March, 1905. James W. Ferrill was an only son of John Ferrill and Barbara (Efland) Ferrill, whose marriage was solemnized in the year 1811. The Eflands came to America from Holland. John Ferrill was a gallant and faithful soldier in the war of the Revolution, having enlisted as a member of Captain DeBellecour's company of Dragoons, under General Count Pulaski, on the 15th of June, 1779. He passed the remainder of his life in North Carolina. James W. Ferrill's father-in-law was William Fonville, who married Rachel Blanchard, a relative of Governor Graham of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. James W. Ferrill were the parents of eight children, concerning whom the following brief data are here incorporated—John W. is the immediate subject of this review; Oscar Winfield, who died unmarried; James Graham, of Batesville; Margaret A.; Caledonia, who is the wife of James T. Hall, of Springfield, Missouri; Albert Preston, of Grayson county, Texas; Miss Mary Leonora, of Springfield, Missouri; and Charles Newton, of Bates-



John W. Herrill





ville, the maiden name of whose wife was Maud Reed. James Graham Ferrill married Irene Meeks Fletcher, and Albert P. Ferrill wedded Mamie Rutherford.

Owing to the family reverses during the Civil war and to the invalid condition of his father after the close of the war, John W. Ferrill was forced to assume, in a large measure, the place of the latter as the earning power for the support of his parents and the younger children. In the home state of North Carolina the father had been a planter of considerable means, and on his immigration to Arkansas he brought with him an ample fortune, but the strenuous war times quickly dissipated the Ferrill estate and but little was at hand that could be used as a lever for the alleviation of the family difficulties when young John W. took his place at the helm. Having ever in view the comfort and a rebuilding of the parental fortune, if possible, Mr. Ferrill consigned all his independent earnings to that purpose until he had attained to the age of twenty-eight years. Upon reaching his legal majority his father told him that all he could do for him was to "give him the world to make a living in," but the young man preferred to remain at home and to help rear his younger brothers and sisters. From twenty-eight to thirty-two years of age, however, he began building for himself, but even at the time of his marriage his taxable property was not large. After his marriage he faced another obstacle which to young men of today would have seemed mountain-high and as unscalable as the Alps. His father-in-law, Dr. Pickett, who had been one of the large planters of Jackson county, Arkansas, for a number of years, had met with various reverses and recovered from them, but in 1882 became so heavily involved that the loss of his third fortune was actually in view. To hold the Pickett plantation and great landed estate became the immediate problem of John Ferrill's future, and, encouraged by his young wife and blessed with abundant health, he undertook to run the plantation, which he freed from debt in the course of years, paying off the Doctor's obligations and thus rehabilitating the credit of another family in the state.

Having acquired the immense Pickett estate, which consisted of some thirty-five hundred acres of valuable land located on Pickett's Lake, Mr. Ferrill began to mature plans for the purchase of other tracts of equally valuable land, among which was the old Ferrill estate, across the river from Batesville, the same comprising several hundred acres. The immense plantation now owned and operated by Mr. Ferrill is in a high state of cultivation and produces abundantly of cotton, corn and hay, in addition to which large herds of cattle are marketed each year. Many families maintain their homes on Mr. Ferrill's vast property and the systematic management of the plantation makes it decidedly a paying proposition to its owner. The Pickett plantation was purchased by Dr. W. H. Pickett long before the inception of the Civil war and it is an estate of harmonial proportions lying along and astride of Pickett's Lake, a picturesque body of water known extensively in eastern Arkansas. Although he assumed the management of it himself, Dr. Pickett continued to reside in Memphis, Tennessee, and it was through the treachery of trusted friends that his financial downfall came about. With a full realization of the effort required to own and operate this gigantic estate Mr. Ferrill wisely confines his personal activities to its exploitation. Other minor affairs have interested him to the extent of investment, but they have ever been such as would prove of aid to him in taking care of his agricultural affairs. He is a stockholder in two gins in Jackson county and in the Shoffner Mercantile Company, of Shoffner, and he

holds a small amount of stock in the First National Bank of Newport, in which he is a member of the board of directors.

On the 21st of December, 1881, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ferrill to Miss Ida Glanaire Pickett, who was born in Alabama and educated in Memphis, and who is a daughter of Dr. Pickett, mentioned above. The Doctor was born in Limestone county, Alabama, on the 22nd of December, 1826, and he was a grandson of Colonel Martin Pickett, a Virginia gentleman, a Revolutionary patriot and a man of many parts. His service to his country in her struggle for independence was of such positive and enduring character that further reference to it will not be out of place in this compilation.

Colonel Martin Pickett, of Paradise, Fauquier county, Virginia, was born in King George county, "The Old Dominion," in the year 1740, and he was summoned to the life eternal in Fauquier county in 1804. He was an active participant in matters of church and state and during the latter part of his life was a vestryman of the Episcopal church. He donated land for the sites of the various churches at Warrenton, Virginia, and for the city hall and court house at that place. He represented his county in two of the most important conventions ever held in Virginia, one of which assembled at Williamsburg, then the capital of the colony of Virginia, in the spring of 1776, and which declared Virginia free from English rule and in itself a sovereign state. In this exercise of his sacred rights as a freeman, Colonel Pickett added fuel to the flames already kindled and was instrumental in bringing on the war for independence. Prior to the inception of the war of the Revolution he had had valuable experience as a soldier in the French and Indian war, in which he served as lieutenant in Captain Edmond's company of Virginia troops. In the struggle for independence he was lieutenant colonel of the Third Virginia regiment of Volunteer Infantry, in General Washington's army, the regiment itself having been commanded by Colonel Thomas Marshall, of Fauquier county. At the battle of Monmouth this regiment was so badly slaughtered that thereafter it was distributed among other commands and Colonel Pickett was assigned to duty elsewhere. After independence had been won Colonel Pickett became a prominent and influential factor in public affairs of his county. He was four times a member of the House of Burgesses, was tax commissioner of his county in 1772, coroner the next year and sheriff in 1785. In 1788 he was a delegate to the state convention for the ratification of the United States constitution.

Colonel Pickett was married, on the 13th of May, 1764, to Miss Ann Blackwell, a native of Fauquier county, Virginia, and a daughter of Colonel Joseph and Lucy (Steptoe) Blackwell. She passed into the "Great Beyond" in 1800, at the age of fifty-three years. Colonel Pickett's parents were William and Elizabeth (Cooke) Pickett, of Hamilton Parish, Fauquier county, Virginia, both of whom were representatives of old Colonial families.

Dr. William H. Pickett was educated at Phillips-Exeter Academy and at Yale College and for a time he was a student in the University of New York. As a young man he immigrated southward, locating at New Orleans, where he resumed his medical studies in Tulane University, in which renowned institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1848, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately after graduation he located at Whitesburg, Alabama, whence he came to Memphis, Tennessee, in which city he was engaged in the practice of his profession and also in the conduct of a drug store. He remained in Memphis until the occupancy of the city by Federal troops, when he





*W H Pickett*

moved to Arkansas, where his death occurred on the 6th of February, 1890. He married Amy Raines Collier, the only child of William E. Collier, and a girl who was widely known as "Amy, the heiress" and as "Amy, the poet." Mrs. Pickett passed away on the 1st of July, 1885, and she is survived by two daughters—Mrs. John W. Ferrill, and Mrs. Elizabeth Bouldin Hardy, who, with her daughter, Stella Pickett, are members of the Ferrill household. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Ferrill became the parents of the following children—John W., Jr., born November 10, 1882, and died February 7, 1884; Alma, born February 23, 1885, and died May 12, 1889; Amy Collier Ferrill, who remains at the parental home; Ida Pickett, who is the wife of Dr. Benjamin C. Hamilton, of Jefferson, Iowa; and John Pickett Ferrill, likewise at home.

Mr. Ferrill is a man of tremendous vitality and unusual executive ability. In politics he is a staunch advocate of the cause of the Democratic party, but he has no ambition for the honors or emoluments of public office. The Ferrill family are devout communicants of the Episcopal church, in which Mr. Ferrill is a vestryman and which he has represented in the council of the diocese. The Ferrill home is a palatial one of modern appointment, located on Main street, in Batesville, and it is recognized as a center of most gracious and generous hospitality.

HON. WILLIAM HENRY PICKETT, M. D. A worthy exemplar of the motto of his illustrious clan, "Noblesse Oblige," Dr. William Henry Pickett, of Batesville, Arkansas, was born December 22, 1826, in Limestone county, Alabama. This distinguished gentleman was a Virginian by descent, being the son of Steptoe Pickett, of Fauquier county, Virginia, and his wife, Sarah Orrick Chilton, of "Currioman," Westmoreland county, Virginia. He was a man of vigorous intellect. He had a broad, comprehensive mind and was brilliantly educated, receiving the best educational advantages of his day. He was a graduate of Exeter College; a student at Yale; and he received his preparation for his vocation in the medical department of the University of New York, and the University of Louisiana, graduating from the latter, in medicine and surgery, with the class of 1848. He practiced his profession at Whitesburg, Alabama, until 1850, when he removed to Memphis, Tennessee, and there practiced and carried on an extensive drug business, while at the same time, by means of his overseers and slaves, he managed his plantations in Arkansas and Alabama. At the beginning of the Civil war, these fair and fertile tracts were laid waste and his property in Memphis was taken and destroyed by the Federal army. He was exempted from army service by General Kirby Smith in 1863. He left Memphis upon its occupancy by the Federals and removed to his plantation in Jackson county, Arkansas (the historic Pickett plantation), where General Curtis and his army encamped a week enroute to Helena, Arkansas. It was here that General Shelby of the Army of the Confederate States was cared for when wounded; and there many soldiers received the best treatment the limited resources of the country permitted. For instance, ice was not to be had, and fever mixture was scarce; hence the cold water treatment was exploited to the full.

Dr. Pickett's home was burned by the Federals, and at the close of the "war between the states" he became a resident of Jackson county, and in 1876 was elected to represent his county in the Constitutional Convention, which met the following January. On February 6, 1868, he removed to Batesville, Independence county, Arkansas, where he resided until his death, which occurred on the twenty-second anniversary of his arrival. He was a staunch and liberal supporter of the Episcopal church and a vestryman in the same.

Dr. Pickett married on March 13, 1850, in Madison county, Alabama, Amy Raines Collier, daughter and only child of William Edward and Ophelia Jane (Stewart) Collier, and the children born to their happy union were as follows: Ida Glenaire Pickett, Mrs. John William Ferrill, and Elizabeth Bouldin, Mrs. William H. Hardy.

A friend has written the following brief, but telling appreciation of the subject:

"Dr. Pickett was kind and genial in disposition; his hand was ever open to 'melting charity'; he was very popular; a brave, courteous, high-souled gentleman. He justly enjoyed the intimate friendship of many eminent men in this and other states."

MARVIN B. NORFLEET. Whatever else may be said of the legal fraternity, it cannot be denied that members of the bar figure more prominently in public affairs than do any other class of citizens. This is but the natural result of causes which are manifest and require no explanation. The ability and training which qualify one to practice law also qualify him in many respects for duties which lie outside the strict path of his profession and which touch the general interests of society. For seventeen years Hon. Marvin B. Norfleet held marked precedence among the members of the bar of Tennessee, where he was also a recognized leader in Democratic circles, having been the recipient of various important offices of public trust, including those of representative and senator in the state legislature. In 1909, however, on account of impaired health, Mr. Norfleet was forced to leave Tennessee for a more salubrious climate, with the result that in April of the year 1910 he came to Forrest City, Arkansas, where he has established himself in the active practice of his profession and where his already large clientage is rapidly growing in importance and influence.

On the 10th of June, 1871, in Marshall county, Mississippi, occurred the birth of Marvin B. Norfleet, and he is a son of John Randolph and Laura Martha (Benton) Norfleet, both of whom are now at Forrest City. The father was born in Mississippi, from which state he served as a gallant soldier in the Confederate army. He lived for a long number of years near Memphis, Tennessee, where he was identified with the plantation business. The mother was a representative of the old Thomas H. Benton family in Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Norfleet became the parents of nine children, of which number Marvin B. was the fifth in order of birth. He received an excellent education in his youth, having been a student in the Livingston Military Academy, at Livingston, Alabama, where he was under the preceptorship of the late Captain W. A. Wright, a famous southern educator. Subsequently he studied law in Memphis, Tennessee, where he was admitted to the bar in 1892. He initiated the active practice of his profession in the city of Memphis and was there identified with much important litigation for the ensuing seventeen years, gaining eminent prestige as one of the ablest attorneys in the state.

He enjoyed a long and distinguished career in public and political life in that state, and it may be said of him that he was most faithful to his duty, laboring earnestly to advance the welfare of the state along lines of material progress and substantial improvement. His first public office was prosecuting attorney of Shelby county. Following this, after a six years' law partnership with General George P. Peters, he became judge of the criminal court of Shelby county, his appointment coming from Governor Benton McMillan. For several years he represented Shelby county in the state legislature, and he was also chosen

as state senator. He was a colonel on Governor Taylor's staff and during the regime of Governor Benton McMillan was judge advocate general of the state militia, with the rank of brigade general. In 1903 he served one term as president of the civil service commission of Memphis, and prior to his removal to Arkansas he was a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor of Tennessee. Ill health, however, suddenly curtailed his meteoric career in Tennessee, and in 1910, as previously stated, he was forced to remove further west. Since coming to Arkansas Mr. Norfleet has established himself in the practice of law, and here a brilliant future is predicted for him.

Mrs. Norfleet, who was formerly Miss Susie Thomas, is a woman of magnetic personality and gracious sincerity. She was born and reared in Memphis, Tennessee, and is a daughter of the late Henry Thomas, who, for many years, was a member of the firm of Schoolfield, Hannauer & Company, one of the largest commercial establishments in Memphis. To Mr. and Mrs. Norfleet have been born two sons, Marvin Brooks, Jr., and Edmond Randolph, whose birth occurred in 1900 and 1905, respectively.

In politics, as already intimated, Mr. Norfleet is aligned as a stalwart in the ranks of the Democratic party, and in a fraternal and professional way he is affiliated with various organizations of representative character. After his arrival in Forrest City he purchased for a home the noted Stuart Springs, a tract of thirty-six acres situated in the northeast section of the city, where he has arranged to erect a fine residence. In his religious faith Mr. Norfleet is a devout member of the Methodist church, and he is a most active factor in behalf of its work. Mr. Norfleet is a man of notable intelligence and stern integrity and honesty of principles. He despises all unworthy or questionable means to secure success in any direction, whether political or otherwise. It is with pleasure that we mark our appreciation of such a man, a man true in every relation of life, faithful to every trust, a statesman diligent in the service of his country and seeking only the public good. Mr. Norfleet at present is president of the Forrest City Business Club.

**LEWIS CASS SMITH.** The name of Lewis Cass Smith, county judge, is one which has added greatly to the prestige of the legal fraternity in DeWitt and Arkansas counties. He is a lawyer of eminent qualifications, and his services on the bench have been of the most efficient and enlightened character. He has served as county and probate judge and as judge of the common pleas court, and as such his renown will long endure. He is an ex-mayor of DeWitt, and his valiant services as sheriff and deputy sheriff of Arkansas county dated from the troublous times of the Reconstruction period and were adventurous in the extreme.

Lewis Cass Smith is a native of the state and the scion of prominent Southern families. His birthplace was Pendleton Landing on the Arkansas river, that point being included at that time (January 30th, 1853,) within the borders of Arkansas county. His grandfather on the paternal side was Colonel James Smith, who moved from Macon, Georgia, to Arkansas Post, in the territorial days of Arkansas, which place was the scene of one of the important engagements of the Civil war and at one time the capital of Arkansas. He brought with him his wife and Mr. Smith's father, John Floyd Smith. Both grandfather and father afterward settled on the south side of the Arkansas river about six miles above the Arkansas Post, and each opened up a large plantation and became large slave owners. That was some time previous to

the Civil war, and they became men of great influence in the communities in which their interests were centered. The grandfather was a member of the first general assembly of the state of Arkansas after it was admitted as a state in 1836, and he played a praiseworthy part in securing good legislation for the new commonwealth. Judge Smith's father died when comparatively young, and when the Judge was but three years old and the mother was summoned to her eternal rest when he had just reached his majority. Her maiden name was Zarilda P. Hollinsworth. She was a native of New Orleans, Louisiana, and a Baptist in religious conviction, while the father and grandfather were disciples of John Wesley. Judge Smith's information concerning the lineal descendants is somewhat limited owing to the early demise of his parents, and much information as to his foreparents was lost with his mother. He is of Irish descent on both sides of the house, however, and he possesses some of those native qualifications which make the Irish a particularly clever and engaging race and one essentially progressive. His father and mother were united in marriage in New Orleans, Louisiana, and he was one of a family of five children.

The early education of Judge Smith was in part secured in the free schools of the districts in which he resided, in Arkansas county and fourteen months in Memphis, Tennessee, and the last four years of his educational discipline were spent under the guidance of Professor William H. Frost, an old college professor of Kentucky. During the Civil war, when Arkansas was in a dangerous and unsettled state as one of the seats of the conflict, Judge Smith's mother took him to Texas, and there fourteen months were spent in the comparative serenity of the Lone Star state. His education finished, he began looking about for a niche in the world of affairs, and his first experience as a wage earner was as a shipping and receiving clerk for a wholesale grocery house in Memphis, Tennessee. After remaining in this capacity for more than one year he returned to Arkansas, and although a very young man he received the appointment of deputy sheriff, which office he held for five years. He was then elected sheriff of Arkansas county, and this office he held first and last for ten years. At that time there was needed a great amount of personal courage to fill this office properly, and this Mr. Smith displayed in a very marked degree.

The "Reconstruction" days in Arkansas, a period still remembered with a great deal of bitterness in some quarters, were distinguished but little by law and order. Conditions scarcely civilized prevailed; there was no law prohibiting the carrying of pistols, bowie knives and concealed weapons, and there were open saloons at all the cross-roads. The people conducted themselves in a manner almost unbelievably wild and uncivilized for that period of our national history, and murder and all kinds of rascality prevailed. With general disregard for the law, of the rough and tough element in vogue, the office of sheriff was a very perilous one during that period in the history of Arkansas. The county is located between the White and the Arkansas rivers, and its many bayous and creeks at that time had but few bridges crossing them, and when it became necessary to cross these streams, possibly in pursuit of some fugitive from justice, it was necessary to swim them. There was not a one of these bayous or creeks in the county that Judge Smith did not frequently swim with a horse during these trying times. In fact, as he himself expresses it, "he has experienced as much exposure and laid out as many nights for criminals as any Union or Confederate soldier who passed through the Civil war and can look back over many narrow escapes while in the discharge of his official duties."



Judge Smith is a man who enjoys the confidence of all those with whom he comes in contact, and he has enjoyed many signal marks of the approval of the community in which he has so long resided. Known to be the stalwart champion of good education as of all other causes calculated to be of general benefit, at a time when there was a vast room for improvement in the schools of the locality, he was elected school director and held the office for six years and did yeoman service in elevating educational standards. In April, 1905, he was elected mayor of the city of DeWitt and for one term did excellent service in behalf of the municipality.

Although Judge Smith is now looked upon as one of Arkansas' most gifted lawyers, his identification with the profession is of comparatively short duration. He was admitted to practice law April 8th, 1896, and in the past fifteen years has become known for his vigorous intellect, wide information and keen wit, and his command of language is such as to make his speech apt and fitting at all times. His ability was speedily recognized, and he was elected county and probate judge and judge of the common pleas court, and he is now serving his second term as county judge. Few men have done more than he to secure good government and progress in all good directions for the people of the "Bear State." In politics it is needless to say that he is a stalwart Democrat, having been bred upon its principles, and from his earliest voting days he has subscribed to its articles of faith. His religious belief is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he gives zealous support to the good measures promulgated by the church body. He is a popular and enthusiastic lodge man, belonging to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

Judge Smith has twice been married. His first union occurred on the 18th day of November, 1875, Miss Elizabeth F. Hill, daughter of Captain A. L. Hill, becoming his wife. Judge Smith was a second time married on the 31st day of March, 1910, the lady to become his wife and the mistress of his household being Miss Ida M. Brunson, of Bethel, Missouri, daughter of Denison Brunson. Mrs. Smith, who is an admirable and cultured lady, is a first cousin of Governor Judson Harmon, the present Governor of Ohio. They have a beautiful home in DeWitt, Arkansas county, Arkansas, and it is one of DeWitt's popular and hospitable abodes. There are two sons, both grown to manhood and married. Ree V. Smith, the eldest son, is deputy sheriff at Spiro, Oklahoma; Arthur L. Smith, the younger, is in attendance at a law school at Lebanon, Tennessee.

HON. HAMP WILLIAMS is a representative of an honored old Arkansas family, his paternal grandfather having established his residence in this state in the early territorial days. He was born in Crawford county, Arkansas, on the 11th of December, 1860, and is a son of James A. and Malvina F. (Kelly) Williams, the former of whom was likewise born in Crawford county, his birth having occurred in 1836, the year which marks the admission of Arkansas to statehood, and the latter of whom is a native of Missouri, whence she came to Crawford county, where her marriage to James A. Williams was solemnized in 1858. She survives her honored husband and now maintains her home in Hot Springs, where she is loved and revered by all with whom she has come in contact. James A. Williams was reared and educated in his native county. After the war between the states he removed to the adjoining county of Sebastian, where he was successfully engaged

in the newspaper business, being editor and publisher of the *Hackett City Horseshoe*. He was a man of prominence and influence in public life, and popular appreciation of his native ability was shown him at the time of his election to represent Sebastian county in the state legislature. His death occurred while he was attending the session of that body in Little Rock, the date of the same being January 30, 1889. In politics he accorded an uncompromising allegiance to the Democratic party, and he was a staunch advocate of all measures and enterprises tending to further the welfare of the community and state at large. He was a broad-minded and public-spirited citizen, and his business relations were characterized by a stalwart adherence to principle and unquestioned honesty and integrity. His father, Hansford Williams, who was born in Overton county, Tennessee, in 1811, came to Arkansas in 1829 and located in Crawford county. Although his home remained practically in Crawford and Sebastian counties all his life, he was a great traveler and visited and engaged in business in other states, principally in Missouri, Texas and Indian Territory. He was both a farmer and a merchant, and in the later years of his life he engaged in merchandising near Hackett City and Hartford, in Sebastian county. His death occurred in 1900, and his wife, whose maiden name was Cynthia McDonald, was summoned to the life eternal in 1894.

Hon. Hamp Williams, to whom this sketch is dedicated, was reared and educated in Sebastian county, and in early youth he became interested in the mercantile business. In 1894, when thirty-four years of age, he established his home in Hot Springs, where he engaged in the hardware business in February, 1896. He conducted this business individually until 1906, when it was incorporated under the laws of the state as the Hamp Williams Hardware Company, of which he is president. Concerning the rest of the officers of the company, Norval Williams, a brother, is vice-president and Clyde Morris is secretary and treasurer. The concern has a capital stock of sixty-five thousand dollars, and its headquarters are in the Hamp Williams Building, a substantial and commodious brick structure of three stories, located on Ouachita avenue, at 414-20. In connection with this line of enterprise Mr. Williams has become one of the eminently successful merchants of the state, the company conducting a jobbing and retail business with a widely extended trade. A branch house is maintained at Womble, Arkansas. Aside from the hardware business Mr. Williams has other important financial interests. He is vice-president of the Citizens' National Bank of Hot Springs, vice-president of the Business Men's League, vice-president of the Arkansas State Fair and former president of the Arkansas Retail Hardware Association. He organized and is manager of the Boys' Corn Club, which is stimulating an increased and more intelligent production of corn by the offering of prizes to farmer boys. He is the owner of a fine farm near Black Springs, in Montgomery county, a portion of which he has devoted to experimental purposes in co-operation with the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C.

In politics he gives his support to the cause of the Democratic party, and he has been an influential factor in connection with the civic activities of his home city and has done much to promote the general development and prosperity of the state. He served most satisfactorily for several terms as city alderman, and in 1909 he was elected state senator, representing the Thirty-first senatorial district, comprised of Garland and Montgomery counties. In the deliberative body of the legislature his services have been of a highly satisfactory nature, and he has been influential in procuring much important legislation to his district. In

the time-honored Masonic fraternity he has attained to the thirty-second degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, holding membership in Little Rock Consistory, and he is a member of the A. A. O. N. M. S. He is past master of Sumpter Lodge No. 419, Free and Accepted Masons, of Hot Springs. On February 3, 1880, Mr. Williams married Miss Katie McDonald, of Montgomery county, Arkansas. She died January 29, 1898, leaving three children—Odie, of Hot Springs; Cleo, wife of Robert Sendder, of Black Springs; and Winnie, at home. On the 7th of June, 1899, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Williams to Miss Nannie Middleton, of Black Springs, Montgomery county.

**JOHN B. SIMMS.** Among the essentially progressive and enterprising citizens of Lake Village, Chicot county, Arkansas, is John B. Simms, who is vice-president of the Chicot Bank & Trust Company, an eminently substantial monetary institution which holds prestige as one of the leading banks in this section of the state. Mr. Simms was born in Lake Village on the 1st of January, 1877, a son of John G. B. Simms, who holds the record for being the oldest law practitioner in Chicot county. The father was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, the date of his nativity being May 1, 1845. He migrated to Arkansas from the Old Dominion commonwealth, studied law with Attorney-general Garland and was admitted to the bar of Arkansas in 1869. Thereafter he was engaged in the active practice of his profession at Little Rock for a period of six months, at the expiration of which he came to Lake Village, where he was a successful practitioner until 1890. In the latter year he established his home at Little Rock, and in that city and at Conway he was engaged in active practice for the ensuing ten years. In 1900, however, he returned to Lake Village, where he has since maintained his home and where he controls a large and lucrative clientage, the same consisting of many of the most prominent and influential business men in Chicot county. In 1883 he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature, and during the sessions of '89, '91 and '99 he was clerk of the house. At the present time, in 1911, he has just completed his fourth year as state senator. He is a man of recognized ability in the legal profession, and in the various public offices of which he has been incumbent he has acquitted himself with all of honor and distinction. He married Miss Mattie G. Chapman, and to them were born nine children, seven of whom are now living.

In politics Mr. Simms, Sr., has ever been aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and he has always done everything in his power to advance the general welfare of the community. In his religious faith he is a devout member of the Baptist church at Lake Village, and for ten years he was secretary of the Baptist State Convention. For a number of years he was a member of the board of trustees of Central College, at Conway, Arkansas, and for a period of two years he was a helpful member of the state board of charities. When the dark cloud of Civil war cast its pall over a divided nation he showed his intrinsic loyalty to the cause of the South by enlisting as a soldier in Company H, Seventeenth Arkansas Infantry. He was soon promoted to the rank of second sergeant, and at the time of the final surrender was acting ordnance officer of the brigade. Beside participating in many of the most thrilling engagements marking the progress of the war he was a member of the squad of six men who captured General Neil Dow, near Port Hudson, Louisiana, in May, 1863.

John B. Simms, the immediate subject of this review, was educated in the public schools of Little Rock and the private schools of Lake

Village, which training he later supplemented by a commercial course in Key's Business College at Little Rock. While still a youth he entered upon an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, with the work of which he continued to be identified until 1901, in November of which year he became cashier of the Chicot Bank. On September 1, 1907, the Chicot Bank and the Lake Village Bank were consolidated under the firm name of the Chicot Bank & Trust Company, of which Mr. Simms was elected vice-president. In addition to his banking interests he conducts a thriving real estate business, in which connection he has done much to improve the general appearance of Lake Village and to increase general property values. Politically he endorses the cause of the Democratic party, and he is extensively known as a citizen who ever has the best interests of the public good at heart.

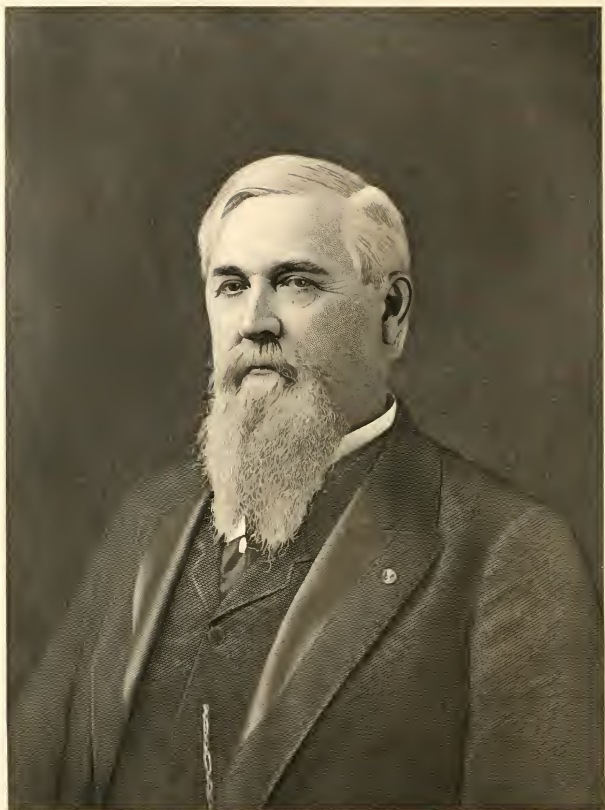
In the year 1902 was recorded the marriage of Mr. Simms to Miss Julia Carlton, who was born and reared in Chicot county and who is a daughter of Z. T. Carlton, a prominent business man of Lake Village. To this union were born three daughters—Mary Lynn, Matilda (deceased) and Julia.

W. L. PAYNE, who has extensive interests in Jefferson county, Arkansas, has contributed in no small measure to the general progress and development of Sherrill, which has represented his home since 1890. He was born near Star City, Lincoln, Arkansas, in 1867. His father was identified with agricultural pursuits during the major portion of his active business career and he established his home in Jefferson county. Mr. Payne was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm, in the work and management of which he early began to assist his father. He availed himself of the advantages afforded in the public schools of his native county and of those in Star City, and when twenty-two years of age he established his home in Sherrill, where for a period of six years he clerked for J. M. Barrett, after giving most efficient service as assistant postmaster. After severing his connection with Mr. Barrett he entered the employ of Captain Tucker, at Tucker, Jefferson county, and clerked for him for eighteen months. In 1899 he initiated his independent business career by opening a general merchandise store at Sherrill. He has been eminently successful in this line of enterprise and his stock has been increased from time to time as his trade has demanded. His success and high standing in Sherrill today are the result of thrift and industry, his persistency and determination to forge ahead making him one of the foremost business men in the county. Aside from his mercantile enterprise he is an interested principal in the Mississippi Valley Life Insurance Company of Little Rock, the Consumers Ice Company of Pine Bluff, and he conducts an extensive plantation near Sherrill. In politics he accords a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party. He is a man of sterling integrity, modest and unassuming, a home lover who seeks and finds his chief pleasure by his own fireside in the companionship of his family and intimate personal friends.

Mrs. Payne was, before her marriage, Miss Nora Burton, who was reared and educated in Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Payne have one daughter, Lucille.

CHARLES M. HILLMAN. One of her best-known and best-beloved citizens was lost to Almyra, Arkansas county, Arkansas, by the death of C. M. Hillman, who from 1884 until the time of his death, May 9, 1910, was identified with the life of the locality. Mr. Hillman was not a native son of the state, for his birth occurred in Ionia county, Michi-





*George*

gan, March 20, 1854. In 1884 he came to Almyra and secured a farming property near the town and there conducted agricultural operations for the space of half a dozen years. In 1890 he brought his family into town and made a change by starting a general store, and by the exercise of honest business methods and accommodating and courteous treatment of customers he built up a loyal trade. In 1890 he was appointed to the office of postmaster, and with the exception of the four years of Cleveland's second term served continuously until December, 1909, when on account of failing health he relinquished the active duties of the office and was succeeded by his wife, Mrs. Laura Hillman.

On December 7, 1878, Mr. Hillman was married to Miss Laura Molonson, of Newaygo county, Michigan, where their marriage was celebrated. To this union were born three children. Ida E. married C. B. Wheeler, a rice planter living near Almyra. Fred E. is also identified with the rice industry in the capacity of planter. He married Grace Chambers, of Almyra. Clark C. is a practicing physician, graduate of Rush Medical College, of Chicago, Illinois, and of the University of Arkansas. He was married to Miss Martha Wood, of Van Buren, Arkansas, February 13, 1911.

SAMUEL WESLEY FORDYCE, financier, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, February 7, 1840. He received his early education in the public schools, in Madison College, Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and at the North Illinois University. At the age of twenty he began his railway career as a station agent on the Central Ohio Railway, afterward a part of the Baltimore and Ohio system. In July, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. He was afterward assistant inspector-general of cavalry, assigned to the cavalry corps, Army of the Cumberland. The Civil war having ended, he went south and located at Huntsville, Alabama, where he established the banking houses of Fordyce & Rison. He took an active interest in politics as a Democrat, and was a member of the Alabama state central committee in 1874. He removed to Arkansas and located at Hot Springs in the early part of 1876, where he became largely interested in business; was sent from Garland county as delegate to the state gubernatorial convention in 1880, and in 1884 was a delegate to the state judicial convention; was a member of the National Democratic committee of Arkansas from 1884 to 1888, and a delegate to the national Democratic convention at Chicago in 1884, and again in 1892. In 1881 he was made vice-president and treasurer of the Texas and St. Louis Railroad Company; in 1885 he was appointed receiver of the same company, and in 1886, when the company was reorganized and its name changed to St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas, he was made president. In 1889 he was again appointed receiver of the same company, and in 1891, when it was again reorganized and its name changed to the St. Louis Southwestern, he was re-elected president. He resigned from the presidency of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company in 1899. He was made receiver and, later, president of the Kansas City Southern Railway. He resigned from the active management of that railway, but is a director on the board. He has built and operated a great number of smaller branch lines of railway, among which were the Little Rock and Hot Springs Western, the St. Louis Valley, the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico, and quite a number of others of lesser importance. In all he has constructed, financed and assisted in financing over ten thousand miles of railway. Realizing that the greatest good could be accomplished by a railway in a developing country, in securing the co-operation and good will of all men with whom he came in contact, he made friends with all by

constant travel over his lines. He met his own operatives, made them feel that he had an interest in their personal welfare, and thus built up an organization that was unexcelled in even the oldest railway lines of the country. The committees of organized labor always took their troubles direct to him, and no strikes occurred even when their requests were not always granted. He knew the names and business of all his shippers, and by his advice was often able to aid in helping them build up and improve their methods. Through his banking connection he was able to advise when capital could be safely invested in meritorious enterprises, and thus lend aid to struggling concerns that have since grown into institutions that are the mainstay of the railways. His acquaintance is probably the largest in the Southwest. He is an honorary member of many confederate organizations, as the friendships formed when the officers of the North and South used to meet under a flag of truce during the strenuous times of the Civil war have endured until the present.

In addition to his railway interests he is interested in the public service corporations of Hot Springs, also in several of the hotels and bath houses. His winter home, where he lives for six months of the year, is a log cabin on top of a mountain about two miles from Hot Springs. He was married at Huntsville, Alabama, in 1866, to Susan E. Chaddick, daughter of the Rev. Dr. William D. Chaddick, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and a colonel of an Alabama infantry regiment of the Confederate army.

Colonel Fordyce was recently a delegate from Arkansas to the Southern Industrial Congress at Atlanta, Georgia, and the sentiments expressed in his address before that body show better than anything else his love of his adopted state, and his pride in her development.

"Gentlemen of the Congress:

"I am glad to be here, and feel honored at being appointed by the good business Governor Donaghey, of Arkansas, to speak for this, my adopted state. This convention will emphasize, more than any event that has occurred in the last fifty years, the fact that the war is over, and will demonstrate to the world that we are again one people, all moving harmoniously together to the music of the Union, and worshipping at the shrine of the Stars and Stripes, the emblem of our National honor, courage and devotion, to the doctrine enunciated in the Declaration of Independence. This is the time, and this is the place, to say: 'All honor to the memory of the old soldiers, both living and dead, to those who fought and died for the cause they believed to be just, as well as to those who fought and died that our Nation might live.'

"With the soldier, the war was over when the last gun was fired; not so with the political demagogue, both in and out of Congress, who, like the poor, we have always with us. To these I commend the words and actions of the great Roosevelt, and to our wise and good President Taft, who has shown in many ways his National and patriotic spirit, notably by his appointment of Southern men to United States judgeships, one of whom he has honored with the appointment of Chief Justice. He is certainly both by word and action preaching peace and good will to all mankind. My hope and prayer is that we may have more men in the country broad minded and patriotic enough when the occasion requires it to rise above party for the good of the country, that at least one of the results of this Congress will be to eliminate the last shadow of bitterness that may have been caused by the events of fifty years ago, and give full force and effect to the words of the illustrious Lincoln when he said, in his first inaugural address: 'We are not enemies, but friends. We must not



be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory stretching from every battlefield and patriotic grave to every living hearth and hearthstone all over this broad land will yet swell to the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.' Let us hope that this prophecy has now been fulfilled.

"It was the dying request of General Grant that the pallbearers at his funeral should be selected from among the officers of both the Northern and Southern armies. One of the most beautiful tributes I ever heard paid by one man to another was at a caucus of some friends of the late President Hayes, who had assembled for the purpose of recommending a Southern man for his cabinet. General Sherman was one of those in attendance, and when asked for his advice, strongly urged the selection of General Joseph E. Johnston, and among other things said that General Johnston, was just as sincere and conscientious in his conviction of duty in espousing the cause of the Confederacy, as he (General Sherman) was in espousing the cause of the Union. That General Johnston had accepted the result of the war in good faith, and that the country was as safe in his hands as his own.

"One of the most lovable of men and wise presidents, McKinley, who ever occupied the Presidential chair, told me on first entering Congress in 1877 that his ambition was to live long enough to see his country united in bonds of affection and brotherly love. That no government could long endure unless founded upon the respect and confidence of its people.

"My experience of forty-five years as a citizen of the South teaches me that the words and sentiments of these distinguished men of the North are echoed by men in the South no less patriotic than they. Most notable among these are the distinguished Georgians, the lamented gallant Gordon and the illustrious Grady. What a bright and happy omen is before us and our children—the country reunited in heart and hand. Verily, the year of Jubilee has come.

"For forty-nine years I have been identified with the South and Southwest, as a citizen and otherwise—the otherwise as a federal officer during the unpleasantness between the states. No one realizes more than the Northern soldier that no braver or more knightly people ever went forth to battle for a cause they believed to be just; and no people ever met with more courage than they the difficult problems that confronted them on their return to their impoverished state and homes. Men and women, reared in the lap of luxury and who never wanted for money, bread or raiment, set vigorously to work with head, heart and hand, at first to gain a mere subsistence, and eventually to restore their lost fortunes. How well they have succeeded is today demonstrated by their comfortable homes, their splendid churches and schools, their material well-being, the great development in agriculture, mines, manufacture, etc. The day of the demagogue in politics is fast passing away and the people are beginning to understand that their interest lies more in the practical up-building of their respective sections than it does in giving heed to the howling political demagogues who seldom practice what they preach. I am inclined to think that if Shakespeare were living today he would couple politics with the word 'conscience,' and say that 'politics and conscience make cowards of us all.' Let us, however, henceforth and forever ignore the word 'Solid South,' except as used in the text that we are asked to speak to 'The Solid South of Business.'

"From choice at the close of war between the states my lot was cast in the South; ten years in Alabama and thirty-five years in Arkansas. I have shared with her in her trials and tribulations during the dark days

of reconstruction, and have united with her in the upbuilding of her once down-trodden land and sorely oppressed people. I have rejoiced and shared with her in her peace, prosperity and happiness, which I trust is assured for all time.

"Forty-five years ago the same unsettled and poverty stricken condition that attached to Arkansas prevailed more or less in each of the Southern states. Its citizens returning home from war were without money or credit. Some with very little and others with no live stock, or tools or machinery of any kind with which again to virtually commence life anew. Such a condition of affairs has rarely, if ever, confronted a once prosperous and energetic people, but with brave hearts and willing hands they set to work to rebuild their once happy homes and to restore their lost fortunes. That they have succeeded so well and accomplished so much with so little seems today almost a miracle and commands the admiration of the civilized world."

**JOHN H. TUOHEY.** One of the progressive business men and influential citizens of Little Rock, Mr. Tuohey has been a resident of the capital city since his childhood days, and he is now junior member of the firm of James Tuohey & Son, of whose business he has the active management. The firm conducts a fine grocery establishment at the corner of Twelfth and Welch streets, and the enterprise is one of the most prominent and successful of its kind in the city. Mr. Tuohey is at the present time a valued member of the city council, has served as representative in the lower house of the state legislature and is a member of the bar of the state, though he retired from active practice a number of years ago. He represents that aggressive and enterprising spirit that has so significantly characterized the younger element of business men in Little Rock and that has been potent in furthering the material and civic advancement and prosperity of the city.

Mr. Tuohey was born at Salem, Washington county, New York, on the 31st of May, 1810, and is a son of James and Mary B. (O'Neil) Tuohey, who have maintained their home in Little Rock for nearly forty years, being well-known and held in unqualified esteem in the community. Both were born in Ireland and their marriage was solemnized in the state of New York. James Tuohey came to America in 1860, and for nearly a decade he maintained his residence in Salem, New York. In 1872 he removed with his family to Arkansas and established his home in Little Rock, where through his well-directed efforts he has gained prestige as one of the leading merchants and substantial citizens of the Arkansas capital, the while his course has been so ordered as to retain to him the inviolable confidence and regard of all who know him. He has brought to bear marked energy and business acumen and he has been in the most significant sense the architect of his own fortunes, as he came to America without capitalistic reinforcement and was entirely dependent upon his own resources. Soon after his arrival in Little Rock he became associated with his brother, the late Henry Tuohey, in the establishing of a retail grocery at the corner of Fifth and Louisiana streets. In 1875 he changed the location to the southeastern residence section of the city, where the enterprise has since been successfully continued. For the past several years the large and finely appointed store has been maintained at the corner of Twelfth and Welch streets, and to the same is given a large and appreciative patronage. For thirty-eight years James Tuohey has represented the executive head of this flourishing enterprise, but he has now given over its active management to his son, John H., whose name initiates this sketch. The business has been conducted since 1895 under the title of James Tuohey & Son. James Tuohey is a man of alert

mentality and marked pragmatic ability, and he has well merited the large and definite success which he has gained. He has been loyal to all the duties of citizenship, taking a lively interest in all that touches the welfare of his home city, and his political allegiance is given to the Democratic party. Both he and his wife are zealous communicants of the Catholic church.

John H. Tuohey was about two years of age at the time of the family removal to Little Rock, which has represented his home during the intervening years. He gained his early education in the parochial and public schools, and finally determined to enter the legal profession. For this purpose he was matriculated in the law department of the University of Arkansas, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1895 and from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was forthwith admitted to the bar and engaged in the active work of his profession in Little Rock. He was successful both as an advocate and counsellor and built up an excellent practice, but after devoting about five years to professional work he had such serious trouble with his eyes that he found it practically imperative to abandon his practice, which involved close application to study and other sedentary work. Under these conditions he became associated with his father's business, as junior partner of the firm of James Tuohey & Son, and he has proved an able coadjutor in the conducting of the successful grocery business of which he now has the active management.

In politics Mr. Tuohey has ever been aligned as a staunch and effective advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and he has been active in the work of its local contingent. In 1897 he was elected to represent Pulaski county in the state legislature, in which he served for two terms and in which he proved an active and effective worker in the deliberations of the floor and the committee room. He has been a member of the city council of Little Rock since 1904, as representative of the Second ward, and in 1909 he was elected to this office for the fourth consecutive term. He has exemplified a broad-minded, liberal and progressive policy as a city official and has been influential in furthering wise and effective administration of the municipal government. In the council he is at the present time chairman of the police committee and he has given effective service on other important committees, including those on finance, ordinances and railroads. He has also been acting mayor and he has been a potent factor in the general administration of the city's affairs during its period of most notable growth and expansion.

Mr. Tuohey is prominently identified with the Knights of Columbus and also with the Catholic Laymen's Association of Arkansas, which was organized in May, 1910, under the direction of Rt. Rev. John B. Morris, bishop of the diocese, and of this association Mr. Tuohey was elected the first president, an office of which he is now the valued incumbent. He and his wife are earnest and active communicants of the Catholic church and hold membership in the parish of St. Andrews.

In the city of Little Rock, on the 25th of June, 1902, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Tuohey to Miss Matilda Duttlinge, who was born and reared in this city, and the two children of this union are James F. and Rosemary.

ALEXANDER McDONALD BARROW is one of the most important of the planters of eastern Arkansas and he is generally known over a wide section of the state. He can look with pride over eight hundred acres of the fair bosom of Arkansas which are his and his development of the agricultural resources entrusted to him has been of the most enlightened and successful

character. He is very loyal to the state, firmly convinced that it is entering upon a great future, and, a man of enterprise and public spirit, he is among the leaders in all movements for the advancement of the best interests of the general public. Though not a practical politician he has definite views on all public questions and in a quiet way wields a recognized political influence.

Mr. Barrow is a native son of the South, born at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He is the scion of a family of great honor and distinction in its section, and his father, Hon. Alexander Barrow, of Baton Rouge, was one of the leading Southern politicians of his day, having served for two terms as United States senator from Louisiana. His mother was Miss Effie Cockrell, of Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Barrow passed the roseate days of youth in the Pelican state, receiving his earlier education from private tutors and subsequently entering the Louisiana State University, from which he was graduated in 1873, when he was only eighteen years of age. His identification with Pine Bluff and its vicinity dates from the following year, when the young man came to Jefferson county to take charge of a plantation belonging to his maternal grandfather, Colonel Cockrill, of Pine Bluff. This property, containing about eight hundred acres and located near the city limits of Pine Bluff, and a beautiful plantation on Noble Lake, later passed into the proprietorship of Mr. Barrow. Its situation and nearness to transportation facilities, together with its intrinsic merit, makes it a property of great value and Mr. Barrow has demonstrated remarkable executive capacity, enterprise and sound judgment in its management. He gives heart and hand to the policies and principles of the Democratic party.

Mr. Barrow has a cultured, delightful family. He married Miss Annie Armstrong, of Pine Bluff, and this union has been blessed by the birth of six children, five sons and one daughter, the latter being the wife of Harry Edgar Trulock.

**THOMAS C. McRAE.** A native son of Arkansas who has attained to prominence not only in connection with business affairs of wide scope and importance, but who has also distinguished himself through effective service in public offices of high trust, including that of member of congress, is Hon. Thomas C. McRae, one of the most honored and influential citizens of Prescott, the judicial center of Nevada county. He is a prominent member of the bar of the state and has long been a dominating factor in public affairs in Arkansas, which state he has the distinction of having represented in congress for a longer consecutive period than any other citizen ever elected to this office.

Mr. McRae is a scion of staunch Scottish ancestry in the agnatic line, and was born at Mount Holly, Union county, Arkansas, on the 21st of December, 1851. He is a son of Duncan L. and Mary Ann McRae, natives respectively of North Carolina and Georgia. The father was a planter and one of the pioneers of Arkansas, and here became a citizen of prominence and influence, in the meanwhile contributing his due quota to the material and social development and upbuilding of this favored commonwealth of the Union. He and his wife were residents of Columbia county, Arkansas, at the time of their death, and of their children two sons and one daughter are now living.

Thomas C. McRae gained his early education principally in well conducted private schools at Shady Grove, Mt. Holly and Falcon, and after having been employed for one year in a general store at Shreveport, Louisiana, he went to the city of New Orleans, where he completed a course in the Soulé Business College. He was then employed for one year in a store at Falcon, Arkansas. In preparation for the work of his chosen

profession he was matriculated in the law department of Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia, in 1871, from which celebrated institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1872, and from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws. In January, 1873, at Rosston, which was then the county seat of Nevada county, Arkansas, he was admitted to the bar, and there he commenced the practice of his profession. In 1876 he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state, and in 1886 to the supreme court of the United States. In 1877 Mr. McRae was an active and influential factor in the movement that resulted in changing the county seat of Nevada county from Rosston to Prescott, and in July of the same year he established his permanent home in the latter place, where he has since continued in the practice of his profession, and where he has achieved distinction as one of the able and versatile members of the bar of his native state. In 1876 he was elected representative of Nevada county in the lower house of the state legislature, and in 1879 he became a member of the city council of Prescott. He has from his youth to the present time been a stalwart and effective advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and he has long been a dominating force in the maneuvering of political forces in Arkansas. In 1880 he was presidential elector on the ticket of his party; in 1884 he served as chairman of the Democratic state central committee of Arkansas, as well as delegate to the national convention of the party. The next year brought to him more distinguished honors, in that he was elected representative of the Third congressional district of Arkansas in the United States congress. By successive re-elections he continued incumbent of this office for eighteen consecutive years—a record, as already stated, that has not been equaled by that of any other congressman from this state. Popular appreciation of his services was thus shown in an unequivocal way, and as a diligent, conscientious and able member of the national legislature his record became an integral part of the history of that body during the long period of his active and effective service therein. As a representative of the interests of his native state there has been none to offer more earnest and productive service to this commonwealth in congress, and his achievements in this connection have given him enduring prestige as one of the loyal and public spirited citizens and distinguished statesmen of Arkansas.

In addition to his large and important law practice Mr. McRae has varied and extensive business interests in his home town and county. He is president of the Bank of Prescott, one of the staunch and popular financial institutions of this part of the state, and is the owner of some valuable realty in Prescott as well as in other parts of the county. In the Masonic fraternity he is a Knight Templar and has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is an Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias and is also identified with other social organizations. Both he and his wife are Presbyterians, and he is an elder in his church.

On the 17th of December, 1874, Mr. McRae was united in marriage to Miss Amelia A. White, daughter of Captain William R. White, who at that time was serving as clerk of Nevada county and who is one of the honored citizens of that county. Mr. and Mrs. McRae have five children, concerning whom the following brief data are given: Ethel is the wife of Horace Bemis, of Prescott, Arkansas; Mary is the wife of Carlton McRae and they reside in El Paso, Texas; Thomas C., Jr., is cashier of the Bank of Prescott, at Prescott, Arkansas; Duncan L. is an attorney and a member of the firm of McRae & Tompkins; and Mildred is the wife of John D. Barlow, of Hope, Arkansas.

**J. A. THOMAS.** Energetic and progressive, with a large experience in journalistic fields, J. A. Thomas, of Stamps, has acquired a fine reputation for ability in newspaper circles and is widely and favorably known as editor and proprietor of the *Lafayette County Democrat*, which he founded in 1905. A native of Indiana, he was born July 8, 1874, in Princeton, Gibson county, where he was educated.

Beginning to learn the printer's trade in 1890, Mr. Thomas afterward worked for a while on a Prohibition paper in Princeton, a paper edited by James McCormick and Sam Small, the noted evangelist, continuing there until 1896. Embarking in business then for himself, he established at Hazelton, Indiana, the *Hazelton Herald*, which he conducted successfully for nine years. Coming to Stamps, Arkansas, in 1905, Mr. Thomas established the *Lafayette County Democrat*, the very first paper which has had a successful existence in this place. The appreciation of the public in the venture of Mr. Thomas has been shown in a most gratifying manner, its circulation having increased most rapidly, the names on its regular subscription list now numbering seven hundred. In 1908 Mr. Thomas established the *Waldo News*, which he conducted until selling out, in 1910, to Mr. Charles A. Taylor.

Fraternally Mr. Thomas is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Woodmen of the World and of the Modern Woodmen of America. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist church. Although not a politician in any sense implied by the term, he, while in Hazelton, Indiana, served one or more terms as city clerk and was mayor of the city, ex-officio.

Mr. Thomas married June 27, 1897, Lottie Elsie Briner, daughter of James H. Briner, of Hazelton, Indiana, and they have four children, Mildred, Francis, Walter and Louise.

**HENRY MOORE.** A prominent corporation lawyer and an able and well fortified counselor, Henry Moore has maintained his home in Texarkana, Arkansas, for fully a quarter of a century. He was born at Sylvania, Lonoke county, Arkansas, on the 4th of December, 1844, and is a son of Rev. James and Elizabeth Guild (Green) Moore. Rev. Moore was a noted Presbyterian minister of the pioneer days, having come to Arkansas in 1828, in the territorial days, and having established the first Presbyterian church in this section of the Union. He laid the foundation of the work of that denomination in Arkansas and he devoted his entire life to the elevation of his fellow men, having been closely and actively identified with church work in this state until his death, in 1873. He resided for a long number of years in Little Rock, and was ever prominent in all affairs tending to advance the good of humanity. He was a man of extensive learning and broad human sympathy, a man who ever did the right as he interpreted it. He lived a life of usefulness such as few men know. God-fearing, law-abiding, progressive, his life was as truly that of a Christian gentleman as any man's can well be. Sincerity and faithfulness to duty characterize his every act, and he was honorable and fair in all the relations of life, holding the highest possible place in the confidence and regard of his fellow men. He married Elizabeth Guild Green, of Trenton, New Jersey, and they became the parents of eight children, three of whom are now living.

Henry Moore was educated in Sylvania Academy, of which his father was the founder and principal. He prosecuted his legal studies in the law department of the University of Virginia, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1868, duly receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Prior to completing his education he served throughout the Civil

war as a soldier in the Confederate army, having been a member of Company I, Colonel Asa Morgan's regiment, Trans-Mississippi Department. Immediately after graduating in law he entered upon the practice of that profession at Lewisville, Lafayette county, Arkansas. In 1873 he was elected clerk of that county, and through successive re-elections continued in tenure of that office until 1880. In 1884 he removed to Texarkana, where he has built up a large and lucrative law practice and where his success has been on a parity with his well directed efforts. For some years he was associated in practice with his brother, Major C. B. Moore, of Texarkana, Arkansas. Henry Moore is a lawyer of high standing and has gained prestige as an able and versatile trial lawyer and as an experienced practitioner. He is general attorney for the Louisiana & Arkansas Railroad Company, for which company he drew up the original charter. He is also legal representative of a number of important lumber corporations. In politics he is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and though he has never manifested aught of ambition for the honors or emoluments of public office, he has ever given most freely of his aid and influence in support of all measures and enterprises advanced for the general welfare of the community. He is affiliated with various representative fraternal and social organization, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church, in the different departments of whose work they have been most zealous factors.

In 1873 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Moore to Miss Kate Fleming, a daughter of James T. Fleming, of Lexington, Missouri. To this union have been born seven children, of whom three survive—Henry, Jr., who is his father's law partner at Texarkana; Mrs. Mildred Carter, of Nashville, Tennessee; and Charles B., who graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1903 and who is now detailed at the academy as an instructor.

**N. HOWARD WILLIAMSON.** Conspicuous among the foremost men of Miller county is N. Howard Williamson, of Texarkana, who is devoting his energies to the management of his extensive and valuable landed and planting interests in this section of Arkansas. Coming of distinguished ancestry, he was born at Como, Panola county, Mississippi, and was there brought up.

Dr. Lea Williamson, his father, was born April 6, 1837, in York District, South Carolina, and nine years later, in 1846, was taken by his parents to Panola county, Mississippi, where his boyhood days were spent. He received his classical education in the University of Virginia, and while in that institution attended medical lectures. Subsequently going to New York city, he continued his studies at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and in 1859 was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, with the degree of M. D. Dr. Williamson immediately began the practice of medicine at Como, Mississippi, but at the outbreak of the Civil war abandoned his profession to enlist as a private in Bartlett's regiment, of which he was soon made assistant surgeon, being attached to General Alcorn's brigade. A year later the Doctor joined the Fourteenth Mississippi Artillery Battalion, in which he served as surgeon until the close of the war, winning a fine record both as a soldier and as a physician. Resuming then his practice at Como, Mississippi, Dr. Williamson met with unvarying success in his profession, which he continued until his death, in 1900. He was a citizen of prominence and influence, and was actively associated with affairs of importance.

Dr. Williamson married, in 1868, Helen Howard, who was born in



Mississippi, and is now living in Texarkana with her son, N. Howard Williamson. Her father, Colonel Nathaniel Howard, was born in 1805, in Winthrop, Maine, and at an early age settled in Mississippi. He had the distinction of building the first frame house erected in Grenada, Mississippi, and was afterward one of the strong men of that part of the state, assisting in the larger affairs of his community, helping to build the first railroads, and in numerous other ways promoting the prosperity of the growing community in which he located.

After leaving the public schools, N. Howard Williamson first attended the Webb Brothers' School, at Bellbuckle, Tennessee, and later continued his studies at the University of Mississippi, in Oxford, which he left in 1891 to accept a position in Memphis, Tennessee, with the firm of Ralli Brothers, cotton brokers. From that time, and for many years thereafter, Mr. Williamson was one of the more prominent cotton men of the South. Locating in Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1900, as representative of the great cotton firm of George H. McFaden & Brother, he became thoroughly identified with the commercial affairs of that city, and in 1907 was elected president of the Little Rock Board of Trade. In 1908 Mr. Williamson came to Texarkana, and for two years was junior member of the grocery firm of Ball & Williamson. Retiring from that position in 1910, he has since devoted himself to the superintendence of his landed interests in Miller county. He is secretary of the Board of Commissioners of Miller County Levee District, No. 2, and was instrumental in having enacted by the State Legislature the necessary law for the formation of this district.

Mr. Williamson married in Memphis, Tennessee, Miss Corinne Boyle, of that city, and they are the parents of three children, namely: Corinne, Howard and Frances.

COLONEL THOMAS J. HUNT is an honored citizen of Fayetteville, whose life has been passed within the limits of Washington county, Arkansas, and whose personal forces have been directed along public as well as private lines. His citizenship has been of that character which has tended to cement and unify the civil forces entering into a harmonious social fabric and has sprung from a nature burning with patriotic impulses and with a warm regard for the welfare of his fellow man.

Colonel Hunt was born on White river, in Washington county, Arkansas, on the 28th of April, 1840, the year which marked the establishment of the Hunt family in that vicinity. As emigrants from an Illinois river community of the state of Illinois, the family made its first home in Arkansas in the White House settlement of White river township. William Hunt was the father of Colonel Hunt and was born in the state of Virginia on the 10th of September, 1801. He died in Fayetteville, Arkansas, February 8, 1885. His educational training was of meager order but he possessed an active, flexible mind, stored with a fund of information that made him a valuable citizen. He was alert and positive, possessing an entertaining vein and he was capable of making a splendid public talk when the emergency arose. He was reared a Democrat by a father who clung to the faith of Jefferson and the perpetuity of the Union. For this reason he spurned the blandishments of the promoters of secession and used his tongue and his musket in defense of the flag. He joined the First Arkansas Cavalry when more than sixty years old, as a private, and later, having been a stockman and familiar with the diseases of horses and their treatment, he was made a veterinary surgeon of the regiment. He was captured by the Confederates near Ozark, Arkansas, but was exchanged at St. Louis





Louis J. Lind,



and rejoined his command for the final subjugation of the South. Having acted with vigor in restoring the Union he could not refrain from taking an active part in the political life of his county during and after the reconstruction of his state. He found solace and political contentment in the Republican party. He was a devout member of the Christian church, and was a pioneer of that faith in Washington county.

William Hunt's father was also William Hunt. The latter was born in the state of Virginia and his life was passed as a slave-holding planter in Russell county, that state. His children were: Simon, who died in Bates county, Missouri; Harrison, who likewise passed away in Bates county, Missouri; William, the father of Colonel Hunt; and Mrs. Parsons, who died in Texas, whither she had moved about the year 1840. William Hunt, Jr., married Rhoda Wilson, a daughter of Hiram Wilson. To this union were born: Henry H., who died shortly before the close of the Civil war; William, who was summoned to the life eternal in Bates county, Missouri, prior to the rebellion; John, who was a Federal soldier in the First Arkansas Cavalry, as an officer in the commissary department of the regiment, died in Douglas county, Missouri, in 1908; Thomas J. is the immediate subject of this review; Avana became the wife of Samuel A. Hanna and her death occurred in Coryell county, Texas; Gincy married Abram Lemaster and resides in Dallas, Texas; Rhoda became the wife of Alexander White and they reside in Washington county, this state; and Louisa died unmarried.

Colonel Thomas J. Hunt, of this review, acquired in his youth what might be called a high school education. He grew up among frontier environment along White river and was just prepared for the duties of citizenship when the "long roll" of the nation summoned patriots to arms to stamp out rebellion at home. He entered the Union army as a volunteer at Springfield, Missouri, and was there elected captain of Company B, of the First Arkansas Cavalry, commanded by Colonel M. LaRue Harrison. A few months later he was promoted to the rank of major of the second battalion of the regiment. He served as such until the latter part of 1864, when he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of his regiment, in which capacity he closed his service at the end of the war. He took part in the fight at Prairie Grove, following which his force was ordered back to Springfield, and from there he was placed in charge of the military post at Cassville. He remained at the latter place until the Army of the Southwest was ordered south, when he complied with orders to move out to Pea Ridge, where he joined other troops and went into camp at Fayetteville. When General Price made his raid into southern Missouri the First Arkansas was ordered to follow him, but failed to reach a position of advantage before the pressure of the Union forces turned "Pap" from his purpose and sent him hurrying south again. The First Arkansas then took up its position at Fayetteville and was bombarded by the guns of Price's army from a position on Mount Nord and a position, also, on the hills on the west, commanding the town, thus keeping the Federals locked up, while Price's stragglers—those without arms—were safely scattered through the country and the main army of the Confederates passed around the hill to the south of the town and escaped across the Arkansas into friendly territory. When General Price advanced on Fayetteville with a brigade, composed of cavalry and horse artillery, he was repulsed by the First Arkansas Cavalry, Colonel Hunt's regiment, and driven south. One of the last expeditions of the war in which the First Arkansas took part was the chase after General Jo Shelby, who invaded Arkansas from Missouri. The regiment was ordered out by General McNiel, command-

ing the post at Springfield, and it overtook Shelby's command at Huntsville, in Madison county, and on the Arkansas river. Although the enemy had gone into camp for the night at Buffalo creek, General McNeil ordered an assault—Colonel Hunt leading his regiment down the center—and all opposition was soon dissipated, the camp was captured and further resistance from Shelby rendered useless. At the close of the war Colonel Hunt received his honorable discharge and was mustered out of service at Fayetteville.

The Colonel resumed civil life as a farmer. In the winter of 1868 he removed to his present home, now joining the city of Fayetteville. The residence is situated on a quarter section of land, once the home of Governor Yell, the second governor of Arkansas. During the occupancy of it by his excellency the residence and law office were painted a snowy white and were referred to as "the wax halls." From this farm as his home Colonel Hunt has gone out to the various duties which have devolved upon him in both public and private life. During the period of reconstruction Colonel Hunt was chosen state senator from Washington and Benton counties and during the two sessions he was in the legislature several matters were passed upon and made into laws, which had an important bearing upon the peace and welfare of the state. A bill for the organization of the militia of the state was one of the measures which caused much feeling even among the Republicans, the same resulting in the formation of the Brooks-Clayton factions of the Republican party, Governor Clayton favoring the militia organization movement and Brooks, who was a leading member of the lower house, opposing it with a memorable three days' speech. For some years after the war Arkansas was at fever heat politically and socially and many unlawful acts were committed by the element but recently in rebellion. The office of the militia was to curb and restrain by a show of force those engaged in violations of the law. With the organization of the militia of the Ozark section of the state Colonel Hunt was appointed by Governor Clayton as brigadier general of the militia, but the troops were never called into service.

In the early '70s Colonel Hunt was appointed assessor of internal revenue for the Third district of Arkansas, relieving General John Edwards, and in this capacity he served for a period of four years, at the expiration of which he returned to his farm. His next public service was as postmaster of Fayetteville by appointment of President Harrison. He was out of office during the administrations of President Cleveland, but was reappointed to office by President McKinley, under whose regime he served another four years. Since 1902 he has occupied himself with the affairs of his farm and other private interests.

During the incipency of the movement for the location of the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, in 1870, Colonel Hunt was placed in a position to do an important public service, although a private citizen. When the matter of a bonus of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars was to be raised in order to meet the requirements of the authorities for locating the university at Fayetteville, a committee of six citizens of Washington county was appointed, four Democrats and two Republicans, to canvass the county in favor of voting the bonds and thus win the school. This committee was comprised of Colonels Gunter, Pettigrew and Wilson and Judge Walker, for the Democrats, and Judge Gregg and Colonel Hunt for the Republicans. The work of this committee was salient in greatly relieving the tension between partisans and resulted in the establishment of a more stable peace in the county.

Fraternally Colonel Hunt is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge and Chapter of Fayetteville, and his religious faith is in harmony with the teachings of the First Christian church, in which he holds membership.

On the 29th of May, 1863, was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Hunt to Miss Matilda Campbell, a daughter of James Campbell. Mrs. Hunt was born in Arkansas and her death occurred on the 10th of October, 1868. She is survived by two daughters—Eleanor M., who is the wife of W. P. Moulden, of Fayetteville; and Virginia, who married W. T. Satterfield, of Little Rock. On the 16th of May, 1869, Colonel Hunt was a second time married, the lady of his choice being a cousin of his first wife, Margaret A. Simpson, who was reared in the home of her uncle, James Campbell. Colonel and Mrs. Hunt became the parents of four children—Gertrude, wife of Augustus Cole, of Monett, Missouri; Marshall, who died young; Nellie, who married O. T. Knight, of Jonesboro, Arkansas; and Howard, of Chandler, Oklahoma, who married Eva Bryan.

**WILLIAM THOMAS STAHL.** Establishing his home in Siloam Springs nearly a score of years ago, William Thomas Stahl readily assimilated the hospitable customs and mannerisms of the people hereabout, having grown to manhood among Arkansas folks, elsewhere, and having passed his business life in the atmosphere of this state. He is conspicuously identified with various enterprises that are of benefit to the community, being president of the State Bank of Siloam Springs; secretary of the Siloam Springs Telephone Company; and connected with many other of the city's interests. A son of the late William P. Stahl, he was born July 26, 1862, in Chickasaw county, Mississippi, where his boyhood days were passed.

William P. Stahl was born in Alabama in 1836, and there learned the carpenter's trade. During the Civil war he was a soldier in the Confederate army, and under command of General Lee fought in the Army of Northern Virginia. Wounded on the field of battle, he was for nineteen months confined as a prisoner of war at Rock Island, Illinois, being held longer than was necessary because he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, even when the war was over. Subsequently resuming his trade, he spent the last years of his life in Desha county, Arkansas, his death occurring there in 1888, nine years after his location in Arkansas. He was an uncompromising Democrat in politics, and without other public record than that of a good citizen. He married Julia Harris, who was born sixty-eight years ago, and is now residing at Siloam Springs.

The only child of his parents, William Thomas Stahl attended the public schools when young, receiving an education which, although somewhat limited in character, sufficed to enable him to secure a position in the commercial life of Houston, Mississippi, when but seventeen years old. He was afterward similarly employed on a plantation at Red Fork, Arkansas, subsequently there forming a partnership with his father, and continuing a member of the firm of W. P. Stahl & Company until the death of his father. Closing out the store then, Mr. Stahl kept books at Red Fork, Desha county, Arkansas, two years. The following three years he managed a plantation at Altheimer, Arkansas, from there coming to Siloam Springs.

With but little capital when he located in Siloam Springs and dependent upon his own resources, Mr. Stahl worked for a while in a lumber yard, after which he engaged in mercantile pursuits. Subsequently entering upon an entirely new field of labor, he became a newspaper

man, being for some time proprietor of the *Herald*. Selling out that plant he purchased the Siloam Springs telephone plant, of which he still owns the major portion of stock. By the purchase of the *Siloam Springs Democrat*, Mr. Stahl again became connected with newspaper work, but after a limited journalistic experience he sold the paper and became a member and the president of the Siloam Springs Publishing Company, which published the *Free Press*. In 1904 Mr. Stahl entered upon his banking career, becoming assistant cashier of the State Bank of Siloam Springs, of which he was made president in October, 1910.

In Red Fork, Arkansas, December 14, 1889, Mr. Stahl was united in marriage with Carrie Parrish, a daughter of Captain Oscar F. Parrish. Captain Parrish came to Arkansas from Kentucky and was for many years a merchant and a planter. He was well known in political circles, and was once a member of the Arkansas State Legislature. He served as captain of a company in the Confederate army. His last years were passed in Paris, Texas, where his death occurred in 1905, at the comparatively early age of sixty-five years. Captain Parrish married first Addie Felts, and by this marriage there are two children, who survive, Mrs. Stahl and Mrs. Amelia Lenox of Little Rock, Arkansas. He married for his second wife Miss Carrie Davis, and of this union there was one child, Oscar, of Paris, Texas. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stahl, namely, William W., Thomas P., Angie and Oscar A.

Mr. Stahl stands high in the business world and is now president of the Independent Telephone Association of Arkansas. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and to the Knights of the Maccabees. As record keeper for eight years of Siloam Springs Tent, K. O. T. M., not a member disappeared from the rolls of the society, and for this efficient work he was granted a certificate which entitled him to admission to the Supreme Tent for life. Religiously his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

**WILLIAM V. TOMPKINS.** The thriving and attractive little city of Prescott, judicial center of Nevada county, has as one of its representative citizens William V. Tompkins, who is one of the leading members of the bar of the county and who has the distinction also of being a native son of Arkansas.

Mr. Tompkins was born at West Point, White county, this state, on the 16th of December, 1861, and is a son of William T. and Mary E. (Hope) Tompkins, the former of whom was born in Virginia, a scion of an old and honored family of that historic commonwealth, and the latter of whom was born in the state of Tennessee. William T. Tompkins was one of the sterling pioneers and influential citizens of White county, Arkansas, where he took up his residence in 1850. Signally loyal to the Confederacy when the Civil war was precipitated, he sacrificed his life in its cause. He served as lieutenant of his company in an Arkansas volunteer regiment and was killed in the battle of Helena, this state. His wife still survives him and maintains her home in Prescott. Of their children one son is living.

He whose name initiates this review received the major portion of his early educational discipline in the public schools of Clinton, the county seat of Van Buren county, and after leaving school he prosecuted the study of law under effective preceptorship. He was admitted to the bar at Marshall, the judicial center of Searcy county, on the 14th of February, 1883, and in the following April he established his permanent home at Prescott, the capital of Nevada county, where he has been successfully engaged in the work of his profession during the intervening period of more than a quarter of a century. He has gained precedence as one of the essentially

representative members of the bar of his native state and has appeared in connection with a large number of litigated causes in both the state and federal courts of Arkansas. He is attorney for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad and his general clientage is of large and representative order. He is junior member of the law firm of McRae & Tompkins, in which his honored coadjutor is Hon. Thomas C. McRae, of whom individual mention is made on other pages of this publication.

Mr. Tompkins has ever given an unqualified allegiance to the Democratic party and has been an effective exponent of its principles and policies, besides which he has manifested his intrinsic civic loyalty and public spirit by lending his influence and co-operation in the promotion and support of such measures as have tended to conserve the material and social welfare and advancement of his home town and county. During the four years of President Cleveland's second administration Mr. Tompkins held the office of commissioner for the Missoula land district in the state of Montana, and in this position he had charge of the classifying of the Northern Pacific Railroad land grants in western Montana. His executive duties demanded his presence in Montana during the summer seasons for the four years of his incumbency of this office. He is president of the Arkansas State Bar Association, is identified with various social organizations, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church.

At Clinton, in Van Buren county, Arkansas, in the year 1884, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Tompkins to Miss Helen Poe, who was born and reared at that place, where her father, the late W. T. Poe, was an early settler. Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins have two children, Mary E., who is now the wife of Dr. A. S. Buchanan, of Prescott, Arkansas, and Charles H., who is now a student in the University of Arkansas.

**COLONEL DAVID M. CLOUD.** Whatever else may be said of the legal fraternity it cannot be denied that members of the bar have been more prominent actors in public affairs than any other class of the community. This is but the natural result of causes which are *prima facie*. The ability and training which qualify a man to practice law successfully also qualify him in many respects for duties which lie outside the strict path of his profession and which touch the general interests of society. One of Saline county's most eminent lawyers is Colonel David M. Cloud, in every way one of the representative and public-spirited citizens. He is a native son of Benton and for many years has been prominent in local affairs.

Colonel Cloud was born in 1848, the son of Madison M. and Louisa (Haynes) Cloud. On both the paternal and maternal sides he springs from Southern families of much excellence. His father, who died at his home in Benton in 1859, was born in Tennessee and came to Arkansas from Meigs county, that state, arriving at Benton, Saline county, in 1844. Benton was his home for the fifteen years which remained to him before his death. He was a farm owner and tanner and he achieved prosperity and success in his career, although it suffered an untimely termination, and he is well remembered by many of the pioneer citizens of Saline county. Colonel Cloud's mother is still living. She was born in Georgia in 1832 and came with her parents to Saline county in the early forties, here meeting and becoming the wife of Madison M. Cloud.

Colonel Cloud passed his boyhood days in the manner usual to the sons of Southern gentlemen, particularly of the agricultural class. He received his educational discipline in the private schools and at the Benton Academy, but the serenity of his youth was somewhat disturbed by the threatening Civil war. The nation was going down into the "Valley of Decision." The question which had been debated on thousands of platforms,

which had been discussed in countless publications, which, thundered from innumerable pulpits, had caused in their congregations the bitter strife and dissention to which only cases of conscience can give rise, was everywhere pressing for solution. And not merely in the various channels of publicity was it alive and clamorous. About every fireside in the land, in the conversation of friends and neighbors, and, deeper still, in the secret of millions of human hearts, the battle of opinion was waging; and all men felt and saw with more or less clearness that a crisis was near at hand.

Colonel Cloud was a lad whose years numbered scarcely thirteen at the beginning of the conflict, but he was stirred as only the very young can be. He deplored the youthfulness which prevented his at once becoming a soldier, and at the age of fifteen (in 1863), when stress of circumstances had made the rules for admission to the ranks less rigid, he joined the Confederate army as a member of Crawford's Cavalry, Company N, under Captain H. H. Beavers. This was organized at Benton and was engaged in service in the Trans-Mississippi Department, in the states of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. The time spent in the service is the only period of any duration which Colonel Cloud has spent away from his native Benton.

After the war he exchanged his musket for the implements of civic life and later, when he concluded to adopt the law as a life work, he attacked his Blackstone as he would have done a hostile entrenchment. It was in 1884 that he was admitted to the bar and since that time he has been one of the successful lawyers of the Saline county bar, with a practice extending to the higher courts of the state and to the Federal courts. Careful in arranging and preparing his cases, he has never been at a loss for forcible and appropriate argument to sustain his position and he has met in the arena of the courtroom and in public debate men of note and high achievement and has seldom been worsted in the combat. He served two terms as prosecuting attorney of the Seventh Judicial Circuit and also was elected and served one term as state senator from the Ninth Senatorial district. For several different terms he presided over the civic destinies of Benton in the capacity of mayor and gave to the city most efficient service. At the present time he holds the office of city attorney. He is prominent and popular in lodge circles, being a Royal Arch Mason and having become a member of the ancient and august order with Magnolia lodge, at Little Rock, in 1872. He is adjutant of David O. Dodd Camp, No. 325, United Confederate Veterans, and with the comrades of other days finds pleasure in renewing old sympathies and recalling past experiences. He is a deacon in the Baptist church, and gives able assistance to the good causes promulgated by the church body.

Colonel Cloud has been twice married. His first wife was Martha Chastain, daughter of Benjamin Chastain, and their union was celebrated at Benton on the 17th day of April, 1870. She was the mother of Colonel Cloud's six oldest children, viz.: Charles M., Benjamin, Myrtle, Bernice Crawford, and Dixie. Another child of this marriage was Leon Cloud, deceased, who died in 1906. He was a soldier in the First Arkansas Regiment in the Spanish-American war. Mrs. Cloud was summoned to the life beyond at Benton September 13, 1899. On the 20th day of August, 1905, Colonel Cloud was united in wedlock to Dora Ard, daughter of James Ard, born in Grant county and reared in Saline county. They have two children, Lillie and Helen.

TOM WILLIAMS, of Siloam Springs, is the senior member of the law firm of Williams & Williams and has been a resident of the state and city since 1895. His connection with this professional field has brought him a wide acquaintance and in the course of his career he has had an opportu-



ity to render public service as well as private, which opportunity he has well improved. Mr. Williams was born in Johnson county, Missouri, February 22, 1867, growing up and receiving his preliminary education in the town of Humphreys, and subsequently attending Edinburg College. His father was Finis Rector Williams, who died in Jasper county, Missouri, in 1875, at the age of forty-five years, and who was a native of Jefferson county, that state. His father, who was of South Carolina, moved to Missouri and was called to the "Great Beyond" when a comparatively young man.

Finis R. Williams married Susan McMahan, a daughter of one of the early settlers of Saline county, Missouri. Mrs. Williams, who was born in 1832, resides in Siloam Springs, Arkansas. The children of her union with Mr. Williams are Mrs. E. Walker, of Siloam Springs and the subject of this review.

Tom Williams began life as a settler of the Kansas frontier. He entered a claim in Morton county, that state, in 1888 and eventually proved up his entry and secured his title. A tried and true Republican, his education and training commended him to the commissioners of Morton county when in need of a county clerk to fill a vacancy, and he was appointed to the office. He served out the term and, as Oklahoma was then being settled, he joined the throng of immigrants to the new agricultural Eldorado and located in Kingfisher. Shortly previous he had become a licensed attorney and began his legal career there. It was while in Kansas that Mr. Williams had come to the decision to study law and he prepared for its practice in Richfield, reading law in an office. He was admitted to practice in 1902, before the celebrated judge, Theodosius Botkin, whose conduct of judicial affairs in southwestern Kansas is well known, to say the least.

When he became a resident of Benton county, Arkansas, Mr. Williams was under thirty years of age. He formed no alliance for the practice of law, preferring to win his clients upon his own merits and to be responsible to no one for his failures, to be under obligation to no one for a division of the honors or profits of the firm. Notwithstanding his politics he has been chosen city attorney of Siloam frequently by a Democratic council.

Mr. Williams was married in Humphreys, Missouri, August 17, 1887, Miss Mabel Moddrell, a daughter of James Steele Moddrell, becoming his wife. To this union several sons and daughters have been born. The eldest son, Glenn, was educated in the public schools of Siloam Springs, read law with his father and in order that he might engage in law practice before he was of age, had the legislature of Arkansas remove his minority disability, upon which he was admitted to the bar. He immediately associated himself with his father, the firm being known as Williams & Williams. In 1910, when twenty-two years of age, he was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Carr. The second son of Mr. Williams is Rector, a student of the University Medical College of Kansas City, Missouri, while Fay, Catherine and Jack complete the family.

Mr. Williams is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, a past master of the Blue Lodge of Masons at Siloam Springs and a past eminent commander of Commandery No. 15, of this place. He and his family are Methodists with the exception of Glenn Williams, who is a member of the Christian church.

**HUGH BASHAM.** Honored and respected in every class of society, Judge Hugh Basham has for some time been a leader in thought and action in the public life of Arkansas and his name is inscribed high on the roll of its prominent and brilliant lawyers, his honorable and straightforward career adding luster to the history of the state. Faithfulness to duty and strict adherence to a fixed purpose in life will do more to advance a man's

interests than wealth or adventitious circumstances. The successful men of the day are they who have planned their own advancement and have accomplished it in spite of many obstacles and with a certainty that could have been attained only through their own efforts. This class of men has a worthy representative in Hugh Basham, who is a resident of Clarksville, Arkansas, and who is now serving his second term as circuit judge of the Fifth judicial circuit of the state.

Judge Hugh Basham was born on the old Basham homestead, located six miles north of Clarksville, Arkansas, the date of his nativity being the 25th of July, 1855. He is a son of Olinver and Martha (Patrick) Basham and he is descended from old Colonial stock, a number of his ancestors, who traced their lineage back to staunch Scotch extraction, having been valiant soldiers in the War of the Revolution. Olinver Basham was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, where he passed his boyhood and youth, coming to Arkansas about the year 1839, three years after the admission of the state to the Union. He located in Johnson county on a fine old Southern plantation and a few years later he was united in marriage to Miss Martha Patrick, a daughter of John W. Patrick, who served in the legislature of Arkansas when this commonwealth was still a territory. The mother was born in 1825 and she is still living, at the venerable age of eighty-six years, her present home being on the old Basham estate in Johnson county. A native of Alabama, she was brought by her parents to Arkansas in 1828, at which time she was a child of but three years of age. She is a woman of wonderfully sweet personality and the passage of years has only served to mellow the radiance emanating from her kindly heart. As a youth Olinver Basham was devoted to the interests of the south and when the dark cloud of civil war cast its gloom over the country he gave evidence of ardent sympathy with the southern cause by enlisting immediately as a soldier in the Confederate army. As the war progressed he participated in a number of the most memorable engagements and finally met with death at the battle of Pilot Knob, Missouri, in General Price's raid into that state, his demise having occurred on the 6th of September, 1864. As a young man he had served in the Mexican war. Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Olinver Basham seven are living at the present time—George L. Basham, a prominent lawyer at Little Rock, to whom a sketch is dedicated on other pages of this history; Frank P. Basham, of Lone Pine, Arkansas; Dr. Olinver Basham, of Lone Pine; Dr. John P. Basham, of Argenta; Hannah, who is now Mrs. A. S. McKennon and who resides at McAlester, Oklahoma, and Dilla, who is the wife of C. O. Kimball, of Little Rock; and Hugh.

Judge Basham, of this review, was reared to maturity on the old homestead plantation near Clarksville and his preliminary educational training consisted of such advantages as were afforded in the schools of the locality and period. He was a lad of but nine years of age at the time of his father's death and thus was early bereft of parental care and guidance. His splendid mother, however, took the place of both parents and reared a family, the members of which rank among the most notable citizens of the state. As a young man the judge decided upon the profession of the law as his life work and in 1876 he began to read law in the office of Judge A. S. McKennon, at Clarksville. Under the able preceptorship of that brilliant lawyer his progress was so rapid that he was admitted to the bar of the state in 1879. He immediately initiated the active practice of his profession at Clarksville, where he has since resided and where he has won prestige as one of the best attorneys and counselors in Johnson county. In 1890 he was elected judge of Johnson county and he served in that capacity for the ensuing eight years. In 1898 he resumed his private practice, which grew

to be perhaps the largest in his county, and he did not give his attention to politics again until 1906. In that year he was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of circuit judge to preside over the Fifth judicial circuit, comprised of the counties of Johnson, Pope, Conway and Yell. So effective was his administration as circuit judge that he was re-elected for a second term, in 1910, without opposition. Judge Basham is a fine lawyer and is especially well qualified for the office of Judge. He is one of the most popular circuit court judges in the entire state and is universally esteemed by the legal fraternity of Arkansas, his fellow practitioners holding him in the highest regard.

Judge Basham is affiliated with a number of professional organizations of representative character and he is also prominent in fraternal circles in Arkansas. In his religious faith he is a consistent member of the Clarksville Methodist Episcopal church, South, to whose philanthropical work he is a generous contributor. As a man he is thoroughly conscientious, of undoubted integrity, affable and courteous in manner and the possessor of a host of devoted and admiring friends.

At Clarksville, in the year 1883, was celebrated the marriage of Judge Basham to Miss Emily Maffitt, who was born and reared in Johnson county and who is a daughter of Dr. and Emily (Cox) Maffitt, both of whom are now deceased. Judge and Mrs. Basham are the parents of one daughter, Martha Emily, whose birth occurred on the 14th of December, 1894. The Basham home is recognized as a center of most gracious refinement and generous hospitality and it has been the scene of many attractive social activities.

**WILLIAM G. AKERS.** Now that time has softened the animosities and renewed the genuine fraternal spirit that existed before the stern conflict between the North and the South, it is interesting to record that Captain Akers is one of the popular and representative citizens of Little Rock. He is now chief deputy United States Marshal for the eastern district of Arkansas, has maintained his home in this state since the close of the war and is a citizen to whom is accorded the confidence and esteem that represent the metewand of genuine worth in character.

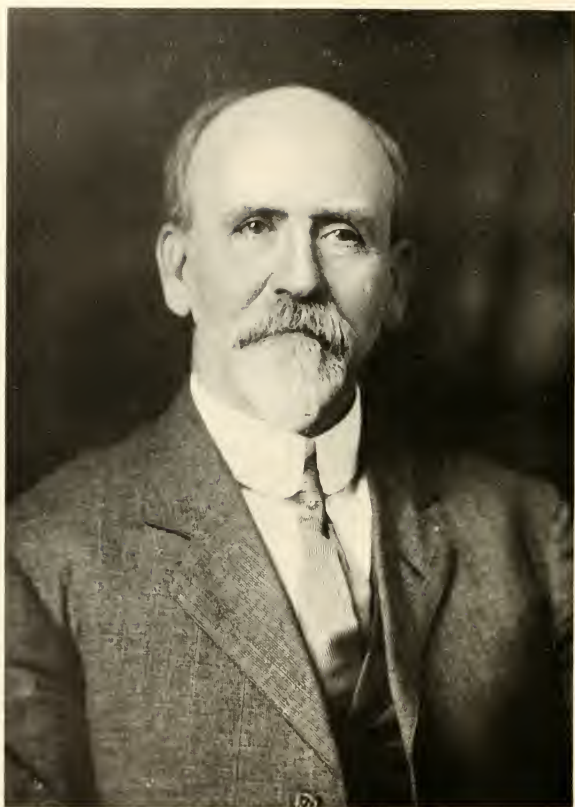
Captain Akers claims the old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity, as he was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 21st of August, 1841, and he is a son of James and Ann (Linton) Akers, the father a native of Stratford, England, and the mother of Baltimore, Maryland. Both of them passed the closing years of their lives in Minnesota, where they established their home in the early pioneer days. The father devoted his attention to merchandising and milling during the greater part of his residence in the state and he was an influential factor in connection with the industrial development of the state. Of their eight children, one son and one daughter are now living.

Captain Akers was about ten years of age at the time of his parents' removal to St. Paul, Minnesota, in the early '50s, and he was reared under the conditions and influences of the pioneer epoch in that now great and prosperous commonwealth, in the meantime receiving such educational advantages as were afforded by the St. Louis University and the academy of River Falls, Wisconsin. When in attendance at the latter institution the guns at Fort Sumter announced the beginning of the four years struggle. He was twenty years of age at the inception of the Civil war and his youthful patriotism and loyalty were roused to definite action, as was shown by the fact that in September, 1861, at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, he enlisted as a private in Company E, Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. He proceeded with his regiment to the front and with his command participated

in active operations in Kentucky and Tennessee. He took part in the battles of Shiloh, Fort Donelson and Murfreesboro, besides various minor engagements incident to the campaign in that section during the latter part of 1861 and in the spring of 1862. With other members of his regiment he was captured at the battle of Murfreesboro, on the 13th of July, 1862, by the Confederate forces under command of the gallant General Forrest. After receiving their paroles the captives of war were sent to Nashville, Tennessee, and thence to Benton Barracks, Missouri, to await exchange. Pending this dispensation the members of the regiment asked permission to return to Minnesota that they might assist in the work of subduing the Sioux Indians, against whom the Federal forces were compelled to wage severe warfare at this critical period. This request was courteously granted by the Confederate authorities and accordingly, for the ensuing three or four months, the Third Minnesota took an active part in the operations against the Indians. It will be recalled that the most notable tragedy of this Indian uprising was the historic massacre of New Ulm, Minnesota. The Third Minnesota did effective work, as it participated in a number of conflicts with the blood-thirsty Sioux, including the spirited battle of Wood Lake, on the 23rd of September, 1862. In the meantime the exchange of the members of the regiment had been effected, and in the autumn of 1862 they returned to the regular service in the South. Captain Akers served with his regiment throughout the siege of Vicksburg, and after the capitulation of that city he accompanied his regiment to Arkansas, under command of General Steele. He passed through the various grades of promotion until he was elected captain of Company I in his original regiment. The Third Minnesota Infantry had the state house assigned to them for quarters and the guardianship of the supreme court library was assigned to Captain Akers, he being acting adjutant of the regiment at that time. He continued in active service in Arkansas until the close of the war and received his honorable discharge at Ft. Snelling, Minnesota, on the 10th of October, 1865.

During the period of his identification with military operations in Arkansas Captain Akers had become favorably impressed with the advantages and attractions of this state and he determined to establish his permanent home within its borders—a decision that he has never had cause to regret. In resuming the occupations of peace, which has victories “no less renowned than war,” Captain Akers located at Jacksonport, Jackson county, and there turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1868, the year that marked the re-admission of Arkansas to the Federal Union, he was elected county clerk of Jackson county, in which office he served one term, without resorting to the tactics of the professional politicians and “carpet-baggers” who gave so odious a reputation to the “reconstruction” period in many sections of the South. From Jackson county he removed to Clayton county in 1872, and of the latter county he was elected sheriff in 1873. The name of this county was later changed to Clay, which it bears at the present time. After serving as sheriff for a period of about three years, Captain Akers located in the village of Corning, Clay county, where he was engaged in the general merchandise business and also conducted successful lumbering operations until 1881, when he established his permanent home in Little Rock, where he engaged in manufacturing. In 1896 the Captain was appointed to a local position in the internal revenue service and in 1902 he received appointment to the office of chief deputy United States marshal for the eastern district of the state, under A. S. Fowler and later under H. L. Rammel, and has been in that position until the present time. He has given most effective service in this position and is most zealous in his efforts to maintain good government in the state that has so long represented his





*B. R. Davidson*

home and in whose welfare he maintains a lively interest. He is a staunch Republican in his political proclivities, is affiliated with McPherson Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, in his home city, and is one of the prominent and honored members of the order in the state, having served as commander of the Arkansas department of the Grand Army in 1891-2, and having shown abiding interest in his old comrades in arms, as well as in the gallant soldiers who served in the Confederate cause. He is a member also of the Missouri commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

On the 28th of August, 1865, was solemnized the marriage of Captain Akers to Miss Anna E. Morris, who was born at Elizabeth, Arkansas, and who is a daughter of the late William H. Morris, a resident and merchant of Elizabeth at the time of his death. Captain and Mrs. Akers have one son, William G., who is now engaged in the practice of law in Little Rock, Arkansas.

**BENJAMIN R. DAVIDSON.** Conspicuous among the foremost lawyers of Fayetteville, Washington county, Arkansas, is Benjamin R. Davidson, who has gained distinction and success in his professional career, and as general attorney for the state of Arkansas of the Frisco Railroad is widely and favorably known. A man of resources, skilful and well versed in the intricacies of the law, he has built up an extensive and valuable practice, and as a man and a citizen is held in high regard. A native of Illinois, he was born at Monmouth, Warren county, February 28, 1847, a son of Elijah Davidson. His paternal grandfather was born in Alabama, and as a young man settled in Kentucky ere it was admitted to statehood, becoming the founder of the Davidson family in that part of the Union.

Elijah Davidson was born at Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1804, and in the schools of his native county obtained a fair education. Migrating to Warren county, Illinois, in 1832, he opened a store of general merchandise at Monmouth, and for a number of years carried on a substantial business. During the latter part of his long life he came to Arkansas and spent his last days in Fayetteville, dying in 1881. He was a Democrat in politics, and a man of sterling worth and integrity, throughout his life keeping unsoiled his Scotch name and the honor of a prominent Colonial American family. He married Nancy Murphy, who was born in Kentucky, of Irish parents, in 1808, and died in Arkansas in 1896. Of the children of their union the following named grew to years of maturity: Mrs. Mary Lee, of Fayetteville; Julia, who married Rev. A. B. Murphy, died in Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Emma Higbee, of Independence, Missouri; P. F., a prosperous real estate dealer of Fayetteville; Benjamin R., the special subject of this brief biographical sketch; and Mrs. Charles Harvey, who died at Van Buren, Arkansas, in the early seventies.

During the days of his boyhood and youth Benjamin R. Davidson lived for two years on a farm, thereby becoming familiar with the environment of rural communities. Coming with his parents to Arkansas just prior to the breaking out of the Civil war, he was busily poring over his books in the schools of Fayetteville during that strenuous period of the country's history. He afterward continued his studies at the college in Abingdon, Illinois, for a time, and subsequently began life for himself in Fayetteville, Arkansas, working for two years at the carpenter's bench and later as clerk in a store. While thus employed Mr. Davidson read law at night and made such rapid progress in his studies that at the end of a year he was able to finish his work as a day student

in the office of Judge J. D. Walker, famous then and later as a lawyer and a jurist. In July, 1868, Mr. Davidson was admitted to the Arkansas bar, being personally examined by Judge E. D. Hamm. Immediately beginning the practice of his profession, he tried his first case in Benton county before a justice's court. After practicing alone successfully for a number of years, Mr. Davidson formed a partnership with Colonel E. I. Stirman, and while he was yet a member of the firm of Stirman & Davidson, on December 8, 1876, he was admitted to practice before the Arkansas Supreme Court, Chief Justice English presiding, and Justices Walker and Harrison on the bench.

Mr. Davidson's connection with the Frisco system began with the preliminary work of the road in the state, when he secured the right-of-way through the state, almost to Fort Smith. He was subsequently made local attorney for the company, and in 1892 was appointed to his present position as general attorney for the road in this state.

Notwithstanding his extensive corporation connection Mr. Davidson's interest in public affairs of a political nature has been earnest and active. Born in the Democratic faith and reared in a Democratic cradle, his espousal of his party's cause was all the stronger when he seized the elective franchise for himself. As a delegate at nominating conventions he has helped make local officers, and has done a like service for some of the governors of Arkansas. Chosen as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1880, he assisted in starting the movement which nominated Hancock. He was a delegate in 1884 to the convention which nominated Cleveland as a presidential candidate, and was a participant in the Chicago convention of 1896, when the "Peerless Prince of the Platte" carried the entire convention away by his "crown of thorns and cross of gold" speech, winning for himself the nomination for the presidency. In that stirring campaign Mr. Davidson did as loyal service for his ticket as if the choice of the candidate had been his own. Mr. Davidson is interested in various enterprises, being a director of the Arkansas National Bank and likewise of the Ozark Wholesale Grocery Company of Fayetteville. He belongs to no fraternal order, but religiously attends the Christian church.

Mr. Davidson married, June 18, 1876, in Washington county, Arkansas, Mrs. S. R. Trott, a daughter of Alfred Stirman and sister of his law partner, Colonel E. I. Stirman. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson have no children, but by her first marriage Mrs. Davidson has one daughter, Robbie, wife of J. T. Stinson, of Sedalia, Missouri.

THOMAS M. WALDRIP, a resident of Batesville, and county and probate clerk of Independence county, is a factor in that particularly loyal and substantial citizenship which has justly been a source of pride to Arkansas. It cannot be other than gratifying to those to whom this section of the state is dear that so many of the native sons of the county have elected to remain within its boundaries and one of these is Mr. Waldrip, who in his citizenship and public service has proven himself a factor in the cause of progress and enlightenment.

Mr. Waldrip was born near Magness, March 20, 1872. His father was Joseph J. Waldrip, a farmer whose identification with this county dates from the year 1869, when he came, an emigrant, from Panola county, Mississippi. He was born near Florence, Alabama, in 1840, and accompanied his parents to Panola county, Mississippi, some years previous to the outbreak of the Civil war, in which he was destined to play an adventurous part. The grandfather, Thomas Waldrip, spent his life as a Mississippi planter and upon his great estate reared to useful manhood and woman-



hood a large family of children, namely: Perkins, deceased, James, Thomas, Joseph J., Mrs. Fannie Aldrich, deceased; Mrs. Bevins, of Mississippi, deceased; Mrs. Lou Aldridge, of Magness, Arkansas, deceased; Mrs. Romie Keating, of McCrory, Arkansas, and Mrs. Adda Carpenter, who died in Panola county, Mississippi.

Joseph J. Waldrip was a young man about twenty-one years of age when the first guns were fired at Fort Sumter and he enlisted in the Confederate army as a member of Hudson's Battery from Panola county, Mississippi. He was not one who "laughs at scars, because he never felt a wound," for during the course of the great conflict between the states he eleven times felt the force of the enemy's bullets and bayonets. The great battles in which he participated were those of Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, and Port Gibson and he was in numerous other engagements under the command of General Forrest, the latter part of the war. As previously mentioned the date of the arrival of this gallant gentleman and good citizen within the borders of the Bear state was 1869. He secured agricultural lands near Magness, engaged in the great basic industry during his active life, and died upon the homestead upon which he had lavished love and labor, in the year 1894. He married in Independence county Miss Elizabeth F. Magness, a daughter of Colonel Morgan Magness, the noted pioneer of the community about Newark and Magness and for whose family the town of Magness received its name. Mr. Magness came to Arkansas in 1812 from North Carolina, was a successful planter along White river, and died in 1872, leaving a numerous posterity. Three sons and one daughter were born of the union of Joseph J. and Elizabeth Waldrip, namely: Thomas M., of Batesville; William J., Joseph R., and Myrtle, deceased.

Thomas M. Waldrip was reared amid the scenes of his birthplace and gained his schooling in the institutions provided by the state and in the State Normal College, at Florence, Alabama. Early in life he became well grounded in the various departments of agriculture under the excellent tutelage of his father, and it proved sufficiently congenial to warrant his planning to make it his life work. Alas,

"The best laid schemes of mice and men  
Gang aft a-gley,"

and when an accidental gun-shot wound ultimately deprived him of his right limb, he found it necessary to seek other employment.

Beginning life anew, as it were, and with a fine courage and optimism which has ever distinguished him, Mr. Waldrip engaged in the mercantile business in Magness and sold goods until his election to a county office. He was nominated by the Democratic party in 1902 for county treasurer and in the fall received unmistakable mark of the confidence in which he was held by his fellow citizens in his election, two years later becoming his own successor. When his term of office expired he became agent at Magness for the Iron Mountain railroad and, after a year's interim, returned to the farm. In 1910, he announced himself a candidate for the county clerkship, received the nomination, and was elected the following September without opposition to succeed Albert Sims. He has proved his faithfulness and efficiency and has thus far given a most enlightened fulfillment to the duties of his office. He is interested in the Magness Gin and Milling Company and has other financial connections. He is unmarried. Mr. Waldrip is a popular and enthusiastic lodge man, holding membership in the Masonic order; the Knights of Pythias; the Newport Herd of Elks; and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the latter organization being Past Noble Grand of Sulphur Rock Lodge No. 52, and having been sent as representative to Grand Lodge.

G. RAINEY WILLIAMS. The scion of one of the oldest and most distinguished of American families, G. Rainey Williams by no means allows his honors to be those of the past, but stands as one of Little Rock's cleverest and best-known business men, his field being that of insurance, for he holds the office of special agent for Arkansas of the Continental Insurance Company of New York. He has also been a journalist of note, having been connected with several publications as editor and proprietor. He is particularly loyal to Arkansas and its interests and his family were among the pioneers.

Mr. Williams was born at Dardanelle, Yell county, Arkansas, on the 15th day of November, 1848. His parents were George and Rhoda Ann (Annis) Williams. The father was born at Campello, Massachusetts, of an old New England family, descended from Richard Williams, of Taunton, brother of Roger Williams, the famous colonist and apostle of religious toleration, and more remotely related to the Oliver Cromwell stock in England, according to the history compiled by Rev. Samuel Hopkins Emery, a minister of Taunton, and published in 1853 as "The Ministry of Taunton," with introduction by the Hon. Francis Baylies, minister to South America under President Andrew Jackson. George Williams came to Arkansas in the middle '30s, about the time it became a state, and he located in Little Rock, where he established himself in the mercantile business in partnership with T. D. Merrick. When he made his journey to the southwest—then an undertaking of no small difficulty—he started from Augusta, Maine, on a sailing vessel, went then to New Orleans and thence up the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers to Little Rock.

About 1840 the subject's father removed to Norristown, Pope county, and there engaged in the general merchandise business. Two years later he moved across the river to the present site of the city of Dardanelle, of which he was the founder, erecting the first building there and opening up the first store. He continued to live at Dardanelle, doing a prosperous mercantile business until the time of the war, when his health failed him and, the war causing business to come to a standstill, he went to Texas with his family, where they lived in Lamar county until 1865. Shortly after peace was declared Mr. Williams returned to Dardanelle, where his interests had so long been centered, but he lived only a short time, his demise occurring in the spring of 1866. He was married three times, his first wife having been Miss Angeline Haney, daughter of John Haney, of South Carolina. The eldest son of this marriage—Reuel Williams—served four years in the Confederate army and died in 1876. The second wife was the subject's mother, and she was born in Orleans county, New York, and died in Dardanelle in 1852. To this union there was a second child, also a daughter, Sylvia B., who married John R. Wheatley, of Waxahachie, Texas. Mr. Williams was married a third time, his last wife being Mrs. Sarah Ann Davis, widow of Dr. Davis, of Dover, Arkansas. She was the mother of Hon. M. L. Davis, of the Arkansas State University Board.

Mr. Williams was a youth of tender years in the ominous period just preceding the Civil war. While the great conflict between the states was in progress he was a student at Shiloh College, Lamar county, Texas. While yet young he engaged in the newspaper business and became one of the well-known exponents of the Fourth Estate in Arkansas. He was for several years the editor and publisher of the *Dardanelle Post*, now the *Post-Dispatch*, and upon severing his connection with that sheet he removed to Fort Smith and took charge of the *Democrat*, which has since become the *Times-Democrat*. His residence in Fort Smith included a period of about fourteen years and his identification with Little Rock dates from the year 1900, from which time he has made this city his home. For some years

after coming to Little Rock he was connected with the local office of R. G. Dun & Company, but of late years has been engaged in the fire insurance business as special agent for Arkansas of the Continental Insurance Company of New York. He holds high rank in business circles and is a man of unimpeachable citizenship, standing ever ready to give hand and heart to any measure likely to result in benefit to the whole body politic.

On the 21st day of December, 1871, Mr. Williams established an independent household, his chosen lady being Emma Cornelia Meyers, of Evansville, Indiana. Their union has been blessed by the birth of three children: George Williams, Mary E., wife of Cornelius F. Lynde, and Tom P. Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are identified with the best social life of the city and fulfill in their lives the fine traditions of their distinguished forbears.

**COLONEL JOHN W. DICKINSON.** For nearly half a century a resident of Arkansas City, Desha county, the name of Col. John W. Dickinson is closely interwoven with its more recent history, his activity in legal, business and agricultural circles being worthy of special note. He has gained fame and honor as a lawyer; is an extensive landholder; a very successful planter; and, with one exception, is the oldest inhabitant of the place. He was born on a farm in Madison county, Tennessee, September 5, 1832, of English and Scotch-Irish stock.

The Colonel's father, Willis B. Dickinson, was of English ancestry, while his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Reid, was of Scotch-Irish blood. About 1824 they moved from Moore county, North Carolina, to Madison county, Tennessee, locating on a farm. The father subsequently became prominent in public affairs, and filled various offices of trust, including those of tax collector, county judge and sheriff. A life-long Methodist in religion, he reared his six children in the same faith. One of his older sons, Dr. Benjamin F. Dickinson, served throughout the Civil war as brigade surgeon on the staff of General Vaughan.

The youngest member of the parental household, John W. Dickinson remained at home until thirteen years old, in the district schools laying a firm foundation for his future education. Going then to Clinton, Kentucky, he entered Clinton College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1851. For a year or two after receiving his diploma, he taught in the old-time "field subscription" schools. At the age of twenty-one years he was employed by Neal Dow as a temperance lecturer for western Tennessee, and he has ever since been a strong advocate of the temperance question, and in the advancement of the cause has delivered many lectures, and made many converts.

Elected superintendent of an academy at Medon, Tennessee, in 1855, Colonel Dickinson served in that capacity a year. The ensuing ten years he was president of Bluff Springs College, in Gibson county, Tennessee. While there his patriotic ardor was aroused by the outbreak of the Civil war. Enlisting he was made major of the Sixth Tennessee Regiment, but was rejected on account of bronchitis. Being then commissioned lieutenant-colonel, he had charge of affairs at Memphis, Tennessee, until June, 1863, when the city fell into the hands of the Federals. Returning then to the Bluff Springs College, he continued his duties as its president.

While yet a student of Clinton College, Col. Dickinson studied law, and in 1864, after leaving Bluff Springs College, he opened a law office in Arkansas City, and at the same time embarked in agricultural pursuits. He has met with eminent success both in his professional and his industrial labors, being a lawyer of much prominence, and one of the more extensive and prosperous planters of this part of the county. His practice, which

at the present time is confined almost entirely to the handling of large and important cases, has been exceedingly remunerative, while as one of the largest landholders of this section of the state he owns about ten thousand acres in Desha and Chicot counties. In 1873, when, with Col. M. W. Lewis, he projected and incorporated the town, he owned at least one-half of the present town site, and still has claim to a large part of it.

Possessing the essential qualities of a leader in public matters, Col. Dickinson has filled offices of importance, having been county treasurer, and for three terms a member of the state legislature. In 1879, while serving in the legislature, the Colonel was author of the State Insane Asylum bill which passed both houses, but was vetoed by Governor Miller after the adjournment of the legislature. The same bill was taken up and passed the next year by changing the location of the institution to Little Rock. In advocating Hot Springs as the fitting place for its location, Col. Dickinson set forth the fact that the waters at Hot Springs contained properties calculated to effect cures in many cases of nervous diseases, and was, therefore, the proper place in which to locate it.

Colonel Dickinson married Mary Louise Wright, of Gibson county, Tennessee, and they have three children living, namely: W. Wallace, who married Fannie, daughter of Judge U. M. Rose, of Little Rock, and has three children; John W., Jr., married Eunice A., daughter of Allen W. Goodwin, of Desha county, and has three children; and C. Fenner, who manages his father's estate, and also assists him in his law practice. W. Wallace Dickinson and John W. Dickinson, Jr., are partners in the ownership of the Arkansas Brick and Manufacturing Company, and the Big Rock Stone and Manufacturing Company, both important industries of Little Rock.

Col. Dickinson has been a member of Riverton Lodge, No. 296, Free and Accepted Masons, of Arkansas City, since its incorporation in 1874.

EDWIN J. KERWIN, or Judge Kerwin, as he is familiarly called by his friends, was born at Witherspoon, Clark county, Arkansas, December 14, 1875, and is now an attorney-at-law at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. His father was a native of Ireland, born in County Wexford, and his mother, whose maiden name was Ellen Hollister, was born at Napoleon, Arkansas. His parents located in Jefferson county about 1880, moving from Clark county.

Mr. Kerwin not having the financial aid necessary to obtain an education in a law school, prepared himself by becoming a stenographer, attending a business college at Quincy, Illinois, where he graduated in stenography and bookkeeping. His first employment was in the office of J. M. & J. G. Taylor, attorneys at that time for the St. Louis Southwestern Railway company, and opportunity was here presented to read law, of which he availed himself. Owing to confinement incident to office work he gave up shorthand and became a traveling salesman for a period of two years, traveling through portions of Arkansas and Louisiana. In the latter part of 1902 he aspired to represent his county in the legislature and was elected, making an enviable record. He is known as a strong debater and as one of the best orators in his section of the state. He is the author of the anti-child labor law of his native state, having introduced and passed the same in 1903. For one term in the legislature he aspired to represent and serve the people of Jefferson county in the office of county and probate judge, and was again successful. At the time he was elected and during his incumbency he was the youngest county and probate judge in the state. After his tenure of office he became actively engaged in the practice of the law, his chosen profession. In 1909 he was appointed by the governor to serve in the legislature, filling the unexpired term of one of the members from

Jefferson county, and led the fight on the floor of the house for the completion of the new State Capitol. In 1911 he again represented the people of Jefferson county in the Thirty-eighth General Assembly. He is the author of the measure setting aside October 12th of each year as a holiday in honor of the discoverer Columbus, and in commemoration of the event itself, the date to be known as Columbus Day. He was the first temporary speaker in the new State Capitol, and was the chairman of the last legislative meeting ever held in the old State House, which was January 7, 1911, the occasion being the assembling of all the senators and representatives to determine the question whether the Thirty-eighth General Assembly would serve in the new Capitol or in the old. He takes an active part in everything pertaining to the welfare and upbuilding of his city, county and state. He made the tour of his native state with Honorable W. J. Bryan and Governor Donaghey in 1910 in the interest of the adoption of amendment No. 10 to the constitution which gave to the people the initiative and referendum.

Judge Kerwin was married in 1904 to Miss Margaret Ruth Kirby, of Quincy, Illinois. Three children add to the happiness of their home, Margaret, Mary Virginia and Anna Isabell. Judge Kerwin is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Columbus. In the last two orders he holds positions of honor and trust. He was first state deputy of the Knights of Columbus. In 1910 he traveled extensively in the interest of the last named order seeking a location for the establishment of a tuberculosis sanitarium. In matters of religion he is a Catholic, being a member of St. Joseph's Catholic church, of which Rt. Rev. J. M. Lucey, V. G., is pastor.

Judge Kerwin is well and favorably known throughout his native state.

**WILLIAM H. LANGFORD.** It is speaking with all due conservatism to say that few men in this section of Arkansas are as widely and as honorably known as William H. Langford, and it would be difficult to find anyone identified in an important capacity with as many enterprises in Pine Bluff and neighboring cities. A man of staunch financial and business ability, and of broad and practical views, he is easily in the van of the progressive and influential citizens who have given this particular portion of Arkansas a bright name for a superior brand of aggressiveness and evolution.

Mr. Langford is a native of Arkansas, his birth having occurred in Champagnolle, this state, June 6, 1858, he being the son of Judge William C. Langford, a prominent attorney of the Union county bar, and his wife, whose maiden name was Martha Witherington. He spent his boyhood and early youth in Eldorado, attended the public schools, and received his higher education in the University of Arkansas, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In looking about for a career Mr. Langford decided upon the legal profession and accordingly read law in the office of Judge U. M. Rose, of Little Rock, being admitted to the bar in 1882. He hung out his shingle in Little Rock, practicing in that city for four years and manifesting no small amount of promise. He had his first experience in public life as secretary to Governor Berry about the year 1884, and acted for a time as deputy secretary of state under Jacob Frolich and E. B. Moore. In 1885 he resigned that position and came to Pine Bluff, soon after becoming one of the organizers of the J. B. Speers Company, wholesale grocers and cotton factors, of which he was president for eight years. He was president of the Citizens' Bank of Pine Bluff for thirteen years, and this high office is but one of many of like character which he has held. He reorganized the Pine Bluff and Arkansas

River Railroad, of which he is ex-president; he is ex-president of the Pine Bluff Mill and Elevator Company; ex-secretary and treasurer of the Citizens' Light and Transit Company; was a director in the Exchange National Bank of Little Rock, and is interested in a bank of Fordyce, Arkansas, as well as in the Ouachita Valley Bank.

Mr. Langford is the champion of good education and kindred causes and for nineteen years was a trustee of the University of Arkansas, of which institution he is an alumnus. He is identified with the cotton industry and commerce and organized one of the first cotton compress companies in Pine Bluff, and was the first secretary of the Pine Bluff Cotton Oil Company. By no means the least of his interests is his great plantation of four thousand acres, situated on the Arkansas river and devoted to the cultivation of cotton.

On the 23d day of November, 1886, Mr. Langford contracted a congenial life companionship, the lady to become his wife and the mistress of his household being Miss Ida Speers, daughter of Major John B. Speers, founder of the J. B. Speers Grocery Company. Two sons have been the issue of this union—William H., born February 13, 1889, died May 14, 1895; and John Speers, born July 14, 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Langford are members of the First Presbyterian church, of which the former is a deacon.

**JOHN D. CHAMBERLAIN.** That new life and new vigor are as essential to a growing community as is pure water to its normal health is a truth that has been especially demonstrated in all countries, and Benton county, Arkansas, is no exception. One of the more recent of its accessions is found in the person of John D. Chamberlain, president of the Perry Realty Company, of Siloam Springs, a man of active energy and progressive spirit. A native of Iowa, he was born, September 21, 1860, in Linn county, of honored ancestry.

His father, Lafayette Chamberlain, was born, in 1829, in Lafayette county, Indiana, near the old Tippecanoe battle-ground, where his father, John Chamberlain, settled as a pioneer, going there from New York state. Lafayette Chamberlain married Felicity Dawley, who was born in LaFayette county, Indiana, where her father, John Dawley, located on migrating to that state from Pennsylvania. In 1854 he moved with his family to Iowa, locating in Linn county, where their two children, Emma and John D., were born. Emma Chamberlain, who became the wife of S. C. Weatherwax, died in 1879, leaving one daughter, Lena, who now lives in Siloam Springs, Arkansas.

Growing to manhood on the parental farm, John D. Chamberlain was educated in the public schools of Linn county. Attaining his majority, he trekked northward, and entered a tract of government land in Beadle county, South Dakota, on the fringe of settlement, three miles from the nearest neighbor. Proving up his claim, he engaged in grain raising, and ere long became a citizen of prominence, being chosen justice of the peace for his township. Giving up farming in 1896, Mr. Chamberlain embarked in the coal business in Alpena, Jerauld county, South Dakota, and subsequently, in addition to dealing in lumber and coal, engaged in the furniture business in that city. He was also junior partner of the grocery firm of Milliken & Chamberlain, which operated a branch store in Virgil, South Dakota. Disposing of his Dakota interests in 1907, Mr. Chamberlain prospected the country well before selecting a new home, making repeated visits in the meantime to Siloam Springs. Pleased with the advantageous opportunities here offered, he made extensive investments in city realty and fruit farms, and other property of value, at the present time being as intimately associated with the business relations of the place as an old settler. He is





*J. M. Moore*



vice-president of the State Bank of Siloam Springs, and president of the Perry Realty Company, one of the best known firms of the kind in all Benton county. This company has a history as a developing institution in Siloam Springs, it having erected here, in 1909, the substantial building in which the State Bank is housed.

Mr. Chamberlain married, July 3, 1883, in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Ida A. Kelsey, who was born in Iowa, November 11, 1858, a daughter of James C. and Harriet J. (Rogers) Kelsey, natives of New York. Seven children have been born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, namely: Madge, a graduate of the normal department of the Arkansas Conference College at Siloam Springs, is a teacher in the public schools of Rogers, Arkansas; Gertrude, who completed a commercial course at the Dakota Wesleyan University, at Mitchell, South Dakota, and is now a student in the Arkansas Conference College, at Siloam Springs; May, a graduate of the normal department of the Dakota Wesleyan University, at Mitchell, South Dakota, took a two-year course in the college at Siloam Springs, and is now teaching in Riverside, South Dakota; Fay, a student in the Arkansas Conference College; Otis, attending the Siloam Springs High School; and Esther and Hildred, pupils in the graded schools of this city.

Fraternally Mr. Chamberlain belongs to the junior Masonic lodges of Siloam Springs, and is a member of the Yankton, South Dakota, Consistory, and of Yeldoz Shrine, at Aberdeen, South Dakota. He is likewise a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain and their family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and contribute liberally towards its support.

ISRAEL MERRICK MOORE. The subject of this sketch was born at Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1814, and died at Searcy, Arkansas, on January 17, 1891. He, with a younger brother, Charles E. Moore, went west at an early day and engaged in the public surveys of Illinois and Wisconsin. After spending two years in the west they came to Little Rock and took large contracts with the United States Government for surveying the public lands in the southern part of the state. They were engaged nearly ten years in that work. In 1848 he acquired the town-site and sulphur springs at Searcy and donated to the town the original ten acres known as the "Ten-Acre Donation," upon which the court house and surrounding business houses now stand. He engaged in mercantile pursuits for a number of years, establishing general stores at Searcy, Jacksonport and Yellville, in the northern part of the state. He was one of the promoters of the Cairo & Fulton railroad, which was organized under acts of the legislatures of Missouri and Arkansas for the purpose of building a railroad from Cairo, Illinois, to the southern part of this state; was a member of the board of directors and took an active part in the organization and in securing land grants from Congress to that company until it passed into the hands of Thomas Allen, of St. Louis, and was reorganized under the name of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company. In 1857 he was appointed by Governor Conway a commissioner to select additional lands under the grant by Congress to the state in aid of the Cairo & Fulton railroad in lieu of swamp lands within the limits of the grant for railroad purposes. He, in connection with commissioners from Louisiana and Texas, selected the southern terminus of the road and gave it its present name, Texarkana, the name being a combination of the names of the three states. In 1860 he was nominated by the Democratic party to the state senate from the district composed of White, Jackson and Independence counties, but declined to make the race.

He was purchasing agent for the army in northeast Arkansas during the occupancy of the Confederate troops the first year of the war. He enjoyed a wide acquaintance and was intimately associated with the leading men of the state from the time he came here until the war. In his political views he was an earnest and consistent Democrat, but never took an active part in political affairs or sought political office. For a number of years prior to his death he led a quiet, retired life, devoting his time to his private business.

In 1840 he married a daughter of John Martin, of Jackson, Missouri, who died in 1855, leaving four children, John M.; Mary Allen, who married the Rev. M. B. Pearson; Margaret R., who married the Rev. J. J. Johnson; and Nancy Jane. He married a second time in 1858 a daughter of Bailey E. Heard, who survived him and died in 1899, leaving three daughters, Elizabeth, who married John K. Gibson, of Lawrence county; Nettie, who married T. A. Yarnell, of Searcy; and Jessie Lee, who married Andrew M. Ponder, of Lawrence county.

He was a man of unusual qualities, possessed of great energy, a clear, strong intellect, and was fond of reading and study. Gentle, kind and charitable in his nature, a man of unbounded hospitality, who delighted to entertain his friends and was scarcely ever without guests in his home, he was yet a man of strong convictions and a stern sense of duty, and never countenanced nor failed upon proper occasion to rebuke loose or immoral conduct or wrongdoing. He was of deep religious feeling and practiced his religion in his daily life. There was never a season of severe weather that he did not interest himself regardless of any personal trouble to see that the necessities of the needy around him were supplied to such an extent as to prevent suffering. His character in that respect is illustrated by a remark during his funeral service, which occurred on a cold, bleak day in January when the ground was covered with ice and snow. The service was conducted by the Rev. G. A. Dannelly, a friend of long standing, who in the course of his remarks said: "If Brother Moore were living to-day there is not a needy family in our town that he would not visit and see that their wants were supplied." He had a keen sense of humor, was a pleasant companion and much beloved by a large circle of friends. He took an active interest in all questions affecting the public good, contributing as liberally as he could afford to all objects of public interest. He was always desirous of helping others, and took a special interest in worthy and struggling young men, not only in the way of advice and encouragement, but in material help where it was needed. A friend, writing him soon after his death, said:

"The writer remembers with gratitude when he arrived in this town more than forty years ago, a stranger and without means, the many acts of kindness shown him and the wholesome advice and encouragement given, through the many cares and adversities common to a young man in a strange land. I was a member of his family for nearly three years, and had many opportunities for observing the charity and many other virtues displayed by him. The hand of want or affliction was never stretched out to him for aid that was withdrawn empty."

JOHN M. MOORE was born in Pulaski county, Arkansas, and was the son of Israel M. Moore, who came to this state at an early day from Pennsylvania. He was raised in Searcy, in White county. When the war began he was a school boy, but enlisted as a private in the Third Arkansas Cavalry, serving under Forrest and Wheeler; he was promoted to a lieutenantancy and was the commanding officer of his company at the end of the war. He was admitted to the bar at Searcy, and in 1871

opened an office in Little Rock, where he has maintained his home and pursued his profession ever since. He served six years as reporter of the Supreme Court of the state, was for eight years chairman of the State Central Committee of the Democratic party; he was president of the State Bar Association in 1908-9.

In 1873 he was united in marriage to Miss Annie C. Turner, a daughter of Blakely D. Turner, who was a prominent member of the bar in pioneer days. She died on January 31, 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Moore had four children: Merrick, who is associated with his father in the practice of law; Janie, who was the wife of A. C. Miller, deceased, of Little Rock; Charlotte; and Blake Turner Moore, who died in 1909, in his twenty-sixth year.

B. D. TURNER was born in North Carolina in 1824, a son of Simon Turner, who moved from North Carolina to west Tennessee and located at Brownsville, Tennessee, while he was yet a child. He lost both of his parents in his youth. He received his early scholastic training in the public schools, and later was educated at Oberlin College, Ohio. He began the practice of law at Brownsville, and in 1855 moved to Searcy, White county, Arkansas. He established and maintained a leading practice in that and surrounding counties until 1878, when, on account of the impairment of his voice, he was forced to relinquish active practice, and accepted the office of reporter of the Supreme court, residing thereafter continuously, until his death in 1887, at Little Rock.

He married Charlotte Dyer Coleman, a daughter of General Blockman Coleman, and their children were William J., Blakeley D., Annie C., who married John M. Moore, Sue C., Betty G., who married R. D. Williams, and Coleman. Mrs. Turner is the only surviving member of the family, having outlived her husband and all their children.

He was an able lawyer, did a leading practice, took an active interest in all public matters, was a man of strong feeling and convictions, outspoken in his views and sentiments on all proper occasions, and was intolerant of anything savoring of hypocrisy, untruthfulness or dishonesty. In politics he was a Democrat, and was frequently a member of the state and national conventions of his party, but never sought nor held an elective office. He served in the Confederate army during the war, with the rank of major.

WILLIAM L. GRAVES. A man of marked enterprise and ability, William L. Graves, manager of the Hartzell Handle Company, is actively identified with one of the leading industries of Paragould, and is widely known as one of the pioneers in this line of business. A son of Francis Graves, he was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, in November, 1859, coming from honored Virginian ancestry.

His paternal grandfather, Isaac Graves, was born, bred and educated in Virginia. Ambitious to acquire larger real estate holdings, he migrated in early life to Kentucky, becoming a pioneer settler of Green county. He bought land near Greensburg, and with the assistance of slaves cleared and improved a large plantation. He became the father of seven children, as follows: Francis, deceased; John, of Roachville, Kentucky; James, of Elk City, Kansas; C. J., of Raywick, Kentucky; Mrs. Sallie Gaines, of Chicago, Illinois; Nannie, wife of Thomas Gaines, of Greensburg, Kentucky; and Lucy, wife of William Edwards, of Summersville, Ky.

Francis Graves was born in 1800, and died on his farm in Taylor county, Kentucky, in 1876. He served in the Union army as a member of Company G, Thirteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, for a period of

four years, three months and ten days, or during the entire time of actual hostilities in the field from the firing on Fort Sumter until the surrender at Appomattox. Being wounded in one of the engagements in which he took part, he was subsequently detailed to take charge of a wagon train during the remainder of the war. He was a quiet unassuming man, respected by his neighbors and friends, and was unambitious beyond the success of a modest agriculturist. He married Cinderella Ramsey, whose death occurred in Taylor county, Kentucky, in 1874. Of the eight children born into their household, six are living, namely: William L., the special subject of this brief biographical review; E. H., of Lake City, Colorado; E. R., of Fordsville, Kentucky; W. D., of Bowling Green, Kentucky; Mrs. Rosa Roby, of Dietzville, Kentucky; and Nannie, wife of a Mr. Stimson, of Samuels, Kentucky.

Growing to man's estate in Kentucky, near Louisville, William L. Graves received his educational equipment for a business career in the public schools, and while yet a youth in his teens entered the employ of the old Turner & Day Handle Company, at Campbellsville, Kentucky, thus becoming associated with an industry which was then in its infancy, and with which he has since been prominently identified. He began turning handles, and by working in every department of the factory mastered the details of the business continuing with the firm after its consolidation with the Woolworth interests of Sandusky, Ohio, and eventually becoming superintendent of the company's finishing plant at Bowling Green, Kentucky. Later Mr. Graves became associated with the Hartzell Handle Company and for two years was its special agent on the road, looking after the branch concerns, keeping up its timber reserves, searching proper markets for output of the factories, and seeking locations for new mills. In 1906 Mr. Graves built the company's mill in Paragould, and since its opening has occupied the responsible position as manager of its affairs. He has also erected other mills in different localities, all of which are in good working order.

On January 14, 1886, at New Hope, Kentucky, Mr. Graves was united in marriage with Georgie Etta Brumfield, formerly of Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Graves are the parents of six children, namely: William B., foreman of the Hartzell Handle Company plant at Paragould, married Ethel Herrington; Nora now the wife of Louis Wrape, of Paragould, was graduated from the Bowling Green, Kentucky, Business College, and for five years was her father's stenographer and office assistant; Bessie; May; Raymond and Agnes.

Fraternally Mr. Graves is a member of Lodge No. 600, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Fordsville, Kentucky, in which he has passed all the chairs; of St. John's Chapter, No. 118, Royal Arch Masons of Huntingsburg, Ind.; of Bowling Green, Kentucky, Commandery No. 73, Knights Templar, of which he was eminent commander in 1905; of Mohican Tribe No. 11, Independent Order of Red Men of Bowling Green and of Lodge No. 320 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Bowling Green, in which he has filled all the stations except secretary. Both Mr. and Mrs. Graves are Methodists in religion and have reared their children in the same faith.

P. AUSTIN RODGERS. A man who has rendered most efficient service in the lower house of the Arkansas legislature in securing much needed legislation of important order and one who has but recently been elected to the office of state senator is P. Austin Rodgers, whose contribution to the civic and material progress of Arkansas has been of the most insistent type. Senator Rodgers was born in Bossier Parish, Louisiana, on the 31st

of August, 1857, and he was but ten years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Arkansas, where they settled on a farm four miles south of Gravette, in Benton county. A. M. Rodgers was a native of North Carolina, the date of his birth being 1824. His ancestors were colonial settlers in Virginia. From his native state Mr. Rodgers followed the tide of immigration westward to Mississippi, thence to Louisiana and finally to Arkansas. He followed agricultural pursuits during the major portion of his active business career and he passed the closing years of his life in Benton county, where he was summoned to the life eternal May 28, 1886. He had a brother Samuel, who died in Mississippi; a brother Israel, who passed away in Bossier Parish, Louisiana, and two brothers, Joe and P. Austin, who died in the Confederate service in the war between the states. Mr. A. M. Rodgers married Miss Mary J. Alden, a daughter of Philo Alden, of Claihourne Parish, Louisiana, but a native of the state of New York. Mary J. Alden was a direct descendent of John Alden, immortalized in Longfellow's poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish." Mrs. Rodgers survives her honored husband and is now residing, at the age of seventy-two years, on the old homestead in Benton county. Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers became the parents of nine children, four of whom are deceased. Those living are: P. Austin, the immediate subject of this sketch; Beatrice, who married Thomas T. Netherton, of this county; Sterling M., of Amarillo, Texas; Philo Alden, engaged in farming in this county, and Roland L., who remains at the maternal home.

Senator Rodgers was reared to the invigorating discipline of the home farm and he received his early educational training in the public schools of his home county, later supplementing this foundation by a course of study in the University of Arkansas, at Fayetteville, in which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1882, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. By reason of his distinguished public service his "alma mater" honored him with the degree of Master of Arts. He initiated his independent business career as a teacher, founding the Bloomfield Academy, in Bloomfield county, in 1883, and remained in the pedagogic profession at Benton until 1886. He then turned his attention to the great basic art of agriculture and resumed active farming on an estate adjacent to his boyhood home, where he most successfully engaged in the growing of fruit, grain and stock. His farm covers more than a section of most arable land, a large portion of which is covered with fine orchards, his devotion and success in the fruit growing industry bringing him in close touch with the Ozark Fruit Growers' Association, of which he is business manager.

Senator Rodgers' aptitude for righteous public service was discovered when the doors of the state legislature were opened to him as a member of the lower House in 1889. A Democrat in his political convictions, he has taken an active part in the local councils of his party for several years and he accepted a legislative nomination in the belief that he could render some worthy service to his state. He was chosen as his own successor in the lower House in 1893 and he served a third term in this capacity in the session of 1897. In 1889 he served as a member of the judiciary committee and made an effort to pass a railroad commission bill, which failed, but which was renewed and passed in the session of 1897. He favored and supported a bill for the purchase of a state farm for convicts, which passed, and at the same session he was active in passing a bill ratifying the settlement of the debt of Arkansas to the United States, which settlement provided for the payment of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars to the Federal government in full settlement of a claim of about one million, six hundred thousand dollars principal for money

borrowed as early as 1837 from the Smithsonian Institute fund and from the fund of the Choctaw Indians which the state had never repaid. This solution of the question of state indebtedness was regarded by the leading statesmen of Arkansas as a splendid feat of financial legislation and the leaders of the movement were highly complimented upon their achievement. Senator Rodgers introduced and secured the passage of a bill which enabled the state to use the funds belonging to the swamp land and internal improvement accounts for the settlement of Arkansas' debt to the United States. He also supported a bill providing for the continuance of the geological survey of the state under Dr. Branner and he favored liberal appropriations for the educational institutions of the state and for its eleemosynary institutions as well. The foregoing statements are ample illustration of the good effected by Senator Rodgers as a member of the lower House of the legislature and time will set forth his ability as a senator. In the spring of 1910 he was nominated for his present office and was elected in the ensuing September. He is a man of broad intellectual ken, fine executive ability and sterling integrity of character. His daily life and his life work have been dominated as their most conspicuous characteristic by sincerity and he is genial and inspiring in all the relations of life. His religious faith is in harmony with the tenets of the Missionary Baptist church, in whose belief he has reared his family.

On the 29th of December, 1880, Senator Rodgers was united in marriage to Miss Sallie E. Hall, a daughter of John Hall, a prominent farmer of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, where Mrs. Rodgers was born and reared. She was summoned to eternal rest on the 24th of January, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers became the parents of the following children: Alexander M., who is engaged in the ministry at Arkadelphia; Kate, who became the wife of Kit Phillips, resides in Burton county; Iddie is deceased; Bessie is a senior in Drury College, at Springfield, Missouri; Ruth C. is deceased; Mallory, Robbie E., John Henry, Carlin, Maggie and Mabel reside at the paternal home. On the 31st of December, 1906, was solemnized the marriage of Senator Rodgers to Miss Frances Barnwell, a daughter of M. L. Barnwell, a native of North Carolina, whence he came to Arkansas. Two children have been born of this union: P. Austin, Jr., and Rathband Alden.

FRED C. FURTH, postmaster of Pine Bluff, is one of the busiest men in that city of busy men. Not only does he bear the responsibilities of the postmastership, but he is custodian of the New Federal building. There is not in that big building with its large forces of workers a more devoted or a more tireless worker than he. He does not confine his activities to the supervision of the work in the offices, but as a custodian of the structure he spends much time looking after it and the grounds in which it stands, and since the building was completed Mr. Furth has converted the rough space surrounding it into beautiful grassy lawns and has won for it the reputation of being the best kept business edifice in the city.

Major Furth was born in Hamburg, Germany, September 6, 1863, and while yet only a young boy came to the United States, seeking a home and fortune in a strange land. He entered upon his active career here with a determination to succeed and it would seem that success has crowned his every effort. He saw seventeen years' service in the United States (regular) Army. He was in the cavalry branch of the service until after the battle of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, where he was shot in the hand, and then he was transferred to the infantry. He was the recipient of five honorable discharges, each one bearing the recommendation, "character and services excellent," and these are but an index to his record in

whatever he has undertaken. Excellence has ever been his watchword and that word characterizes his achievement better than any other could do. He helped to organize two Arkansas regiments for service in the Spanish-American war, and as a lieutenant in the First Arkansas he served, commanding his accustomed excellent record.

At the close of this service in 1898 he retired to civil life and in the following year he was appointed assistant postmaster at Pine Bluff, under Postmaster Louis Altheimer. After nearly four years' service as assistant postmaster, he was appointed postmaster by President Roosevelt and in 1906 was recommissioned. His term as postmaster expired March 23, 1910, and because of his excellent reputation won in the office and the many improvements he has made in the service he had the endorsement of ninety-five per cent of all the patrons of the postoffice for reappointment. Such an endorsement means that practically the entire business community demanded the continuance of the office in his hands. The year 1911 found his new commission awaiting him.

At the beginning of his first term in 1902 the office had six carriers and four clerks. He has extended the rural free delivery system in nearly every direction and at present there are eleven carriers, four rural free delivery routes and three city stations. Through the efforts of Postmaster Furth most of the houses in the city have been correctly numbered, an innovation which has brought good results to the service. Other improvements of a practical kind have been urged by him and some of them will doubtless take form in the near future. One of the newspapers of Pine Bluff had this to say of Postmaster Furth and his management of the mail facilities of that city. "He has demonstrated that he is especially fitted for this position and his resourcefulness seems unlimited. He is ever on the alert for making some improvement in the postal service in this city and there is probably not a postmaster in the state who gives more attention to his office and works as hard to improve the service. For eight years he conducted the office in cramped quarters and he was one of the hardest workers in securing the fine new Federal building which was completed during the present year. After moving into the new office where every department is conveniently located he has had a better opportunity to make greater improvements in facilitating the work of the office and the office force is now well organized and the system which he has established is prolific of the best results."

On January 25, 1899, Mr. Furth married Miss Jennie Altheimer, of Pine Bluff, daughter of Louis and Julia Altheimer.

**JAMES S. BAKER.** Izard county takes general and justifiable pride in its leading lawyer, James W. Baker, who in addition to his important activities in the field of his profession, also holds the position of cashier of the Bank of Melbourne. He was reared in this county about ten miles east of Melbourne from a lad of nine years, his father, Wilson Baker, having settled among the friends of the late Confederacy there at the close of the Civil war. Wilson Baker came to Arkansas from Missouri when a young man, marrying in the Traveler state and spending his life upon the farm. He was equipped with little education, having been reared in Wilkesboro, North Carolina, by a widowed mother and without the means of better advantages than those of a humble rural home. His father, Silas Baker, had been killed by accident in early life and was survived by three children—Wilson, Silas, and Margaret. Silas died unmarried and Margaret married a Mr. Rogers and passed her life in Texas. The leading events in the life of Wilson Baker are as follows: He was born in 1822; he married Susan Burns, who had come with her parents from Bedford county, Ten-



nessee; his death occurred in 1879, his wife surviving him until 1892, when her demise occurred at the age of sixty-eight years; he reared the following children: Nancy M., who married Charles Odell and resides in Holdenville, Oklahoma; Margaret, who became the wife of Pinkney Simpson and is deceased; Malinda, deceased, the wife of J. W. Campbell; Ar-sulta, who married Alonzo Hall and has passed away; James B., of this review; John F., who resides in Franklin, Arkansas; and Christopher C., who is deceased.

James B. Baker was born June 30, 1856, in Missouri. After receiving his preliminary education in the public schools for three years, he attended LaCrosse Collegiate Institute, which was conducted by Professors Kennard and Tipton. He then engaged in teaching, his pedagogical career including five years in the country and two years in the village of Franklin, and he spent his vacations at farming and bookkeeping as the opportunity presented. In 1884 he began the study of law; was coached by Melbourne lawyers; carried on a correspondence course with a Nashville law school and received his diploma. He was admitted to the bar at Melbourne in 1889 before Judge Powell and has fought his legal battles alone. He was admitted to the United States court and eventually to the Supreme court of Arkansas. While the situation in this rural community makes it necessary for a lawyer to do a general practice he has demonstrated exceptional ability as a defender in criminal cases and the bar docket for many years shows him as one of counsel in every leading case in the circuit or chancery courts. In a new and growing community many unjust charges are preferred and many citizens of Izard county owe their liberty to him as a result of his efforts to free them from the charge of murder or other heinous crimes against society.

Mr. Baker's connection with active politics began with his appointment as clerk to the finance committee of the lower house of the Arkansas legislature in 1886. In 1887 he was elected to the legislature himself and was re-elected in 1889, during which service he introduced and secured the passage of a general tax law, which had the misfortune to meet the disfavor of the governor and be vetoed. In 1892 Mr. Baker was elected prosecuting attorney of his judicial district and succeeded himself in 1894, serving two terms. When his official career ended he resumed law practice and maintained himself actively in all political and other matters. He was a presidential elector in 1896, made the race for attorney general of Arkansas in 1898 and was defeated by Jefferson Davis in the convention by only one vote. He was a delegate to the National Democratic convention in 1904 when Alton B. Parker was made the standard bearer of the party for president. He has been a familiar figure in all state conventions for twenty years.

In local affairs the people have insisted that Mr. Baker serve them in public capacity, having elected him mayor of Melbourne three times and having kept him on their school board for a period of fifteen years. He was identified with the organization of the Bank of Melbourne and was one of the founders of the Union Bank and Trust Company at Batesville, in which monetary institution he is a stockholder and director. He was one of the promoters of the Mississippi Valley Life Insurance Company, of Little Rock, and he also stood in such capacity to the Home Life and Guaranty Company, of Fordyce, Arkansas. He is a stockholder in the Red-bud Realty Company of Cotter and he has organized and assisted in bringing into existence other institutions of finance in which he is not now interested. He has always been keenly interested in the development of the natural resources, and particularly of the agricultural resources of the state, and he owns valuable farming properties in the county.



In fraternal affairs Mr. Baker has enjoyed a distinction held by no other citizen of the state, having held the chief state office in the bestowal of two important lodges. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, began attending the Masonic Grand Lodge in 1880, was advanced from year to year, until in 1897 he was elected Grand Master of Arkansas. It is somewhat remarkable that in the same year he was elected Grand Master of Odd Fellows from the floor of the Grand Lodge.

In the month of September, 1880, Mr. Baker laid the foundation of an ideally happy life companionship by his marriage to Miss Mary C. Coutts, a daughter of Henry Coutts, who lost his life in an episode of the trying reconstruction period of the state's history. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Baker are Virgie, wife of James B. Dickinson, of Little Rock; Mabel Audie, wife of M. C. Jones, of Westplains, Missouri; and Fay. The family are members of the Christian church and their home is one of the attractive and hospitable ones of the section.

Mr. Baker stands as one of the prime factors in the amazing growth and development which has visited this section of Arkansas in late years. An ornament to his profession, a legislator of high attainments, he has given heart and hand to all he has believed destined to advance the best prosperity of his section and he has been wonderfully successful in the high calling of good citizenship. He is known far and wide, his fraternal and political honors giving him a fame by no means limited to the boundaries of the state to which he is so loyal, and his warm and magnetic personality makes him hosts of friends and admirers.

**RUFUS E. NORRIS.** To be numbered among the most prominent young citizens of Berryville, Arkansas, is Rufus E. Norris, cashier of the People's Bank, and one who in his brief career has been a factor in several fields of endeavor, the scenes of his activities having been in the Ozark regions of Arkansas. He was born November 26, 1882, in Green Forest, Carroll county, Arkansas. He received his education in the common and high school of his native town and then took up the study of telegraphy, his training in this line being secured at the Berryville station. His first appointment was as agent at Batavia, on the Missouri & North Arkansas road, and he was subsequently employed in the same capacity at the stations of Gilbert and Berryville. Leaving the Missouri & North Arkansas road he entered the service of the Frisco Railway Company and was employed by them as operator at various points for a year, finally locating at Fayetteville, where he severed his connection with railroad work and removed to Berryville, where he concluded to enter the mercantile field.

At Berryville, Mr. Norris began his commercial career in a store, but he had scarcely become acquainted with the "cost marks" when he was induced to take up banking in the capacity of assistant cashier of the People's Bank of Berryville and he served as such until January 1, 1911, when he was chosen cashier of the institution. Efficient and trustworthy, he is regarded as a distinctly valuable acquisition to the executive force of this substantial institution.

Mr. Norris is the son of George W. Norris, a farmer who died at Green Forest, Arkansas, in 1883, at the age of thirty-seven years. He was born in Tennessee, but was reared in Carroll county, Arkansas, and his father, Jonathan Norris, founded the family in the state, his children settling in and around Green Forest. The subject's mother, whose maiden name was Nancy McDowell, was originally of Stone county, Missouri, but now resides in Green Forest, having survived her husband for a great many years. Their children are as follows: Julia, wife of James B. Reeves; Andrew, formerly engaged in telegraphing, but who died at Green

Forest, February 18, 1911; Martelia, wife of Ad McNamar; Walter, who is a farmer; and Rufus E., of this review, he being the only one who does not reside in or near Green Forest.

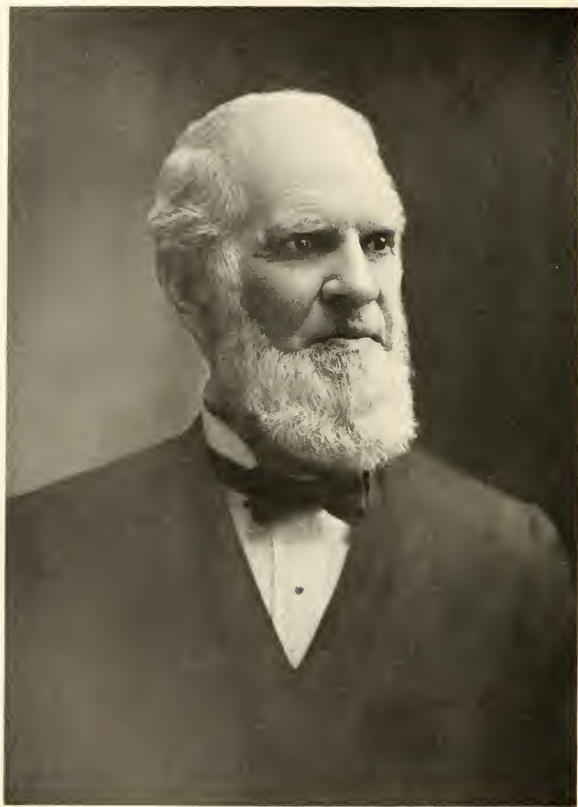
On September 23, 1903, Mr. Norris laid the foundation of a happy life companionship, the young woman to become his wife being Miss Alta Champlin. Mrs. Norris is a daughter of the late John Champlin, of Eureka Springs, a well-known banker and merchant, and the mother before her marriage was Martha Davis. Mr. and Mrs. Norris have three young daughters: Thelma, Kathryn and Berenice. The subject's interests in Berryville are substantial, though not extensive, his time being devoted to the conduct of the People's Bank, while his financial connections also embrace stock in a prominent Berryville mercantile establishment.

**WILLIAM H. EAGLE.** No citizen who has honored Little Rock through productive activities and civic loyalty is more worthy of recognition in this publication than the late William H. Eagle, whose death here occurred on the 12th of March, 1906. His was a strong and noble character and he exerted an emphatic and beneficent influence in connection with business and civic affairs in the capital city of his adopted state during the period of his residence here. The major portion of his life was passed in Lonoke county, where he was an agriculturist of note and where he achieved success through his individual ability and application. He served with efficiency for three terms as a representative in the State Legislature, and in all the walks of life he acquitted himself with honor and distinction.

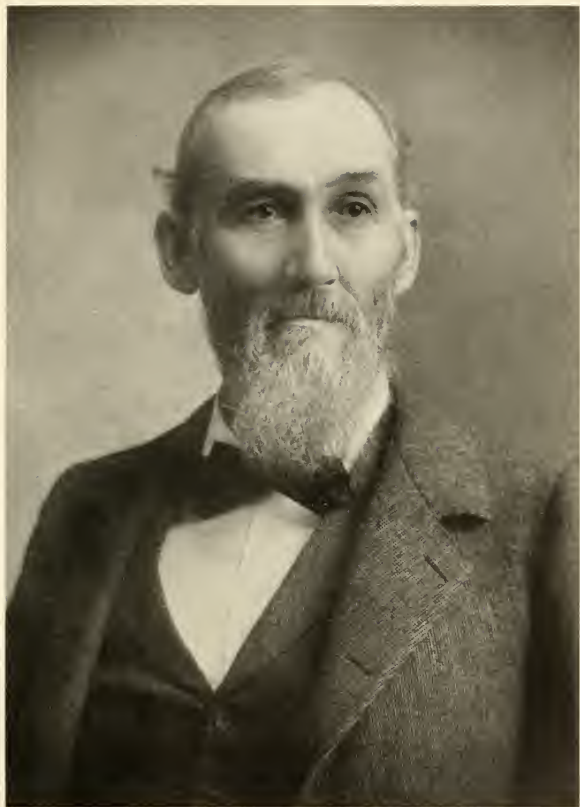
William H. Eagle was a brother of the late Governor James P. Eagle and a member of the prominent family of that name who were leaders in the early settlement and development of Lonoke county, Arkansas. He was born in Maury county, Tennessee, on the 3d of April, 1836, and he was a son of James and Charity (Swaim) Eagle, who came to Arkansas in 1839, locating in Pulaski county, twenty-three miles east of Little Rock. In 1844 the family removed to the old Military road, in what is now Lonoke county, and in 1857 the family home was established on what is still known as the Eagle plantation, where was established the post-office of Pettus, in the lower central portion of Lonoke county. There the Eagle family lived for a great number of years and there the Eagle boys were reared to maturity. Governor James Philip Eagle was born in Maury county, Tennessee, on the 10th of August, 1837, and he was the sixteenth governor of Arkansas, being incumbent of that responsible position from 1889 to 1891, previous to which time he had filled many other offices of distinct trust and responsibility.

After receiving a common-school education William H. Eagle turned his attention to agricultural pursuits in Lonoke county, where he was an extensive land owner and one of the county's wealthiest and most useful citizens. In his political convictions he was aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Democratic party. He served for three terms as a representative from Lonoke county in the State Legislature. He discharged his responsibilities in connection with that position most creditably, serving on various important committees and taking an active part in the deliberations of the floor. He also filled other offices of honor and trust, in all of which he gave most efficient service. He was ever on the alert to do all in his power to advance the general welfare of his home county and no movement projected for progress and development failed of his heartiest co-operation. In his religious faith he was a devout member of the Baptist church, as are his widow and children, and in charitable affairs he was a most liberal contributor. In 1902 Mr. Eagle





L. W. MUNROE



WILLIAM H. EAGLE



removed with his family to the city of Little Rock, where he had extensive financial interests and where he continued to maintain his home until his death, on the 12th of March, 1906. As previously stated, he received his schooling in the common schools. This as the years passed was supplemented by much research and he became well known as a man of great breadth of knowledge. Moreover, at the time of his demise, he was regarded as one of the foremost men of Arkansas.

In 1883 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Eagle to Miss Ada Munroe, who was the first in order of birth in a family of seven children and who was born in Lonoke, Arkansas, the date of her nativity being the 25th of January, 1861. She is a daughter of Major Louis Wellington and Mary (Thompson) Munroe, the former of whom was summoned to eternal rest on the 25th of March, 1911, and the latter of whom still maintains her home at Lonoke, the judicial center of the county of the same name. In succeeding paragraphs will be given a more detailed account of the distinguished Munroe family. Mrs. Eagle is a woman of innate culture and refinement, a woman of noble mind and charitable impulses and one who commands the highest and most cordial confidence and regard of her fellow citizens of Little Rock, where she now resides. To Mr. and Mrs. Eagle were born six children, whose names are here recorded in respective order of birth: Mrs. Bessie Eagle Dunaway, Mrs. Lillian Eagle Borden, William H. Eagle, Bryan Eagle, James P. Eagle and French Eagle.

Concerning the career of the late Major L. W. Munroe the following article, which appeared a short time after his death in the *Lonoke County News*, under date of March 31, 1911, is here reproduced with but slight paraphrase.

"Major L. W. Munroe, one of the oldest citizens in point of residence and age in the county, as well as one of the best known and wealthiest citizens of this section of the country, departed this life Saturday night, March the 25th, about 1 o'clock. Upon his passing away there was obliterated one more of the few remaining sterling landmarks of this country who in the vigor and strength of young manhood cast their lots and fortunes among the virgin forests, the fallow and upturned acres and the wild and sparsely settled regions of a new state; who helped to hew out of this vast natural chaos homes, farms, cities and to erect everlasting monuments to civilization; who saw the state in the bloody throes of war and the still more bloody and insufferable days of reconstruction, yet with strong and manly shoulders bore up the tottering structure to a glorious remodeling.

"L. W. Munroe was born in Virginia, in 1829, and in his early boyhood came with his father to Tennessee. Upon reaching manhood, following young ambition, he crossed the Father of Waters and settled at Brownsville, two and a half miles north of here, at that time a thriving village and the county site of Prairie county. There he engaged in the mercantile business and with frugal habits and careful business principles he was awarded with financial prosperity from the beginning. After the war, when the country was in ruins and few men possessed means with which to begin life anew, he assisted many by the loan of money to recoup that of which a ruthless war had deprived them.

"In 1880 he moved with his family to Lonoke and for a number of years was engaged in the mercantile business, being associated with the late W. H. Eagle. About twenty-five years ago he retired from active business life and from then until the time of his death devoted himself to his family, of which no father could be fonder, and to caring for the fortune his economy, careful management and judicious investments had built up.

"Besides his devoted wife, who has labored with him through the vicis-

situdes of nearly half a century, he leaves seven daughters, a number of grandchildren and one great-grandchild, a sister and two brothers.

"While his affluence and ostensible station as a child of fortune have at times made him a target at which envy and jealousy have been directed, there are none who may truthfully impugn his honor and his fair and just dealings, for clean and unsullied does his integrity remain to the family and to the world. While strict in business principles, he was lenient and just to his debtors, frequently to his own loss. Many years have elapsed since he professed faith in Christ and united with the Baptist church of Lonoke; and those who were closest to him and knew the real man can testify how truly and well he lived the life whose noblest exemplar was the Lowly Nazarene.

"The *News* truly sympathizes with the bereaved ones. A cherished memory is an enduring monument more ineffaceable than polished marble or burnished bronze. 'To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die.'"

JOHN B. McCALEB. Among the foremost members of the legal fraternity in Batesville, Arkansas, Judge John B. McCaleb holds distinctive prestige and for nearly twelve years he was presiding judge of the Sixteenth Arkansas circuit, having been the first occupant of the bench of that district. Judge McCaleb was born at Evening Shade, Sharp county, Arkansas, the date of his nativity being the 24th of October, 1856. The original progenitor of the McCaleb family in this state was James Haywood McCaleb, father of the Judge, and he came to Arkansas about the year 1852. He was a native of Roane county, Tennessee, born in 1825, and he was summoned to the life eternal at Evening Shade. His father, James Haywood McCaleb, Sr., passed the closing years of his life at Evening Shade, whither he immigrated at an early day. The late John McCaleb, of Independence county, was also his son. James Haywood McCaleb, Jr., was a farmer by occupation and he was a Confederate soldier during the war of the Rebellion. He was with General Price on that noted warrior's raid through Missouri and at the same time, back in Tennessee, his brother, Captain Jesse McCaleb, was doing service in the southern army as a part of General Forrest's command. Subsequently Captain Jesse went to Idaho, where he joined Mr. Shoup, one of Idaho's first United States senators, in a mining venture. In 1878, however, while commissary at the mining camp, he was killed by a savage band of the Snake Indians. He served with efficiency as the first clerk of his home county in Idaho and at the time of his demise was survived by a family. James McCaleb, Jr., was united in marriage to Mrs. Frances French, a daughter of William Jenkins and widow of William French. Her children by her first marriage were: William French, Mrs. Amanda, wife of Captain John M. Wasson, of Evening Shade; and Virginia, who is the wife of Sam H. Davidson, of Evening Shade. To Mr. and Mrs. McCaleb were born three children, namely—John B., the immediate subject of this review; Thomas H., of Hardy, Arkansas; and James Howard, of Evening Shade. The mother of the above children passed into the great beyond in 1885.

Judge John B. McCaleb passed his boyhood and youth amid the scenes and duties connected with the operation of the old homestead farm and he received his preliminary educational training in the country schools of his native place. Subsequently he attended the academy at Evening Shade and he left that institution prepared to assume the responsibilities of a country school teacher. He early decided upon the law as his life work and while engaged in the pedagogic profession he familiarized himself with the principles expounded in Blackstone and other elementary law books, preparatory to admission to the bar. In due time he entered



upon a more thorough study of law in the office of Sam H. Davidson, under whose able preceptorship he made such rapid progress in the absorption and assimilation of the science of jurisprudence that he was admitted to the Arkansas bar at Evening Shade, in the year 1881, at which time Judge Powell was presiding on the bench. Judge McCaleb immediately entered upon the active practice of his profession, forming a partnership with Mr. Davidson, this mutually agreeable alliance continuing for a period of seven years. In 1891 the Arkansas legislature created the Sixteenth Judicial district and in a contest for the honor of being the first occupant of the new bench, Judge McCaleb won out. He was twice re-elected to that position and lacked only a few months of holding the same for a period of twelve years. In 1902, however, he retired from the bench and resumed the general practice of law at Evening Shade. The district first embraced the counties of Fulton, Izard, Sharp and Randolph, but later Baxter county was also included within its confines. In May, 1906, Judge McCaleb severed his business and professional connections in his old home place and removed to Batesville, where he has resided during the intervening years to the present time and where he is recognized as one of the leading attorneys of Independence county. Shortly after locating at Batesville he formed a partnership with Mr. Lyman F. Reeder, the firm becoming that of McCaleb & Reeder. They constitute one of the leading law firms in northeast Arkansas and their presence graces the sessions of the various state courts and those of the supreme and federal courts, in which they have figured prominently in a number of important litigations.

In his political convictions Judge McCaleb is aligned as a stalwart in the ranks of the Democratic party, in connection with the affairs of which organization he has frequented a number of state conventions and been an active factor in behalf of friends in primary campaigns upon the stump. In 1904, through appointment by the legislature, he was made a member of the capitol commission and when that body was organized he was chosen chairman of the board. The primary object of the commission was to erect the new State House and when this commission began its work the foundation for the structure was about finished. During the ensuing five years the walls of the building were practically completed and the affairs of the commission were then turned over to the new commission, in 1909. In company with John R. Metcalf, Judge McCaleb erected the roller mills of Evening Shade and that plant was operated by them for a time. In addition to his other business ventures Judge McCaleb is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Batesville.

At Evening Shade, on the 10th of March, 1881, was recorded the marriage of Judge McCaleb to Miss Allie Abernathy, a daughter of Joe L. Abernathy, who immigrated to Arkansas from Rhea Springs, in eastern Tennessee, about the year 1873. The mother of Mrs. McCaleb was Miss Johnson prior to her marriage and she was the mother of two children: Mrs. McCaleb and Ethel, who first married Robert E. Huddleston and who is now the widow of W. O. Sims, her home being at Ashdown, Arkansas. Concerning the children born to Judge and Mrs. McCaleb, the following brief data are here incorporated. James A. is a wholesale grocer at Purcell, Oklahoma; Ethel is an expert stenographer and is in the employ of the Barnett Mercantile Company, of Batesville; Annie Vernon is deceased; and Lillie, Jo, Jean, Thomas Lowdon and "Bill" all remain at the parental home, being students in the public schools and Arkansas College, of this city.

In the domain of fraternities Judge McCaleb is past master of Blue Lodge, at Evening Shade, and is past high priest of Rural Chapter, No.

50. Royal Arch Masons. As a delegate to the grand Masonic lodge of the state, Judge McCaleb has served on several important committees, including the one of correspondence, of which he was chairman for one term. Although not enrolled as an orthodox member of any religious organization, Judge McCaleb attends and gives his support to the Presbyterian church. As a citizen he is ever ready to do all in his power to advance the best interests of the city in which he resides and of the state at large and as a jurist he early evinced the highest capacity for original investigation and interpretation of the law. His mind is clearly skilled in logical reasoning, which enables him to solve a legal complexity as easily as an ordinary business problem. As a lawyer he does not rely upon antecedent cases, but goes down to the fundamental principles and applies them to the case in hand, whether similar questions have been adjudicated adversely or not.

RUFUS S. RICE, M. D. In no profession have the march of progress and the discoveries of science effected greater changes of method and practical application than in that of medicine, and he who would be fully in accord with the spirit of the age must be a close student, possessed of a keen and discriminating mind, capable of determining what is best in the new theories and truths constantly advanced, and then apply them to the needs of the profession whose noble object is the alleviation of human suffering. In this regard Dr. Rufus S. Rice is at the forefront, and his knowledge, skill and ability have gained him prestige among the practitioners of Rogers and Benton counties.

Dr. Rice represents one of the pioneer families of Benton county—a family, some of the members of which have become leading professional men, while others have kept to the vocation of their ancestors, that of agriculture, and all of them, no matter to what field they have devoted their energies, have contributed a royal citizenship to the commonwealth in which they were reared. The subject was born in Fayetteville, Arkansas, April 5, 1863, his parents having removed to that place during the war of the Rebellion. The father, although Southern in sympathy and conviction, acted as storekeeper for the Federal commissary for a time during the progress of the war. When Rufus S. was but a child, his parents returned to their first home on Pea Ridge and there all their large family of children was reared.

The farm on Pea Ridge came into the hands of Charles W. Rice, father of him whose name initiates this review, in 1859, at which date he brought his family from McMinn county, Tennessee. This certain section was destined to acquire a pathetic and historic interest, for within three years after Mr. Rice acquired the farm it became the scene of one of the chief battles of the Civil war, namely the battle of Elkhorn, or Pea Ridge, and since that time the locality has remained a point of historic interest. Upon that spot and amid the memories which fired the blood of the high-spirited youth, Rufus S. Rice reached the years of young manhood. The fulfillment of the various duties of the farm gave him breadth of frame and vigor of constitution and the academy at Pea Ridge afforded him his literary training. Like so many men who have eventually entered the professions he began his career as a wage-earner in the honorable capacity of a school teacher, serving thus for a short time. In 1883 a resolution as to his future life work materialized and he took up the study of medicine in the Missouri Medical College, but before he finished the course, which was the goal of his ambitions, he engaged in medical practice at Brightwater, Arkansas, near his home. Hungering for all available knowledge in his particular field, as soon as possible he returned to its pursuit,

and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at St. Louis, Missouri, from which institution he was graduated in the year 1901. Shortly thereafter Dr. Rice came to Rogers, his identification with the place dating from 1890, and in the ensuing decade this has been the scene of his practice. His connection with various important societies of a professional nature and the various public offices which have been entrusted to him are in eloquent testimony of the high regard in which he is held by the community. He is a member of the Benton County and the Arkansas State Medical Societies; he is a member of the United States Pension Examining Board for Benton county, having also served in the same capacity during the Cleveland administrations; for several years he was one of the medical examiners for Benton county and he is at the present time president of the Rogers Board of Health and of the Benton County Board of Health.

Dr. Rice comes from a family of tried and true Democrats and is himself imbued strongly with devotion to the principles of that faith. He has no interest in politics for himself, but his desire for the success of personal friends whom he believes capable of good public service often draws him into the conflict. He is orthodox in his religion and a member of the Southern Methodist Episcopal church. His Masonic connection is one of the big things in his life and includes membership in the Pea Ridge Blue Lodge and the Bethany Commandery, of Bentonville. He is also a Woodman of the World and a Maccabee.

On December 15, 1887, Dr. Rice was united in marriage to Miss Dorinda Puckett, a daughter of A. Puckett, who came from Tennessee to Benton county before the war. Mrs. Rice was born here, received her education in the Rogers Academy and was a teacher previous to her marriage. This worthy woman passed away August 31, 1904, the mother of two daughters—the Misses Pearl and Grace Rice. On April 29, 1911, Dr. Rice was again married, Miss Katherine Carr, a native of Mississippi, becoming his wife.

It cannot but prove both profitable and interesting to give further attention to the history of the Rice family. As previously stated, the Rice family in Arkansas first settled stakes near Elkhorn tavern, which overlooked the contest between the Union and Confederate forces on March 6 to 8, 1862. The subject's father, Charles W., the first of the family in the Bear state, followed various occupations, being at different times a miller, a merchant and a farmer, and he was summoned to the Great Beyond in 1893 when his years numbered seventy-six. He was born in Roane county, Tennessee, where his father, Isaac Rice, settled as a pioneer from Virginia, and where the latter reared his six sons, Isaac, John, Tandy, Miller, Henry, and Charles W., and a daughter, Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Hailey.

Charles W. Rice married Juliet Cobb, daughter of John Cobb, of South Carolina, the Cobbs being a family of no small prominence in the Palmetto state. Mrs. Rice lived to enjoy a long and eventful life, dying in December, 1910, at the age of eighty-four years. The issue of their union were James A., a leading lawyer of northwestern Arkansas, who died at Bentonville, in December, 1916, leaving a family of four children: Wilford C., of Madison county, a farmer; Timothy S., a Benton county agriculturist; Dr. Thomas M., of Avoca, Arkansas; Dr. Rufus S., the subject of this notice; Charles M., at attorney-at-law at Bentonville; Dr. Clinton A., of Gentry, Arkansas; and Roland M., a farmer near Elkhorn, the district of his nativity and rearing.

During the period of the Civil war the senior Rice took sides with the Confederacy, but was a non-combatant and he resided at Fayetteville while

the war was in progress. He lived and died a Democrat and his sons were likewise affiliated with the party in an active manner. James A., the eldest son and brother of our subject, entered politics as a young lawyer and achieved no small amount of distinction at home and at Little Rock, where his legislative battles were fought. He left the farm at the age of eighteen and completed his education in Cane Hill Academy, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1872. While there he was directly under the influence of Rev. F. R. Earl and Captain James Mitchell, afterwards of the *Little Rock Gazette*.

When ready for the serious affairs of life James A. Rice became a teacher in the public schools. Determined to pursue the law he read under the late Senator J. D. Walker, of Fayetteville, and was admitted to the bar at Bentonville, in September, 1876, before Judge J. M. Pittman. There he began practice and there maintained his home until his death. He grew into the confidence of his fellow townsmen and obtained a large clientele, becoming to a marked degree successful. He was always a student and when he tried a case he exhausted every resource in behalf of his client within the realm of honorable and legitimate practice. Some of his cases were of such note as to be well remembered yet, notably his defense of Dr. J. M. Smith for the murder of Dr. Baker, of Benton county; that of a Mr. Butler for the murder of his daughter and his defense of a mother and children for the killing and burning of the father. He was connected with the litigation of the Southern Fruit Products Company receivership suit, involving large interests and of much consequence to many people in Benton county. He was counsel on one side in the receivership suit of the Bentonville Cold Storage & Ice Company; was attorney for the Arkansas & Oklahoma Railway Company during its construction and operation from Rogers west through Bentonville and represented the corporation in a suit in the Federal court at Ft. Smith with the Frisco Railway Company, involving many thousands of dollars. Judge Rice also represented the family in politics and as a public official. He was a member of the state legislature in 1874-5 and again in 1885-6. He was sent there solely, as he declared, to secure the United States weather bureau for Bentonville and as a result of his endeavors Congress was induced to locate the station and to provide for its construction and maintenance. He was of the convention that nominated Governor Eagle for chief executive of Arkansas and was selected as the leader of the Eagle caucus, winning the nomination for the old soldier.

November 22, 1877, Mr. Rice married Lucy A. Winton, whose father, James Winton, came to Benton county from Missouri, although he was a Tennessean. The issue of their union are Agnes, who married Milo Matthews, of Sherman, Texas; Hon. Richard Lee, of Bentonville; Alonzo and Martha.

**WILLIAM J. ERWIN.** A leading citizen of Batesville, and one of its foremost business men, William J. Erwin, living partly retired from active pursuits, is distinguished as a successful financier and agriculturist, and is well known throughout Independence county for his many interests, being a large landholder. He was born, October 22, 1833, in Tennessee, a son of Alexander K. Erwin.

His paternal grandfather, Alexander Erwin, was born and bred in North Carolina, but as a young man migrated to Murray county, Tennessee, where he resided until his death, in 1843. To him and his wife nine children were born, as follows: James; Theodore; William; Brown; Alexander K.; Priscilla, who married John Erwin; Dorcas married Simpson Patton; Mrs. Bettie Webb, deceased; and Clara, wife of George Lipscomb.

Born in Murray county, Tennessee, January 8, 1808, Alexander K. Erwin responded to the lure of the newer countries, and in early life migrated with his family to Mississippi. Spending a short time at Holly Springs, he made his way to Texas, but was no more pleased with his prospects in that state. Retracing his steps, he came to Arkansas, locating in Cushman, where he remained a few years. From there he came to Batesville, bought land and was thenceforward engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, January 7, 1872. He married Elizabeth M. Wilson, who was born in Tennessee, June 1, 1814, and passed away, December 2, 1877, in Batesville, Arkansas. Seven children were born of their union, namely: John, who died while serving in the Confederate Army; William J., the special subject of this brief sketch; Laura, deceased, was the wife of the late Dr. Ewing, of Batesville, and died without issue; Priscilla and Elizabeth both died unmarried; Edwin wore the Confederate gray, and died in battle; and Mattie, wife of J. C. McGuire, of Batesville, Arkansas.

Educated in the subscription schools of his day, William J. Erwin accompanied the family in its travels from Tennessee to Arkansas, via Mississippi and Texas, and throughout his earlier years assisted his father in his agricultural labors. At the outbreak of the Civil war, he enlisted in the Southern army, and served as a cavalryman under General Marmaduke, in General Price's division of the Trans-Mississippi department, being neither wounded or captured in the many engagements in which he participated. His command in the spring of 1865 drifted down along the border of Texas, and was on the Red river when the end of the war came.

Returning to Independence county, Mr. Erwin resumed farming, which he carried on with far more than average success until 1872, when he became a resident of Batesville, and an important factor in the advancement of its banking interests. He is now first vice-president of the Batesville National Bank, formerly known as the Bank of Batesville, and is president of the Citizens' Bank and Trust Company, of Batesville, two financial institutions of note and stability. In addition to his financial interests, Mr. Erwin also supervises the management of his thirty-five hundred acres of land along the White and Black rivers. In the cultivation of his land, which includes some of the prize farms of Independence county, he provides employment to many people, furnishing homes to numerous families, and helping to educate many children.

At the end of the Civil war, Mr. Erwin began his active career with the meagre sum of seventy-three dollars as his sole money capital. In deciding upon plans for a continuous upgrade career, he chose the occupation with which he was most familiar, that of agriculture, for his first venture. Prosperity smiled upon his efforts, his successes far outnumbering his errors of judgment, his bank account increasing each year, while his acreage became larger and larger, until now he is one of the largest holders of real estate in the county, and one of its most prosperous financiers.

Mr. Erwin married first, in August, 1866, Cornelia Glenn, who was born, February 25, 1846. She died August 6, 1880, leaving three children, namely: Willie, son, died in 1901; M. E., who died the year following her marriage to James F. Barnett; and Nellie, who became the wife of Junius Bracey, of Little Rock, and died a few years later.

Mr. Erwin married second, June 26, 1883, in Columbia, Tennessee, Ida Lipscomb, a daughter of George Lipscomb, who was born in North Carolina, in 1814, and died in Tennessee, in 1888, aged seventy-four years. Mr. Lipscomb married Clara Erwin, and their children were as follows: Archibald A., of Murray county, Tennessee, was a Confederate soldier, and a member of the Tennessee State Legislature in 1911; Mrs.

Emma McFall, of Columbia, Tennessee; William and Theodore, also soldiers in the Confederate Army, reside in Columbia, Tennessee; Benjamin, deceased; and Ida, now Mrs. Erwin. Mrs. Erwin is a woman of culture and refinement, literary in her tastes, and active in all the women's movements of her home city. The beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Erwin, overlooking Batesville from a bluff on the northwest, is of commodious proportions, and beautifully located in the midst of abundant forest shade. It is noted as the abode of a sincere and generous hospitality, the genial host and hostess giving a warm welcome to every guest that crosses its threshold. Made a Mason more than fifty years ago, Mr. Erwin is past master of the Batesville lodge, which he has represented at the Grand Lodge. Religiously he belongs to the Presbyterian church. A granddaughter, child of his son, W. A. Erwin, makes her home with him and is the only descendant left.

JOHN W. BEAN, M. D. In no other profession is there given such an ample opportunity to serve humanity and lessen the burden of human life as in that of the physician, although in some, mayhap, greater worldly fame may be attained. Honored names are to be found on the roll of successful Arkansas physicians and surgeons, among them being that of John W. Bean, M. D., of Marvell, Phillips county.

Dr. Bean is an Alabama product, where he was born January 4, 1860, and reared on a farm in the hills of Alabama. He acquired his elementary education in the common cross-roads school of the country, which was subsequently advanced by a year's attendance at the high school in Brundidge, Alabama, after which, under the tuition of his brother, Dr. James M. Bean, he took up the study at Buckhorn, Alabama, and here for two years studied medicine and taught some of the common schools of the county.

In September of 1887, he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky. After the close of the school in March, 1888, he continued his studies in the three-months' spring school of the University, after which he returned to Alabama and spent the summer with Dr. J. M. Bean, under whom he did some practicing. In September, 1888, he returned to Louisville and resumed the study of medicine and on March 1, 1889, he graduated in medicine from the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky.

Looking for a field of plenty and prosperity, he turned his face westward and landed in Forest City, Arkansas, on March 2, 1889, and after spending some time there with relatives, still looking for that field of plenty, he took a southernly course and landed in Trenton, Phillips county, Arkansas, on April 15, 1889. Taking up the practice of his chosen profession at Trenton, Dr. Bean remained there for nearly eighteen years, during which time he increased his professional proficiency by taking a post-graduate course in medicine at Tulane University, Louisiana. Locating at Marvell, Arkansas, in 1907, Dr. Bean has met with the same good success that characterized his previous efforts and now has a practice that affords him plenty to live on and something to spare for the needy. The doctor is held in high repute in medical circles, and is a member of the Arkansas State Medical Society and also a member and ex-president of the Phillips County Medical Society.

Dr. Bean married in 1896 Miss Mamie Nicholson, of North Creek, Arkansas. Their home in Marvell is a home of peace, plenty and hospitality.

WILLIAM J. APPLE. Slowly but surely the day of honest success without technical education is ending. As the fierce competitive spirit

waxes more powerful, the greatest handicap in life will be professional ignorance. It will be increasingly difficult for persons thus cumbered to keep their heads above the mighty waves of the raging sea of commerce. In no sphere will this struggle be more relentless than in agriculture. Farmers who can increase cost to the highest standard and decrease cost to the lowest point will be able to cope with it. All others will be failures, or at best mediocre successes. Agricultural college graduates already are excelling in the various lines of work in which they are engaged, but all men who wish to become farmers have not the opportunity to attend agricultural colleges. It is to aid just such people that William J. Apple works. Many a farmer has reason to bless Mr. Apple for the incalculable good he has done, while the country is at the same time enriched. Mr. Apple, as district agent of the United States Department of Agriculture in the farmers' co-operative demonstration work, is a public and a private benefactor.

He was born at Austin, Lonoke county, Arkansas, in 1869. He was the son of Grandison and Nannie Apple. Grandison Apple was born in North Carolina and came to Arkansas soon after the war, settling on a farm at Austin in Lonoke county. He died in 1907 and his wife is still living.

William, their son, was brought up on his father's farm. When a very small boy it was his great delight to walk about the farm and learn the reasons of things. In many cases he found out that the only reason which existed was custom, which to him was no reason at all. His taste for agricultural pursuits stayed with him up to the present time and the intelligence he brought to bear upon the subject has been of great and lasting benefit. William J. Apple was educated in the district schools until he was twenty-two years old. Since that time he has been engaged in some way or other in agricultural pursuits. He lived in Lonoke county until 1902, when he came to Little Rock to take the position of deputy under Judge H. T. Bradford, state commissioner of agriculture. Judge Bradford's term expiring in 1906. Mr. Apple was selected as one of the district agents in Arkansas for the farmers' co-operative demonstration work, carried on by the Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington. For this government department Mr. Apple is district agent in charge of eighteen counties, viz.: Pulaski, Faulkner, Conway, Pope, Johnson, Franklin, Crawford, Washington, Benton, Sebastian, Scott, Logan, Yell, Perry, Garland, Hot Spring, Grant and Saline. In the prosecution of his duties he visits farms throughout this district, co-operates with them without cost to them and assists them in every possible way to increase the productiveness of their farms. He shows them improved methods of agriculture and horticulture, giving them the benefit of the government's knowledge and investigations into better and more scientific farming. This, as may at once be seen, is resulting in untold benefit to the farmers and adds to the general welfare and enrichment of the country. Many individual cases of particular benefit could be cited: one in particular that has attracted much attention from the press of the country is the case of Earl Hopping, a young boy at Rogers, Arkansas, who under the advice and direction of Mr. Apple and his county agent at Rogers, in 1910, put one acre of corn in cultivation and raised fifty bushels of corn thereon with the aid of only a plow and a goat. Mr. William J. Apple and his brother, S. A. Apple, a lawyer of Ardmore, Oklahoma, own and operate a fine farm of five hundred acres, two miles and a half from Austin, Lonoke county. This is the old farm on which their parents settled in the sixties. During the last half century the farm has been cultivated to its



fullest extent, having had all the improved methods brought to bear upon it. One might call it a model farm.

In 1898 William Apple married Miss Hattie Bradford, who was also born in Lonoke county, being the daughter of Judge H. T. Bradford, of Lonoke. Mr. and Mrs. Apple have two sons, Julian and Chester, both attending school. Mr. Apple is a member of three fraternal orders—the Masons, the Woodmen of the World and Knights and Ladies of Security. He is also a member of the Second Baptist church at Little Rock, being one of the staunch supporters of that body; nor is his religion confined to Sundays, but he carries it with him in all his daily life, breathing help and hope wherever he goes. His influence in the community is incalculable.

**HON. JACOB TRIEBER.** One of the most prominent lawyers, jurists and Republicans of Arkansas, Hon. Jacob Trieber has served with high credit as United States district judge for the eastern district of Arkansas since 1900. He is still in the ranks of the sturdy middle-aged, having been born in Germany, October 6, 1853. His parents are Morris and Blume B. Trieber, who first gave him a thorough common school education in the Fatherland and in the city of St. Louis. The son finally realized his ambition by studying law and was admitted to the bar in May, 1876.

Judge Trieber commenced the practice of his profession at Helena, Arkansas, and in 1883 was admitted to practice in the United States supreme court. His prominence as a Republican spread beyond the boundaries of the state as early as 1880, when (although then but twenty-seven years of age) he was selected as a delegate to the Republican national convention, which met in Chicago and nominated James A. Garfield. In the same capacity he assisted in the nomination of James G. Blaine at Chicago in 1884; of Benjamin Harrison in the same city in 1888, and of William McKinley at St. Louis, in 1896. In the meantime (in 1891) his party gave him the complimentary nomination for United States senator; thus stamping him as a strong and trusted leader and statesman.

Since 1897 Judge Trieber has represented his government both at the bar and on the bench, serving from that year until 1900 as United States attorney for the eastern district of Arkansas, and since the latter year as United States judge for the same section of the state. He is, therefore, an especially strong and dignified type of the German-American citizen of the southwest. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in 1906-7 was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Arkansas.

**TOM J. PETTIT,** proprietor of the Marquette Hotel, treasurer of the state fair and prominent in banking and hotel circles in Hot Springs for many years, is a representative business man of this city and is a man who not only has achieved marked individual success but has also public-spiritedly devoted himself to the general welfare of his fellow citizens and has been foremost in advancing enterprises and improvements which will prove of lasting benefit to the city, county and state. He is, furthermore, a self-made man, having been pushed out of the family nest at an early age and compelled to seek his living and advancement as best he could. From the first he was possessed of ambition and determination and his energy, courage and business judgment have brought him to a position of esteem and influence among the citizens of this state, where he is recognized as a man of mark in all the relations of life.

Born at Germantown, Shelby county, Tennessee, on the 19th of August, 1862, Tom J. Pettit is a son of Judge J. W. A. and Maria (James) Pettit, both of whom are now deceased. The father was judge





*Sam. Petit.*

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of Shelby county during the greater part of his active career, and when the subject of this review was a mere child his parents moved to the city of Little Rock, Arkansas. At the Peabody school in the capital city Mr. Tom J. Pettit received a somewhat limited educational training but this early discipline he has since effectively supplemented by extensive reading and close association with important financial and current affairs. Circumstances compelled him to begin earning money at an early age. He came to Hot Springs in 1874, and was one of the first force of bell boys in the new Arlington hotel, which was completed about that time. Subsequently he became connected with the Arkansas National Bank, of which he was teller for a period of ten years. For the past few years, however, he has been successfully engaged in the hotel business in this city, one of his hotels having been the Waverly, which was destroyed by fire in 1910.

About the first of the year 1911 Mr. Pettit opened to the public the New Marquette hotel, of which he is proprietor. This is the building which comprised the former Navarre hotel, but which has been completely remodeled and refurnished by Mr. Pettit. The New Marquette hotel is five stories high, with seventy guest rooms, a large number of which have private baths and all of which are equipped with hot and cold running water and telephones. The furniture, plumbing and interior finishings and decorations were all newly installed by Mr. Pettit in the remodeling of this hotel, making it one of the most modern, sanitary and thoroughly clean and wholesome hotels in Hot Springs. There is every comfort and convenience for the satisfaction of guests and there is an atmosphere of rest and refinement about the Marquette that make it a most satisfactory home for the traveler or for the permanent resident. The hotel is admirably equipped with the advantages of both a tourist and commercial hotel, and it accommodates not only the large influx of guests that come to Hot Springs during the tourist season but it is also open during the entire year for the convenience of regular and commercial guests, having fine sample rooms for the accommodation of the latter class. The main entrance of the hotel is on Central avenue, with an auxiliary entrance on Valley street, its location being in the heart of the city, near to both of the railway stations. It is conducted on the European plan. Mr. Pettit has made a distinct success in connection with the management of the Marquette hotel and its establishment marked an epoch in the hotel history of Hot Springs.

In his political advocacy Mr. Pettit is an uncompromising supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and while he is not, virtually speaking, a politician, he is ever on the alert and enthusiastically in sympathy with all measures and enterprises advanced for the good of the general welfare. At the present time he is serving with all of efficiency as a member of the city council, in which he is representing the Third ward. He is affiliated with various fraternal and social organizations of representative character and religiously he is a zealous member of the Baptist church. He has served the Arkansas State Fair Commission as treasurer continuously since its inauguration five years ago, and during his tenure in office he has handled more than one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of its funds.

Mr. Pettit, on June 17, 1895, married Miss Mary Fariss, of Jackson, Tennessee.

JAMES O. RUSH, M. D. The state of Arkansas, with its thriving industrial activities and rapid development, has attracted within its confines men of marked ability and high character in the various professional lines, and in this way progress has been conserved and social stability fostered. He whose name initiates this review has gained recognition as

one of the able and successful physicians of the state and by his labors, his high professional attainments and his sterling qualities, has justified the respect and confidence in which he is held by the medical fraternity and the local public. He has been incumbent of several offices of public trust and he has won eminent prestige among those who are best able to judge of his skill and who recognize his close and conscientious adherence to the ethics of the profession.

Dr. James O. Rush, of Forrest City, St. Francis county, Arkansas, was born at Lexington, Lafayette county, Missouri, and he was reared and educated in Johnson county, that state, whither his parents removed when he was a mere boy. He is a son of J. G. and Annie M. Rush, the former being a farmer during the greater part of his active career. He now lives in Johnson county and is still farming on the old homestead upon which they settled many years before the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Rush became the parents of seven children, all of whom are living, the doctor having been the eldest in order of birth, the date of his nativity being June 2, 1867. After completing the curriculum of the public schools of Johnson county, Missouri, Dr. Rush entered the University of Missouri, at Columbia, in which well-ordered institution he was a student for three years. Thereafter he took a two-years' course of medical lectures in Kansas City and in 1896, although still an undergraduate, he came to St. Francis county, this state, and began the active practice of his profession. He later returned to Kansas City for further medical preparation and in 1899 he was graduated in the University Medical College in that city, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1900 he located at Forrest City, the county seat of St. Francis county, and here he controls the largest medical patronage in the county. He is local surgeon for the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company and is ex-president of the St. Francis County Medical Society.

Dr. Rush is aligned as a stalwart in the rank of the Democratic party and he has long been prominent among the leaders of its affairs in Arkansas. For four years he was secretary of the county central committee and for a period of eight years was president of the local board of health. In addition to his medical and official interests he is an extensive landholder in this county, owning a splendid plantation of four hundred acres, eligibly located one mile distant from Forrest City, besides which he also owns considerable real estate in the city, his fine residence and grounds being one of the most beautiful places in the county. He is a valued and appreciative member of the St. Francis County Medical Society, the Arkansas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

In the year 1907, at Lexington, Missouri, was recorded the marriage of Dr. Rush to Miss Cora M. Peak, of Lexington, Missouri. To this union have been born three children, namely: Frances Marian, Anna Virginia and Stella May. Dr. and Mrs. Rush are devout members of the Presbyterian church, in which he has long been an elder and to whose charities and good works he has always been a liberal contributor.

CHARLES D. McILROY is general manager of the Arkansas Cold Storage & Ice Company, at Fayetteville, where he also has other investments and financial interests. He was born in this city on the 2nd of September, 1870, and while growing up was educated in the public schools, in addition to which he spent one year as a student in the University of Arkansas. The family of McIlroy, which has played so prominent a part in the commercial world about Fayetteville, was founded by William McIlroy, who came to Arkansas about the year 1840 and who was a resident of Washington and Madison counties from that date until the time of his

death. He was a young man of less than thirty years of age at the time of his arrival in this state and his first location was at old St. Paul, where he carried on a small mercantile establishment for a number of years. He was similarly engaged at Fayetteville some time prior to the inception of the Civil war and when he abandoned that line of enterprise he turned his attention to the banking business, founding the old monetary institution known as "W. M. McIlroy, Banker." He was born in the state of Tennessee, in 1811, and was scarcely in his teens when the oppressions of home life led him to seek consolations and friends among strangers. He was but meagerly educated and what knowledge he possessed was gleaned from experience. He was endowed with much native ability, however, and during his lifetime he accumulated much valuable property in and about Fayetteville and he contributed in generous measure toward the progress and development of the city. He once possessed the ground on which the University buildings now stand, selling the same to the committee on the location of the institution at Fayetteville. He was a man of decided, public-spirited tendencies, was liberal minded and was a great influence for good in the early days of Fayetteville. He married Miss Martha Brooks, who survived him for some eleven years, her death having occurred in 1895. To this union were born five children, W. R., J. H., Charles D., Annie May and Mary K. W. R. and Mary K. are both deceased.

Charles D. McIlroy is a representative of a numerous family in the United States, whose family name shows a little difference in the spelling. When William M. left home, he bore the name "McElroy." At the suggestion of a doctor, in whose home he resided for a time, he changed his name to its present form—"McIlroy," it appearing to have a more pleasing sound than when spelled with a short "e."

After leaving school Charles D. McIlroy secured employment as traveling salesman for the Fayetteville Wholesale Grocery Company. After seven years' identification with this occupation he became manager of the electric light plant at Fayetteville, retaining that position for three years, at the expiration of which he turned his attention to the cattle business in western and southern Kansas. In 1892 he became interested in the McIlroy Banking Company, the successor of the institution known under the name of William M. McIlroy, mentioned above. In 1907 he became general manager of the Arkansas Cold Storage & Ice Company at Fayetteville, in which institution he and his brother are among the chief stockholders. This plant has a daily capacity of twenty-five tons of ice and has a storage capacity of thirty-two thousand barrels of fruit. It was erected in 1903. Its official corps consists of: J. H. McIlroy, president; L. Putman, secretary; and F. P. Hall, treasurer. In addition to his other interests in this city Mr. McIlroy is a stockholder in the McIlroy Banking Company.

In March, 1905, Mr. McIlroy was united in marriage to Miss Frankie Ritchie, the ceremony having been performed at Paris, Texas. Mrs. McIlroy is a daughter of Joel Ritchie, whose ancestors came from Virginia and Kentucky. She was born in Lamar county, Texas, and in the Lone Star state was reared and educated. No children have been born to this union.

Politically, Mr. McIlroy is a staunch Democrat and he has ever manifested a good citizen's interest in local and other political movements. Although kindly disposed toward fraternal organizations he is not affiliated with any social order but devotes his entire time and attention to his business affairs. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal church.

ABSALOM T. HUDSPETH. A representative young citizen, popular, progressive and useful, is Absalom T. Hudspeth, cashier of that substantial

and well-established institution, the Marshall Bank. A native of the state he has elected to spend his life thus far within its borders and has evinced his loyalty to its interests in every possible way. He is a native of Marion county, where he was born January 15, 1881. During his infancy his parents came to Searcy county and he was reared upon a farm in the vicinity of St. Joe, and for his education is indebted to the advantages afforded by the district school and the Marshall high school. When about twenty-three years of age he came to the conclusion that he was not adapted to an agricultural life and he accepted a position as a clerk in a mercantile establishment at St. Joe, remaining thus associated until he came to Marshall in 1907 and assumed his present responsible position with the Marshall Bank.

The Marshall Bank was organized in June, 1901, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, which capital has since been increased to twenty-five thousand dollars. Its officers include Dr. Sam G. Daniel, president; Dan Harrison, vice-president; and A. T. Hudspeth, cashier. The board of directors comprise V. C. Bratton, S. E. Hollabaugh, J. A. Henley, of St. Joe, and the president and cashier of the bank.

Absalom T. Hudspeth is the son of George T. Hudspeth, of St. Joe, Arkansas. The elder gentleman was reared in Marion county, where the family was founded in pioneer days. He was born in 1852 and was a son of James Hudspeth, who, like himself, also grew up in Marion county. James Hudspeth's father came to Arkansas from Tennessee. The subject's grandfather believed in the supreme right of the states to sever their union with the national government and gave service as a soldier of the Confederacy during the war of the Rebellion. He followed the honorable calling of a farmer and his demise occurred on his homestead in Marion county. The maiden name of the mother of the subject was Didama Petty, and she was a daughter of Robert Petty, an Arkansas pioneer. A quartet of sons blessed this union, they being Murphy, Robert, Thomas, of St. Joe, and Absalom T., the immediate subject of this review.

Mr. Hudspeth became a recruit to the ranks of the Benedicts when on the 6th day of October, 1904, he was united in marriage to Miss Blaine Henley in Searcy county. Mrs. Hudspeth is a daughter of B. F. Henley, a merchant of St. Joe, where the family was reared. A promising young son and daughter are sheltered beneath their roof-tree, their names being William and Constance.

In their political affiliation the Hudspeth family are Democratic, various of the members having for a good many years subscribed to the articles of faith of the party. While the subject takes in politics the interest of the intelligent voter he has never been bitten by the tarantula of political aspiration. He is one of the stockholders of the Farmers' Bank of Leslie, Arkansas, and fraternally holds membership with the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. and Mrs. Hudspeth are popular young people and their home is one of the attractive abodes of the town.

MATTHEW M. DUFFIE. The late Colonel Matthew McClintock Duffie, during his life time, contributed much to the furthering of the best social and material interests of the state of Arkansas, which commonwealth was his home for fully half a century and which was the theater of his able and successful efforts as a business man and lawyer of marked ability. He was a distinguished officer in the war of the Rebellion and in every possible connection contributed generously of his aid and influence in support of all projects advanced for the general prosperity. He was summoned

to the life eternal at his home in Malvern, Hot Spring county, on the 12th of September, 1906.

A native son of South Carolina, Colonel Duffie was born at Blackstock, Chester district, the state, on the 11th of March, 1833. He was a son of Reuben L. and Annie (McClintock) Duffie, the former of whom traced his ancestry to Scotch-Irish origin and the latter of whom was of Scotch extraction. Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Duffie had eleven children and of the number the Colonel was the second in order of birth. Of those living, in 1911, the distinguished Judge Alexander M. Duffie is now a resident of Malvern, Arkansas, and concerning his career more specific data appears in a sketch dedicated to him on other pages of this work. Colonel Duffie was indebted to the public schools of his native place for his early educational advantages and after being graduated in Erskine College, at Due West, South Carolina, as a member of the class of 1856, he immigrated to Arkansas, which state represented his home during most of the remainder of his life. He first located at Princeton, the county seat of Dallas county, where he began to read law under the able preceptorship of Freeman W. Compton and where he was admitted to the bar in 1858. Subsequently he was licensed to practice in the state supreme and United States supreme courts.

When the dark cloud of Civil war obscured the national horizon, Colonel Duffie gave evidence of intrinsic loyalty to the south by enlisting for service in the Confederate army. He raised a company of one hundred men in Dallas county and in May, 1861, this company, of which he was made first lieutenant, joined the Sixth Arkansas Infantry, the same being assigned to duty in the Army of Tennessee. He was raised by various promotions to the rank of lieutenant colonel and he made a distinguished record as a brave and gallant soldier. He participated in many of the important conflicts marking the progress of the war and was severely wounded in the battle of Chickamauga. At the close of the war he was in South Carolina but did not surrender until some time after the general close of the conflict. In the face of considerable danger he remained in charge of the stores, provisions, etc., at Union City, South Carolina, where he engaged in a determined and successful effort to supply those stores to needy and impoverished Confederate soldiers on the way to their respective homes, instead of allowing them to be confiscated by the opposing forces.

In the summer of 1865, Colonel Duffie returned to Arkansas and resumed the practice of law at Princeton. In the ante-bellum days, in fact in the year 1858, he had served one term as representative from his county in the state legislature. In 1874, the first regular session following the reconstruction period, he was again elected to membership in that body. In 1877 he was further honored by his fellow citizens in that he was then elected state senator, of which august body he was made president, in 1879. In 1893 he was appointed consul to Winnipeg, province of Manitoba, Canada, and he served in that capacity during the second term of the Cleveland administration and for one year in the ensuing Republican regime. In 1897 he returned to Arkansas and, locating at Malvern, where he had previously established his residence, he resumed the active practice of law, which he continued with eminent success until his death, some nine years later.

In 1866 was celebrated the marriage of Colonel Duffie to Miss Hannah Cooksey, a native of Princeton, Dallas county, Arkansas, and to this union were born six children, all of whom are now living except one who died in infancy. Of this number, the youngest, William R. Duffie, is a lawyer by profession, having been admitted to the bar at Malvern, in 1901. Prior to the Colonel's death the son was a law partner of his father and since 1906

he has been associated in practice with his uncle, Judge A. M. Duffie, under the firm name of Duffie & Duffie. It is interesting to note here that six of Colonel's Duffie's brothers were gallant and faithful soldiers in the Confederate army during the war between the states. One of these brothers, Samuel F. Duffie, like the Colonel, was a pioneer and prominent lawyer in Arkansas.

**ALEXANDER M. DUFFIE.** On the roll of the capable attorneys of the Arkansas bar appears the name of Judge Alexander M. Duffie, who has been identified with the work of his profession at Malvern, the county-seat of Hot Spring county, for fully three decades, during sixteen years of which time he was circuit judge for the Seventh judicial district of the state. The extent and importance of the clientage of Judge Duffie is ample indication of the confidence reposed in his professional skill and ability. He is now a member of the law firm of Duffie & Duffie, of which the junior partner is his nephew, William R. Duffie.

Judge Alexander M. Duffie was born at Blackstock, Chester district, South Carolina, on the 28th of October, 1851, and he is a son of Reuben L. and Annie (McClintock) Duffie. The Duffie family is one of long standing in Chester district, South Carolina, the original progenitor of the name in America having been of Scotch-Irish descent. The maternal ancestors of the Judge trace their lineage back to the staunch Scotch extraction. The father of him to whom this sketch is dedicated was engaged in farming during the greater part of his active career and he passed into eternity in 1874, the devoted wife and mother having been summoned to eternal rest in 1851. To Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Duffie were born eleven children and of the number three are living in 1911.

After completing the curriculum of the public schools of his native place Judge Alexander M. Duffie was matriculated in Erskine College, at Due West, South Carolina, in which excellent institution he was graduated in 1874. Thereafter he was a student in the law department of the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1879, duly receiving the decree of Bachelor of Laws. Immediately after graduation Judge Duffie immigrated westward to Arkansas, location being made at Malvern, where he rapidly gained prestige as a skilled lawyer and well fortified counselor. In 1890 Judge Duffie was elected circuit judge for the Seventh judicial district of Arkansas which at that time comprised the counties of Perry, Saline, Hot Spring, Garland and Grant. Subsequently Perry county was detached from district. Judge Duffie served in the capacity of judge with such ability and efficiency that he was re-elected four (4) times successively, serving on the bench for sixteen consecutive years, only retiring, in 1906, in which year he resumed the practice of his profession at Malvern.

An evidence of Judge Duffie's efficiency was shown in the year 1895 when he saved the state of Arkansas from the notoriety and disgrace which would have been heaped upon it had the *Cant-Fitzsimmons* fight been allowed at Hot Springs, when nearly every other state in the Union had refused to allow it to take place. This fight was scheduled for Hot Springs October 25th, of that year, at which time Judge Duffie was holding court there as judge of the Seventh judicial district and he had more to do with the prevention of the fight than any other official in the state. The mayor of Hot Springs had made arrangements with the promoters to have the fight pulled off in Hot Springs at the time stated. As soon as he telegraphed the result of his negotiations, the saloons and other sporting places in the city were placarded with notices that the "Big Mill" would certainly take place on October 25th.



On the following morning when Judge Duffie opened court he called Sheriff R. E. B. Hought to the judge's stand and told him publicly that it was his sworn duty to prevent the fight; that he should at once take active steps in that direction; that he had the power to call to his assistance every able-bodied man in the county to assist him; that he (Judge Duffie) as judge of the district intended to use all his power to prevent it; that it would be a disgrace to the court to have such a thing take place in the very shadow of the court house. On the same day, Judge Duffie addressed a letter to J. P. Clark, then governor of the state, stating that the fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons was advertised throughout the city to take place October 25th, and called upon him for assistance to stop it. Governor Clark replied that he would render all the assistance that was in his power and wrote a letter to each of the prize fighters stating that it was a violation of law and that they could not enter the state to engage in a fight. No replies were received to these letters, and the metropolitan papers throughout the country stated that both Corbett and Fitzsimmons positively asserted that the fight would be pulled off on regular schedule time.

The citizens then invited Governor Clark to come to the city and he came from Little Rock and met them at the Arlington Hotel. Judge Duffie was present at the request of the Governor. The chairman of the meeting told the governor that no blood would be shed; that the proposed fight was merely a boxing contest for points; he assured him that both the fighters were gentlemen and that no one would be injured physically in the slightest degree and requested the governor not to interfere. Judge Duffie was publicly criticized for taking such an active part against the proposed fight and was told that he should be occupying the bench and that his place was on the bench to decide questions after they were brought before him and not before. The governor replied that Judge Duffie was present at the meeting at his special request and had already called on him for his assistance to prevent the fight; that the fight was proposed to take place within Judge Duffie's jurisdiction and that he (the governor) would stand by him in whatever steps he might take. After the meeting adjourned the governor and Judge Duffie discussed the whole matter, and he suggested that the judge issue a warrant for the arrest of Corbett (who was then in the state) and require a \$5,000 bond to keep the peace. To this the judge objected, as it was the very thing that the citizens of Hot Springs wanted him to do, and as the largest bond could be fixed at only \$5,000 this would be broken and the money forfeited to the state for the privilege of engaging in the fight.

Judge Duffie suggested that Fitzsimmons (who at this time had not entered the state) be arrested as soon as he crossed from Texas into Arkansas and he carried before the courts at Little Rock and that two or three weeks could easily be consumed in hearing the evidence; that one hundred witnesses could be furnished from the city of Hot Springs and five or six examined each day and by that time the fight would be abandoned. This was done. Fitzsimmons was arrested as soon as he crossed the state line and carried before Chancellor Thomas B. Martin, of Little Rock, who had jurisdiction throughout the state. When he found himself in the meshes of the law Fitzsimmons publicly declared that he would abandon any further efforts to meet Corbett if released. He was then released and this ended the possibility of the celebrated fight being pulled off in Arkansas. Judge Duffie received many threatening and anonymous letters in the hope that he would be deterred from the plain path of duty.

In his political convictions Judge Duffie endorses the cause of the Democratic party, and while he has never held political office other than that of circuit judge he has ever manifested a deep and sincere interest

in community affairs. He is affiliated with various professional and fraternal organizations and religiously he is a zealous member of the Presbyterian church. His reputation in the line of his profession has gone abroad throughout the state and he is accorded a foremost position in the ranks of the brilliant and distinguished legists and jurists of Arkansas.

**THE REICHARDT FAMILY.** Of the well-known Reichardt family of Little Rock, John A. Reichardt, Jr., was the first of this large family to come to America from the ancestral home of the Reichardts, in the city of Asch, Province of Boehm, Austria. He reached Little Rock, Arkansas, in the year 1848. After living here a few years he moved to Missouri, but stayed there only a short time, returning to Little Rock, where he died in March, 1884. He was survived by five children: August and Fred Reichardt, Mrs. Lydia Hoeltzel, Sallie Sailor and Lena Gramling.

In 1850, Christopher and George Reichardt, brothers of John Reichardt, Jr., arrived in Little Rock. Christopher settled just south of the city of Little Rock at what is now known as Granite Mountain Springs, where he began in pioneer style the work of making a farm. He was young and had just married before leaving for America, his wife being a member of the Penzel family, which afterward located at Granite Mountain. He continued to live as a farmer and died in 1881, leaving eight children: Edward and Louis Reichardt, Mollie Kupferler, Annie Elkins, Lena Peil and Mattie Webber, all of Little Rock, and Robert Reichardt, of Fort Smith, Arkansas, and George Reichardt, of Fort Worth, Texas. In 1852, John M. Reichardt, Sr., father of John, Jr., Christopher and George Reichardt, with his wife and youngest son, Edward, and three daughters, Mrs. Fred Kramer, Louisa Wunderlich, and H. H. Rottakin, came to Little Rock.

Edward Reichardt, father of Colonel W. F. Reichardt, was born in 1844, and came to America in 1852, settling at Little Rock, Arkansas. He was a merchant and cotton buyer and in his day was one of Little Rock's most progressive and successful business men. He was a part owner of the Rock Street Railway bridge across the Arkansas river; was part owner of the first street railway and one of the original promoters of the electric light system. He also served as alderman in the city council, representing the second ward. In 1872 he married Pauline Brandt, who was born in Altenkirchen, Prussia, on June 14, 1850. She was the daughter of Frederick William Brandt and came to America when she was three years of age, coming to Little Rock with her parents in 1865. She was one of Little Rock's most prominent women and did much for charity, having served as a member of the Board of Guardians for the Jane Kellog and Ada Thompson Home up to her death, June 3, 1909. Edward Reichardt died December 20, 1883, leaving five children: Mrs. Emma Hoeltzel, Jeannette Vaughan, Eva Reichardt, Albert E. and Walter F., all of Little Rock.

George Reichardt, son of John Reichardt, Sr., was one of Little Rock's oldest and wealthiest citizens. In the early '50s he made two trips by ox-team to California, but returned to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he married Miss Dora Hedwig, and became one of the most prominent men of the state. At the time of his death he was president of the Penzel Grocery Company, one of the largest wholesale houses in the state; president of the Little Rock Telephone Company and director of the Exchange National Bank and the German Building and Loan Association. He was one of the leading railroad contractors of the southwest and built many miles of railroad, having constructed a large part of the Rock Island out of Little





J. C. Barron

Rock. He died June 14, 1910, leaving two sons, John and George Reichardt, both residents of Little Rock.

Colonel Walter F. Reichardt was born and reared in the city of Little Rock, and resides at the old Reichardt homestead, 1201 Welch street, where he was born. He was educated in the Little Rock public schools and the University of Arkansas, taking a course in civil engineering at the latter institution. Colonel Reichardt is following his profession and has consulting engineering offices in the Riegler building, of this city. He is chief of engineers of the Arkansas National Guards and has done much work for the upbuilding of that organization. He surveyed and planned the National Guard Camp and Rifle Range at Beebe, Arkansas, and also did work on the Range at Ft. Smith, Arkansas. Besides his engineering ability in the Guard, he is also an excellent shot with the rifle and is one of the few expert riflemen of the state. He has served two years as an officer of the Camp Perry rifle team of the state of Arkansas and has made a study of the construction of rifle ranges. Colonel Reichardt is well known throughout the country in his profession, being an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and a member of the Western Society of Engineers. He was also a member of the American Society of Municipal Improvements and presented a paper at the convention of this society at the World's Fair at St. Louis, 1904 on "The Sewerage System of Little Rock," and at Birmingham, Alabama, in 1906, on "Paving Materials of the Southwest." He was also a member of the International Engineering Congress held at St. Louis, in 1904. Colonel Reichardt has much experience in his line, having served as assistant city engineer of Little Rock, city engineer of Pittsburg, Kansas, and consulting engineer on many important paving jobs in Oklahoma. He was also supervising engineer of buildings for the Southwestern Telephone and Telegraph Company, of Arkansas and Texas, and was likewise assistant engineer on the construction of the Iron Mountain Railway shops, at Baring Cross, Arkansas.

The Arkansas Rock Asphalt Company secured his services as engineer during the paving of west Third street and west Eighteenth street, both of which were constructed of Arkansas rock asphalt and are in excellent condition now, no money having been expended in their repair.

Colonel Reichardt is well known in politics and has served as a member of the County Central Committee for the past eight years. He was secretary of the Confederate Reunion Encampment Committee of this city and planned Camp Shaver, personally supervising the erection of more than one thousand tents and designing the sanitary system for this camp, which was considered by many to be the most sanitary camp in the United States. This camp accommodated more than ten thousand old veterans. Besides his profession of civil engineering, Colonel Reichardt has large real estate holdings in the city and is an excellent "booster" for Little Rock and Arkansas. He is secretary of the University Club, and the Board of Trade University Reunion Committee; is a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and is now president of the Arkansas Alumni Association of that fraternity. He has served as delegate to the national conventions of this fraternity at Memphis and Atlanta, Georgia.

JUDGE JOHN C. BARROW is one of the leading and most honored members of the bar of Little Rock, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession since 1883. He came to Arkansas as a young man, represented the state as a valiant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, has been a member of the Arkansas bar for fully half a century, has been incumbent of public offices of trust, and as a

citizen and lawyer has ever maintained an unblemished escutcheon, thus meriting the unqualified esteem in which he is held.

Judge John Council Barrow was born in Autauga county, Alabama, March 31, 1836, a son of James Barrow, a farmer and a native of Onslow county, North Carolina, where he married Miss Parmelia Willie, daughter of John Willie, in 1816. Mr. and Mrs. James Barrow moved to Montgomery, Alabama, in 1833, and to Drew county, Arkansas, in 1871, where Mrs. Barrow died September 6, 1879, at the age of seventy-six years. James Barrow survived her, living to be ninety-eight years of age, dying at the home of Judge J. C. Barrow in Little Rock, January 16, 1888.

The Barrows of the United States sprang from three brothers, who came from England and settled, two in North Carolina, near together, and one in Virginia. The census of 1790, the first census ever taken in the United States, contains the names of thirty-eight Barrows of North Carolina, that of Abram Barrow, grandfather of Judge J. C. Barrow, being among the number. Washington Barrow was a Congressman from Tennessee, and several of the Barrows were wealthy planters in Louisiana. Many of them graduated from colleges, but few adopted professions; they have been chiefly farmers. Judge J. C. Barrow's mother was a cousin of Hon. William R. King, of Alabama, vice-president of the United States 1853-1857 during the administration of President Franklin Pierce. Mr. and Mrs. James Barrow left four children, Judge J. C. Barrow being the only one now surviving. Judge Barrow's education was acquired in the common schools of Alabama, and in his brother's (Professor James Barrow) Academy at Monticello, Arkansas. At the age of sixteen he accepted a position in a store at Wetumpka, Alabama; in 1852 he went to Montgomery, Alabama, accepting a similar position; in 1856 he went to New Orleans, but fell ill soon after his arrival and later returned to Alabama, where he again entered mercantile life, studying law at the same time. In 1858 he moved to Monticello, Arkansas, where he entered his brother's school, as before mentioned. Later, Judge Barrow took charge of the Hopeville (Calhoun county) Male and Female Academy, with great success. During this time he borrowed law books from Judge Robert S. Fuller, of Princeton, and read law at all times when at leisure. Later, he entered the law office of Hon. J. B. McColloch, then state senator and afterwards a Colonel in the Confederate army, at Hampton, Calhoun county. After reading law in McColloch's office a year, Judge Barrow was admitted to the bar at Hampton by Hon. John C. Murray, circuit judge, and at once commenced the practice at that town with fair success until the war broke out, when he entered the army as First Lieutenant of Company A, Fourth Arkansas Infantry, under Captain J. B. McColloch. The company marched to Fayetteville, some four hundred miles, where Judge Barrow was re-elected First Lieutenant, but was never sworn in, as his health broke down, compelling him to return home, till February, 1862, when he again entered the army as a private in the same company. He fought in the Battle of Elk Horn and afterwards, there being a vacancy, he was put into the quartermaster's department. Judge Barrow also fought in the Battle of Chickamauga and at Resaca, and also in other engagements. Just before the Battle of Corinth, Brigadier General McNair ordered him to go with the money, about seventy-nine thousand dollars, and the papers belonging to the regiment, wherever he might deem safe, and there report for further orders, which he did, a singular proof of the confidence his superior officers placed in his integrity, honor and loyalty to the Southern cause. In the Battle of Elk Horn he was wounded by a bullet in the right shoulder; he was twice captured and twice made his escape. At Franklin, Tennessee, he was

again taken prisoner, was carried to Ohio, and exchanged after nearly a year's imprisonment. He stood the hardships of prison life like a true soldier and never lost confidence in the cause for which he was fighting.

The war over, Judge Barrow returned to his home in Hampton, in October, 1865, and resumed the practice of law. In June, 1866, he married in Calhoun county, Mrs. M. Jennie McColloch, widow of his preceptor in the law, Hon. Joseph B. McColloch. She was born in Sumpter district, South Carolina, December 6, 1838, the daughter of Judge Elijah Frink Strong, a native of Connecticut, who had married Sara Eleana Barrineau, daughter of Isaac Barrineau, a French Huguenot of South Carolina. Mrs. Barrow had one child by her first husband, Sallie, who married Simeon Burke Smith and has three sons. By his marriage with Mrs. McColloch, Judge Barrow has four children, viz.: Zoe, married Prof. Elmo G. Harris, Dean of the School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla, Missouri, and they have four daughters: John, engaged in the practice of law in Little Rock, married Miss Katherine Braddock, and they had two sons, the elder dying in infancy and both were named for Judge Barrow; George, who is engaged in the hotel business at Hot Springs; and Zilpah Jean, who married Dr. John G. Watkins, an eye, ear and nose specialist, they having one daughter. Mrs. J. C. Barrow was a devout member of the Missionary Baptist faith. She died January 13, 1909.

Judge and Mrs. Barrow moved from Hampton, Calhoun county, to Monticello, Drew county in 1871, where the Judge practiced law and looked after his interests and stock-raising on his plantation on Bayou Bartholomew. He continued the practice of his profession here for over a decade and gained a high reputation as a skilful advocate. Under the new constitution of 1874 he was nominated and elected by the Democratic party district attorney for the Tenth Judicial district, composed of six counties and was successfully re-elected four times afterwards without opposition before the people, but opposed by some of the best men in the district in the primary elections. In the three last elections the vote of the district was cast solidly for him. In the first election his majority was over two thousand in a total vote of ten thousand.

In 1883 Judge and Mrs. Barrow moved with their family of young children to Little Rock, taking up their residence at Fourth and Broadway. Here Mrs. Barrow died and here Judge Barrow still resides with his daughter, Mrs. John G. Watkins and her husband. Judge Barrow held a commanding position in connection with the work of his profession in Little Rock, and was a prominent figure in connection with much important litigation in the State and Federal Courts. In addition to his law practice, he has been successfully identified with the development of local real estate and in this connection he has contributed materially to the upbuilding of the city. He owns much property in Little Rock and is regarded as one of the good substantial citizens of the city. He has not practiced law since his son John (having graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor) returned home in June, 1890. Father and son occupy the same offices, but Judge Barrow attends to his loan and large real estate business, while his son, John, practices law.

Judge Barrow's characteristics are piety, self-reliance and energy; he always wants to be on the right side before he moves. Starting out in life without inheritance, he has by perseverance and courage amassed a comfortable fortune.

**CAMDEN'S PUBLIC LIBRARY.** The public library movement for Arkansas practically began in Camden. When Rev. Howard M. Ingham and Mrs. Ingham came, in 1902, to St. John's Episcopal church and parish there was not a library open to the public in the state. Two cities had small subscription libraries—Little Rock and Helena—and some of the educational institutions had moderate libraries, but these latter were not open to the public.

In April, 1904, Mrs. Ingham proposed to the New Century Club, composed of about fifty ladies, the formation of a public library. The proposition met with but scant encouragement, but later, after a thorough outlining of carefully elaborated plans by the earnest advocate of the undertaking, the club somewhat hesitatingly gave its approval and so far stood sponsor for the plan as to send out a corps of young ladies to canvas for membership in the projected library association. This gave a start of about one hundred and forty persons who contributed two dollars and fifty cents each to a fund for the opening purchase of books. Shortly afterward a book reception was given at a prominent residence which yielded about two hundred and fifty volumes. From this time the library has gone on a wholly independent basis. October found the library established in a single upstairs room of a business block in a good location, the use of this room being donated by the owner, and for two years, being carefully nursed, the library grew. Rev. Mr. Ingham has been from the beginning the chairman of the selecting and purchasing committee and he has constantly given much time and effort to making the library a success. Mrs. Ingham has been equally faithful, serving as head of the ways and means committee and supervising all the money raising efforts, which have been peculiarly successful.

By 1906 a fund of one thousand five hundred dollars was raised to buy an excellently located property on a prominent corner, where the library is now housed. It is a neat wooden building of the Grecian type, with Doric columns and is an ornament to the town, while its contents are a help to all the reading and study of the town. To Mr. Walter W. Brown much credit is due for the use, without expense, of the room first occupied, and for a gift of five hundred dollars toward the purchase of the property now occupied. The library has had no help whatever from outside the city except one small gift. The book committee early completed a large list of desirable sets of books and after securing the lowest obtainable rates, the chairman of this committee canvassed the whole city for persons who would each pay for one or more sets which the library might buy. In each volume so purchased a special label was placed bearing the donor's name. In this way more than one thousand volumes of carefully selected books have been secured. Home and amateur entertainments, an annual tag-day, contributions of money and donations of books have been the main sources of enlargement. The library has today (July, 1911) nearly five thousand volumes upon its shelves and every one is of value. Among the gifts will occasionally be found a book of unsound or unwise teaching, but when found it is at once destroyed. The growth during the past year was nearly eight hundred volumes. The costs of management are very small, being simply insurance and a small sum for care of building and grounds. The librarians are a group of ladies who serve voluntarily. Each taking one or two days a month. This has been for a long time managed with much faithfulness by Miss Mary Puryear.

The aim is to make the library as helpful as possible, especially to students of all sorts. Free use is given to the public school pupils who are old enough to appreciate the privilege, to teachers and leaders, and especially to any who are unable to contribute. Those who can afford it



pay one hundred dollars a year towards its maintenance. Special care has been given to provide books upon all matters pertaining to the home; such as health, cookery, hygiene, child study and child training; also to missionary material for church and study classes, where more than a hundred volumes are in use; also to southern literature, as books on the south and by southern writers, on which topics today this library is the richest in the state. A corner is given to the use of the United Daughters of the Confederacy where are exhibited relics and memorials of the Civil war, and much special material has been provided for their use. State and local history is represented by everything that, so far, could be procured and much pains is taken to secure and care for all such matters. Mrs. A. A. Tufts has compiled and presented to the library two immense scrap-books of cuttings, photographs, letters, advertisements, dodgers and every sort of thing that will be of service to the local historian of the future. A large folio index has been prepared by Mr. Ingham by which anything in the library in book, magazine article, or essay on a given topic, may be quickly found. Files of the prominent valuable magazines are kept and indexed. This library is at this writing the largest in the state that is open to the public. Little Rock and Fort Smith, with their Carnegie buildings, will, of course, shortly much surpass, but now this stands at the head. From Camden has gone out influences which have helped in forming libraries at El Dorado, Prescott, Fordyce, and several other nearby towns.

**WILLIAM C. ADAMSON.** The world instinctively pays deference to the man whose success has been worthily achieved and whose prominence is not the less the result of an irreproachable life than of natural talents and acquired ability in the field of his chosen labor. Mr. Adamson occupies a position of distinction as a representative of the legal profession at Little Rock and the best evidence of his capability in the line of his chosen work is the large clientage which he controls. It is a well-known fact that a great percentage of those who enter business life meet with failure or only a limited measure of success. This is usually due to one or more of several causes—superficial preparation, lack of close application or an unwise choice in selecting a vocation for which one is not fitted. The reverse of all this has entered into the success and prominence which Mr. Adamson has gained. His equipment for the legal profession was unusually good and his present large and lucrative clientage is proof positive that he is an unusually good lawyer.

William C. Adamson was born at Willowdale, now Baucum, Pulaski county, Arkansas, the date of his nativity being February 11, 1873. He is a son of John S. and Bettie (Hendren) Adamson, the former of whom was born and reared in Arkansas and the latter of whom claimed the state of Alabama as the place of her nativity. The father was identified with the script business during his active mercantile career, and at the time of his death, in October, 1909, was a resident of Little Rock, which city had represented his home during practically his entire life. Mrs. John S. Adamson, who has attained to the venerable age of sixty-three years, is still living at Little Rock. She is a woman of unusual graciousness and sweet sympathy, and is deeply beloved by all who have come within the radiance of her cheerful smile and innate kindness. William Adamson, grandfather of him whose name forms the caption for this review, was born in Maryland, whence he immigrated to the territory of Arkansas, in the year 1830. He was a valiant soldier in the Mexican war. John Adamson, father of William and great-grandfather of William C. Adamson, was a soldier in the war of 1812 and was with the American troops at Washing-

tor: at the time that city was sacked by the British soldiers and the national capitol burned.

To the public schools of Little Rock Mr. Adamson, of this notice, is indebted for his preliminary educational training. As a young man he set his mind on the law as his life work and accordingly began to study for the legal profession under the able preceptorship of Blackwood & Williams, of Little Rock. He was admitted to the bar of the state in 1894 and in that year inaugurated the practice of law at Little Rock, where he has since resided and where he rapidly gained recognition as one of the ablest lawyers in the state. He has figured prominently in many important litigations in the state and federal courts, is counsel for a number of important firms and corporations and is everywhere honored and admired for his high order of ability. He makes the cause of his client his own and each case he undertakes is prosecuted with persistency and tenacity of purpose which defies all just cause for defeat. In connection with his profession he is affiliated with a number of representative bar organizations, and is an ex-vice-president of the Arkansas State Bar Association.

At Little Rock, on the 10th of June, 1902, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Adamson to Miss Calista Alma Holmes, a granddaughter of the late Major J. T. W. Tillar, who was one of the distinguished citizens of the state. She was born at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and is a daughter of Winfield Holmes, of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Adamson have two children—William Tillar Adamson, who was born on the 23d of June, 1907, and John Winfield Adamson, born on the 26th of September, 1910.

In politics Mr. Adamson accords a staunch allegiance to the principles and policies promulgated by the Democratic party and he is ever on the alert and enthusiastically in sympathy with all projects advanced for the good of the general welfare. In Scottish Rite Masonry he has attained to the thirty-second degree; is a valued member of Al Amin Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and an honor of which he may well be proud is that he is Past Master of Western Star Lodge, No. 2, of Little Rock, this being one of the most notable Masonic lodges in the state. He is also affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. and Mrs. Adamson are popular in connection with the best social activities of Little Rock and they are everywhere accorded the unqualified confidence and high regard of their fellow citizens.

**MAX D. MILLER.** A man of undoubted ability and energy, Max D. Miller, of Marianna, has risen to a position of unmistakable prominence in connection with the industrial, commercial and financial prosperity of this part of Lee county, the Miller Lumber Company, of which he is the moving spirit, being one of the more important business organizations of eastern Arkansas. Born at Paola, Kansas, November 13, 1874, he received a practical education in the public schools. A boy of unusual intelligence and capability, he began life for himself when but fourteen years old, and since that time has been actively identified with the development of the vast lumber interests of the south, beginning his labors in an humble capacity, and steadily working his way upward to the top rung of the ladder of success.

In 1892 Mr. Miller acquired an interest in the L'Anguille Lumber Company, which was organized in Marianna, Lee county, in 1888, and he was elected secretary of the company. While he served in that capacity, the business was largely increased and extended through his vigorous efforts, its operations assuming importance. On February 1, 1909, the name of this firm was changed to the Miller Lumber Company, of which Mr.

Miller is now the principal owner, vice-president, and general manager, being, in fact, the dominant force which keeps the concern in action. Possessing a remarkable aptitude for the business, and familiar with its every phase, Mr. Miller is keen and alert to take advantage of opportunities, and handles the gigantic business of which he is the head with ability and wisdom. This firm has extensive yards, and handles immense amounts of valuable hardwood lumber each season, carrying on a substantial wholesale and retail business.

Mr. Miller has financial interests of value, being president of the Bank of Marianna; vice-president of the Marianna Building and Loan Association; and ex-president of the Marianna Commercial Club. While he was serving in the latter capacity, the streets of Marianna were paved, and while he was chairman of the Sewer Commission the present excellent sewerage system, extending to the corporate limits of the town, was constructed, and has proved of inestimable value to the town. Mr. Miller has always been a leader in the establishment of projects for advancing Marianna's welfare, and has individually done much for the place. As the value of his lumber interests has increased, in like proportion has the industrial prosperity of Marianna advanced. The original capital of the Miller Lumber Company, at its formation in 1888, was but twenty thousand dollars; this amount was increased in 1901 to one hundred thousand dollars; and at the present time its capital and surplus amounts to two hundred and six thousand dollars, a tremendous increase, worthy of special notice.

Mr. Miller married, in 1901, Mildred Wilson, of Wellsville, Missouri, and to them three children have been born, namely: Max D., Jr.; Mildred; and Nella May.

**CHARLES H. BARHAM.** Elected, and twice re-elected, sheriff of Lafayette county, Charles H. Barham, now serving his third term in that capacity, is ever ready to devote his time and attention to the interests of the people, and that his work is duly appreciated by the public is proved by his long tenure of office. A son of William Porter Barham, he was born, October 26, 1854, in that part of Hempstead county that is now included within the limits of Nevada county, Arkansas.

His paternal grandfather, William Barham, a native of Kentucky, came from Henry county, Tennessee, to Ouachita county, Arkansas, in 1848, and for three years was the overseer of the famous old Leek plantation. In 1851 he bought a tract of land in Hempstead county, in the part that later was made into Nevada county, lying about twenty miles east of Washington, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits the remainder of his life. He and Louis Nance, the maternal grandfather of Sheriff Barham, were leaders in the march of progress in those days. They helped hew the logs and erect the first church built at Forrest Hill, and assisted in cutting the Washington and Camden road, while in various other ways they took a prominent part in the development of the new country in which they settled. Both William Barham and his wife, and Louis Nance and his wife, spent their closing years in Nevada county, and were buried in the same lot at Forrest Hill cemetery.

William Porter Barham was born, October 19, 1828, and in 1848 came with the family to Arkansas, where he assisted in the pioneer task of improving a homestead. At the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted, and for two years served with Colonel Moore and D. W. Leer, who were purchasing agents of cattle for the War department. He then joined Monroe's Cavalry, and having been elected quartermaster served in that capacity until the close of the conflict. Subsequently turning his attention to agricultural pursuits, he accumulated considerable property, at the

time of his death, April 16, 1908, owning an entire section of land in Nevada county. He married Harriet Nance, who was born July 31, 1832, and died March 15, 1909. Her father, Louis Nance, referred to above, came from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to Arkansas, in 1838, settling in Hempstead county, which was then in its primitive wildness, there having been but one house between his property and Camden. He purchased two thousand acres of land, which he improved with the help of slaves, and was from that time one of the foremost citizens of his community.

Educated in the subscription schools, and brought up on the home farm, Charles H. Barham continued in the occupation to which he was reared until 1880. He first entered the political arena in 1884, when he was made justice of the peace in Nevada county. Coming to Lewisville, Lafayette county, in 1887, he was first engaged in the saw mill business on the line of the Cotton Belt railway, and later estimated and bought timber for the Bodcaw Lumber Company, in Louisiana. In September, 1906, Mr. Barham was elected sheriff of Lafayette county, and has since served ably and satisfactorily in this position, having been twice re-elected to the same office.

Sheriff Barham married, September 3, 1873, Martha Ann Sparks, a daughter of Rev. Nathan Sparks, a Presbyterian minister, who settled in Arkansas in 1848. The following children have been born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Barham, namely: Oscar Theodore, M. D., a graduate of the Arkansas University, is now a practicing physician in Lewisville; Carrie Jane, wife of Rev. Charles B. Wellborn, a Presbyterian minister, now serving as United States land commissioner at Chester, Montana; Erthula, for five years principal of the Stamps high school, is now the wife of Meek Wellborn, of Myrtistown, Louisiana; William Arvin, deceased; Joseph Edgar, deputy sheriff, married Eva, daughter of Thomas Wheeler, of Lewisville; and Miss Jessie. William Barham, the second son of Sheriff and Mrs. Barham, was shot, August 3, 1905, by a negro murderer, who resisted capture. After being shot, he shot the negro, killing him instantly, and was then carried to his father's home, where his death occurred two days later.

CAPTAIN THOMAS BENTON STALLINGS is master of the United States snagboat "Quapaw" and has been identified with navigation on the White river for fully three decades. He located in Newport, Jackson county, Arkansas, when he first began steamboating and has maintained his home in this city for something like thirty years. He was born in Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 29th of November, 1845, and his boyhood and youth were passed in southwest Missouri and in Boone county, Arkansas. Captain Stallings is a son of John E. Stallings, who immigrated to the old Bear state from Wilkes county, Georgia, in the year 1820. The father was born in 1786, a son of a Georgia planter. He was a faithful and gallant soldier in the war of 1812 and in that great naval conflict with Great Britain participated in many important battles marking the progress of the war, including that of New Orleans. As a business man his early life was devoted to general merchandising at Little Rock, whither he came in 1820, during the territorial days. From Little Rock he subsequently removed to Sili-more, on the White River, and there sold goods and conducted a keelboat business, he being one of the earliest traders along that river. Just prior to the war he removed to Carroll county, now Boone county, where he was a farmer until his death, in 1863.

John Edward Stallings married Minerva Tabor, near Holly Springs, Mississippi, while en route to Arkansas. She was summoned to the life eternal in Stone county, Missouri, and is buried at Galena. The children

born to this union were: Mary Jane, who became the wife of Solomon Yoachum and who died at Lead Hill, Arkansas; Sarah M. married Daniel Coker and also passed away at Lead Hill; Viola became Mrs. William Throckmorton and she died at Ozark, Missouri; Evaline married James Glenn, at Ozark, Missouri, in 1863, and they had three children. Her husband was a soldier in the Union army, for whose services Mrs. Glenn now draws a pension, he having died in 1890. She still lives on their farm near Ozark; Captain Thomas B. is the immediate subject of this review; Augustus J. is a resident of Springfield, Missouri; Georgeann married Jake Melton and makes her home in Ozark, Missouri.

Captain Stallings was reared to the invigorating discipline of farm life and his preliminary educational training consisted mostly of such instruction as his father, who was a well-informed man, was able to give him. In 1863, when not much more than a mere boy, he enlisted as a soldier in Company C, Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Jones, in the Union army, and he saw much active service in Missouri and Arkansas under General Sanborn. He was with the army that followed General Price on his raid into northern Missouri and participated in some of the small engagements of that expedition, namely: Newtonia, Westport and Big Blue. Returning south, his regiment was stationed at Springfield, Missouri, at the time of the close of the war and at that place he received his honorable discharge and was mustered out of service. He had imbibed his sentiments of loyalty to the Union from a father whose last words, as he passed away, during the progress of the war, were: "Stand by the stars and stripes, my son."

For some five years following the establishment of peace, Captain Stallings was actively engaged in the grist-mill business at Lead Mill. Having acquired some experience at river traffic while running a keelboat, he conceived the idea of building a steamboat to ply up and down the White river, and in fulfillment of this design he constructed the "Lady Boone" and subsequently the "Home," engaging for a time in traffic between Forsythe, Missouri, and Jacksonport, Arkansas. He lost the "Home" by fire and at the end of eight years he dismantled the "Lady Boone," eventually entering the service of the United States government as master and pilot, continuing as such to the present time, save for two years, which he passed on his farm in Jackson county. Long and varied experience in connection with river traffic has made Captain Stallings particularly fit for his present position and his service to the government has ever been of the most satisfactory order.

Captain Stallings has been twice married, his first union being to Miss Virginia Ann Carson, a cousin of the noted frontiersman, Kit Carson. This marriage was solemnized in Boone county, Arkansas, in 1872, and Mrs. Stallings passed away at Los Angeles, California, in 1885, without issue. In 1887 the Captain married Miss Zulla Walker, a daughter of Dr. Thomas Walker, who was an immigrant to Arkansas from Kentucky and who was for many years engaged in the active practice of the medical profession at Newport. To this union have been born three children: Lillian, whose birth occurred on the 21st of December, 1890; and Walter and Walker, twins, born on the 1st of February, 1896.

Owing to the character of his vocation Captain Stallings has had little opportunity for participation in public affairs. In his political convictions he accords a stalwart allegiance to the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor and while a resident of Boone county he gave efficient service as justice of the peace and as deputy sheriff of the county. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with various organizations of a representative character and he and his wife are devout mem-

bers of the Christian church. The captain is a man of the most genial disposition, his kindly interest in everything making him decidedly popular with all classes of people. His moral code is of the highest standard and in all the relations of life he so conducts himself as to command the confidence and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact.

**WILLIAM LEWIS SUGGS.** Holding high rank among the younger generation of attorneys-at-law in Lee county is William Lewis Suggs, of Marianna, who during the few brief years of his active career has made rapid strides in his profession, through a sturdy application of his natural and acquired forces winning an enviable legal record for so young a man. Death claiming his father while he was yet an infant, Mr. Suggs began life under adverse circumstances, it having been his duty, as well as his pleasure, during his earlier days to contribute his mite towards supporting his widowed mother and her little family. But, rich in courage and ambition, he labored industriously and intelligently, toiling onward and upward, and rising by slow degrees from a humble position to one of comparative influence, his material success being entirely due to his own unaided efforts.

Mr. Suggs was born, October 14, 1874, in Pickens county, Alabama, but spent his boyhood days in Winston county, Mississippi, where his mother settled after the death of her husband. He was fortunate in receiving good educational advantages, which he provided for himself, and having completed the course of study in the high school at Philadelphia, Mississippi, he taught school in that state a number of years. Acquiring a fine reputation as an educator, Mr. Suggs was made a member of the committee on text books in Sunflower county, and while engaged in his pedagogical work was for several terms a member of the examining board of that county.

When, by means of wise economy, he had accumulated sufficient money to warrant him in so doing, Mr. Suggs went to Valparaiso, Indiana, where he took the literary course at Valparaiso College, and went through the junior year in its law department. Entering then the Indianapolis College of Law, he was there graduated with the class of 1904. Immediately opening a law office at Marianna, he has met with well deserved success, and in addition to practicing his profession conducts an insurance and real estate business, in company with Thomas P. Foster, the firm name being the "Suggs-Foster Company." In 1905 Mr. Suggs was elected attorney and secretary of the Marianna Building and Loan Association, and has held the position ever since. He is much interested in public affairs, and has represented his district one term in the state legislature.

Mr. Suggs married, in August, 1906, Maude Irene McBee, of Ruleville, Mississippi, and they have two children, Mary Quinn and Charles Lewis.

**HON. JAMES T. ROBERTSON.** Among the prominent and well known men of Lee county is Hon. James T. Robertson, of Marianna, who has been very active in the business as well as the political affairs of the county and state. He is a son of the late James Robertson, and was born in Phillips county October 12, 1857.

Born and reared in Scotland, James Robertson, the father of Hon. James T. Robertson, immigrated to the United States in 1840, and settled in middle Tennessee. He was married to Miss Ann Lewis Dale, of Columbia. He engaged in mercantile business in middle Tennessee until 1856, when he came to Arkansas, locating first in Phillips county, where he engaged extensively in agricultural pursuits. He afterward moved to Lee



James T. Robertson





county and spent the last year of his life in Marianna. The elder Robertson never aspired to political position; while always a leading citizen in the community, he never cared for public office and the extent of his public service was to represent his county in the Arkansas Legislature.

James T. Robertson was educated in the public schools and by private tutors. Starting life when a youth, he taught school for a short time, later engaging in the real estate and insurance business in his home town of Marianna, and he has continued in that avocation and has built up a very prosperous business.

Mr. Robertson has been honored by the Democratic party of the state in many ways, and is one of the recognized leaders of the party in Arkansas. Locally there has never been any honor to which he aspired that was not his for the asking. He has served the city of Marianna three times as mayor, and made an enviable record as chief executive of the city government. He was chairman of the County Democratic Central Committee for four years, and was a delegate from Arkansas to the National Convention which met in Denver in 1908. During that year he was elected to the State Senate from his county and the other counties composing the Fourteenth Senatorial District. At the close of the session he was elected president *pro tem.* of the Senate, which is the highest office in the state of Arkansas next to that of governor. During his term as president *pro tem.* of the Senate he served some time as governor. While acting governor of the state he pursued a conservative and businesslike course, which brought to him the admiration of the people of the state to the extent that he has been urged to become a candidate for governor by many friends in all parts of Arkansas since that time.

The liquor question is always one in Arkansas about which there are bitter contentions and wrangles. Senator Robertson is a local optionist, but not an offensive partisan. He believes the people of each county should control the traffic in that county; at the same time he is conservative and broad minded in this as in all other matters concerning the welfare of the state, and many of his most loyal friends are men who favor state-wide prohibition, many of them having voted for him for the Senate, and several senators who favored state-wide prohibition voted for him in preference to an avowed advocate of state-wide prohibition for lieutenant governor.

As president *pro tem.* of the Senate, when the Senate of 1911 was called in session, Senator Robertson had the honor of calling it to order, and it was he who appointed all the temporary officers for the organization. This was a double honor, inasmuch as it was the first Senate that ever convened in the magnificent new capitol building of the state. Aside from the championship of other very important measures during the 1911 session of the Senate, Senator Robertson introduced the resolution in the Senate providing for the enactment of a constitutional amendment fixing the educational qualification and providing the grandfather clause as a requisite to suffrage. Another similar resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Hardage, and with this the Robertson Bill was joined, being known now as the Robertson Hardage amendment to the Constitution. Senator Robertson had already passed his resolution in the Senate, but in order to expedite matters and insure the passage of the resolution he asked the Senate to pass the joint resolution prepared by himself and Mr. Hardage. It was due to the persistent effort and influence of Senator Robertson that the resolution was passed in the Senate, and that the amendment is to be submitted to the people for ratification.

On May 15, 1895, Senator Robertson was united in marriage to Miss Annie Bibb Wright, of Columbus, Georgia, and to them five children were born, two of whom survive, the other three having died in infancy. The

surviving children are Mary Dale and James Wright. James Wright is one of the efficient pages in the present Senate.

JOHN W. WHITE, actively identified with mining and banking interests in Pope county, Arkansas, makes his home at Russellville. He is deeply interested in community affairs and his efforts have also been a potent element in the business progress of this section of the state. He has with ready recognition of opportunity directed his labors into various fields wherein he has achieved success, and at the same time has promoted a business enterprise that has proved of more than local value, largely promoting the commercial activity of the state. He is the president of and practically the owner of the Southern Anthracite Coal Company.

A native of Arkansas, John W. White was born in Logan county, this state, on the 4th of July, 1860. He is a son of James M. and Florida L. (Miller) White, the former of whom was born and reared in Georgia and the latter of whom was a native of South Carolina. The father came to Arkansas from Rome, Georgia, in 1859, locating in Logan county. In 1872 he removed with his family to Pope county, settling at Russellville. He was engaged in farming and the general merchandise business during the major portion of his active career and in those lines of enterprise achieved prominent success. He conducted a store at Ellsworth, Logan county, prior to coming to Russellville, and later he continued that business at Russellville, under the firm name of J. M. White & Son. He was called to eternal rest in 1892 and his cherished and devoted wife passed away in 1908. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom the subject of this review was the ninth in order of birth.

John W. White was a lad of twelve years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Pope county, Arkansas, and he received his higher education in Bethany College, near Wheeling, West Virginia. At an early age he became associated with his father in the latter's mercantile business and after his father's demise he was in business for himself for a number of years, conducting a well equipped store under the name of John W. White. After disposing of his store, in 1890, he became connected with the People's Exchange Bank of Russellville, of which important monetary institution he was one of the organizers and of which he was cashier for a period of sixteen years. He is now a member of the board of directors of the bank and is its auditor. In 1906 he resigned his position in the bank in order to devote more of his time to his extensive mining interests in Pope county. At the present time, in 1911, he is owner of the Southern Anthracite Coal Company. The mine is located some two miles south of Russellville, on the Russellville & Dardenelle Railroad, and it produces the famous Bernice anthracite coal, which is practically the equal in grade to Pennsylvania anthracite and which in the western market brings its owners a better price than the latter. The mine is five hundred feet deep and is equipped with the most modern machinery obtainable and a Pennsylvania tippie. It gives employment to a large force of men and is one of the important industries in the state. It produces the highest grade of coal in Arkansas.

In the year 1893 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. White to Miss Laura Anette Popkess, who was born at Urbana, Illinois. This union has been prolific of six children, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth: John W., Jr., Lucile A., William J., Jr., Alfred P., James and Bernyce, all of whom remain at the parental home. The White family have a beautiful summer home in the mountains of Rio Blanco county, Colorado, some forty-five miles north of Glenwood Springs, in the midst of the big game country. On this beautiful estate Mr. White and the

different members of his family spend most of their summers. The home is located on the south fork of the White river.

In politics Mr. White endorses the cause of the Republican party. While undoubtedly he has not been without that honorable ambition which is so powerful and useful as an incentive to activity in public affairs, he regards the pursuits of private life as being in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts. In community affairs he is active and influential of his support is readily and generously given to many measures for the general progress and improvement. His life history is certainly worthy of commendation and of emulation, for along honorable and straightforward lines he has won the success which crowns his efforts and which makes him one of the substantial residents of Russellville.

IRA NELSON BARNETT is the president of the Barnett Mercantile Company, of Batesville, one of the strong factors in the domestic affairs of Independence county. Save in detail, the history of the company is the history of its leading spirit, its official head, and in the making of the one the other has developed into a master mind in executing the policies of a triumvirate of commercial genuises. He is a native son of the state and has watched with the gratification born of true loyalty the great progress and development of the state within the last few years.

Mr. Barnett was born January 22, 1866, in the region of Evening Shade, in Sharpe county, and he spent the first sixteen years of his life within the environment of his birthplace. The next two years he resided with his aunt and uncle in the county seat, Evening Shade, being there educated and there gaining the primary lessons of his business education. At the age of eighteen years Mr. Barnett severed his early associations and went farther afield, entering seriously upon the career of his life. He became then an employe of R. D. Williams, who was a leading merchant of Batesville and in two years was a member of the firm which was then changed to R. D. Williams & Company. Five years later the firm of R. D. Williams & Company was absorbed by Barnett Brothers, comprising, beside himself, his two brothers, James F. and Charles A. Barnett. In another five years another great change occurred, Barnett Brothers being succeeded by the incorporation of the Barnett Mercantile Company. The Barnett Mercantile Company is capitalized at one hundred thousand dollars, and its officers are: I. N. Barnett, president; James F. Barnett, vice-president; Charles A. Barnett, secretary; and Washington M. Ball, treasurer. It is an establishment embracing some six departments and it does some jobbing as well as an extensive real estate business. It employs the greatest labor force of any mercantile house of Independence county, occupies its own two-story permanent structure in the center of the business district of the city and is constantly reaching out after new business, as its management finds the time ripe to seize new opportunities.

Mr. Barnett is a son of Ira Nelson Barnett, Sr., who was born in Sharp county, Arkansas, November 21, 1837, and spent a great many of his active years upon a farm in Sharp county, Arkansas, where he passed away in 1866. He shared the convictions of his neighbors and relatives and upon the breaking out of the Civil war he joined the army of the Confederacy. He died in early life, his years numbering about twenty-eight when he was summoned to the life eternal. The subject's grandfather was William Barnett, who came to the state from his native Tennessee in the '40s and passed away as a farmer in Sharp county, Arkansas, where he established his family. His children were five in number, namely: James, Frank, Ira Nelson, Elizabeth, who became Mrs. Fuls Dawson, and Martha, who married a Mr. McKnight.

The mother of Mr. Barnett of this review was Maria L. Simpson, daughter of A. A. and Polly (Jackson) Simpson, Tennesseans. The Simpsons settled in Arkansas about the year 1836 and Mrs. Barnett was born in that part of Lawrence county that was subsequently incorporated into Sharp. After some years of widowhood, Mrs. Barnett married W. M. Edwards. Mr. Barnett was the eldest of the three children of her first union, the others being James F. and Charles A., both engaged with Ira N. in the Barnett Mercantile Company, as before stated. Her two sons by her second union were John W. and William Edwards, the latter of whom is deceased. Mrs. Edwards passed away in 1879.

In addition to his great mercantile interests, Mr. Barnett has other concerns of large scope and importance, his fine executive talents being looked upon as a valuable adjunct to any enterprise. He is president of the National Bank of Batesville, being also a director in the Citizens' Bank & Trust Company, of this city. He is an officer of the Black River Land Company, a corporation chartered for the purpose of developing large tracts of land along the Black river in Arkansas. Mr. Barnett has the gift of making fine ideas realities; is an ideal citizen, public-spirited and favoring and supporting all good government movements; and his own prosperity is ever of that wholesome sort which is coincident with that of the whole community.

On December 17, 1890, Mr. Barnett established a household by his marriage, in Batesville, to Miss Lockie Ball, daughter of George W. Ball, a native of Independence county, and a member of a pioneer family of the state. Their union has been blessed by the following children: Charles W., born in 1891; James, born in 1898 and died in 1900; Ira Nelson III, born in 1903; and Mary Louise, born in 1908.

Mr. Barnett takes great pleasure in his lodge relations, which extend to the time-honored Masonic order, and he belongs to all the Masonic bodies, including the Commandery. He gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, as do his brothers, but none of the Barnetts have found the honors and emoluments of public office difficult to resist, and give to the questions of the hour only the consideration of every good citizen.

CLAUDIUS JONES. An able exponent of the progressive and strong initiative power that has caused Little Rock to forge so rapidly forward as an industrial and commercial center is Claudius Jones, who is a native son of Arkansas and who has here attained to a position of prominence and influence as a business man and as a loyal and public-spirited citizen. That he is a member of one of the best known and most honored families of the state needs no further voucher than the statement that he is a son of Hon. Dan W. Jones, who served as governor of the state and of whom specific mention is made on other pages of this work, so that further reference to the family history is not demanded in this connection.

Claudius Jones, president of the Jones House Furnishing Company, of Little Rock, was born at Hamburg, Ashley county, Arkansas, on the 21st of February, 1865. He was but a child at the time of the family removal to Washington, Hempstead county, where he was reared to adult age and where he gained his early educational discipline, which was supplemented by a partial course in the Arkansas Industrial University, at Fayetteville. His initial business training was in connection with mercantile pursuits and in this field of enterprise he has achieved marked success and precedence in his independent operations. Since 1889 he has been identified consecutively with the furniture business and it was about that time that he assisted in the organization of the Arkansas Carpet and Furniture Company, of Little Rock, with which he was connected for four-

teen years. In January, 1903, Mr. Jones effected the organization of the Jones House Furnishing Company, of which he is president and treasurer, and the other officers of the company are: Edgar W. Holman, vice-president; and Levings Sandford, secretary. The company is incorporated under the laws of the state and bases its operations upon a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, besides which is has a surplus fund of thirty thousand dollars. In March, 1904, the company moved into its present fine quarters in the modern building at 609-15 Main street. This is one of the finest buildings in Little Rock, is five stories in height and has a frontage of one hundred feet, with a depth of one hundred and forty feet. The attractive front is of stone and pressed gray brick and the appointments throughout are of the best modern type. The entire building is utilized by the Jones House Furnishing Company and the establishment is one that not only adds materially to the commercial prestige of Little Rock, but is also one that is a just source of pride to the city. Aggressive policies, careful management and clear and positive executive control have caused the business to expand rapidly and in a normal and legitimate way. Its history has been one of continuous success and the splendid enterprise now holds precedence as one of the largest of its kind in the entire southwest. Besides furniture of the various reliable grades are also maintained select stocks of carpets, draperies, rugs and other lines of house furnishing goods and not only does the company control a large trade of a local order but its ramifications have extended outside the limits of the state, showing that the facilities of the same are not only of the best order, but also that its executive principals have been significantly enterprising and progressive as they have come in contact with the most insistent competition on the part of the leading metropolitan establishments in the securing of a number of important contracts which they have successfully carried out. Thus it may be noted that the company secured a contract for and effectively supplied the entire inside furnishings of the magnificent Marquette Hotel, in the city of St. Louis, and also the Beniley Hotel, at Alexandria, Louisiana. Similar contracts were carried out in connection with the Marion Hotel and the New Capitol Hotel, in Little Rock. The interested principals in the company are men of fine business acumen and sterling character and they have the earnest and effective co-operation of salesmen and other employees. Mr. Jones is also president of the Pike County Water Power Company, which is developing a hydro-electric plant on the Little Missouri river, in Pike county, and this corporation will provide, upon the completion of this fine plant, a service that will prove of great value to the state, as the electricity, economically generated by water power, will be conveyed to various cities of the state, including Little Rock. Mr. Jones is one of the governors of the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce and one of the vital and loyal business men of the capital city of his native state and he ever gives his influence and encouragement to all measures projected for the general welfare of the capital city and the state at large. Though never an aspirant for public office, he is a stalwart in the camp of the Democratic party and he is affiliated with the Travelers' Protective Association, the Arkansas Travelers' Association, the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World.

In the year 1887 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Jones to Miss Gabriella Lee Beauchamp, who was born and reared in Little Rock, and who is a daughter of Mrs. Jennie Beauchamp, a representative citizen of the capital city. Mr. and Mrs. Jones became the parents of five children, all of whom are living except Claudia, the second in order of birth, who died in 1897. The other children are: Virginia Hadley, Daniel Webster, Ga-

biella Beauchamp and Gloria May. Virginia Hadley is now the wife of Luther H. D. Leach, of Little Rock. Mr. and Mrs. Jones and the two older children are members of the First Christian church of Little Rock and the family is one of prominence in connection with the best social activities of the capital city.

ALEXANDER A. WOLF is one of the leading citizens of Mountain Home and stands in three-fold relation to the life of the city and community, for he is county treasurer of Baxter county and a leading merchant and farmer. He is a native son of Baxter county, to which he is extremely loyal, his birth having occurred January 18, 1861, in the vicinity of Wolf post-office, one of the oldest settlements of the White River country. There were passed his childhood and youth and his education was obtained in the country schools and finished in the high school of Mountain Home. In glancing over his mercantile career, it is found that he first engaged in the grocery business, in due time added hardware and now carries a general stock. In addition to this he has spent a whole half century as a farmer. He has devoted a great deal of his energy to the growing of tame grasses, and has demonstrated the reliability and adaptability of the climate and soil of Baxter county for timothy, clover and alfalfa. He has also dealt extensively in young mules and horses and his enlightened activities in these lines have been crowned with success.

Mr. Wolf is a Democrat by heritage as well as by personal conviction, and from his earliest voting days he has enthusiastically subscribed to the articles of faith for which the party stands sponsor. His services as county treasurer have covered a decade and have proved of the most satisfactory character. He was first elected in 1898, succeeding Jay W. Baker; was then succeeded by Mr. Baker; and subsequently came into office again, being elected in 1910 for his fifth term of two years. Another interest of importance is his identification with the directorate of that substantial monetary institution, the Peoples Bank of Mountain Home.

Mr. Wolf belongs to a pioneer family of northern Arkansas. His father, Charles Wolf, was born in the year 1839, in what is now Baxter county and was then a part of Izard county, and his demise occurred in May, 1863. The object's grandfather was Michael Wolf, brother of Major Wolf, in many ways one of Baxter county's most influential citizens, and a brother also of John and Dow Wolf, whose descendants have assisted in peopling and developing Baxter county.

The subject's father married Martha Clink-scale, whose father came to the Travelers' State from Johnson county, Missouri. The mother was born in 1830 and died in 1897 and their children were Ed, who spent his life on the farm in Baxter county and left a family at his death in 1894; Jeanette, who married A. S. Jenkins, now of Cotter, Arkansas; Alexander A., of this notice; and Lecey, wife of James Taylor, of Joplin, Missouri.

April 5, 1890, Mr. Wolf was married in Baxter county, his chosen lady being Miss Lou Horton, daughter of Dr. M. W. Horton, and the children of their union are Wyatt, a student of the University of Arkansas; Edna; Kate; Ed; Charlie; and Lucile. Their home is a happy and attractive spot; the abode of high ideals and the center of hospitality. Mr. Wolf is a member of no order, but is a Methodist and is steward and one of the trustees of the Mountain Home church.

WILLIAM CHARLESWORTH is proprietor of the William Charlesworth Handle Company, of Fayetteville, and he has been identified with the lumber and timber business in Arkansas for fully a decade. He was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, on the 8th of May, 1859, and when he had attained

to the age of ten years his parents removed to Missouri, settling first in Jackson and later in Cass county. The father was an agriculturist by vocation and upon the home farm the young William grew up, there acquiring the elements of a common school education. At an early age he began to assist his father in the work and management of the farm and he continued as an adjunct to the parental domicile until 1880 when he came to Arkansas. H. R. Charlesworth, father of William, was born near the city of London, England, the date of his birth being May 13, 1820. He made his first trip to the United States in 1839 and came to this country for permanent settlement in 1843, at which time he located in Ohio. His father also came to America from England. He was descended from Danish ancestry, his forefathers having come to England at an early day as ribbon weavers, in which line of enterprise they were expert workmen. The name, which was originally Karlsword, was anglicised to Charlesworth. James Charlesworth, a half-brother of the father of him whose name initiates this review, was born and reared in the state of Ohio, where he passed his entire life. H. R. Charlesworth was thrice married, his first union having been to Mrs. Lindsay. To this marriage was born one daughter, Hattie F., who married a Mr. Beckwith, a Federal soldier. After the death of her husband Mrs. Beckwith became a popular and successful teacher in the public schools at Ravenna, Ohio. She has a son and they both reside in California. After the death of his first wife Mr. H. R. Charlesworth married Miss Almyra Sweten, whose parents were born in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Charlesworth became the parents of three children, namely,—James F., of Fayetteville; William, the immediate subject of this review; and Harry, a resident of Sheldon, Missouri. Mrs. H. R. Charlesworth was summoned to eternal rest, in 1876, and her husband, who long survived her, died at Fayetteville, Arkansas, on the 3d of April, 1909, aged eighty-nine years.

William Charlesworth came to Arkansas in 1880, at which time he was about twenty-one years of age. His first work in this state was as a clerk in a store at Winslow and after leaving that place he went on the road for McDaniel Brothers, as inspector and shipping clerk in the tie and lumber business in Washington county. He was in the employ of the latter concern for a period of five years, at the expiration of which he formed a partnership and engaged in the grocery, wholesale lumber and post business as a member of the firm of Charlesworth & Youn, with business headquarters at St. Paul, Madison county, Arkansas. He subsequently engaged in the general merchandise business at that place and when he had gathered together considerable capital he came to Fayetteville, in 1902, to engage in the hardwood lumber business, establishing the firm known as the William Charlesworth Hardwood Lumber Company. In 1906 he became interested in the lumber and mill business here and in that year he constructed his handle factory, which he named the William Charlesworth Handle Company. The plant has a capacity of one hundred dozen handles daily, with power enough to double the amount, and it is growing to be one of the important industries of Fayetteville. Mr. Charlesworth is a stockholder in the Dutton Mercantile Company at St. Paul and is vice-president of the bank at St. Paul. He is also a stockholder in the Arkansas National Bank at Fayetteville, Arkansas.

On the 7th of July, 1884, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Charlesworth to Miss Calonia A. Yoes, the ceremony having been performed at Carthage, Missouri. Mrs. Charlesworth is a daughter of James R. Yoes, whose ancestry is of German extraction. She was born in Moniteau county, Missouri, on the 16th of February, 1867. Nine children were born to this union, of whom five are living as follows: Claud C., who was educated



in the University of Arkansas, is now employed at the William Charlesworth Handle factory at Fayetteville; and Darwin, James R., Vesta Merle and Yvonna are all attending the public schools of this city.

Mr. Charlesworth is past master of the St. Paul Blue Lodge, No. 293, Free & Accepted Masons, from which he was demitted to Washington Lodge, No. 1, at Fayetteville. He is also a member of Far West Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; and Dannahy Council, No. 19, Royal & Select Masters. Politically he endorses the cause of the Republican party and as a citizen he has done much to advance the general welfare of the community in which he has elected to maintain his home. He and his wife are devout members of the Presbyterian church, in whose charitable work they have been active factors. The success which Mr. Charlesworth has attained in life is due entirely to his own efforts and merits. The possession of advantages is no guarantee whatever for business advancement, which comes only through hard labor, integrity and ability. These qualities Mr. Charlesworth possesses to an eminent degree and he is faithful to every charge committed to his care. Throughout his whole life whatever his hand finds to do, whether in business or civil life, or in any other sphere, he does with all his might and with a deep sense of conscientious obligation.

**MAJOR ROBERT BRUCE KEATING.** McCrory, Woodruff county, furnishes its quota of fine citizens to the state and prominent among them is Major Robert Bruce Keating, a young man notable for several reasons. As cashier of the Farmers & Merchants Bank he has manifested business and financial ability; he is mayor of McCrory and is giving the town a public-spirited, progressive and clean administration; he is an officer in the Arkansas National Guard, and he is a veteran of the Spanish-American war, having served throughout that struggle in a Mississippi regiment.

Major Keating was born at Johnsonville, Mississippi, in 1874, of Irish extraction. When he was a young boy, his father, the late W. J. Keating, came with the family to Arkansas and the subject was reared in this state. He attended school at Newport and was a student in the old Little Rock University, later attending Tulane University in New Orleans and Vanderbilt University in Nashville. Possessing a patriotism which was more than a mere rhetorical expression, at the beginning of the Spanish-American war Major Keating enlisted from his native state, Mississippi, becoming a member of a company raised at Tunica, that state. He has marked military proclivities and abilities and he has belonged to the Arkansas National Guard since 1903, in which year he was made captain of a company. At the present time he is major of the battalion comprising the companies located at Blytheville, Black Rock, Piggot and Heber Springs.

Major Keating's identification with McCrory, Woodruff county, Arkansas, dates from January, 1899, the place having been his home throughout the ensuing twelve years. When he first arrived it was a small village and he has grown up with it to its present importance as one of the most modern and thriving little cities of its size in Arkansas, possessing buildings and public improvements worthy a much larger town. After coming here Major Keating was for several years a general bookkeeper for E. T. Wherry and Colonel John Shearer, merchants of McCrory. He is now the cashier of the Farmers & Merchants Bank, of which he was one of the founders. It was established in January, 1910, with a capital stock of fifteen thousand dollars, and its home is the beautiful new building erected for that purpose. Clayton Hailey is president and J. C. McCrory vice-president.







*W. Garland Streett.*

Major Keating chose for his life partner Miss Ruth Shearer, daughter of the pioneer citizen, Colonel John Shearer, a merchant of McCrory. Colonel Shearer was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1836, and came with his parents to America in 1841, locating first at Montreal, Canada, and in 1856 taking up his residence in the state of New York. He is a self-made man, beginning life as a driver on the Erie canal, while a citizen of the Empire state. He came to Arkansas in 1859, and located in Jackson county. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the Jackson Light Artillery, a body of state troops, composed of one hundred and sixty men. This battery was present at the battle of Shiloh, at the close of which it became a part of the regular Confederate forces. Mr. Shearer bears a gallant military record and is by no means one to "laugh at scars" because he "never felt a wound." In fact, he was in active service throughout the entire war and was wounded five times seriously, once in the foot by a cannon ball, at the battle of Mobile. Since the war Colonel Shearer has been engaged in mercantile pursuits and he is one of the pioneer merchants of McCrory, in which he established his store soon after the town was started. McCrory came into being at the time of the completion of the Memphis division of the Iron Mountain Railroad, on which it is located. This prominent and highly respected citizen is lieutenant-colonel on the staff of General James F. Smith, commanding the Department of Arkansas, United Confederate Veterans. He is one of the prominent Masons of the state, being a Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree Mason. Major and Mrs. Keating share their charming home with four promising sons and daughters, whose names are Elizabeth, Dorothy, John Bruce and Terrence.

WALTER GARLAND STREETT. For more than a score of years has Walter Garland Streett been engaged in the practice of law in Arkansas, and since 1899 he has been a valued member of the legal fraternity in Lake Village, Chicot county, this state. He is a native son of Lake Village, his birth having here occurred on the 1st of February, 1868. His father, William B. Streett, was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, whence he came to Lake Village in 1857. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army, and at the close of that sanguinary struggle, through various promotions, he was major on the staff of General Hawthorne. He was a gallant and faithful soldier and participated in many of the important engagements marking the progress of the war. When peace had again been established he returned to Lake Village, where he engaged in the practice of law and where he became a prominent attorney at a time when Chicot county possessed the strongest bar in the state with the exception of Little Rock. He rapidly gained recognition as an able and versatile trial lawyer and as a well fortified counselor. He married Julia Reid, of Madison Parish, Louisiana, during the strenuous war days and they became the parents of three sons, of whom Walter G. and William R. are now living, Bruce, the third son, having been summoned to the life eternal in 1898. William B. Streett was a staunch advocate of the Democratic party in his political proclivities, and he and his wife were long devout members of the Catholic church. He died in 1899, and his wife is still living in Lake Village.

After completing the curriculum of the public schools of his native place, Walter Garland Streett attended the Christian Brothers' College at Memphis, Tennessee, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1886, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Thereafter he pursued a two-year classical course in Georgetown College, at Georgetown, D. C., and he then began to study law in his father's office at Lake Village. He

was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the state in May, 1889, when twenty-one years of age, after which he was a law partner with his father until 1893, at which time he went to Pine Bluff, where he entered into a partnership alliance with General H. King White. The latter relation was severed only by the death of Mr. Streett's father in 1899, when he returned to Lake Village in order to care for his father's extensive interests, both in his profession and in the business world. He is now the next oldest member of the bar, in point of continuous practice, in Chicot county. In politics he is aligned as a stalwart in the ranks of the Democratic party, and in 1897 he was elected to represent Jefferson county in the state legislature. He has served as judge of Chicot county for one term, and in discharging the duties of this office he gave eminent satisfaction. He is assiduously devoted to the affairs and work of his profession, and in the same holds precedence as one of the leading practitioners in this section of the state. He is affiliated with various professional and fraternal organizations of important order, and his religious faith is in harmony with the tenets of the Catholic church, to whose charities and benevolences he has ever been a liberal contributor.

On the 23d of June, 1897, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Streett to Miss Woodie Johnson, of Pine Bluff, a granddaughter of Major Hermon Carlton, one of the prominent old-time members of the bar of Chicot county. To Judge and Mrs. Streett have been born five children, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth—Bruce, Duval, William B., Patricia and Julia.

WILLIAM G. BOUC, a native of the state of Maryland, has made his home in Arkansas since 1904 and in Hot Springs since 1907. He is as thoroughly loyal to the interests of the section as a native son and in the comparatively short period of his residence here has secured for himself high prestige and approval. He is a member of the legal profession and an able one, possessing an excellent legal equipment, in the ways of training and native ability. Almost at the beginning of his career in Garland county he was elected as representative to the state legislature and in the session of 1909 manifested gifts of statesmanship which will no doubt be ripened in the sun of future political preferment.

Hon. Mr. Bouc was born at Rockville, Montgomery county, Maryland, his parents being William Viers and Alice (Almoney) Bouc. His father is deceased, but his mother is still living at the old home in Maryland. Old and prominent Maryland families are represented by both of his parents. The Boucs have made their residence in Rockville for several generations and they hold high place in a state in which pride of birth and family is an important consideration. The subject's grandfather—Judge William Viers Bouc—was also a lawyer and a jurist of distinction, having served as Circuit judge of the Sixth Judicial District of Maryland for over thirty years. His father was a lawyer and for several years was attorney for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. His great-great-uncle, Colonel William Viers, was an officer in the Revolutionary war. Returning to the present day, we find his maternal uncle, Albert J. Almoney, to be a prominent Baltimore journalist and a leader in Democratic politics in Maryland. He comes distinctly of a family of lawyers, and his three brothers, like himself, have followed in the footsteps of their illustrious forbears and representatives of the profession.

Mr. Bouc was reared in Rockville and received his early education in its excellent school. He studied law in Georgetown University at

Washington, D. C., and was graduated from that renowned institution with the class of 1897, in that same year beginning his practice amid the scenes with which he was most familiar—his native place, Rockville. Seven years later he made a radical change by his removal to Arkansas, the year of his identification with the new state being 1904, and since that time he has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. On coming to Arkansas he first located at Sheridan in Grant county, but as before stated in 1907 removed to Hot Springs where he has ever since resided. Since his earliest voting days he has been ardently devoted to the policies and principles of the Democratic party and his elevation to the legislature by that party in 1908 was indeed appropriate. He took an important part in the session beginning in January, 1909, being chairman of the important committee on circuit courts and a member of several other committees.

Mr. Bouie became a recruit to the ranks of the Benedicts when he married Miss Margaret W. Wilbourne. They play an important part in the social life of Hot Springs and are popular as well as helpful members of the community.

**JACOB M. CARTER.** A native son of Arkansas who has honored this commonwealth by his able services as a lawyer and jurist is Judge Jacob Monroe Carter, of Texarkana, who has presided with much of distinction on the bench of the Circuit Court of the Eighth Judicial District since 1906 and who is known and honored as a representative member of the bar of the state and as a citizen of sterling character and utmost loyalty.

Judge Carter was born on a farm six miles from Murfreesboro, Pike county, Arkansas, his father being Henry W. Carter, who was born in North Carolina. The Carter family was founded in Arkansas in the pioneer days, when the grandfather of Judge Carter came to this state with his family in 1843, first locating at Lewisville, Lafayette county, whence he removed a few years later to Pike county, where he and his wife passed the residue of their lives. Henry W. Carter became one of the successful and representative agriculturists and stockgrowers of Pike county, assisted materially in the development and upbuilding of that section of the state, and he passed the closing years of his life in Pike county, where he died in 1906, at a venerable age. His wife is also deceased.

Judge Carter gained his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of Pike and Hempstead counties, after which he continued his studies in the Arkansas Industrial University, at Fayetteville. He was later matriculated in Ouachita College, at Arkadelphia, this state, in which well ordered institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1889, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He had in the meanwhile given close attention to the study of law and after his graduation he located in the city of Texarkana, judicial center of Miller county, where he continued his legal studies in the office and under the effective preceptorship of the firm of Scott & Jones. In November, 1890, he was duly admitted to the bar of his native state, and he forthwith instituted the active work of his profession in Texarkana, where he has since maintained his home and where he has gained noteworthy precedence as a legist and jurist. In 1892 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and as a public prosecutor he made a most excellent record, the appreciable result of which was that he was chosen as his own successor in the election of 1894, thus serving four consecutive years. After his retirement from this office Judge Carter resumed

the active practice of his profession, and his reputation as an advocate had been so furthered by his service as prosecuting attorney that he gained in short order a large and representative clientele, in connection with which he was called upon to appear in much important litigation in both the state and federal courts.

In 1906 there came definite and well merited recognition of the character and professional ability of Judge Carter, since, in the autumn of that year, he was elected to the bench of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, an office of which he has since remained incumbent, by successive re-elections. On the bench he has shown not only a deep appreciation of the principles of equity and justice, as segregated from mere technicalities, but he has also shown the true judicial cast of mind and a profound and accurate knowledge of the minutiae of the science of jurisprudence, with the result that his rulings have been signally fair and impartial and that very few of his decisions have met with reversal by higher tribunals. His administration has also been marked by the rapid discharge of all business of the court, and few have shown more facility in the effective clearing of the calendar of the court each year. Fairness, discrimination and dignified courtesy have characterized the course of Judge Carter on the bench, and thus he has gained the uniform confidence and respect of the members of the bar and of the principals in the various causes that have been presented for his adjudication. He is one of the strong and resourceful representatives of the judiciary of his native state, and his fidelity to duty and to the exacting demands of his responsible office is on a parity with his recognized integrity of character and professional ability.

Judge Carter has been marked for leadership in the councils of the Democratic party in Arkansas and is an effective advocate of its basic principles and policies, the while his attitude has ever been that of a liberal and public-spirited citizen. He has been active and influential in the political affairs of the state, and in 1900 was presidential elector on the ticket of his party. In the Masonic fraternity he has attained to the chivalric degree, in which connection he is affiliated with the Knights Templars, besides which he holds membership in the Texarkana lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In the city of Texarkana was solemnized the marriage of Judge Carter to Miss Nellie Estes, and they have four children, namely; Benjamin Estes, Jacob Monroe, Jr., Jesse Hicks, and Nellie Maxey.

**MICHAEL KIRST.** A distinguished veteran of the Civil war and a public-spirited and influential citizen of Little Rock since the close of the war, Michael Kirst was born in Rhine, Prussia, in 1839. Michael Kirst passed his boyhood and early youth in his native land, where he received excellent educational training and where he continued to reside until seventeen years of age. He then decided to seek his fortune in the new world and accordingly severed the ties which bound him to home and Fatherland and set sail for America, landing in New York city in 1856, and proceeding thence to Wisconsin, where he located on a farm in Sheboygan county, then in the heart of the virgin forest. He began the irksome and arduous process of reclaiming a farm from the wilderness, and in 1861, when the dark cloud of civil war obscured the national horizon, he made evident his loyalty to the land of his adoption by responding immediately to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers and enlisted at Plymouth, Sheboygan county, in Company B, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. The history of his service is practically that of his regiment, which took part in Kentucky, Tennessee

and Mississippi campaigns. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, where he came with General Steele's army to Little Rock, this city being captured and occupied by the Union forces in September, 1863. Subsequently he was detailed for duty at Mobile, Alabama, and at the close of the war he was stationed at Brownsville, Texas, where he received his honorable discharge and was mustered out of the service. He proved a most faithful and gallant soldier and the entire period of his American citizenship has been marked by intrinsic patriotism and devotion to duty.

While in the capital city of Arkansas Mr. Kirst had become acquainted with the Cooper family and in 1866 he returned to Little Rock and associated himself with John M. Cooper in the establishing of a grocery store, the same being known under the firm name of Cooper & Kirst. The first headquarters of this concern were in a building on the corner of Sixth and Main streets, the present location of the Arkansas Carpet and Furniture Company. During the long intervening years Mr. Kirst has been continuously identified with this line of enterprise and his establishment is the oldest of its kind in the city. He was in partnership with Mr. Cooper for a period of four years, at the expiration of which he purchased a lot on the west side of Main street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, where he erected a store building which was ready for occupancy in April, 1870. His present finely equipped establishment is located at the corner of Ninth and Main streets and was constructed in 1882. Mr. Kirst has admitted his sons, Walter G. and Fred L., to partnership, and while he still gives a general supervision to the business the main responsibility for its management in more recent years has devolved upon his sons. This grocery store is notable as the best of its kind in the city and under the firm name of M. Kirst and Sons it has built up a large and representative patronage.

Mr. Michael Kirst has for over seven years represented the second ward in the city council, giving most efficient service on the finance and other important committees. He has also served as acting mayor on a number of occasions, in connection with which office he proved an able and satisfactory administrator of the municipal affairs of the city. He has contributed liberally to all measures and enterprises tending to advance the general welfare of the city and state at large and as a citizen he holds secure vantage ground in the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. Mr. Kirst retains an abiding interest in his old comrades in arms and signifies the same by his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he likewise is a member of the council of administration of the national organization.

In Little Rock Mr. Kirst was united in marriage to Miss Alvina Geyer, who is a member of a pioneer family of German extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Kirst have six children, namely: Mrs. Lillie M. Gloeckler, Walter G., Annie, Mrs. Josephine Bell, Mrs. Emma Hoffman and Fred L.

**JAMES F. SMITH.** General Smith is a representative of one of the old and honored pioneer families of Arkansas, which has been his home from the time of his birth, and he has been a prominent figure in business affairs as well as in military and civic life. He represented the state as a valiant and loyal soldier of the Confederacy in the war between the states and is at the present time division commander for Arkansas of the United Confederate Veterans' Association. He achieved large and definite success through his well directed energies in connection with various lines of business enterprise and though he is living virtually retired he still conducts each season a large volume of business as a cotton factor. He is well known in his native state and his life

has been such as to gain and retain to him the unqualified confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He has maintained his home in Little Rock since 1899, when he retired permanently from active mercantile business, with which he had been identified for more than a quarter of a century.

General James Fulton Smith was born at Huntsville, Madison county, Arkansas, on the 10th of October, 1843, and is a son of Benjamin and Lucretia (Lough) Smith, both of whom were born in the central part of the state of Tennessee, whence they came to Arkansas about the year 1836, establishing their home in Madison county, where both died when the subject of this review was a mere boy. General Smith was reared to maturity in Washington county, which lies adjacent to the county in which he was born, and there his educational advantages were those afforded in the common schools of the period. In June, 1861, when only seventeen years of age, General Smith enlisted in the Confederate service at Fayetteville, where he joined Captain Mack Reif's company of scouts, with which he participated in the battle of Oak Hill. After this conflict his company was disorganized and in October, 1861, he joined a troop of cavalry under Captain William H. Brooks. It is a matter of record that Captain Reif's company of scouts fired the first gun of the war in the trans-Mississippi department, this taking place in a company of Federal troops at Dugg Springs, Missouri, about twenty-five miles south of Springfield, that state. General Smith took part in the various battles in southern Missouri and northwestern Arkansas, including those of Wilson's Creek and Elkhorn, or Pea Ridge. After the latter engagement, in March, 1862, his regiment, as a part of the command of General Price, crossed the Mississippi river, having been ordered to proceed to Shiloh, a point which they reached one day after the memorable battle bearing that name. They subsequently took part in the battles of Farmington, Iuka, Grand Gulf, Corinth and Davis Bridge. General Smith was also with his command at the siege of Vicksburg and assisted in defending that city until its capitulation on the 4th of July, 1863. He was there captured and after his parole he returned with his command to Arkansas, where he then entered into service in the trans-Mississippi department, with which he was thus identified until the close of the war. He took part in General Price's furious raid into Missouri and at the close of the war he was with his command in the Red river country, near Fulton, Arkansas. His regiment was the first battalion of Arkansas cavalry commanded by Colonel Stirman. General Smith proved a most faithful and gallant soldier, and he was promoted to the office of captain, an unusual distinction for so young a man. His military record is one that redounds to his credit as a loyal supporter of the "lost cause." He has ever maintained a most lively interest in his old comrades of the Civil war and has given his aid and influence in support of all measures for their benefit. He has been a most active factor in the affairs of the United Confederate Veterans' Association, in which he has held the office of division commander of the department of Arkansas, with the rank of major general, for some years. This distinctive preferment in the gift of his old comrades well indicates the high regard in which he is held by them. The General is a staunch advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, but has never been a seeker of office, though essentially loyal to the civic duties and responsibilities. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and both he and his wife are active members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.



After the close of the war General Smith located in southern Arkansas, and for more than a quarter of a century he was a successful and prominent merchant, planter and cotton buyer at Mineral Springs and Nashville, this state, where he acquired many valuable interests, many of which he still retains. In 1899 he removed to Little Rock, where he is passing the gracious evening of his life amidst comforts and pleasing surroundings that are the just reward of former years of earnest toil and endeavor. He is still engaged in the buying of cotton and each season handles a large amount of business in this line. In 1909 he erected his splendid modern residence, at the corner of Ninth and Battery streets, which occupies one of the most beautiful sites in the Arkansas capital, the same commanding a splendid view of the entire western portion of the city. This beautiful home is recognized as a center of gracious and refined hospitality and is a favored rendezvous for the wide circle of friends the General and his wife have drawn about them.

General Smith was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Green, who was born at Rocky Comfort, this state. Mrs. Smith organized the first chapters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in Arkansas, and was twice president of the state organization. She is a woman of most gracious personality and is a valued factor in connection with the best social activities of her home state.

THOMAS T. DICKINSON. One of the able younger members of the bar of his native state, Mr. Dickinson is engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Little Rock and is well entitled to consideration in this publication. He was born in Calhoun county, this state, his father being numbered among the sterling pioneers of that county, where he was long and prominently identified with agricultural pursuits. The parents now reside in Little Rock, whither they removed in order to afford their children better educational advantages.

Thomas T. Dickinson gained his early educational training in the public schools of Calhoun county and in the city of Little Rock and later entered the literary department of the University of Arkansas, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1901, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the meantime he had also prosecuted a technical course in the law department of the university and in this department he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1902. For nearly a year after his graduation Mr. Dickinson held the office of librarian of the Supreme Court of the state and since the spring of 1903 he has been established in the successful practice of his profession in the capital city of his native state, where he has shown marked ability as a trial lawyer and as a well fortified counselor. He is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and is identified with various social and fraternal organizations of a representative order. Mr. Dickinson is a bachelor.

WALTER A. ARCHER. A keen, wide-awake man of affairs, energetic and progressive, Walter A. Archer, secretary and general manager of the Archer Lumber Company, at Helena, Phillips county, has had a long and varied experience with the lumber interests of Tennessee and Arkansas, and is thoroughly conversant with its demands. He was born, March 24, 1869, on a Tennessee farm, and was bred and educated in that state. As a boy of fifteen years he began working in lumber camps, and has continued as a lumberman until the present time, having filled positions of all kinds in connection with the pursuit. In 1895 Mr.

Archer located in Phillips county, Arkansas, and during the next twelve or more years was the traveling representative and inspector for one of Helena's largest and most important lumber concerns.

In January, 1908, the Archer Lumber Company, of Helena, was organized, and Mr. Archer was elected its secretary and manager, a position for which his familiarity with the business and its requirements made him especially adapted. The company has been eminently successful from the start, and in February, 1910, its original capital, which was one hundred thousand dollars, was increased to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, an increase warranted by its extensive operations, for while this concern is not now classed among the very largest in the state it has fair prospects of soon attaining that distinction. The Archer Lumber Company handles hardwood lumber exclusively, and has recently installed a gluing-up plant for preparing and finishing up lumber for use in furniture factories, being the only company in the state to operate such a plant. The firm likewise has extensive dry kilns for curing lumber, and is well supplied with all of the latest and most approved modern machinery and equipments for carrying on its business, which is both with the retail and wholesale trade.

Mr. Archer married, in 1901, Tenia Scott, daughter of J. W. Scott, a leading merchant of Halls, Tennessee, and to them four children have been born, namely: Mary, Fay, Elizabeth and Katherine. Fraternally Mr. Archer belongs to the Knights of Pythias and to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

DR. WILLIAM E. GREEN, a son of Richard E. and Frances J. (Davis) Green, was born at Charlestown, Clark county, Indiana, March 18, 1845. His father was a farmer in Indiana and later a merchant in Kansas City, Missouri, where he died in the year 1894; his mother, now aged eighty-seven, is still living. Dr. Green's early education was received in the public schools of his native village, but, the Civil war commencing, his father and elder brother enlisted in the Federal army, leaving him the only male support of the family, and he had to work early and late on the farm, cultivating crops and supplying fuel and other necessities of life, which prevented him from continuing his studies.

There was an organization of Home Guards in the state, and as all of the able-bodied men had gone to the army in the field this military organization was composed principally of old men and boys. Dr. Green was the smallest member of his company, and when they lined up in marching order he was the last man at the foot of the company. When General Bragg's army invaded Kentucky and laid siege to Louisville in the fall of 1862 the Home Guards were ordered to take the field, and the regiment to which Dr. Green belonged was stationed at Jeffersonville and did military duty there, but the attack that was daily expected never came, and the troops returned home after Bragg's forces were driven away.

After his father had returned home in the fall of 1863, having served his term of enlistment with the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, Dr. Green went south with the army and served in the quartermaster's department in different capacities. Early in the summer of 1864 he joined a company of independent cavalry in the service of Captain Kellogg, quartermaster at Nashville, Tennessee, and performed scouting duty through Tennessee and Kentucky. The company made a trip to Sherman's army, and was at the front during the siege of Atlanta. Dr. Green's term of enlistment expired in the fall of 1864, when he returned to Nashville and joined the Fifth division of the Construction Corps, and was sent to Johnson-



W. E. Green M.D.



ville, Tennessee, Sherman's base of supplies on the Tennessee river, and was there during the attack on the town by Forrest, which lasted three days.

At the close of the war, in the spring of 1865, Dr. Green returned home and entered Barnett's Academy and, after finishing his studies in this institution, was for five years a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of his native state.

To prepare himself for the work of his chosen profession he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated in the class of 1872, and from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He had, in the meantime, become greatly impressed with the principles of homœopathy, and to further equip himself for his chosen vocation he entered the Pulte Medical College, of Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in 1873 with the supplemental degree of Doctor of Medicine. He also attended a full two years' course of clinical instruction in the Cincinnati City Hospital, anatomy and surgery receiving special attention.

In the spring of 1873 he came to Arkansas and established his permanent residence in Little Rock. In a way he was a pioneer in the state, for while other physicians of his school had preceded him their residence was of short duration, and he was the first to establish himself in practice and give homœopathy a creditable standing. Singlehanded and alone, against the most bitter opposition (from the adherents of the dominant school), by his untiring energy, close application and rare ability he soon acquired a large clientele among the representative people of Little Rock, and the succeeding years tell the story of a most successful career in one of the most important professions to which a man may devote his energies.

Dr. Green has always kept to the front in both medical and surgical practice. To be satisfied with nothing short of the best has been his chief characteristic, and this trait has found expression, not only in his professional work, but in all the relations of life. Enjoying throughout a long professional career an extensive practice among the representative classes, he has permitted no cry of distress from the poor to go unheeded, but when called upon has given to them the same considerate and unremitting care accorded to his richer patrons.

Although he has conducted a general practice, Dr. Green has achieved notable success in both medicine and surgery and in some things has been a pioneer, not only in Arkansas, but on the American continent.

His proving of the drug *Onosmodium Virginianum* has been recognized officially by the Homœopathic School and appears in all of the more complete *materia medica*s of that practice.

But it is in surgery that his most distinctive success has been attained. To him belongs the credit for having performed the first successful operation for removal of the ovaries and the first operation for appendicitis done in the state of Arkansas, the first reported vaginal hysterectomy done south of Mason and Dixon's line and the first abdominal section for pelvic abscess done on the continent of America. An account of the latter operation was published in the *Hahnemannian Monthly* of Philadelphia in August, 1883, antedating that of Dr. R. S. Sutton, who has been given priority, by ten months. The doctor has contributed largely to the homœopathic medical journals and wrote the section on the digestive system in the homœopathic text-book of surgery, which for many years was the standard text-book on surgery in the homœopathic school. His articles, while of a scientific character, are eminently lucid and practical.

He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, has regularly attended its annual meetings since 1882, and has been its first vice president and president. He has also served as president of the Southern Homœopathic Medical Association, president of the American Association of Official Surgeons, president of the National Association of Surgeons and Gynecologists. He has been an active worker in the Arkansas State and Pulaski County Homœopathic Medical Societies, of both of which he has been president. He was for twelve years secretary of the Arkansas State Board of Medical Examiners, and, at the time of this writing, is serving as president of the Homœopathic State Board of Medical Examiners. He served four years on the United States Board of Pension Examiners. He has been for twenty-eight years physician to the children's home in the city of Little Rock, and is now, and has been for several years, physician for the United States prisoners.

Having very little time for social affairs, he, nevertheless, enjoys unequivocal popularity in his home city, where he has shown a deep interest in all that touches the social and material welfare of the community, but he has allowed nothing to deflect him from an assiduous devotion to the medical profession, in which he has achieved such signal distinction.

He was married in 1889 to Miss Adelaide Elizabeth Ward, daughter of Colonel Zeb. Ward, of Kentucky, and has two children, Irma Green Garnett and William E. Green, Jr.

**SAMUEL L. COOKE.** To be a great and successful business man in this competitive age bespeaks a rare combination of qualities, many of which are clearly apparent in the personality of the gentleman whose name we take pleasure in placing at the head of this brief sketch. Mr. Cooke was born in Mississippi, October 11, 1858, and in 1871 came to Arkansas with his parents, who settled on a plantation near Marvell, Phillips county.

Embarking upon a business career at Marvell in 1889, Mr. Cooke's success has been constant and assured, coming from the keen foresight, untiring energy and sound judgment that has ever characterized his operations. He is now one of the largest general merchants in this section of the county, being president of the Cooke Brothers Mercantile Company, which is carrying on a substantial trade. He is also a stockholder in the wholesale grocery firm of the Robinson & Swift Company, and is interested with his brother, V. E. Cooke, in a general store at Cypert, Arkansas.

A man of financial prominence, Mr. Cooke has served as president of the Bank of Marvell since its organization, in 1902, and has been largely influential in placing it among the leading institutions of the kind in the county. Still actively interested in the free and independent pursuit to which he was reared. Mr. Cooke is an extensive cotton factor and grower. A man of his mental attainments and public-spirit is naturally active in the management of public affairs, and he has thrice been elected to the state legislature, where he served his constituents wisely and well, ably and faithfully caring for their interests.

Mr. Cooke married, in 1890, Miss Laura Thompson, of Marvell.

**DANIEL MCGAHHEY** has the distinction of being one of the leading real estate dealers of Stuttgart. He is also one of the best-known lodge men in the thriving city which has been the scene of his residence for some eight years, and through the channel of his affiliation with several important organizations comes a part of his wide acquaintance in this

part of the state and county. Mr. McGahhey is a Southerner by birth, his arrival upon this mundane sphere having been at Rutherford, North Carolina, on May 23, 1868.

When the subject was a lad his parents removed to Fort Wayne, Indiana, and his early educational discipline was secured in the public schools of that city. In 1886, when he was about eighteen years of age, he concluded to cast his youthful fortunes with the state of Arkansas and in December of that year he came to Grand Prairie, near Gillett, and for the ensuing eight years engaged in farming and the cattle business. He then made a radical change of occupation by taking up the real estate business in Gillett, and in that center he engaged in land dealings for several years. He made his change of residence to Stuttgart in March, 1902, and his occupation in the ensuing years has been in real estate. He enjoys high prestige among the business men of the city and he has by no means played a passive part in the development of Arkansas county.

There are certain men in whom the social and fraternal inclinations are highly developed and who find great pleasure in the exchange of cordialities with their fellow men, and Mr. McGahhey is one of this fortunate number. He belongs, first and foremost, to the great Masonic order, being affiliated with the Mystic Shrine and the Knights Templar, and he is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World.

On September 17, 1891, Mr. McGahhey assumed marital relations, the lady to become his wife and the mistress of his household being Miss Anna Evans, of Gillett, a native of Fulton county, Illinois. The subject and his wife have two sons and a daughter, whose names are Albert, Erving and Emma Margaret.

LOUIS K. MENARD. Whatever else may be said of the legal fraternity, it cannot be denied that members of the bar have been more prominent actors in public affairs than any other class of the community. This is but the natural result of causes which are *prima facie*. The ability and training which qualify one to practice law also qualify him in many respects for duties which lie outside the strict path of his profession and which touch the general interests of society. Among the alert, progressive and public-spirited representatives of the profession who make Dewitt the scene of their activities is Louis K. Menard, who is still to be accounted of the younger generation.

Mr. Menard, who is gratifyingly loyal to the state of Arkansas, is particularly bound to it by the primary tie of birth within its borders, the date of his nativity being October 5, 1876, and the scene of that event Arkansas county. Mr. Menard early in life came to the conclusion to adopt the law as a profession. He had previously enjoyed the advantages of a good general education in Hendricks College, Conway, Arkansas, and he began the preparation for his profession by a course of reading in the office of John F. Park, of Dewitt. He was admitted to the bar in the month of November, 1904, and has practiced in Dewitt since July, 1906, building up a substantial practice and becoming, through his own unaided efforts, one of the widely recognized members of the Arkansas bar. Distinctive mark of the strong hold he had gained in popular esteem in the community was given in his election to the office of mayor, and in this important public capacity he gave efficient service for one term.

Mr. Menard takes pleasure in his fraternal relations, which extend to the Woodmen of the World and the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

He is one of the zealous members of the Methodist church, in which he has served as Sunday school superintendent for the past four years.

In 1905 Mr. Menard inaugurated a congenial life companionship by his union with Miss Mary Nicholson, a native of Dewitt, and they have one daughter, Ellen Nicholson Menard.

**CHARLES S. SCOTT.** One of the best known planters and highly respected citizens of this part of the state is Charles S. Scott, of Osceola, who has been a resident of Mississippi county since the year 1889. At the time of his arrival within its precincts he was a youth of eighteen years with little educational equipment, no influence or personal pull and no capital other than his habits of industry and desire to achieve success. He came from Spartanburg county, South Carolina, where he was born July 21, 1870. His father, Benjamin F. Scott, was born in the same county in 1829 and was a representative of an old family in that part of the South. He passed the early years of his life as a locomotive engineer, being engaged in this occupation during the Civil war period, and being so necessary in that capacity that he was not called upon for military service in the army of the Confederacy. After the war he abandoned railroad work and engaged in agriculture. He proved a useful citizen and lived to a good old age, his demise occurring in 1910. He married Susan E. Mitchell, who was born in Spartanburg county, and this estimable lady still survives. Their children were as follows: John H., who died near the family home after attaining to mature years; Thomas, who still resides in his native county; Charles S., the subject; and Mitchell, who left a family at the time of his death.

Charles S. Scott obtained little education, the common schools sufficing for his training, and other duties making impossible his attendance more than two or three months out of the twelve. He assumed the responsibility of his own career when he came out to Arkansas, joining his brother John, who had preceded him. Mr. Scott at once identified himself with the agricultural interests of the state, very modestly, it is true, for he began as a farm hand, and followed this by the arrangement known as sharing crops. He thus gained a thorough knowledge of agriculture in all its departments and after a time began independent farming on a lease. Fourteen years ago he leased the Witherspoon plantation—an advantageously disposed tract of three hundred and seventy acres, and has since continued to be its landlord. Upon its fertile acres he cultivates cotton, corn and alfalfa and employs a large force of laborers. He is a scientific agriculturist and brings his acres to the highest point of productiveness, managing so cleverly that the resources of the soil are never depleted, but constantly renewed. In addition to agricultural matters Mr. Scott is engaged in merchandise as a member of the Luxora Drug Company.

The subject was reared upon the articles of faith of the Democratic party as a member of a staunch Democratic household, but his influence is wielded merely as a voter and in support of competent men for public office.

Mr. Scott was married in Mississippi county, August 8, 1895, the lady to become his wife being Miss Lura G. Hayes, whose father was at one time sheriff of the county. Mrs. Scott was born near Luxora in the year 1877. They share their comfortable home with the following sons and daughters: Roena, Lillian, Frank, Harry, Mildred and Evelyn.

The head of the house is pleasantly identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.



JOHN A. BOWEN. Noteworthy among the highly respected and valued residents of Luxora is John A. Bowen, who has lived for a score or more of years, during which time he has been identified with various interests, and is now carrying on general farming with both pleasure and profit. A son of John H. Bowen, he was born in Shelby county, Tennessee, November 27, 1858, of Virginian ancestry.

His paternal grandfather, Arthur Mack Bowen, resided in Virginia for some time after his marriage. Migrating then to Tennessee, he settled with his family in Clarksville, but later removed to Panola county, Mississippi, where, just before the breaking out of the Civil war, he died. He reared five sons, as follows: Richard, who died at Chulahoma, Mississippi, in 1889, was very active and prominent in the Masonic order, having been grand lecturer of Mississippi, and grand master of the Masonic body of that state; W. P., who died in Mississippi, leaving a family; Jerome, a soldier in the Confederate army, was killed at Opelika, Alabama; R. T., who likewise served in the Confederate army, died a bachelor; and John H., the father of John A.

John H. Bowen was born in Abingdon, Virginia, but was brought up in Clarksville, Tennessee, where his parents moved when he was a boy. At eighteen years of age he went to Memphis, where he subsequently embarked in business as a merchant; although he did not enter the Confederate army he supported the cause of the South during the Civil war. He became active in politics and being elected tax collector on the Republican ticket served in that capacity a number of years. In 1870 he moved with his family to De Soto county, Mississippi, where his death occurred, in 1872. He married first Mary C. Armour, a daughter of William Armour, of Jackson, Tennessee. She died in 1862, leaving three children, as follows: William A., of Memphis, Tennessee, a railroad man; Arthur McML. of Memphis; and John A., the special subject of this sketch. He married for his second wife, a widow with children, Mrs. Henrietta Polk Avery, and their only child, Henrietta W., is now the wife of L. W. Bedford, of Memphis, Tennessee.

His parents moving to De Soto county, Mississippi, when he was a boy of twelve years, John A. Bowen there received a limited education in the district schools, and ere reaching his majority was busily employed as an agriculturist. Abandoning farming in 1884, he was for four years, under the superintendence of his brother, in the employ of the old Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company, at Little Rock. Coming to Luxora, Arkansas, in 1888, Mr. Bowen was for three years a clerk in the store of his step-brother, N. L. Avery, and the ensuing three years was superintendent of the Southern Iron Company, in Tennessee. Returning then to Luxora, Arkansas, Mr. Bowen was steward and timekeeper for the government for one season, and was subsequently here engaged in mercantile pursuits for ten years, being head of the firm of John A. Bowen & Company. He was then appointed postmaster of the town by the Roosevelt administration, although he was not a partisan of the president, and held the office two years. Since that time Mr. Bowen has devoted his attention to farming, being also identified to some extent with the milling and lumber business interests of this section of the county.

On November 26, 1889, Mr. Bowen was united in marriage with Lena W. Williams, a daughter of James H. Williams. Her grandfather, Joseph Williams, for many years a prominent citizen of Nashville, Tennessee, was one of the pioneer settlers of Gallatin pike, and subsequently became one of the more wealthy, slave-holding planters of his community. He married a Miss Horne, a famous Tennessee belle, and a

matron of the Martha Washington type. She bore him eleven children, and passed away at a comparatively early age. One of the early settlers of Luxora, Arkansas, James H. Williams became an extensive land owner, and from the farm which he cleared a portion of the Luxora townsite was platted. He was three times married. By his first wife he had four children. By his second wife, whose maiden name was Nellie Heath, he had three children, namely: Lena W., now Mrs. Bowen; Henry E., and Edward H. Mr. Williams married third a Miss Dunklin, and their only child, Maggie Williams, resides in Osceola, Arkansas. Mr. Williams has been called to his eternal home.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowen have one child, Percy Warner Bowen, born in 1900. Affiliated in politics with the Democratic party, Mr. Bowen has served as councilman in Luxora. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and religiously he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

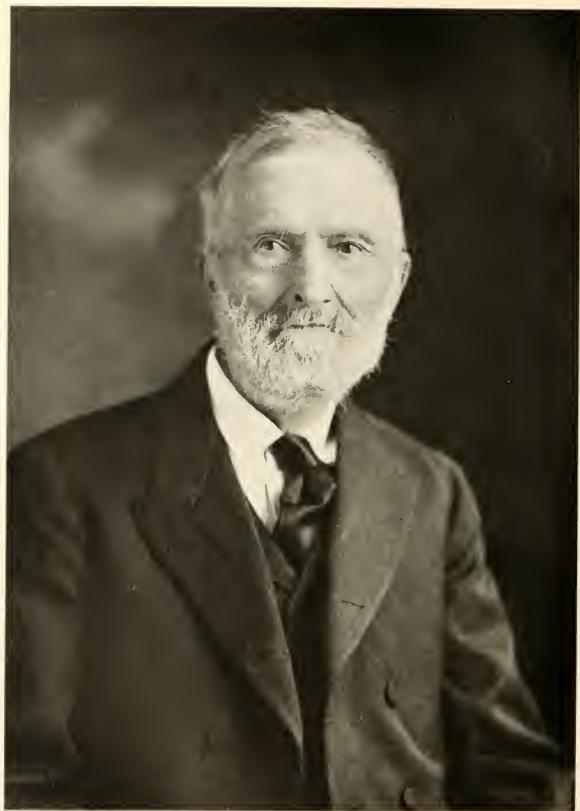
CLARENCE L. MOORE, JR., is the cashier of the Citizens Bank of Osceola and it is largely due to his discrimination and well directed administrative dealing that this institution has become one of the most substantial and popular banking houses of the state. He is a native son of the state, his birth having occurred in Mississippi county, December 28, 1867. His father, Clarence L. Moore, Sr., came to the state in antebellum days as a young man to aid a widowed sister in the care of a plantation and became a farmer himself. He came from Lowndes county, Mississippi, in which state he was born in the '30s. He was the son of parents in easy financial circumstances and was well educated, having been graduated from the university of his state and being one of a large family of children. His father was of English birth and the name of the mother previous to her marriage was Carey.

Clarence L. Moore, Sr., remained in Arkansas throughout the period of the Civil war without taking an active part in the military service of the South. He was friendly to the cause for which the South fought and lent encouragement to his neighbors while there remained hope of success. After the restoration of peace he became the first county judge and served in the office eight years. It is needless to say that he was Democratic in his political faith. He maintained his residence here until 1909, when he returned to Columbus, Mississippi, in whose vicinity he had passed his childhood and youth and where he and his wife have retired from the cares of business.

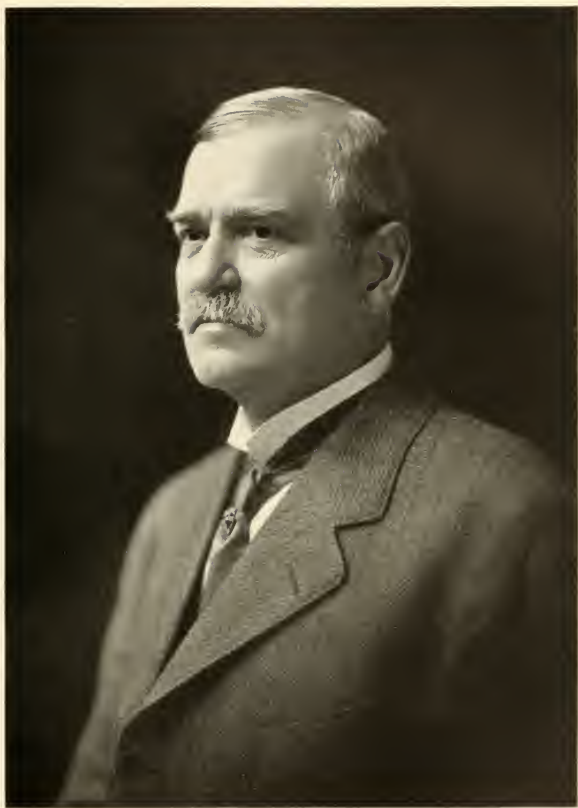
In the '60s Mr. Moore married Miss Lucy Cooke, a daughter of Stephen Cooke, a Virginian, who came to Arkansas from Kentucky, after having resided in the latter state for a number of years. Mrs. Moore was born in Paris, Kentucky, and was a child when her parents came into Mississippi county. The children of their union are as follows: Clarence L., Jr., of Osceola; Miss Elise, of Columbus, Mississippi; Emma, wife of R. B. Nolan, county and probate clerk of Mississippi county; Dudley G., a farmer residing near Blytheville, Arkansas; and Stephen C., also of that place.

The youth of Clarence L. Moore, Jr., was that of the usual lad of country birth and rural surroundings. He did not adopt the agricultural vocation as his own, however, and after obtaining his education in the common schools he began life in a clerical capacity in office work. He has followed this for the most part, although engaged in merchandise for a short time. In 1907 he entered the Mississippi County Bank at Blytheville as assistant cashier, and remained with the institution until





*James Keith*



*Alex McKeith*



January 1, 1908, in which year he was elected cashier of the Citizens Bank of Osceola.

The Citizens Bank of Osceola was established in October, 1902, and had among its promoters some of the most successful business men of the town. Among them were F. B. Hale, G. R. Brickey, W. J. Driver, W. H. Pullen and Sam Bowen, with F. B. Hale as the first president of the institution. It was capitalized at twenty-five thousand dollars and in 1911 has a surplus of twelve thousand dollars. Its present officers are J. W. Rhodes, president; W. J. Driver, vice-president, and C. L. Moore, cashier.

While public-spirited and alive to the best interests of the community, Mr. Moore has taken little interest in politics beyond the exercise of his suffrage as a Democrat. During the tenure of office of J. W. Rhodes as circuit clerk, a period of four years, Mr. Moore was deputy clerk and served alternately in Blytheville and Osceola.

Mr. Moore established a happy married life when, on December 28, 1906, he was united in marriage in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, to Miss Marie Nichol, daughter of Captain J. W. Nichol. They have no children. Mr. Moore was reared in a Christian home and under Episcopalian influence and the home life of the wife was spiritually influenced by the Christian church. The subject is an extremely popular Knight of Pythias and holds pleasant fraternal relations with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

ALEXANDER M. KEITH, a capitalist of Little Rock, Arkansas, is a native of St. Louis and a son of James and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Keith. James Keith was a pioneer business man of Little Rock, a charter member of the Board of Trade, a large property owner and a prominent factor in many ways identified with the growth and development of this city, where he remained active up to the time of his death, September 3, 1908, at a ripe old age. He was born December 3, 1818, at Crockenshaw, in Argyleshire, Scotland, a descendant of the Keith clan of Highlands. At the age of eighteen he went to London and engaged in the dry-goods business. Soon thereafter he and his brother, Matthew Keith, came to America and were associated together in business affairs in Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Minneapolis and St. Louis. From the last named city Matthew went to California during the gold excitement, James joined the Federal army, and was in the Mississippi Valley campaign. From Vicksburg he came with General Steele's army to Little Rock in 1863, and at the close of the war he established his permanent home in this city. He entered actively into its business affairs, acquiring large property interests, which at the time of his death were estimated to be worth half a million dollars. He had also retained large interests in St. Louis, including a directorship in the Boatmen's Bank, one of the greatest banking institutions of the country, of which he was one of the organizers and a director from the date of its founding. Living in good health and activity until the age of ninety, Mr. Keith was a fine type of the strong and sturdy Scotchman, possessed of a splendid physical and mental equipment and of unwaivering moral fibre. He is affectionately remembered by all who knew him both in business and social life. He was a charter member of the Little Rock Board of Trade, and at the time of his death its oldest member. For years has been a staunch member of the Presbyterian church. At his death he left one son, Alexander M. Keith, and two step children, Mrs. Mary A. Pierce and Miss Amelia Wheeler.

Alexander M. Keith was reared and educated at Little Rock. Besides his large ownership in real estate he is variously interested as a capitalist

in banking and other enterprises of importance. His wife is Cordelia (Catherina) Keith, and they have five children: James, Alexander M., Jr., Janet, Mary Pierce and Delerena.

AUGUSTUS O. BURTON is conspicuously identified with the progress and welfare of Blytheville and is generally recognized as one of the foremost developers of the city. He is now engaged in dealing in real estate and has been very active in promoting the community of Leachville, a wide area of which he owns. Mr. Burton was born on a farm near Newport, Arkansas, July 17, 1873. His father, Thomas J. Burton, was born at Tupelo, Mississippi, in 1848, and some time prior to the close of the Civil war, despite his youth, he became a soldier in the Confederate army service. Soon after the termination of hostilities he came to Arkansas quite without capital and located in Jackson county, where he engaged as a farm hand and in this manner got his start in life. He eventually became a merchant at Bowen's Ridge and made a great success in this line of endeavor. He subsequently invested largely in real estate and is now devoting himself to its management and cultivation, having severed his connection with the mercantile business. The elder gentleman married Miss Clara Blackwood and the subject is the only issue of the union.

Augustus O. Burton attended school until his nineteenth year, securing his education in the common and high schools, and his first occupation was as a delivery clerk in a retail grocery store. Proving faithful and efficient in small things, he was given more and more to do and subsequently became a salesman in the store—only three months after entering it, in fact—and in six months he was advanced to the position of bookkeeper. After two years' connection with this concern, Mr. Burton resigned to accept a position as buyer and salesman in another grocery and hardware house and he remained with it for five years. He then engaged in business for himself at Osceola as a retail grocer. Three years later he disposed of his business and founded a wholesale grocery house there, to which was given the title The Burton Wholesale Grocery Company. Two years later he organized the Arkansas Wholesale Grocery Company at Blytheville and merged with the latter company his Osceola house. The new concern was one of importance, with a fifty thousand dollar capital, and of this Mr. Burton was made vice-president and general manager, and remained in these capacities during his three years with the firm.

Later Mr. Burton severed his connection with commercial affairs and engaged in the real estate business and for a time dealt largely in farm lands. Subsequently he bought the town of Leachville, together with four thousand adjacent acres, and this is developing into a splendid farming community. Leachville, the pivotal point in his domain, is a new place in Mississippi county, has three railroads, is adjacent to a vast area of virgin hardwood forest and seems ideal for the making of a manufacturing center. Mr. Burton has manifested fine talents as the industrial overlord of this section and among other things is offering inducements to factories for the manufacture of staves, hoops, baskets, handles and other wood products, to locate in this most advantageous locality, and from present indications there is every reason to believe that a busy industrial and commercial mart will soon build up near this town. Mr. Burton's Blytheville interests are also considerable and he has spent no small amount of money in the city's substantial improvement. He is a successful man. He has done things and has made his imprint upon many enterprises. Nor are his ambitions merely per-



sonal, for he takes a great and genuine pride in the remarkable progress and development of this part of the state of Arkansas. While ever keeping in touch with current events, Mr. Burton is not in politics, having no desire for the honors and emoluments of office. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his fraternal affiliations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Burton laid the foundation of a happy life companionship when, in January, 1900, he was united in marriage to Miss Joe Bert Mayo, daughter of a prominent contractor and builder. This union has been blessed by the birth of two sons, Augustus O., Jr., and James Mayo. The family residence is maintained at 800 Holly street and is the center of a gracious hospitality.

OSCAR D. SANBORN. Among Blytheville's most useful citizens and Uncle Sam's faithful and efficient servants stands Oscar D. Sanborn, postmaster. There is, indeed, nothing of public import in Blytheville and the surrounding country in which he is not helpfully interested and in his residence here of less than a decade he has become widely and favorably known. Mr. Sanborn, who came to this state from Puxico, Missouri, in 1892, was born in Washington, Iowa, January 17, 1874, and was reared in Audubon county, that state. His father, Arthur L. Sanborn, was born in New Hampshire in 1843 and upon the outbreak of the Civil war enlisted from that state and served throughout the entire period of the great conflict between the states. He came west soon after the war and embarked in the mercantile field, opening a store in Audubon county, Iowa. In 1893 he came to Missouri and resumed business at Puxico, where he died in 1898. He was a Republican and served as postmaster of Audubon, Iowa. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and found great pleasure in his relations with the time-honored order in which all meet on a level and station forms no obstacle to comradeship. The subject's father married Miss Mary Cameron in Washington county, Iowa. She was born in Nova Scotia and resides now in Beulah, Wyoming, where she has a sister, Mrs. Jan Gunn. Another sister, Mrs. Kate Paul, resides in Quincy, Illinois, and a brother, John Cameron, lives near Audubon, Iowa. Postmaster Sanborn is one of a family of four children, the other members being: Viola Dutt, of Beulah, Wyoming; Arthur C., of Jonesboro, Arkansas; and Mabel, who married W. E. Matthews, of Beulah, Wyoming.

Mr. O. D. Sanborn, the immediate subject of this brief review, received his education in the free schools and at an early age had an opportunity of proving himself useful in various capacities in his father's store. After his father's demise he assumed full charge of the store at Puxico, Missouri, until 1902, when he came into Arkansas and took charge of the Southern Mercantile Company's store at Dell. He conducted this business until the fall of 1905, when he removed to Blytheville and in less than a year he became postmaster of the little city, his appointment to the office in which has given such entire satisfaction being in January, 1906, during the administration of President Roosevelt. He succeeded to the office of J. H. Edwards. Mr. Sanborn was re-appointed January 25, 1910, to serve another four year term.

Mr. Sanborn established a happy life companionship when, in July, 1900, he was married in Puxico, Missouri, to Miss Katie Swallows, a native of the state of Illinois. Mrs. Sanborn came to Missouri when a child and was reared in the home of her sister, Mrs. J. D. Shumate, of

Bloomfield, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Sanborn hold an enviable place in popular confidence and esteem.

Mr. Sanborn stands high in Masonry, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery and exemplifying in himself the principles of moral and social justice and brotherly love, which since fable-environed ages have been the fundamentals of this organization. He also is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

**JOHN A. BORGMAN.** Both popular and prominent throughout Craighead county is John A. Borgman, who is connected with live enterprises and contributes in definite manner to their success, while at the same time being a citizen of high principles. Mr. Borgman is secretary and treasurer of the Jonesboro Heading Company and is junior member of the hardwood lumber company of Borgman & Son, the latter concern being one of the older industries of Craighead county, established some twenty years ago.

The subject and his father, Francis J. Borgman, of Jonesboro, came to Arkansas from Vigo county, Indiana, where the latter had located previous to the Civil war, and he was several years engaged in the hardwood lumber business along the Wabash river. He was a native of West Virginia, having been born in that state in the '40s and he was reared amid rural surroundings. He was just entering man's estate when the great question, which had so long been clamoring for solution, brooked no longer delay and the flower of American manhood was called to the field of battle. The elder Mr. Borgman enlisted in an Indiana regiment and served from beginning to end without accident or wound. His command was a part of General Sherman's army.

Mr. Borgman Sr. engaged in the manufacture of lumber near Terre Haute, Indiana, and when the forests along the Wabash river gave evidence of giving out, he sought virgin hardwood fields in Arkansas and transferred his operations here. At Herman, he erected a mill which is still yielding a heavy annual output of lumber, after a score of years in which it has been continually levied upon. In 1909, the company engaged in the heading business in Jonesville, with a mill capacity of two thousand sets daily.

In Vigo county, Indiana, Francis J. Borgman, was united in marriage to Frances Jane Beauchamp, her father being an Indiana pioneer and a soldier in General Harrison's army in 1811 and a participant in the battle of Tippecanoe. Twin sons were born to this union, one dying at the age of eighteen years and the other being the subject of the sketch. Both Mr. Borgman and his son are staunch Republicans, although the former has taken little part in public life.

Mr. John A. Borgman was born near Terre Haute, Indiana, December 6, 1866; was educated in the common schools and the Terre Haute business College, and began life in his father's mill in Indiana. He learned milling in all its departments, from the minutest details to the most important, seven years of his career in the industry being passed as an engineer. His firm has always been a large employer of labor and as such he has contributed in most definite fashion to the settlement and consequent development of the timber belt of Arkansas. The Borgman factories operate for domestic consumption and their product finds its way into eastern markets through their Chicago and New York correspondents.

Mr. Borgman was married near Somerville, Tennessee, June 14, 1893, to Miss Mollie Harris, daughter of Thomas C. Harris, a represen-

tative of an old Tennessee family. Mrs. Borgman was born March 25, 1867, and she and Mr. Borgman have two children,—Herman, aged thirteen, and Lola, aged five. Mr. Borgman is one who finds abundant pleasure in his fraternal relations, which extend to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Woodmen of the World; the lumbermen's order—the Hoo Hoos; and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which last he is past noble grand. He is a member of the board of election commissioners of Craighead county. His public spirit is of the sort which leads him to support all causes likely to result in the advancement of the general interests.

ISAAC J. MORRIS, of Mountain Home, represents one of the leading mercantile enterprises of Baxter county; was reared in the environment in which he now moves; and as a business man has evolved a mammoth concern for a rural, yet ambitious and enterprising community. In this role he has proved a valuable factor in the growth of the section and his success has been of that wholesome sort which has contributed to that of the general public. Mr. Morris is a native Southerner, his birth having occurred in Hardin county, Tennessee, July 25, 1872. His elders brought him to Arkansas when he was about five years of age and he has spent all the years subsequent in Mountain Home. His father was the late William H. Morris, who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1842. He was a soldier of the Union army, serving as a member of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Army of the Potomac, and his military career included the whole Civil war period. He was wounded at the Battle of Stony River and during the remainder of the war he acted as hospital steward and was in the railway mail service of the government. He was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, and afterward remained in the state, being married in Hardin county to Prudence Frazier, daughter of Thomas Frazier, formerly of North Carolina. This worthy woman journeyed on to the Undiscovered Country in 1882, survived by the following children: Isaac J., of this notice; Thomas Edgar, born November 30, 1876, and associated with his brother in business in Mountain Home; Mrs. B. E. Messey, of Comanche, Oklahoma, and W. S. Morris, of the same place.

The greater part of the active life of William H. Morris was passed as a merchant and he blazed the way for the entry of his sons into the commercial field. He was a man of ample education and other qualifications for a successful career and as a man of strong individuality and purpose, was an influential factor in the community. He gave hand and heart to the men and measures of the Republican party, but was without inclination for public service. He was active in matters pertaining to the perpetuation of the Grand Army of the Republic, taking no small amount of pleasure in the renewal of old associations with the comrades of other days, and he was an officer of his home post. His father's name was Robert Morris.

Isaac J. Morris was educated in the schools of Mountain Home and from his youth was familiarized with the various aspects of a mercantile career. Early in his teens he became a clerk in his father's business and at the age of eighteen established a household of his own by his marriage. About the time he attained his majority he established himself independently in business, opening a small grocery store. He made a change and engaged in the implement business, selling on commission, but cannot truthfully be said to have made a fabulous fortune, for the owner of the goods took the long end of the profits. He drifted into hardware selling in addition, and prospered, becoming able not only to take the profits himself, but to discount his bills. At first full of energy and empty of purse,

his energy soon filled his purse and he branched out until the establishment over which he presides has come to be a great retail implement and hardware house and a local jobbing concern as well. Notwithstanding the fact that he is a dozen miles from a railroad he handles more implements than any other store in northern Arkansas. They come in car load lots and he sells them in like quantities. His business is growing at a phenomenal rate, which astounds even himself. For instance he made liberal estimates in advance of his hardware sales during 1911, and before the first half of the year had passed he had sold five times as much as his estimate for the entire year. A part of this is due to his great energy and enterprise, a part to the rapid development of the country, and he meets conditions as rapidly as wire and rail can do the work.

On March 15, 1890, Mr. Morris was appointed postmaster of Mountain Home to succeed O. A. Eatman, and his services have proved so satisfactory that he has filled the position ever since, office and store occupying the same building. He is a Republican in politics; is known to the leaders of his party in Arkansas; is an enthusiastic attendant at state republican conventions; and has served his county as party secretary for a number of years.

Mr. Morris established a happy life companionship when on September 14, 1890, he was united in marriage to Miss Lilly Brooks, a daughter of Daniel Brooks, a merchant of Mountain Home and from Audrain county, Missouri. Mr. Brooks married Martha Skinner and his demise occurred after the removal of himself and wife to the state of Oregon. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Morris are Robin, Frank and Doris. A splendid new residence built in 1910, serves the family as its commodious and handsome abiding-place. The head of the house is Past Noble Grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a Modern and a Columbian Woodman, a member of the Fraternal Home and of the Methodist Episcopal church.

**DR. LEON MOONEY.** One of the prominent and popular citizens of this section of the state is Dr. Leon Mooney, who is sheriff of Baxter county and indigenous to the soil. He was born at Mountain Home, December 12, 1876, and is a son of the late Hon. Jesse Mooney, one of the county's early lawyers and in his day a potent and influential factor in the leading citizenship of the section. As a settler he was of the pioneer period, coming out from his native Tennessee as early as 1837, when a youth of nineteen years. He was born in 1818; received the advantages of a college education; prepared himself for the law and followed the profession during his life. He was active in Democratic politics and served as sheriff of Marion county some time about the period of the Civil war. All the influences of environment and personal conviction served to make him a Confederate and soon after his enlistment he became captain of a company in General Price's army. His military career was varied and thrilling, among its principal events being his incarceration by the Federals, and when the affair at Appomattox brought the terrible conflict to an end he was still a military prisoner on Johnson's Island in Lake Erie. He continued in politics after the war and represented Baxter county in the lower house of the state legislature. His early home in Arkansas was in the vicinity of Flippin, but he had located at Mountain Home previous to the Civil war. He married his second wife, the subject's mother, in Baxter county, her maiden name having been Olivia Williams. This worthy lady survives and is the mother of Jesse Jr., of McCloud, Oklahoma; Belle, wife of W. S. Reno, of Baxter county; Emma, wife of S. B. Suggs, residing in this county; Eugene; Dr. Leon, of this review; Lorena of Mountain Home; and Anna,

wife of W. A. Messick. Eugene, mentioned above, served Baxter county as sheriff and was accidentally killed at Holdenville, Oklahoma, by the discharge of his pistol, while bringing a prisoner back to Arkansas in 1906. The Mooney family, as the name indicates, is of Irish origin. Hon. Jesse Mooney was a son of Jacob Mooney, who was born in Erin and settled in Tennessee upon coming to the United States. Among his several children were Tobias and Jacob, who reared families in Marion county, Arkansas; and a daughter, Mrs. Polly A. Brown, who passed her life in Douglass county, Missouri.

Leon Mooney passed his childhood at Mountain Home and received his education in the public schools. Before he attained his majority he went to the Indian Territory and engaged as a clerk in various mercantile establishments for some nine years. Returning home he took up the study of medicine and was graduated from the College of Physicians & Surgeons at Little Rock in 1906. He opened his office in Mountain Home and had practiced but a few months when his brother met his untimely death and the subject was appointed to fill the vacant office. He was elected to the office upon his own merits in 1908 and was re-elected in 1910. Among the few sensational episodes in his administration of office was his arrest of John Roberts after a fight in which both officer and prisoner were shot; and the dealing with the strike situation of the Iron Mountain Railroad at Cotter in 1910, when riots were quelled and peace was preserved with difficulty between the strikers and the strike-breakers. The John Roberts, mentioned above, was wanted for the murder of Obediah Kosingier, resisted arrest, and though acquitted of the murder, was convicted of assault upon an officer and sent to prison. Dr. Mooney gives hand and heart to the men and measures of the Democratic party and takes pleasure in his fraternal relations which extend to Oddfellowship in which he is Past Noble Grand, and to the Modern Woodmen.

In March, 1902, Dr. Mooney was united in marriage to Miss Laura Martin, who died two years later, leaving a son, Eugene. On August 7, 1909, he contracted a second union, Miss Effie E. Baker becoming his wife and the mistress of his household. She is a daughter of Jay W. Baker, of Baker Brothers, prominent merchants of Mountain Home, and the scion of a pioneer family of Baxter county.

WALTER E. LAYTON, of Yellville, represents a family which has distinguished itself during the past half century in the domain of agriculture and domestic commerce in Marion county. He is of the third generation of the family in the Traveler state, for it was founded here by Dr. Augustus S. Layton, his grandfather, who settled in Arkansas in the '60s and established the Layton saw mills along the north line of the state and operated them until the outbreak of the Civil war. The Laytons came out of South Carolina to identify themselves with the west and are of Scotch lineage. John and Elizabeth Layton, grandparents of Augustus S., lived in Spartanburg county of the Palmetto state before they came to Missouri and the head of the house was a soldier in the war of 1812. Some thirty-five years after that conflict they came to Greene county, Missouri, and subsequently removed to Christian county, that state, passing away in Ozark previous to the war between the states.

Dr. Augustus S. Layton was one of the several children of John and Elizabeth Layton and was born in Spartanburg county. He was liberally educated there and after his marriage he removed to Coffeyville, Mississippi. In the '40s he settled in Greene county, Missouri, and having prepared himself for the medical profession in the east, he engaged in practice, subsequently going to Forsyth, Tancy county. The opening of the Civil war

interrupted his career and he became a refugee to a locality of greater security for his family while the issue which disrupted the states was fought out. He was not a soldier himself, but he gave several sons to the Confederacy and his financial interests suffered much from neglect and destruction by barbarous hands during that trying period. He brought his family back to Yellville when peace was restored and rehabilitated his mill, operating it in conjunction with his son for a time and then returning to medicine as the final act in the drama of life. In his varied relations to his community he was a leader, but, although an influential Democrat, he was without ambition for public office and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The children of Dr. and Mrs. Layton were Leonidas, who served in the Confederate army and died in 1871; Lyeurgus, who was killed in the early part of the war; Amanda, who married a Mr. Massey; Elizabeth, who died in 1869 in Greene county, Missouri, as the wife of R. Jeffries; Augustus S., father of the subject; Ellen, wife of Dr. Hart; George W.; Sadie, who married J. B. Wilson, of Yellville; and Austin, who resided in Leslie, Arkansas.

Augustus S. Layton was born in Greene county, Missouri, in 1843 and spent his childhood and youth there and in Taney county, getting his education in such schools as were provided at that time. At the beginning of the war he enlisted in the Confederate army as a member of Company I, Fourth Missouri Regiment, the same being attached to General Price's army and participating in the battles of Elkhorn, Wilson Creek, Corinth, Holly Springs, Iuka, Baker's Creek, or Raymond, and in the siege and battle of Vicksburg, in which the subject was taken prisoner and paroled. When he returned home from service his parents had disappeared and it was some time before located them in their retreat. When he again turned his attention to business the young man resumed the lumber business, bringing to renewed activity the old saw-mill and rehabilitating to a degree the family fortunes as a manufacturer of lumber in association with his brother Leonidas. In 1869 he decided to add to his knowledge of books by a course in Clark's Academy at Berryville, Arkansas, and he attended school for a time. Returning home he came to Yellville and entered the store of his brother, L. S. Layton, as a clerk, subsequently opening a store for himself. From then until 1890, when he gave his attention largely to the brokerage business, he formed partnerships with W. C. McBee and J. S. Cordrey, at different times and his entry into brokerage led him ultimately into banking.

In 1892 Mr. Layton established the Bank of Yellville, the same having a paid-up capital of twenty-five thousand dollars. He owned all the stock himself and he directed it as well as other important interests until his demise, which occurred April 5, 1903. He was an active Democrat and a member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1871 he married Miss Missouri Wilson and the issue of their union are Mrs. J. C. Berry and Mrs. V. L. Walton, of Yellville, the latter being secretary of the Layton department store of this place; Mrs. Frank Pace, of Little Rock; Walter E., of this review; L. H. and Willie, all partners in the immense mercantile and banking interests of the A. S. Layton estate.

Walter E. Layton is one of the rising young men of Yell county and is a native of this city, his birth having occurred in Yellville, April 21, 1880. He received his preliminary education in the Yellville schools, including their higher department and he also spent a year as a student in Hendrix College. He had the privilege of beginning business with his father and gained an insight into the best and most advanced commercial methods under his father's enlightened tutelage. Following this he engaged

in the mercantile business in association with his brother, Lea H., and subsequently purchased his brother's interest and conducted the business alone until 1892. After the death of the father the heirs took charge of the varied family interests and made Walter president of both the department store and the Bank of Yellville, which positions he has occupied with entire success ever since that time—1908. He was actively engaged in the bank as assistant cashier before he became the head of the institution. The family estate comprises extensive farming interests and the Laytons own a large area of Marion county lands.

On February 11, 1903, Mr. Layton established a happy household, his chosen lady being Miss Neville Cavert, daughter of Frank Cavert, of Hume, Missouri, and Augustus and "Jack" Layton are the issue of this union. Fraternally Mr. Layton is a Master Mason and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and politically he gives allegiance to the Democratic party.

**JACOB P. MAGNESS.** The owner of a fine farm, and a stockholder in two of the leading industrial plants of Newark, a saw-mill and a cotton-gin, Jacob P. Magness is actively associated with the development and promotion of the agricultural and business prosperity of Independence county, and is numbered among the more enterprising and progressive men of his community. A native of Newark, he was born October 27, 1863, and was here reared and educated.

His father, Benjamin Magness, was born, in 1821, in Rutherford county, North Carolina, where he spent the earlier part of his life, growing to manhood on an old-time plantation. In 1858 he migrated to Arkansas, locating in Newark, where he reared his large family of children. He was twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Adaline Sweasy, died in Newark, Arkansas. She bore him the following children: Robert and Alonzo, both of whom died near Newark, leaving families; Mrs. Elmina McFarland, living in Rutherford county, North Carolina; George W., of Searcy, Arkansas; E. J., of Newark; Sudie, who died in Rutherford county, North Carolina, was the wife of W. B. Palmer; and Jacob P., the subject of this sketch. Benjamin Magness married, second, Barbara Clark, and to them ten children were born; namely: Martha, wife of Frank Milton, of Newark; John M., late of Newark, was the Democratic nominee for sheriff of Independence county in 1910, and died before the election, leaving a family; William, engaged in business in Newark; Amanda, wife of J. W. Fetzer, of Newark; Julia, wife of John Adams, of Newark; Benjamin and Hugh, members of the Newark Gin and Saw-mill Company; Gertie, wife of H. D. Eller, of Newark; Bonnie, wife of William McDonald; and Leona, wife of Walter Murphy, of Batesville, Arkansas.

Brought up amid the activities of rural life, Jacob P. Magness obtained his early education in the country schools near Newark, and seemingly had reached his highest ambition when he was installed as teacher in a district school. One term in that position was sufficient for him, and he sought a clerkship in a Newark mercantile establishment. Two years later, having acquired a good knowledge of the business, he established himself as a merchant, in Newark, and for nine years was senior member of the firm of Magness & Johnson, retiring to take the office of tax assessor of Independence county, to which he had been elected. In that, his first political venture, Mr. Magness went before the people as a sound Democrat, and won the assessorship against an interesting competition, but two years later was re-elected to the same office without party opposition.

In 1904 Mr. Magness joined five of his brothers in the erection of the Newark Cotton Gin, and in company with three of his brothers built the saw mill in which he has since been interested. The saw mill turns out a



large amount of wagon and buggy stock each year, and some car stuff, the two plants forming the more important manufacturing industries of this part of Independence county. From a cotton gin employe working for fifteen dollars a month, Mr. Magness has arisen, through his own enterprise and thrift, to one of the most prosperous business men of his community in addition to his manufacturing and farming interests having made profitable investments in Newark property. He has demonstrated his faith in his native town by the erection, not only of one of its leading business blocks, but of several tenant houses.

Mr. Magness married, November 28, 1888, Belle Johnson, a native of Independence county, and an adopted daughter of John Johnson, their marriage having been solemnized in Oil Trough bottom. Of the eight children that have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Magness, four are living, namely: Walter, Jewell, Annie and Medrith. Mr. Magness belongs to no fraternal organization save for the protection which the Woodmen of the World gives his family.

**LESTER A. BLACK.** Few young men of the years of Lester A. Black have attained to as high a degree of substantial success as a merchant, and his general identification with the industrial life of the community is of a progressive order. Mr. Black has the distinction of being probably the heaviest cotton buyer in southeastern Arkansas, and it is to such as he that the state is indebted for her recent amazing growth. He is bound to Arkansas county by the particular tie of birth within its borders, his eyes having first opened to the light of day July 14, 1879, on a farm located near the town of Dewitt. His father, P. M. Black, was of the agricultural and mercantile stock upon which the material prosperity of the community is founded, and he also gave service of an efficient character in the capacity of sheriff, serving from 1888 to 1894. His demise occurred in 1907. The mother was, previous to her marriage, Carrie E. Stilwell, and the subject was the younger in a family of two children, the other member of the family being Hattie.

Mr. Black had the advantage of a good educational preparation for life, supplementing his public school training with attendance at the State University at Fayetteville, Arkansas. When only fifteen years of age he began his business career, his father furnishing him with money to buy cattle, and even at that early age he showed unmistakable evidence of commercial and executive ability, for the experiment proved successful. He remained in this business for two years. He then entered his father's general store as a clerk, but was so faithful in little things that he was given more and more to do, and in 1901, upon the retirement of his father, he purchased the business, and has ever since conducted it with remarkable success. Mr. Black's interests are by no means limited to his mercantile pursuits, for he owns and operates two rice farms and a lumber business. In addition he holds the office of vice-president of the Commercial Bank of Dewitt, and is a director in the Dewitt Rice Mill Company. Thus he can speak "as one having authority" on agricultural, industrial, commercial and financial questions of the great state of Arkansas.

Mr. Black is not one in whom the social proclivities have been submerged by business, but he takes great pleasure in his fraternal relations, which extend to the ancient and august Masonic order.

On January 31, 1907, Mr. Black laid the foundation of a home of his own by his marriage to Miss Mary Boone, of Dewitt, daughter of Oliver Boone, of Crockett's Bluff, Arkansas. Their union has been blessed by the birth of two daughters, Hattie Boone and an infant unnamed.





*J. H. Black*



WILLIAM T. MOORE, M. D., the efficient postmaster of Leslie for several years, has been an Arkansan since the second year of his age, so that, although he is only thirty-five, he legitimately falls in the class of Searcy county pioneers. John A. Moore, the father of the postmaster, was born in 1854, but was separated from his parents as so early an age as to make information concerning his family and ancestry very uncertain. He was reared in Benton county, Arkansas; made his home with an uncle during boyhood and acquired an imperfect education in the country schools. While still a young man he drifted to St. Francis county, Missouri, where he married Miss Amanda C. Hunt, who bore him the following: William T., of this notice; Alvin L. and John E., of Gilbert, Arkansas; Martha M., who died as the wife of E. R. Ferguson and left a daughter; Charles F., of Fairview, Missouri; Jessie W., Minnie F. and Everett G., all of Gilbert. Dr. Moore has two uncles on his father's side—William S. and Jeremiah; the former reared a family in Searcy county and died at Boliver, Missouri, and the latter is a resident of St. Joe, Arkansas.

William T. Moore was born in St. Francis county, Missouri, and in the following year was brought with other members of the family to a farm homestead near Gilbert, that county, where he was reared and received his early education. The academy at Valley Springs, Boone county, then fitted him for the profession of teaching, which he followed for some four years. Having decided to eventually enter the medical profession, he read text books with that end in view, and also took lectures in the medical department of the University of Arkansas, Little Rock. Before completing his course, he was licensed to practice and began active professional work at Leslie; he was so engaged when, on July 1, 1907, he was appointed postmaster as the successor of Charles A. Watts. He is a Republican and an active fraternalist, being a Master Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias.

On March 5, 1899, Dr. Moore was united in marriage with Miss Flora L. Keeling, daughter of Rev. Elijah Keeling, a Baptist minister whose people came to Arkansas before the Civil war. The children of this union are Howard, who died in childhood; Naomi A., William Carl, Ollie Pearl and Clyde.

WILLBURN L. SNEED. A fine representative of one of Carroll county's pioneer families, is Willburn L. Sneed, of Green Forest. He is a native of Osage, this county, his eyes having first opened to the light of day, August 29, 1884. His father, the late Willburn R. Sneed, was a man of no small prominence in the business and agricultural affairs of Carroll county, which was the scene of his birth, as well as his entire active life. His father, Charles Sneed, founded the family here more than eighty years ago and like so many of the immigrants to this part of the state at that time, he was a Tennessean.

Willburn R. Sneed laid the foundation of his modest fortunes as a farmer and stockman, the property which was the scene of his activities in this line being situated in Carroll county. At the time of the Civil war he followed his natural inclinations and espoused the cause of the Confederacy, which was the cause of his section and his brethren and at the termination of the struggle returned to the activities of peace. He was a man of much industry, executive ability and foresight and he became a successful merchant and banker, as well as one of the most important of local ranchmen. He was one of the principal organizers of the Bank of Green Forest, and at the time of his death, September, 1904, he held the office of president. His demise was a matter of general regret to the community, for thereby was lost one of the commercial pillars

and a citizen of the highest ideals. Mr. Sneed, Sr., was born in 1830 and was married to Miss Nellie McCracken. Mrs. Sneed resides in Green Forest with her only child, the subject of this review. The elder Mr. Sneed was a man into whose life political ambitions did not enter as a more or less disturbing force. He gave his suffrage to the Democratic party, for he believed that its policies and principles tended toward good government.

Willburn L. Sneed received such education as was afforded by the public schools and although under thirty he has already taken his place as an important factor in the local world of affairs. He began life as an employe in the Bank of Green Forest, with which as previously mentioned, his father was connected in a leading capacity. He was given the office of assistant cashier, but in 1904 he resigned that office, believing that greater opportunity awaited him in another field—that of farming and stock raising, horses, mules, cattle and hogs gaining their sustenance upon his rich fields. His operations in this line have been of widest scope, and he owns several farms, aggregating several hundred acres, and situated near Osage and Green Forest. He maintains his residence upon the farm which is situated near the corporation limits of the town. He also holds the office of president of the Bank of Green Forest, to which office he was elected in 1909, and like his father he enjoys the confidence of all who know him best. In the office of president of this conservative and substantial banking institution he has succeeded J. F. Fanning, and Mr. Fanning succeeded his father, Willburn R. Sneed. In the matter of political affiliation the subject follows in the paternal footsteps and like him he aspires to no public office.

March 10, 1907. Mr. Sneed was married in Green Forest, to Miss Grace Kirkpatrick, daughter of William Kirkpatrick. As to lodge relations, Mr. Sneed is a member of the time honored Masonic order.

GEORGE HOMER McLAUGHLIN represents the young and vigorous mercantile spirit of Eureka Springs and has passed nearly his whole life in the city in which he is attaining his phenomenal success. As someone has expressed it, he is "all but a native." The advent thither of this enterprising and public-spirited citizen dates from the year 1880, when his father, John P. McLaughlin, established the family home where pure water and pure air abound and none of the family has ever had reason to regret the momentous step.

The father of the subject came to Arkansas from Greene county, Indiana, but he is a native of Coshocton, Ohio, where his eyes first opened to the light of day, December 7, 1837. It was probably due to Robert McLaughlin, great-grandfather of George Homer, that the family settled in the Buckeye state, for in 1830 he and his family came there from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where Robert had been born about 1784. He was a farmer by occupation and he passed a long and useful career, his demise occurring in Coshocton county about 1870. He married in his native state Margaret Dickeson and the children of their union were as follows: Henry, who removed to Missouri, about 1855 and was subsequently lost to view; Nancy, who became the wife of Ananias Lynch and died in Coshocton county; John, grandfather of the subject; Drusilla, wife of John Noldon, who has passed away; and Susan, who married James Gardner, she and her husband rearing their family near the old Ohio home where they were gathered to their fathers.

John McLaughlin, grandfather of the immediate subject of the review, was born in 1814, and was a youth in his early teens when the family left his native Pennsylvania. He was married in Coshocton county to Anna Pollock, a daughter of John Pollock, who was born in

Ireland and was a weaver by trade. In October, 1850, John McLaughlin died leaving a family composed of John P.; Mary A., wife of Silas Combs, she passing away in Greene county, whither her parents removed in 1849; Robert who was a Union soldier and was killed at the battle of Antietam; Margaret, who married James Smith, and resides in Bloomfield, Indiana; Susan, wife of Joseph Crane, of Stanford, Indiana; Emily, wife of Samuel Tribby and now residing in Salisbury, Indiana. Some time subsequent to John McLaughlin's death his widow married Charles Combs, and Henry Combs, of Monroe county, Indiana, is their son. Mr. Combs is unmarried.

John P. Laughlin, for we now reach the father of George Homer, was a young farmer when the first shots of the Rebellion were fired. He was a courageous and patriotic young citizen and in July, 1862, he enlisted in the Ninety-Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Robert Catterton. His regiment was in General Logan's corps and was encamped first at Camp Dick Thompson, Terre Haute, Indiana, and later at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, while making preparations to take the field. Subsequently the command rendezvoused at Louisville, Kentucky, and went by boat to Memphis, Tennessee, it being their aim to reach Holly Springs, Mississippi, where General Grant had his hands full with the Confederates under General Van Dorn. Failing to reach Holly Springs, the command was withdrawn to some forty miles east of Memphis, where they went into camp. They were ordered thence in the spring of 1863 to intercept the Confederate forces of General Johnston and to keep them from attacking General Grant, while the latter was completing the envelopment of Pemberton at Vicksburg. When Vicksburg fell General Logan's command was ordered to follow Johnston and to give him battle and it did so as a part of Sherman's army at Jackson, Mississippi. After a brief respite in camp the army moved eastward to Chattanooga, Tennessee, and in that locality took part in the battles of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. The Ninety-seventh Indiana Regiment, as a part of the army under General Sherman, spent the winter at Scottsboro, Alabama, and in May, 1864, began the Atlanta campaign. About this date Mr. Laughlin was detailed as regimental blacksmith and while he was frequently on the firing line, it was without a gun and he continued so to serve while the march to the sea was accomplished and the city of Savannah captured. He was with his regiment on board ship from Savannah to Hilton Head, South Carolina, and thence to Columbia, South Carolina, when that city fell into Federal hands. From that point the last march of the army was made in pursuit of the enemy. General Johnston's command, pathetically diminished in number, was lying between Raleigh and Goldsboro, and when General Sherman reached there he received a volley from the last remnant of Confederates east of the Mississippi river. From this point to the Federal Capitol at Washington no obstacle save distance opposed an easy march and the victorious army arrived at its destination in time to participate in the Grand Review, May 24, 1865. Here Mr. McLaughlin was mustered out of service and was sent to Indianapolis to be discharged, June 25, 1865.

With the return of peace Mr. McLaughlin resumed his vocation but found himself greatly disabled as a result of the rigors of his military service and it seemed expedient after some years to seek a climate where his disease might, at last, be stayed. He came to Eureka Springs with that object in view and he has spent his life here in practical retirement. Mr. McLaughlin was united in marriage in Greene county, Indiana, to Miss Mary Vest, a niece of Senator George C. Vest, of Missouri. She died in 1889, the mother of three sons—R. Benjamin; Thaddens S., a

druggist; and George Homer, the subject, all of them residing in Eureka Springs.

George Homer McLaughlin was born in Greene county, Indiana, January 28, 1874. His education, at least that part of it received in the school room, was obtained in the public schools of Eureka Springs, but at the early age of eighteen years he became a factor in the world of affairs and entered upon a mercantile career. He employed a capital of \$375 to open a small stock of groceries on Spring Street in a frame building owned by his father. He adopted as the principles of his store, cleanliness, cheerfulness and the wish to oblige, and an ever fresh and full stock of goods. Youthful grit, and a lexicon which did not contain the word "fail" also played their part in winning the success which has attended Mr. McLaughlin's efforts for the past seventeen years. In truth he is now to be numbered among the model and most highly successful of the grocery-men of the city and state. The fine stone building which houses his store is adjacent to the new library, and contains forty thousand dollars worth of goods. The arrangements for disposing of the stock are ideal, and the oiled floors and wire matting laid in the alleys are only a beginning of the sanitary arrangements everywhere apparent. Two ware-rooms contain the reserve stock. Mr. McLaughlin owns a bakery close by, the same being run in connection with the store. The entire block of business houses adjacent are his property and he has invested the profits of his business in other improved real estate in Eureka Springs, his faith in the city and its future being unbounded. The years included between 1893 and 1911 are not a long period for the achievement of success such as his, particularly when it is remembered that the factors in 1893 were a youth quite inexperienced, a tiny capital, and a large stock of courage and determination.

December 9, 1896, Mr. McLaughlin laid the foundation of a household of his own by his marriage to Miss Florence M. Marsh, daughter of E. L. Marsh, Mrs. McLaughlin being one of a family of four, and the only daughter. She and her husband are the parents of a charming quartet of daughters,—Katherine, Florence, Helen and Margaret.

All that is best in Mr. McLaughlin is given to his family and his business and he finds little time for lesser interests. He is not inclined to politics, nor to seeking popularity along the fraternal route, although he belongs to one of the prominent orders of the country. His success has been remarkable and his business stands among the most important of the city.

**TOBE SMITH.** Few of the younger generation of Carroll county are better and more favorably known than Tobe Smith, county circuit clerk. His loyalty to this section and the confidence in which he is held are both of them ready to understand, for he has been a resident of Berryville all his life and the community which he is now so well serving in public office is well acquainted with his ability and his life. He was born in Berryville, June 5, 1885, and is the son of Enoch H. Smith, a farmer, who has resided in the county some thirty years. At one time in her history this part of Arkansas became settled by a large number of Tennesseans and Enoch H. Smith, who was a resident of Marshall county, that state, was a part of that certain tide of immigration. He was born in 1839 and was married before his change of residence to Sally Hobby. During the Civil war he hearkened to his conviction of the supreme right of states to sever their connection with the national government and enlisted in the Confederate army under General Johnston, was made a prisoner of war, and was confined in Camp Douglas, Chicago, dur-

ing the last several months of the war. The grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was the father of the following children: A. W.; Hilliard; John; Benjamin; Enoch H., the father of our subject; Nannie, who married a Mr. Shaw, and resides at Sambo, Texas; and Jennie, wife of Chick Caldwell, of Marshall county. The original home of the Smiths in the United States was North Carolina and they were for the most part farmers. They espoused no church or creed as a rule, but notwithstanding were industrious and upright citizens. The present circuit clerk of Carroll county was one of a family of five children, the other members being Dillie, wife of T. M. Bunch, of Carroll county; Edward B., of Cripple Creek, Colorado; Ula; and Frank.

To the common schools and to the business college is Tobe Smith indebted for his educational preparation for a life work. He completed his business course at Fort Smith, March 17, 1906, and very shortly afterward became bookkeeper for the W. B. Baker Lumber Company at Berryville. Proving faithful in little things he was given more and more to do and was eventually made manager of the company's Berryville business. Later Mr. Smith severed this business association and became a candidate for nomination for circuit clerk before the Democratic voters of Carroll county. It was a fight worthy of his steel for he won the nomination against three competitors and was elected in September, 1910, by a majority of four hundred and twenty votes, and succeeded A. J. Russell to the office in the following November.

April 8, 1908, Mr. Smith became a recruit to the ranks of the Bene-dicts, the young woman to become his wife being Miss Edna Cunningham, daughter of Charles Cunningham, a prosperous agriculturist of this county. Mrs. Smith is a native of Carroll county, her birth having occurred here September 12, 1888. They are the parents of two children,—Daphne and Hoyt.

The subject is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and takes no small amount of pleasure in his fraternal relations. He stands as a fine example of a public-spirited and progressive young citizen and it is evident that the popular suffrage of the county has been bestowed upon a competent and worthy young official.

CHARLES F. CHURCH is the efficient incumbent of the office of mayor of Sulphur Springs, Benton county, Arkansas, and as such is identified with the city's industrial and internal welfare. He was born in Cedar county, Missouri, on the 18th of December, 1865, and he was but a mere child at the time of his parents' removal to Benton county. He is a son of Wesley Church, a native of Nashville, Tennessee, whence he removed to Missouri in the ante bellum days, in company with his father, Charles Church, who was summoned to the life eternal in Cedar county. Wesley Church was a blacksmith by trade and at the time of the inception of the Civil war he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army and served as a gallant soldier under General Price. He married Miss Margaret Lindsey, of Humansville, Missouri, and they became the parents of three children,—Charles F., of this review; Fannie, who married, and died in 1904; and Eva became the wife of Herman Hildenkoetter, of St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Church died at Galena, Kansas, in 1882, and his cherished and devoted wife, who long survived him, passed away at Sulphur Springs, on the 4th of December, 1907.

Charles F. Church availed himself of the advantages afforded in the common schools of Benton county and when he had attained to years of maturity he engaged in the pedagogic profession, having been a popular and successful teacher in Benton county for a number of years. When

he abandoned the school-room he turned his attention to farming and stock-raising on a farm one mile distant from Sulphur Springs. He continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits for a time and then engaged in the livery business in Sulphur Springs. Thereafter he engaged in the general merchandise business and the year 1904 found him again in the stock business and about that time he also became interested in real-estate transactions, dealing principally in farm lands on his own account and in behalf of others on a commission basis. He is the owner of large tracts of land along the Arkansas and Missouri border-lines, besides which he has large holdings in Sulphur Springs. When a move was started to establish a bank in Sulphur Springs he was one of the first citizens to endorse it and subscribe for stock. He is now serving as vice-president of this institution, known as the Bank of Sulphur Springs. It is incorporated under the laws of the state with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars and its official corps is as follows: C. J. Williams, president; C. F. Church, vice-president; and S. O. Whaley, cashier.

In his political convictions Mr. Church has ever been arrayed as a stalwart in the ranks of the Democratic party and he manifests an active interest in local politics. For a number of years he served as deputy under Sheriff Galbraith and he has served as constable and as justice of the peace of his township. In 1907, he was honored with the office of mayor of Sulphur Springs and in 1909 he was elected as his own successor. His administration as chief executive of the city abounds with things accomplished for the good and for the beautifying of the city, especially in the construction of broad concrete walks and in the strict maintenance of sanitary conditions. He is liberal minded in public affairs and contributes in generous measure to all movements projected for the good of the community. As an indication of the popular estimate placed upon him a banquet was tendered in his honor by the citizens of Sulphur Springs, on his forty-fifth birthday. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order, being a Royal Arch Mason. His religious faith is in accordance with the teachings of the Baptist church, in the various departments of whose work he has taken an active interest.

Mr. Church has been twice married, his first union having been to Miss Nannie Ashford, a daughter of Wesley Ashford. Mrs. Church was born in Benton county and died at Sulphur Springs in March, 1896. She was survived by three children,—Felix W., Victor Ross and Evelyn. In August, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Church to Miss Emeline Lindsey, who was summoned to the life eternal in 1906. No children were born of the second marriage.

**CHARLES O. MITCHELL.** The success achieved by Charles O. Mitchell in the industrial world in Bentonville, Benton county, Arkansas, is of distinctive order and it is the more gratifying to contemplate inasmuch as it is the direct result of his own well applied energies. Mr. Mitchell, though not a native of Arkansas, has passed most of his life thus far in this state. He is proprietor of the Charles O. Mitchell & Company's marble business in Bentonville, a concern that has contributed liberally toward the prosperity of the city.

Mr. Mitchell was born in Harrison county, Missouri, on the 1st of January, 1863, and is a son of Zachariah Mitchell, a retired resident of Bentonville, who located in this section of Arkansas in 1867. He was long engaged in the butcher business in Bentonville and only retired from active participation in business affairs when loss of sight and the added weight of years necessitated such a step. He was born in Missouri, in 1837, and gave valiant service in the Union army during the Civil war,







*J. W. Cannichael*

as a member of the Home Guard. His father was James Mitchell, who was of Scotch-Irish descent. Zachariah Mitchell was united in marriage to Miss Martha McIntosh, a daughter of James McIntosh, who was reared in Weekly county, Tennessee, whence he moved to Missouri. He engaged in agricultural pursuits and continued to be so occupied until his removal to Arkansas. He is now living retired in Bentonville and his cherished and devoted wife passed away in this city, in 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Zachariah Mitchell were the parents of the following children—Alice, who married Dr. T. M. Mitchell, of Fort Smith, Arkansas; William N. Mitchell, of Van Buren, Arkansas; James, who is deceased; Charles O., the immediate subject of this sketch; Aaron is deceased; Annie is the wife of Alvin Nicodemus, of Van Buren, Arkansas; and Oscar is deceased.

Charles O. Mitchell received his rudimentary educational training in the public schools of Bentonville and when he had attained to the age of nineteen years of age he went to St. Louis, Missouri, to finish his trade as a marble cutter. He entered the employ of the Bradbury Marble Company in that city and remained with that firm until 1903, when he returned to Bentonville and initiated his independent efforts in the marble business. From small beginnings he has gradually extended his trade and scope of operation, buying out all competitors and business rivals in the city, and he now stands supreme in the marble and tiling business in this place. His plant is equipped with compressed air and all the pneumatic tools required to make it thoroughly modern. Three men are in the field as salesmen, in Oklahoma, southwestern Missouri, and northwestern Arkansas, and the business turned toward Bentonville makes the Mitchell Company's premises a busy place. Mr. Mitchell is recognized as a man of extraordinary executive ability and unquestioned integrity. He has built up his admirable success through fair and honorable methods and his record will bear the searchlight of fullest investigation. In his political persuasion Mr. Mitchell is a loyal Democrat, and he is at the present time (1910) serving the fourth ward of Bentonville on its board of aldermen. In the Masonic order he is a member of Bethany Commandery, Knights Templar, and he is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. His religious faith is in accordance with the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in the various departments of whose work he and his wife have been most active factors.

On the 6th of October, 1905, Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage to Miss Mora Fields, who was born and reared in Arkansas, and whose parents were originally from Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have two children—M. Helen, who was born in 1906; and Nora, who was born in 1908.

**JOHN H. CARMICHAEL.** One of the distinctively representative members of the bar of Arkansas is John Hugh Carmichael, who is engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Little Rock and who is also dean of the law department of the University of Arkansas, a fact that indicates his high standing in his profession, as well as his unqualified personal popularity. He is a citizen who has contributed in every possible way to all that has tended to advance the material and civic prosperity of his home city and who has been an influential factor in his profession, in business relations and in public affairs.

John Hugh Carmichael was born in the city of Cairo, Illinois, on the 2nd of February, 1868, and is a son of Isaac H. and Minerva (Beck) Carmichael, the former of whom was born in Illinois, a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of the state, and the

latter, a native of the state of Georgia. Isaac H. Carmichael has devoted the major portion of his life to farming, and he and his wife now reside in the city of Walla Walla, Washington. He served as a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil war, in which he was a member of Company K, Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

John H. Carmichael gained his preliminary education in the state of Missouri and in 1883 he removed to Booneville, Arkansas, and entered the Ft. Smith District High School, which he attended from 1884 to 1887. In 1886 he was the winner of the prize medal for an original oration. Mr. Carmichael supplemented the discipline thus received by a course in Paris Academy, this state, in which institution he was a student from 1887 to 1890, in which latter year Governor Eagle appointed him surveyor of Logan county to fill a vacancy. At the regular election in the same year he was elected to this office, of which he continued incumbent for one term. In 1891 Mr. Carmichael removed to Little Rock and here he soon afterward began the study of the law. In 1892, upon the organization of the law department of the University of Arkansas, he became a member of its first class, in which he was graduated in 1894 with first honors of the class. He thus had the distinction of receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws from the department of which he is now dean. The law department of the university practically succeeded the Little Rock Law School and was organized as an integral department of the university in 1892, with Judge Francis Marion Goar as dean. To this honored jurist and distinguished citizen a brief memoir is dedicated on other pages of this work.

Judge Carmichael was admitted to the bar of Arkansas by the supreme court February 8, 1893. He graduated with the first class of his law school, in June, 1894, and immediately began the practice of his profession in Little Rock, where his devotion to his chosen vocation gained him recognition so that his novitiate was of exceptionally short duration. In 1898, upon the death of Judge Goar, the alumni of the law department of the University of Arkansas elected Judge Carmichael its acting dean, in which capacity he served several months. In 1901 the board of trustees of the university elected him dean of the law department and he has since served with all of earnestness and efficiency in this important office, ever mindful of his stewardship and doing all in his power to uphold the prestige of his profession and the high standing of this department of his alma mater. In the university he is a lecturer on contracts, domestic relations, judgments and conflict of laws. His technical knowledge is broad and accurate and as a member of the faculty of the law department he has the unqualified confidence and esteem of the student body. Judge Carmichael continues in the active work of his profession, being engaged in active practice in both the state and federal courts, and he has served as special judge on both the circuit and supreme benches. Since 1906 he has been a member of the firm of Carmichael, Brooks & Powers, in which his professional coadjutors are William B. Brooks and Richard C. Powers. He is the first president of the Alumni Association of the law department of the University of Arkansas, having been chosen to this office in 1895. He was appointed a member of the first board of examiners to examine applicants for license to practice in the supreme court of Arkansas and served as secretary of the board for two years. He is the attorney for the Southern Trust Company and has been since its organization, and he is connected with many of the substantial financial institutions of Little Rock. In politics he accords a staunch allegiance to the Demo-

eratic party, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

On the 10th of January, 1893, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Carmichael to Miss Amelia Parker, who was born in the state of Mississippi, and they have four children—Lentes, Camille, Celestes and John Hugh, Jr.

**HONORABLE WILLIAM A. BLACK.** There is no one in the state of Arkansas who has a higher standing than William A. Black, dealer in real estate and member of the legislature, who, in early life, set himself to run his course with singleness of purpose. His goal was not fame for himself, but rather the welfare of the community and of the units that go to make up the community. To such, honors will come without being sought, as they have to the Hon. William A. Black, but in his opinion the contentment which comes with the knowledge of a life well spent means more than the positions of honor which he has filled and now occupies.

He was born at Spring Place, Murray county, Georgia, in 1851. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native place, where he lived until he had attained his majority. Leaving his home in Georgia in 1872, he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he stayed a short time, thence on to Arkansas. He located at Charleston, in Franklin county, staying there for fourteen years, during which time he was engaged in various enterprises, but for the most part carrying on the business of real estate. In 1886 he moved to Fort Smith, in Sebastian county and since that time has been most actively interested in all matters of public improvement in addition to his own real estate business. He is very well known in the developing of natural gas in Sebastian county, as he is one of the promoters of that industry.

Mr. Black chose for his wife Miss Mary A. Rippy, who was born in Cartersville, Georgia, but educated in Arkansas, the daughter of the late Rev. A. J. Rippy, a well known Baptist divine. Mr. and Mrs. Black have two children, Ben F. and Myrtle.

Mr. Black's political career has been interesting, he having been elected to be the representative in the lower house of the legislature from Sebastian county at three consecutive elections, entering upon his third term in January, 1911. In 1906, in his first session in the legislature, he was the author of the bill, which became a law, giving short lines of railroad the right of eminent domain and certain other privileges enjoyed by the larger lines of railroads. This measure encouraged the building of short lines in the development of coal mines in Sebastian and other counties. In his second term in the legislature he was the author of the bill, now a law, giving additional powers to the State Railroad Commission. In his last session he was appointed chairman of the committee on elections, a member of the ways and means committee, the committee on cities and towns and the committee on insurance. He was prominently connected with the preparation of the bill and the enactment into a law of the Juvenile Court law, passed at the 1911 session, under which a Juvenile Court has been established at Fort Smith, and under which a similar court can be established in any city in the state desiring it. This is a measure in which Mr. Black feels a justifiable pride for his connection therewith. These are examples of the useful and beneficent legislation that the Honorable William A. Black has promoted during his three terms in the legislature. In a general way his largest interest has been in the line of public education, in the welfare of the public schools of the state and in giving state aid to high schools, realizing that it is the schools that will decide the success or failure of the country at large.

It is a significant fact that during Mr. Black's political career not even his enemies have cast any aspersions on his character, either in his public or private capacity. That he won the confidence of the people is proved by his repeated election to the same office. It is because of the presence of such men as he that Sebastian county has attained its present high standing in the state. It is because of the presence of such men as he in politics that people still think there is some honor amongst politicians, in spite of the corruption which faces us on all sides. The political world, as well as the religious, must look forward for its millennium and it is such men as the Honorable William A. Black who are hastening that end.

CYRUS F. CROSBY, M. D. There is particular interest attaching to the career of Dr. Cyrus F. Crosby, of Heber Springs, Cleburne county, Arkansas, for he is a representative of a type of American manhood of whom the country has every reason to be proud. He occupies a notable position among the business and professional men in this section of the fine old Bear state and to this rank he has risen through the utilization of possibilities that lie before all. His native talent and well applied ability have led him to large worldly success and he stands today as a leading factor in the ownership and control of many large enterprises in Cleburne county, that have contributed to the general commercial activity and prosperity of Heber Springs, as well as to his individual success.

Dr. Cyrus F. Crosby was born in White county, Arkansas, and is a son of Dr. George W. Crosby, who is now engaged in the active practice of his profession at Heber Springs. The father has been engaged as a medical practitioner in Arkansas for some forty-five years and during all that time his contribution to the science and progress of his profession has taken concrete form.

Dr. Cyrus F. Crosby was reared in his native county, to the public schools of which he is indebted for his preliminary educational training, which he later supplemented with a course in the Bennett Medical College (Eclectic), in the city of Chicago, Illinois, in which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1893, duly receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He initiated the practice of his profession at Searcy, Arkansas, and in 1896 he came to Heber Springs, the county seat of Cleburne county, with the affairs of which place he has since been actively connected both in a professional and in a business way. He is local surgeon for the Missouri & North Arkansas Railway and is ex-president of the Society of Local Surgeons of that company. He is a member and is ex-secretary of the Arkansas State Eclectic Medical Association and is affiliated with other professional organizations of representative character. In addition to his professional duties Dr. Crosby is interested in other financial ventures of broad scope and importance in this county. He is president of the Cleburne County Bank, which is capitalized with a stock of twenty-five thousand dollars and which is one of the most prominent and successful monetary institutions in this section. He has taken a deep and public-spirited interest in the building-up of the town of Heber Springs. He promoted and built the new Adrian Hotel, a high class resort hotel, thoroughly modern in its equipment, the same having been opened in March, 1911. This beautiful structure has some fifty splendid rooms and it is a fine boost and advertisement for the town.

In a fraternal way Dr. Crosby is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the time-honored Masonic order.

Dr. Crosby, for a life partner, chose Miss Mary Lewis and to this union have been born two children—Adrian and Howard.

**MARTIN SHARP.** The present incumbent of the important position of road supervisor in the city of Little Rock, Arkansas, is Martin Sharp, who is a native of this state, having been born in Independence county in 1858. He is a son of William J. and Emily Jane (Moore) Sharp, both of whom were born in Mississippi, whence they came to Arkansas in the early '50s, first locating in Independence county, where the father secured a tract of land and engaged in agricultural pursuits. On the inception of the Civil war the family removed to Conway county, where William J. Sharp followed his vocation as farmer and where he continued to reside until his death, in 1872. He was a man of sterling integrity of character, a staunch supporter of all he deemed right and in all his business relations he was honest, honorable and true to his word.

Martin Sharp, whose name initiates this article, was reared to maturity on the home farm and early assisted in its work. His preliminary educational training was that afforded in the common schools of his native county, which he has since supplemented by observation and association with men and matters of large import. In 1872 he established his home in Pulaski county where he initiated his independent business career. For the past thirty years he has been a resident of Little Rock, where he has valuable real-estate interests, being the owner of extensive properties in the vicinity of his home on Summit avenue. Mr. Sharp early became interested in the street-improvement work in the capital city and he has been actively identified with the same during many years. For seven years he was incumbent of the position of street commissioner, under various city administrations. In his present position as road supervisor he has charge of the grading, macadamizing, paving and general improvement work of the city and its suburbs. His long tenure in office is ample proof of the efficiency of his work and to him is due in large measure the neat and attractive appearance of the city.

Mr. Sharp was united in marriage with Miss Anna L. Trelhue, who was born in Tennessee, but when a child she accompanied her parents to Little Rock, where she was reared to maturity and where her marriage was solemnized.

Mr. and Mrs. Sharp have long been prominent and popular factors in connection with the social activities of Little Rock and their beautiful home at the corner of Summit avenue and Fifteenth street is recognized as a center of generous and gracious hospitality.

**MARY E. MORRISON, M. D.** To few women has it been given to achieve such admirable and noteworthy success as that gained by Dr. Mary E. Morrison, who founded and who now conducts the Stuttgart Sanatorium, for the treatment of chronic and malarial diseases. This institution is finely equipped with every modern facility and has ample room for the accommodation of about twenty patients.

Dr. Morrison was born at Sparta, Monroe county, Wisconsin, on the 17th of March, 1870, and she is a daughter of Robert and Almyra (Kelsey) Hobson, the former of whom was born in England, and the latter of whom claimed the state of Pennsylvania as the place of her nativity. During the major portion of his active business career the father was engaged in farming, and he is now in Stuttgart, Arkansas. Dr. Morrison was the oldest in order of birth in a family of five children, and when nine years of age she accompanied her parents to Minnesota, to whose public schools she is indebted for her early educational advantages, being graduated in

the state normal school at Mankato, Minnesota, as a member of the class of 1888. In 1894 she was matriculated in the Physiomedical College, in the Indiana capital, and in this well ordered institution she was graduated in 1897, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. She initiated the practice of her profession at Anderson, Indiana, and continued to reside in this city for a period of two years. In 1904 she removed to Stuttgart, Arkansas county, Arkansas, and here she has built up a large and lucrative practice, her unqualified success in the medical profession being on a parity with her well directed endeavors and due to the possession of innate talent and acquired ability along the line of one of the most important professions to which one can devote one's energies—the alleviation of pain and suffering and the restoration of health, which is man's most priceless possession. In connection with her work Dr. Morrison is a valued and appreciative member of the State Eclectic Society, and she is ever alert and enthusiastically in sympathy with all measures and enterprises tending to advance the general welfare of the community. Her religious faith is in accordance with the tenets of the Christian church, to whose charities she is a liberal contributor and in whose work she is much interested.

In 1888 Dr. Morrison was united in marriage to Septimus P. Morrison, the ceremony being performed at Mankato, Minnesota. Mr. Morrison was born at Dubuque, Iowa, and is engaged as an engineer at Stuttgart. Two children have been born of this union, namely, Joseph, who is a student in the Indiana State University and who assists in the sanatorium while at home; and Ruth, who is attending the Stuttgart Training School.

EDWIN STANTON THOMPSON. Since 1838, the year in which the family of which Edwin Stanton Thompson, of Springdale, is a worthy representative, was founded in Arkansas, it has been an integral part of Washington and Madison counties, and as it has multiplied has spread its influence over the social, commercial, and political spheres of activity in those localities. He was born and reared in Madison county, a son of Judge Aaron Linton Thompson, of Springdale.

Joseph Thompson, grandfather of Edwin S., was born in North Carolina, but as a boy accompanied his parents to Tennessee, from there going to Wayne county, Indiana. In 1838, trying the hazard of new fortunes, he migrated with his family to Washington county, Arkansas, which was then attracting the attention of the courageous men who were willing to found new homes on the frontier. After a tedious overland journey of several weeks spent in covering the vast area of the valley east of the Mississippi river, he crossed that stream at Saint Louis, and continued his trip to Durham, Arkansas, where he secured a tract of near-by land, from which he carved out a good homestead. Leaving his family in 1850, he followed the gold hunters to California, and there resided until his death, a few years later. He married Mary Ann Mills, a daughter of Seth T. Mills, a native of North Carolina. She survived him, passing away in 1886, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Hendricks, in Belton, Texas. She had been previously married, and by her first husband, Matthew Massey, was the mother of four children, Sylvester Massey; William Massey; Elizabeth, who married Henry Lewis, died in Washington county, Arkansas; and Jane, who became the wife of George Karnes, died in Belton, Texas. By her union with Joseph Thompson, she had five children, namely: Aaron L., the father of Edwin S.; Henry, who was killed while serving in the Confederate army; Polly A., wife of Bracken Wilson, of Fayetteville, Arkansas; Seth died in the Confederate army in 1863; and John C., who was killed at his own home, in Fort Smith, Arkansas, by a drunken friend.



Born in Wayne county, Indiana, September 23, 1836, Aaron Linton Thompson remembered nothing of the wearisome journey to Arkansas. Brought up on the home farm, near Durham, he was educated principally in the subscription schools but attended the only free school established anywhere in the South before the Civil war. The United States government gave to Arkansas section 16, on the middle fork of White river, for school purposes, and the proceeds from the rental of that land were sufficient to carry on the free school which he attended for three months each year. Beginning the struggle of life for himself as a farmer, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1868, with the exception of the Civil war period.

During that strenuous time, the issues of the Thompson family were sorely divided. All of those eligible for military duty, with the exception of Aaron L., entered the Confederate service. While reading "Brother Jonathan," the "Missouri Republic," and other journals with Union sentiments, his patriotic spirit was aroused, and in response of troops to defend the Union he enlisted in Company I, Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, at Fayetteville, as a private. He was subsequently commissioned first lieutenant of his company, and served first under Gen. A. J. Smith, and after he was transferred to the eastern department was under command of Generals Steele and Busse. He took part in the Camden fight, the skirmish at Moscow, and in the battle at Jenkin's Ferry, sometimes called the "Saline River" engagement. He received his commission as an officer at Fort Smith in 1864, and was mustered out at the close of the war.

Judge Thompson, as Aaron L. is familiarly called, was originally a Whig in his political affiliations. He became identified with the Republican party soon after its formation, and at the age of twenty-one years began his official career as a constable. He was subsequently elected, in Madison county, justice of the peace, a position which he filled creditably for twelve years. He afterwards served as register of deeds for Madison county, and later was elected county judge, an office which he filled acceptably for several terms. In 1898 the Judge was commissioned by President McKinley postmaster at Springdale, Washington county, Arkansas, and in 1902 was reappointed by President Roosevelt to the same position. Since leaving the postoffice, Judge Thompson has retired from all active affairs. He has been for many years prominently identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, having held every office in the gift of the organization, rounding out his service as commander of the state.

Judge Thompson has been twice married. He married first, in Washington county, Arkansas, October 18, 1860, Sarah J. Poole, a daughter of Maston P. Poole, formerly of South Carolina. A farmer and a strong Union man, he often served as magistrate of his locality; he was noted for his culture and intelligence, and once said "that he could spell correctly every word found in Webster's dictionary." Of that union five children were born, as follows: Henry L., of Madison county, Arkansas; Dr. John S., of Greenland, Arkansas; William G., a twin brother of Dr. John S., resides in Springdale; Mary Beale died unmarried; and Edwin S., the special subject of this biographical record. The mother of these children passed to the life beyond in 1868. Judge Thompson married second, in July, 1870, Elizabeth A. Prater, and to them two children have been born and reared, namely: Cora, wife of W. E. Long, of Gravett, Arkansas; and Floyd, a lumber dealer and merchant at De Queen, Arkansas, and a prominent member of the Republican party. Mrs. Thompson's father, John C. Sumner, was born and brought up in Vermont, and was an own cousin of Charles Sumner, the noted Massachusetts senator. He represented Madison county, Arkansas, in the state legislature as a Demo-

erat, but he was a man of strong Union sentiment during the Civil war. Uniting with the Missionary Baptist church in 1857, the Judge has led an upright life, and has reared his children in the fear of God.

Educated in the public schools of Madison county, Arkansas, Edwin Stanton Thompson began his mercantile career as a clerk at Hindsville, serving an apprenticeship of six years in that capacity. Embarking then in business on his own account, he was junior member of the mercantile firm of Poole & Thompson, at Thompson, Madison county, for thirteen years. Mr. Thompson then joined his brother in the hardwood lumber business at Springdale, and the partnership still exists. This enterprising firm handles native dimension timber for props, cribbing, and other heavy stuff used in the mines of Kansas and Missouri, and also furnishes a market for railroad ties at Springdale. It is one of the leading industrial organizations of Washington county, and a considerable factor in maintaining a prosperous community.

Mr. Thompson is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Springdale, and likewise in the Elkins Telephone Company, whose lines extend from Fayetteville to Pettigrew, Arkansas, with branch lines radiating from the main over many parts of Madison county. In his political relations, Mr. Thompson is a Republican, and, like his father, is an important factor in the party. He has served as a member of the Republican State Committee, and has been twice sent as a delegate from Arkansas to the National Republican League Club, first to Indianapolis, in 1904, and to Philadelphia in 1906. Fraternally he is a Master Mason, and a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. On April 19, 1892, at Thompson, Arkansas, Mr. Thompson married Delia Hall, who was born in Tennessee, a daughter of Tyra and Nancy C. (Chance) Hall, natives of Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have four children, namely: Aren A., Clyde C., Jewell, and Cecil.

CHARLES M. NORWOOD, M. D. A prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Stamps, Charles M. Norwood, M. D., for many years a leading physician of this part of Lafayette county, is now living retired from business and professional cares, enjoying a well deserved leisure. A son of the late Josiah M. Norwood, he was born, February 29, 1840, in Giles county, Tennessee, where his childhood days were passed.

Josiah M. Norwood was born in Lincoln county, Tennessee, in 1820, and spent his earlier years in his native state, residing a part of the time in Giles county. Coming to Lafayette county with his family in 1847, he soon became one of its foremost citizens. He invested largely in land, and when Stamps was incorporated owned nearly all of the land on which the village now stands. A considerable portion of his estate is still owned by his son, Dr. Norwood. By his marriage there were nine children, three of whom are now living, as follows: P. F., of Stamps; Mrs. S. C. Knighton, also of Stamps; and Charles M. Norwood, M. D.

But seven years old when he accompanied his parents to Lafayette county, Charles M. Norwood received his elementary education in the public schools and under private tutorship. Graduated from the New Orleans Medical College in 1867, he immediately began the practice of his chosen profession at Stamps, and in the years that followed built up an extensive and remunerative patronage. Since his retirement from active practice, about six years ago, Dr. Norwood has resided on his large plantation near Stamps, where he has a most attractive home. Enlisting as a soldier during the Civil war, Dr. Norwood participated in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, and in many engagements of minor importance. At Chickamauga he received a severe wound in the right

leg, necessitating its amputation. Nothing daunted, however, he rejoined the army as soon as he recovered, and served until the close of the war. The Doctor has ever evinced a warm interest in local, state and national affairs, and in addition to serving as assessor of Lafayette county was state senator in 1882. In 1888 the Doctor was a candidate for governor of Arkansas, and received eighty-six thousand votes.

On December 19, 1869, Dr. Norwood married Mrs. Harriet L. (Calhoun) Holleman, a daughter of William B. and Maria L. Calhoun. Six children have been born to Doctor and Mrs. Norwood, four of whom are living, namely: Mary M., Lulu E., William J., and Charles M., Jr.

JOHN S. ODOM, a prominent contractor and builder and a member of the city council of Little Rock, was born in Fincastle, Botetourt county, Virginia. In 1850 he was taken to Winchester, Franklin county, Tennessee, where he was reared to manhood, attending school and learning the carpenter's trade. In 1872 he removed to Little Rock, where he worked at his trade by the day until he began in due time to take contracts on his own account, and he has pushed his business gradually but persistently until his success marks him as one of Little Rock's most skillful and prominent contractors and builders. Not only in Little Rock are there many monuments to his thoroughness and efficiency, but one may find here and there throughout the state many evidences of his fine ability and noteworthy enterprise. One of the most conspicuous buildings in Arkansas, the Saline county court house, at Benton, is a splendid testimony to the cunning of his master hand. So numerous are the durable and imposing business blocks and stores of his building in Little Rock that it is possible to mention here only a few of them. The Little Rock Trust Company occupies one of them which is located at Third and Main streets. The Poe shoe store is quartered in another at Second and Main streets. The Webb furniture store occupies another. Still another is at Fourth and Scott streets and the Pfeifer block at Twelfth and Main streets are noteworthy, as are also several buildings that he erected for the late Judge Foulk, the Rightsell school building and the Niemeyer flats. He has built also many beautiful residences in the Capital city and throughout the state. Not the least characteristic of his work are the magnificent Scottish Rite Consistory building at Eighth and Scott streets and the Knights of Pythias building at Third and Center streets, Little Rock.

Mr. Odom married Miss Mary Walker, a native of Tennessee, in that state, and she has borne her husband three children—Mrs. Maud Mitchell, Mrs. B. H. England and Miss Jane Odom. Mr. and Mrs. Odom are members of the Winfield Memorial Methodist church and he is a Scottish Rite Mason, thirty-second degree, a Shriner and a Knight Templar. He has long taken an active and helpful interest in the affairs of Little Rock. During the last few years matters connected with the administration of the city's affairs have assumed a scope and importance which have demanded the service of men of the highest capabilities. In the spring of 1905 Mr. Odom was elected to represent his ward in the city council, and he was re-elected in the spring of 1907 and again in the spring of 1909. He has brought to his work in this capacity the same conspicuous talent that has made for his success in his private business, and he is hailed throughout the city as a public official who has the welfare of the community always in mind. It is indeed probable that no member of the council in recent years has more vividly illustrated the popular ideal of the honest and successful business man in public life than has Mr. Odom.

WILLIAM H. HAYNES. Descended from a line of distinguished soldiers and patriots and himself a veteran in the Confederate service of the war between the states, General William H. Haynes was the founder of the Arkansas National Guard, of which he served as major general until his recent retirement, in 1907. General Haynes was born in Franklin county, Virginia, in 1837, and is a son of William Scott and Louise (Williams) Haynes. The Haynes family in America was founded by an ancestor who voyaged from England in the ship "Angel Gabriel" and who landed at Portland Harbor, Maine, in 1662. His descendants subsequently located in various colonies, including Virginia. General Haynes' maternal grandmother, Eliza (Scott) Haynes, was a cousin of General Winfield Scott and a granddaughter of Colonel Woody, of Danville, Virginia, who served with honor and distinction in the Virginia state senate for a period of thirty years. In his early childhood General Haynes' parents removed to Nashville, Tennessee, where he was practically adopted into the home of General Andrew Jackson, at the Hermitage, and there he remained until his seventh year. Later the family removed to Lexington, Mississippi, and William H., of this sketch, was sent to New Orleans for higher education. In 1856 he traveled through Arkansas, and on the inception of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate service and served with distinction throughout this sanguinary struggle. He was mustered into service as a private in the Fifteenth Mississippi Regiment, at Lexington, but was soon promoted to staff service, being in Virginia on the staff of General Charles Clarke during the early part of the war. Subsequently he came to the Western Army and became a member of the staff of Major Leonides Polk. Mr. Haynes enjoys the distinction of having executed the last order issued by Albert Sidney Johnston, the famous general, prior to the latter's death, at the battle of Shiloh. This order read: "Haynes, go tell General Polk to bring up Breckinridge's Reserves and to push them forward." This order was executed, and General Johnson died immediately after giving it. For gallantry at the battle of Shiloh and for other important services General Haynes was breveted colonel. While executing the above order he was seriously wounded, being shot in the temple, and he was carried off the field by Colonel Inge and Major Buckner. After recovering he re-entered service in the Baton Rouge campaign, on the staff of General John G. Breckinridge, and later, on request, he was allowed to report for duty in the Trans-Mississippi Department under General Theophilus Holmes, who assigned him to duty at Fort Smith, Arkansas. Here his force was driven out by General Curtis, and General Haynes then proceeded to Little Rock, where he remained until Federal occupation in September, 1863. During the remainder of the war he served in the Trans-Mississippi department on the staff of General E. Kirby Smith, and he maintained his headquarters at Shreveport, Louisiana. As far as any records show, General Haynes was the last Confederate officer to surrender and be paroled. He reported to General Canby for this purpose about sixty days after General Kirby Smith had surrendered with his forces. The foregoing is ample proof of the loyalty and patriotism of this valiant soldier and officer, and further comment in this connection would be superfluous.

After the close of the war the General returned to Lexington, Mississippi, where he engaged in the planting and mercantile business. In 1872 he removed to Lee county, Arkansas, and there followed agricultural pursuits, his being one of the largest farms in the state. Later he engaged in business in Memphis, Tennessee, where he was a prominent figure during the yellow-fever epidemic, in the fight carried on against it,



*W. H. Haynes.*



it being at his suggestion that the well-remembered camp, or tent city, was established for the purpose of isolating the disease as far as possible. In this city General Haynes became largely interested in the cotton-seed oil industry, with which he was actively identified for a period of thirty-four years, and in connection with which he co-operated in the building of some of the largest mills in the south. He was largely instrumental in establishing the first cotton-seed oil mill in Little Rock in the early '70s, although he did not take up his residence here until 1884. Since 1905 he has lived virtually retired, and as a citizen and business man he has gained and retained the highest regard of his fellow men.

The General is a stalwart Andrew Jackson Democrat in his political proclivities, and he has ever given his aid in support of all measures and enterprises projected for the good of the community. In 1901 he organized the Arkansas National Guard, of which he was placed in command with the rank of major general, of which office he remained incumbent until 1907. To him is due the admirable condition of this organization, and in his honor Governor Donaghey named the permanent encampment maneuver grounds Camp W. H. Haynes.

General Haynes has been twice married. He first wedded Miss Minnie Spring, of Fort Smith, and her death occurred in August, 1883. They became the parents of one son, William S. Haynes, who passed away at St. Louis, on June 27, 1907, leaving two sons, Jessie W. and William S., of St. Louis, Missouri. In 1884 was solemnized his marriage to the widow of the late Robert Douglas Lee, who was born and reared at Red Fork, Arkansas.

A. H. DASHIELL PERKINS. One of the large and progressive enterprises of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, is the Bluff City Oil Company, a concern devoted to the manufacture of cotton seed oil. This was organized in 1903 by A. H. Dashiell Perkins, who holds the office of president and general manager. This industry, utilizing as it does, one of the important products of the South, is large in scope, and its output is transported to many quarters of the United States. It is in truth one of the concerns which contributes in largest measure to the material prosperity of the section.

Mr. Perkins is a native Tennessean, his birth having occurred in Bedford county, that state, July 29, 1845, his parents being Albert A. and Emily E. (Dashiell) Perkins. He was educated in public and private schools and though extremely young at the breaking out of the Civil war, he was high-spirited and loyal to his section and the principles for which it was contending, and he enlisted at the beginning of the conflict. He served four years in the Confederate army, during the last two years being color-bearer of the Seventh Tennessee cavalry.

For eleven years following the close of the Civil war Mr. Perkins followed the adventurous career of a cowboy and farmer in Texas. He early showed marked business ability, and after returning to Memphis he gave his whole time and attention to business affairs. In 1899 he organized in that city the Perkins Oil Company, an industry similar to the Bluff City Oil Company, of which he was secretary, treasurer and general manager. He remained in control of its destinies until 1903, when he came to Pine Bluff and has here taken his place as one of the substantial and influential citizens. The Bluff City Oil Company was founded and put into operation very soon after his arrival.

November 21, 1867, Mr. Perkins was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth James, a native of Washington county, Mississippi. Their union was happily cemented by the advent of children, six of whom are living at the present time, as follows: Emily P., wife of W. S. Taylor, of Gaines-

ville, Florida; Albert C.; Elizabeth D., wife of P. T. Pinckney, of Pine Bluff; J. G. James; Sue B., wife of J. W. Spencer, of St. Louis, and A. H. Dashiell, Jr. The sons reside in Memphis, Tennessee, where they are engaged in business. Mr. Perkins is a member of the Masonic order and eligible to wear the white plume of the Knight Templar.

**GEORGE O. PATTERSON.** Among those lawyers who contribute materially to Johnson county's professional prestige is George O. Patterson, of Clarksville, who is a prominent and influential figure in the varied activities of the city. Mr. Patterson is a brilliant and efficient member of the legal fraternity, and in addition to possessing an excellent native equipment is an untiring worker in his profession, preparing his cases with the most scrupulous care and with the utmost regard for the detail of fact and the law involved.

Mr. Patterson is a native of the state of Arkansas and one who has paid the commonwealth the compliment of remaining within its borders. At Clinton, Van Buren county, his eyes first opened to the light of day, his parents being R. and L. J. (Greeson) Patterson, both of whom are now living at Silver City, New Mexico. The father was born in Shelby county, Tennessee, and when a boy came with his father, J. H. Patterson, to Arkansas, making location in Logan county, at Patterson's Bluff, which had received its name from the family—a prominent one in the section. Just previous to the Civil war the family removed to Van Buren county, Arkansas, and some time after the close of the great struggle between the states, they removed to Cleburne county and took up their residence at Heber Springs, the county seat. J. R. Patterson was for many years a well-known citizen of that section of the state and he enjoyed political preferment, being elected sheriff of Clebourne county. Both the father and grandfather of the subject served in the Confederate army throughout the Civil war, the latter serving under Colonel Jordan E. Cravens, of Clarksville.

The Greeson family from which the subject springs on the maternal side is an old one in Arkansas, his grandfather, H. Greeson, having been a native of Wayne county, Tennessee, who came a pioneer settler to the state, locating here as early as the year 1841. This much respected man lived to the age of ninety-one years, and passed away in Prescott, Nevada county, in September, 1910. Mr. Patterson's mother is a sister of Martin W. Greeson, vice-president of the Nevada County Bank, the oldest institution of a monetary character in that county. He resides at Prescott.

George O. Patterson studied law under Colonel Jordan E. Cravens in Clarksville, and here was admitted to the bar, beginning a successful career as a lawyer in 1893. He is a member of the law firm of Patterson & Ragon, and conducts a large general practice in all the courts.

Mr. Patterson contracted a happy marriage when he was united in Clarksville to Miss Susie McConnell, daughter of Colonel E. T. McConnell, a prominent pioneer citizen. They share their pleasant home with two young sons—George O. and Edward Hall.

**JOHN E. PRINGLE, M. D.,** is one of the leading representatives of the medical profession in Lawrence county, and he is the kindly friend and doctor of hundreds of families to whom for nearly a decade he has ministered in most enlightened fashion. He is also an important merchant and man of affairs. Dr. Pringle came to Arkansas and added his citizenship to the state at Hoxie in 1902. He was a long-time resident of St. Charles county, Missouri, where he was born August 7, 1853. He secured the advantages of a liberal education, and finished that of a general char-



acter at the State University in the year 1871, receiving the degree of Master of Arts. Naturally inclined to a career as a physician, he matriculated in the Missouri Medical College, now the medical department of the Washington University, and was graduated from that institution in 1874.

Ready for his life work, Dr. Pringle began his practice at Moscow Mills, in Lincoln county, Missouri, and after twenty-eight years' residence there, in which he figured as an important factor in professional, business and official life, he transferred his citizenship to Arkansas and has entered liberally and naturally into the varied affairs of this place. In evidence of his high standing in the profession is the fact that he is local surgeon of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad Company; president of the Lawrence County Board of Health and the Board of Health of Hoxie. He is by no means one of those content with "Leaving well enough alone," and he pursued post-graduate courses in the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis and in the medical department of the University of Chicago. He is affiliated with all those organizations destined to advance and bring into closer touch the members of the profession, such as the Arkansas State and Lawrence County Medical Societies and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Pringle's father was Dr. Charles W. Pringle, who was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, in 1827, and prepared himself for the medical profession in the Missouri Medical College. He passed his life practicing in the county of his birth and died in 1898. During the Civil war he held the rank of lieutenant in the medical corps of General Price's army. During the commencement of the war with Mexico Dr. Pringle was ordered to the frontier, to attend Maneuver Camp, Fort Sam Houston, and stayed fourteen days, participating in the maneuvers of the division stationed at that place. He married Miss Meroe Edwards, a daughter of Moses Edwards, who removed from Kentucky to St. Charles county, Missouri. Mrs. Pringle died in 1903, the mother of Edward M., of Forestell, Missouri; of V. K. of Pocahontas, Arkansas; Dr. C. E., of the same city; Mrs. J. M. Bird, of Lubbock, Texas; Mrs. A. R. Cutler, of Visalia, California; Miss Ora P., of Visalia, California, and Dr. John E., of Hoxie. Several children are deceased, also, those who died leaving families being Charles Norman and Mark S., who died in Forestell, Missouri.

Dr. Pringle, of this review, established a happy household by his marriage in Lincoln county, Missouri, on February 7, 1877, the young woman to become his wife being Miss Maggie M. Wilson, a daughter of Miller Wilson, of Lincoln county, North Carolina. Mrs. Pringle's birth occurred in Missouri in 1860. This union has been further cemented by the birth of the following children: Ethel M., wife of J. L. Barker, of Springfield, Missouri; Charloite, wife of Dr. Earl Thomas, of Hoxie; and John E., Jr., who is associated with his father in the drug business in Hoxie.

Dr. Pringle has been very active since his arrival in Hoxie and his citizenship has proved of the most valuable sort, for he has given his shoulder to many beneficial enterprises. He has a drug business and supplies the trade of the town. He is the president and helped organize the Bank of Hoxie in 1903, with its capital of ten thousand dollars, and he is a director of the Hoxie Ice and Supply Company. He is a Democrat and participated actively in political affairs in Lincoln county; he attended the local and state conventions as a delegate and is a member of the Board of Aldermen. He fills the office of senior captain and surgeon of the Arkansas Guard and he took charge of a battalion at the Confederate reunion at Little Rock in 1911. He stands high in Masonry, being a past master of Black Rock Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and he has at-

tended many sessions of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Jonesboro Lodge, No. 498, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

**ROBERT H. RUSSELL.** Among the leading citizens of Mountain Home assuredly must be numbered Robert H. Russell, cashier of the People's Bank, who, in addition to his connection with this important monetary institution, is interested to some extent in agricultural matters in the neighborhood of Mountain Home. A native son of the judicial center of Baxter county, he has paid this section the compliment of remaining here throughout the course of his useful life and he has the pleasant distinction of being most highly respected wherever best known.

Mr. Russell was born November 14, 1886, on a farm not far from here. The common schools afforded him his education and early in life he concluded that the vocation of farming was not entirely congenial. Accordingly he secured a position at the county seat as a merchant's clerk, where he became acquainted with the various phases of mercantile life. In 1888, when but twenty-two years of age, he concluded to establish himself upon a more independent footing and became associated with Mr. Morris in a mercantile venture here, the firm being known as Morris & Russell. This continued for a decade, at the end of which period Mr. Russell bought the interest of his partner, and one of his brothers becoming associated with him, the business was carried on for a short time under the caption of Russell Brothers. Eventually he sold out his own interest and made a radical change by engaging in the livery business, running the hack line to Gotter, as well, and continuing successfully in this line of endeavor until 1906, when he disposed of this business and entered actively into banking.

The People's Bank of Mountain Home was organized in 1906, Mr. Russell being made its first president, and eventually being chosen cashier, his assumption of the latter office occurring in 1907. He has virtually charge of the affairs of this substantial institution and in this important capacity has evinced no small amount of executive ability. F. M. Seward is president; H. W. Redus, vice-president, and the board of directors includes many of the leading citizens of Mountain Home, such as Messrs. Seward, Redus, A. A. Wolf, W. H. Douglas, and J. L. Paul. An idea of the character of the bank may be gained from the statement that it has had no losses by reason of bad checks or slow notes and has a surplus after paying dividends in excess of the expectations of its owners and making its stock worth "two for one." As previously mentioned, Mr. Russell retains interests in farming and stock-raising and has other extensive interests in and around Mountain Home.

Mr. Russell is a son of John S. Russell, who was born in Hardin county, Tennessee, in 1832; left the vicinity of Bolivar in 1856 and came to Arkansas, in whose future he had abundant faith. While primarily a farmer and residing just without the limits of Mountain Home, he also engaged in merchandising and was proprietor of a store in the little city for many years. His abilities were versatile and he was at one time county judge of Baxter county. At the time of the Civil war he gave service in the army of the Confederacy and was a quartermaster in the commissary department. Judge Russell was married in Baxter county, then Marion, to Miss Tabitha Wolf, a daughter of the pioneer and honored citizen, Major Jacob Wolf, who located in Arkansas before the Indians left this portion of the state. Mrs. Russell was born on the farm of her father, where the old house still stands, replete with the memories of other days. Judge Russell went on to the Undiscovered Country in 1902, his wife

surviving him for two years. Their children were three in number—Anna, wife of J. L. Paul; Randolph, and the subject, all residing in Mountain Home.

Mr. Russell, the immediate subject, was married November 6, 1890, Lillie, daughter of A. P. Smith, a pioneer to this county from North Carolina, becoming his wife. They have no children. Mr. Russell has no fraternal affiliations.

GEORGE W. HOUSELY, general freight and passenger agent for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, reverts with a due measure of pride to the fact that he can claim as the place of his nativity the fine, enterprising city which now represents his home. He was born at Hot Springs, Garland county, Arkansas, in 1873, and is a son of William F. and Melinda (Williamson) Housely, both of whom were born in Tennessee, whence they came to Arkansas in the late '60s, establishing their home at Hot Springs. Representatives of the Housely family have gained prominence in connection with the civic and material development of Hot Springs and number among the oldest pioneers of this city. William F. Housely, in company with three of his brothers—E. T., R. J. and J. M.—settled in Hot Springs and all have contributed in fair measure to the upbuilding of the city. William F. Housely was a Democrat in his political convictions and he was the first Democratic sheriff elected in Garland county after the war. Later he served as postmaster of Hot Springs, under appointment by President Cleveland.

George W. Housely, the immediate subject of this review, was reared to maturity in his native city and he was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Hot Springs. He initiated his independent business career as a postal clerk in the local postoffice, retaining this position for a period of three years. Subsequently he became collector of accounts for the Western Union Telegraph Company and later entered the employ of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, being identified with the affairs of this company for nine years, during the latter portion of which he had charge of the Hot Springs office. In the early part of 1909 Mr. Housely was appointed general freight and passenger agent for the Little Rock & Hot Springs Railroad and in the spring of 1910, when this road was consolidated with that of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway he was retained in this position with the title of general agent of the freight and passenger departments. He is recognized as one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Hot Springs and he is ever alert and enthusiastically in sympathy with all measures and enterprises tending to advance the general welfare of the city and county. In politics he gives his support to the cause of the Democratic party and he is affiliated with various fraternal and social organizations of representative character.

Mr. Housely was united in marriage to Miss Frances Wade, who was born and reared in Texas and they have three children, namely—Estelle, Wade and Nancy.

EUGENE B. JETT. Prominent and influential in the State Militia, Major Eugene B. Jett has done much to further the interests of the National Guard of Arkansas. He is Major-Assistant Quartermaster General, under General Ben W. Green, the Adjutant General, and he is also United States disbursing officer for the Arkansas Militia.

Major Eugene B. Jett was born at Washington, Hempstead county, Arkansas, on the 13th day of November, 1853, and is a son of Doctor Benjamin P. and Hester (Block) Jett, the former of whom was born at Culpepper Court House in Culpepper county, Virginia, in 1808, and

came to Washington, Arkansas, in the year 1829, and was married there in 1833, to Hester Block, a native of Richmond, Virginia, who was born in 1813. She came, with her parents, to Arkansas in 1826, and here she and her husband spent the rest of their lives, the father dying in December, 1865, and the mother in 1887. Both were Presbyterians in religious faith. Doctor Jett was a prominent physician and was well and favorably known throughout the state, not only as a skilled physician but also socially and politically. He served several terms as a member of the general assembly of the state of Arkansas and in 1852 was elected speaker of the house of representatives. He was register of the United States land office at Washington, Arkansas, prior to the Civil war, and was one of the electors on the Breckinridge and Lane ticket in 1860. He held high rank in the Masonic order. Doctor Jett was the father of thirteen children. Five, Benjamin P., Jr., William Augustus, Almedia Rainey, Eugene B., and Charles H., are now living.

Major Jett was a boy of twelve years of age at the time of his father's death and he was reared and educated at Washington, continuing to reside in Hempstead county practically all the time, until he came to Little Rock in January, 1889. There he was employed in the office of the secretary of state, as library clerk, for four years under Honorable Ben B. Chism, and for the next eight years was deputy secretary of state, first under General H. B. Armistead for four years, and later under Honorable Alex C. Hull, for another four years.

Major Jett was married in March, 1879, at Washington, Arkansas, to Miss Emma C. Smith, a daughter of Captain Thomas C. and Emma C. (Fowlkes) Smith. Both parents were born in Charlotte county, Virginia, the former in 1816 and the latter in 1822, and their marriage took place there in 1838, after which they moved to Nevada county, Arkansas, and a short time later to Hempstead county. The father engaged in farming and became one of the wealthiest men of the county. The mother died at Washington in July, 1889, a Presbyterian in faith, and the father died at Washington in June, 1899. Mrs. Jett's grandfather, William A. Smith, was born, lived and died in Virginia, a farmer by occupation. He served in the Revolutionary war. Her mother's father, Edward B. Fowlkes, was born in Halifax county, Virginia, and moved to southwest Arkansas about the time Mr. Smith did and here he died in 1851, his wife dying here also. Captain Smith was the father of eleven children, six of whom are now living: Edward W., Thomas C., Jr., George J., Abner, Mrs. Jennie L. Butler and Mrs. Eugene B. Jett. Major Jett is the father of five children, all of whom are now living: Mattie Kate, Rose Gaines, Emma Pendleton, Armistead Chism and Imogene.

LEONIDAS KIRBY, M. D., is the senior physician of Harrison, Arkansas, and is a worthy representative of that profession in which of Harrison, and is a worthy representative of that profession in which more sacrifices seem to be made for the good of humanity than in any other. He is able and well informed and enjoys a high prestige beyond the limits of his town and county. He is a native son of Missouri, his residence in Harrison, Arkansas, dating from April, 1871, having commenced the practice of medicine in October of that year. A great portion of his youth was spent in southwestern Missouri, his residence being in Dade county. The birth of the subject occurred in Greene county, Missouri, December 1, 1850, and he is a son of Dr. B. F. Kirby, who had been a part of the citizenship of that county from his tenth year. The senior Kirby was born in Warren county, Kentucky, in 1828 and died at Dadeville, Missouri, in 1858. His father was Tully C. Kirby, also a native



*Leonidas Kirby. M.D.*



of Warren county, Kentucky, born November 11, 1802. He was a farmer and old-time neighborhood doctor, who died in Dade county, Missouri, in 1886, at the age of eighty-four years. His parents, Jesse and Sophia (Choice) Kirby, were born in Virginia, and the parents of the former, David and Elizabeth (Tarrant) Kirby, were also Virginians. The parents of David came from England, and the name originally was spelled Curby. Tully C. Kirby took as his wife Nancy C. Harrington, their children being as follows: Choice; James; John; Tully C.; Fred W.; Benjamin F.; Jesse; Mary J.; who married Martin Holder; Lucinda, who became the wife of Mitchell Heyter; and Nancy, who married Christopher Hulston.

The father of him whose name initiates this review, Dr. B. F. Kirby, was prepared for his profession in the old McDowell Medical College of St. Louis, Missouri, graduating from that institution in 1854 and passing away before he had much more than begun upon a career of extreme promise. He was a soldier in the Mexican war under General Philip Kearny, later a victim of the Civil war. Dr. B. F. Kirby participated in the battle of Buena Vista and other engagements of the army of General Zachary Taylor. He was located in Dadeville, Missouri, after his graduation, and was there residing upon the occasion of his untimely demise. For his wife Dr. Kirby chose Serena Bender, a daughter of Dr. Samuel Bender, a native of Maryland, and his father, Henry Bender, was a native of Germany. Samuel Bender was a graduate of the medical department of Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, of the year 1822; he brought his family to Dadeville, Missouri, in 1839, and died at Greenfield, that state, in 1867. He was Union in his convictions at the time of the Civil war and served a short time as an army surgeon. His birth date was 1795. Dr. Bender married Mary A. Dawes, of Boston, Mass., and their children were as follows: Selina, wife of Rev. David Rice; Campbell Bender; Serena Kirby; Clay Bender; Dr. O. C. Bender; Cerella, wife of a Mr. Carter; and Oscar Bender. After the death of Dr. Kirby his widow married Allen Scott. The children by her first marriage were Dr. Leonidas Kirby and Mrs. Loretta Nicholson, of Harrison, Arkansas. Those of her second union were Clarence L., Benjamin and Izora, and they reside in Green Forest, Arkansas; Scotland, Missouri, and New York City, respectively.

Thus Dr. Leonidas Kirby is the third generation of his line to adopt the medical profession. He was reared upon a farm, and passed the roseate days of youth amid wholesome country scenes. Left fatherless at an early age, it was expedient for him to soon begin his battle with the serious matters of life, and his first adventures as a wage-earner were as a drug clerk with his uncle, Dr. Bender, in Linn county, Kansas, 1867 to 1870. His education was gleaned in the common schools, and he proudly relates that he had one lesson in Latin. At the age of seventeen he took up the study of medicine with his uncle, who was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, employing leisure moments while in the drug store and eventually he became a student in the St. Louis Medical College, which institution was in a way the successor of the medical school from which his father had been graduated years before. It was also destined to be the school at which two of his own sons finished their medical educations many years afterward. With the Kirby family the St. Louis Medical College and its successor appropriately bears the name and sentiment of "alma mater." After receiving his well-earned degree in 1876 Dr. Kirby came to Harrison, the scene of his maiden practice. In the succeeding years he has enjoyed a busy and useful career, and has come to be the kindly friend and doctor of hundreds of families

and it would be difficult to make mention of any one in the community more widely and favorably known than he.

Dr. Kirby has been connected with the Boone County Medical Society ever since its organization in 1882, and he has served as president of both the county and Arkansas state medical societies—of the latter for the years 1903-1904. For two years, 1872 and 1873, he was postmaster of Harrison, the only office he has ever accepted, with the exception of town alderman and member of the board of education, which latter trust he was induced to retain for no less than twenty-one years.

Dr. Kirby was married in Harrison, November 23, 1873, to Miss Rhoads V. Crump, daughter of Beverly and Frances M. G. Crump. Her paternal grandfather, George Crump, was of Bedford county, Virginia. Mrs. Kirby was born in Virginia, and she and the Doctor are the parents of Nora, wife of Dr. E. L. Evans, of Springfield, Missouri; Dr. Frank B., who is associated with his father in practice; Leonidas, Jr., Lee B., who is married to Miss Virgie Vance, he is also a member of the drug firm of Coffman & Kirby of Harrison; Dr. Henry H., of Little Rock, Arkansas; and A. Crump, a student of the University of Arkansas. Dr. Frank Kirby, mentioned above, is a graduate of the medical department of Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, in the year 1904, and is married to Miss Golda Worthington. Henry Hodgen graduated from the same school in 1906.

Dr. Kirby, even were it not for his professional attainments, would be known over a large area, for he is one of the most prominent of Arkansas Masons. He has numerous honors, having been Deputy Grand Commander of the state of Arkansas, 1896-1897, and is past high priest, past master, and past thrice I master. He has large property interests in Harrison, and as a builder has aided in the substantial improvement and development of the city.

The doctor is strictly temperate, is classed as an independent Republican, and is a member of the Christian church.

**AMOS JARMAN.** A man of strong personality and decided force of character, Amos Jarman, of Helena, now serving as sheriff of Phillips county, holds a place of prominence and importance among the county officials, his discrimination, tact, and trustworthiness making him a most desirable officer. He was born, April 10, 1877, in Phillips county, and has spent the larger part of his life in Helena.

His father, Whitley Jarman, came from Mississippi to Phillips county, Arkansas, prior to the breaking out of the Civil war. At the age of sixteen years, a beardless boy, he enlisted in the Confederate ranks, and served throughout the entire conflict. He, too, became active in public life, in 1878 being made chief deputy sheriff, while from 1880 until 1886 he served acceptably as county clerk.

His parents settling in Helena when he was but five years of age, Amos Jarman acquired his early education in the schools of this city. In 1900 he was elected city clerk, a position that he filled for two years. Resigning the office, he served for four years as chief deputy sheriff under Sheriff Kitchens. Entering then the employ of the Lesser-Goldman Cotton Company, Mr. Jarman was head office man for some time. At the last election, in the fall of 1910, he was elected sheriff of Phillips county, and is performing the duties of his office with credit to himself, and to the honor of his constituents. He is a man of good business ability and judgment, and as secretary and treasurer of the Phillips County Real Estate Company is connected with one of the progressive enterprises of this section of the state.



Fraternally Mr. Jarman is a member, and Past Master, of Lafayette Lodge, No. 189, Free and Accepted Masons, and is prominent in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, to which he belongs. Mr. Jarman married, April 10, 1905, Miss Joe Moore, of Clarksville, Arkansas.

**L. H. HYAM.** One of the leaders in the establishment of projects calculated to benefit the community in which he resides, L. H. Hyam, of McGehee, has ever manifested an intimate knowledge of the resources and possibilities of the enterprises with which he has been associated, and what he plans boldly he executes with proportionate celerity. An Englishman by birth, he was born, December 31, 1873, in Sheffield, and was educated in the public schools of that place, and in Hanover, Germany, where he completed the literary course of study at Hanover College.

His father, Henry Hyam, a nephew of the one-time famous English explorer, Sir Ney Elias, was for eleven years British Consul at Hamburg, Germany, after which he resided for a time in Amiens, France.

Ere attaining his majority, L. H. Hyam decided to see still more of the world, and being somewhat acquainted with life in Germany and France, determined to cross the Atlantic. Landing in New York city November 11, 1892, he proceeded to Chicago, Illinois, that great metropolis of the west, and there for five years he was employed in various firms. The ensuing eight years Mr. Hyam succumbed to the wanderlust, and roamed over the western and southern states, working in a place for a longer or shorter time, as fancy struck him.

In November, 1905, Mr. Hyam came to McGehee, and here, with a meagre stock of goods, opened a grocery. He later added a stock of hardware, and was so much better pleased with his trade in that line that he soon dropped the grocery department, and is now handling hardware exclusively. In the development of his business interests, he has made rapid progress, having now a large and thriving trade, and being the only merchant in the place to handle hardware only. He is prominent in public matters, and is contributing his full share in promoting the prosperity and growth of the community. He is now president of the McGehee Hall and Opera House Company, and is also president of the Retail Merchants' Association.

Mr. Hyam married, in 1906, Hannah Stern, of Mayersville, Mississippi, and into their home two children have been born, Joseph and Lawrence. Fraternally Mr. Hyam is a member, and master, of Desha Lodge, No. 643, Free and Accepted Masons, of McGehee; a member of Arkansas Consistory, No. 1; and a member of the Temple, A. A. N. M. S., of Little Rock.

**YOUNG F. GOODWIN.** A well-known and prosperous agriculturist, Young F. Goodwin, now serving as county treasurer of Union county, is distinguished not only for the honored ancestry from which he is descended, but for the ability and fidelity with which he is discharging the duties of his responsible public position. He is a native of Arkansas, his birth having occurred, February 6, 1848, in Union county.

Robert Goodwin, Mr. Goodwin's father, was born in Georgia, November 27, 1812. He was there reared and educated, living in his native state until 1840. Coming in that year to Union county, he bought land lying five miles north of El Dorado, and on the farm that he cleared and improved spent his remaining years, passing away in 1883. Adding in the meantime by purchase to his original tract of land, he became one of the most extensive land owners of the county, at the time of his death having title to seventeen thousand acres, which, with his other prop-

erty, is now in possession of his heirs. He was influential in public affairs, during the Civil war serving as a member of the state legislature, while in 1874 he was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of the state. In 1876 he was a delegate to the national convention. He was twice married. He married first, in Georgia, Elizabeth Norell, by whom he had four children. He married second, in Union county, Arkansas, Nancy Foster, and of their nine sons six are living, namely: Young F., John, Norphlet Thomas, Moulton, and Robert T., all engaged in Union county; and W. P., of El Dorado. The mother of these sons survived her husband many years, passing to the life beyond in 1904.

Brought up on the parental homestead, Young F. Goodwin was educated in the public schools, and while yet a lad in his teens enlisted as a soldier, and served in the army during the last few weeks of the Civil war. He has since devoted his attention to the management of his land, as an agriculturist being quite successful. For a brief time he was also engaged to some extent in the grain business, owning a warehouse on the Ouachita river. As a public-spirited and worthy citizen, he has never shirked the responsibilities of public office, but has served two terms as sheriff of the county, having first been elected to the position in 1888, and again in 1900. In 1905 Mr. Goodwin was appointed county treasurer to fill a vacancy, and served so ably and satisfactorily that he has since continued, by election and re-election, in the same high position. Mr. Goodwin has been four times married, and of his thirteen children, nine are now living.

**FRANK R. GARNER.** A wide-awake, brainy man, full of vim and energy, Frank R. Garner, of Marvell, has been intimately associated with the upbuilding and growing prosperity of this particular section of Phillips county, being actively interested in all of its important industrial enterprises. Nearly a score of years ago he founded the Garner Stave Company, and began the manufacture of barrel staves, an enterprise which has grown from a small beginning to one of large proportions. At the time of the building of the stave factory, Marvell was a small town of not more than one hundred and fifty souls, and scarce worthy of recognition on the maps. As his business increased, the growth of the town became apparent, its present population of fifteen hundred contented and prosperous inhabitants being almost entirely due to the business ability and instincts of Mr. Garner.

Born in Tennessee, near Memphis, Mr. Garner came to Marvell, Arkansas, as a young man, and from 1875 until 1884 was clerk in a general store. Embarking then in mercantile pursuits on his own account, he was located in Clarendon, Arkansas, for two years, and was subsequently in Mississippi four years, first at Beulah, and later at Bolivar. Returning from the latter place to Marvell, Mr. Garner began the manufacture of barrel staves as head of the Garner Stave Company, and in his new undertaking met with unprecedented success from the first. As his business grew, it assumed importance among the larger enterprises of the county, and gave employment to many people, his list of employes containing from seven hundred to eight hundred names, and adding materially to the town's population.

About 1902 Mr. Garner met with a great loss, his plant at Marvell being burned to the ground. He soon rebuilt it, but on a smaller scale. He subsequently erected, however, a similar plant, fully as large as the original one, at Helena, which he afterwards sold. Mr. Garner also extended his operations northward, erecting at Waukegan, Illinois, a large cooperage plant, which he still operates in connection with his stave fac-

tory at Marvell. Not content with his manufacturing interests, he is identified with the advancement of the mercantile prosperity of Marvell, where he is conducting a large store, and is vice-president of the Robinson-Swift Grocery Company. He has made wise investments in connection with his manufacturing, and now owns many thousand acres of farm and timber lands, and also owns and operates a large saw-mill.

On one of his farms, near Marvell, Mr. Garner is building a palatial home, "Mound Lodge," which is located on Indian Bay, White river, and will be when completed one of the most attractive private lodges in eastern Arkansas. Built on an Indian mound, its interior is decorated with a beautiful Indian frieze, Indian portraits, and contains numerous specimens of Indian pottery, and many interesting Indian relics.

On September 9, 1893, Mr. Garner was united in marriage with Miss Alma Tatum, of Somerville, Tennessee, and to them four children have been born, namely: Frank, Jr.; Alma; Samuel, and Kersting.

**JOSEPH IRA ALLEY.** One of the representative citizens of Mena and Polk county is Joseph Ira Alley, one of the most brilliant and efficient of the lawyers of this district. He was at one time prosecuting attorney for the Ninth Judicial Circuit and evinced excellent gifts of statesmanship as representative from Polk county in the state assembly. He is a native son of the state and one of the pioneer citizens of the comparatively new city of Mena. He has been a distinguished participant in the vigorous life of the growing community and at the bar he occupies an eminent place on account of his superior legal attainments and high personal character which commands the greatest respect.

The birth of the Hon. Mr. Alley occurred in Searcy county, Arkansas, January 28, 1868. His parents were Stephen and Henrietta (Brown) Alley, both scions of southern families. Stephen Alley was born and reared in South Carolina; removed thence to Georgia and eventually took up his residence in northern Arkansas. After arriving in the Bear state the family made several changes of residence, going from Searcy county to Boone county and in 1880 to Montgomery county, where the elder people lived out the residue of their lives, the mother dying in 1893 and the father in 1899. The former was born in the state of Kentucky.

The youth of Mr. Alley was divided between three Arkansas counties and his elementary education was acquired in various public schools. When the momentous question of his life work had been decided he began the study of law at Mount Ida, the county seat of Montgomery county, and eventually at old Dallas (the town which is now extinct), which was the former county seat of Polk county. In the latter place he studied in the office of Colonel Pole McPhetridge and in the year 1892 he was admitted to the bar at Mt. Ida. At Dallas he began his practice, experienced the usual adventures, pleasant and otherwise, which try the metal of the young lawyer, and evinced no small amount of native ability. The town of Mena was established in 1896 and in 1898 it became the county seat of Polk county, replacing Dallas, and in the latter year Mr. Alley located permanently at Mena. The following year he received signal mark of the high standing he enjoyed in the county in which he was best known by his election to the legislature and his services in the state body were of such character that they received unmistakable approval by his re-election in 1901. In 1902 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the Ninth Judicial Circuit and served in that capacity for one term. About that time he formed a law partnership with Hon. Hal Norwood, under the firm name of Norwood & Alley, which legal combination continued in satisfactory

manner until Mr. Norwood was elected attorney general of Arkansas in 1908.

In 1898, Hon. Mr. Alley was united in marriage to Miss Linnie Martha Pirtle, daughter of the late Benjamin F. Pirtle, who at the time of his death in 1908 was the oldest settler of Polk county. He was the son of James Pirtle, who came to what is now Polk county in 1833. The first court of the county was held in his house in old Dallas. Both Mr. and Mrs. Alley are very loyal to their native state and are exceedingly popular in the community, the circle of their acquaintances being coincident with that of their friends.

The supporter of all means towards progress, it goes without saying that Mr. Alley is the champion of good education and the fact that he is a member of Mena's board of education is indeed appropriate. Fraternally he belongs to the ancient Masonic order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and in political allegiance he is Democratic, having ever been willing to do all in his power to advance party interests.

**JOHN F. RUTHERFORD.** In the death of John F. Rutherford, Pine Bluff and eastern Arkansas has lost one of her foremost men of affairs who contributed in the highest degree to the advancement and prosperity of that part of the commonwealth. He was of that small but illustrious brotherhood who possess the supreme gift of making great ideas realities. With ready recognition of opportunity he directed his labors into various fields wherein he achieved success, and his personal success was of that best type which redounds to the good of the many. He was, at the time of his demise, July 24, 1911, president of the Bluff City Lumber Company, and of the Citizens' Light and Transit Company.

The birthplace of Mr. Rutherford was near Fayetteville, Washington county, the Rutherford family having been identified with Arkansas for a long time. Mr. Rutherford resided at Fayetteville until he was twenty years old, where he received his preliminary education, which was supplemented by a course of study in the State University of Arkansas. He was one of Arkansas' native sons, therefore, and was most loyal to his state, rejoicing in its natural resources, its remarkable recent growth and advancement and its manifold attraction for tourist and homeseeker.

One of his most conspicuous earlier business ventures was the construction, under contract, of a part of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad from Monet, Missouri, south through Arkansas, and his admirable fulfilment of the important duties entrusted to him early heralded him as one for whom success was written in the stars. His identification with Pine Bluff dates from the year 1885, when he located here and organized the O. D. Peck Company, which was so known until 1889, when its style was changed to the Bluff City Lumber Company, and Mr. Rutherford became its president. His interests in this field continually grew in scope and importance and he later associated himself with Charles LaDuc, a pioneer lumber man, in this region in the ownership and operation of extensive timber lands at Clio, Arkansas. He eventually bought Mr. LaDuc's interest in the enterprise and closed it out to the Bluff City Lumber Company, thus consolidating his interests under a single management. The company owns and operates another plant at Kearney, Kansas. It was in 1901 that Mr. Rutherford organized the Citizens' Light and Transit Company of which he was president.

**SAMUEL B. ADAMS.** This well known and highly honored citizen of Little Rock has been long and prominently identified with its business and civic interests and is a member of a family whose name has



Saml B. Adams



been linked with the history of Arkansas during the entire period of its statehood—a family that has given to the state citizens of marked distinction.

Samuel B. Adams was born in the city of Little Rock on the 27th of January, 1849, and is a son of Major John D. and Catherine (Yeiser) Adams. Major Adams was born in Dickson county, Tennessee, on the 23rd of June, 1827, and was a son of Samuel and Rebecca (May) Adams, the former of whom was born in Halifax county, Virginia, in 1805, his parents having moved from the Old Dominion state to Humphrey county, Tennessee, about 1810, and they later removed to Dickson county, that state. Samuel Adams was reared to maturity in Tennessee, and in 1824, in Dickson county, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Rebecca May, of that county. In the spring of 1835 he migrated with his family to Arkansas and located in Johnson county, where he engaged in planting, this being the year prior to the admission of the state to the Union. He became one of the prominent and influential citizens of that section of the state and was elected to represent his district in the State Senate, of which he was chosen president. By virtue of this office he became, on the 29th of April, 1844, governor of Arkansas, upon the resignation of Governor Yell. He continued as chief executive of the commonwealth until the 9th of the following November, and in 1846 he was elected state treasurer. Upon assuming the duties of this office he removed with his family to Little Rock, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred on the 27th of February, 1850, though he died while on a visit to his fine plantation on the Saline river, in Saline county. After the death of his first wife he married, in 1842, Mrs. Catherine A. Fagan, of Little Rock, who was the mother of General James F. Fagan, a distinguished officer of the Confederate service in the war between the states.

Major John D. Adams was a lad of about eight years of age at the time of the family removal to Arkansas, and here he was reared to maturity, securing such educational advantages as were afforded in the schools of the locality and period. At the outbreak of the Mexican war, in 1846, he enlisted as a private in Captain George W. Patriek's company of Colonel Yell's regiment of cavalry, and he was made orderly sergeant of his company when but eighteen years of age. He made a record for distinguished gallantry in the war with Mexico, taking part in a number of engagements, including the memorable battle of Buena Vista, in which he was severely wounded. From 1847 to 1850 he was incumbent of the office of private secretary to Governor Drew, and in 1852 he turned his attention to steam-boating on the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers, eventually becoming one of the most potent factors in connection with navigation on these rivers and one of the most extensive steamboat owners in the South. He also engaged in the mercantile business in Little Rock, and after the war he became one of the most influential representatives of the cotton business in the state, owning large and well improved plantations on the river below Little Rock. During the war he was chief quartermaster, with the rank of major, under Generals Hindman and Holmes, and in this office his superior business acumen and executive ability enabled him to be of great service in collecting and furnishing supplies to the Trans-Mississippi department of the Confederate army. In later years Major Adams became fiscal agent for the state of Arkansas and identified himself with various business enterprises of broad scope and importance. He became the owner of the *Arkansas Gazette* and was one of the organizers and the leading stockholder of the Little Rock Gas Company. He was a man

of broad capacity for the handling of affairs of importance, was essentially progressive and public-spirited and did much to further the development and upbuilding of his home city and state, ever being ready to give his influence and aid in the promotion of all worthy enterprises and measures. He was a man of most genial and companionable qualities, staunch in his friendships and imbued with deep human sympathy so that he gained to himself the inviolable respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. In his attractive home he extended the most lavish hospitality and exemplified the fine social traits of the old regime, while in the sacred precincts of his home his generous attributes of character were manifested in the highest form, as he was a devoted husband and father. Major Adams died at his home in Little Rock on the 7th of December, 1892, and the community manifested a uniform sense of personal loss and bereavement. His cherished and devoted wife survived him by a number of years and was summoned to the life eternal on the 7th of July, 1909. Both were zealous members of the Episcopal church, and Major Adams was a staunch Democrat in his political proclivities, the while he was identified with various civic and fraternal organizations of representative character. He was a man of impregnable integrity and honor and his name has an enduring place on the roll of the sterling citizens who have aided in the social and material upbuilding of the great commonwealth of Arkansas. Major Adams is survived by two sons, Samuel B. and Dean.

Samuel B. Adams, whose name initiates this review, passed his boyhood days in Little Rock and after due preliminary discipline he became a student in the historic Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, where he was pursuing his studies at the time of the inception of the Civil war. He has the distinction of having become a soldier of the Confederacy with the Virginia Military Institute Cadets, which became a part of what was known as the New Market Corps, and with this command he took part in the battle of New Market in May, 1864. The valiant young soldier continued in the service of the Confederacy until the close of the war and made a splendid record for faithful and efficient service as a soldier. After Breckinridge's Valley campaign he was sent by his guardian, Robert W. Johnson, to the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and the following January received appointment as lieutenant on the staff of General James F. Fagan, but was unable to join the command and surrendered with others in North Carolina. He joined his father in New Orleans in 1865.

In 1868 he returned to Little Rock, where he has since maintained his home and where he has been concerned with various business enterprises of important order. For ten years he was joint agent in Little Rock for the various railroads entering this city and for thirty years he was a member of the insurance firm of Adams & Boyle, one of the leading concerns of this kind in the state and one that built up a large and important business. He is at the present time president of the Mescal Mining Company, which is developing a copper and gold property near Jerome, Arizona. Though he has never been an aspirant for public office Mr. Adams is arrayed as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Democratic party and his civic attitude has at all times been characterized by liberality and public-spirit, the while he is well upholding the prestige of the honored name which he bears.

He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the Arkansas Consistory, Hugh de Payns Commandery and Al Amin Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Board of Trade and is a member of the Episcopal church.



Mr. Adams has been thrice married and by his second wife, who was Miss Sallie Haney, of Youngstown, Ohio, he has three children living: Catherine, wife of F. C. McCain, of Muskogee, Oklahoma; Irene, wife of J. L. Witz, of Stanton, Virginia; and Ella, wife of Felix Tachoir, Jr., of Houston, Texas. His third wife was Miss Margaret Denison, of Little Rock, who died in 1902.

Dean Adams, the younger son of Major John D. and Catherine (Yeiser) Adams, parents of the subject, is now the senior member of the well known mercantile firm of Adams & Griffy, of Little Rock, and for a number of years he has been an influential factor in connection with commercial and industrial enterprises. He has large plantation interests and was at one time the principal owner of the *Arkansas Gazette*, of which he assumed control when it was a losing property and made of it a modern newspaper of large circulation and influence. He also rebuilt and put on a paying basis the Little Rock Gas Works, after having mastered the science of gas engineering.

**JOHN S. KELLY.** For the past twelve years Judge John S. Kelly has been a prominent and influential citizen of Mena, Polk county, Arkansas, where he is most successfully engaged in the real estate business as a member of the firm of Dennis, Kelly & Stratton, dealers in city and farming property. Judge Kelly is now assistant adjutant general, with the rank of major on the staff of General J. F. Smith, commander of the Arkansas Division of the United Confederate Veterans. He was a loyal and faithful soldier in the Army of the Confederacy during the entire period of the Civil war and in the same won distinction for meretorious service. He is decidedly public-spirited in his civic attitude and since his arrival in Mena, in 1898, he has figured prominently in many important movements projected for general progress and development.

A native son of the fine old state of Missouri, Judge Kelly was born in Newton county, whence removal was made by his parents to Henry county when he was a mere child. He was reared to maturity in Henry county, Missouri, and his early educational training consisted of such advantages as were afforded in the public schools of that place. He is the son of J. M. and Mary Isbell Kelly, both of whom are deceased, and the date of his birth was the 27th of May, 1842. At the time of the inception of the Civil war, Judge Kelly was an ardent sympathizer with the cause of the secessionists and he immediately enlisted as a soldier in the Confederate army at Windsor, the county seat of Henry county, Missouri. He became a member of Wood's Battalion, Marmaduke's Division, and during most of the war was in Price's army in Arkansas, Louisiana and Missouri, participating in practically all the engagements of that famous organization.

With the close of the war and the re-establishment of peace throughout the turbulent South, Judge Kelly returned to Henry county, where, for about thirty years, he was successfully engaged in general merchandising at Windsor. He was honored by his fellow citizens at Windsor with election to the office of county judge of Henry county, in which position he served with distinction for a number of years. He decided the various cases which came under his jurisdiction so fairly and so disinterestedly that very few of them were ever appealed. In 1898, however, he severed the ties which bound him to Windsor and removed to Mena, Polk county, Arkansas, where he has since resided and where he is recognized as a business man of decided ability and as a citizen of the utmost loyalty. Here he is a member of the well known real-estate firm of Dennis, Kelly &

Stratton, which concern is also interested in the loan and insurance business.

At Windsor, Missouri, in the year 1868, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Kelly to Miss Susannah Spencer, who was born and reared in Boone county, Missouri, and who is a daughter of Perry Spencer, who was long identified with the agricultural interests of Boone county. To this union have been born two children—Lida, who is now the wife of Myron Stratton and who maintains her home at Mena, Arkansas; and J. Speneer Kelly, who is engaged in the lumber business and who resides at Estancia, New Mexico.

Judge Kelly has ever manifested a deep and sincere interest in his old comrades in arms and signifies the same by membership in the United Confederate Veterans, in which he is assistant adjutant general, with the rank of major, on the staff of General J. F. Smith, commander of the Arkansas Division. He is also affiliated with various other fraternal and social organizations of a local nature and in their religious faith he and his family are devout members of the Methodist church, to which they contribute most liberally of their time and means. In politics he is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies promulgated by the Democratic party, and while he has never been a seeker of political preferment of any description he gives freely of his aid and influence in support of all measures and enterprises advanced for the good of the general welfare. He is popular amongst his fellow men and as result of his exemplary life he is held in high esteem by all with whom he has come in contact.

Any sketch of the life history of this genial old soldier would be incomplete that did not mention his labor of love as park commissioner when he worked valiantly for the organization of the resources and the subsequent improvement of the beautiful park in the home town of Mena. He is also celebrated for his steadfast presistency as a fisherman, who never tires, bite or no bite, and who places in the scale of real enjoyment a good fish story above an "all around" excellent dinner.

**HON. HEARTSILL RAGON.** It has been given to few men of the years of the Hon. Heartsill Ragon, of Clarksville, to achieve such prominence and high standing as a lawyer and legislator. As representative of Johnson county in the state legislature of Arkansas, he displayed an unselfish devotion to the best interests of his constituents, which won for him the confidence and high regard of all and is in marked contrast to the ambition for self-aggrandizement which characterizes too many modern politicians.

Heartsill Ragon is a scion of well-known southern families and is a native of the state which he has chosen as the scene of his promising career. His birth occurred near Dublin, Logan county, in 1884, his parents being Alfred Jackson and Anna (Heartsill) Ragon. The father, who was born in Tennessee, was a Confederate soldier in the war between the states, and his identification with the state of Arkansas dates from only a few years subsequent to the termination of the great conflict—sometime in the late '60s. He located on a farm at Morrison Bluff in Logan county and there resided for a score of years, engaged in the great basic industry of agriculture, his demise in 1889, ending a useful and worthy life. The mother, who was born in Georgia, survives and makes her home in Clarksville. There are two other sons in the family,—A. N. and W. A. Ragon, cashier and assistant cashier respectively of the First National Bank of Clarksville.

Like so many young Americans destined to prominence and success, Heartsill Ragon was reared upon the farm and there resided until the age of fifteen years, assisting with good will in the manifold tasks to be

encountered in the cultivation of a large tract of land. Left fatherless at the age of five years he learned the lessons of independence earlier than many lads, a circumstance which has no doubt proved of distinct advantage to him. He received his earlier education in the public schools and subsequently attended a trio of well-known educational institutions, namely, Cumberland College at Clarksville; the State University at Fayetteville; and the law department of Washington & Lee University at Lexington, from which latter he was graduated with the class of 1908.

Almost immediately after finishing his preparation in the law, Mr. Ragon began the practice of his chosen profession at Clarksville and he is a member of the eminently successful law firm of Patterson & Ragon, of which George O. Patterson is the senior member. In 1910 he was elected to represent Johnson county in the state legislature and in the session beginning in January, 1911, he made a splendid record as a law maker of ability and usefulness. Notwithstanding the fact of his youth and that it was his first term in the legislature, he was given important places on committees and took a prominent part in constructive legislation. He was chairman of the committee on coal mines, a member of the judiciary committee and a member of various other committees. He took especial interest in legislation affecting the welfare of the agricultural interests of the state. He prepared and introduced the bill providing for a correspondence course in agriculture at the State University, this measure being defeated by one vote. He has also taken a prominent part in proposed legislation for good roads and lent his assistance to the measure which proposed to build a macadam road from Little Rock to Fort Smith. He took a general interest in other useful measures and in every way proved himself the right man for the place. It is a matter of hope with all thinking citizens that the career of a young man of such abilities and altruistic ideas shall by no means be brief and doubtless many years of public life lie before him. He is devoted to the interests of his party and holds himself ready to do anything, to go anywhere, in the interests of its men and measures.

Mr. Ragon's fraternal affiliations extend to the Knights of Pythias and he is a member of the Presbyterian church of Clarksville. He is unmarried.

DR. HARLAN H. SMITH, surgeon of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, at Calico Rock, is well entitled to representation in this volume devoted to Arkansas' leading citizens, for marked precedence both as a man and a physician. He is still of the younger generation, his birth having occurred near this little metropolis of Izard county, May 16, 1881. He is a son of David H. Smith, of Calico Rock, whose active life was spent as an agriculturist and who came from Polk county, Missouri, to Izard county, just after the war of the Rebellion. He was a very young man at the time, his birth having occurred in 1846. Hon. Byrd Smith, founder of the family in Arkansas, was the father of David H. Smith, and was well known among the public men of the northern Arkansas section because of his participation in political affairs. He took a prominent part in Democratic politics and was a competitor for the congressional nomination at one time. He had two sons, David H. and Benjamin B., the latter being a resident of the state of Washington. During the settlement of the issues of the Civil war, David H. Smith was not regularly enlisted in the Confederate service, but he lent some aid to the cause as a citizen. He married Miss Maria Benbrook and settled down to the routine of farm work when a young man. He continued as an exponent of the agricultural industry until the waning of life's vigors, when he established

his home in Calico Rock, his trading point, and is here passing the evening of life, secure in the possession of a wide circle of friends. His estimable wife and devoted life companion passed away in December, 1907, the mother of a number of fine citizens, as follows: Benjamin B., of Okmulgee, Oklahoma; Mary, wife of R. F. Wood, of Calico Rock; Dr. Harlan H., of this review; and Nora, wife of S. F. McNeill, manager of a large lumber concern at Creswell, Arkansas.

Dr. Harlan H. Smith was reared upon the farm and received his education in the country school and in Barren Fork College. Having chosen medicine for his profession, he read for a few months under his subsequent partner, Dr. Roe, and then attended the medical department of the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, completing the course in 1906. He established himself in Calico Rock and became a member of the firm of Roe & Smith, which partnership was dissolved by the removal of Dr. Roe from the county in 1910. That year Dr. Smith took his first post graduate work in the Kansas Post Graduate School of Medicine and came back to his patrons and friends a most capable and well equipped practitioner.

The professional connections of Dr. Smith extend to the county and state societies and to the Tri-County Medical Society as well as to the American Medical Association. His honors have already been considerable and among them was his election to the secretaryship of that branch of the state society devoted to the diseases of children. For some time, as already noted, he has been local surgeon of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company for points available to Calico Rock. While a Democrat in political conviction, his professional duties are such that he has little time to devote to the cause. He was elected county coroner in September, 1910, and has given great faithfulness and efficiency to the duties of the office. Dr. Smith finds one of his principal interests in his Masonic affiliations. He is a member of the Blue Lodge and the Chapter and in 1910 sat in the Grand Lodge of the state as a delegate from the Calico Rock lodge. His fraternal connections are by no means limited to the time-honored Masonic order, but he is also an Odd Fellow; a member of both Woodmen orders; and a Knight of Pythias. In the matter of religious faith he is allied with the Methodist Episcopal church. Dr. Smith is unmarried.

PHENTON C. SHERRILL is the present incumbent of the office of county judge of Izard county and he is also successfully identified with the agricultural interests of the section. His residence is temporarily maintained at Calico Rock, for the better performance of the duties of his office, but he still retains his country homestead. Judge Sherrill was born near Cushman, Independence county, Arkansas, November 17, 1866, and there received his public school education and came to mature years. Reared amid rural surroundings and having tasted the wholesome, independent life of the exponent of the great basic industry, when it came to choosing a life vocation he followed in the footsteps of his ancestors and began his career behind the plow, like a modern Cincinnatus. However, his attention was drawn toward the lumber and milling business in Izard county before he had spent many years as a tiller of the soil and accordingly he came hither and engaged in the business mentioned near Newburg. His firm was known as Sherrill & Company and for ten years their saw-mill whirled industriously in the county in which it was numbered among the live enterprises. At the end of the decade Mr. Sherrill disposed of his milling interests and resumed farming, devoting the greater share of his attention to the staple products of corn and cotton.

Judge Sherrill is the scion of one of the pioneer families of Independ-

ence county, Arkansas. His father, Franklin C. Sherrill, was born in North Carolina in 1820; came to the Travelers' state when a child, and lived and died in Independence county. He married Mary E. Ford, who died in 1901, nineteen years subsequent to his own demise. Their children were Judge Phenton C. of this notice; Robert, of Melbourne, Arkansas; Alexander, a farmer of Izard county; and Robert Chester.

Judge Sherrill was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Conrad, of Izard county, and their union was blessed by the birth of four children, namely: Clyde, Lavanda, Dewey, and Lela. Mrs. Sherrill has passed away, a useful life being terminated in its fullness. The subject married a second time, his chosen lady being Miss Julia Dobbs, daughter of Mack Dobbs. A son, Caldwell, is the issue of this union.

In his political allegiance Judge Sherrill is a Republican, and an active one, ever ready to do anything in his power to advance the interests of the party whose policies he believes to be superior. For several years he served as justice of the peace while on the farm, this being his first public service, but it was one which amply recommended him. He was nominated by the Republicans for county judge in 1910 and was the only candidate of his party elected, defeating his Democratic opponent almost by the free silver ratio of 16 to 1. He succeeded Judge Holbrook to the office and his services thus far have been of the highest character.

CHARLES A. TAYLOR. A journalist of the first class, Charles A. Taylor, editor and proprietor of the *Waldo News*, is widely known as one of the most enterprising and successful newspaper men of Columbia county. Born, June 4, 1861, in Saint Louis, Missouri, he there at the age of eleven years, in 1872, began to learn type-setting in a printer's office. Going then to Texas county, Missouri, he was for some time employed on a weekly newspaper, working for an uncle.

Having in the meantime advanced his education by study, Mr. Taylor taught several terms of school in various Texas county towns, continuing as a teacher until 1890. Going in that year to Lacompfe, Louisiana, he established the *Messenger*, which he conducted for eight years. In 1899 Mr. Taylor founded the *Monthly Equipoise*, a literary and industrial magazine, published at Alexandria, Louisiana, and after managing it successfully for two years sold out at an advantage. The magazine is still in existence, and has a wide circulation in the South. Leaving then the *Enterprise*, a weekly journal published at Boyce, Louisiana, he ran it for a short period, afterwards having charge for two years of a paper in Atlanta, Texas. Locating then in Vivian, Louisiana, Mr. Taylor established the *State Sun*, which he conducted with gratifying success until July, 1910.

Coming at that date to Waldo, Arkansas, Mr. Taylor bought the *Waldo News*, which had been established here in 1907. It is a weekly paper, and is in a healthy financial condition, having a paid circulation of five hundred copies or more, with a subscription list that is constantly growing, the bright, clean, newsy sheet proving attractive to its many readers. Mr. Taylor has acquired an influential position among his fellow-citizens, and was selected as a member of the reception committee to meet and receive ex-President Roosevelt as a guest of the state of Arkansas at the State Fair held at Hot Springs, Arkansas, in October, 1910.

Mr. Taylor has been twice married. He married first, April 2, 1888, Mrs. Mary E. (Pierson) Young, a daughter of Leonard Pierson, a member of an old and aristocratic family of Leecompte, Louisiana. She died in 1899, leaving two children, Gertrude, who died in June, 1908; and Charles Singleton, of Louisiana. Mr. Taylor married, second, October 18, 1901,

Mrs. Eva (Meador) Spurrier, a daughter of Joel A. Meador, of Mammoth Springs, and they have two children living, Alfred Miles and Lucille.

**J. W. TERRY.** There is no office within the gift of the United States Government that requires more tact and discrimination in the fulfilment of the duties devolving upon the incumbent than that of the postoffice department, and the residents of Marvell, Phillips county, are fortunate in securing the services of J. W. Terry as postmaster. Genial, prompt, and accommodating, he has won the good will of the general public, and is especially popular with the people, who have a thorough conception and appreciation of the good service which he is giving them from day to day.

Born, July 17, 1852, in Des Moines, Iowa, Mr. Terry made his first appearance on Arkansas soil October 9, 1869, locating in Helena, where for the ensuing twelve years he was connected with the Helena Commission House. He was subsequently engaged in mercantile pursuits on his own account, first at Poplar Grove, Arkansas; then at Bolivar Landing, Mississippi; and later at Turner, Arkansas, where he conducted a general store for eight years.

Coming to Marvell in 1905, Mr. Terry here carried on a thriving mercantile business until appointed to his present position as postmaster, on November 17, 1907. He is well known in fraternal circles, being a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of the Knights of Pythias; and of the Royal Arcanum.

On October 15, 1883, Mr. Terry, who has been twice married, was wedded to Chellie J. Bonnor, of Poplar Grove, Phillips county. Twelve years later, in 1895, the angel of death crossed their threshold, and she passed to the higher life, leaving five children, namely: Eugene; John, Jr.; Margaret, George, and Chellie. Mr. Terry married second, September 15, 1896, Dora Belcher, of Turner, Arkansas, a woman of most estimable character, who looks carefully after the comfort and interests of the household, and gives hospitable entertainment to its many guests.

**OSCAR GRAY, M. D.** The medical profession in Arkansas has an able and representative exponent in the person of Dr. Gray, who is numbered among the successful and popular physicians and surgeons of the city of Little Rock, where he is also a valued member of the faculty of the medical department of the University of Arkansas.

Like many others of the valued citizens of Arkansas, Dr. Gray claims the state of Louisiana as the place of his nativity. He was born at Columbia, Caldwell county, that state, on the 19th of September, 1874, and he is a son of G. B. and Emma C. (Stark) Gray, both natives of the same fine old commonwealth of the American Union. Dr. Gray was doubly orphaned when but eleven years of age, and it is through his own exertions and determinate ambition that he has gained success and prestige in one of the most exacting vocations to which a person can devote his attention in connection with the practical duties and responsibilities of life. He is indebted to the public schools of his native state for his rudimentary education, and after becoming dependent upon his own resources he provided the means through which he was enabled to continue his higher academic studies in Arcadia College, at Arcadia, Louisiana.

When about eighteen years of age Dr. Gray went to the city of Dallas, Texas, where he secured employment as a messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company. He finally availed himself of the opportunity of learning the art of telegraphy, and after becoming a skilled operator he found employment as a telegraphist in the railroad service, in which connection he was employed for varying intervals by different railroad com-



Oscar Gray M.S.





panies and was stationed in various sections of the Union. He finally came to Arkansas, where he assumed the position of operator for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, in whose employ he was soon made chief train dispatcher in the city of Pine Bluff, where he remained some time, when he was transferred to a responsible executive position in the office of the general superintendent of this railroad in the city of Little Rock. While thus engaged he formulated and matured plans for a career of broader scope and importance, as he determined to enter the medical profession. While still retaining his position he began the study of medicine under effective private preceptorship, and finally he was matriculated in the medical department of the University of Arkansas, in which he continued his technical studies with all of zeal and earnestness and in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1904, when he received his well-earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. For two years after his graduation Dr. Gray served as interne in St. Vincent's Infirmary, in Little Rock, thus wisely availing himself of the opportunity of gaining most valuable clinical experience and there giving special attention to surgery, in which department of his profession he has been remarkably successful, having to a certain extent specialized therein, though he has built up a substantial and representative general practice. His success has been of unequivocal order and has been based both upon his acknowledged technical ability and his gracious personality. He has a deep appreciation of the dignity and responsibility of his profession, is a close observer of its unwritten code of ethics, and in his work his deep human sympathy transcends mere sentiment to become an actuating motive for helpfulness in the alleviation of suffering and distress.

Dr. Gray is medical director for the Arkansas Life Insurance Company and is chief examiner in Arkansas for the Des Moines Life Insurance Company, besides which he is surgeon for the Little Rock, Maumelle & Western Railroad. His success in the educational work of his profession has been pronounced, and he now occupies the important chair of professor of clinical gynecology in the medical department of his honored alma mater, the University of Arkansas. He is an active and appreciative member of the Pulaski County Medical Society, the Arkansas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and he enjoys to the fullest extent the esteem of his professional confreres in his home city. The doctor is a Democrat in his political allegiance, but has never had any desire to enter the turbulent current of so-called practical politics. He and his wife are respected members of the First Christian church of Little Rock.

In the city of Little Rock, on the 6th of February, 1908, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Gray to Miss Rose Lee Mathews, who was born and reared in Little Rock, Arkansas, and who is a daughter of J. N. Mathews, a well-known citizen of the Arkansas capital city. Dr. and Mrs. Gray have two daughters, Frances and Edna Rose.

DAVID M. WHITE, M. D. For the past fifteen years has Dr. White been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession at Sherrill, Jefferson county, Arkansas, where he has gained high repute as a physician and surgeon and where he is recognized as a citizen whose loyalty and public spirit are of the most insistent order. Dr. David Newton White was born in Hempstead county, Arkansas, on the 27th of December, 1864. His father was Benjamin Bergen White, who was a native of Blackhead county, North Carolina, whence he removed to the western part of Tennessee when a young man. Later he came to Arkansas and located at Piney Grove, now known as Bingen, in Hempstead county. He was a planter and blacksmith and during the Civil war was in the Confederate

service as blacksmith, shoeing horses at his home. He married Susan Starb, a native of Hempstead county, and to this union were born six children, all of whom are living and all of whom stand as exemplars of the noble teachings of their father, who was a great believer in the moral effects in after life of a thorough religious education. Both he and his wife were devout members of the church, to whose charities and benevolences he was a liberal contributor. Mr. White was summoned to the life eternal in 1889, at the age of sixty-three years, and his cherished and devoted wife passed away in 1876, at the age of forty-two years.

After due training in the common schools of his native county, Dr. White entered the Literary school at Bingen, Arkansas, and subsequently was matriculated in the Memphis Medical College, in which latter institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1890, duly receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately after his graduation he entered upon his professional practice at Hickory Plains, Prairie county, Arkansas, and shortly thereafter he removed to Pastoria, on the Arkansas river. A few months later he opened an office at Scott, Pulaski county, and there continued in active practice for a period of four years. In 1895 he established his home at Sherill and here he has built up a large and representative patronage, being recognized as one of the most skilled physicians and surgeons in the county. He has gained to himself and retains the high regard of his professional confreres and he holds a secure vantage ground in popular confidence and esteem. For years he served as a member of the board of health in Sherill and he has ever evidenced a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the general welfare of the community.

On the 24th of June, 1907, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. White to Miss Angie Angus Dever, of Tusculum county, Alabama, who is a great-granddaughter of Lord Angus, of Scotland. Lord Angus fled from his native land to America at the time of the war between the highlanders and the lowlanders, leaving behind him a large estate. He figured as a leading character in Scott's "Lady of the Lake" and on his arrival in the United States he settled near Richmond, Virginia. Mrs. White was graduated in the high school of her native town and also in the State Normal School, at Florence, Alabama. As a delegate from northern Alabama, she went as an honorary member to the Southern Educational Conferences held at Richmond, Virginia, and at Charleston, South Carolina. Dr. and Mrs. White are both popular and prominent factors in connection with the best social activities of the community and their attractive home is recognized as a center of refined and gracious hospitality.

MARSHALL W. WARE has been actively identified with mercantile pursuits in Arkansas for fully three decades. Since 1902 he has resided in Moscow and here he is recognized as one of the most loyal and public-spirited citizens and as a man of rugged honesty and sterling integrity of character. He was born in Mississippi county, Arkansas, on the 4th of December, 1844.

Marshall W. Ware received no educational advantages whatever in his youth. Naturally bright, however, he gathered a little knowledge here and there and by dint of experience he has become a man of broad information and extraordinary executive ability. Variouslly occupied during the earlier years of his life, in 1880 he opened a store at Douglas, Arkansas, and continued to conduct the same for a period of one year, at the expiration of which he removed to Garrison Landing, where he was identified with the same line of business for twenty-one years. In 1902, he established his home in Moscow, Jefferson county, and here he has built up a large and representative patronage and gained precedence as one of

the foremost merchants in the place. During his residence in Garrison Landing he served as village postmaster and he is likewise giving most efficient service in that capacity at Moscow. Aside from his mercantile interests, he owns and operates a large plantation in Jefferson county, near Moscow. He is progressive in his civic attitude and he holds a secure place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow men and is affiliated with various social and fraternal organizations of representative character.

In 1866 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ware to Miss Charlotte Bunfield, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania, whence she came to Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Ware became the parents of eight children, two of whom are now living, namely,—Harry L., who is in Los Angeles, California; and Lucy, who is now the wife of B. F. Adams, of Moscow; they have two children, Ruby and Jessie.

**J. A. WATSON.** No man of the time, mayhap, has a broader grasp of the mission of a public journal than does J. A. Watson, of Marianna, Lee county, editor and proprietor of the *Marianna Democrat*, which he established in June, 1910. A native of Arkansas, he was born at Camden, Ouachita county, December 13, 1862, and there, at the age of ten years, began to learn the printer's trade under the tuition of James S. Holmes, founder of the *Camden Beacon*.

In 1882, having become proficient at his trade, Mr. Watson went to Texarkana, Arkansas, and for awhile published the *Daily Herald* on the Arkansas side of the town. Continuing his journalistic work, he subsequently published papers in various northern Louisiana towns, meeting with average success in his labors.

Coming to Marianna, Lee county, in June, 1910, Mr. Watson founded, as mentioned above, the *Marianna Democrat*, and that he has met with remarkable success in the venture is shown by his subscription list, which at the present time contains twelve hundred names of bona fide subscribers to his sheet. Full of personal resources, with undoubted confidence in his abilities, Mr. Watson publishes his leading articles without fear or favor, and his policy in so doing is rapidly gaining him friends, and increasing the number of subscribers to the *Democrat*.

**GEORGE A. ZINN.** A representative business man in Benton, Saline county, Arkansas, Mr. George A. Zinn has been prominently connected with contracting and building in this state for more than a quarter of a century and his success in this line of enterprise has been of distinctive order. He was born in Waterloo county, province of Ontario, Canada, in 1863. His father, George Zinn, was a native of Germany but early in life he severed the ties which bound him to home and fatherland and ventured to the new world to seek his fortunes and established his home in Waterloo county, Ontario. His wife claimed the old Empire state of the Union as the place of her nativity, her birth having occurred in New York. She has passed on to the life eternal and George Zinn is now a resident of the City of Chicago, where he is now living virtually retired from active business cares.

George A. Zinn was reared to maturity in his native county and there he availed himself of the advantages afforded in the public schols. As a young man he learned the builder's trade and he initiated his operations in this connection in Canada. In 1885 he removed to Arkansas and he has maintained his home at Benton, Saline county, since 1892. He has gained distinctive precedence as a contractor and builder and is one of the leading representatives of this line of enterprise in central Arkansas, having been for several years constantly engaged in erecting buildings. He

owns considerable real-estate in Benton and he has a finely improved farm on the Saline river, not far distant from Benton. He is affiliated with various fraternal and social organizations of representative character.

Mr. Zinn was married to Miss Ida B. Hall, and they have seven children, namely—Eva, William, May, Fred, Frank, Clara and Gladys.

**MOORHEAD WRIGHT.** A scion of a fine old Arkansas family, members of which figured prominently in the development of this now favored section in the early territorial days, Moorhead Wright is well upholding the prestige of the honored name which he bears. A successful business man of the younger generation, he was born in Little Rock on June 18, 1872, and is a son of William Fulton and Louisa (Watkins) Wright, the former of whom was summoned to eternal rest in 1908, and the latter now resides in the capital city. Fulton Wright gained eminent distinction in the Confederate army as captain of engineers, on the staff of General Churchill, and he subsequently became one of Little Rock's most prominent and influential citizens. He was a son of Moorhead and Elizabeth (Fulton) Wright, who figured among the early pioneer settlers of the state, the former having arrived in Arkansas in the year 1820, and the latter being the daughter of William Savin Fulton, the last territorial governor of Arkansas and the first United States' senator after the state's admission to the Union, in 1836. William Savin Fulton was a native of Cecil county, Maryland, where his birth occurred on the 2nd of June, 1795. In early youth he accompanied his father, David Fulton, to Florence, Alabama. When thirty-four years of age, in 1829, he was appointed territorial secretary of Arkansas and he forthwith removed to Little Rock. He retained this incumbency until March 9, 1835, at which time he was appointed governor of the territory of Arkansas, by President Andrew Jackson, serving with efficiency in this capacity until 1836, which year marks the admission to statehood of Arkansas. In the latter year he was elected one of the first two senators from the new state and he served in congress with distinction until 1841. His marriage was solemnized at Florence, Alabama, on February 9, 1823, the maiden name of his wife being Matilda F. Nowland. Louisa (Watkins) Wright, mother of the subject of this review, is the daughter of the late Judge George C. Watkins, who was for many years chief justice of the supreme court of Arkansas. The foregoing amply illustrates the prominence attained by this family, whose succeeding generations represent the highest type of citizenship and whose activities cover the entire history of the state from its earliest beginnings.

Moorhead Wright, to whom this brief memoir is dedicated, received his preliminary educational advantages in his native city, afterwards graduating as cadet captain in 1892 at the Virginia Military Institute of Lexington, Virginia. He has gradually worked his way to the front until he is at the present time incumbent of the responsible office of vice-president and treasurer of the Union Trust Company. He is also president of the Commercial Warehouse Company and is connected with other business interests of an important order, being recognized as a man of ability in the financial world. In politics he accords allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party and though he never had aught of ambition for public office he has been loyal and public-spirited in his support of all measures projected for the general welfare of the community. In April, 1899, he was commissioned adjutant of the Second Arkansas Volunteer Infantry and served one year in the war with Spain, but without engaging in battle. He is affiliated with various social organizations of a representative character and he and his family are devout communicants of

Christ Episcopal church, in which he is serving as vestryman and of which his family numbered among the founders.

On the 25th of November, 1903, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wright to Miss Hildegard Penzel, a daughter of the late Charles F. Penzel, one of the state's strongest financial figures. He was the founder of the Charles F. Penzel Grocery Company (Wholesale), the builder of the Exchange National Bank, and the organizer, adviser and director of many of Little Rock's best business enterprises, serving at one time as president of the Arkansas State Bankers Association. Mr. Penzel was a man of strong religious beliefs and a good soldier, having served with the capital city guards and suffered severe wounds and imprisonment during the Civil war. Mr. Penzel died in 1906 and is survived by his widow, Mrs. Rosa (Eisenmeyer) Penzel.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright have three sons, whose names and respective dates of birth are here entered: Charles Penzel, born in 1904; Moorhead, Jr., born in 1906; and Fulton Watkins, born in 1907.

**JUDGE SAM WILLIAMS.** One of the influential citizens of his section is Sam Williams, county judge of Marion county, and an able member of the Arkansas bar. He is widely known in lodge circles and in commercial as well and is an admirable exponent of the progressive spirit which is causing Marion county to forge so rapidly forward, having done much to further the material and civic development and upbuilding of the attractive city in which he has elected to establish his home.

Judge Williams is a native son of the county, his birth having occurred within its pleasant boundaries October 14, 1877. His father, Uriah Williams came to the state from Missouri just after the Civil war, devoting his life to farming and passing away in Marion county in 1882 at the age of forty years. He married Miss Sarah Wood in Gasconade county, Missouri, and the children of the union were Judge Sam, of this review; Fred, who was born in 1879; and Annie, born in 1881, who became the wife of H. C. Johnson and passed away in Comanche county, Texas.

Like so many of the successful men of the day and of previous periods the youth of Judge Williams was passed in the country, amid the busy, wholesome surroundings of his father's farm. The little band of young children was left without their chief natural protector when the father was summoned to the Great Beyond and as soon as possible the subject found it necessary to take a hand in the provision of the common livelihood. He acquired an education in the common schools, perfecting the same by much independent study. As soon as he possessed the necessary qualifications he became a teacher and while pursuing his work as an instructor, he prepared himself for the law. He read under the direction of J. W. Black, of Yellville and was admitted to the bar of the county in 1902 before Judge E. G. Mitchell. In 1907 he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States and in his professional career he has been a member of the firm of Perry & Williams and of Stone & Williams. He entered politics as a Democrat, having since earliest voting days given hand and heart to the men and measures of the party, and he was elected county judge in September, 1910, succeeding Judge J. S. Summers. The period of his incumbency has already been sufficient to make manifest his faithfulness, worth and capacity.

On December 31, 1901, Judge Williams became a recruit to the ranks of the Benedicts, his marriage to Miss E. Brady, being celebrated in Marion county on that date. Mrs. Williams is a daughter of J. W. Brady, an agriculturist who came to Arkansas from Georgia, not long after the Civil war. Lessie, Ora and Nellie are the issue of the union.

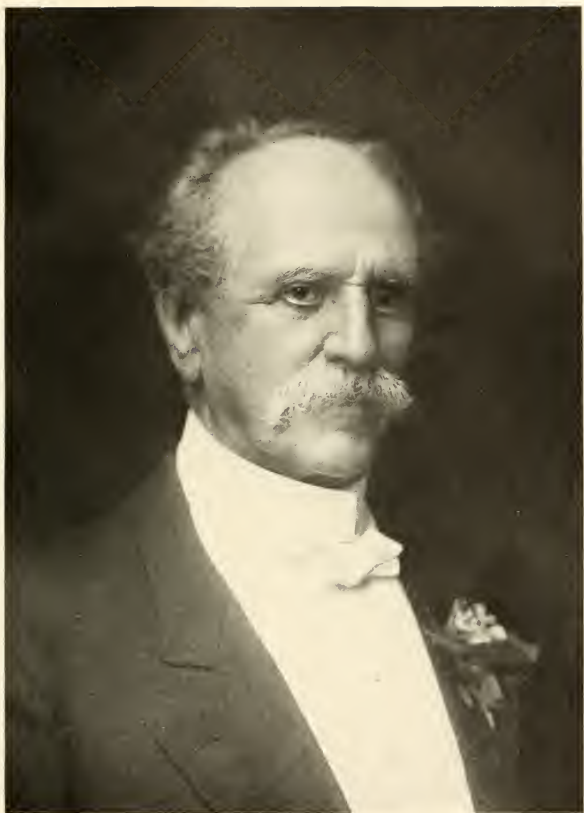
Judge Williams is, as previously suggested, an enthusiastic lodge man and he discovers both diversion and profit in his fraternal relations. He is Vice-Grand of the Yellville Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows; is a member of both Woodmen orders, holding the offices of clerk of the Woodmen of the World and Venerable Consul of the Modern Woodmen. He is a member of that important corporation, known as the Arkansas Guaranty Title & Trust Company and is an assistant secretary of the same in charge of the Yellville office.

He and his wife and family hold an assured place in popular confidence and esteem and are identified with the best interests of the community.

EBEN W. KIMBALL. "Law as a science—that is, consisting of certain principles well defined and universally admitted—has commanded the unqualified admiration of all who have perceived its excellence and importance in the conduct of human affairs. No language, however eloquent, no genius, however gifted, no eulogy, however magnificent, can transcend the limits of truth in giving expression to its value and beauty. Its clear recognition of the rights of man as an individual and of his relations to the state and to his fellow man, and of his duties and obligations as a member of organized society; its imperative command that one so regulate his own conduct that in using his own he may not injure others; the equal protection and opportunity extended those in every rank and all conditions of life—all these combine to clothe with majesty and crown with glory the principles of law." No bar more fully exemplifies the foregoing statement, made by a prominent Chicago lawyer, than that of Little Rock, Arkansas, and as a member of this bar is Judge Eben Wallace Kimball, a man of profound thought and strong intellectual endowments, just in all litigation and well versed in the science of jurisprudence.

Judge Kimball was born at Rindge, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, on the 31st of August, 1828, and is a son of Ebenezer Dewing and Hannah (Wallace) Kimball, both of whom were representatives of stanch old families founded in New England in the Colonial epoch of our national history. The founder of the family in America was Henry Kimball, who, with his brother Richard, immigrated from Boston, England, to the new world in 1634, as a member of the Kimball and Cutting Expedition. The brothers settled in Massachusetts and a lineal descendant of Henry Kimball was Rev. Richard Kimball, a distinguished Methodist minister and the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah McIntire, was a daughter of Samuel McIntire, who emigrated from Dublin, Ireland, in the eighteenth century and settled in New Hampshire. Hannah (Wallace) Kimball, mother of him whose name introduces this article, was a granddaughter of Captain Jonathan Dodge, whose ancestors came from Wales and settled in Sedgwick, Maine. Captain Dodge married Hannah Wallis, a daughter of Deacon Eleazer Wallis, whose father was a native of Scotland and a brother of Sir William Wallis, and who early settled at Beverly, Massachusetts. The name eventually became changed to the present form of "Wallace."

Judge Kimball was afforded excellent educational advantages in his youth, having supplemented his early training by academic study in the old Latin School at Salem, Massachusetts, the first free school in America. Here he was one class ahead of Joseph H. Choate. Later he became a student in historic Harvard College. He did not graduate, for, on account of ill health, was compelled to abandon his studies. Later



*Ebenezer Kimball.*





he began the study of law in the office of David Roberts, the well known author of "Roberts on Admiralty Law," at Salem. His natural receptivity, combined with marvelous retentive powers, made his progress rapid and he soon became skilled in the technicality and learning of the law, being admitted to practice at the bar of the state of Massachusetts in 1849. While very young appreciation of his marked ability and popularity were made manifest by his election to the state legislature. He built up a large and substantial practice in Massachusetts and there continued the work of his profession until 1864, when he removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he speedily gained prominence and secured a good share of practice with his distinguished contemporaries, Benjamin Harrison, Governor Hendricks and Governor McDonald. He stumped the state with Oliver P. Morton in his famous race against Joseph E. McDonald for governor. In 1868 he was selected as a committee of one to entertain President Andrew Johnson on his visit to Indianapolis while making his famous "Swing Around the Circle." In 1872 Judge Kimball left Indiana for California, but stopping by accident in Kansas City, Missouri, he became impressed with the resources of that place, deferred his trip to California and there opened a law office in partnership with John K. Cravens. He immediately gained prominence at the bar and in politics and stumped western Missouri for the Republican ticket in the Grant and Greeley campaign, thus adding much to his reputation as a campaign orator. After a two years' residence in Kansas City he determined to seek a milder climate and in 1874 removed to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he soon identified himself with the leading interests of the city and state and became active in the promotion of worthy public measures. In 1887 he was made president of the Exposition of the Resources of Arkansas, which created such widespread interest. Enthusiasm was thoroughly aroused and a few weeks later the largest convention of business men ever held in Arkansas was convened to take action along the line of developing the material resources of the state. In this connection he achieved much in the substantial advancement of the state. He was also a prime mover and a commissioner in the attempt to secure a national military post for Arkansas and in the movement to establish a city park, in both of which enterprises success was brought about largely through his intelligent efforts.

Judge Kimball is a thorough and scholarly lawyer, unsurpassed as a cross examiner, and as an advocate both logical and eloquent. His practice has been largely in the federal courts. Although he steadily declines all political preferment, he is a staunch adherent of the principles and policies of the Republican party. So just and conservative is he that among his friends and clients have been numbered many of the strongest Democrats of the state. He has ever been a deep student, keeping abreast with modern thought and science and at his attractive home he has a splendid library and an invaluable collection of pictures and other works of art. It is a noticeable fact among Judge Kimball's unlimited circle of friends and acquaintances that age has no dimming effect on his success and activity as a lawyer nor in the keen interest he manifests in current affairs. He still controls a large and lucrative practice and his business interests are of wide scope and importance. He enjoys a wide popularity and his presence at social functions is eagerly sought, as he is a good story teller, a brilliant conversationalist and an eloquent and humorous after-dinner speaker.

Judge Kimball has been twice married. In 1857 was solemnized his marriage to Mary Carlton, daughter of Nathaniel Stowers, of Salem, Massachusetts, who was summoned to eternal rest in 1880. They became

the parents of two children, Marion, who is the wife of George B. Rose, of Little Rock, and Horace Kimball, a lawyer of Spokane, Washington. On the 31st of August, 1882, in Little Rock, Judge Kimball wedded Ada May Taylor, who is a daughter of William Wallace Taylor, of Middlebury, Vermont. To this union were born two children, Marie, who is the wife of Mr. Edward P. Hawkins and resides at Connersville, Indiana, and Fletcher, president and manager of the Southwestern Electric Company and a resident of Little Rock.

**BEN F. WILLIAMSON.** One of the leading attorneys-at-law and popular and valuable citizens of Mountain View is Ben F. Williamson, who was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, September 5, 1856. Before the Civil war his parents came west and established the family home in Carter county, Missouri, and here the father enlisted from the farm in the Confederate service and died in a hospital in St. Louis in 1863.

William Williamson, father of the subject, was born in North Carolina in 1828, the son of Wyatt Williamson, an extensive planter and slave owner. His forefathers were loyal American colonists, his grandfather, Hugh Williamson, having been one of the three delegates from North Carolina to the constitutional convention which framed and signed the United States constitution. Wyatt Williamson had several sons, but William only seems to have come into the country of the southwest. He married Molsie A. Cravens, who died in 1871, survived by four children, namely: Ben F., of this review; Dr. Wyatt Williamson of Haskell, Texas; Mary E., wife of Alexander Lancaster, of Mountain View; and Sallie, widow of George C. Hinkle, ex-county and circuit judge of Stone county and ex-member of the state legislature.

With the demise of his mother, Ben F. Williamson was left the head of a family of four at the age of fifteen years. By farm work he made a scant livelihood for the younger children and provided himself with the essentials of an education. He was an eager student and even under such adverse circumstances he reached sufficient proficiency to become a teacher in the common schools and in this way to obtain the funds with which to attend the Collegiate Institute at Harrison, Arkansas, and to take a year in the State University at Fayetteville. He followed teaching twelve years and during that time studied law and was in due time admitted to the bar. It was in 1884 that Mr. Williamson was enrolled as a member of the bar of Arkansas, being admitted before Judge Powell, and for about four years to use his own expression, he "practiced law for fun" and made his living teaching school. In 1887 he entered the law seriously and during all of his legal career has been located at Mountain View.

Mr. Williamson first entered politics in 1878, when he was appointed county examiner and served two years. In 1880 he was elected to the lower house of the Arkansas legislature, being the youngest member of the assembly and becoming chairman of the committee of enrolled bills. In 1882 he was elected to the state senate for the district comprising Independence and Stone counties and was the youngest member of that body also, having been barely old enough to be eligible when his party called upon him for his service. In the senate he was a member of the judiciary and the appropriations committees and father of the Arkansas law which renders it possible for a defendant to testify in his own behalf in criminal cases. Since he first became a standard bearer of the party Mr. Williamson has met the Democrats of the state in convention at Little Rock and has frequently served in a delegate capacity from Stone county. He was admitted to the supreme court of Arkansas soon after he became a member of the bar and he practices also in the Federal courts. He is counsel for

the Ches Wymond Stave & Timber Company, of Stone county, and the H. D. Williams Cooperage Company, of Leslie, Arkansas, the largest hardwood lumber concern in the United States.

On August 2, 1877, Mr. Williamson married in Independence county, Arkansas, Miss Emma B. Barnes, a daughter of Marion Barnes, of Morefield, Arkansas, who came to Arkansas as an early settler from the state of Alabama. The children of this union are Hugh U., Bennie Belle, Fay, Zepha, and Leonidas Alton. Mr. Williamson and his admirable wife and family are socially popular and are allied with many good causes. The subject belongs to no church and to no fraternal order. He is a self made man of the best type and has found the school of adversity a good road for arrival at prosperous and useful citizenship.

ELLIOTT WILLIAMS is the scion of a pioneer family of Mississippi county; was born within the sound of the noisy traffic of the Father of Waters; and occupies a portion of the state lying along the bank of the great water way of the United States and near the town of Luxora. Mr. Williams was born February 10, 1864, while General Forrest was assaulting and capturing Fort Pillow from the Federals a few miles below, for those were troublous days in the United States and Mars must have been in the ascendant in his horoscope.

Mr. Williams' father, John W. Williams, had abandoned his legal profession a few years before and had taken up the wholesome pursuit of agriculture. He increased his holdings from time to time and in 1859 had purchased the forest area which still includes within its boundaries the Williams estate near Luxora. He had come to Arkansas in the early '50s and settled at Osceola where he practiced law. He was a man of brilliant education, having specialized in the departments of literature, law and engineering, and immediately after finishing his education he went to Texas to aid in the sectionizing of the Panhandle portion of the state, a task which required several years. When this was finished he returned east and practiced law in Nashville until his advent to Arkansas.

John W. Williams was born at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1822, and is a son of Judge William Williams, who held a judicial office in Davidson county for many years, passing from bench to bench of the several courts of the county in which the capital is situated. Judge Williams married Sallie Phillips, whose father brought his slaves out to Tennessee from North Carolina, becoming a wealthy planter near Nashville, and when he severed his associations with the old home some of the posterity of these servants accompanied him to Arkansas and were freed during the war by proclamation of the president. Judge Williams was a citizen of worth and influence in Mississippi county. His firm conviction of the right of states to sever their connection with the national government led him to give his support to the Confederacy and although physically unable for military duty, he helped his father-in-law to equip a company of troops from Mississippi county for that service. He married Miss Anna Fletcher, a daughter of Colonel Elliott Fletcher whose settlement in Arkansas antedated that of Mr. Williams and who came here from Fayetteville, Tennessee.

During the period of reconstruction Mr. Williams took an active part in what politics there was here for the citizens of the state to manipulate and after suffrage had been restored to Southern men of the late Confederacy, he was sent to the state legislature several times as a Democrat from Mississippi county.

Colonel Fletcher was no less conspicuous as a citizen than his capable son-in-law. He had married into a distinguished family in Tennessee,

Miss Frances Hickman, daughter of Dr. Hickman becoming his wife, and five children being born to them. The two sons joined the company equipped by their father and both met their deaths upon the battle field of Shiloh. The daughters were Mrs. Williams, who died in 1896; Susan, widow of Captain H. M. McVeigh, of Dallas, Texas; and Miss Fannie Fletcher, who died at Osceola, Arkansas, in May, 1911.

The issue of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Williams were Miss Susan Williams, of Nashville; Elliott, the subject of the review; and Miss Sallie Williams, the companion of her sister in Nashville. The father passed away in 1893. He was a strong believer in the policies and principles of the Democratic party as promulgated by Grover Cleveland and predicted the ultimate division of his party upon the financial issues.

Elliott Williams was born within two hundred miles of his present residence. His "infantile cradle" was a cabin with a dirt and stick chimney and as he passed through boyhood he was wont to shoot squirrels and turkeys out of the trees in sight of the home, to wander through the dense forest to the river bank—then a mile from the Williams house, but now only four hundred yards away. When he finished his education in Professor A. L. Mims' school in Nashville, he engaged in farming and save for a few years spent in Memphis, Tennessee, he has lived upon his inheritance along the river and engaged in its operation. He is farming four hundred acres of land, devoting them to cotton, tame hay and grain and being landlord to a number of families of the common labor of the country.

On the 16th of December, 1896, Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Mattie Rozell, daughter of Judge L. D. Rozell, a pioneer of Mississippi county, his present home on the Mill Bayou being the scene of Mrs. Williams' birth. Judge Rozell has been a conspicuous figure in the affairs of his county and has contributed to its industrial achievements, as well as to its political history. The subject and his wife share their picturesque and hospitable home with two daughters—the Misses Margaret and Elizabeth.

Mr. Williams joined the Masonic fraternity in Osceola and he exemplifies in himself the principles of moral and social justice and brotherly love. In his political views he is a Democrat, with a strong tendency to liberality in the selection of local officers.

**THE H. D. WILLIAMS COOPERAGE COMPANY.** An enterprise which has accomplished more than any other factor in fostering the growth and development of Searcy county and Leslie is the H. D. Williams Cooperage Company, which has forwarded to an incalculable degree the economic utilization of the state's timber resources. The Company, which was drawn here by the extensive timber area surrounding, has met with abundant prosperity and has given it, their operations giving employment to hundreds of men and in manifold ways contributing to the material prosperity of this part of the state. The establishment of this great industrial concern dates from the year 1907, and in the four years ensuing continual growth has been experienced, the ramifications of the business being gigantic in scope and variety.

Before the construction of the White River railroad into Arkansas and before the extension of the Missouri & North Arkansas railroad from Harrison to Leslie, Arkansas, a vast area of prime hardwood timber stood upon the mountain sides of the counties drained by the White River awaiting the arrival of railway facilities to make it commercially important and to open up a new field of manufacturing endeavor. Realizing that ample railway communication with this section was sure to

come, H. D. Williams, of St. Louis, entered into negotiations for the purchase of large bodies of timber in the vicinity of Leslie, this embracing one hundred and ten thousand acres. Following this, in 1907, he moved his factory, known as the H. D. Williams Cooperage Company, from Poplar Bluff, Missouri, to Leslie, then the terminus of the Missouri & North Arkansas railroad.

The admirable timber and market situation encouraged the cooperage company to make plans for operating the largest plant of its kind in the world at this point and in the course of its operation some seventeen and a half miles of standard railroad for logging purposes have been constructed and three trains of cars are required to bring to the factory the sturdy white oak and the choice hickory which enter chiefly into the four thousand, five hundred daily packages of innumerable articles which find their way into the world's commerce from this Arkansas plant. The establishment of a factory in a new country always makes it particularly attractive to the immigrant laborer and inspires his confidence to make it his home and such a plant as the Williams company operate near Leslie has had a remarkable effect upon the settlement. Twelve hundred men and three hundred teams are required to carry on the daily business of the concern. Adjacent to the plant the company has erected some sixty houses for the exclusive use of their men, although an attempt has not been made to house all whose names appear upon the payroll.

The admirable manner in which the concern is operated furnishes in itself an eloquent treatise upon conservation. Economy of material is observed in the most scientific manner and every bolt, slab and tree-top that the forest yields is put to some use. Timber not suitable for staves is used for telephone or telegraph pins, brackets, cross-arms, wagon hubs and the like, or is converted into lumber for building purposes and is disposed of through the regular channels of trade. A saw-mill, adjacent to the cooperage plant, works up materials into car, bridge and wagon stuff, of every description or into table stock for furniture. The hub factory uses timber too small for either staves or saw-mill work, and the waste material accumulated from the several departments is utilized in whatever way seems best suited. The company manufactures complete barrels and kegs, in capacity ranging from one gallon to one hundred and sixty gallons, and its own cars, sixty in number, take these barrels ready for use to every part of the United States and Mexico. Kegs go to the canning and packing districts and are filled with pickles; kegs go to the packing houses and are filled with lard. Kegs are conveyed in great numbers to the paint makers of the country and to many other industrial concerns to receive their products for the commerce of the world. Barrels are especially designed for cotton seed oil, crude oil, and their bi-products, for whiskey, wine, brandy, and the like; and much stave work is exported to be set up upon arrival at its destination and comes back laden with the products of foreign countries.

The H. D. Williams Cooperage Company may well look with pride upon its accomplishments, for not only has it built up an immense industry in Searcy county, Arkansas, but it has been the making of Leslie. This was a mere hamlet when the company came to it and the growth has been rapid, but of the most desirable sort, and it is now a thriving little city with brick business houses, substantial residences, the abode of progress. It is the abiding place of all the company's officers save the president and he maintains a house here.

The moving spirit of the company is H. D. Williams of St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Williams is a native of New York, his birth having oc-

cured in 1858. He entered the cooperage business as a stave inspector for the Standard Oil Company of Cleveland, Ohio, and was promoted from time to time until he became superintendent of their barrel factory at Philadelphia. Severing this association he engaged in the cooperage business for himself in a very modest way in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1886, he located at Poplar Bluff, Missouri, adjacent to a large region of good timber in southeastern Missouri. For twenty-one years he operated this plant and when the supply seemed almost exhausted, he turned his buyers toward Arkansas, where his baronial timber tract was gathered in and where his factory provides a market for vast quantities of hardwood which come to Leslie from the small dealer and from the farmers of Searcy county. The personnel of the company is as follows: Mr. Williams, president; W. R. Foley, vice-president; Guy Bartley, secretary; and Walter A. Blake, general superintendent. These four gentlemen resemble each other in that they are of progressive attitude and wide experience. All are affiliated with the Great Masonic fraternity and all have families.

Mr. Foley received his tutelage in the industry of which he is now such an important exponent under Mr. Williams. He is a native of Michigan and entered upon his career in the cooperage business at the early age of sixteen. Faithful and efficient in small things he has been given more and more to do. From a yard man he was promoted to the office and then to the secretaryship and since 1896 he has been vice-president and resident manager of the company. He supervised the construction of the Leslie plant and he speaks to the various foremen of the establishment through his capable superintendent, Mr. Blake.

Walter A. Blake entered the stave business at the age of ten years, which means that he has learned the trade in the old-fashioned way of beginning at the bottom. He was born in Indiana in 1860 and served an apprenticeship of five years in Indianapolis, coming to the Williams company as a salesman in 1893. He spent some time in Texas, before being made foreman of a department in the Poplar Bluff factory. In 1902 he was made superintendent of the plant and came to Leslie with its removal here.

Mr. Bartley is an Arkansan by birth, indigenous to the country around Beebe. He was born in the '70s and came to the H. D. Williams Cooperage Company some ten years ago as a time-keeper. He was made secretary of the company a few years ago and completes the force of capable men who are responsible for the success of one of the largest industries of the Traveler state.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS. An enumeration of the men of the present generation who have won success and public recognition for themselves and at the same time have honored the state in which they reside, would be incomplete were there failure to make reference to the one whose name initiates this paragraph. George H. Williams is connected with a number of important business enterprises of note at Marked Tree, Arkansas, at which place he is the popular incumbent of the office of mayor at the present time, in 1911.

While Mr. Williams is among the more recent of the city's acquisitions in the way of citizenship he is a most active and zealous factor in civic spirit and progressive tendencies. The character of his employment for several years prior to his advent in Marked Tree was of rather a cosmopolitan nature and his methods reflect the spirit of his practical education upon citizenship. Born near Baldwin in Douglas county, Kansas, Mr. Williams grew up among the sons of pioneer settlers in eastern Kansas, in

the vicinity of the Kansas Cradle of Liberty, the city of Lawrence. His birth occurred on the 19th of April, 1874, and his childhood and youth were passed on the old homestead farm, in the work and management of which he early began to assist his father. His preliminary educational training consisted of such advantages as were afforded in the district schools of his native place and subsequently he was matriculated as a student in the University of Kansas, in which he was graduated. After leaving college he assumed the active responsibilities of life by beginning to work in the engineering department of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, as bridge workman, continuing to be employed in that capacity for a period of nearly twenty years. On coming into the south he left Wichita, Kansas, and joined the engineering department of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in Louisiana. In 1907, however, he gave up engineering work and in that year located at Marked Tree, where he opened a store—provisions and groceries—which he has conducted with all of success to the present time. A short time after his arrival in this city he established a bottling works and a cold storage plant, which concern has proved an admirable adjunct to the business affairs of Marked Tree. He subsequently purchased a half interest in a general merchandise stock in the city and this concern is now conducted under the firm name of Williams Brothers. These and other matters more personal conspire to furnish ample exercise for Mr. Williams' active mind and vigorous body.

George H. Williams is a son of James R. Williams, who removed to Fayetteville, Arkansas, from Kansas, in the year 1895, and who died in that city in 1900. As previously indicated, his active career was devoted chiefly to agricultural pursuits, although as a young man he was a glass worker and maintained his home at Kent, Ohio, where was solemnized his marriage. He was born in the state of Pennsylvania, served as a gallant soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, as a volunteer from that state, and subsequently removed to Kent, Ohio, whence he went to Kansas. He was born in 1849 and married Miss Hattie Fisher, a native of the old Keystone state of the Union and at present a resident of Lawrence, Kansas. To this union were born the following children: James, who maintains his home and business headquarters at Fayetteville, this state; William, of Willow Springs, Missouri; L. E., who is associated with the subject of this article in his mercantile enterprises at Marked Tree; George H., the immediate subject of this review; Amy, who is the wife of James Teague, of Fayetteville; Albert, who is in the employ of the American Express Company at Marked Tree; and Lynn, who is a resident of Lawrence, Kansas.

On the 12th of November, 1908, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Williams to Miss Maggie Shuh, the ceremony having been performed at Marked Tree. Mrs. Williams is a daughter of John Shuh, who traced his ancestry back to stanch German extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are the parents of one daughter, Fay, whose birth occurred in 1909.

Because of his recognized abilities in a political way, Mr. Williams was urged for the mayoralty of Marked Tree, in the spring of 1910, and was elected to that office as the successor of the late James A. Fergus. He is giving a most efficient administration of the municipal affairs of the city, the chief concern of his regime being for the equipment of Marked Tree with an effective water works system and for the promotion of harmony along business, social and other civic lines. Fraternally, he is affiliated with a number of representative organizations of a local nature. His is a sturdy American character and a stalwart patriotism. He has the strongest attachments for all national and local institutions and is ever willing to make personal sacrifice for their preservation.



ROBERT W. SMITH. The improvements of Arkansas City are of much value and importance, in point of excellence comparing favorably with other towns of its size and population. These material improvements indicate the enterprise and energy of its citizens, among whom special mention may here appropriately be made of Robert W. Smith, who for several years past has owned and controlled the water system which supplies the town with pure drinking water. A native of northern Alabama, he was born February 25, 1843, near Hackneyville. His father, a farmer, moved to Rusk county, Texas, in 1849, and after his death, which occurred in 1852, the family located in Henderson, Texas.

Acquiring a good knowledge of the three "r's" in the common schools, Robert W. Smith completed his early education in the Dangerfield Presbyterian College. At the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in the Second Texas Cavalry, and served on the Texas frontier. The company disbanded at the end of a year, was re-organized, and served as cavalry in the Trans-Mississippi Department, Mr. Smith doing his full duty as a soldier until the close of the war. Returning home after his discharge, he resumed his agricultural labors at Henderson.

Locating at Arkansas City, Arkansas, in 1872, Mr. Smith followed the painter's trade for a time, afterwards being here engaged in business for twenty years. In 1900 he purchased the Arkansas City water system, and has since operated the plant successfully, giving the town excellent service. He takes an intelligent interest in the affairs of his adopted town and county and for four years was county treasurer. He is an active member of Riverton Lodge, No. 296, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was master for many years, resigning the position in the early part of the year 1911. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is active in promoting the good of the order. He is likewise a valued member of Homer Weaver Camp, Confederate Veterans of Little Rock. He also holds the important office of president of the school board, Arkansas City special district.

Mr. Smith has been twice married. He married first Sarah M. Hicks, of Henderson, Texas, whose death occurred a year later. Mr. Smith married second Fannie F. Dunaway, of Arkansas City, and she passed to the higher life in 1898, leaving three children—Ettie C., George W. and Robert E.

The following appreciation of the fine qualities of the gentleman, who forms the immediate subject of this review, was given in the Historic Edition of the *Arkansas City Democrat* and it cannot be otherwise than appropriate that the same should be incorporated at this point:

"R. W. Smith (Uncle Bob, as everyone calls him) is one of the old timers of the city, and probably takes a more prominent part in all that pertains to the material, social, and educational upbuilding of the city than any other man in it. Nothing of a social or entertaining nature is ever undertaken without Uncle Bob at the head. It is as natural for him to take the lead in all matters of this kind as it is for a duck to take to water when it gets near it. If he thinks the city should have an entertainment for any purpose, a Christmas tree or a school concert, or any public meeting of any kind, he will see that it is carried out. If the funds are short and it is too much trouble to go around and collect them, he simply goes and gets them himself, and carries out the entertainment anyway. He is president of the Board of Directors of the special school district and takes more pains and care of the schools and their interests than all of the other members combined. He visits the schools regularly and is always in the lead in everything that pertains to them. Mr. Smith is an ex-Confederate soldier and is very prominent in all of the 'Old Boys' gatherings, always



attending all of the meetings of the old soldiers far and near. He is proud of his record as a soldier, and is an interesting conversationalist when he can be prevailed upon to speak of his experiences during the war. Mr. Smith is the owner of the water works. The water is pumped from a well six hundred and thirty-five feet deep and is of a good quality and the pressure has never failed in the time of a serious fire. Mr. Smith is a member of the Methodist church and is a leader in all that is undertaken by the church, and is one of the hardest working members. He is also prominent in fraternal circles and has charge of the Knights of Pythias building and opera house here, and is always a leader in all of their entertainments. Everybody knows and everybody likes Uncle Bob. May he live long and prosper."

DR. WILLIAM B. HUGHES is a physician of no small distinction in the city which has long represented his home. Though for many years engaged in general practice in Little Rock, he has for the last decade specialized in the treatment of the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, being particularly well equipped for this work by reason of his intensive study in institutions of note in this country and in Europe. Dr. William B. Hughes was born at Clarendon, Monroe county, Arkansas, and is a son of Simon P. and Ann E. (Blakemore) Hughes, the former of whom was a native of Carthage, Smith county, Tennessee, where he was born in 1830 and where he continued to live until 1844, and the latter of whom was born and reared in Monroe county, this state, where her marriage was solemnized on June 2, 1857. The parents of Simon Hughes removed to Pulaski county, Arkansas, when he was a lad of fourteen years and in 1846 he returned to Tennessee and became a student in Sylvan Academy and later was matriculated in Clinton College. In 1849 he took up his residence in Monroe county, and subsequently studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1857. He initiated the practice of his profession in Clarendon and soon built up a large and representative clientage. Prior to his admission to the bar he served for two years as sheriff of his home county. In the session of 1866-7 he represented his county in the state legislature. In 1874 he became attorney general of Arkansas and in that year established his home in the capital city of the state. In 1874 he also served as delegate to the state constitutional convention and two years later he again turned his attention to the work of his chosen profession and he soon became a lawyer of prominence in Little Rock. In September, 1884, there came to him objective proof of the high esteem in which his recognized abilities were held in that he was then elected governor of Arkansas. This honor was again accorded him in 1886 and he showed himself a most able executive, his administration being fraught with much good in the way of public improvements. In April, 1889, he was elected justice of the supreme court of the state, which incumbency he retained until shortly before his death, which occurred in Little Rock. Governor Hughes served as a gallant soldier in the Confederate army throughout the entire period of the war. He enlisted in the Twenty-third Arkansas Infantry and soon won promotion to the rank of captain and he later became lieutenant colonel of his regiment. He participated in many of the important engagements marking the progress of the great conflict and his sterling integrity of character gained him the confidence and friendship of the soldiers in his regiment.

Dr. William B. Hughes was quite young at the time of the family removal to Little Rock and here he availed himself of the advantages of the public schools, supplementing the same by courses in the Peabody School and St. John's College. He later matriculated in the University of Arkansas, in the medical department of which institution he was graduated

as a member of the class of 1889, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1890 he was graduated in the Chicago Homopathic College, in the city of Chicago, and he was thereafter for a time engaged as a general practitioner in his home city. Deciding to specialize in the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, Dr. Hughes proceeded to New York city and there he was graduated in May, 1900, in the New York Ophthalmological Hospital College and he diligently pursued post-graduate courses in these branches at Moorefield's hospital in London, and in the General hospital, in Vienna, in 1903. Dr. Hughes has been specially successful in his chosen vocation and his kindly, genial disposition together with his well recognized skill accounts for the secure place he holds in popular confidence and esteem.

ENOCH H. VANCE, JR., is a successful lawyer, prominent banker and leading business man of Malvern, Hot Spring county, Arkansas. He is a native of Mississippi, his birth having occurred in Pontotoc county on the 27th of February, 1848. He is the son of Dr. Enoch H. Vance, Sr., and Lucinda (Massey) Vance, the former of whom was born in Madison county, Alabama, and the latter in Mississippi. The father was a noted journalist in early Arkansas history and edited two newspapers at Pine Bluff, one of them being the *True Democrat*. He left there about 1860 and removed to a farm about twenty-two miles west of Pine Bluff. He died in Perry county, Arkansas, on September 24, 1888, and his wife was called to her reward in Pope county, Arkansas. In 1850, when the subject of this review was but two years of age, the family moved from Mississippi to Arkansas, locating in what is now Grant county, but which was then a portion of Saline county. Dr. Vance entered large tracts of land in this section of Arkansas and there engaged in the mercantile business, practiced his profession and cultivated his farm. He was a member of the constitutional convention under the Murphy government in 1865 and a member of the state senate in 1868. Enoch Houston Vance, Jr., received his preliminary educational training in the subscription schools of Arkansas and later supplemented this discipline by a course of two years' study in Abington College, at Abington, Illinois. After finishing college he returned to Arkansas and was appointed assessor of Saline county. In 1869 he was appointed clerk of Grant county, in which position he served four years, and soon thereafter he began reading law, being admitted to the bar at Sheridan, the judicial center of Grant county, in 1873. He initiated the practice of his profession at that place, associated with Thomas B. Merton, and in February, 1877, he removed to Malvern, the county seat of Hot Spring county, where he has since continued to maintain his home. Here he controls a large and representative patronage and has ably represented his clients in many of the most important litigations in the state and federal courts. Aside from his law practice he has various financial interests of broad scope and importance in Hot Spring county. He is president of the First National Bank in Malvern and has served as postmaster of the city for over seventeen years, as follows: Eight years under President Harrison, four years under President McKinley and under appointment by President Roosevelt since 1902. He also has extensive real estate holdings in Malvern and owns considerable farming property in Hot Spring county.

In politics Mr. Vance is a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor and has been active in the local councils of the party. In 1898 he was a candidate on the Republican ticket for the office of attorney general of Arkansas,



E A Vance Jr.



and in 1900 he entered the race for congress, canvassing the entire Sixth district with his opponent, Hon. John S. Little. For several years he served as city alderman of Malvern and has also been incumbent of the office of city recorder. He has ever given freely of his aid and influence in support of all measures and enterprises advanced for the general welfare of the community, and as a citizen he is essentially loyal and public spirited. He is affiliated with various social and fraternal organizations of prominent order, and both he and his wife are devout and earnest members of the Malvern Methodist Episcopal church, South, in which he is a trustee and to whose building fund he contributed in a liberal measure.

In the time honored Masonic Order he is a valued and appreciated member of Rockport Lodge No. 58, Free and Accepted Masons, and Malvern Chapter No. 100, Royal Arch Masons, and is also connected with the Scottish Rite Fraternity and with Al Amin Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Vance has been twice married; he was first united in marriage on June 29th, 1871, by Rev. J. H. Garrison, to Miss Eva Thomson, the adopted daughter of B. H. Hampton, of Macomb, Illinois. Mrs. Vance was summoned to life eternal September 19, 1873. On the 22nd day of June, 1876, at Galesburg, Illinois, he was married by Rev. A. J. Thomson to Miss Sara McKee, daughter of Major Thomas McKee, and by this marriage they have an only daughter, Eva, who is the wife of Albert W. Jernigan, of Malvern, Arkansas, and mother of two children. Albert Vance and Alberta Jernigan.

**JAMES B. GRAY.** It has been given this scion of one of the honored pioneer families of Arkansas to attain to marked success and prestige as one of the representative members of the bar of his native state, and he is established in the successful practice of his profession in the village of England, Lonoke county. He is also one of the progressive rich planters of this section of the state and an effective exponent of this valuable phase of agricultural industry.

Mr. Gray was born at Jacksonville, Gray township, Pulaski county, Arkansas, in 1872, and is a son of Joseph B. and Margaret (Fewell) Gray, the former of whom was likewise born in Gray township. Gray township was named in honor of James Gray, grandfather of him whose name introduces this review, and this worthy ancestor was one of the first settlers of that section of Pulaski county, in which is located the city of Little Rock, the capital and metropolis of the state. James Gray established his home in Pulaski township in 1823, about four years after the organization of the territory of Arkansas, and he aided materially in the reclamation of that section from the condition of an untrammelled wilderness. He was a man of strong individuality and sterling character and he became one of the influential citizens of his county, where he had much to do with shaping its public and civil affairs in the formative epoch of its history. During the long intervening years representatives of the Gray family have continued to be prominently concerned with the social and industrial affairs of Pulaski county and the contiguous county of Lonoke. Joseph B. Gray was reared and educated in Pulaski county, where he eventually became a large landholder and representative agriculturist, as well as citizen of influence and one who ever held the implicit confidence and esteem of the community in which his entire life was passed. He died on his fine homestead, in his native township, in the year 1884, and his widow now resides at Cabot, Lonoke county, venerable in years and held in affec-

tionate regard by all who know her. Joseph B. Gray represented Arkansas as one of the valiant soldiers of the Confederacy in the war between the states, as did also his wife's father. Joseph B. Gray was a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and was affiliated with the United Confederate Veterans' Association.

James B. Gray passed his boyhood days on the old homestead plantation and the major portion of his early educational discipline was secured in the public schools of Jacksonville and Little Rock, in which latter city he remained for a period of ten years. There he finally entered the law department of the University of Arkansas, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1898 and from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was forthwith admitted to the bar of his native state and in the same year was admitted to practice before its supreme court. Thus admirably fortified for the work of his chosen vocation, Mr. Gray located in the village of Lonoke, the judicial center of the county of the same name, and there he continued in successful practice until 1902, when he transferred his residence to the village of England, in the same county, where equal success has attended his efforts. He is known as a resourceful trial lawyer and his broad and exact knowledge of law and precedent not only gives him strength in the presentation of causes before court or jury but also as a counselor.

Mr. Gray has manifested a most lively interest in all that has touched the welfare of his home town, and he has given his aid and influence in support of those enterprises and measures which have compassed the rapid progress of the village along both civic and material lines. While giving close attention to the exacting demands of his law business, Mr. Gray is associated with George W. Marsh in the ownership and operation of a fine rice plantation lying contiguous to the village of England, and in conducting this plantation the most modern methods and facilities are employed, as the interested principals take great pride in maintaining the place at the highest standard.

An unfaltering allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party has characterized Mr. Gray and he is an able and radical advocate of his basic principles and policies. While a resident of Lonoke he was elected to represent his county in the lower house of the state legislature, and he proved a valuable member of that body during his service of one term.

Mr. Gray was married to Miss Pearl Wright, who was born and reared in Lonoke county, the daughter of one of the representative agriculturists of this section of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Gray have one son, James B. Jr., who was born in 1907.

**JUDGE ARTHUR A. GIBSON.** Few citizens are identified in a happier manner with the many sided life of the community in which their interests are centered, than Arthur A. Gibson, merchant and county judge being the dual role which he assumes with splendid efficiency. He is one of the most public-spirited of men, giving his heart and hand to any measure likely to benefit the whole body politic, and of high repute in his profession. Judge Gibson was born at Alexandria, Louisiana, in 1850, his parents being John S. and Margaret (Swink) Gibson, the former of whom was a Tennessean, born in Murray county. They subsequently removed to Alexandria, Louisiana, where they resided until 1855, then removing to Shreveport, Louisiana, and then in 1858, to Hempstead county, Arkansas. There the family and its head settled on a plantation about three miles from the present town of Hope, the

property being situated on the Spring Hill road. The father's career in the new situation was to be of brief duration, for he was gathered to his fathers, July 8, 1861. In the few years of his residence in Hempstead county, that estimable gentleman established himself securely in the respect and esteem of the inhabitants.

Judge Gibson was reared on the plantation and has been a planter all his life, and he still owns and operates a fine plantation which includes the original homestead of his father, mentioned above, and located three miles southwest of the city of Hope. In 1890, Judge Gibson established himself in business in Hope, starting a drug store in that year, this business, which has outgrown its original scope, being now owned by his son, John S. Gibson. It was in 1897 that he established his present business, known as A. A. Gibson & Company, wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods and groceries, his son, A. A. Gibson Jr., being his partner in this successful and ever-growing concern.

Judge Gibson has made an enviable record in public life and as a county official and his services have been of great benefit to the taxpayers and citizens generally. From 1876 to 1880, he was county tax assessor, and in this capacity, by diligent effort, he made the first complete assessments on property that had been made in many years, his thoroughness throughout its whole extent, resulting in largely increased revenue for Hempstead county. In token of the confidence in which he is held by his fellow citizens is the testimony of his election to the office of mayor of Hope, which he held for one year. His most notable services, however, have been as county judge, his businesslike and efficient administration of this important office having been of great benefit to the county. He was first elected county judge in 1890, and served for four years, and in 1900 he was again elevated to this honorable office, and served for another four years. In 1910 he was a third time elected county judge, the memory of his remarkably able and faithful service in the past giving him a majority of two thousand three hundred and fifty votes over his opponent, the largest majority ever given a candidate for county office in Hempstead county.

In addition to his wide acquaintanceship secured in public life, is that resulting from his high Masonic rank, it being his privilege to wear the white-plumed helmet of the Knight Templar, and his membership in this ancient and august order also extending to the Mystic Shrine.

Judge Gibson chose as his wife and the mistress of his household, Miss Mattie R. Powell, a native of Mississippi, and they have five children, a quartet of sons and a daughter, namely: John S., Albert Sidney, Arthur A. Jr., Finley F., and Stella, who married a Mr. Cameron.

**ROBERT M. ENDERS.** Among Little Rock's fine young citizenship, Robert M. Enders, assistant cashier of the State National Bank, stands as representative of the straightforward, upright and downright American citizen, of the sort that will eventually work out the salvation of the nation and place it upon a plane, material, moral and educational, never before reached in all history. Mr. Enders is a native southerner, his birth having occurred at Orlando, Florida, in 1880, and his parents being Dr. Robert M. and Edith (Kimbrough) Enders.

Mr. Ender's father, the late Dr. R. M. Enders, a distinguished physician and surgeon, was born in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in 1846, and at the age of sixteen years, enlisted in the Confederate army and served until the close of the war. After the war he became a physician

and located in Jefferson county, Arkansas, where he was united in marriage to Miss Edith Kimbrough, a member of one of the state's prominent pioneer families. Removing to Florida, he resided in that state for some years and then returned to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he continued in the practice of his profession. He was appointed a surgeon in the United States army during the Spanish-American war and was sent to the Philippine Islands in that service, during the occupation of the islands following the close of the war and died there while on duty. The mother of the immediate subject of this record still survives.

Mr. Enders was reared in Little Rock and received his education in the public schools. In 1898, he entered the old Citizens' Bank as a clerk and was identified with that institution until after the merger of the bank into the present Exchange National Bank. Leaving that position he went east and became connected with the Washington & Norfolk steamship line, and subsequently was in the transport service of the United States Navy. Previous to this, however, he had enlisted at Little Rock in the Second Arkansas Regiment for service in the Spanish-American war, in which duty he was engaged during the summer of 1898.

Mr. Enders returned to Little Rock and in 1904 he entered the State National Bank, in which he was made teller and somewhat later he was promoted to assistant cashier, his present position. That was the year of the organization of the present State National Bank and Mr. Enders has been in continuous service with the bank longer than any other present official. He is an alert, efficient and well-trained banker and has taken an active part in building up this splendid institution, a historical sketch of which appears in connection with the biographies of other officials published within these pages. Mr. Enders is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner and enjoys high standing and popularity in the ancient and august order.

EDWIN C. HINES, of Harrison, is a lumberman by inheritance and by training; the inheritance, from a line of Maine ancestors, and the training from his father, the late Nathaniel C. Hines. The latter was a native of Bangor, in the Pine Tree state, born in 1838 and thoroughly educated by the time he became of age and started for the Minnesota forests of Meeker county. He arrived in this section of the new north-west during the Civil war period, and here married Miss Mary A. Smith. In 1874 the father took his wife and family to the Black Hills of Dakota and there engaged in the lumber business for several years. Subsequently he developed a large cattle business, both raising and handling a large amount of stock; but the record winter for frost destroyed about ninety per cent of his herd and put an effectual stop to his enterprise in this field. Nathaniel C. Hines then left Deadwood, his home town, came to Arkansas, and spent some time in prospecting and developing zinc and lead lands. He finally located in Harrison, resumed the lumber business and was thus occupied at the time of his death in May, 1910. His widow still resides with her only son, Edwin C., of this sketch; she is also the mother of one daughter, now Mrs. J. W. Ryan, of Denver, Colorado.

Edwin C. Hines, who is the younger of the two surviving children, was born at Litchfield, Minnesota, June 1, 1868; was educated in the public schools of Deadwood, then Dakota territory, and was trained to a thorough knowledge of both the lumber and the cattle business under the able tutelage of his father. Since locating in Harrison, nine years ago, he has given his entire attention to the lumber business, and he is



a master in that field. In their relations to the community of their residence, both Nathaniel C. and Edwin C. Hines have been, with one exception, private citizens. While a resident of Litchfield, the father was sent to the lower house of the Minnesota legislature as a Republican, and the son has always espoused the same political principles.

On June 1, 1894, Edwin C. Hines married Miss Bertha McDonald, at Deadwood, South Dakota; his wife is a native of Nebraska and the mother of Howard, Helen and Mildred. In his relations to the fraternities, Mr. Hines is an Elk, a member of Eureka Springs Lodge, No. 1042.

LEMUEL W. GOSNELL is one of the pioneers of Blytheville. Many years ago he came to the old town and established the second store in the place with Thomas A. Robinson as his neighbor and from a mere "little place in the woods," he has watched the town grow into one of the busy and substantial little cities of Arkansas. To this development Mr. Gosnell has contributed in most definite manner and has been an important part of the commercial life up to the time of his retirement from business in 1908.

Mr. Gosnell was born in Washington county, Tennessee, May 1, 1863; was reared in Jonesboro, that state; and was educated as liberally as the conditions of the times and the circumstances of his widowed mother would permit. He first became a useful member of society as a teacher in the country schools and continued in the role of a pedagogue for a time after coming to Arkansas. His savings from the remuneration for these services and those as a clerk for Cedar Williams, made it possible for him to stock the small store in Blytheville, as above mentioned. His partner in this pioneer enterprise was J. B. Tiserand and his mercantile career covered a period of thirty years, during seventeen of which he made his home upon his farm which was somewhat removed from the center of the new town.

It is difficult, in view of present thriving conditions, to realize the original town of Blytheville, with its two stores, and its grist and cotton mills, operated by H. T. Blythe, after whom the hamlet was named. To one, such as Mr. Gosnell, who has assisted in bringing it to its present prosperous condition, it is particularly gratifying.

The acquirement of real estate came to be one of Mr. Gosnell's early desires and he found remarkable pleasure in metamorphosing dense forests into productive fields. Of the two thousand or more acres which he possessed in various parts of the Delta country, he has cleared over seven hundred, and his property is yielding an abundant harvest for his maintenance in the evening of life. He also entered the banking field and aided in the organization of the Bank of Blytheville, of which he acted in the high capacity of president for nine years, only retiring from that position in January, 1911. He is still one of the large stockholders of the bank, as well as of the Tri-State Telephone Company. He is a stockholder in the Mississippi Valley Life Insurance Company of Little Rock and has other financial interests and investments of large scope and importance.

The subject's father was Thomas Gosnell who was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and removed to Georgia, where he enlisted in the Confederate army, and was captured and imprisoned in Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he died before the termination of the Civil war. This martyr of the great conflict between the states was a son of Matthew T. Gosnell, by birth a Scotchman, and by occupation a merchant of Baltimore, Maryland, in which city he lived until called to his reward. Another son, Matthew T., passed his entire life in his native city on the Chesapeake.

Thomas Gosnell married Laura E. Hale Sevier, daughter of Governor Sevier, one of the early governors of Tennessee, the birth of the subject's mother having occurred near Greenville, that state, on March 11, 1824, this venerable lady surviving and making her home in Jacksonville, Florida. Their children to reach mature years were Lemuel W., the immediate subject of this review; Frank, of Blytheville; and Clara, wife of William Silverthorn, of Jacksonville, Florida.

Lemuel W. Gosnell was twice married and both times in Blytheville. On January 2, 1879, Miss Bettie Hill became his wife and after nearly thirty years of happy married life, her demise occurred here January 7, 1907. She was the mother of the following: Maryyn, a merchant of Memphis, Tennessee; Kate, wife of Dr. Martin, of Blytheville; and Nannie and Clara, twin sisters who reside beneath the paternal roof-tree. Mrs. Martin's two children,—Sterling and Mary Catherine—gave Mr. Gosnell the pleasant role of grandfather. On January 2, 1907, Mr. Gosnell married a second time, Mrs. Cullie Oglesby, wife of Dr. W. H. Oglesby becoming his wife and the mistress of his household. Mrs. Gosnell is a daughter of James Waggoner, one of the pioneers of Barfield, Arkansas, and a native of Jackson, Tennessee. She is the mother of three children by her first marriage, namely: Gipsie, wife of W. W. Hawkins, of Los Angeles, California; Lorena, who married E. H. Threlkeld, of Blytheville, and is the mother of a son named Hanson Waggoner; and Kathleen Oglesby.

Mr. Gosnell, belongs to but one fraternal organization,—the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is in harmony with the policies advanced by the Democratic party, and although he is a public-spirited man and one whose right hand is given to the support of good causes, yet he eschews public life and has never held office, nor aspired to one. The Gosnell home is one of the attractive and hospitable abodes of the city and is graced by the presence of a quartet of charming daughters.

GEORGE W. FOSTER, of Mountain Home, was a farmer and ex-county officer of Baxter county and for more than half a century a resident of the community about the county seat. He is essentially a self-made man, having "taken arms against a sea of troubles," to use the famous mixed metaphor of Hamlet, and his valiant opposition has brought him to present day prominence and respect. Mr. Foster, who has been for more than half a century a resident of the community about the county seat, came to Arkansas in 1857 from Hamilton county, Illinois, where his birth had occurred August 6, 1848. His parents, Andreas and Polly Foster, spent the residue of their lives in Hamilton county, the mother dying when the subject was very young. The father was a native of Ohio, a blacksmith by trade, and he passed away in 1853, when George W. was but ten years of age. The children born to this worthy but short-lived couple were Jefferson, who was a Union soldier and died from wounds received in the great conflict; William, who died in Clay county, Illinois, in 1909; Merri-man, who passed away in Hamilton county, Illinois; Marcus D., whose life was passed near Mountain Home and who also served as a Union soldier; and George W., of this review.

Mr. Foster was a boy of tender years when he came to Arkansas and as said before he was only about ten years of age when he became orphaned. Left wellnigh destitute the little band of children found themselves homeless as well as parentless, and they were separated. George fell into the hands of kind strangers by whom he was reared. His foster father was Dr. Dodd, a popular citizen of Baxter county, before and subsequent to

the Civil war, and in his household he grew to years of maturity and obtained an ordinary education. When the doctor returned to his old home in North Carolina in the latter '50s, young Foster went along and there he acquired some of his education, working at times as a hand in a turpentine orchard. Subsequently Dr. Dodd returned to the Traveler state with George still a member of the family and near Mountain Home he attended the first public school established in the vicinity.

In February, 1862, when more than "sixty days' more suns" had passed since the secession of South Carolina and Mr. Steward's predicted "brighter and more cheerful" atmosphere had not appeared, the gallant young fellow enlisted at Yellville and thus got in line for eleven dollars a month and promised glory. He was at first a member of Captain Wood's company, Major Fippin's battalion, but later he became a member of George Rutherford's battalion at Batesville and saw his first fighting at Mooney's Ferry on White River, and subsequently at Colony in Woodruff county and in Jacksonport. During 1864 Mr. Foster was stationed at Mountain Home on detail work, he was taken prisoner by Captain Kasart's men of the Eighth Missouri Regiment and taken to Springfield, Missouri. Later he was sent to Alton, Illinois, where he remained until May 23, 1865, when he was released and permitted to return home.

Coming back to Arkansas when peace had been restored Mr. Foster found his old friend, Dr. Dodd, in Woodruff county and during the first year he did little save to recuperate his bodily health, which had been sadly undermined by the hardships of war. He was without resource of any kind, save a semblance of ambition, and he embraced agriculture as the field easiest to enter. Accordingly he settled in Izard county in 1866 and made a crop at Wild Haw and soon afterward returned to the scenes of his boyhood around Mountain Home. He soon married, located upon a farm which he purchased in that region and remained there for the long period previous to January, 1911, when he sold out and came to the county seat to make his permanent home. When he undertook the cares and responsibilities of married life he was sixty dollars in debt, possessed a weak and unreliable physique and several other discouraging elements entered in to make his horoscope one of uncertain omen. Happily his health returned, and his methods in agriculture became each year fruitful of greater success, while his service in public office has added to his competence, until the twilight of life finds him amply prepared for a comfortable old age. He owns a small farm at the present time and has city property in Mountain Home.

Owing to his environment and his service in the army of the South, Mr. Foster entered politics as a Democrat. He served several years as a deputy in the office of the sheriff, holding this position under sheriffs Eatman, Byler and Hancock, and defeating the latter for office in 1898. He was again elected in 1900 and his most noted criminals were the Lackey brothers who were convicted and imprisoned for the murder of one Hamilton.

On August 10, 1867, Mr. Foster married Miss Laura Goodall, a daughter of George A. Goodall, who came to Arkansas from Tennessee. The issue of their union is as follows: Robert, who married Ida Harvey and is now deceased; Horace, of Frath county, Texas; Bertha L., who married M. M. Dew, editor of the Torrington (Wyoming) *Telegram*. In their spiritual relations, Mr. Foster and his worthy wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

J. HENRY EDWARDS is a man well known in his locality where he enjoys the respect of those with whom he comes into contact. He has

the distinction of being a man of three-fold calling for he is an extensive farmer, a successful merchant and a member of the bar of Mississippi county. Mr. Edwards has resided in Blytheville for the last eleven years having come thither in 1900, and in the decade ensuing he has acquired a modest fame and laid the foundations of a respectable fortune in the sphere of general affairs.

The subject of this brief record was born in Williamson county, Illinois, November 12, 1865, but grew up in the vicinity of Galatia, Salina county. Up to the attainment of his majority, he had been enrolled as a student in the public schools for perhaps twelve months, not more. It was after he came of age that he was spurred on to secure a better educational equipment for himself and thus fit himself for more effective citizenship. His father was a general farmer of prosperous fortunes, who finally removed to Caruthersville and there resides in semi-retirement. The elder gentleman, whose name is William J. Edwards, was born in middle Tennessee in 1841, was reared in Williamson county, Illinois, and was a volunteer soldier from that state at the time of the Civil war, his service being given to the cause of the Union, despite his southern birth. He was a member of the Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry and served four years and eight months, enlisting at the outbreak of the war; reenlisting and veteranizing and being discharged some months after the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox. He married Elizabeth Milligan, daughter of James T. and Tabitha Milligan, and she is still his devoted companion and helpmeet. The following is an enumeration of their issue: J. Henry, the subject of the review; Harvey, who died at Caruthersville, Missouri, the father of a family; Samuel, a resident of Caruthersville; Ellen, wife of J. B. Gibson, of Memphis, Tennessee; Jane, who became Mrs. Belt Lasbot, of Caruthersville, Missouri; William A., a merchant of Blytheville, Arkansas; John S., of the same city; Emma, now Mrs. Otis Matthews, of Caruthersville, Missouri; and Nora, who died at Caruthersville.

In pursuance of a better education, J. H. Edwards, immediate subject of this brief record, attended first the Haywood College at Fairfield, Illinois, and later became a student of the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale. When properly equipped he engaged in teaching in the common schools of Illinois, and later came to Clay county where for four years he engaged in pedagogical work. From that point he removed to Thayer, Missouri, and abandoned school work. At the end of the year he went to Caruthersville, where he engaged in the grocery business, but he lost his stock and had to begin anew.

Upon his arrival in this new and promising metropolis Mr. Edwards became a clerk for Shepheard & Bader and during the two years he served the firm he read law and was admitted to the Mississippi county bar in 1902 before Judge F. G. Taylor. After entering the domain of law, he practiced it and at the same time dealt in real estate, until in 1909, he retired from both and entered upon the development of his farm lands. Having purchased some nine hundred and sixty acres of "cut over" forest, he subsequently established a saw-mill upon the tract and the manufacture of native lumber and the clearing of six hundred acres of the tract has formed the chief feature of his employment. The mercantile firm known as The Edwards' Mercantile Company was founded but a comparatively short time ago, the company including himself and his brother, W. A. Edwards.

Mr. Edwards has demonstrated an active interest in Arkansas politics. He is well known as a Republican; has frequently attended the state conventions of his party; he is well acquainted with Republican sentiment in the state and has served with the leaders of the party, having been a





*J. D. Arnold,*

member of the state committee and chairman of the Mississippi County Republican Committee. Upon one occasion his party made Mr. Edwards its candidate for county judge and upon another placed him upon the ticket for representative to the state legislature, but both times there was a Democratic majority, the normal condition of affairs. He was postmaster of Blytheville for one year, being succeeded by Mr. Oscar D. Sanborn.

In June, 1890, Mr. Edwards took as his wife Miss Minnie Jones, their marriage occurring in Harrisburg, Illinois. Their union was of less than a dozen years duration, for in February, 1902, the first Mrs. Edwards died, the mother of two daughters, Ollie and Nellie, who are students in Galloway College at Searcy, Arkansas. They are clever young ladies, and are pursuing the literary course and in addition art and music, being members of the classes of 1913 and 1914, respectively. In July, 1904, Mr. Edwards was united in marriage to Miss Dorothy Toler who came to Arkansas from Illinois. Two little sons have been born to this union, the elder bearing his father's name and the younger being named Charles W. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and both the subject and his wife hold high place in popular confidence and esteem.

**JOSEPH D. ARNOLD.** One of the leading general insurance agencies of the city of Little Rock is that conducted by the firm of Arnold, Raines & Company, of which Mr. Arnold has been a member since 1902. Joseph D. Arnold was born at Noblesville, Noble county, Ohio, on the 26th day of August, 1869, and is a son of William and Sarah (Davidson) Arnold, who still maintain their home at Frederickdale, Ohio, where the father is engaged in farming. William A. Arnold is a descendant of an old Virginia family and he was born at Winchester, that state, whence he removed to Ohio when a young man. On the inception of the Civil war he gave evidence of his loyalty and public spirit by enlisting in an Ohio regiment and he served throughout the entire period of the war, having participated in many of the important battles marking the progress of that sanguinary struggle. Two of his brothers, whose sympathies were with the south, served in the Confederate army from Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold became the parents of four children, and of the number the subject of this review was the first in order of birth.

Joseph D. Arnold, Jr., received his early educational discipline in the public schools of his home county and he later supplemented this by a course in the Ohio Normal University at Ada, Ohio. In 1890 he initiated his independent career as a teacher and taught at Paulding, in northwestern Ohio, for five years, at the expiration of which time he then engaged in the insurance business. In 1901 he removed to Little Rock and one year later became a partner with Mr. S. M. Marshall, one of the oldest fire insurance men in the state, his business having been established in 1871. In 1905 the name of the firm was changed to Arnold, Raines & Company, and it is now one of the most flourishing and substantial concerns of its kind in the state. The company are general agents for the state of Arkansas for the following companies: Atlas Assurance Company, of London, The Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, The Union Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, Monongahela Fire Insurance Company, of Pittsburg, St. Louis Fire Insurance Company of St. Louis, The London Guaranty & Accident Company, of London, Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Company, of New York, Peoples National Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, for which latter concern the firm are likewise general agents in the state of Oklahoma,

and the Globe Surety Company of Kansas City, Missouri. Besides the above preferments Arnold, Raines & Company are local agents for the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, of New York, and the National Union Insurance Company, of Pittsburg. The foregoing amply indicates the prestige maintained by the company and it will suffice to say here that the concern is in a most flourishing condition.

Aside from his interests in the insurance business Mr. Arnold is an active participant in other financial institutions of important order in his home city. He is a director of the State National Bank and also of the Mercantile Trust Company, Clark & Gay Manufacturing Company, treasurer of the Beach Abstract Company and president of the Mercantile Building & Loan Association. In partnership with Mr. L. B. Leigh he is owner of about thirty-five hundred acres of land in Pulaski county, of which extensive estate five hundred acres are under a high degree of cultivation for general agricultural purposes. In his real estate activities Mr. Arnold has bought and sold thousands of acres of valuable timber lands in various sections of the state.

In politics Mr. Arnold accords a staunch allegiance to the cause of the Republican party, and has ever been an influential factor in the promotion of all measures projected for the good of the community. In a fraternal way he is an appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Second Presbyterian church.

At Defiance, Ohio, on the first day of September, 1896, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Arnold to Miss Kate Dotterer, who was born and reared at Defiance, where her father was a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold have two children, John and Ruth, who were born respectively in the years 1899 and 1904.

**WILLIAM F. EATMAN.** The gentleman whose name inaugurates this review is the incumbent of the various clerkships of Baxter county and is one of three men who have filled the office since the organization of the county. He represents one of the fine, old families of Baxter county, although not of remote advent to the state, and his birth occurred in Greene county, Alabama, September 28, 1868. Two years later his father, the late Clem A. Eatman brought his family and settled at Mountain Home where he passed his remaining years.

Clem A. Eatman was born in North Carolina in 1841 and was reared upon the farm, his home being strongly Southern in atmosphere. When the long lowering Civil war cloud broke in all its fury, he enlisted as a Confederate soldier and on the battle field served the cause which from the depths of his heart he believed to be right. He took an active part in Democratic politics; was a Christian gentleman, of great compassion towards the less fortunate; and an officer of the Presbyterian church. His wife, who was Miss Jane Jordan, of Alabama, passed away at Mountain Home, Arkansas, in 1905, thus ending a devoted life companionship, he passing on to join her in the Great Beyond in November, 1908. Clem A. Eatman was elected the first circuit, county and probate clerk of Baxter county, in 1874, and filled the office for fourteen years, being succeeded by R. M. Hancock in 1888. While not in office, he followed the occupation of farmer and stockman and left a modest estate as the result of his business efforts. Glancing at the record of the history of the Eatman family, one finds Redden Eatman to have been the father of Clem A. Eatman. He was a North Carolina farmer and Clem A. and Curtis, of Greene county, Alabama, seem to be the only known ones of his six children.



Eight children were the issue of the marriage of Clem A. and Jane (Jordan) Eatman, only three of whom survive at the present time, namely: William F., of this review; Miss Fannie of Mountain Home; and Cora, wife of S. J. McMahan, of Batesville, Arkansas.

William F. Eatman has passed his life adjacent to the influences of Mountain Home. As a youth he was educated in the common schools of Baxter and Crawford counties and began the real affairs of life as a clerk in a store in Mountain Home. After eight years as a wage earner in a mercantile establishment he was appointed sheriff of Baxter county, to fill a vacancy created by the death of Samuel Livingston, and he served under these circumstances from 1893 until the election of 1894, when he was chosen to the several clerkships of the county. During his tenure of office as sheriff, the notorious Carter-Newton gang of murderers and robbers were put to rout by the volunteer citizenship of the county under his command—this being the most sensational, as well as the most noteworthy occurrence of his term. Taking the clerk's office in 1894 Mr. Eatman succeeded R. M. Hancock and has entered upon his eighth term, exceeding therefore, the tenure of his worthy father in the same office, and being elected without opposition from either party in 1910.

Mr. Eatman's business interests are varied and somewhat extensive in Baxter county, and he is identified with the chief monetary institutions, being a stockholder of the People's Bank, of Mountain Home, and president of the Bank of Cotter. His enthusiasms in farming and stock-raising are such that he has come to be appreciated as a positive promoter of pedigreed cattle and hogs, blooded animals being a part and parcel of his farm.

In the month of November, 1892, Mr. Eatman was united in Mountain Home to Miss Mattie Pemberton, daughter of William Pemberton, of Versailles, Missouri, and two children—Neill and Geneva—are the issue of the union. Mr. Eatman is Past Master of the Mountain Home lodge of Masons, belongs to the Chapter and has represented his lodge in the Arkansas Grand Lodge. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the latter order is Past Noble Grand. He has been city treasurer of Mountain Home for sixteen years and is the present city recorder.

VIRGIL LYNN PASCOE, M. D. A skillful and successful physician of Newark, Virgil Lynn Pascoe, M. D., is a man of culture and talent, and by reason, not only of his professional merit and worth, but through his genial manner and kindly courtesy, has won the confidence and esteem of the people. A son of the late John C. Pascoe, he was born in Independence county, near Newark, April 7, 1871, and grew to manhood on the home farm.

William Pascoe, the Doctor's grandfather, was born and educated in England. Coming when a young man to the United States, he followed the trade of a book-binder in Charleston, Missouri, for many years. When well advanced in age, he came to Arkansas, and spent his last years in the country, not far from Newark. He married, in Charleston, Jane Sibley, and they became the parents of five children, as follows: John C.; William; Fannie, wife of W. W. Keer, once president of the Arkansas Board of Pharmacy, and now a resident of California; Edward, who died in Newark; and Kate, who married James Graham, and subsequently died in Batesville.

Born in Charleston, Missouri, in 1843, John C. Pascoe was a beardless youth when Civil war was declared. His spirit of patriotism being aroused, he entered the Confederate army, enlisting in a Missouri regi-

ment, and served gallantly under both General Marmaduke and General Price. He was both wounded and captured, but escaped from the Federals at Jacksonport and was again in active service until the close of the conflict. Coming to Arkansas he located near Newark, where he subsequently spent his closing years, passing away in 1897. He was quite successful in his agricultural labors, and while living in Newark was prominent in public affairs, serving as justice of the peace, and holding the office of mayor. He married Nancy Magness, a daughter of the late William Magness, a pioneer farmer of Independence county, and of their children, three reached years of maturity, namely: Walter; Virgil L., the subject of this sketch; and Addie, deceased, who married W. T. Brown, of Little Rock.

Brought up on the home farm, Virgil L. Pascoe obtained his elementary education in the common schools. Scholarly in his tastes and ambitions, he began the study of medicine at the age of twenty years, reading in the office of Dr. A. A. Magness. When fitted for college, he entered the Medical Department of Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, from which he was graduated with the class of 1893. Beginning the practice of his profession in Elmo, Independence county, Dr. Pascoe remained there four years, meeting with much success. Locating then in Newark, he has since added to the reputation he had previously gained as an intelligent and capable physician. In the meantime he has added to his efficiency by reading and study, and has taken a course at the Post Graduate School in Chicago. He is a member of the Independence County Medical Society; of the Arkansas State Medical Society; and of the American Medical Association.

The Doctor is interested in the business affairs of Newark, being proprietor, with Dr. Poe, of the Newark Drug Company, a successful mercantile firm. He has erected a fine home in the residential part of the city, thus adding his mite toward the beautifying and improvement of Newark. Following in the footsteps of his honored father, the Doctor is a sound supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, voting at the primaries, and in other campaigns of the county, and has served as a member of the County Central Committee. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge, which he has represented at the Grand Lodge of the State, and to the Chapter. He is likewise a member of the Woodmen of the World, and of the Knights and Ladies of Security.

Dr. Pascoe married, in Newark, Arkansas, March 8, 1893, Mrs. Jennie (Williams) Magness, a daughter of A. A. Williams, M. D., who came to Arkansas from Maine, and was engaged in the practice of medicine in this section of the Union prior to the Civil war. The Doctor and Mrs. Pascoe are the parents of six children, namely: Van, Viri, Virgil L., Jr., Velma, John and Byron.

CHARLES H. HIBLER has been truthfully referred to as "the Father of Sulphur Springs," yet this distinctive phrase, illustrative though it may be, gives little of the real measure of the man. To have been the one to initiate the movement which converted this lovely spot into a town of surpassing beauty, modernity and convenience, is a matter for more than congratulation, and a glance at the personality of its founder cannot be other than of interest. The transformation from a cornfield and a meadow to a park with spring and lake and shade and sunshine, marks, in a word, the difference between Sulphur Springs now and then, and he to foresee how charming a village might be set in a landscape so poetic was the bard of Benton county, for to that title also may Mr. Hibler, if he so desire, lay claim.

Mr. Hibler first saw the spot he loves to call home in 1884. It was then a farm lying between the hills, the property of the heirs of Z. M. Whinery, and the possibilities of the spot as a resort so possessed him that he induced his father to buy the ground. The first move of importance in the direction of town-building was to bring about the building of a railroad to connect it with the outer world. Without going into the minutiae of the deals and various entanglements incident to the building of the road and its influence upon the growth of the town, the facts of the building of the railroad are presented below.

Matthias Splillog, the Wyandotte Indian at Wyandotte, Kansas, took the initiative in the building of the Port Arthur Route. It was completed to Joplin about the time Mr. Hibler became the owner of the Sulphur Springs townsite and he and Thomas A. Marshall made overtures to the company to build down to Sulphur Springs. For a third interest in the townsite the company agreed to run the line down that far, changing a route they had already adopted, thereby, and in course of time operations were begun and the road was completed to the Springs in 1891. Thus the way was splendidly paved to the exploiting of the mineral springs and the subsequent development of Mr. Hibler's idea for a resort in the hills of northwestern Arkansas.

For many years he was the most active man on the townsite. He was not one to sit idly by and wait for something to develop or to watch others tugging away at something when he could help, so, as some one has put it, "he polished up the base of the pearl of the Ozarks, and retired eventually to the enjoyment of the near accomplishment of his dream." When the suit between the railroad company under the Stillwell regime and Mr. Stephenson, the former president of the road, over the ownership of the "one-third" interest was settled, Mr. Hibler and his relatives and Mr. Stephenson disposed of all the unsold lots and abutting property to E. B. Guthrie and subsequently it reverted to Kilberg & Guthrie, and thus was introduced into the community an interest and an influence which marked a renewed activity in town-building and brought about the construction of the Kilberg hotel and sanatorium and other substantial structures which make the sparkle in this municipal gem, Sulphur Springs.

Charles H. Hibler was born in Henry county, Missouri, January 24, 1854. His father, William M. Hibler, was born in St. Louis in 1818, passed his life as a successful farmer, the scenes of his agricultural operations being variously in Missouri, Texas, and Arkansas, and as was quite natural he was a man of Southern feeling and sentiment. Some of his forbears lived in Lexington, Kentucky, and his distant antecedents were German on the paternal side. William M. Hibler married Anna Louisa Rand, a daughter of John Rand, a business man and an Englishman, who joined the ranks of the "forty-niners" to California, and in that state died of cholera. Mrs. Hibler passed away in 1866 and is buried at Fort Smith, and her husband about 1893, and his remains are interred at Sulphur Springs. They were the parents of three sons, namely: L. A. deceased; Charles H., and John M. of Galena, Kansas.

Charles H. Hibler lived with his parents in Ft. Smith until eleven years of age and then accompanied them to Joplin, Missouri, where he reached manhood and entered active life. He was educated in the common schools and then entered a printing office, which experience, it is maintained by members of the craft, is as good as a liberal education. He first learned and engaged in the mechanical work and then became a reporter, the paper with which he was connected being the *Joplin News*. He subsequently abandoned this career and embarked in the merchandise business in Joplin, where the firm of Charles H. Hibler, wholesale and retail

grocers, became widely known. He retired from that business just before he became enamoured of the hills and dales of Sulphur Springs and has lived here for twenty-six years.

Mr. Hibler was married in Bentonville, Arkansas, August 10, 1882, his chosen lady being Mrs. Euphemie Louise (Moffett) White, a daughter of Levi Moffett and his wife, Antoinette Chauvin Roff, a French woman whose home was in St. Louis, Missouri. Her life was most interesting, and a short review of the same is appended at the close of Mr. Hibler's biography. Mrs. Hibler was educated and cultured and of splendid business and social attainments, and there are two children of her first marriage, namely: Mrs. Maud Stephenson of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Hon. Edward J. White of Kansas City, Missouri, the noted legal authority and law compiler. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Hibler was blessed by the birth of a daughter, Mimi, who was educated in the Sacred Heart Convent in St. Louis and is her father's companion. Mrs. Hibler passed away April 6, 1896.

Mr. Hibler did not cease his efforts for the substantial improvement of Sulphur Springs until he had done a large and conspicuous share towards it himself. The Hibler block rose at his command and forms the nucleus around which the business community of the little city has gathered, and therein its owner makes his home and entertains his friends. Since his retirement from active affairs he has had time to foster his natural literary talents and his efforts in both prose and verse have won him complimentary mention from literary critics. He has the prime essential of genius of writing from the heart and his themes comprise scenes and occurrences in the life of Sulphur Springs. A strong vein of humor permeates most of his productions. His "Down in Arkansas," or the tale of the Hib Billy's, has passed through two editions and is a striking presentation of life among the native citizenship in Arkansas in a day by no means remotely past. "Back from Reno," is a magazine article, picturing the evils of divorce "while you wait," and is written in a strong, fascinating style, a characteristic which obtains throughout and which is winning Mr. Hibler prestige with publishers of magazines. Being independent in means he responds to the fires of genius only when they burn away the extraneous matter and reveal the song or story of real merit which edifies and captivates the throng, with little concern to the matter of material compensation.

The ensuing stanzas, entitled "Declining an Invitation" are in characteristic style.

I have your invitation and in answer beg to say  
I've plan'd to leave your city ere another holiday,  
And that, as for the party, the banquet and the ball,  
'Twould seem of grave importance that I hence forgoe them all;  
For I'm in debt and, doubtless, to pull my projects through,  
Shall have to shun society another year or two.

So may as well unbosom—in other words, be plain  
And tell you that an overcoat as yet I have to gain,  
And that, due in part or wholly, to accident or fate,  
My "duds are in the wash," and my dress-suit's out of date.  
And, as for shoes and hosiery, shirts and underwear,  
My very feet, my ankles, and my back alike are bare.

In brief, my goods and chattels, and my all but empty purse,  
Like everything in life with me, have gone from bad to worse  
Till all I hold as owner, as I blushinglly confess,

Could now be sent to you through the mails for thirty cents, I guess.  
And yet I owe the tailor and the laundress each a sum  
That even here reminds me that "the worst is yet to come."

Now, "tariff for protection," and the price-increasing "trust,"  
Have so raised the cost of living that, "work or starve I must."  
So tell your guests that rather—far rather than be seen  
In company, in my old clothes, and with a purse so lean,  
I'll take to trade, as plumber, and by working to excess,  
Despite the "robber tariff," may hide my nakedness.

Aye, with union-labor prices, and plumbing in demand,  
I'll mock the hated "combine," and the tariff may be damn'd,  
For, plumber-like, I'll prosper, and despite that "living's high,"  
Will spin about this country in an "auto," by and by.  
And if it suits my purpose, my pleasure and my pride,  
I'll take a trip to Europe, and a princess for my bride.

Much pleasure is taken in adding hereto a word concerning the life of Mrs. Hibler's mother, and the grandmother of Mimi Hibler, which biography will be greatly treasured by her descendants. Antoinette Chauvin was born in St. Louis county, Missouri, October 22, 1815. She was descended from old French Catholic stock, her ancestors being among the early settlers of St. Louis. She was the fifth daughter of Jacques Chauvin, Jr., and Marie Louise La Landre and granddaughter of Jacques (James) Chauvin who commanded the French port at Kaskaskia, Illinois, in 1774. Her early childhood was passed at her father's home in St. Louis county, and her earlier education was under the supervision of her grandfather, who had, in recognition of services at Fort Chartres, received from Governor Delassus in 1779 a concession of a large tract of land in the western part of the country opposite St. Charles. To this place he had retired and in his declining years established and taught a private school for the benefit of his grandchildren, the studies being conducted in French. Antoinette Chauvin afterward attended the Sacred Heart Convent in Florissant, which had been established about the year 1819, and later a private school for young ladies in St. Louis conducted by a Mr. Shepherd. All the daughters of Jacques Chauvin were celebrated for their beauty and their social and domestic accomplishments. Antoinette was one of the prettiest and most amiable, and was always a favorite. In 1833, at the age of eighteen, she married John L. Roff, a young Kentuckian, and they resided in St. Louis for a few years. In 1837, there being much talk of a new country, afterward Iowa territory, being opened up, Mr. Roff went to investigate. Becoming interested he embarked in business at Augusta, Des Moines county, and the following year, 1838, removed there with his wife and three children. Mr. Roff died in August of the same year, his wife managing the business, until in 1840, she married Levi Moffett, a prominent citizen and pioneer of Des Moines county. He had brought a colony consisting of several families to this country in 1835, together with provisions, machinery, etc., from the east, and he established the town of Augusta. He bought several hundred acres of land from the government, and built the first flouring mill in that part of the Mississippi valley. He also put up business houses, carding mills, and put in a ferry to operate on the river. Mr. Moffett was a widower with six children at the time of his marriage with Antoinette Chauvin Roff and by her marriage with him she had six children, Euphemie Louise, who became Mrs. Edward C. White of St. Louis, and afterward Mrs. Charles H. Hibler of Sulphur Springs, Arkansas, being the second child of this union. Thus

Mrs. Moffett was the mother of nine children, and the stepmother of six. Nature had endowed her with beauty, a sweet and gentle manner, a cheerful and even lively and fun-loving disposition, and that she had ability, tact and courage is proven by the successful management of her large family. She loved the beautiful in life and was passionately fond of flowers, roses being her favorites. The grounds of their home, built by Mr. Moffett in 1840, were beautifully laid out and charmingly adorned with flowers, shrubs, and trees brought there by much labor and expense from St. Louis, and the place was so attractive that the public stage running between Burlington and Keokuk would frequently be stopped that the passengers might enjoy the refreshing sight of so much cultivation and beauty in that new and primitive country. In 1851 a terrible flood destroyed much of the loveliness of the grounds, which were never entirely restored.

In 1849 Mr. Moffett and his two older sons went to California, being nine months on the way. During their absence of two years or more Mrs. Moffett managed with ability their various business enterprises. In 1857 Mrs. Moffett was again left a widow by the death of her husband on March 31st of that year. For many years she and her oldest step-son, Joseph Moffett, carried on the milling business, selling the business only a few years before her death. She had witnessed many changes in the country and many improvements. The old ferry became a thing of the past, Mrs. Moffett giving the right of way for the bridge which now spans the river at Augusta. She donated a lot and contributed toward the building of a Catholic chapel in her town, and helped to maintain it as long as she lived. Having seen so much of pioneer life her reminiscences were always interesting, and she had entertained at her hospitable board many celebrities of those days, Gen. A. C. Dodge, Gen. Jones, and others whose names are interwoven with Iowa's early history were her warm personal friends. She continued to reside at Augusta, keeping up the old hospitality and good cheer at the old home for nearly fifty years. A part of the last year of her life was spent at the home of a daughter at Burlington, but she returned to Augusta a few days before her death which occurred January 28, 1888.

Of her it might truthfully be said, she was

"One who in traveling life's common way,

Gladly every heart and brightens every eye;

One in whose wake the beaten track appears

A little greener where her feet have trod."

**JAMES B. REEVES.** It is one of the principal functions of this publication to accord recognition to those representative business men who have aided in the advancement of this part of Arkansas to a position of rapidly increasing prestige in the industrial world and who are contributing at the present time to its commercial prosperity. Based upon such premises there is definite propriety in according consideration to the progressive and public spirited citizen whose name heads this article and who is the prime mover in the establishment of the fruit canning industry which has proved of such importance as a produce and labor market in the community. He is also entitled to consideration as the leading contractor and builder of Green Forest and many of the best edifices of which the town can boast are due to his inception. Mr. Reeves is a native of the state of Arkansas, his birth having occurred near Huntsville, Madison county, May 12, 1867, and his residence here covers a period of forty-one years. His father, James E. Reeves, came to the state the year previous to his birth from Parker county, Texas,

where he had removed from Shelbyville, Illinois, in 1856, and the ten years he spent there were devoted to the grocery business. During the Civil war he was in the military service of the state of Texas being stationed for the most of the period upon the frontier as a protector against hostile and invading Indians. His remaining years in Arkansas were passed as a farmer.

James E. Reeves was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, in 1829, and his demise occurred in Green Forest, Arkansas, in March, 1903. He married his first wife, Sarah Souther, in Shelbyville, Illinois, and she died while the family still resided in the Lone Star state. The issue of their union were as follows: Alice, wife of George Penley of Paoli, Oklahoma; Florence, wife of John Porter, of Green Forest, Arkansas; Jack, also of this place; Roxie, who became the wife of William Emert and is now deceased; John, who resides at Paoli, Oklahoma; Margaret Porter, of Charleston, Illinois, daughter of Mrs. Porter, became the second wife of James E. Reeves. Surviving her husband, she is now a resident of Green Forest. The children of the second marriage of the subject's father are: Byrd, of Muskogee, Oklahoma; James B., of this notice; Ollie, wife of Thomas Stacy, of Rogers, Arkansas; Joseph, now a resident of Green Forest; Samuel, of Dawson, New Mexico; Daisy, wife of Lloyd Helmick, now residing in Leslie, Arkansas; and Earl, who makes his home in Dawson, New Mexico. The Reeves family was founded in Ohio by Samuel Reeves, who went to Pickaway county, that state, from Connecticut. He died in 1831 and his children were as follows: Owen, Jesse, Turn, Jack, James, Mary, Elizabeth, who became the wife of James Foster; and Catherine, the only survivor, who married George Ratcliff and makes her home in Little Rock, Arkansas.

The early years of James B. Reeves were passed amid rural surroundings and under his father's tutelage he received an excellent training in agricultural matters. He received no other early educational discipline than that of the country schools and when he arrived at self-responsible age he engaged in farming. The rapid settlement and development of the country in and around Green Forest attracted his attention, and being a wide-awake young fellow it occurred to him as a good point at which to engage in contract work. While still upon the farm he began bidding on construction work of various kinds and finally, having demonstrated to his own satisfaction that it was his proper sphere of usefulness, he definitely divided his energies between farming and building, until in 1902 he deemed it expedient to give his whole attention to the latter.

The work of Mr. Reeves as a builder is apparent at many points in Carroll county, residences, business houses, churches and schools having arisen at his command. Among the monuments to his architectural ability are the residences of J. L. Russell, Lee Smith, Herbert Shibley, Len Nunnally, John Wells, W. R. Norris, and Harvey Villines, of Green Forest, while the handsome residence of Andrew J. Russell, of Berryville, and the Baptist church at that place were built under his enlightened supervision. The school houses at Oak Hill and at Douglass likewise give evidence of his efficiency as a practical builder. In the meanwhile Mr. Reeves has become identified with other important matters, but he continues his contract work, partly as a convenience to his mechanical force which has proved loyal to his contracts.

The canning industry of Green Forest, in which Mr. Reeves is an eminent figure, and whose existence is largely due to him, dates from 1902, when he installed a small hand plant of an output of about two hundred cans daily, upon his farm. The success of the young enterprise



was remarkable and in the following year Mr. Reeves interested several others in the affair with the result that a power plant with a capacity of five thousand cans a day was installed and operated. The plant was located in some brick buildings near the depot and a large brick warehouse was added. The company received the appellation of the Green Forest Canning Company and was incorporated with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars. The capacity of the plant is sufficient to handle any amount of fruit and vegetables likely to be offered by neighboring agriculturists and the product has amply recommended itself. Thus far greater attention has been paid to fruit and tomatoes than to any other produce. It will be readily seen that such an institution is indeed a boon to local farmers, who in it find a convenient market for their produce. Mr. Reeves' idea has developed far beyond its original conception and it is indeed gratifying to him that it has proved an institution of such beneficent character. Its presence has stimulated truck growing around Green Forest, three hundred acres being devoted to the raising of tomatoes alone. It has given labor to many persons, at certain seasons the demand for labor being greater than the supply. From the middle of July when the plant opens, until the middle of October when the apple season is at an end, a hundred or more persons, chiefly young women, find daily employment in the canning factory and when it is considered that the factory put into circulation yearly something like sixty-five thousand dollars in Green Forest and the neighboring county its value as a wage-payer will be apparent. The officers of the canning company are as follows: Benjamin Harbert, president; T. S. Phillips, vice-president; Mike S. Coxsey, treasurer; and J. B. Reeves, secretary and manager.

Mr. Reeves is a notable figure in the National Cannery Association and he has frequently attended their annual meetings. At the convention held in Springfield, Missouri, in 1911, he represented the Missouri Valley Cannery Association. Mr. Reeves is a man of versatile abilities and he was for a time engaged in the lumber business in Green Forest, the lumber yard which bore his name having been recently disposed of to James H. Buell.

The marriage of Mr. Reeves was solemnized May 13, 1888, near Green Forest, Miss Julia Norris, daughter of George W. Norris, of whom extended mention is made in the review of Rufus E. Norris on other pages of this work, becoming his wife. Mrs. Reeves is a native of Carroll county, Arkansas. The children of this congenial union are as follows: Chester, whose interests are in mechanics; Vester, who is engaged in railroad service, in New Mexico; Ruth, George, and Frank. In 1911 the subject improved a plot of ground east of the corporate limits and there erected a commodious and beautiful residence which the family occupies and which is the center of a gracious hospitality. Mr. Reeves is one of the most prominent of the lodge men of this part of Arkansas, being a Master Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he holds the position of Past Counsel of the Woodmen of the World.

HON. HENDERSON MADISON JACOWAY. There recently took his place in the Sixty-second Congress of the United States, a young statesman of the type upon which the new south-west founds its hope,—the Hon. Henderson Madison Jacoway, representing the Fifth Congressional District of Arkansas. Mr. Jacoway is particularly well fitted by nature and training for the duties of his office and combines in himself the theoretical and practical which produces the man who begets great



ideas and knows how to make them realities. He has carried with him to the national Assembly well-defined and unalterable ideas of duty toward his constituents and is in refreshing contrast to the self-seeking type of politician who has proved the menace of modern society. In truth, he has been peculiarly successful in keeping his political record free of criticism. As a lawyer he has already taken rank among the most distinguished in the state and has given a "taste of his quality" as incumbent of the important office of prosecuting attorney.

Mr. Jacoway, who is the scion of an excellent Southern family, was born on the 7th day of November, 1872, in Yell county, Arkansas, the son of Judge W. D. and Elizabeth Davis (Parks) Jacoway. The father, the late Judge Jacoway, was born in Tennessee and is one of Arkansas' early settlers. When a child he came to the state with his father, B. J. Jacoway, who became one of the most extensive of the planters of Arkansas in ante-bellum days, his lands lying in Yell county. He was widely known and of importance in public life, previous to the Civil war holding the office of United States Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas. When of sufficient years the subject's father was sent back to the state within whose boundaries the ancestral home had been founded and he became a student in Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, and eventually graduated from the law department of that institution. He became one of the noted lawyers of the state of his adoption and was circuit judge from 1879 to 1884, in which high position he won universal honor and admiration. He died in May, 1905, at the age of sixty-nine years, but his devoted wife and six children, two sons and four daughters survive. Mrs. Jacoway is a native of Nashville, Tennessee, and a daughter of Mr. Sam Parks, who established the first wholesale mercantile house in Memphis, Tennessee. He was also mayor of that city.

Mr. Jacoway, of this review, passed his childhood and youth in Dardanelle and obtained his earlier education in the public schools, being graduated from their higher department. He later matriculated in Winchester College, Winchester, Tennessee, from which institution he was graduated.

When it came to choosing a vocation he concluded to follow in the parental footsteps and his professional education was acquired at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, and he was graduated from the law department of that institution with the class of 1898, as valedictorian of his class. The Hon. J. M. Dickinson, late secretary of war was at that time a member of the faculty.

Prepared for his life work, Mr. Jacoway began his practice in the city in which his interests were centred and which was the scene of the roseate days of early youth. Recognition was very soon accorded him and an unusual honor was bestowed upon him during the administration of President Cleveland. When that gentleman appointed the commission to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes for the abolishment of tribal relation, Mr. Jacoway was included and was chosen secretary of the commission, and served until the election of President McKinley, when he left the service. When the Hon. C. C. Reid was elected to Congress in 1900 Mr. Jacoway became his secretary and he thus became familiar with affairs in the National Capitol, to which he was to return a decade later in a higher capacity. After retiring a few years later from this position he resumed the practice of the law at his home in Yell county and in 1904 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the Fifth Judicial District. He held this office for four years and as its incumbent brought all his powers into play for it was his to cope with

some of the ablest bars in the state. His experience in public affairs is somewhat unusual for a man of his age and eminently qualifies him for the efficient discharge of the duties of the office to which he now aspires. His duties while on the Dawes commission and as private secretary to Congressman Reid afforded him unusual opportunity to master and familiarize himself with the affairs pertaining to the Federal government and to acquire an acquaintance with public officials and departmental regulations at Washington not ordinarily possessed upon entering the office of representative in Congress.

The benefits for which the Hon. Mr. Jacoway will put forth vigorous and enlightened effort in the halls of Congress are those nearest the hearts and interests of his constituents, good altruistic causes, with disadvantage towards none, with benefit to all. He defined these aspirations shortly previous to his election and they are here appended from the columns of a local publication. "Mr. Jacoway stated that he would devote himself to such legislation as would tend strongest to the up-building of the agricultural interests of the community. Arkansas, he stated, is principally an agricultural state, and agricultural education, education in the industrial arts, good roads, and facilities for transportation equal to those of our neighbors, will make us one of the greatest commonwealths on earth. He is in favor of the extension of the rural free delivery service, governmental aid to agricultural schools, and public roads, the improvement of our rivers and a fuller recognition of the rights of organized labor." Mr. Jacoway made his campaign upon broad grounds and appeals to no particular class, insisting that no man who proposes to represent the whole people has a right to claim any particular class as his political asset.

The Hon. Mr. Jacoway established an independent household by his marriage, on September 19, 1907, to Miss Margaret Cooper, of Beaumont, Texas, at which place their vows were exchanged. Mrs. Jacoway is a daughter of Honorable and Mrs. S. B. Cooper, of Beaumont, Texas. Their union has been blessed by the birth of a son, named Bronson Cooper Jacoway. Their home in Dardanelle is a popular one and the scene of refined and gracious hospitality.

The subject takes no small amount of pleasure in his lodge relations, which extend to a quartet of organizations, namely, the Masonic (he is a Royal Arch Mason); the Knights of Pythias; the Order of United Workmen; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World. In his veins flows plenty of fighting blood, several of his ancestors having seen service in the earlier wars, while no less than eight of his uncles were soldiers in the Confederate army at the time of the affair between the states,—a record presumably equalled in few quarters.

WILLIAM C. DUNAWAY, M. D. Other men's services to the people and the state can be measured by definite deeds, by dangers averted, by legislation secured, by institutions built, by commerce promoted. The work of a doctor is entirely estranged from these lines of enterprise yet without his capable, health-giving assistance all other accomplishment would count for naught. Man's greatest treasure is physical health and vigor; nothing stagnates mental activity so quickly as prolonged sickness—hence the broad field for human helpfulness afforded in the medical profession. The successful doctor requires something more, however, than mere technical training,—he must be a man of broad human sympathy and genial kindness, capable of inspiring hope and faith in the heart of his patient. Such a man is he whose name

initiates this article and he is interested not alone in the alleviation of human suffering but he also takes an active part in the educational work of his profession, occupying at the present time the chair of gynecology, in the medical department of the University of Arkansas.

Dr. William C. Dunaway was born on his father's farm in Faulkner county, this state, in October, 1866, and he is a son of John and Emily Frances (Blackwood) Dunaway, both of whom are now living at Conway, Faulkner county. John Dunaway was born in Prairie county, Arkansas, and is a son of Isaiah Dunaway, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Arkansas, coming thence from his native state of South Carolina in 1820. Isaiah Dunaway assisted materially in the upbuilding of Prairie county in the early territorial days and he was a man much respected for his sterling integrity and unquestioned honesty. For a number of years John Dunaway maintained his home at Old Austin, Lonoke county.

On the inception of the Civil war he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army, being mustered into service as a member of Company I, Tenth Arkansas Infantry, in Lonoke county. He participated in many of the important battles marking the progress of the war and was badly wounded at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, and again at the battle of Chickamauga. He proved a most gallant and faithful soldier and received his honorable discharge at the close of the war, at which time he proceeded to Faulkner county, where he purchased a farm with borrowed money and initiated his operations as an agriculturist. Of a nature which thrives under adversity his thrift and industry insured him success from the start and he gradually cleared off his debts and in time acquired a competency. He reared a family of eight children and gave them all the best of educational advantages, his sons all being college graduates, two of them, J. G. and M. E., being prominent lawyers in the capital city of the state.

Dr. Dunaway received his early educational discipline in the common schools of his native county and later supplemented this by a course in the University of Arkansas, at Fayetteville. Later he was matriculated in the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, Kentucky, in which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1890, and from which he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately after his graduation he began the practice of his profession at Bowie, Texas, but at the expiration of two years he removed to Little Rock, where he was appointed assistant surgeon in the state insane asylum. He remained incumbent of this position for two years and he then established himself in private practice in this city and in this connection his success has been on a parity with his energy and earnest devotion to the arduous and exacting duties of his profession. He has acquired valuable and extensive property interests in his home city and in 1910 he erected a fine modern apartment building on the northwest corner of Center and Ninth streets, the same being three stories in height and containing about forty-one apartments. This magnificent building is directly in the path of the present expanding business center of Little Rock and here the Doctor maintains his offices.

In connection with his profession the Doctor is a member of the Pulaski County Medical Society, the Arkansas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association and, as stated above, he holds the chair of gynecology in the medical department of his alma mater.

Dr. Dunaway was married to Maggie (McCord) Hill, of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, a daughter of Moses A. and Lizzie E. (Liembuenger) Me-

Cord and her maternal grandparents were numbered among the earliest settlers of Pine Bluff.

GEORGE W. BRUCE. Among the fine old pioneers of Faulkner county, Arkansas, is Colonel George W. Bruce, who established his home in this section of the state at the time of the founding of the county, Conway being then a mere village. Colonel Bruce was a valiant soldier in the Civil war and he has ever done much to advance the general welfare of the community. He was born at Charleston, South Carolina, on the 30 of October, 1838, and is a son of Andrew and Sarah (Quinn) Bruce, the former of whom was an architect by profession. The Bruce family is of stanch old Scotch stock, the original progenitor in America having come to this country about the year 1750. Mr. Andrew Bruce was summoned to the life eternal in 1841, at which time the Colonel was a child of but three years of age. Soon after the death of her husband Mrs. Bruce removed with her family to Whitfield county, Georgia, locating on a farm seven miles distant from Dalton, on which estate the family was reared and where the devoted mother now lies buried.

After a good preliminary education Colonel George W. Bruce entered the law offices of Colonel Henry S. Sims, of Catoosa county, Georgia, under whose able preceptorship he made rapid progress in his absorption and assimilation of the law, being admitted to the Georgia bar in October, 1859. He initiated the practice of his profession at Tunnel Hill, Georgia, but he was not destined to continue long in practice as Civil war was soon precipitated upon a divided nation. In April, 1861, he enlisted, at Dalton, Georgia, in Company H, Second Georgia Infantry, of the Confederate army, and for one year he was in active service from Georgia to Virginia, including the second battle of Manassas. He then went to the Gulf of Mexico and a short time thereafter enlisted in the First Confederate Regiment, at Mobile. In this regiment he served in the Army of Tennessee; participated in the battle of Murfreesboro and other important conflicts; and was captured while in Hood's army, on the way to Nashville and confined in Hospital prison at Louisville, Kentucky, until the close of the war. He was lieutenant of his company during the latter part of his active service, as well as in the Second Georgia Regiment.

After the close of the war Colonel Bruce practiced law in Catoosa county, Georgia, until 1868, when he located at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Later he established his residence at Memphis and while there became associated with parties who were building the old Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, from Memphis to Forrest City. In 1872 he established his home in Little Rock and on the 13th of April, 1873, the day after Faulkner county was organized he located at Conway, the judicial center of the county, this place being then a mere hamlet. Colonel Bruce recorded the first deed in the county and tried the first murder case. He has ever since been a leading figure in the affairs of the town and county, to whose welfare he has contributed in generous measure and he has gained precedence as one of the ablest attorneys at the bar of the state. He has ever been eminently successful in the practice of his profession in connection with which he has defended a large number of murder cases, never having had a defendant hanged. Besides his law practice he has other important business interests, being the owner of much valuable real-estate holdings in and adjacent to Conway. The Colonel is a strong and influential citizen of the fine traditional southern type, and in all the relations of life he has been just and loyal to duty.

Colonel Bruce retains a deep and abiding interest in his old comrades in arms and signifies the same by membership in the United Confederate Veterans' Association. He is colonel on the staff of General James F. Smith, commander of the Arkansas Division, United Confederate Veterans, and is also colonel on the staff of General K. M. Van Zandt, of the Trans-Mississippi department. He was honored with the office of chairman of the committee on credentials at the annual reunion of the veterans at Mobile, in 1910. Colonel Bruce is a prominent member of the Baptist church, to whose charities and benevolences he has been a generous contributor. He and Mrs. Bruce were pioneers in the temperance movement, with which they have been connected for a number of years. In politics he accords a stalwart allegiance to the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor and he has ever done all in his power to advance the good of the community.

On the 10th of January, 1860, Colonel Bruce was united in marriage to Miss Sarah S. McClain, of Catoosa county, Georgia, in which section she was reared and educated. To this union have been born seven children, namely,—Mrs. Carrie E. Cox, of Little Rock, Arkansas; Mrs. Lulu Woodruff, of Rome, Georgia; Mrs. Anna Gibson, of Texarkana, Arkansas; Edward Bruce, who is engaged in real estate, at Seattle, Washington; Roy Bruce, a resident of Conway, where he is identified with the law firm of Bruce & Bruce; Mrs. Madie Martin Harvey, of Clifton Forge, Virginia; and Miss Daisy Bruce, who resides at home.

**JAMES T. MCCARTHEY.** Numbered among the substantial and popular business men of Arkansas's capital city is James T. McCarthey, who conducts a large and prosperous enterprise as a railroad and general contractor. He was born in Little Rock, in 1872, and is a son of John H. and Ellen (Monahan) McCarthey. His father, who is a native of Pennsylvania, has been a successful railroad contractor for many years and has been identified with some of the largest railroad-construction enterprises in the western states. He established a home in Little Rock in 1870 and became a contractor in connection with the construction of the Cairo & Fulton railroad, now known as the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railroad. This represented the first important railroad enterprise in Arkansas and the line has had great influence in connection with the development and upbuilding of the state. John H. McCarthey was also prominently concerned with the construction of the Little Rock & Fort Smith railroad, the Choctaw railroad, west from Little Rock through Oklahoma, this road being now a part of the Rock Island system. He has also been a contractor on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the later extensions of the Missouri Pacific railroad, the Pacific coast extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and with work on the Mexican Central railroad, besides which he had held large contracts in connection with other railroad work in Mexico. He and his wife still maintain their home in Little Rock and are numbered among its well known and highly esteemed citizens. They have seven children,—James T., the immediate subject of this review, John H., Jr., Mrs. Christian Ledwidge, Miss Margaret, Mrs. Ira Oglesby, Mrs. Frank Stitt and Mrs. Zebulon Ward.

James T. McCarthey, whose name initiates this article, was reared to maturity in Little Rock and his early educational advantages were those afforded in the parochial and public schools. Upon attaining to his legal majority he became associated with his father in railroad con-

tracting and he learned the business in all of its details, so that he was well equipped for independent operations in the same line when he initiated operations upon his own responsibility several years ago. He also does general contracting in addition to his work in connection with railroad construction and like his honored father he has contributed through his business operations to the development and upbuilding of the southwest. He is one of the interested members of the Thomas-Fordyce Manufacturing Company, one of the prosperous industrial concerns of Little Rock, and he was formerly secretary and treasurer of the same.

Though never an aspirant for the honors or emoluments of public office Mr. McCarthy gives a staunch support to the cause of the Democratic party and his religious faith is that of the Catholic church, under whose discipline he was reared, his parents being zealous communicants of the same. Mr. McCarthy is a bachelor.

**JOE BOB HUGHES.** Among the alert and progressive young business men of Saline county, none are better known or entitled to more consideration in the mercantile world than Joe Bob Hughes. Not only has he achieved entire success in his hardware business at Benton, but he touches the many-sided life of the community at every point, and plays a prominent and praiseworthy part. He has given efficient service in public life in the mayoralty and other capacities. He is of the third generation of the family in the state of Arkansas, being a grandson of that estimable and valuable gentleman, the late Colonel John L. Hughes.

Mr. Hughes was born at Benton, and has lived here throughout the course of his life. He had the advantage of a good education, attending the public schools of his native place and supplementing this educational discipline with a course in the State University at Fayetteville. He learned the mercantile business in the store of and under the splendid tutelage of Colonel Hughes, a brief review of whose interesting life appears below. He was connected with the Hughes store for sixteen years, during the most of this time being manager of the hardware, furniture and grocery departments. In 1908 he withdrew from the John L. Hughes store and established himself independently in the hardware business, and the concern of which he is the father has grown and prospered with gratifying success. Mr. Hughes is one of the prominent and public spirited young business men who are pushing Benton to the front rank in Arkansas cities. As previously mentioned he has had some experience in civic service, having been elected and served one term as mayor and two terms as city treasurer. He is one of the leading Masons of the state, holding high rank in this ancient and august order, being a Thirty-second Degree Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, and entitled to wear the white plume of the Knight Templar.

Mr. Hughes insured a congenial life companionship in 1902, when he was married in Portland, Oregon, to Miss Arkie Westbrook, born and reared in Saline county, Arkansas. They have one son, John L. Hughes, III.

The late Colonel John L. Hughes, grandfather of him whose name initiates this article, was Saline county's wealthiest citizen and in many respects its most prominent one. His stores at Benton and Malvern were the largest in this section of the state. He was the president and majority stockholder of the Saline County Bank, also a stockholder of the German National Bank in Little Rock, and of other banks throughout the state. His farm in the Saline river bottom near Benton

was one of the best in Central Arkansas, and he had other valuable property interests in Benton and Saline counties. He was one of the original directors of the Cairo & Fulton railroad, which upon completion became the present Iron Mountain system in Arkansas.

Colonel John L. Hughes was born at Camden, Ouachita county, Arkansas, October 2, 1833, the son of Green B. and Louisa (West) Hughes. He was brought by his parents to Saline county in 1835 and from that time until his death was a resident of this county. He was educated in the local schools and at Washington in Hempstead county. In January, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Cone, of Calhoun county, Arkansas, and that same year he began life for himself on a farm near Benton. His conscientious conviction of the supreme right of the states to sever their union with the national government led him to give his influence and support to the Confederacy and early in 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate Army as a private in Captain Adams' company, remaining as such for about three months, when, on account of impaired health, he was assigned to duties in the quartermaster's department, in which he served until the close of the war. After the cessation of hostilities he had to begin life anew, as everything he had was destroyed. He often recalled that on the day he returned from the war his wife had a calico dress which they traded for a piece of meat. The same night he walked to Little Rock in which city he got a job as clerk in a retail store, and from this small beginning was directed the course of his subsequent successful career. He saved his money, and returning to Benton, established a small store. That was in 1866, and he remained continuously in business in Benton, until his death, a period of forty-eight years. Beginning on a small scale, he prospered and expanded with the years and his mercantile establishment became the largest in Saline county. Just before his death, which occurred August 31, 1908, the new building for the Hughes store was completed, one of the handsomest and best equipped in the state. The store has all the features embraced by the up-to-date department store. Since the death of Colonel Hughes it has been continued by his son George Hughes.

Colonel Hughes was in all respects an ideal citizen, husband and father. He was a man of almost unlimited benevolence and his kindly acts throughout the course of a long life will never be forgotten and their beneficent effect will not soon be lost. Not only his family, but a wide circle of friends, acquaintances and neighbors, pay tribute to his genuine worth and sterling qualities and his memory will long be fondly cherished. Of him it may sincerely be said, in the words of the poet,

"To live in hearts we leave behind,  
Is not to die."

Colonel Hughes was one whose ideas of good citizenship included keeping in touch with public affairs and at different periods of his life he took a prominent part in them. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention that nominated Samuel J. Tilden in 1876, and he was a delegate to the State Democratic Conventions of 1876 and 1878. Mrs. Hughes, his faithful and loving wife, was summoned to her eternal rest in 1899.

**MAX FRAUENTHAL.** Besides being a pioneer and one of the first settlers of Conway, Colonel Max Frauenthal is the "father" of the now flourishing and beautiful resort city of Heber Springs, in Cleburne county, Arkansas. Attracted by the highly valuable mineral springs,



he came to this section in 1880, before a town was thought of, and purchased for ten thousand dollars nearly seven hundred acres of land, the same embracing the present townsite of Heber Springs, much of which is still owned by Colonel Frauenthal and which with the present improvements in business and residence buildings represents a snug fortune.

Colonel Frauenthal was born on the Rhine, in Bavaria, Germany. He received a fair educational training in the schools of his native land in his early boyhood and prior to coming to America he served an apprenticeship at the trade of furrier. In 1851, when merely a youth of fifteen years of age, he decided to seek his fortunes in the new world and accordingly set forth for the United States, landing in the harbor of New Orleans. He spent some time in the great gulf metropolis and was also a resident of the city of Louisville prior to the inception of the Civil war, at which time he went to Mississippi, where he enlisted as a private in Company A, Sixteenth Mississippi Infantry. He served throughout the war in General Lee's army of northern Virginia and participated in all the battles of the same except the first battle of Manassas. For gallant and meritorious service he was promoted through the various ranks to that of colonel and he was a faithful soldier and officer throughout the sanguinary struggle for secession. For two months before the close of the war he was a prisoner at Point Lookout.

When peace had again been established Colonel Frauenthal located at Corinth, Mississippi, whence he came to Conway, Faulkner county, Arkansas, in 1871. At Conway he established a general store, which has continued in successful business during the long intervening years to the present time, being now run under the firm name of Frauenthal & Schwartz, the owners being cousins of the Colonel. The concern has developed into a wealthy mercantile and cotton-buying firm. As noted in the opening paragraph, Colonel Frauenthal came to Heber Springs, in 1880, and here purchased a tract of seven hundred acres of most valuable land. The town of Heber Springs was laid out in 1881 and in 1883 the present county of Cleburne was organized out of portions of Van Buren, White and Independence counties. Colonel Frauenthal was one of the promoters of the latter organization and he built and donated to the county the court house and jail, together with the land on which they are located. The Colonel has been retired from active mercantile business since about 1890, at which time his property interests assumed such gigantic proportions as to demand his entire time and attention. In 1909 he erected a spacious and attractive residence at Heber Springs and the same is widely renowned for its gracious and generous hospitality. For about ten years the family home was maintained at Memphis, Tennessee, where the children of Colonel and Mrs. Frauenthal were afforded the best of educational advantages.

In 1868, at Louisville, Kentucky, was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Frauenthal to Miss Sallie Jacobs, who was born and reared in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, whence she went to Louisville. To this union have been born five children, namely,—Mortimer, Clarence, Arthur, Teresa, and Ruth.

Mr. Frauenthal is a man of well developed mentality, great persistency of purpose and extraordinary business ability and his marvelous success in life is the more gratifying to contemplate inasmuch as it is the direct result of his own well applied energies.

**WILLIAM P. FLETCHER.** On the roster of the representative citizens and business men of Lonoke county is found the name of Hon. William P. Fletcher, who is one of the leading capitalists and bankers of this section



of the state and who has been a prominent and influential factor in public affairs, in connection with which he has served as a member of state senate. He has won success through his own well directed efforts and has been signally appreciative of the manifold natural resources and attractions of Arkansas, his loyalty to which has been shown in an emphatic way through his effective activities in promoting the civic and industrial development of this favored commonwealth.

Mr. Fletcher is a scion of stanch old southern families and is himself a native of Yazoo county, Mississippi, where he was born on the 31st of July, 1848. He is a son of Dr. John P. and Mary Ann (Cooper) Fletcher, natives respectively of Tennessee, and Alabama. Dr. Fletcher was a representative physician and influential citizen of Mississippi in the ante-bellum days, and at the inception of the Civil war he removed to the vicinity of Birmingham, Alabama, where he was engaged in the manufacturing of iron for the use of the Confederate government during the progress of the great conflict between the north and south. This important enterprise was conducted by him from a high sense of duty and loyalty to the cause of the Confederacy. After his son, William P., of this sketch, had become a resident of Arkansas, Dr. Fletcher here joined the latter, and he passed the residue of his life in Lonoke county, where he died at the venerable age of seventy-nine years. His devoted wife was called to the "land of the dead" in 1873, and of their children three sons and two daughters are now living.

To the schools of his native state and of Alabama William P. Fletcher is indebted for his early educational discipline, and, as may be supposed, his studies were necessarily interrupted and somewhat desultory during the dark period of the Civil war, when all institutions and industries of the south were conducted under most unauspicious conditions. He made good use of his opportunities, however, as is evidenced by the fact that after coming to Arkansas he proved himself eligible for pedagogic honors. In 1868 Mr. Fletcher severed the home ties and came to Arkansas, the while he relied entirely upon his own energies and abilities in making for himself a place in the world. For the first few months he was employed on a plantation in the Arkansas river bottoms, and in the fall of 1868 he established his permanent home in the little village of Lonoke, county seat of the county of the same name. He has here so directed his powers along normal and legitimate lines of enterprise as to gain prestige as one of the substantial capitalists of this section of the state, and he has wielded great influence in the industrial and business advancement of his home town and county, as well as in civic progress and the material upbuilding of the now attractive little city that has so long represented his home. Before he had attained to his legal majority the future senator had taught the first two sessions of school ever held in the village of Lonoke, and his career in this state began under very humble circumstances. After teaching school he found employment in various stores in Lonoke for varying intervals, and by the careful conservation of his far from ample resources he was finally enabled to engage in the drug business on his own responsibility, his independent career in this line having been initiated about the year 1872. In the '70s was accorded distinctive evidence of the high regard in which he was held in the community, for he was elected mayor of the town, an office of which he continued incumbent for one term. In 1878 he was elected sheriff of Lonoke county, as candidate on the ticket of the Democratic party, of whose cause he has ever been an uncompromising advocate, and by successive re-elections he continued in tenure of this office until 1886, in which year there came to him the distinctive honor of being elected to represent the twelfth district in the state senate. During his

four years of service as a member of the upper house of the state legislature he made a record for earnest and indefatigable effort in behalf of wise legislation and especially in furthering the interests of his district. In 1902 he was again elected to the senate, and, with now extended experience and mature judgment, he proved even more valuable an official than he had during his previous term, more than a decade previously. He retired from the senate in 1906, and in the meanwhile he had continued to be prominently identified with business interests in his home town. In 1906 Mr. Fletcher established the Bank of Lonoke, of which he has since served as president, and under his able and discriminating administration this has become one of the staunchest and most popular financial institutions in this part of the state. He has large landed interests in Lonoke county, as he early began to make judicious investments in real estate, and he associated with his eldest son, William P., Jr., in the real-estate and abstract business, under the firm name of W. P. Fletcher & Son. He is secretary and treasurer of the Lonoke Rice Milling Company, and none has been more enthusiastic and influential in connection with the development of the rice-growing industry in this state. In every possible way he has exerted his energies and lent his influence in the promotion of measures and enterprises that have tended to conserve progress and prosperity, and for several years he was especially conspicuous for his public-spirited services in exploiting the resources of the state. Particularly was this true during his incumbency of the position of manager of the land department of the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad, which is now part of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. In 1888 he was associated with Logan H. Roots, Henry L. Remmel and others comprising the Arkansas state bureau of immigration, in the publication of a noteworthy pamphlet in which were outlined the resources and advantages of the state. This brochure was widely distributed throughout the Union and proved one of the most effective pieces of advertising the state has ever had, even to the present day.

Elsewhere in this publication is incorporated an adequate review of the legislation which was enacted by the Arkansas general assembly of 1887, and under the operations of which the state was relieved of the burden and odium of a state debt aggregating more than five million dollars,—an incumbus that had long been a matter of serious concern to the citizens of the state as well as a handicap to industrial development and advancement. Mr. Fletcher was the leader and most influential factor in effecting this important legislation, and his efforts in the connection were such as to entitle him to lasting honor and gratitude on the part of the people of the state. As a member of the senate during the session of 1887 he made a careful and appreciative study of the history and details of the state's long outstanding debt to the United States government, the beginning of which was coincident with the admission of Arkansas to the Union, in 1836. He then carefully matured a plan by which this debt, together with other bonded obligations of the state, amounting in all to more than five million dollars, could be wiped out through the issuing of non-interest-bearing certificates to be used as legal tender throughout the state and to be receivable in payment of various state taxes and licenses. He drew up the measure embodying this plan, was chairman of the senate committee that had it in charge, and through his able championship the bill was enacted by a joint session of the two houses of the legislature on the last day of the session of 1887. Again, in the following session of 1889, he introduced and brought to favorable issue Act 61, which amplified and rendered more elastic the original enactment. The legislation as a whole resulted in the virtual elimination of this onerous burden of indebtedness, to the great

credit of the commonwealth, and thus was marked an epoch in the financial history of Arkansas. Mr. Fletcher devoted much time, study and hard application to formulating and carrying out this notable work, which was one that will bear enduring testimony to his civic loyalty and insistent public spirit. At the present time Mr. Fletcher is a valued member of the state board of charities, which has general supervision of the various eleemosynary institutions of the state, and in this office his labors have not been of perfunctory order, but rather have been signalized by that same earnestness and fidelity that have characterized his course in all the relations of life. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and holds membership in various civic organizations. Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher are members of the Missionary Baptist church of Lonoke.

At Lonoke, on the 4th of December, 1872, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Fletcher to Miss Ella A. Beard, who was born in Moscow, Tennessee, and reared in Lonoke county, Arkansas, where her father, T. C. Beard, established his residence when she was a child. Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher have five children, namely: Mary F., William P., Jr., George B., Ella May, and Neill. Mary is now the wife of M. L. F. Cox and they reside at Lonoke, Arkansas, and William P., Jr., was married to Miss Blannie Smotherman of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, November 29, 1905, and their residence is at Lonoke, Arkansas.

CHARLES W. DONALDSON, M. D. A well-known physician and druggist, Dr. Donaldson is regarded as one of the most valuable representatives of his profession in the county, where he controls a large general practice and is held in unequivocal esteem as a leal and loyal citizen. He is one who believes that a great future awaits the Bear state to which he is bound by all the strong ties, his birth having occurred at Bellefonte, Boone county, Arkansas, November 8, 1872. His earliest years were passed among rural surroundings, those of his father's farm, and he received his education in the district schools and those of Green Forest. From his earliest years he was naturally inclined toward the medical profession and he began his preparation in 1891, in which he became a student in the Little Rock branch of the Arkansas Industrial University, from which he was graduated in 1895. When he completed his course he had already had some experience in actual practice, having begun his career on certificate at Cape Fair, Stone county Missouri, and it was at that point that he established himself upon the receipt of his degree. After two years residence at that point he removed to Oak Grove, Arkansas, where he practiced until 1909, in which year he located in Green Forest. While residing in Oak Grove he combined pharmacy with his medical practice and upon coming to his present home he again engaged in the same combination of affairs. In both lines he has experienced thorough success, and in the triple capacity of physician, business man and good citizen he stands as a distinct acquisition to the community in which his interests are now centered.

Dr. Donaldson is a son of James Donaldson, a farmer of Green Forest, who was born in South Carolina in 1845. In childhood James Donaldson accompanied his parents to Mississippi, then to White county, Arkansas, and this state was destined to become his permanent home. He married Mary Ladd, and the issue of their union is as follows: Dr. Charles W., of this review, is the eldest in order of birth; Cora is the wife of Wesley Betten, of Litchfield, Montana; Henry resides in Lane county, Oregon; Laure is a resident of Green Forest; Loretta, now Mrs. Charles Duncan, makes her home in Green Forest; and George, who married Miss Lara Hoback, also resides at this place.

Dr. Donaldson was married in Carroll county, Arkansas, near Blue Eye, Missouri, July 18, 1901, the young woman to become his wife and the mistress of his household being Miss Sarah Rhodes, daughter of Wiley Rhodes, deceased. Wiley Rhodes was born in Lawrence county, Alabama, in 1846, and came to Arkansas with his father, Absolom Rhodes, in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Rhodes had the following children: Sarah, who died at the age of twelve years; William Edwards, who died when he was but three years old; Mary, who married Steven Peters; Nancy, the wife of George Benton; Albert; Joe, a farmer; Wiley, also engaged at farming; Argile; Ben; Jim; Babe; and Sarah, the wife of Dr. Donaldson. Mrs. Donaldson's grandfather located near the Missouri and Arkansas line in Carroll county in 1855 and there conducted a farm for many years, being exceptionally well-known in his community. In Alabama he married Sarah Devalt and six of their children grew to maturity, all of this number being sons. Benjamin, of the Twenty-fourth Missouri Infantry, is in the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kansas; Joseph died as a member of the same regiment; Wiley died in Carroll county, Arkansas; James L. served as postmaster of Green Forest for five years; John W. and Thomas C.

Dr. and Mrs. Donaldson have one child, Joy, born October 15, 1905. The subject is a member of the time honored Masonic Order and in his church faith is of the Church of Christ.

**JOHN R. ENGLAND.** Conspicuous among the younger generation of business men who are identified with the growth and development of this part of Arkansas, is John R. England, of St. Louis, who, although not resident here, has with his father, extensive real estate interests at England, Lonoke county, Arkansas, and vicinity. Mr. England, who is a nephew of that important banker and financier, Joseph E. England, of Little Rock, was born at **Lonoke, Lonoke county, Arkansas**, his parents being John C. and Nellie (Chapline) England. The Englands are an old Southern family and upon the removal of the paternal grandfather to Arkansas, he established a home in Brownsville, Prairie county. He was one of the doughty pioneers who so effectually paved the way for latter-day prosperity.

John C. England is a brother of Joseph E. England, whose life and achievements are touched upon elsewhere in this volume. John C. was born at old Brownsville, in Prairie county, Arkansas, in 1850, where he was reared and received such education as the district afforded. Later he studied law in the office of Gantt and Bronaugh, of Brownsville, was admitted to the bar and began his practice amid the scenes he knew best. He also conducted a newspaper in Lonoke for some time. In 1885 he went with his family to Little Rock, where he entered into a law partnership with General W. E. Atkinson. Some time after this change of residence the elder Mr. England accepted a position as private secretary to Governor Eagle, and served as such through the major portion of Governor Eagle's term of office as governor. During his residence in Little Rock he became attorney for the Cotton Belt railroad and he was the official who secured the right of way for the Cotton Belt from Little Rock, connecting with the main line at Altheimer, having walked the entire distance from Little Rock to Altheimer and return, in securing the rights of way. About that time (1887), he laid out the town of England, which was named in his honor, as he had acquired large land interests thereabout, and still owns much of this property at the present time. England is in the southern part of Lonoke county, surrounded by a rich agricultural district, and its development has been such that it has a present population of nearly three thousand and is generally regarded as one of the best towns of that

size in the state. In 1892 he removed with his family from Little Rock to St. Louis, which has ever since remained his home. He has retired from the active practice of the law and devotes most of his time to his land and real estate interests in Arkansas and elsewhere.

Mr. England, the immediate subject of this review, received the inestimable advantage of a good education, attending the Western Military Academy at Alton, Illinois, and also the St. Louis University at St. Louis. His interests have been of such large scope and importance that his entire time is taken up with his private business. He is interested with his father in his real estate dealings and has charge of their holdings in the vicinity of England, although, like his father, he maintains his home in St. Louis. In his distinguished activities he has evinced rare executive ability and enterprise and has brought to success many undertakings.

On the 30th day of April, 1909, Mr. England was united in marriage in St. Louis, the young woman to become his wife and the mistress of his household being Miss Eugenia A. Pickel.

F. B. TANNEN HOLLENBERG, owner of the Hollenberg Music Company, Little Rock, Arkansas, one of the largest and oldest piano and music houses in the Southwest, is a son of the late H. G. Hollenberg, founder of the concern. The name Hollenberg has been intimately associated with the music trade of the South and Southwest for more than a half a century and is of such high standing commercially that it is synonymous in the public mind with all that is most honorable in the world of merchandising. The history of the house is in some respects unique. It was established at Huntsville, Alabama, in 1853, by H. G. Hollenberg, a native of Osnabruck, Hannover, Germany, who was a member of a wealthy family attached to the Hannoverian court, his father having been Consistorial Secretary of that Kingdom. His grandfather, G. H. Hollenberg, after whom he was named, was the Oberland Baumeister of Hannover to whom a monument was erected by admiring friends as a token of his kindness and love to all. His maternal grandfather Tannen was Kriegerat and Domainrat of Hannover.

H. G. Hollenberg received a liberal education, was versed in many languages, speaking five languages fluently. While a young man, he learned the trade of piano-making in Germany, France and Italy, and to his other accomplishments added that of an amateur musician. He became an amateur virtuoso of the violin, and was possessed of two famous instruments—one being an Amati and the other a Stainer, both of which are now in the possession of his son, the subject of this sketch.

Having mastered the mechanical and technical details of piano manufacturing, when he came to America in 1849, he located in New York and established a piano manufactory there. Shortly thereafter, however, the factory was destroyed by fire, and his health having been impaired by over-work, he was advised by his physician to seek a change in climate and preferably to live in the South. He therefore sought a location advantageous in a business way and to health. It was then four years after his arrival in America that he had settled at Huntsville, Alabama, and was the proprietor of a piano warehouse and general music store which became one of the important features of that city prior to the war. Later, however, he removed his business to Memphis, Tennessee. In 1865, the house began doing business in Arkansas and in 1873 he established a branch at Little Rock. In 1887, the Little Rock house was incorporated.

In 1893, H. G. Hollenberg died at his home in Little Rock at 221 E. Sixth St. He was not only an artist in things musical but a man of affairs of the highest ability, and in speaking of his notable career, it has

often been said that "nothing but war and the yellow fever plagues ever set him back." One of his strongest characteristics was his unflinching opposition to anything savoring of trickery in trade, and it was upon that underlying idea that this great concern was built up. Mrs. Amelia Adelaide (Binns) Hollenberg, wife of H. G. Hollenberg and mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in Alabama, a descendant of an old Virginian family, which established itself in Virginia in the early part of the 18th century, the old ancestral home being built in the early part of that century and the estate consisted of many thousands of acres which were handed down consecutively in the family and was not disturbed until the war of 1861-65. Several of her ancestors participated prominently in the Revolutionary war, and Mrs. Hollenberg is active in the work of the Daughters of the Revolution as well as in the Daughters of the Confederacy.

F. B. Tannen Hollenberg was born January 22, 1866, at Providence Forge, near Richmond, Virginia, in the old ancestral home referred to, but which was destroyed by fire in 1884. While still a youth, he became connected with his father's business and has devoted his attention to it exclusively until the present time. For some years prior to his father's death, he was connected with the Little Rock branch and later became manager of the Hollenberg Music House, a corporation consisting of a number of stockholders, forming itself for the purpose of buying out the Little Rock branch of the business. As manager of this concern, he successfully conducted the enterprise for some time. In 1891, after the entire management of the business had devolved upon Colonel Hollenberg, he planned to make for the house a greater position in the music trade of Arkansas and the Southwest, and increase his financial strength in the field of operation so that it would be able to more extensively buy goods at the lowest spot cash price in order that it might give its customers the benefit of larger transactions. In 1891, he organized the Hollenberg Music Company of Chicago, Ill., with a much greater capital and absorbed the Hollenberg Music House of Little Rock and the company is at the present time operating under the name of the Hollenberg Music Company, incorporated under the laws of Illinois. Since 1891, there has been no change whatsoever in the directors and officers of the company. At the beginning of its existence, F. B. T. Hollenberg was elected president and E. S. Conway and E. B. Bartlett vice-president and secretary, and these officers are still in charge of the affairs of the company. But in 1910, F. B. T. Hollenberg availed himself of an opportunity to gratify a long cherished ambition to be the sole owner of the house and he bought out all the others interested in the company with the exception of a nominal amount of shares to maintain the organization. The capital stock and surplus aggregate several hundred thousand dollars, but this important deal was transacted without a moment's loss of time or change of a single previous plan—there being no change whatsoever except the mere ownership of the shares of stock of the corporation.

Perhaps one of the strongest reasons for the success of Colonel Hollenberg was his ability to select his aides in the business and to hold their intense enthusiasm and loyalty to the interests of the company, and after he had become the practical owner of the Hollenberg Music Company, he very fittingly remembered his two able lieutenants—W. B. Parsons and J. B. Mayer—who have been associated with the company for over twenty-five years, by providing them with quite a large amount of the stock of the company. The history of the house has been continually progressive up to the time it was taken hold of by Colonel Hollenberg and that progress

and the dignified position it held in the trade has been supplemented since his management and control of the affairs began.

The growth of the business has been steady and continuous. The house has enjoyed the most liberal patronage of the best people in its tributary territory, a fact which may be attributed to its strict adherence to its early adopted square deal plan as well as to the quality of the instruments always sold and to the low prices, quality considered, it has been able to make through its great purchasing power and standing in the trade at large. The company now sells the Kimball, Hallet & Davis, Hollenberg, Whitney, Hinze and other makes of fine pianos, the Kimball reed and pipe organs, Kimball player pianos and Melville Clark Apollo player pianos, and keeps constantly on hand the largest stock of grand and upright pianos and player pianos and organs of any concern in the South or Southwest.

The first building occupied by the company in Little Rock in 1873 was located on Main St. between Fourth and Fifth. Later the business was removed to a store in the Capital Hotel building on Markham St.; later to 311 Main St. and then to the Kempner block at 31½ Main St. where it was housed for about twenty-two years. The beautiful Hollenberg building put up for this company by Gov. George W. Donaghey and containing the Hollenberg Recital Hall, was erected in 1906 at Seventh and Main Sts. This structure and the appointments of the building at the time it was built was one of the very finest in the United States from every standpoint. On January 3, 1911, this magnificent building, together with the entire block of business buildings, was destroyed by fire, one of the most disastrous fires that every occurred in Little Rock. Practically nothing was saved in the entire block. With this building, was destroyed all of the beautiful instruments and splendid equipments with which the building abounded. The Hollenberg Music Company on the day of the fire immediately sublet large quarters directly across the street and are temporarily occupying these quarters at 604-606 Main St. during the construction of the new building on the site of the destroyed building, and which building at this writing is about completed. While the building constructed in 1906 was deemed one of the finest buildings in Arkansas, and certainly one of the finest piano and organ houses in the whole country, yet the building of the present structure far surpasses the previous one in every way, being absolutely fireproof throughout, with many modern improvements, and on January 1, 1912, the Hollenberg Music Company will again occupy the entire building.

Colonel Hollenberg graduated in the public schools of Memphis, Tennessee, and afterwards graduated from the Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort, Kentucky, receiving a degree of B. A. and also G. C. S. His school day career was particularly gratifying and honors were received by him in athletics and studies, and he graduated as valedictorian of his class—the highest honor of the school. He has been particularly devoted to military matters and belonged to the crack military teams of the '80s and '90s. These military companies met in encampments throughout the United States competing for prizes of great value—the notable contests being at Galveston, Atlanta, Indianapolis, Omaha, Nashville, Tennessee, and other places. In recognition of his meritorious services, in 1893 he was elected Colonel of the First Arkansas Regiment which position he held for a number of years. In 1885, he left Memphis for Arkansas where he has since resided. He has always been prominent along business, social and political lines and ever in the front in work beneficial to Arkansas and Little Rock. He is recognized as one of the leading citizens of Little Rock. For many years he was executive director of the



Board of Trade of Little Rock, and has served as its vice-president for many years and president. He was also vice-president of the Little Rock Business Men's League, and is executive director of the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce. Prominent in the social and club life of the city, being a member of all of the clubs and president of the Little Rock Country Club; has been a vestryman of Christ Episcopal Church for many years and a senior warden of that church. He is president of the Mountain Park Land Company, a corporation organized about ten or twelve years ago, and which company has opened up and developed a large territory Northwest of Little Rock, and which since that time has rapidly developed from beautiful hills and dales to the thriving and beautiful city of Pulaski Heights now numbering several thousand inhabitants, and becoming the place of the finest homes in and about Little Rock.

Colonel Hollenberg has been particularly prominent in the general piano trade throughout the United States. In 1901, he with several other piano merchants, organized the National Association of Piano Dealers of America. In 1911, this name was changed to the National Association of Piano Merchants of America, and Colonel Hollenberg is endearingly known as the father of the association. He has served as its president and has served continuously on the advisory committee and chairman of the freight bureau. Several years ago, he proposed the idea of an exhibition of pianos manufactured in the United States but for some time it was deemed that such a great task as this could not be accomplished. However, at the Detroit meeting in 1909 the whole matter was turned over to Colonel Hollenberg personally to arrange the details and if possible to hold an exhibition of pianos manufactured in the United States. After a great deal of labor and under his guidance, a very successful piano exhibition was held at Richmond, Virginia, in May, 1910. This was repeated on a much enlarged plan with great success at Chicago in June, 1911, the exhibition being held in the Coliseum, and easily proved to be the most beautiful and splendid display that was ever exhibited at the Coliseum where the finest exhibitions known in this country are held.

In 1888, Colonel Hollenberg married Miss Jean Cravens, a native of Clarksville, Arkansas, daughter of Colonel Jordan E. Cravens, a distinguished Confederate officer, who for many years represented his district in Congress and was also Judge of the Circuit Court in his judicial district. Her maternal grandfather was Judge Felix I. Batson, a lawyer and jurist of distinction who was a member of the Congress of the Confederate States of America. Honorable Ben Cravens at this time a member of Congress from Arkansas is her cousin. Colonel and Mrs. Hollenberg have four children: Miss Sophia Cravens Hollenberg, F. B. Tannen Hollenberg, Jr., Jean Batson and Henry George Hollenberg.

PATRICK C. GALLOWAY is now actively engaged in business as a merchant at Moscow, Jefferson county, Arkansas, and here he is rapidly building up a large and representative trade and gaining precedence as one of the foremost business men of this city. He was born at Utah, Greene county, Alabama, in 1857, a son of Alfred Galloway, who was born and reared in Sumpter district, South Carolina, whence he removed to Utah, Alabama, when sixteen years of age. Prior to the Civil war, Alfred Galloway was a planter in Greene county, Alabama, and during and after the war he served as sheriff of his home county. Later he removed to Argo, Jefferson county, Alabama, where he passed the remainder of his life. His wife is still living and enjoys good health.

Patrick Galloway was reared to maturity on the old home plantation and he received his preliminary educational training in the common



schools of his native county. In 1887 he assumed the general management of a large plantation at Wabbaseka, Jefferson county, Arkansas, and after severing his connection with this estate he had charge of the Altheimer plantation, near Pine Bluff, for five years. In 1896 he inaugurated his independent career as a planter, leased in that year an extensive plantation at Garrison, on which he still remains. In conjunction with his agricultural enterprises he also conducted a general store at Garrison until September, 1909, at which time he removed to Moseow where he is now most successfully engaged in the same line of enterprise. Mr. Galloway has served as school director for the past twelve years and he is highly esteemed by his fellow citizens. He is affiliated with various fraternal and social organizations of representative character, and both he and his wife are interesting, social people.

Mr. Galloway was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Inzer, a daughter of Rev. R. W. Inzer, of Argo, Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. Galloway became the parents of nine sons, namely: William Masser, Alfred W., Louis A., Marshall D., Hervey M., and Patrick Caldwell, Jr., and three who have passed away. Louis A. is his father's able assistant in the store.

JOHN H. PARKER, who is efficiently filling the office of sheriff of Ouachita county, Arkansas, is a native son of Ouachita county, this state, and is an enterprising man, deeply interested in public affairs and a co-operant factor in many measures projected for the public good. His birth occurred on the old homestead farm near Camden, on the 4th of April, 1872, and he is a son of John M. Parker, a native of Columbia county, Arkansas. The father was reared in the home of Major William L. Bradley, the first settler in Columbia county, and after the Civil war he acquired a large amount of property lying four miles east of Camden. He married Annie Hawkins and to this union were born thirteen children, ten of whom are now living. When the dark cloud of civil war cast its pall over the national horizon John M. Parker enlisted as a soldier in the Eighteenth Arkansas regiment, in a company commanded by Captain Sutherland, and he served with the utmost faithfulness and gallantry in several important conflicts marking the progress of the war. He was imprisoned at the siege of Fort Hudson and confined in Rock Island prison, where he was held in duress for some months. After the close of the war he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, locating on a plantation in the vicinity of Camden, Ouachita county, where he and his wife have resided during the long intervening years to the present time. He has always been active in political affairs in the county, but he has never, himself, run for office. He is a man of sterling integrity of character and that uprightness characteristic of western pioneers.

John H. Parker was one in a family of thirteen children and he was reared to maturity on the old home farm near Camden. His preliminary educational training consisted of such advantages as were afforded in the district schools and the public schools of Fordyce and he later supplemented this discipline for a two year course of study in the University of Arkansas, at Fayetteville. That he put his scholastic attainments to good use is evident when it is stated that he taught school in various towns in Arkansas for a number of years. From 1900 he was a popular and successful teacher in the high school at Camden and in the latter year he was elected circuit clerk of the Thirteenth Judicial circuit, to which office he was re-elected, in 1904, without opposition. In 1910 he was further honored by his fellow citizens in that he was then elected to the office of sheriff at Ouachita county in connection with the dis-

charge of the duties of which position he is acquitting himself with all of honor and distinction. In his political adherency Mr. Parker is a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor and he is ever ready to give of his aid and influence in support of all measures advanced for the good of the community and county. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and with the Woodmen of the World. He and his wife are popular factors in connection with the best social activities in Camden.

On the 15th of October, 1902, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Parker to Miss Ida Pryor, who was born and reared at Camden. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have one son, John M.

**FAY HEMPSTEAD.** It is the earnest desire of the publishers of this work to offer in its pages a permanent mark of the appreciation due from them to Mr. Fay Hempstead, whose able co-operation has been most courteously accorded in preparing the general history herewith presented. No resident of Arkansas has a wider or more intimate knowledge of its history than has he, and this fact gives emphasis to his contribution to the work undertaken. As Editor of the generic History presented, he has given another and most valuable and permanent gift to the historic annals of his native state, and the citizens of Arkansas can not but feel a debt of gratitude to him for this noteworthy contribution. A man of highest literary appreciation, of most comprehensive reading and study, of distinctive intellectual force, he has done much to honor the fine state that gave him birth, and that his reputation is not circumscribed is evident when it is stated that he is the crowned Poet Laureate of Freemasonry in America—a noteworthy honor conferred upon him, in the city of Chicago, on the 5th of October, 1908. His poetic works breathe of gentle and fervent inspiration and exalted ideals; and have given him distinction that is even more than National, as his name is everywhere known in the circles of the great and time-honored Masonic Fraternity. Within the limitations of a publication such as the one at hand it is, of course, impossible to enter into manifold details concerning the career of Mr. Hempstead, but in the brief sketch presented it is hoped that the individuality and sterling qualities of the man will have been indicated, and that the estimate may prove a tribute of appreciation on the part of the publishers.

Mr. Hempstead was born in the city of Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 24th day of November, 1847, and his birthplace was located at No. 610 East Markham street, where his parents resided until 1853. He is a son of Samuel Hutchinson Hempstead and Elizabeth Rebecca (Beall) Hempstead, the former of whom was born in New London, Connecticut, November 26, 1814, and the latter, in Bardstown, Kentucky, December 16, 1813. Both parents were members of Christ Church, Protestant Episcopal, at Little Rock. Mr. Hempstead's given name was chosen from that of Mr. Theodore S. Fay, a graceful writer in N. P. Willis' *Home Journal* of the '40s, whose writings his parents particularly admired. Samuel Hutchinson Hempstead was a son of Joseph and Celinda (Hutchinson) Hempstead, of New London, Connecticut, who removed with their family from New England to Missouri and established their home in St. Louis in 1817. There Samuel H. Hempstead was reared and educated, and there he studied law, under the preceptorship of Hon. Edward Bates, who was Secretary of the Territory of Missouri, and later acting governor of the state. Edward Hempstead, a brother of Joseph, was the first representative of the family in Missouri. He took up his residence in St. Louis in 1803, the year that the Louisiana Purchase was acquired, and there he

maintained his home during the residue of his life. He was the first delegate to Congress from Missouri Territory, which at that time embraced all of the country west of the Mississippi river; and Hempstead county, Arkansas, was named in his honor, it having been created while a part of Missouri Territory.

The Hempstead family in America was founded by Sir Robert Hempstead, of Milford Haven, Wales, who came to the New World in 1640. He first located on the site of the present town of Hempstead, Long Island, and the same, with Hempstead Plains, was named in his honor. He lived there only a short time, however, as he removed to New London, Connecticut, in 1645, and was one of the first nine settlers of that town. There was maintained the home of the Hempstead family for many generations. Stephen Hempstead, grandson of Sir Robert and great-grandfather of him whose name initiates this article, was a Sergeant in the Connecticut troops in the War of the Revolution, and was wounded at the battle of Fort Griswold, near New London.

In 1836, the year that marked the admission of Arkansas to the Union, Samuel H. Hempstead came to Arkansas, and in September of that year established his home in Little Rock, which was then a mere village on the frontier. He there engaged in the practice of law, and in the month following his arrival in the new commonwealth, he was elected clerk of the first state legislature. Subsequently he served as Adjutant General under Governor Archibald Yell.

The career of General Hempstead was a prominent and notable one, replete with public services the impress of which still abides; but inasmuch as it has been touched upon in its rightful place, under the subject of The Bench and Bar of Arkansas in a preceding volume of this work, is omitted here to avoid repetition. It will be sufficient to say that he continued in the practice of his profession in Little Rock until the outbreak of the war, dying June 25, 1862, at the age of forty-eight years. His wife survived him by more than a decade, and was summoned to eternal rest in September, 1873. Of their children six sons attained to years of maturity or nearly so; and of the number three sons, Beall, Roy and the subject of this sketch, are now living. A daughter of the family died in childhood.

In selecting Mr. Hempstead for the editorship of this Historical Review, the publishers have been actuated in so doing by his previous achievements in similar works; in the issue of his School History of Arkansas, appearing in 1889, and his Pictorial History of Arkansas, in 1890, and his article on Arkansas in "The South in the Building of the Nation," in 1908. In these works he well demonstrated his competency for such service. Not every one is qualified for the writing of history, any more than every one is qualified for the writing of poetry. The historian, like the poet, is born, not made. Few persons realize how difficult a thing it is to write history; to procure the proper material; to write it fully, and have it correctly; but in these respects Mr. Hempstead in his previous labors has been eminently successful. An appreciative estimate of his writings in this regard may consistently be perpetuated in this sketch in the following:

"As the historian of Arkansas Mr. Hempstead deserves great credit for the serious purpose and unflagging zeal with which he has compiled and written for the present and future generations, complete and authentic historical records of the state. Probably few of this day can appreciate adequately his work in this connection. His first publication of this nature was a School History of Arkansas, issued in 1889. The following year witnessed the publication of his more elaborate History of the State, and the same has since remained a standard work of its kind. This is "The Pictorial History of Arkansas," a complete historical narrative

of the state down to the present time. As a reference work it has proved invaluable. As a writer of state history Mr. Hempstead shows a fine appreciation of what the style and character of such a work should be, as distinct from general history. That is, his history is entirely a compilation and recording of facts; is arranged in convenient order for the reader or student, and contains not a suggestion of essay or disquisition so often affected by state historians."

His third work of historical nature was included in one of the volumes of "The South in the Building of the Nation," and comprised a succinct and admirable history of his native state. His fourth contribution to historical literature is given in the publication here presented; and this valuable work was completed by him in 1910, with his characteristic fidelity and care.

At the time of the coronation of Mr. Hempstead as the third incumbent of the position of Poet Laureate of Freemasonry in October, 1908, which has been mentioned, a brief sketch of his life was read before the large and representative assembly which gathered at Medinah Temple in Chicago, and this review, given by Mr. Jason R. Lewis, Editor of the *Masonic Chronicle* of Chicago, is worthy of perpetuation in this connection. The sketch, in part, was as follows:

"I am assigned in these exercises the duty of presenting a biographical sketch of the Brother who is to-night to be crowned Poet Laureate. Happily the material for the making of such a sketch is readily at hand, in part at least, through a postscript which Brother Hempstead has inserted in the third edition of his poems, newly edited and issued during the summer just past. This postscript, supplemented by information obtained through inquiries concerning points that it does not touch upon, enables me to give the following outline at least:

"Brother Hempstead was born in Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 24th day of November, 1847, and one-half of the old homestead in which he was ushered into the world is still standing, flanked by grand magnolia trees that were planted by his Father. It is a small wonder to us that Brother Hempstead should be a Poet, for he tells us that both of his parents were literary—his Mother having artistic accomplishments in music, painting and the composition of verse, and his Father possessing oratorical gifts and a splendid faculty for composition. As a draftsman and letter-writer of clearness and force his Father was excellent, and he held a high position at the Bar, having for two terms been Solicitor General of Arkansas. Brother Hempstead received schooling under private tutors, somewhat of the 'old field' variety. I surmise, as would likely be the case in those early days. Afterward he was at St. John's College in Little Rock, and he finished at the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville. Brother Hempstead remembers to have occasionally written verses in his boyhood, but nothing, he says, worthy of consideration until, during his College days, when, seeing the soldiers' graves in the University Cemetery strewn with flowers, he was moved to write a Poem on the subject. This was published in the University Magazine and elicited favorable comment. It is contained in the latest edition of his works, under the title 'Memorial Day,' with added verses. And this is the early plant which has grown steadily on until now, forty years later, it has blossomed out into the ceremonies of this night. The publication of this Poem brought requests for others, and it was followed by fugitive pieces now and then, but he says he did not seriously begin to write poetry until in the early '70s, and that a volume of Tennyson's poems, given him by his wife at Christmas in 1875, was the turning point in his poetical career. As he read and re-read these noble Poems with which he had not previously been thoroughly familiar, a new inspiration was opened to him, and he wrote readily and frequently thereafter. In 1878 his first volume of Poems was published, but the Poet had other and better powers in growth, and in his second volume, issued in 1898, twenty years later, is to be found greatly improved work; the recent third edition containing his best. It is a development onward from good to better.

"After only occasional effusions, occupied as his time and attention were with the exacting demands of business and official duties, a visit to California to attend the twenty-ninth Triennial Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, which was held in San Francisco in 1894, was the means of awakening further inspiration, which resulted in some of his best contributions; one of which in particular, 'A Tribute to California,' for the boundless hospitality shown by her people on that occasion, was published in very many papers, both in California and in the east, and was incorporated in the general History of that Triennial. But Brother Hempstead's best known and most widely commended production was his

Poem 'Sextennial,' written on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday, and read before his Grand Lodge at its November session, 1907, which Poem has really been the means of bringing to him the Laureacy, as its high quality demonstrated his worthiness for that position. And also during the twenty-seven years that he has been Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, and in the years in which he has been Grand Recorder of other Grand Bodies in that state, the Proceedings which he has issued from year to year have abounded in poetic and artistic touches, in which we recognize the work of the true Poet.

"Besides his poetic works he has been most prolific and abounding in his prose works—in addresses, essays, letters, lectures, articles, reports, digests, and histories. In these latter are two of his greatest achievements. In 1889 he prepared and in 1890 published, in one year's research, a 'Pictorial History of the State of Arkansas,' the first history ever written of that state. This is a library volume of 1,240 pages; and in that time he halted the work, while, in a period of sixty days, he wrote a history of Arkansas for the use of schools—an admirable treatise of two hundred and thirty-six pages, which has been extensively used in the public and private schools of Arkansas.

"In his Masonic career he has been most active. He was made a Mason in Western Star Lodge No. 2, of Little Rock, in 1869, and received degrees in Union Chapter, Occidental Council and Hugh de Payens Commandery in succession. And in the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry he has attained the thirty-third degree, honorary. Since 1881 he has been Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, and since 1899 has been such in the Grand Council, High Priesthood and Grand Commandery of Arkansas. He is locally Secretary of his Lodge, in which capacity he has served for more than a quarter of a century; is Secretary of his Chapter, Council and Commandery; is active in all manner of Committee Work, and along with this he was for several years Custodian and Manager of the Masonic Temple at Little Rock. At the last session of the General Grand Council, held at Boston, he was made General Grand Steward. And still, with all this to attend to, and being Secretary of the Arkansas Society of the Sons of the American Revolution besides, he finds time to write Poetry when the fancy strikes him, and good poetry it is.

"Brother Hempstead is an ardent Churchman, having been for over fifty years a communicant of Christ Church, Protestant Episcopal, of Little Rock, and for more than twenty-five years he was a Sunday-school Superintendent, and at other times a teacher in Sunday schools. Becoming imbued with the Missionary spirit, he took up the cause of a small and struggling Mission church in his City, St. Paul's Church by name, and by his indefatigable efforts so built it up that it bears locally the name of 'Hempstead's church.' In this work he organized, and for three years drilled to a high state of efficiency, as Choir Director, a splendid choir, to render the musical services of this church. Anyone who has had experience in Church Choir duties knows how much labor and pains this involves. While thus engaged, as often as special hymns were needed for particular occasions, it was Brother Hempstead who supplied them, in both words and music. And then, to fill up his time, he officiates as Lay Reader in the Mission church, conducting the services when no Clergyman is available."

Concerning the conferring of this great distinction upon him, the following statements, taken from an address delivered upon the occasion are of marked interest:

"By the general consent of the Fraternity Robert Burns, the idol of the Scottish craft, as he has been of the world at large, was given the honor of first Poet Laureate of Freemasonry, by his being crowned in Canongate Kilwinning Lodge, at Edinburgh, in 1787. After Burns' death no one arose to receive the general selection of the Craft as the representative of Freemasonry at large until 1884, when Rob Morris, of Kentucky, the first in America to receive the honor and the second through general selection, was, by the common consent of the Craft, crowned as Laureate in the Grand Lodge Hall in New York City. Morris died in 1898, since which time the post has remained vacant; and now after an interval of ten years we are to crown the Third Laureate selected by the general consent of the Craft, in the person of the Brother on whom the honor is to be bestowed in this Hall tonight."

The occasion was a most notable one and Arkansas was honored by the distinction thus bestowed upon one of her worthy sons. Since he became Poet Laureate of Freemasonry he has published a small volume entitled "Laureate Poems," and this contains Poems that were connected with or inspired by the occasion just mentioned. In this connection it

should be said that the conferring of this special honor upon him seems to have been a distinct stimulus to his Muse, and some of his most graceful and virile Poems have been written within the intervening years. In particular a Poem entitled "Adios," read by him at the Triennial of the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter at Savannah in 1909, received marked notice and wide publication, and is considered one of his best effusions. In the year 1910 he also collated a "Folio of Songs," he being not only the author of the songs but also the composer of the musical scores of the ten selections contained in the collection, as well as the singer of them.

Nor would a mention of Mr. Hempstead be entirely complete without a recital of the fact that he is an elocutionist of merit; and an Orator of fervency and power. With a voice clear and distinct, and with accurate emphasis and modulation, his efforts as a speaker, and as a natural and effective reader, have been notable successes.

Reverting to earlier stages in his career it may be noted that he prosecuted a course of study in the law department of the historic old University of Virginia, and in 1868 he was admitted to the Bar of Arkansas. Thereafter he was engaged in the practice of his Profession in Little Rock until 1874, when he was appointed, by Judge Henry C. Caldwell, of the United States District Court of Arkansas, to the position of register of Bankruptcy for that Court. He continued in tenure of this position until 1878, when the law was repealed; and in 1881 he assumed the office of Grand Secretary of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Arkansas, a position which he has since filled, besides serving in a similar capacity for others of the Grand Bodies of Masonry in the state, as has already been noted in this context. He is a man of most gracious and genial personality, of high ideas and high ideals, and his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances. He has honored and been honored by his native State, and his name merits an enduring place upon the roster of its distinguished and representative citizens.

In conclusion is entered brief record concerning his family life, which has in all respects been one of marked devotion in all that makes for happiness in the domestic circle. On the 13th of September, 1871, at Charlottesville, Virginia, he married Miss Gertrude Blair O'Neale, who was born and reared in that place, and who is a member of one of the old and prominent families of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Hempstead have seven children, namely: Carrie, who is the wife of Melville F. Riley, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Samuel Shelby, who is engaged in farming near Little Rock; Lindsay Lee, who is in railroad business in St. Louis; Evelyn, who is the wife of Thomas W. Newton, of Little Rock; Robert O'Neale, who is civil engineer, with the City Water Company of Granite City, Illinois; William Beall, clerk in Bank of Commerce, Little Rock; and Miss Janet, who remains at the parental home.

By the force of his own merit he has "fought his battle single-handed" to an enviable place in public estimation. Brisk and vigorous in movement; diligent and laborious to an extreme degree, he gives promise of future usefulness, and of continued activities in the time that is to come.









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