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HISTORY OF WASHINGTON COUNTY

TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, ETC.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, next to Benton County on the north, is in the northwest corner of Arkansas, lying against the Indian Territory on the west, and bounded on the east and south by Madison and Crawford Counties, respectively. It embraces twenty-seven townships and an area of 563,600 acres, divided almost equally into valleys, plateaus and inclined surfaces or terraces. An idea of the general surface may be gained by considering the county to have once been a rolling plateau with for its southern, eastern and western margins the Boston Mountains and their several branches; then allowing Fayetteville's region to be, the highest point, with gentle slopes of the county to the northwest and northeast, you have the White River on the east and the Illinois River on the west, both with a bewildering network of tributaries washing out among the plateaus, the terraces and valleys, giving a somewhat "islanded" appearance. What is known as East Heights at Fayetteville has an altitude of 1,731 feet above sea level, while some valleys are probably not more than 1,000 feet above the sea. The Illinois River, with its main branches, Clear Creek, the Evansville, Ballard and Barren Forks, drain probably the largest part of the county, while the White River, and its Main, Middle and Southwest Forks cover the remainder excepting that part below the Boston Mountain ridge, which is drained chiefly by the tributaries of Frog Bayou and Lee's Creek. The drainage is even, and the streams are fed almost entirely from splendid springs which burst from the mountain ledges, in some cases affording excellent water power at their source.

In geology few regions show the diversity observed in Washington County. Almost every geological period is represented, from the protruding ancient sandstones to the quarternary formation, which is most prevalent. According to David Dale Owen's report the base rock of the county is the cherty barren limestone, although some of the deepest cuts on White River in the northeast exhibit black shale below that. The following lists show the superposition of rocks in various parts of the county, according to Prof. Owen's approximation. In Townships 17 and 18, Range 23 west: (1) White, yellow and brown sandstone, some of cellular structure, 200 feet; (2) ferruginous and dark shales, 40 feet; (3) chert, 40 feet; (4) cherty limestone, 35 feet; (5) black cherty shale, 40 feet. In the ridge southeast of Fayetteville: (1) Sandstones of the mill grit series with peculiar fossils, 100 feet; (2) calcareous bands; (3) sandstone of the millstone grit series, cellular and carbonaceous, 125 feet; (4) shales, including eight inches of coal and fire clay, 40 feet; (5) sandstone, 6 feet; (6) pentramital limestone, 4 feet; (7) shales, including an inch or two of coal, in the cut below Cato's Spring; (8) Archimedes limestone, 30 feet; (9) shales, calcareous bands with pyrites, gypsumiferous shale, black shale with carbonate of iron, 40 feet. In Township 15, Range 29 west, on Wood's branch, Middle Fork of White River: (1) Brown sandstone with amygdaloidal cavities, (2) space concealed with shales; (3) Archimedes cavernous limestone; (4) grey and black shales, with perhaps some interstratified sandstone, and including, near its base, a bed of dark fossiliferous, pyritiferous limestone, and segregations of carbonate of iron. Another section on the Middle Fork of White River: (1) Sandstone, probably underlain with shale, 50 to 100 feet; (2) Archimedes, cavernous and concretionary limestone, 40 to 60 feet; (3) Grey shale, pyritiferous limestone shale. In the ridge at the point where the road crosses East Fork of the Illinois River: (1) Soft brown sandstone, a few feet of limestone followed by sandstone, 80 feet; (2) ferruginous, sandy shales, 30 feet; (3) Archimedes limestone, 70 feet. The succession at Cane Hill: (1) Fine grained sandstone, 15 to 20 feet; (2) limestone, a few feet; (3) coarse yellow sandstone, 40 feet; (4) greenish grindstone grit, 45 to 70 feet; (5) Archimedes

limestone, 60 feet; (6) marly shales in the bed of the branch. Superposition from Cane College Hill to Barren Fork of the Illinois River: (1) Shistose sandstone of College Hill, Archimedes limestone over Boonesboro Spring, 45 feet; (2) dark shales, 10 to 15 feet; (3) freestone or building stone; (4) shale; (5) chert; (6) fossiliferous limestone; (7) sandstone; (8) chert and cherty limestone of the Barren Fork of Illinois River; (9) black shale. In Vineyard Township the succession is: (1) Fine grained silicious rock, approaching the texture of white stone in its character; (2) limestone; (3) shale; (4) yellow, coarse sandstone; (5) finer grained shistose sandstone of the character of grindstone grit; (6) Archimedes and other limestones; (7) dark shale rocks; (8) brown freestone; (9) shale; (10) fossiliferous chert; (11) fossiliferous limestone with marly and shaly partings; (12) chert; (13) cherty limestone; (14) black shale.

Although near Fayetteville the strata in places dip to a considerable degree, so that elevations occasionally may be due to that cause, the greater number of them are probably due to their composition of less easily eroded rock. The limestones have, through the action of water, become cavernous in many places, and this is no doubt the prevailing source of springs. The great variety of rock formation, from which the soils are formed by erosion and decomposition, gives rise to a marvelous variety of soils, which are so continually renewed that they seem inexhaustible.

The great variety of mineral resources are probably due to the results of the igneous disturbances farther south, which gives to the strata of Washington County its occasional dips. Prof. F. L. Harvey has given a remarkable list of minerals and rocks found in the State, and this county includes a large proportion of them.

It is estimated that 60 per cent of the whole area of the county is timber land, the leading varieties of wood being white oak, hickory, red oak, post oak, walnut, ash, elder, elm, dogwood and locust. The timber is so important a feature and of so excellent a quality that the St. Paul branch of the "Frisco Railway" was built especially for making the timber accessible to supply several railways. At Fayetteville natural gas has been

found in three different places, at the depths of 225, 140 and ninety feet. Its coal has not been developed, although there are evidences of a fair supply. The agricultural products are corn, wheat, grasses and clovers, oats, Irish and sweet potatoes, sorghum and tobacco, particularly; the sorghum cane is peculiarly suited to Washington County surroundings, and is rapidly acquiring importance. But little cotton is grown. The horticultural phase of the county is especially striking; its apples are first premium fruits wherever exhibited; peaches, grapes, pears, plums, cherries, berries and other small fruits follow, in excellence and abundance not far behind the apples. These, heretofore raised for home consumption, have, since the advent of the Frisco Railway, been raised almost exclusively for commercial purposes, and become famous throughout the country. Irish potatoes, onions, cabbage and turnips have increased manyfold in quality and abundance, and are shipped to Little Rock, Fort Smith, Springfield and other places.

The stock embraces hogs, chiefly Berkshire; large horses for city purposes are bred; mules for the Southern market; cattle, sheep and poultry are also raised, and in all branches new breeds are constantly being introduced. "The egg shipment is nearly double in value that of the wheat crop," says Dr. J. F. Simonds, an authority on Washington County produce. The value of live stock in the county (assessed) is \$747,784; number of horses, 8,067; mules, 3,703; cattle, 21,242; hogs, 31,655; sheep, 13,021; number of acres of public land in the county, 150,477, 80,000 of this being United States land, and the rest State land; number of acres taxed, 419,123; assessed value of all lands taxed, \$2,436,316.80; assessed value of personal property, \$1,992,309.42; total assessed value of real and personal property, \$4,008,626.22; total revenue collected in the county for 1887, \$78,029.16.

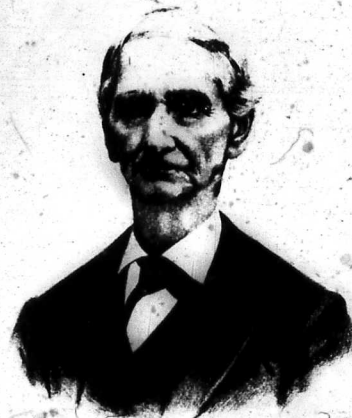
SETTLEMENT AND EARLY SCENES.

The Indian occupation of Northwestern Arkansas presents few points of interest. This territory was first claimed by the Osages, and was frequently visited by them in their hunting tours, but it is not probable that they had any established villages in this region. As early as 1806 some of the Cherokees settled

above Point Remove, on the Arkansas River, and by a treaty made July 17, 1817, acquired title to all the country west of a line from the mouth of Point Remove, on the Arkansas, to a point on White River, three miles above Batesville, thence up White River to where Dabauque now is; thence west of south to the mouth of Frog Bayou. To this country a large number of Cherokees were transferred from the country east of the Mississippi. Bands of Shawnees and Delawares also established themselves in this region, and had quite a large village near the present town of Yellville, in Marion County. Hunting parties frequently came into what is now Washington County, where they found an abundance of game. It is said that they usually encamped on the elevation south of Fayetteville, which was then destitute of trees. This isolated hill commands a view of the surrounding country for several miles, and they were there protected from any unexpected attack from their old enemies, the Osages.

By the treaty of 1828 the Cherokees exchanged the territory occupied by them, between White River and the Arkansas, for that west of the present State line, to which they were removed. This country embraced the greater part of Lovely County, which was by force of treaty abolished, and the citizens of the country removed east of the western boundary line of the State. They were indemnified from such loss, by reason of such removal, by a grant of 320 acres of land to the head of each family, to be located within the limits of the State.

The first regular explorer of this portion of the State was Frank Pierce, who, about 1815, came up White River trapping and hunting. On reaching the mouth of West Fork, he ascended that stream to within two miles of Fayetteville, where he discovered a herd of buffalo. In attempting to kill one of them to get some meat for his supper, he saw a band of Indians. He lowered his gun without firing, dropped under the bank and retired for the night under the friendly shelter of a large elm. The next day he struck the waters of the Illinois, and followed that beautiful stream to its mouth, then down the Arkansas to where Lewisburgh now is, thence across to Batesville. About the year 1828 he came back and settled near the place where nine years before he had spent the night in hiding from the Indians.



3000s Truly
H. M. Maguire
WASHINGTON COUNTY

The following facts concerning the settlement of Washington County are from the pen of the late Rev. John Buchanan:

"In the year 1826, before the treaty was made giving white people the right of settling in what is now Washington County, six families, to wit, John Alexander, two McGarras, two Simpsons and one Shannon, moved there. Their settlement being a trespass, a command of soldiers was sent from Fort Gibson to move them off. This was done in August, 1826. The settlers each had a small field of corn, which the soldiers cut down with their swords. After the soldiers returned to the fort the families shocked up their corn, and remained at their homes.

"In 1828 the treaty was made with the Cherokees, giving the right of settlement to the whites, and fixing the line which now divides the country from the Indian Territory. The immigration into and settlement of the country by the white people was rapid. Among the first were the Billingsleys, Pyeatts, Carnahans, Blairs, Simpsons, Marrs, Shannons and others, from Kentucky, and the Buchanans, Beans, Woodys, Parks, Evanses, Weddings and others, from Tennessee—the latter from South Carolina, and others from different States too numerous to mention.

"The first resident ministers of the Gospel were Revs. Fisher, Poston and Holcomb, of the Baptist; Sexton, Covington and Harrell, of the Methodist, and Carnahan, Blair and Buchanan, of the Cumberland Presbyterian. The first Sabbath-school was organized at the house of James Buchanan, on Cane Hill, in October, 1828, by Rev. John Carnahan, with thirteen scholars. This school has been kept up, with slight interruptions, for fifty years. Samuel Carnahan, the son of the founder, was its superintendent for twenty years, during which time he was absent only two Sabbaths. Rev. John Carnahan preached his first sermon at Crystal Hill, near the mouth of Palami, fifteen miles above Little Rock, in the year 1812, which was perhaps the first Protestant sermon ever preached in Arkansas."

"The western, northwestern and central part of Washington County was the first settled. The settlements began at Evansville and Cane Hill, and extended in the same direction to Fayetteville. The Cane Hill country presented the greatest attraction

to immigrants, and that section was quite compactly settled before some other parts of the county contained a single habitation. This region was one of the most fertile spots in the State. For a distance of four or five miles hill and dale were covered with a heavy growth of sycamore, walnut and linden, intertwined with grape-vines, and underneath and between the trees was an almost impenetrable cane-brake. So thick was the cane, and so luxuriant the vines, that horses and cattle of the settlers frequently became entangled in them, and perished of hunger and thirst before their owners could find them.

The settlements here began in 1828. As mentioned by Mr. Buchanan, the Pyeatts were among the first to arrive. James and Jacob Pyeatt, as early as 1811, set out from Northern Alabama, in company with James and Samuel Carnahan, sons of Rev. John Carnahan. They embarked in flat-boats, and floated down the Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to the mouth of the Arkansas, then worked their way up the Arkansas to Crystal Hill, fifteen miles above Little Rock, where they were subsequently joined by several relatives and friends. All were natives of Kentucky, but had removed to Alabama to locate upon certain Indian lands, which, upon their arrival there, they found were not yet open for settlement.

As soon as Washington County was formed Crystal Hill community removed to Cane Hill, and they and their descendants have since been among the best people in Northwestern Arkansas.

The Buchanans were from Tennessee, and were among the most influential of the pioneers. There were six brothers of them: John, Andrew, Robert, James, Alexander and Isaac. Andrew and John Buchanan were ministers in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The former, familiarly known as "Uncle Buck," located at Prairie Grove, where his step-son, Col. James P. Neal, now lives. He died in 1857. James Buchanan located near the site of the White Church, where he passed the remainder of his life. Rev. John Buchanan was "Uncle John" to every one. For forty years or more he was one of the leaders of his church in Arkansas, and died at a ripe old age, beloved by every one who knew him.

The Billingsleys, together with Charles Adams and Samuel

Williams, came from Tennessee to Arkansas Post in 1814, and in 1816 located on Big Mulberry. Two years later they removed to near Fort Smith, and in 1828 or 1829 came to Washington County.

Mark Bean was a well-to-do and influential pioneer of the Cane Hill country. He was a native of Tennessee, and had come to "Lovely's Purchase" among the first immigrants. He was there engaged in the manufacture of salt. When driven out he went to Crawford County, where in 1829 he was elected to the Territorial Legislature. Soon after he came to Washington County, where he remained until his death. He is said to have been originally a Democrat, but having quarreled with A. H. Sevier, he allied himself with the Whigs, and became one of the leaders of the party in Washington County.

Of the Parks there were three brothers, Robert, Aaron and Joel, who lived on the Fayetteville road not far from the White Church. Robert was a farmer and Aaron and Joel kept a store. Afterward Joel went to Texas, and Aaron located on White River. The first stores on Cane Hill were opened by William Dugan and S. D. Lowell.

In 1830 James Coulter came from East Tennessee and settled on the place where Joseph Moore now lives. The next year James B. Russell, his son-in-law, with other relatives followed. Mr. Russell is still living. After living one year near Rhea's Mills, he removed to near where Boonsboro now is, and has since been identified with that community. In 1832 a school-house was built near Boonsboro, and Maurice Wright, a brother-in-law of Mr. Russell, was the first teacher. The next year Mr. Russell himself taught the school. Here attended the youth for the whole Cane Hill neighborhood, but not long after two schools were established, one at the White Church and the other at Elm Spring or Salem Church.

Among the pioneers of the Cane Hill region, besides those already mentioned, there were Thomas Pogue, who located on the site of Boonsboro; William Woody, at one time a judge of the county court; William Rhode and Hay Crawford, William Maxwell, Henry E. Campbell, William Wright, Isaac Spencer, Levi Richards, James Mitchell, A. Whinnery, Charles McClellan, Joseph and Benjamin Garvin.

The settlements in the vicinity of Evansville were made at a slightly earlier date than those on Cane Hill. Mr. Buchanan's recollection of them has been given. Other pioneers of this part of the county may be mentioned as follows: Samuel and Daniel Vaughn, William Reed, Coleman Cox, George Gibson, Thomas Tennant, Jesse Goldard, Charles J. Sievers, Thomas Ballard, George Morrow, John Morrow, John Tsh, John Williams, Lewis Evans, S. F. Gray, Henderson Bates, D. C. Edmiston, John Cole and William Oliver. Coleman Cox came from Warren County, Ky., with his family in 1821, and lived in Sebastian County until 1828, when he removed to Washington County, and located on the head of Barren Fork, four miles south of Boonsboro. He had three sons, Edmiston, Samuel and Burwell, and two daughters, one of whom married Peter Pyeatt. Rev. Thomas Tennant came to Arkansas in 1819, and lived in Pulaski County until 1829, when he took up his residence in Washington County. He died near Evansville in 1885, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and fourteen years. He was a minister in the Methodist Church for ninety years. Thomas Ballard, George Morrow, S. F. Gray and Henderson Bates are still living. D. C. Edmiston, who was a native of Tennessee, came to the State when thirteen years of age. He lived in Clark County until 1835, when he removed to Washington County, and resided four miles south of Cane Hill until his death. In 1831 Lu C. Blakemore, the father of Dr. F. Blakemore, of Greenwood, Ark., came from Sumner County, Tenn., and after living a year or two in Fayetteville located eight miles east of Boonsboro. Other pioneers in the latter vicinity were Claiborne Lewis, Stephen Talkington, Elisha Dyer, John Billingsley and his father, James Billingsley, John Rutherford, William Stirman, Benjamin and William Strickler and James and David McWilliams.

Among the first settlers in the neighborhood of Walnut Grove were John Conner, Josiah Trent, David Reese, Ralph Skelton, Henry Tollett, G. A. Pettigrew, William Bonham, Joseph Lewis, John Pierce, Robert Anderson, Abel Johnson, George Lawrence, Samuel Woolsey, John Hart and Hugh, Abram, and William Allen. John Conner was a Georgian by birth, but had been reared in Kentucky and Indiana, and had lived for a time in Ill-

inois. In 1827, in partnership with several other families, he built a keel-boat, and set out for Arkansas. He remained one year in the vicinity of Evansville, where he found John Alexander, James Simpson, Hugh Shannon and John and William McGarrah. He made a permanent location near the present village of Farmington, and his daughter, who married A. W. Arrington, is still living in the neighborhood, an intelligent chronicler of pioneer days.

Josiah Tennant was also a Georgian by birth. He first located in the southern part of the State, but in February, 1829, came to Washington County, and pitched his tent on the place where his son now lives. There he remained until his death, in 1877. For many years he was a local preacher in the Methodist Church. He was the son-in-law of Samuel Woolsey, who came to the county at about the same time.

George A. Pettigrew was a North Carolinian by birth, but had lived in Georgia, Kentucky and Missouri. From the latter State he came to Arkansas in 1825, and after a residence of five years in Hempstead County removed to Washington County. He lived one year on Cane Hill, and then made a permanent location seven miles west of Fayetteville. He was a prominent Whig, and in 1840 was elected to the Legislature. He was the father of Col. James R. Pettigrew and Z. M. Pettigrew.

The Allens were brothers, and old bachelors, and lived together for many years. Anderson, Click and Pierce all lived on the Illinois River. Among the first school-teachers in this neighborhood were Pleasant Tackett, Stephen Strickland and Alfred W. Arrington.

Of the first settlers in the Mount Comfort neighborhood may be mentioned Solomon Gattle, William Cunningham, Isaac Murphy, W. A. and James McCurdy and Hezekiah Appleby. Tuttle and Cunningham were both men of wealth and substance, and had grown-up families. Murphy located here, and taught school before he began the practice of law. This was an intelligent and progressive community, and the first school of more than local reputation was established here. It was called "Far West Seminary," and was presided over by Robert Mecklin, the founder of Ozark Institute. The seminary was opened about 1835, in the

brick church erected at this point by the Cumberland Presbyterians.

It has been mentioned that Rev. Andrew Buchanan made a settlement in Prairie Grove Valley in 1829, but a settlement had been made by Isaac Marrs nearly two years earlier, on the creek which bears his name. This was, doubtless, the first settlement in Prairie Grove Valley. The next year, his brother, James Marrs, settled what is now known as the Patton place. Both reared large families, and several of the prominent citizens of the county are numbered among their descendants. They came to Arkansas from Logan County, Ky., as early as 1817. Alexander Marrs, a member of another family, was also a pioneer of the county.

About 1830 James Crawford came from Tennessee and located near Viney Grove. He reared a large family of sons and daughters. The former numbered five—William, James, John, Mack and Robert, and the latter, four. Among his sons-in-law were John Moore, William Morton and James West.

One of the first settlers of the county was Eli Bloyd, who located on West Fork, several miles south of Fayetteville, and for the first year lived upon the flesh of wild animals alone. Among others of the pioneers in this portion of the county were John and Christy Horness, Samuel Mayes, P. and J. H. Estes, Jacob Coats, Alexander Rutherford and George Reed.

Among the early residents of the White River country, and that part of the county east of Fayetteville, were Dr. James Boone, Robert McCarty, Peter Mankins, Cortez Hitchcock, Rad Williams, Thomas Smith, Robert Marshall, James West, Daniel Ritter and Jacob Sheay. McCarty was from Alabama. He was the first county judge of Washington County; was elected to the Territorial Council in 1831; to the Constitutional Convention in 1836, and to the State Senate in 1836, in 1844 and 1848, retiring from the office in 1852.

Dr. Boone came to the county in 1830, and remained until his death, in 1856. He was a Whig in politics, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1836. He also served one term in the House of Representatives.

Peter Mankins came to the county from Illinois in 1832, and

although then past sixty years of age, he lived an ordinary lifetime after his arrival here. He was born on September 19, 1770, in Maryland, and died in 1881 at the age of over one hundred and eleven years.

The settlements in the north part of the county, in the vicinities of Springdale and Elm Springs, are mentioned in connection with these villages.

To "Uncle An" Fitzgerald of Springdale, this chapter is indebted for some of the following notes on early "Arkansaw" life, so variously pictured by our humorists, and none give them with greater gusto and humor than "Uncle An" himself. "Bear, deer, elk, buffalo, wolf, panther and wildcat were their next door neighbors in those days, and in true cannibal fashion these neighbors mutually preyed on each other. Cornmeal hoe-cakes being so

prevalent a feature of their tables, their ingenuity hit upon the following unique form of perpetual motion; choosing a spring with a high opening, a forked stick was fastened before it, and balanced in the fork a pole, on one end of which was placed an inclined water trough, which, when filled by the flowing spring, would drop, raising the heavy pestle hung to the other end of the pole; the water at once being spilled, the trough would resume its position and down went the pestle into the wooden mortar below, pounding whatever the mortar contained into fine powder. A half bushel or more of corn placed in the mortar at night would be transformed into palatable meal by sunrise. Home-made clothes of cotton, flax and wool were common; the husband and wife seeling enough cotton by the light of a pine knot or "new dip" to keep the busy wife with spinning material for the next day. Wild honey supplied the place of sugar, and when the first coffee appeared, "we tried to bite it like ye do beans, ye know," said "Uncle An." Letters were seldom received, but the advent of a missive was the signal for the neighborhood to gather round the Squire, whose learning enabled him to read to them news from the hieroglyphics; and when a like document was to be written, the Squire sharpened his goose-quill and, dipping it into the weak red ink, became amanuensis for the neighborhood. Card-playing was an amusement, and the settlers knew where Troy Gordon's "still" was, but "Uncle An" and

his gray-haired compeers affirm that none of the well-known evils of to-day were attached to them then. "Hoe-downs" and reels—"none o' yer huggin' dances"—were tripped lightly, and with jollity, to the tune of "Roarin' River," etc., which some dolt musicians drew from the gourd "fiddle" with its horse-hair strings and bow, and the gourd banjo with its squirrel-skin head and horse-hairs. "We had debatin' societies too—bony-fide (*bona fide*) debatin'," said "Uncle An." "Pursuit and Possession," "Art and Nature," and "Which would a man go futher fur—money 'er his best gurl?"—were passed upon, and when it came time to walk home with some bright-eyed lass, "we walked a feeble ways off," said "Uncle An," "we didn't elevise arms uz they do now!"

The physical features of Washington County have undergone a very decided change in the last sixty years. When the pioneers first made it their home there were large areas of prairie which are now covered with a more or less dense growth of timber. The site of Fayetteville and several of the surrounding elevations, as well as the intervening valleys, were bare of timber, and were covered with a luxuriant growth of grasses, which afforded excellent pasture for buffaloes and other herbivorous animals.

For the following account of the wild animals of Prairie Grove Valley this chapter is indebted to Col. James P. Nead. With little modification it applies to the whole county. He says: "My first acquaintance with the valley was in 1829. The buffalo had then receded some fifteen or twenty miles to the northwest. Their paths were still numerous, leading mainly from one lick to another. Their heads were scattered all over the prairies, one perhaps to every three acres of land. These licks were depressions in the earth, filled with water a little brackish in wet weather. In summer, when dry, they were the resorts of buffalo for the salt with which the earth was saturated, and were known as buffalo licks. They afforded salt for stock for many years after the country was settled, and even yet when not enclosed. In an early day hunters often captured and brought in buffalo calves, and tried to domesticate them, but they invariably died in one or two years. In that day buffalo skins were used for carpets, floor mats, hearth rugs, mattresses, bed covers, saddle blankets and

numerous other things. It is said that Thomas Wagnon, an old timer, while out hunting, wrapped himself, arms, hands and all, from shoe-top to chin, in a green buffalo hide at night. In the morning it was frozen and would not enroll, and when found he was well nigh dead. This same man burned out the first stump in which to pound corn into meal at this place, which was the only evidence of civilization when we first camped here. This we used until mills were built.

"There never were many panthers here. Capt. Mark Bean, who resided in the valley a few years in an early day, often related his panther experiences. He was on the snow looking for deer when he came across panther tracks. He followed the trail for an hour or more, when, passing under a large post-oak tree, he looked up and saw the panther crouched on a limb about twelve feet above his head, intently watching him. It was with an effort that he suppressed a scream. His hair stood straight up on his head. He walked on some steps, adjusted his hunting knife, turned and fired. The panther made a leap, screamed and fell to the ground dead.

"Bear were never numerous in this valley, the smooth open country not suiting them.

"The wolf, the great depredator on small stock, comes next in the scale of importance, and their name was legion, the black and gray. About dark in the evening they began to howl in four or five directions. At first their howls were piteous and doleful, making the most cheery household lonely. One or two at the different points at first, then others would join in until the packs would increase seemingly to forty or fifty, and as they joined in the howl became more earnest, increasing until it became an insupportable medley of whining, yelping, yelling, howling, discordant sounds that would make the hair rise on one's head. Then they would hold up five or ten minutes, after which a repetition of the performance would occur, the whole lasting from one to two hours. At about the hour the wolves opened, each family would begin to blow a horn. Some had two or more. This would put the dogs to howling, and was thought to keep the wolves near their hiding places. The hour of horn-blowing soon became of much interest to the settlers. It was a

sort of evening roll-call, and if any family had failed to join messengers would have soon been at their doors inquiring the cause."

Up to the year 1838 the peaceful settlements of Northwestern Arkansas were rarely disturbed by serious crimes or acts of violence. It was almost Arcadian in its virtue and simplicity. Rarely were the courts called upon to investigate anything more serious than some trivial misdemeanor, and frequently the grand jury reported that there was no business before them. In 1838 the Cherokee Indians were brought from Tennessee and Georgia, and located on the territory since known as the Cherokee Nation. This immigration brought with it a cloud of those doubtful characters that have always been found upon the extreme frontiers of our civilized settlements. They were attracted here in unusual numbers by the fact that the Indians had been paid a large sum of money for the improvements upon their old reservation, and all were flush with gold and silver. They came to sell them whisky, to gamble and to trade with them.

"Runaways from every State in the Union were collected along the Cherokee line, and preyed alike upon the whites and the Indians. For the especial benefit of these desperadoes, as it seems, groceries were erected immediately upon the line, one-half the house being in Washington County and the other in the Cherokee Nation, so that when a crime was committed in one part of the grocery, the offender had but to step across a plank in the floor, and, lo! he was in another jurisdiction, beyond the reach of legal process issued by the court on the side he had left."

With the advent of these desperadoes peace and quiet were at an end. Murders, robberies and other outrages were of almost monthly occurrence, but what was still worse these crimes went unpunished. Numerous suspected persons were arrested, indicted and tried, but convictions did not follow. The culprit had only to summon a few of his friends, prove an *alibi*, and be discharged. This state of things existed until law-abiding citizens lost confidence in the courts, and declared that they were in

*Arrington

numerous other things. It is said that Thomas Wagnon, an old timer, while out hunting, wrapped himself, arms, hands and all, from shoe-top to chin, in a green buffalo hide at night. In the morning it was frozen and would not enroll, and when found he was well nigh dead. This same man burned out the first stump in which to pound corn into meal at this place, which was the only evidence of civilization when we first camped here. This we used until mills were built.

"There never were many panthers here. Capt. Mark Bean, who resided in the valley a few years in an early day, often related his panther experiences. He was on the snow looking for deer when he came across panther tracks. He followed the trail for an hour or more, when, passing under a large post-oak tree, he looked up and saw the panther crouched on a limb about twelve feet above his head, intently watching him. It was with an effort that he suppressed a scream. His hair stood straight up on his head. He walked on some steps, adjusted his hunting knife, turned and fired. The panther made a leap, screamed and fell to the ground dead.

"Bear were never numerous in this valley, the smooth open country not suiting them.

"The wolf, the great depredator on small stock, comes next in the scale of importance, and their name was legion, the black and gray. About dark in the evening they began to howl in four or five directions. At first their howls were piteous and doleful, making the most cheery household lonely. One or two at the different points at first, then others would join in until the packs would increase seemingly to forty or fifty, and as they joined in the howl became more earnest, increasing until it became an insupportable medley of whining, yelping, yelling, howling, discordant sounds that would make the hair rise on one's head. Then they would hold up five or ten minutes, after which a repetition of the performance would occur, the whole lasting from one to two hours. At about the hour the wolves opened, each family would begin to blow a horn. Some had two or more. This would put the dogs to howling, and was thought to keep the wolves near their hiding places. The hour of horn-blowing soon became of much interest to the settlers. It was a

sort of evening roll-call, and if any family had failed to join messengers would have soon been at their doors inquiring the cause."

Up to the year 1838 the peaceful settlements of Northwestern Arkansas were rarely disturbed by serious crimes or acts of violence. It was almost Arcadian in its virtue and simplicity. Rarely were the courts called upon to investigate anything more serious than some trivial misdemeanor, and frequently the grand jury reported that there was no business before them. In 1838 the Cherokee Indians were brought from Tennessee and Georgia, and located on the territory since known as the Cherokee Nation. This immigration brought with it a cloud of those doubtful characters that have always been found upon the extreme frontiers of our civilized settlements. They were attracted here in unusual numbers by the fact that the Indians had been paid a large sum of money for the improvements upon their old reservation, and all were flush with gold and silver. They came to sell them whisky, to gamble and to trade with them.

"Runaways from every State in the Union were collected along the Cherokee line, and preyed alike upon the whites and the Indians. For the especial benefit of these desperadoes, as it seems, groceries were erected immediately upon the line, one-half the house being in Washington County and the other in the Cherokee Nation, so that when a crime was committed in one part of the grocery, the offender had but to step across a plank in the floor, and, lo! he was in another jurisdiction, beyond the reach of legal process issued by the court on the side he had left."

With the advent of these desperadoes peace and quiet were at an end. Murders, robberies and other outrages were of almost monthly occurrence, but what was still worse these crimes went unpunished. Numerous suspected persons were arrested, indicted and tried, but convictions did not follow. The culprit had only to summon a few of his friends, prove an *alibi*, and be discharged. This state of things existed until law-abiding citizens lost confidence in the courts, and declared that they were in

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league with the assassin and the robber. The culmination was reached on both sides of the State line in 1839. On the Indian side the rival parties of Ross and Ridge had continued the deadly quarrel begun in their native country. On the night of June 20, 1839, the leaders of the Ridge party, Maj. Ridge, his brother, Elias Boudinot and his son John Ridge were assassinated by members of the Ross party. John Ridge was taken from his bed by a band of men, and in the presence of his family stabbed to death. Maj. Ridge had started for Van Buren, and was waylaid and shot from a bluff near the road, about seven or eight miles from Evansville. Boudinot was killed near his home at Park Hill, within about a mile of John Ross' house. Others of the Ridge party died to escape a similar fate. These disturbances in the Cherokee Nation enabled the white desperadoes to commit crimes along the borders, and to cast the suspicion upon their savage neighbors, which proved a most convenient cloak to cover their evil deeds. On the night of June 15, 1839, the people living in the vicinity of Boonsboro, on Cane Hill, were aroused by the burning of the house of William Wright, and the cries for help from his terror-stricken wife and children. A neighbor was awakened by Mrs. Wright, who informed him in accents of indescribable terror that the Indians were upon them, that they had killed her husband and children and burned the house, and that they would all be massacred if they did not flee for their lives. In a few minutes the scattered neighbors were aroused, and many of them, taking their families upon horses, in buggies or on foot, set out to seek refuge from the savage hordes that were swooping down upon them. They spread the news of the Indian invasion, and soon the entire country was aroused. Others of the Boonsboro people, more courageous, decided to hold their ground until the danger became more imminent, and finally two young men, that had previously lived with Esquire James B. Russell, who resided a short distance from the Wright family, observing that he had not put in an appearance, resolved to reconnoitre his house and ascertain whether he had been killed. They did so, and found Mr. Russell unharmed and asleep in his bed. He was aroused, and the fear of the Indians having somewhat subsided, a party was made up to visit the scene of the

murder at Wright's. There a harrowing sight met their eyes. In the yard and close to the burning house lay the body of Wright, pierced with a half dozen dagger thrusts and burned to a crisp; beside it was the body of his second daughter, a girl fourteen or fifteen years of age, with a bullet hole in the forehead. At a little distance was an infant, its brains dashed out. Upon the bed in the burning dwelling could be seen the forms of two little girls interlocked in each other's arms, as they lay when the revolvers and the bowie knives of the assassins began their bloody work. Upon further search two little boys, aged about six and ten years, respectively, were found at some distance from the house administering as best they could to their elder brother, a youth of some eighteen years, whose skull had been fractured. Another child, a little toddling thing, was found uninjured in a cornfield near by. The eldest daughter had also made her escape.

A jury was impaneled, and, in the absence of the coroner, an inquest was held by Esquire Russell, when the following facts were ascertained: Mr. Wright, who was a hard-working, honest farmer, and one of the first settlers on Cane Hill, had the previous autumn purchased a large number of hogs, which he converted into bacon, and during this spring had been selling it to the newly arrived Indians. From this source he had received a considerable sum of money, a part of which he had deposited with his brother, a merchant at Boonsboro, and a part he kept in his house. On the night of the murder the family retired early, but about 10 o'clock Mrs. Wright arose to get a drink of water for one of the children. While in a back room she heard a noise at the gate, and, peering out at a crevice between the logs, she saw three men approaching. A sudden pang of fear and suspicion seized her, and she crouched down where she stood. The next instant a knock was heard at the door, and her husband arose and opened it. Instantly three gleaming bowie knives were sheathed in his bosom, and he was dragged, dying, out of the door. His daughter, awakened by the disturbance, sprang to his assistance, only to receive a bullet in the forehead from the revolver of an assassin, who was so near that the powder burned her face. Mrs. Wright saw no more, but fled from the back door,

and escaped to a neighbor's. The two older children, aroused by the confusion, attempted to make their escape; the girl was successful, but the boy was stretched upon the floor by a blow from the butt of a pistol, which fractured his skull. The two little girls were shot as they lay in bed, and the butchery was made as atrocious as possible to give color to the suspicions against the Indians. Two little boys were sleeping in a trundle-bed, under the one occupied by the parents, and were not noticed by the assassins. They did not awake until after the departure of the robbers, when the heat from the burning house aroused them. They arose, and with wonderful presence of mind succeeded in rescuing the wounded elder brother from the flames.

By daylight on the morning after the murder people from the surrounding country began to come in, and by noon hundreds, perhaps a thousand, had assembled. That night a council of old citizens was held, and the question of public safety was discussed in all its phases. The powerless condition of the courts was recognized, and after a long debate it was decided to take the matter into their own hands. A committee of thirty-six discreet and reliable citizens was selected to direct investigations and to punish the criminals should they be apprehended. The names of the members of the committee, as given by Col. James P. Neal, are as follows: Mark Bean, Rev. Andrew Buchanan, James Coulter, Levi Richards, Rev. Samuel Harris, Robert Bedford, John R. Pyeatt, Lewis Evans, John D. Moore, Rev. B. H. Pierson, William Oliver, Garfin Dunn, Leander Burnham, James Buchanan, James Hamilton, Aaron Parks, Robert Parks, T. C. Wilson, James Mitchell, William D. Crawford, Samuel Carnahan, James Crawford, Sr., Henry E. Campbell, John Tilly, Sr., Thomas Tiner, Rev. Thomas W. Norwood, William Crawford, Richard Bean, M. W. McClellan, Robert Buchanan, Isaac P. Spencer, William Munkress, Samuel Marrs, John Campbell, Henry E. Campbell and John Latta. Rev. Samuel Harris was chosen president of the committee. One hundred able and energetic men were selected as a company of light horse. They were sent in tens over the county, with instructions to arrest and bring before the committee all suspicious persons, gamblers, idlers and stragglers. Meantime the committee was engaged in

trying to get some clue. Suspicion finally rested on James Barnes, William Bailey, Taylor S. Barnes, John Ashbury and Alexander Richmond and Ellery Turner, all of whom were taken into custody and brought before the committee. Witnesses both for and against the prisoners were summoned before the committee, and several days were consumed in the trial. One by one they succeeded in establishing plausible alibis, and it became evident that all must be discharged. Bailey was a gambler and a stranger in the country, and was looked upon with greater suspicion and dislike than any of the others. The circumstantial evidence was much stronger against him, although he had proven as good an alibi. While the guards were conveying him to Boonsboro, where the committee was in session, he threw away a letter, which was recovered. It was written to his father, and stated that he had killed a man, and was about to leave for Texas. Also a shirt, sprinkled with blood, was found in his saddle-bags. For these he had a plausible excuse, and his alibi was good, but some of the citizens were not satisfied of his innocence. The night before the men were to be released they took him from the guards, and taking him to a neighboring mountain, endeavored to extort a confession from him by whipping him, but failing in this they turned him loose, and he disappeared from the neighborhood.

All of the suspected men lived near the Cherokee line. John and Alexander Richmond were small farmers, and Turner a farm laborer, who lived with his mother and sister. James Barnes was much superior to the others in education and intelligence. He had come from Howard County, Mo., a few years previous, and had lived in the family of Rev. Andrew Buchanan at Prairie Grove, where he attended school. He came of a highly respectable family, and is said to have been a man of unusually fine appearance. At this time he was married, and was keeping a grocery on the Cherokee line.

After the discharge of these prisoners the people returned to their homes and the excitement abated, but the light horse continued to ride, and the committee came together whenever circumstances rendered it necessary. About ten days or two weeks later Ashbury Richmond was at his brother John's, and being intoxicated became angry with his brothers, John and

Alexander. A Mr. Horning lived some sixty or eighty steps from John Richmond's, and he, his wife and daughter, and a young man who was boarding with him, heard Asbury Richmond accuse his brothers of several acts of stealing, and at last say: "You, you d-d rascal, helped to murder that family on Cane Hill, and I was taken up for it and disgraced in consequence." This was communicated to the committee, who had Asbury Richmond brought before them. He there made a statement in substance as follows: He said that his brother, John Richmond, James Barnes and William Bailey once proposed to him to go into an arrangement to get some money, but that he did not join them; that on Sunday after the murder John Richmond told him that they had done the business on Cane Hill, and that in a few days he would be able to pay the money he owed him. Upon his testimony John Richmond, James Barnes and Ellery Turner were arrested and taken before the committee. William Bailey had fled the country, but a search for him was instituted. As at the former trial witnesses were summoned for both the prosecution and the defense, James Barnes produced several witnesses to prove an *alibi*. Nathan Wofford testified that Barnes was at his grocery until about sunset, and that at dark they ate supper. After supper himself and one McCrackin went to the grocery and slept there, leaving at the house James Barnes and his wife, Taylor S. Barnes and Jacob and Patsy O'Bryant. Jacob O'Bryant, who was an honest and highly respectable young man, testified that he and his sister, having been belated on a journey, had slept for the night at Barnes'; that he had slept in the same room with Barnes; that from this room the only means of egress was by a door, and the night being warm he had placed his pallet immediately in front of the door, so that Barnes could not have left the house except by passing over him. This testimony was corroborated by the others present.

Against Barnes was introduced the testimony of Mrs. Wright, who swore that he had been at their house for bacon two or three times; that on the day before the murder Wright's wagons, loaded with bacon, had passed Barnes' grocery on the way to the Nation, yet during that day Barnes had called at Wright's for bacon, and while waiting for Wright to come from the field had

asked many questions concerning the amount of bacon he had sold, the money received, etc.; that Wright had asked Barnes why he did not get his bacon from the wagons, and that he replied, he had not seen the wagons when they passed.

James Shelby, the driver of one of the wagons, was then called, and testified that he had stopped and talked with Barnes at his grocery on the morning referred to. This constituted the case against Barnes, outside of the confession by John Richmond.

In behalf of Turner, William Hunter, his brother-in-law, Mrs. Turner, his mother, and Mrs. Hunter, his niece, testified that he, accompanied by William Bailey, had come home on the fatal night from a ball play, a short time after dark, and that they were at home at the hour at which the murder was committed. John Raymond, when brought before the committee, denied the charges that had been made by his brother Asbury, and refused to answer the questions of the committee. Finally, watching an opportunity, he broke from his guards, and made a dash for liberty, but being weighed down by chains he was quickly recaptured. After sitting speechless for a time, under pressure from the committee he at last agreed to make a full confession. He stated that the murder and robbery had been planned and committed by himself, Jack Nicholson, a resident of the Cherokee Nation, who was never captured, James Barnes, William Bailey, Ellery Turner and another man whose name has been forgotten. He related all the harrowing details of the horrible butchery, stating that their object had been to do the murder in Indian style.

After this confession Barnes and Turner still denied all knowledge of the affair, and demanded to know if they had not proved good *alibis*. The prisoners were remanded to the guard-house, an old log building formerly used as a school-house. After some deliberation, the committee took a vote upon the question: "Shall these men suffer death?" and it is said that but one vote was cast in the negative. The condemned men were then once more brought before the committee, and were sentenced to be hung on the following Monday, July 29, 1839. On the morning of that day about a 1,000 people assembled at the scene of the execution, just south of the present town of

Boonsboro, near the residence of Thomas Pogue. By 10 o'clock, the hour appointed for the execution, the gallows was surrounded by a surging mass of humanity, white, black and red, all impatient for the exciting event, and fearful lest it be postponed. At last the wagon bearing the victims appeared. Each sat on his coffin, Richmond wearing a shroud, and Turner and Barnes in their accustomed dress. Arrived at the scaffold, they were given a few minutes in which to take leave of their relatives and friends. The confession of Richmond and the evidence produced at the trial was then read from the stand, after which the prisoners were ordered to stand up, facing the people. The chairman of the committee arose and requested all who sustained the action of the committee to raise their hands. About ninety-nine out of every 100 pairs of hands went up. The ropes were then adjusted, the victims standing on the rear of the wagon. A fervent prayer was offered by the Rev. Andrew Buchanan, the order to move on was given to the driver, and the next instant three writhing forms hung swaying to and fro beneath the gallows tree. Thus ended the first chapter in one of the most remarkable incidents in the whole history of lynch law. A second was to follow. William Bailey, whom more than any of the others was thought to have deserved punishment, had escaped, but the committee had been tracing his footsteps. He had gone from Cane Hill to Van Buren; thence to Shreveport, and from there to his father's home on the Hiwassee River, in East Tennessee, where all trace of him was lost. About the middle of December following a message was received on Cane Hill from Rev. Guilford Pylant, who lived a few miles south, that Bailey was at his house in charge of Crad Taylor and "Bill" Mussett, who had captured him in Pulaski County. A guard was sent down to bring him to Cane Hill, and the committee of thirty-six was again convened. The trial began the next morning, and, before the close of the day, the sentence of death was passed upon William Bailey. The execution was fixed for the next day but one, and at the appointed time he was hung in the same way, and at the same place, as his alleged confederates, David Donaldson acting as hangman. It had been thought that at the last moment he would confess the crime, but he died protesting his innocence.

After the excitement attendant upon these executions had somewhat subsided, a reaction naturally set in, and it began to be asserted that the men who had been hung were innocent, and the severest censures were placed upon the committee. In time there grew up two distinct parties in the county, the one upholding the action of the committee and the other condemning it, and to this day a reference to the "Cane Hill" tragedy arouses the gray-haired pioneer, and you are soon made aware to which party he belonged. Some seven or eight years after the occurrence of these events A. W. Arrington, the talented preacher and lawyer mentioned in another chapter, wrote a highly imaginative account of the Cane Hill affair, which was published in a pamphlet entitled "The Desperadoes of the Southwest." It very unfairly reviewed the trial, and was filled with abuse of some of the leading members of the committee, and was justly denounced by those persons and their friends as an infamous slander. The members of the committee of thirty-six were men of high character, in fact it embraced some of the ablest Christian men in the county. The work they did they thought to be necessary, and they performed it deliberately and conscientiously. If they erred in their judgment it was an awful thing, but it was an error of the head and not of the heart.

In the year 1840 the committee officiated at another execution. This time a slave-girl, Caroline, was hung for the murder of her mistress, the wife of Andrew A. Crawford. Mr. Crawford lived at what is now known as the Nail place. He was subsequently a judge of the county court, and died at Corinth during the war. After the chores about the house had been done, it was customary for Caroline to assist her master on the farm, which was some half mile from the house. One morning upon reaching the field she informed her master that a tramp had called at the house just before she left, and she feared that he had some evil intentions upon her mistress. Mr. Crawford paid but little attention to this, but when he reached the house at noon he was horrified to find the bleeding and mangled body of his wife lying upon the floor near the fire, with wood piled around it as though the intention had been to burn it. He quickly gave the alarm, and the surrounding country was searched for the tramp who had

committed the foul deed, but no such individual could be found. Caroline, however, by peculiar actions, attracted attention, and suspicion was turned upon her. She was examined and blood was found upon her clothes. She was tried by a committee of citizens, and made a full confession of the crime. A gallows was made by putting a pole in the forks of two dogwood trees standing about fifteen feet apart. The girl was placed in the hind end of a wagon, and the rope adjusted. All was in readiness for the fatal movement of the wagon, when the wretched creature appealed for one more drink of water. There was none at hand, and she was somewhat roughly denied this last request. With the cry of "water" upon her lips, she was swung off. When life was pronounced extinct, they cut her body down, and buried it at the foot of the gallows tree.

From this time matters quieted down, and although occasional crimes were committed, society resumed the even tenor of its way. In 1849 the "gold fever" reached the county, and many of the citizens became infected with it. From a letter written in April, 1849, to the *Van Buren Intelligencer*, the following facts concerning the Washington County company who went to California are gleaned.

The company met on April 21, and elected the following officers: Lewis Evans, of Evansville, captain; Thomas Tyler, first lieutenant; P. Markin, second lieutenant; James S. Vann, secretary, and Martin Scrumpsher, of the Cherokee Nation, commissary. This company left the rendezvous on April 21, and five days later they had reached Grand Prairie. The company consisted of nearly ninety members from Washington County, thirteen from Madison, nine from Benton and fourteen from the Cherokee Nation. Those from Washington County were as follows: Lewis Evans, Hiram Davis, A. G. Evans, Leonard Shuler, Gu-A. Shuler, William Hoge, Enos Stover, Isaac Hale and wife, James Blake, William Wilson, William Goddard, John Van Hoose, George Lewis, Wiley Cosby, Peter Munkins, James Dickinson, Jacob Strickler, Nathan Lewis, John Lewis, Nathan Thorp, John Ingram, John Powers, W. F. Woodruff, John Sanders, James L. Cartwright, J. R. Cline, George C. North, Edmund Freyschlag, H. J. McElroy, Samuel McCulloh, James L. McCulloh,

George McKey, James Carter, George McClure, K. Crumley, Thomas Creamer, James Morrow, Hugh Morrow, A. B. Crawford, J. M. Mathews, J. P. Kellum, A. B. T. Pyatt, Squire B. Marrs, James Carathan, John Carathan, James Pierce, John Carter, Capt. Hill, Thomas and Aaron Tyler, William and Hiram Shores, Thomas Maxwell, John Newmann, B. Whitley, Christian Freyschlag, Henry Freyschlag, Joseph Chew, William Mallett, W. R. Cunningham, Fred P. Sime, James Ingram, William Crawford, Holy and James Hagel, Moses Barbara and Mira Freyschlag, James Cartwright, Isaac Murphy, E. M. Ayvid, James and William Irvin, Jacob Meyers, John M. Wilson, James Divin, Mathew A. Divin, J. T. Edmondson, A. E. Edmondson, J. S. Crawford, A. A. Crawford, Robert Epperson, C. H. Holmes, J. J. Bean, Oscar Bean and Benjamin Sanders.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

The territory now embraced in the State of Arkansas was included in the purchase made from France in 1803. It belonged to that which was denominated Upper Louisiana, which was formally transferred to the United States in March, 1804, and by Congress was placed under the jurisdiction of the Territory of Indiana, of which William Henry Harrison was governor. Soon after the transfer Congress passed an act for the organization of two Territories, Orleans and Louisiana, the boundary between which was the thirty-third parallel of north latitude. The latter Territory was divided into five districts, one of which, New Madrid, included the present State of Arkansas. In 1806 the district of Arkansas was created, but it was abolished the following year, and remained a part of New Madrid until after the organization of Missouri Territory. On December 31, 1813, the Territorial Assembly passed an act creating the county of Arkansas, and the following year Lawrence County was organized. The latter included all of the present State north of the mouth of Little Rock River. On December 15, 1818, the southwestern part of the county of Arkansas was divided into three separate counties, Pulaski, Clark and Hempstead. By an act of Congress approved March 2, 1819, the Territory of Arkansas was established, and on August 3, of the same year, it was organized. The first session

of the Territorial Assembly was held at the post of Arkansas in 1820, and during the session two new counties, Miller and Phillips, were organized. Upon the reassembling of the Legislature in October of the same year, Pulaski County was divided and Crawford County was formed. At the same time Independence County was erected from a portion of Lawrence County. In 1823 Chicot County was organized from a part of Arkansas County, and two years later the counties of Crittenden and Izard were established. During the session which convened in October, 1827, the counties of St. Francis, LaFayette and Lovely were created. The last named county included the western part of what is now Washington County, and also extended into the Cherokee Nation. It was formed by an act approved on October 13, 1827, and was in existence but one year. To understand its organization and abolition it is necessary to refer to some of the Indian treaties. The first treaty was made and concluded on November 10, 1808, between Pierre Choteau, agent for the Osages, and the chiefs and warriors of the Big and Little Osages at Fort Clark, on the Missouri River, in the then Territory of Louisiana. The Osages agreed that the boundary line between them and the United States should begin at Fort Clark, and run thence south to the Arkansas River. They did not claim below the Arkansas, and all the territory north of the Arkansas and east of the above line were by this treaty relinquished to the United States. Later, by treaties in 1818 and 1825, the Osages gave up their title to the greater portion of the land lying west of the line. The treaty of 1825 was made at St. Louis between Gov. William Clark and a deputation of chiefs and warriors of the Great and Little Osages. By it the title to the following territory was relinquished: "Beginning at Arkansas River at where the Osage boundary line strikes it at the mouth of Frog Bayou, thence up the Arkansas and Verdigris to the falls of the Verdigris, thence eastwardly to the said Osage line at a point twenty leagues north from the Arkansas River, and thence to the place of beginning." This tract was known as "Lovely's purchase," and afterward constituted Lovely County.

By a treaty between the United States and the Cherokees, who had been located in Arkansas, made on May 6, 1828, the

western boundary of the State was defined as follows: "A line shall be run commencing on Red River at a point where the eastern Choctaw line strikes said river, and runs due north with said line to the river Arkansas, thence in a direct line to the southwest corner of Missouri." This cut off the greater part of Lovely County, and October 17, 1828, the Legislature passed an act extinguishing the county and establishing the county of Washington with the following boundaries: "Beginning at a point where the western boundary line of the territory strikes the northern boundary line of Township 12 north; thence east with the northern boundary line of Township 12 north to the western boundary line of Range 25 west; thence north with said line to the south boundary line of the State of Missouri; thence with said boundary line to the southwest corner of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary line of the Territory of Arkansas to the beginning." By reference to a map it will be seen that Washington County at that time embraced all of its present territory, all of what is now Benton County, a little more than one-half of Madison County, and about one-fourth of the present county of Carroll.

The first court for the county was held in March, 1829. The following is a transcript of the record of the first day's proceedings:

At a circuit court in and for the county of Washington and Territory of Arkansas, on Monday, the 31 day of March, 1829, present: The Hon. James Woolson Bates, circuit judge, Lewis Evans, sheriff, returned into court list of grand jurors to serve as a jury for the county at this term of the court, viz: James Buchanan, foreman; James Billingsley, John Comer, David Comer, James Simpson, Hugh Shannon, William L. Woodliff, John Woody, William B. Woody, Benjamin Garvin, Daniel Vaughn, Alexander Buchanan and R. G. Crisp, who were sworn, received their charge and withdrew to deliberate. Lewis Evans, sheriff, was sworn into office and gave bond and security for faithful performance of his duties as sheriff of Washington County, which is approved by the court.

Ordered, That Larkin Newton, John Billingsley and Nathan Coughlin be appointed a committee to view and work a road leading from the county seat to the southern boundary of the county at or near Cove Creek.

Ordered, That all that part of the county south of a line commencing at a point where the western boundary of the county crosses Matthew's Mountain, thence easterly with the boundary of said county until it strikes the Barron Fork, thence up the same to the forks, thence eastwardly through the prairie, so as to leave John Ish to the south of said line 100 yards, thence direct to a

point 100 yards north of Coleman Cook's, thence due east to the eastern boundary line of the county; be established as a separate and distinct township, to be known as Vineyard Township.

Resolved, That that part of the county north of Vineyard Township and south of the line commencing where the western boundary of the county crosses Illinois River, thence up said river to the mouth of Mar's Creek, thence up said creek to the fork where the Widow Edwards' thence up the left hand fork of said creek to the source, thence due south until it strikes Vineyard Township, be established a separate and distinct township, to be known and called by the name of Cane Hill Township.

Resolved, That all that part of the county lying north of Vineyard and Cane Hill Townships and west of a line commencing where White River leaves the county, thence up said river to the mouth of Friend's Fork, thence with the dividing ridge between Friend's Fork and the middle fork of said river until it strikes Vineyard Township, be established a separate township, to be known and called Prairie Township.

Resolved, That all that part of the county north of Vineyard Township and east of Prairie Township be established a separate and distinct township, to be known and called by the name of Richland Township.

It is ordered by the court that John Woody, James Simpson and James Bowers be appointed as commissioners to view and locate out a road leading from the town of Franklin to George McIntire's mill, thence to the county line of the county toward Damon's Lick on Lee's Creek.

The motion granted that Thomas Wilson be appointed constable of Prairie Township, and that the clerk take bond and security of said Wilson in the sum of \$500.

James Simpson is appointed constable of Cane Hill Township with the same bond.

Benjamin Garvin is appointed constable of Cane Hill Township.

Samuel Varnum is appointed constable of Richland Township, bond and security given.

John Wilson is appointed county surveyor of Washington County.

Resolved, That court now adjourn until two o'clock to-morrow morning.

On the following day the grand jury returned an indictment against Hiram Johnson for larceny, and reported their business completed. They were discharged, and court adjourned until court in course.

At the July term following Judge Benjamin Johnson presided. Thomas Garvin acted as foreman of the grand jury, which body, after one day's investigation, reported no business before it. Up to this time the courts were held in the dwelling house of John McGarrath. McGarrath had built two log cabins, one of which had a floor of puncheons, while the other was without a floor. The courts were held in the former; the latter was used as a dining room. At this term of the court the sum of \$40.75 was appropriated for the purpose of building a court-

house. The contract was awarded to Samuel Marrs, and was completed before the next term. The building was made of logs, and a fire-place occupied an entire end of the house.

At the July term, 1829, a new township, called Illinois, was formed, with the following boundaries: "Beginning on the western boundary of the county, and running eastwardly with the north boundary of Vine Township to the forks of Barren Fork Creek, a little west of John Ish's; thence up the left hand fork near Prent's mill, so as to leave all the present settlers on said creek east of said line; thence northwardly to the top of the dividing ridge between the Barren Fork and May's Creek; thence on said ridge with its meanders to Mar's Creek; thence due north to the northern boundary of the county."

At this time, also, judges of election were appointed for the various townships, as follows: Illinois, elections to be held at the house of Joseph St. Clair, Richard Price, Job Ratliff and William Bowers; Richland, elections to be held at the house of Robert McCarny, Rial Williams, Stephen Holmesly and Robert Fletcher; Cane Hill, elections to be held at the house of William B. Woolly, John Dabson, James Bachman and Thomas Kiser; Vineyard, elections to be held at the school-house near Hugh Marrs'; Jonathan Allen, Hugh Shannon and John Ish; Prairie, elections to be held at the court-house, Larkin Newton, John Wilson, Jr., and Christopher Harness.

In 1830 a county court was established, and Robert McCarny appointed county judge. No record of this court, prior to 1835, could be found. Meantime several new townships were formed, as is indicated by the following list of judges of election appointed for August, 1836: Prairie Township, Solomon Tuttle, James Byrnside, W. S. Wallace; Osage Township, J. B. Dixon, George Wallace and David Woods; Benton Township, Samuel Finer, John McPhail and John McLaughlin; Clear Creek Township, Joseph Sinclair, William Clary and Isaac Cate; Illinois Township, Thomas Wagner, John Odle and A. Smith; Vineyard Township, Jacob Chandler, William Hunter and Jesse Goldard; Cane Hill Township, Henry E. Campbell, James Mitchell and H. Crawford; Mountain Township, John Ferguson, Samuel Stevenson and William Stirman; Helburn Township, William

Ake, Ambrose H. Helburn and J. P. Cross; Bowen Township, William Cantwell, John Bowen and Henry McElhany; War Eagle Township, John Long, William Gage and Isaac Crow; Brush Creek Township, Abram Buck, Nathaniel Henderson and John Harp; Richland Township, Ryal Williams, John Slover and Thomas M. Duckworth; Sugar Creek Township, William Reddick, William Ford and Stephen Case.

The first Legislature created the counties of Madison and Benton, and the townships of War Eagle, Bowen, Osage, Sugar Creek, Clear Creek, Benton and Helburn, and parts of Richland and Brush Creek were cut off. In January, 1837, the court re-established Brush Creek and Richland Townships, and at the following April term made an order creating White River Township, which included all the territory south of White River, and the northern boundary of Township 15, and west of the range line between Ranges 29 and 30. In 1839 Mountain Township was divided, and the eastern portion was erected into a new township by the name of West Fork. Three years later Mountain Township was again divided, and the part south of the dividing ridge, between the waters of the Illinois River and Cove Creek and Lee's Creek, was erected into a new township, called Cove Creek. Prior to this time, however, in July, 1841, Clear Creek Township was re-established, and in 1852 it was divided, and Elm Springs Township created. From that time until the close of the war there were no further changes in the municipal townships.

The first county court after the organization of the State government was begun and held on January 9, 1837. There were present the following magistrates: John Careton, John G. Stout, James Owens, Booker Smith, John T. Edmiston, L. C. Blakemore, Thomas Wilson, John Robinson, Lorenzo D. Pollock, Nathaniel Burdine, Samuel Wilson, John Campbell and John D. Moore. John Careton was elected judge; B. H. Smithson, clerk, and Lucius C. Pleasanton, sheriff.

At about this time a new court-house was completed by the contractor, William M. Kincaid, at a cost of over \$5,000. It was a brick structure, and was a very creditable building for a new county. In October, 1839, the county court made an order for

the erection of a new jail, and appropriated \$5,000 for the purpose. Archibald Yell was appointed to superintend its construction. It was to be built of stone, and was to be 42x22 feet, two stories high. In the lower story were to be the dungeon and the debtors' room, and in the upper story the jailor's residence. The walls of the dungeon were to be forty-two inches thick, constructed of rock in two layers, with upright sawed timber or round locust poles, six inches thick, between them. The contract was let to Mathew Leeper for \$4,400, and the building was erected in accordance with the above specifications.

In January, 1852, James P. Neal, William M. Bowers and A. W. Brownlee were appointed to select and purchase a poor farm. At the April term they reported that they had purchased the farm of Elias Muncie in Township 17, Range 29 west, containing eighty acres. It was then ordered that two log buildings be erected for the accommodation of the paupers, and John R. Glazebrook was appointed poor-house commissioner. Here the poor of the county have since been cared for. The present superintendent is John A. Beckett. In June, 1854, James H. Stirman, Alfred M. Wilson and Jonas M. Tibbetts were appointed to let the contract for a new court-house, which was accordingly done. George D. Baker bid \$6,900, and received the contract. He completed the building and turned it over to the county in October, 1855. This building was burned during the late war, and in April, 1868, the county court appointed James H. Van Hoose and Thomas J. Pollard, commissioners to superintend the erection of a new court-house. The contract was let to Alexander Hendry for \$22,500, and was completed about two years later.

Within the past ten years a large number of new municipal townships have been formed. On July 5, 1878, Goshen Township was erected from portions of Richland and Brush Creek, and in October of that year a part of West Fork Township was constituted Crawford Township, with the voting place at Crawford school-house. In 1880 three new townships were established as follows: Lee's Creek, from parts of Crawford and Cove Creek; Reed, from a part of White River, and Center, from portions of Prairie and Mar's Hill. In July, 1884, the townships of Durham, Price, Star Hill and Winslow were formed, and since that

time three others have been added: Dutch Mills, in January, 1887; Wheeler, in July, 1888, and Wellington, in July, 1886.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The following is a complete list of the officers of Washington County since its organization:

Judges.—Robert McCarty, 1830-32; John Wilson, 1832-33; J. M. Hoge, 1833-35; W. B. Woody, 1835-36; John Cureton, 1836-38; Thomas Wilson, 1838-44; Jonathan Newman, 1844-46; A. A. Crawford, 1846-62; R. W. Mecklin, 1862-64; C. G. Galbreath, 1864-66; L. Tankersley, 1866-68; C. G. Galbreath, 1868-72; Hiram Davis, 1874-79; Thomas Mullins, 1879-80; H. P. Green, 1880.

Associate Judges.—William Kiser, W. S. Oldham, R. W. Reynolds, David Williams, April to October, 1837; Thomas Wilson, 1837-38; Booker Smith, 1837-39; William Kiser, 1839-40; John Robinson, 1839-40; James Pittman, 1840-41; Noah Reeder, 1840-41; J. C. Pittman, 1841-43; Jonathan Newman, 1841-45; William S. Hamby, 1843-44; Cyrus G. Galbreath, 1841-45; John Robinson, 1845-47; Asa Combs, 1845-47; C. G. Galbreath, 1847-51; W. O. Spencer, 1847-48; Asa Combs, 1848-51; William O. Spencer, 1851-52; A. W. Brownlee, 1851-56; E. S. Dawson, 1852-54; T. D. Wisner, 1853-57; William E. Smith, 1856-57; A. W. Brownlee, 1857-60; Jones Pierson, 1857-58; M. D. Frazer, 1858-59; C. G. Galbreath, 1859-62; M. D. Frazer, 1860-61; Larkin Tankersley, 1861-62; Samuel May, 1864-66; Abraham C. Males, 1864-66; William C. Graham, 1866-67; J. L. Carlisle, 1866-67; John B. Rainwater, 1867-68; Lee C. Blakemore, 1867-68; Elijah Davidson, 1868; John Pearson, 1868-71; Abraham Jack, 1870-71; J. L. Carlisle, 1868-70; E. B. Harrison, 1871-73; William Todd, 1871-72; M. H. Mayes, 1872-73.

Clerks of the County Court.—Larkin Newton, 1828-30; B. H. Smithson, 1830-40; Benjamin H. Pierson, 1840-44; James Pittman, 1844-46; P. R. Smith, 1846-62; S. D. Lowery, 1862-64; G. W. M. Reed, 1864-66; P. R. Smith, 1866-68; G. W. M. Reed, 1868-72; P. R. Smith, 1872-80; H. F. Reagan, 1880-84; J. B. Shannon, 1884-88.

Bookkeepers.—

Clerks of the Circuit Court.—Jo. Holcomb, 1866-76; A. S. Gregg, 1876-84; John N. Tillman, 1884-88.

Sheriffs.—Lewis Evans, 1828-36; L. C. Pleasants, 1836-40; P. R. Smith, 1840-44; Elijah O'Brien, 1844-48; B. H. Smithson, 1848-52; Z. M. Pettigrew, 1852-56; John Crawford, 1856-60; George Gibson, 1860-62; A. S. Gregg, 1862-64; J. W. Carney, 1864-66; Jacob Yoes, 1866-68; Benjamin F. Little, 1868-72; Z. M. Pettigrew, 1872-80; C. M. Henry, 1880-84; George F. Dean, 1884-88.

Treasurers.—Isaac Murphy, 1836-38; W. S. Wallace, 1838-40; Mathew Hubbard, 1840-44; William M. Bowen, 1844-52; James B. Simpson, 1852-60; W. A. Watson, 1860-64; Thomas Carlisle, 1864-68; James B. Simpson, 1866-68; Thomas Carlisle, 1868-72; A. B. Lewis, 1872-74; Lafayette Boone, 1874-80; J. B. Rainwater, 1880-84; W. S. Tunstill, 1884-88.

Assessors.—Wilson Shreve, 1868-72; G. H. Pettigrew, 1872-74; William Mitchell, 1874-78; J. W. M. Trent, 1878-86; G. W. Morrow, 1886-88.

Coroners.—John Skelton, 1828-30; James Marrs, 1830-32; James Coulter, 1832-33; James Crawford, 1833-35; W. W. Hester, 1835-36; D. Callaghan, 1836-38; L. W. Wallace, 1838-40; John Brickey, 1840-42; Ewing Rabb, 1842-44; W. Skelton, 1844-46; H. W. Fincher, 1846-48; Peter Van Hoose, 1848-50; H. W. Fincher, 1850-62; J. R. Jackson, 1862-64; M. Gregg, 1864-66; Peter Mankins, 1866-68; William Graham, 1868-72; W. D. Holland, 1872-78; J. J. Mount, 1878-80; George W. Van Hoose, 1880-82; W. R. Phillips, 1882-86; George W. Van Hoose, 1886-88.

Surveyors.—Y. Caruthers, 1830-32; J. T. Edmundson, 1832-33; John McClellan, 1833-40; E. H. Shipley, 1840-44; W. D. Sullivan, 1844-48; H. P. Ross, 1848-54; E. H. Shipley, 1854-56; H. P. Ross, 1856-64; William Mitchell, 1866-68; G. W. Cline, 1866-72; L. A. Buchanan, 1872-74; A. Buchanan, 1874-78; J. A. Buchanan, 1878-82; Hugh Scott, 1882-84; William Mitchell, 1884-88.

Representatives in the Legislature.—Session October 5 to November 25, 1829, John Alexander; session October 3 to November 7, 1831, James Pope and A. Whinnery; session October

7 to November 16, 1833, J. B. Dixon, J. Reagan, John Alexander and James Byrnsides; session October 5 to November 16, 1835, no record of members to be found; first State Legislature, session September 12 to November 8, 1836, A. Whinnery, James Boone, J. C. Blair and J. M. Hoge; session November 6, 1837, to March 5, 1838, A. Whinnery, James Boone, J. C. Blair and W. B. Woody; second Legislature, session November 5 to December 17, 1838, W. S. Oldham, W. L. Wilson, John McGarrah, R. Bedford, G. W. Sanders and Robert Hubbard; third Legislature, session November 2 to December 28, 1840, John McGarrah, W. L. Larremore, L. C. Blakemore, W. D. Reagan and G. A. Pettigrew; fourth Legislature, session November 7, 1842, to February 4, 1843, W. S. Oldham*, A. W. Arrington, Lee C. Blakemore, George Cline and Moses Stout; fifth Legislature, session November 4, 1844, to January 10, 1845, John Billingsley, C. A. Miller, I. Strain, Lee C. Blakemore and Thomas Wilson; sixth Legislature, session November 2 to December 23, 1846, R. Buchanan, John Billingsley, R. A. Sharpe, M. Stout and Isaac Murphy; eighth Legislature, session November 4, 1850, to January 13, 1851, Lee C. Blakemore, G. B. Anderson, George Cline, J. M. Tibbitts and Thomas Wilson; ninth Legislature, session November 1, 1852, to January 12, 1853, George Cline, W. N. Bowers, Thomas Wilson, S. R. Moulden; tenth Legislature, session November 6, 1854, to January 22, 1855, Lafayette Gregg, S. R. Moulken, B. H. Smithson and Thomas Wilson; eleventh Legislature, session November 3, 1856, to January 15, 1857, John Billingsley, Benjamin F. Boone and William T. Neal; twelfth Legislature, session November 1, 1858, to February 21, 1859, William T. Neal, Thomas Wilson and Jeremiah Brewster; thirteenth Legislature, sessions November 5, 1860, to January 21, 1861, November 4 to November 18, 1861, and March 5 to March 22, 1862, John Crawford, E. F. Boone, J. Mitchell and L. M. Bell; fourteenth Legislature, session November 5 to December, 1863, E. H. Phillips, J. M. Tattle, R. C. Byrd and C. R. Fenton; fifteenth Legislature, sessions April 11 to June 2, 1864, November 7, 1864, to January 2, 1865, and April 3 to April 22, 1865, J. Pierson, W. H. Nott, Y. D. Waddle and William J. Patton; Con-

federate Legislature, session September 22 to October 2, 1864, E. H. Phillips and R. C. Byrd; sixteenth Legislature, session November 5, 1866, to March 23, 1867, J. R. Pettigrew, J. B. Russell, W. H. Brooks and John Enyart; seventeenth Legislature, sessions April 2 to July 23, 1868, and November 17, 1868, to April 10, 1869, S. Bard and J. Yoes; eighteenth Legislature, session January 2 to March 25, 1874, Thomas Wilson and James M. Pittman; nineteenth Legislature, session January 6 to April 25, 1874, D. Bridential and T. W. Thomson; twentieth Legislature, sessions November 10, 1864, to March 5, 1875, and November 1 to December 10, 1875, W. F. Dowell, J. S. Williams and T. J. Patton; twenty-first Legislature, session January 8 to March 8, 1877, T. W. Thomason, W. C. Braley and C. W. Walker; twenty-second Legislature, session January 13 to March 13, 1879, W. C. Braley, B. F. Walker and E. B. Moore; twenty-third Legislature, session January 8 to March 19, 1881, E. B. Moore, T. W. Thomason and S. E. Marrs; twenty-fourth Legislature, session January 8 to March 28, 1883, E. B. Moore, S. E. Marrs and W. C. Braley*; twenty-fifth Legislature, session January 12 to March 28, 1885, B. F. Walker, H. P. Green and R. A. Medearis; twenty-sixth Legislature, session January to March, 1887, Robert J. Wilson, W. M. Davis and H. M. Maguire.

Members of the Upper House of the General Assembly.—Territorial council, James Billingsley, 1829; Robert McCarty, 1831; Mark Bean, 1833; State Senate, W. McK. Ball and Robert McCarty, 1836; O. Evans and A. Whinnery, 1838; O. Evans and David Walker, 1840; David Walker and M. Bean, 1842; Mark Bean and Robert McCarty, 1844; Robert McCarty and J. E. Mayfield, 1846; J. E. Mayfield and R. McCarty, 1848; R. McCarty and J. Billingsley, 1850; John Billingsley, 1852; John Enyart, 1854, also 1856; B. H. Smithson, 1858; R. W. Mecklin, 1860; Hiram Davis, 1862; J. M. Gilstrap, 1864; F. R. Earle, 1866; T. J. Hunt, 1868; A. Canloff, 1870, also 1872; B. F. Walker, 1874; A. M. Wilson, 1876, also 1878; J. S. Williams, 1880; Thomas Wainwright, 1881, also 1882; T. W. Thomason, 1884, also 1886.

Members of Constitutional Conventions.—Convention of 1836,

*Speaker.

†From the district composed of Washington and Benton Counties.

David Walker, Mark Bean, A. Whinnery, William McK. Ball, James Boone, Robert McCarty; convention of 1861, David Walker (president), J. H. Stirman, J. P. A. Parks and T. M. Gunter; convention of 1868, Charles W. Walker and James M. Hoge; convention of 1874, Benjamin F. Walker, M. F. Lake and T. W. Thomason.

ELECTIONS.

Washington County has always been strongly Democratic in politics. In its early history the Whig party had some very able leaders, and through their superior ability were frequently able to secure an elective to some legislative or judicial office. In 1836, and again in 1838, the Democrats elected solid delegations to the Legislature, but in 1840 David Walker, a Whig leader, was elected to the Senate, and two of the representatives, W. D. Reagan and G. A. Pettigrew, were Whigs. In 1842 the failure of the State Bank still farther strengthened the Whigs, and Mark Bean, another Whig leader, was elected to the Senate, while David Walker held over. At this election there were also two Whigs chosen representatives. Two years later the Democrats regained their lost ground, and held it until the opening of the Civil War.

The first election statistics that could be obtained were for the year 1860. The September election resulted as follows:

Governor, R. H. Johnson, 969; H. M. Rector, 1,305. Representative in Congress, J. N. Cyfert, 662; T. C. Hindman, 1,606. Circuit judge, J. M. Wilson, 718; J. J. Greene, 1,440. Representatives in the Legislature, B. West, 1,132; John Crawford, 1,530; W. Hulse, 1,044; L. M. Bell, 1,203; G. W. Tate, 505; B. F. Boone, 1,194; D. C. Smithson, 407; James Mitchell, 1,297; T. J. Kelly, 354; Dr. Cansler, 282. Prosecuting attorney, John R. Cox, 744; Lafayette Gregg, 1,534. Clerk of the courts, Z. M. Pettigrew, 946; P. R. Smith, 1,424. Sheriff, W. P. Taylor, 557; George Gibson, 1,688. County judge, Jonathan Newman, 944; A. A. Crawford, 1,225. Treasurer, Joseph Holcomb, 833; W. A. Watson, 978. Surveyor, H. P. Ross, 1,703. Coroner, A. Beattie, 476; H. Fincher, 829. School commissioner, F. Smiley, 739; P. P. Van Hoose, 1,375.

In 1866 the Union party nominated the following county ticket: Representatives in the Legislature, Thomas J. Hunt, Jacob Yoss, W. H. H. Nott and Wilson Rizley; county judge, W. E. Graham; sheriff, J. W. Carney; circuit court clerk, George W. M. Reed; treasurer, Thomas Carlisle; coroner, J. J. Hutchinson; surveyor, G. M. Cline. This ticket was defeated by the Conservative Democrats, but by what majority could not be ascertained. In 1868, at the election to vote upon the adoption of the new constitution, the majority against adoption was 550, but it was adopted by the State as a whole, and under its provisions the Radical party easily maintained its ascendancy.

The campaign of 1872 marks the beginning of the end of "carpet-bag" rule in Arkansas. The Radical party became divided within itself, and two tickets were placed in the field. One was headed by Elisha Baxter and supported by Gov. Clayton, and the other by Joseph Brooks, a "carpet-bagger" from Ohio, supported by those who opposed the administration, which included the Democratic minority. The result of the election in Washington county was as follows: For governor, Joseph Brooks, 1,178; Elisha Baxter, 738; for lieutenant-governor, Daniel J. Smith, 1,216; V. V. Smith, 710; for secretary of state, Edward A. Fulton, 807; James M. Johnson, 712; for auditor, James R. Berry, 1,232; Stephen Wheeler, 696; for treasurer, Thomas J. Hunt, 1,024; Henry Page, 715; for attorney-general, Benjamin T. DuVal, 1,211; T. D. W. Youley, 702; for congressman-at-large, William J. Hyne, 1,227; John M. Bradley, 696; for congressman third district, T. M. Gunter, 1,218; W. W. Wilshire, 701; for representatives to the Legislature, David Bridenbald (Dem.), 1,216; T. W. Thomason (Dem.), 1,183; James H. Berry (Dem.), 805; David Chandler (Dem.), 824; W. E. Gould (Dem.), 254; — McGaugh (Dem.), 273; H. S. Coleman (Rad.), 608; J. E. Johnson (Rad.), 393; — Rutherford (Rad.), 433; for sheriff, Z. M. Pettigrew (Dem.), 1,060; William Mayes (Lib.), 304; W. J. Gilliland (Rad.), 497; for circuit clerk, J. H. Van Hoose (Dem.), 529; Joseph Holcomb (Dem.), 663; J. Q. Benbrook (Rad.), 652; for county clerk, P. R. Smith (Dem.), 1,082; R. Putnam (Lib.), 214; G. W. M. Reed (Rad.), 536; for treasurer, A. B. Lewis (Dem.), 1,061; John A. Pearson (Rad.),

769; for assessor, — Moore (Dem.), 1,127; — Reed (Rad.), 445; for county judge, E. T. Stirman, 665; A. J. Hale, 603; for coroner, W. D. Holland, 968; — Cate, 431; for surveyor, L. A. Buchanan, 1,089; W. L. Alexander, 376.

In 1874, at the first election after the adoption of the present constitution, there was no Republican State ticket, and B. F. Walker was elected to the State Senate without opposition. For circuit judge J. M. Pittman received 1,994 votes, and J. H. Huckleberry, 242. For prosecuting attorney the vote was: Peel, 1,247; Cullom, 482; Dougherty, 192. Two county conventions were held. The first met at Prairie Grove, and nominated what was termed the farmers' and laborers' ticket, which was elected by a large majority. A week or two later a second convention was held at Mt. Comfort, and an "Independent" ticket placed in the field. The result was as follows:

Representatives in the Legislature: J. S. Williams, 1,731; W. E. Dowell, 1,721; T. J. Patton, 1,430; William Alexander, 660; J. B. Russell, 570; John Enyart, 127. Sheriff, Z. M. Pettigrew, 1,376; J. D. Henry, 977. County clerk, P. R. Smith, 1,952; J. P. Pyatt, 201. Circuit clerk, Joseph Holcomb, 1,517; Dr. Putnam, 855. County judge, Hiram Davis, 1,403; George Gibson, 99; A. J. Hall, 643. Assessor, William Mitchell, 1,639; "Sid" Williams, 455. Treasurer, Lafayette Boone, 1,429; John Mayes, 558. Surveyor, A. Buchanan, 1,706; Mark Cline, 714. Coroner, W. D. Holland, 1,859; — Arnett, 450.

In 1876 the Republicans met in convention and decided to nominate no county ticket, but to give their support to the best men announced as candidates. The result was the distribution of the votes among a large number of candidates. The following was the vote:

Representatives in the Legislature: W. E. Braly, 1,576; T. W. Thompson, 1,342; C. W. Walker, 1,327; W. C. Roberts, 1,250; D. M. Fields, 945; John Billingsley, 577; Thomas Wainwright, 305; John Enyart, 289; S. T. Kennedy, 292. County judge, Hiram Davis, 1,888; W. W. Brownlee, 749. Sheriff, Z. M. Pettigrew, 1,755; J. D. Henry, 1,216. Circuit clerk, A. S. Gregg, 1,409; R. H. Smith, 1,228. County clerk, P. R. Smith, 1,964; C. C. Conner, 1,069. Assessor, William Mitchell, 1,113;

G. W. Van Hoose, 207; John Pearson, 500; A. Tankersley, 124; George Gibson, 437; O. M. Rieff, 50; W. B. Prodie, 294; F. F. Curtis, 47; J. F. Johnson, 262; C. B. Pettigrew, 34. Treasurer, Lafayette Boone, 1,754; A. B. Lewis, 991. Surveyor, A. Buchanan, 1,694; G. M. Cline, 645. Coroner, W. D. Holland, 1,207; H. West, 170.

At the same election the vote for governor was W. B. Miller, 2,320; A. W. Bishop, 751. For prosecuting attorney, E. T. Stirman, 1,682; George J. Crump, 950. For senator, A. M. Wilson, 1,404; W. D. Reagan, 1,060; B. F. Williams, 505. For congressman, T. M. Gunter, 1,936; J. H. Huckleberry, 774. For President, Tilden, 1,888; Hayes, 817; Cooper, 87.

The election of 1878 resulted as follows: Circuit judge, J. H. Berry, 1,872; J. M. Pittman, 1,406. Prosecuting attorney, H. A. Dinsmore, 1,799; E. I. Stirman, 1,562. Representative, W. C. Braly, 2,191; Thomas Mullins, 1,272; E. B. Moore, 2,071; Thomas D. Boles, 1,060; W. T. Walker, 2,128; Truman Niman, 1,054. Sheriff, Z. M. Pettigrew, 1,761; John Garrett, 943; William Mitchell, 934. County clerk, P. R. Smith, 2,236; John Mayes, 1,202. Circuit clerk, A. S. Gregg, 2,481; Thomas Wainwright, 876. Treasurer, Lafayette Boone, 1,280; John Pearson, 901; T. H. Cartner, 291. County judge, Hiram Davis, 1,980; Harris, 1,150. Assessor, J. W. M. Trent, 2,120; A. B. Lewis, 204; J. R. Beaman, 1,030. Surveyor, — Hale, 1,648; J. A. Buchanan, 1,362. Coroner, J. J. Mount, 1,855; Hanna, 226; — West, 228.

The Republicans nominated no State ticket this year, but at the November election there were three candidates for Congress, and the vote was as follows: T. M. Gunter (D), 1,253; James F. Cunningham (I), 405; Byrd Smith (G), 79.

In 1880 there were two county tickets, the straight Democratic ticket and an Independent ticket, supported by the Republicans and Greenbackers, with the following result:

Representatives: E. B. Moore (D), 1,884; Truman Niman (I), 1,416; S. E. Marrs (D); 2,107; R. R. Fallen (I), 1,495; T. W. Thomason (D), 2,118. County judge, A. S. Vandeventer (D), 1,381; Thomas Mullins (I), 2,343. Sheriff, G. H. Pettigrew (D), 1,264; C. M. Henry (I), 2,466. Circuit clerk, A. S.

Gregg (D), 1,915; T. W. Cline (I), 1,806. County clerk, P. R. Smith (D), 1,417; H. F. Reagan (I), 2,312. Treasurer, A. B. Lewis (D), 1,995; J. B. Rainwater (I), 1,997. Assessor, J. W. M. Trent (D), 2,093; Pearson (I), 1,533. Surveyor, J. A. Buchanan (D), 1,810; P. R. Bates (I), 1,807. Coroner, A. A. Maguire (D), 1,504; George Van Hoose (I), 1,682.

At the November election the vote for congressman was T. M. Gunter, 1,430; S. W. Peel, 719, and Samuel Murphy, 816. For President, Garfield electors, 788; Hancock electors, 1,936, and Weaver electors, 262.

In 1882, in the county election, the contest was the same as in 1880, and resulted as follows:

Representatives: E. B. Moore (D), 1,908; H. D. Gorham (I), 1,246; S. E. Marrs (D), 1,879; Jesse Jones (I), 1,082; W. C. Bealy (D), 1,722; T. L. Harvey (I), 931; R. R. Fallen (I), 235. County judge, Robert J. Wilson (D), 1,704; Thomas Mullins (I), 1,781. Circuit clerk, A. S. Gregg (D), 1,578; Thomas Welch (I), 554; Mack Devin (D), 827; Henry Cartner (I), 487. County clerk, P. R. Smith (D), 974; Hugh F. Reagan (I), 2,434. Sheriff, C. M. Henry (D), 1,469; C. M. Henry (I), 1,538; P. McGuire (D), 467; Z. M. Pettigrow (I), 135. Treasurer, J. B. Rainwater (D), 1,369; J. H. Van Hoose (I), 1,257. A. B. Lewis (I), 793. Assessor, J. W. M. Trent (D), 1,705; J. R. Beaman (I), 1,036; William Mitchell (I), 741. Coroner, W. R. Phillips (D), 1,705; George Van Hoose (I), 1,120. Surveyor, Hugh Scott (D), 2,124; Thomas J. Campbell (I), 986. The vote for governor was, for J. H. Berry, 2,296; for R. K. Garland, 506, and for W. D. Slack, 688.

In 1884 the contest lay between Republicans and Democrats in the State and county elections, with the following result:

For governor, S. P. Hughes, 2,692; Thomas Bates, 1,176. Representatives: B. F. Walker, 2,390; E. Webb, 1,115; H. P. Greene, 2,574; C. L. Howell, 1,474; R. A. Madearis, 2,484; D. M. Moore, 1,481. County judge, R. J. Wilson, Thomas Mullins. Circuit clerk, J. N. Tillman, 2,318; T. W. Cline, 1,978. County clerk, J. B. Shannon, 2,342; H. B. Collier, 1,832. Sheriff, George F. Drane, 2,196; Pat Mouldin, 1,937. Treasurer, W. S. Tunstall, 2,425; J. B. Rainwater, 1,849. Assessor, J. W. M.

Trent, 2,415; J. C. Fletcher, 1,350; G. H. Cartner, 424. Coroner, W. R. Phillips, 2,473; J. R. Harris, 814. Surveyor, William Mitchell, 2,288; P. R. Bates, 1,964.

The vote at the November election was, for Congressman: S. W. Peel, 2,496; W. R. Keener, 1,275. For President: Cleveland electors, 2,455; Blaine electors, 1,387.

In 1886 the vote for governor was 2,730 for S. P. Hughes and for Lafayette Gregg, and 50 for C. E. Cunningham.

For county officers the vote was as follows:

Representatives: W. M. Davis, 2,881; S. D. C. Easth, 1,851; H. M. Maguire, 2,824; James Oates, 1,850; R. J. Wilson, 2,854; O. D. Slaughter, 1,742. County judge, H. P. Greene, 2,767; Elijah Webb, 2,764. Circuit clerk, J. N. Tillman, 2,764; L. W. Gregg, 1,880. County clerk, J. B. Shannon, 2,550; C. R. Gilbreath, 2,003. Sheriff, George F. Drane, 2,679; Thomas Brooks, 1,932. Treasurer, W. S. Tunstall, 2,679; C. M. Greene, 1,772. Assessor, G. W. Morrow, 2,864; John Pearson, 1,819. Surveyor, William Mitchell, 3,034. Coroner, G. W. Van Hoose, 2,886; Davis, 1,774.

WASHINGTON COUNTY FINANCES.

The financial condition of Washington County is excellent. It is true it has a considerable bonded indebtedness, but it is no greater than can be sustained without placing unusual burdens of taxation upon the people. The following is the last report of the clerk of the county court, giving a statement of the financial condition of the county for the year ending July 14, 1888:

Total amount outstanding warrants, including allowances of record July 14, 1888.....	\$4,074 00
By amount cash in treasury July 14, 1888, belonging to general county fund.....	597 02
Total indebtedness other than bonded indebtedness July 14, 1888.....	3,477 02

A. I. U. Bonded Indebtedness.—This amount includes \$ per cent bonds issued December 1871, due January, 1903, \$100,000. The interest on these bonds has been paid up to July 1, 1888, leaving a balance in the county treasury on account of interest of \$688.87.

RAILROADS.

The subject of railroad communication early engaged the attention of the people of Washington County, and it was almost constantly agitated for more than a quarter of a century before any tangible result was secured. One of the first schemes was for the construction of a grand trans-continental line, on or near the thirty-fifth parallel. This engaged the attention of the whole country, and a survey of the land was made, but nothing resulted from it. Other schemes, however, were not wanting. Early in the fifties the Legislature of Missouri chartered a road to be built from St. Louis to Springfield, and work upon it was soon after begun. It was thought that by proper effort an extension into Northwestern Arkansas could be obtained, as witness the following order of the county court of Washington County, made in 1855: "In view of the growing population, and the great success of our agricultural and commercial interests, it becomes imperative on us to use every reasonable exertion for the purpose of securing for ourselves a cheaper and more speedy means of transportation. The State of Missouri, having by an extension of her credit, and her congressional donation of the public domain, put in operation the construction of a railroad to run from St. Louis to Springfield, putting it in our power, by proper exertion being used, to have like facilities; by a continuation of said road to this place, it is ordered by the court that the clerk of the county be, and hereby is, ordered and instructed to prepare two additional columns on the poll books of an election to be held in August next, for a representative to Congress. In these columns he shall place the words 'For Railroad Tax' and 'Against Railroad Tax,' and all persons voting are requested to record their votes in one or the other column. The result of the vote could not be ascertained, but it was doubtless in favor of the proposition. The road, however, with all the aid extended to it by the State of Missouri, had only reached Rolla when the war put an end to the work.

In 1868 two proposed railroads were presented for the consideration of the people of Northwestern Arkansas. One was for a railway to be built across the State from east to west, and a

The above bonds are credited with \$16,000 refunded by the State to the county on account of two years' interest erroneously collected on said bonds, which amount is in State 6 per cent bonds, the interest on which is payable semi-annually. Also by \$10,708.41 collected and paid into county treasury as an A. I. U. sinking fund, of which amount \$5,620 is invested in four bonds of the State drawing 6 per cent interest per annum, dated 1869 and 1870, and due thirty years from date. Balance in county treasury, cash uninvested July 14, 1888, \$5,006.47.

Amount and Sources of Revenue collected for the year ending July 14, 1888, to wit:

Total current expenses.....	\$19,728 12
Fines, forfeitures, licenses, etc.....	3,284 34
Tax for interest on A. I. U. bonds.....	8,928 07
Interest on \$16,000 State bonds.....	960 00
Tax A. I. U. sinking fund.....	4,097 22
Common school tax, penalties, etc.....	5,394 15

Total amount received, other than special school \$41,401 90

Total amount expended during the year ending July 14, 1888, which amount includes the county court, and all other incidental expenses, divided as follows, to wit:

Circuit court expenses.....	\$5,776 95
County court expenses.....	3,822 18
Justice of the peace court expenses.....	475 65
Jail expenses.....	1,419 77
Paupers.....	907 48
Paupers paid in cash, \$201.75.....	
Inquisition.....	90 10
Assessment of 1887.....	835 87
	\$18,317 50

Total orders on treasury, including \$201.75 for paupers in cash, and treasurer's commission on general county fund.....	1,634 68
Interest on A. I. U. bonds, including \$150 on interest of 1887.....	8,120 00
Amount A. I. U. sinking fund in State bonds.....	5,620 00
Treasurer's commission on A. I. U. A. I. U. sinking fund and common school tax, as above.....	369 02
Total.....	\$20,061 30

company known as the Pacific & Great Eastern Railway Company was organized, with James H. Van Hoose as president. No work was done beyond a partial survey of the line. During the same year an act was passed granting the usual State aid of \$15,000 per mile, to the Northwestern Border Railroad Company, upon the completion of a road from Van Buren to the Missouri State line, by the way of Fayetteville and Bentonville. From this time forth numerous conventions were held, and many plans for the building of various proposed lines were presented, but the railroads were as far away as before. At last the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company decided to extend their line into Texas, by the way of Fort Smith. Two lines were surveyed, one to pass through Prairie Grove Valley, and the other by the way of Fayetteville. To secure its construction over the latter the business men of Fayetteville purchased the right of way from the Missouri State line to Fayetteville, at a cost of over \$8,000, and also donated \$2,500 for the building of a depot. The first train over this road reached the town on June 8, 1881, amidst great rejoicing. A celebration was held, and appropriate addresses delivered by Col. T. M. Gunter, E. C. Boudinot, John O'Day and others.

In 1884 the Pacific & Great Eastern Railway Company was revived, or rather a new company was formed with the same objects as the old company of that name. It was incorporated on October 23, 1884, with an authorized capital stock of \$8,877,000, by the following citizens of Fayetteville: B. R. Davidson, J. W. Stirman, C. A. Mullolland, J. D. Van Winkle, Maurice Coffey, P. F. Davidson and J. H. Van Hoose. During 1885 eight miles of road were constructed from Fayetteville eastward, but no further work has been attempted. Regular trains are run, however, and negotiations are now pending for the further building of the road. Should the line be completed it will open up a fine mineral and timber region, hitherto undeveloped. The present officers of the company are B. R. Davidson, president; P. F. Davidson, secretary; H. H. Dorsey, treasurer, and George S. Albright, superintendent.

In 1886 H. F. McDaniel, a tie contractor, surveyed a line of railroad from Fayetteville to St. Paul, in Madison, and procured the right of way. He then interested the St. Louis & San Fran-

cisco Company in the proposed new road, and they undertook its construction. It has been completed to St. Paul, with the intention of continuing it to Little Rock.

SOCIETIES.

The organization of an agricultural and mechanical association early engaged the attention of some of the most progressive citizens of the county. Such a society was organized in 1856, and the first fair was held in that year. The court yard was used as a fair ground, and the agricultural and mechanical productions were exhibited in the court-house. A track was around the outer edge of the yard, and here several races were run. Capt. S. P. Pittman rode the winning horse, which belonged to Maj. W. D. Reagan. This fair was declared a success, and the next Legislature granted a charter to the association. Five acres of land were donated by Judge David Walker, and grounds, several acres in extent, were inclosed and improved. These grounds lay south of town, and there in October, 1857, the second fair was held. The third was held at the same place a year later. At each of these fairs from \$150 to \$200 were awarded as premiums. The first list of officers that could be found are for 1858. T. B. Van Horne was then president; J. W. Washbourne and John Emyart, vice-presidents; P. P. Van Hoose, secretary, and J. L. Dickson, treasurer. The last fair held by this association was in September, 1859.

In 1869 it was determined to revive the society, or rather to organize a new one. A meeting was held in Fayetteville on May 1, and preliminary arrangements made. After the matter had been thoroughly discussed throughout the county a permanent organization was effected, with Thomas Wilson as president; H. C. Botsch and T. J. Patton, vice-presidents; C. R. Buckner, recording secretary; James P. Neal, corresponding secretary, and J. D. Henry, treasurer. Fourteen acres of land lying west of Fayetteville were purchased, and the first fair was given, beginning on November 1, 1869. This was fairly successful, and a second fair was held the following year. The interest in it then failed, and the society was disbanded.

In 1872 the *Prairie Grove Valley Agricultural and Mechanical Association* was organized; held a fair in Prairie Grove Valley on October 17 and 18 of that year. The officers of the association were Samuel P. Pittman, president; Robert J. West and M. F. Lake, vice-presidents; J. J. Baggett, secretary, and B. F. Totten, treasurer. These fairs were continued for three or four years, but it was found that the interest in them was not general enough to justify the stockholders in maintaining.

In 1877 the *Washington County Agricultural and Mechanical Society* was once more revived, and this time existed for four years. Recently attempts have been made to organize a new society, and the prospects of success are much better than ever before.

The *Washington County Medical Society* was organized July 2, 1872, at the office of that veteran among Arkansas physicians, Dr. T. J. Pollard, of Fayetteville. Those who signed the constitution of the society on that day are as follows: Drs. T. J. Pollard, W. B. Welch, S. F. Paddock, R. J. Carroll, George W. Holcomb, E. F. Brodie, H. D. Wood, F. N. Littlejohn, John M. Lacy and John C. Grace. They elected as president, Dr. T. J. Pollard; vice-president, Dr. W. B. Welch; recording secretary, Dr. R. J. Carroll; correspondent, Dr. J. C. Grace, and treasurer, Dr. G. W. Holcomb. Drs. Littlejohn, Carroll and Holcomb comprised the credential committee, and those on publication were Drs. Paddock, Wood and Brodie. The society has a membership of seventeen at present, and always sends delegates to both State and national associations. Dr. T. W. Blackburn, of Boonsboro, Dr. O. L. Wilson and Dr. A. S. Gregg, respectively, fill the office of president, vice-president, and secretary and treasurer (combined).

The *Western Arkansas Fruit Growers' and Shippers' Cooperative Association* is composed largely of Washington County men, and has its headquarters at Springdale. It was organized June 30, 1888, at the latter place, with for its first officers the following: President, S. B. Wing; vice-president, G. W. Umbaugh; secretary, John B. Gill; corresponding secretary, W. G. Vincenheller, and treasurer, J. W. Kimmons. The following

committees were also appointed: On transportation, J. L. Ren, of Van Buren; on commission merchants, D. D. Ames, of Avoca; on claims, E. Arkebauer, of Van Buren, and on handling fruits, John W. Phillips, of Springdale. The officers and committees show the scope of the association's intentions, and it is thought that it will be a powerful agent in the development of the fruit growing of the whole region. It has seventeen members.

The *Northwest Arkansas Horticultural Society*, having its present headquarters at Springdale, was organized at that place in December, 1886, with sixteen members, representing Washington, Benton, Carroll and Madison Counties. Its first officers were: President, E. Arkebauer, of Van Buren; vice-president, George F. Kennan, of Rogers; secretary, John B. Gill, and treasurer, C. Petros, both of Springdale. The president and vice-president have since been succeeded by W. J. Todd, of Rogers, and I. D. Badger, of Springdale, respectively. The society is in a prosperous condition, and has a membership of about twenty persons. A successful fair was held by this society at Rogers in 1887, and at Springdale in 1888.

The *Washington County Horticultural Society* was organized at Fayetteville August 6, 1887. The first officers elected were: Hon. W. J. Patton, president, and Dr. J. F. Simonds, secretary, and at the annual election in January, 1888, these gentlemen were retained for the coming year. Meetings for the discussion of subjects pertaining to horticulture are held on the last Saturday of each month.

POPULATION.

In 1830 Washington County, which then embraced an area almost three times as great as at the present time, had a population of 2,007 whites, 5 free colored and 170 slaves. In 1840, with the county reduced to its present limits, its population was 6,246 whites, 19 free colored and 883 slaves. The following table shows the population by townships at the end of each decade, beginning with 1850:

TOWNSHIP	1850		1860		1870		1880	
	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored
Brush Creek	583	6	778	9	722	18	790	
Cane Hill	803	279	1150	342	1593	108	1744	
Clear Creek	672	3	891	27	1191	8		
Cove Creek	498	3	405	15	505	9	521	
Elm Spring			701	9	1063	8	1677	
Illinois	987	327	1669	461	1146	52	2195	
Mary Hill	528	64	925	26	1272	8	1746	
Mountain	804	103	927	178	982	54	1068	
Prairie	1657	223	2997	278	3354	339	5110	
Richardson	362	107	666	46	1139	17	1087	
Vineyard	647	64	913	77	971	16	1233	
West Fork	695	61	797	15	1290	17	798	
White River	663	32	1233	29	1516	39	1766	
Prairie Grove							994	
Crawford							572	
Goshen							288	
Springdale							1267	
Lee's Creek							500	
Total	8737	1213	13192	1588	16269	674	23844	

COURTS AND CRIME.

The organization of the circuit court in 1829 has already been noticed. Washington County then constituted a part of the Second Judicial Circuit, of which Benjamin Johnson was judge. There was much interchanging of circuits, however, and the court at Fayetteville was presided over successively by Thomas P. Eskridge, Edward Cross and S. S. Hall, and from 1833 to 1837 by Archibald Yell. During that time no very notable or curious cases were tried. At the June term of 1833 Samuel Wackard was called upon to answer the charge of stealing a steer, valued at \$12, from one John Musiek. The jury decided that he was guilty, and that he should pay to the owner of the steer \$24, pay a fine of \$24, receive five lashes upon his bare back and stand in the pillory fifteen minutes.

At the December term of 1835 Ellis Gregg was tried upon an indictment for murder, and the jury returned the following verdict: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of manslaughter, and assess the fine to \$1 and one hour's imprisonment."

The first circuit court held after the organization of the State government was begun on April 15, 1837. The county then formed a part of the Fourth Judicial District, of which J. M. Hoge was judge until 1844.

The first conviction for murder occurred at the September

term, in 1838, when Spencer Asbury was tried for the killing of Enoch Chandler, of Illinois Township, on August 1, 1838. A verdict of murder in the first degree was found, and he was sentenced to be hung on September 28, but before the day of execution arrived he made his escape and was never recaptured.

At the May term, 1839, Willis S. Wallace was tried upon the charge of manslaughter, for the killing of a Cherokee named Orr. The jury, composed of James Campbell, Jefferson Calk, Wilson Chapman, Jacob Coats, James R. Wilson, Bailey Marshall, James C. Gilliland, Ralph Skelton, A. H. Bryant, George A. Pettigrew, Jesse Pruett and Daniel Rose, returned a verdict of "not guilty." At the time the killing occurred the Cherokees were on their way from Tennessee and Georgia to the Indian Territory, and were passing through Fayetteville. It had been their custom on reaching small towns to imbibe freely of "fire water," then to take possession of the town and terrorize the inhabitants. Fayetteville was made no exception to the rule. The following account of the affair here, by Alfred W. Arrington, is said to be very correct: "It was a beautiful Sunday in mid-summer that a band of 1,000 Cherokee emigrants, from their homes east of the Mississippi, passed through Fayetteville to the country provided for them by the Government in the distant west. The scene of their passage through the principal streets of the village was picturesque in the extreme. Long lines of wagons rolled slowly forward, creaking with a dull sound under their heavy loads. Then followed the troops of pedestrians of all ages and conditions: hunters with their rifles and tomahawks; barefoot squaws with their babes tied on their shoulders; little Indian boys leading their lean, wolf-like dogs by long strings fastened around their necks, and half-naked girls driving herds of cattle before them. Next came lines of those on horseback (these belonged to the middle class), and these too were of every variety of description: sober and sedate members of the church; half-breed braves in the wild costume of the desperado; white gamblers, who had married Indian women; and beautiful quadroons, with whose dark and fascinating eyes and raven ringlets, still more bewitching, if possible, floating in the wind around their

fine graceful shoulders. After these followed the families of wealth—the Cherokee aristocracy—in their splendid carriages, many of which were equal to the most brilliant that rattle along Broadway. And next, and last of all, came hundreds of African slaves on foot, and weary and worn down by the heavy burdens they were compelled to carry.

"It was earnestly hoped by the citizens of Fayetteville that no grocery would be opened on that day to afford the many Indian vagabonds and desperadoes an opportunity of becoming intoxicated, which would very likely result in some serious mischief. But the Wallaces could not let pass so excellent a chance of making a few dollars. Accordingly their door was thrown open and dusky-faced crowds flocked in thick as honey bees to their evening hive. The door was literally blocked up with the dense throng of savage bacchanals, and more than 100 were compelled to remain outside, who passed into the liquor shop their money from hand to hand and received in the same manner large quart and gallon measures of old, rich-beaded whisky, which they gulped down eagerly as if it had been nectar newly drawn from Paradise. But this was found to be too slow a method of satisfying their fiery thirst, and, accordingly, they made up a pony purse, as it is called in the backwoods, bought a whole barrel of brandy at a four-fold price, rolled it out before the grocery door, knocked in the head and commenced dipping and drinking with those little tin cups and gourd, one of which every Indian carries about his person. Men, women, and even children, joined in the spree, and in an incredibly short time were sufficiently drunk to commence yelling and shouting as if a whole army of fiends had just arrived in town from the infernal regions. As yet all went on peaceably; all was fun and frolic; music not over musical, and dancing which, from the verticose motion of the dancers, might be literally termed a reel. The main body, comprising the most respectable portion of the emigrants, had gone on through the village without making any halt, and camped about two miles beyond on a little creek, there to spend the night.

"It was growing late in the evening, the sun being about an hour high, when an event took place to change the boisterous mirth that reigned about the grocery into madness.

"A brutal loafer, citizen of Fayetteville, who was busy in the wassail, offered a gross insult to a Cherokee woman. A half-breed desperado, by the name of Nelson Orr, avenged her by knocking down the ruffian on the sill of the grocery door. He did not stop with this, but jumped on his foe, and commenced choking and gouging him at his leisure.

"Riley Wallace, who was standing near thinking the chastisement sufficient, pulled Orr off his prostrate enemy, though in as gentle a manner as possible to effect the object. Orr immediately turned his wrath against Wallace, drew his bowie knife and made a bold cut at his breast. The latter retreated into his grocery pursued by his foe, furious with rage and bent on slaughter. Willis S. Wallace, seeing the peril of his brother, sprang over the counter, unsheathed his knife, and plunged it up to the hilt in Orr's side, who recoiled and fell on the floor. A deafening outcry was raised by the Indians, who sought to lay hands on Wallace, and prevent his egress from the room. Five or six caught him by different parts of his clothing, but he cut them loose with his bloody knife blade, and made his escape to his own dwelling. Here he armed himself more effectually with gun and pistols.

"The rumor of the affray was speedily carried to the Indian encampment for the night, which, as we have said, was two miles west of Fayetteville, and in a short time hundreds of Indians with their guns were seen approaching the town. About a quarter of a mile ahead of the main body rode, at swift gallop, a company of twenty horse-men under the command of William Coady, a quadron brave. These dashed up the principal street, and into the public square, with the silver handles of their bowie knives and pistols gleaming in the beams of the setting sun.

"As soon as Coady got sufficiently near the whites, who had armed themselves, and gathered in a crowd around Wallace, he addressed them in hurried accents, informing them that he had come to prevent bloodshed, and that for that purpose it was necessary for Wallace to leave town immediately, for several hundred furious Cherokees would be there in a few minutes, and that if they found their enemy a scene of slaughter would certainly ensue, and if resistance were offered they would not hesitate to

burn down the village! He had scarcely finished the sentence, when a hideous war-whoop was heard in the distance. Coody and his troop of horse then rode rapidly back, to stay if possible the advance of the furious savages.

Wallace was at first unwilling to retreat, swearing that it should never be said that he fled before the face of mortal man. His friends, however, conjured him by every consideration of principle and policy, for the safety of the village and of innocent blood. At length moved by the urgent entreaties of all present, in company with several friends, he rode off and disappeared in the adjacent forest. The utmost exertions of Coody and the more rational leaders of the Cherokees were barely sufficient to persuade the remainder that Wallace had made his escape, and thus induce them to return without committing any serious outrage.

Orr lingered several days in excruciating torture, and expired as he had lived, a fearless desperado to the last."

This case had scarcely been disposed of when Willis Wallace killed another man. On one Sunday morning L. D. Pollock, Thomas Wagon and one Curry, his brother-in-law J. Wagon, all fairly respectable citizens of the county, came to Fayetteville, and became engaged in a game of cards. This was reported to some of the citizens, and Willis Wallace, his brother, Riley and two or three others, resolved to put a stop to the game. They went to where the men were playing, and threatened them with arrest. This very naturally enraged them and a quarrel ensued. Wallace and his party were getting the better of the card players, and Wagon started to run away. He ran across the public square, and passed out on the other side of town. All the party followed, and Willis Wallace attempted to take Curry's horse from the rack on the square to pursue Wagon. At this Curry pulled a pistol from his saddle-bags, but Wallace was too quick for him, and without waiting for further demonstrations drew his own revolver and shot Curry dead.

As he fired, Pollock, who was close by, threw a stone, striking Wallace upon the head and knocking him down, whereupon Riley Wallace, in a similar manner, struck down Pollock. He remained unconscious for several seconds. Meantime Willis Wallace regained his feet, and going up to Pollock plunged a

bowie knife through his body, pinning him to the ground. It was at first thought that he was killed, but Dr. P. J. Pollard, who had witnessed the fight from his window, had him at once removed to the hotel, dressed his wounds, and by his skill in a few weeks restored him to health. Two or three years later Pollock and Riley Wallace met at a saloon in Fayetteville. Both instantly recognized that it was "kill or be killed." Wallace drew first, but his pistol missed fire. Pollock was either too nervous or too drunk to take advantage of this accident, and before he could fire Wallace drew a bowie knife and plunged it into his heart, killing him instantly. He then fled the country, and was never captured.

Willis Wallace gave himself up to the authorities, but was released upon bail. After the Cane Hill murder occurred the public mind became agitated about Wallace's being at large. This feeling was encouraged by A. W. Arrington, until finally a mob gathered in Fayetteville, and placed itself under his leadership for the arrest of Wallace. The latter had in his possession a cannon or two, and some small arms and ammunition, which had been placed under his care by the State, and with a party of his friends he fortified himself in his store-house on the west side of the public square, where the arms were stored. Arrington and his party occupied the court-house. The excitement became intense, and bloodshed seemed inevitable. Families within range of the guns took refuge in cellars, and all waited in breathless anxiety for the battle to begin. It did not take place, however. The party in the court-house did not venture an attack, and finally dispersed. At the next term of the circuit court Wallace was tried upon an indictment for manslaughter, and was acquitted. He soon after moved to Texas.

In 1846 one of those brutal murders, of which there had been so many, was committed on the Cherokee line. This time the victim was George Harnage, and the motive as usual was robbery. John Work, a desperado living in the west part of the county, was suspected, and anticipating capture he disappeared. The grand jury found an indictment against him, and a warrant was placed in the hands of the sheriff for his arrest, but he could not be found. Some time after Sheriff Elijah O'Brien and a posse

were hastily summoned by Jacob Funkhouser, of Cane Hill, to his residence. There it was learned that Work was in hiding in the vicinity, and could be captured. It appeared that before the murder of Harnage, Work had become intimate with a black man belonging to Funkhouser, and had planned to go with him to the free States or to Canada. This made the slave his fast friend, and after the murder he sought the negro, and induced him to supply him with food. He told the negro that he wished to kill his master, Jacob Funkhouser, against whom he had a grudge, and would then flee the country with him. The negro supplied him with food, answered the questions concerning the movements of his master, and did his bidding for some time. But Work could find no opportunity to accomplish the murder, and chafing under his involuntary seclusion became as ferocious as a caged tiger. He became more outrageous in his demands upon his slave friend, and finally began to use threats against him. This frightened the negro, who in reality did not wish to see his master murdered, and at last he decided to make a clean breast of it and make known the hiding place of Work. He related the whole matter to his master, who quietly summoned the sheriff, and instructed the negro to keep up his relations with the murderer as though nothing had occurred. It was decided that the negro should inform Work that the time for him to act had come, that at a certain hour that evening he would find Funkhouser in his field, and that he, the negro, would have a horse ready for him to make his escape. The sheriff and his posse then stationed themselves near the spot where Work and the negro had been in the habit of meeting, and the remainder of the program was carried out as arranged. The negro met the murderer and gave him his instructions, and as the latter started for the spot where he was to meet his victim the officers fired upon him, mortally wounding him. He instantly recognized that he had been betrayed, and drawing a bowie-knife sprang at the negro, but fell dead when just beyond reach of him.

Work was about thirty-five years of age, and a Hercules in size and courage. Ordinarily he was social and pleasant, but belonged to that class denominated "dangerous." Of the posse who accompanied Sheriff O'Brien two are still living. They are Thomas Ballard and W. B. Taylor.

In 1845 occurred the first legal executions in Washington County. In the autumn of that year Crawford Burnett, his wife Lavinia, and his son John, were hung for the murder of Jonathan Selby. Selby was a bachelor living some few miles from Fayetteville, and was murdered for the money he was supposed to keep in his house. Much excitement was aroused, and suspicion fell upon the Burnetts. They were taken into custody, and a daughter, a young girl about fifteen years of age, confessed that her parents had planned the murder, and that her brother, John, had executed it. Before the arrests the latter had gone to Missouri, and only Burnett and his wife were taken into custody. They were tried at a special term in October, 1845. A. B. Greenwood was prosecuting attorney, and the judge assigned Isaac Strain and James P. Neal to defend the prisoners. Isaac Murphy also volunteered his services for the defense. The defendants were tried separately, and a verdict of guilty returned in each case. The trials were short, the principal witness being the daughter that had confessed to the guilt of the parents. They were sentenced to be hung on November 8, 1845, less than thirty days after the trial. At the appointed time a gallows was erected on the hill south of town, not far from the National Cemetery, and there in the presence of almost the entire county Crawford and Lavinia Burnett were landed into eternity. Soon after their execution John Burnett was arrested, and returned to the county. He was indicted, and after a brief trial found guilty, and on December 4, 1845, was sentenced to be hung on the 26th of the same month. His attorneys were Isaac Murphy and A. M. Wilson. They believed their client innocent of the crime, and did all in their power to save him, but, in the face of the two prior convictions and the testimony of the sister, that was but little; he was hanged on the day named, on the same scaffold where his parents had met their deaths less than two months before.

In 1856 Dr. James Boone, an old and prominent citizen living about five miles from Fayetteville, was brutally murdered by three slaves, two of whom belonged to him, and one was the property of a neighbor. The negroes conspired to kill him, and going to his house at night they created sufficient disturbance to bring him to his door, when they felled him to the ground with

a blow from a bludgeon, and continued to beat him until he was dead. When accused they confessed to the crime, and a band of men, led by the sons of Dr. Boone, took the two negroes that had belonged to him from jail and hung them. The third one was tried at the next term of the circuit court, and was also hung.

In 1860 an old man named Mullis, living in Mountain Township, was murdered in his house at night by a negro man belonging to him. Mullis, a man beyond middle life, had come from Indiana a few years before, bringing with him a young woman whom he called his wife. It was rumored, however, that he had been a well-to-do farmer in Indiana, and that he had left a wife and several children, and eloped with a servant girl. After coming to Arkansas Mullis purchased a negro man, and between his so-called wife and this negro there grew up a criminal intimacy. It was this that led to the murder. After his arrest the negro confessed to the killing, but plead self-defense. He was lodged in the jail at Fayetteville, but was not allowed to remain there long. A mob, raised in the neighborhood where the crime was committed, came to Fayetteville, and hung him. The woman, his guilty partner, was in the town at the time, and it was only through the intervention of citizens that she was saved from the same fate.

During the war, and immediately after, numerous homicides were committed in Washington County, but these were incident to the demoralized state of society. Under normal conditions there is no more peaceable and quiet community.

In 1868 a deadly feud arose between the Shannons and Fishers and their friends, in which several persons on each side lost their lives. All the parties at the time lived at or near Evansville and were considered desperate characters. The trouble grew out of a gambling transaction. Maj. Fisher won a horse from M. K. Shannon, but the latter's father claimed \$30 of the value of the horse, and Fisher paid it. About a week later he met M. K. Shannon in a saloon in Evansville, and asked him to make good the amount he had paid his father. While they were parleying F. M. Shannon, a brother of M. K. Shannon, entered the saloon and shot Fisher through the head, killing him instantly. Shannon was tried before a justice of the peace, and released. Soon after

John Fisher, a brother of the murdered man, and Calvin Carter returned from southern Arkansas, where they had been attending races, and had Shannon re-arrested, taken to Fayetteville, and again tried, with the same result as before. They returned to Evansville, resolved to kill Shannon, but he remained away. Dr. J. C. McKinney, the father-in-law of Shannon, took an active part in his defense, and attempted to raise a mob to drive Fisher and Carter from the country. One morning in February, 1869, he entered G. W. McClure's store to make some purchases, and was followed by John Fisher, who without many words shot him through the heart. He then went to Mrs. Alberty's, where he re-enforced himself with Calvin Carter and Charles Bush. All mounted horses, and armed with guns and pistols passed several times up and down the streets of Evansville. Some half hour later they rode out of town into the Nation. In a short time F. M. Shannon, with John Finley, W. M. Finley, J. W. Bell, M. K. Shannon and John Brotherton, arrived in Evansville and started in pursuit. After going some eight or ten miles the party separated, and taking a circuitous route returned to Evansville. Bell, Brotherton, W. M. Finley and M. K. Shannon arrived first, and dismounted at the store where McKinney had been killed. Fisher and his party, who in the meantime had returned and were at Gillett's grocery, fired upon them, wounding Sam Alberty, an old citizen, in the hip, and breaking the leg of a horse.

F. M. Shannon and John Finley arrived at this juncture, and a large number of shots were fired by both parties, but no serious damage was done. Matters then quieted down for several weeks, but each party watched the other, hoping to take them at a disadvantage. Meantime the Fisher party was re-enforced by Scott Reed, and one who was thought to have been Frank James. Not long after this party gave a dance in Evansville, and the Shannons, together with the sheriff, Benjamin Little, and a posse, in all about thirty men, attempted to capture John Fisher, for whom Gov. Clayton had offered a reward. They made the attack, and killed Scott Reed at the first fire, but Fisher rallied his men, and drove the Shannons into an old stable near by. He then took refuge in the house where his sisters lived. The two parties maintained their respective positions, firing occasional

shots back and forth all day. When night came on Fisher and his men escaped into the Territory, and the sheriff took Fisher's horses and left. The sheriff then took a posse, and went to Texas in search of the outlaws, and upon his return reported that Fisher had been killed. Fisher's sisters brought suit for the horses taken by the sheriff, and gained the suit, but it is said, that the Shannons, as soon as the judgment was rendered, went to the stable and shot one of the horses, a fine race mare. Soon after this occurrence the Fisher sisters removed into the Cherokee Nation, where they joined their brother and his party. On June 2, 1869, John Fisher, Cal Carter, Charles Bush, James Reed and John Coleman entered Evansville, and waylaid and killed two of the Shannon faction, Noah Fitzwaters and Newton C. Stout. They then returned to the Nation, and the Governor offered a reward for their arrest. Capt. Anderson, of Crawford County, with a posse, went in pursuit, and succeeded in killing two of the party, Edmondson and Coleman, in Benton County. By this time the law-abiding citizens had become weary at these continued outrages, and A. G. Lewis, William Littlejohn, Capt. Adair and several others organized themselves into a company, and forced both parties to leave the country.

Two or three years after the above occurrences two young men from Kansas passed through Evansville, with a drove of some twenty-five horses, on their way South. They had been gone but a short time when a printed circular was received at the Evansville post-office, offering half of the horses to any one arresting the men. No word was stated, had stolen them. John and Jack Richmond, Lafayette Shultz and Bud Morris, residents of the vicinity of Evansville, started in pursuit. A. G. Lewis, deputy sheriff of Washington County, wished to accompany them, but they refused him. They overtook the horsemen below Van Buren, and started back with them, but when they reached Lee's Creek Mountain they took them into a ravine near the road, shot them, and went on to Evansville with the horses. A man by the name of Dodge came from Ellsworth, Kas., rewarded the captors with half of the horses, and returned. Subsequent investigation showed that the circular referred to was the only one sent out, and that the Richmonds called for it as soon

as it reached the office. John Richmond was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Lewis, and was tried. The jury failed to agree, and pending another trial he made his escape. The others of his party had fled, as soon as suspicion fell upon them, but about seven years later Bud Morris was arrested and brought back, and while out on bond again made his escape.

The demoralizing effects of the war were slow in dying out. In Washington County, before the war, there lived three brothers, all natives of the county, John, George and James Reed, sons of Richard A. Reed, who was himself born in the county. All were known as industrious young men, and were well respected. John entered the Federal army, and at the close of hostilities returned home, and engaged in farming on White River. He was a resolute but quiet man when sober, but quarrelsome and disposed to play the bully when intoxicated, and his character had not been improved by his war experience. He was a Republican in politics, and while this had nothing to do with his death, it doubtless involved him in difficulties which would not otherwise have arisen. He had more than once defied the authorities of Fayetteville, and had come to be looked upon by them as a "bad man." In February, 1879, Deputy Sheriff John R. Serrell arrested John Rutherford, a friend of the Reeds, for an assault, and as he failed to furnish the required bond, was proceeding to put him in jail, when John Reed arrived and demanded his release. For some reason he refused to bail his friend, and when the jailer, J. B. Moore, opened the cell door to put the prisoner in, Reed struck him on the head with a bottle filled with brandy, felling him to the floor. Two shots were instantly fired, and Reed fell mortally wounded. Deputy Sheriff Serrell was arrested, charged with the homicide, but upon trial was discharged. George Reed swore revenge, but it was generally believed that he did not have sufficient courage to put his threats into execution. He was apparently afraid of Marshal Stirman, and once begged him not to shoot him if he ever had any trouble with him. The officer would not promise, and soon after the conversation Reed, while mounted, drew a revolver on the marshal, who quickly sprang under the horse's neck and pulled Reed to the ground, punishing him quite severely. Not long after Stir-

man resigned, and William Patton was appointed to succeed him. George Reed at once told his friends that he was going into town to try the new marshal. This intention he carried into effect. He entered the town and, having got into a quarrel with the officer, was attempting to draw his revolver, when the marshal shot him from his horse, killing him instantly. This occurred on June 4, 1881. Patton was tried and honorably acquitted, but the friends of Reed were not satisfied, and swore to avenge his death, and from that time Patton lived in constant fear of assassination. He took every precaution to save his life, but fate was against him. About 9 o'clock on Saturday night, July 2, 1881, while Patton and Deputy Sheriff and Night Watchman John Mount were conversing on the public square, they were fired upon by unknown parties, and both instantly killed. Patton was shot three times and Mount twice. No clue was ever obtained to the assassins, but they were, without doubt, the friends of Reed.

THE BAR.

The bar of Fayetteville has always been one of eminent ability, and has numbered among its members some of the most brilliant legal lights in the State. One of the first lawyers to locate here was Judge David Walker, who came to Arkansas in 1830, and, after standing an examination by Judges Cross and Johnson, was admitted to the bar, and located in Fayetteville. He was born in what is now Todd County, Ky., in 1806, and had but meager opportunities for securing an education. He, however, had an indomitable will, that enabled him to rise above adverse circumstances, and he soon became a leader in the profession which he chose. In September, 1833, he was elected prosecuting attorney, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected. He was chosen a member of the convention which framed the first State constitution, and took an important part in the deliberations of that body. In 1836 he was a presidential elector for Hugh L. White, and in 1840 was elected to the State Senate. He was a strong supporter of the Whig party, and in 1844 made a canvass for Congress against Archibald Yell, who was doubtless the only man that could have defeated him. In 1848 he was elected by a Democratic Legislature to a seat

in the Supreme Court, where he served until 1855, when he resigned. In the campaign of 1860 he supported the Bell and Everett ticket, and in 1861 was elected to the Constitutional Convention, of which body he was chosen president. During the war he served in the military court of Price's army, and in 1866 was elected chief justice of the Supreme Court. He continued in that position until ousted by the reconstruction acts. In 1874 he was again elected to the Supreme Court, from which he resigned in 1878. He died in 1879. He was a man of uncompromising integrity, indomitable energy, and strong native ability, and he has had few equals in Arkansas, either as an advocate or as a jurist.

Soon after Judge Walker's arrival in Fayetteville, Archibald Yell located in the suburbs of the town on a place now owned by Col. T. J. Hunt, which he called "Waxhaws." Gov. Yell was born in North Carolina in 1797 of poor parentage, and received a limited education in his youth. In 1812 he volunteered in a Tennessee regiment, having previously removed to that State, and by his gallant service attracted the attention of Gen. Jackson, by whom he was attached to the company that constituted his life-guards. When the war was over Yell returned to Middle Tennessee, and after studying law engaged in the practice of his profession at Fayetteville, in Lincoln County. About 1833 Gen. Jackson, then President, appointed him a judge in the Territory of Arkansas. Upon the admission of Arkansas into the Union, he wished to be the first Governor, but it was discovered that he was ineligible, and he was elected to Congress. He was re-elected in 1838, and in 1840 was elected Governor. He continued in that office until 1844, when, at the request of the Democratic party, he resigned and entered upon a canvass for Congress. He was elected, and in 1846 was re-elected, but soon after resigned his seat, returned to Arkansas, organized a regiment for service in the Mexican War, and was killed at the battle of Buena Vista. His remains were returned to Arkansas, and buried with Masonic and military honors at Fayetteville. In 1872 his remains were removed by Washington Lodge from their first resting place, and deposited in Evergreen Cemetery.

While Gov. Yell was not the equal, perhaps, of some other

Arkansians in either native intellect or education, he possessed, in a remarkable degree, that indefinable quality called personal magnetism, and as a politician, in the best sense of that term, he was without a peer.

Among the other early attorneys in Fayetteville were Stephen G. Sneed, W. McK. Ball, W. S. Oldham, L. D. Evans, R. T. Wheeler, Isaac Murphy, Jonas M. Tibbetts, A. W. Arrington, John B. Costa, Mathew Leeper, W. D. Reagan and A. M. Wilson. Stephen G. Sneed came to Arkansas from Missouri sometime about 1830, and subsequently removed to Austin, Tex., where he died in 1883. In 1831 he was elected prosecuting attorney of his circuit, and was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated. In 1844 he was elected judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, and remained upon the bench for four years. He was not highly educated, and had but a limited acquaintance with the text books of his profession, yet he was a very successful advocate, and a powerful adversary before a jury. He was a man of fine physique, was thoroughly versed in human nature, and during his residence here was one of the most conspicuous figures before the bar in Northwest Arkansas.

William S. Oldham was a native of Tennessee, who came to Arkansas in 1835. He had previously been admitted to the bar, and in 1837 was made attorney for the Fayetteville Branch of the State Bank. In 1838 he was elected to the Legislature, and six years later was again elected. In 1845 he was elected to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, but the duties of that office were distasteful to him, and he soon resigned. In 1846 he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Robert W. Johnson, and soon after removed to Texas, which State he represented in the Confederate States Senate.

William McK. Ball was one of the most popular lawyer politicians of Washington County during the "thirties." It was a popular saying at that time, referring to politics, "As goes McK. Ball, so goes Washington County, and as goes Washington County, so goes Arkansas." His influence secured for him the position of cashier of the Branch Bank at Fayetteville, and the failure of that institution cost him his prestige. He was accused of having appropriated some of the funds to his own use. He soon after removed to Texas.

L. D. Evans came to Arkansas from Tennessee, and after several years residence in Fayetteville, removed to Texas, where he became a judge of the supreme court. He was not a good speaker, but was a close student, and was a fairly successful lawyer. Physically he was a large, fine looking man, and possessed a strong intellect.

R. T. Wheeler came to Fayetteville from Kentucky, but did not remain long. He married a sister of Judge David Walker, and removed to Texas, where he was elected a judge of the supreme court. He was a highly educated and polished gentleman, and a lawyer of fine ability.

Jonas M. Tibbetts was a native of New Hampshire. He came to Fayetteville in the "thirties," and remained until the beginning of the Civil War, when he returned to the North. In 1844 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and in 1850 became a member of the Legislature. Subsequently, as attorney for the State Bank, he accumulated a goodly fortune.

Mathew Leeper came to Fayetteville from Tennessee, under an appointment by President Jackson, as receiver of the land office, and was never actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He was an ardent Democrat and a man of some influence in political circles. Soon after his arrival in Fayetteville he was challenged to a duel by Judge Jesse Turner, who considered himself insulted by some remarks of Leeper. The latter accepted the challenge, and chose Judge S. G. Sneed as his second, while B. H. Martin acted as second for Turner. The parties met at some point across the line in the Cherokee Nation, but when all was in readiness for the principals to take their position, Mr. Leeper made an apology and the duel was declared off, much to the disgust of the many Indians that had gathered to witness the affair. Mr. Leeper subsequently removed to Texas, where he is still living.

Judge J. M. Hoge was born in Tennessee in 1806. In early youth he attracted the attention of Felix Grundy, and became a sort of protege of that distinguished gentleman. After graduating in the Nashville University, he studied law with Judge Grundy, and in 1827 was admitted to the bar. Soon after he came to Washington County, and for the first two years lived in

a cabin on the farm of Rev. Andrew Buchanan, where he engaged in teaching school. He then removed to Fayetteville, and opened a law office. In 1836 he was elected a judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, and in 1840 was re-elected. Near the close of his second term he removed to Bentonville, and just before the opening of the Civil War he went to California, where he acted as correspondent for various newspapers. He died in Colorado in 1874. He was an able jurist, and wielded a facile pen, but he was not a ready debater.

Isaac Murphy was a Tennessean who came to Fayetteville about 1840, and subsequently removed to Huntsville, in Madison County. In 1856 he was elected to represent Madison and Benton Counties in the State Senate, and in 1861 was chosen a member of the constitutional convention, which passed the ordinance of secession. He was a Union man and voted against the ordinance and when the Federal Army secured control of the State in 1864, he was made governor, serving in that capacity for four years. He was a quiet, unobtrusive man, somewhat visionary in his ideas, but always thoroughly honest.

Alfred W. Arrington was one of the most unique characters ever at the bar in Northwestern Arkansas. He came to the State some time in the "thirties" from Missouri, and for a time was a school teacher and Methodist circuit rider. He finally turned his attention to the law, and soon became noted for the brilliancy of his imagination and the success which attended his practice in the courts. He was of a poetic temperament and possessed much dramatic power, and as a reporter of remarkable trials he became even more celebrated. Among his most famous reports is the imaginative account of a trial in Conway County, in which Rev. John Taylor and an Indian maiden were the chief characters. In a collection of similar sketches, which were published in a pamphlet entitled "The Regulators of the South and Southwest," he gave an account of the hanging of the supposed murderers of the Wright family at Cane Hill, which gave great offense to those engaged in the affair, and their friends. In 1842 he was elected to the Legislature on the Whig ticket, and soon after the expiration of his term he went to Texas; subsequently he removed to Chicago, where, after attain-

ing a high reputation as a lawyer and orator, he died early in the "seventies." He was very erratic in his manner of living, and lacked mental balance. He frequently indulged in fits of dissipation, and did many things to destroy the confidence of the public in him.

John B. Costa was an Italian by birth. He studied law under Judge Sneed, and became his son-in-law. He went to Texas with him, and died there a few years later.

Of those pioneer lawyers of Washington County, but two, W. D. Reagan and A. M. Wilson, are now living. The former has now retired from practice, but both for nearly half a century have been among the most able and honored members of the Fayetteville bar. Mr. Wilson came to the county in 1837, and almost before he considered himself a lawyer he was appointed prosecuting attorney of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, then embracing ten counties. He served in that capacity for four years, and subsequently he was appointed attorney to wind up the business of the Branch State Bank of Fayetteville. In 1848 he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1852 was appointed by President Pierce United States District Attorney for the western district of Arkansas. He was re-appointed in 1856, and completed a second term. He espoused the cause of the Southern Confederacy, after the efforts to secure a peaceable settlement of the difficulties had failed, and during the war his property was nearly all swept away. He has since held no official position except that of State Senator, but he has exercised a very considerable influence in the Democratic party of Arkansas, and was an important factor in delivering the State from the rule of the "carpet-baggers."

Wilbur D. Reagan came from Tennessee in 1830, and located in what is now Carroll County. He followed school teaching for two or three years, and then began the study of law under Judge S. G. Sneed. In 1835 he was admitted to the bar, and the next year was elected to the Legislature. In 1838 he removed to Fayetteville, and with the exception of some eight or ten years in Texas, has been a resident of that town. As a practitioner he was industrious and energetic, and highly successful. He was excessively aggressive, and was wont to rely for success

upon sarcasm and invective, and his ability to browbeat witnesses and overawe juries, rather than upon a knowledge of the law and a skillful presentation of his case.

Among the lawyers that began practice at Fayetteville, at a little later date than those mentioned above, were Gen. H. F. Thomason, Col. James P. Neal, P. V. Van Hoose, Hiram Davis, Senator J. D. Walker, Lafayette Gregg and J. R. Pettigrew. Out of this number only two, Senator Walker and Judge Gregg, are now members of the Fayetteville bar.

Gen. Thomason came to Washington County with his father in 1829, and in 1846 began the study of law with W. D. Reagan. He was admitted to the bar in 1847, and in 1851 was elected prosecuting attorney, which office he filled for two terms. In 1856 he was a candidate for Congress upon the Know-nothing ticket, and in 1860 was a presidential elector on the Bell and Everett ticket. In 1857 he removed to Van Buren, and has since been identified with the interests of Crawford County.

James P. Neal also came to Washington County in 1829. He was a stepson of Andrew Buchanan, and remained with him until 1840, when he removed to Fayetteville, and entered the clerk's office. A year or two later he entered the office of W. D. Reagan, and began to prepare himself for the practice of law. In 1844 he was admitted to the bar, and remained at Fayetteville until 1854, with the exception of one year spent in fighting the Mexicans. In 1854 he removed to Texas, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession until about 1870. He has since resided upon the farm settled by his stepfather, where he founded the pleasant village of Prairie Grove.

J. R. Pettigrew was a native Arkansan, having been born in Hempstead County in 1829. He was educated at Ozark Institute and Arkansas College, and about 1850 entered upon the study of law with Maj. Reagan. Two years later he was admitted to the bar and soon after formed a partnership with his preceptor, whose son-in-law he became. During the war he served in the Confederate Army, and in 1866 he was elected to the Legislature. In 1879 he was elected journal clerk of the United States Senate, and in 1882 President Arthur appointed him the Democratic member of the Utah commission, which position he held

at his death in 1886. Col. Pettigrew possessed a good degree of natural ability, and in manner was modest and retiring, but pleasant and companionable. His connection with journalism is mentioned elsewhere.

Hiram Davis was a native of Missouri. He came to Washington County in 1832 or 1833, and shortly afterward married and removed to Carroll County. Upon the election of B. H. Pierson to the office of clerk of Washington County, he returned and assisted him in the office. At the end of the term he became a law student under Judge David Walker, and subsequently was a partner with him. He was a thorough lawyer and a good counselor, but was not a fluent speaker. In 1874 he was elected county judge, and filled the office from that time until his death in 1879.

P. P. Van Hoose, a brother of Mayor J. H. Van Hoose, was educated at Ozark Institute, in which he subsequently became a professor. He was a thorough scholar, and lawyer of high ability, but was cut off by death in the prime of life.

The present bar of Fayetteville is composed of the following members: A. M. Wilson, J. D. Walker, Lafayette Gregg, T. M. Hunter, B. R. Davidson, J. W. Walker, J. V. Walker, C. W. Walker, William L. Gregg, R. J. Wilson, C. R. Buckner, S. H. West, I. M. Partridge, S. E. Marrs, E. B. Wall, George W. M. Reed, Jr., J. W. L. Stuckey, D. M. West and R. W. Carter.

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WAR RECORD.

One company of mounted volunteers was raised in Washington County for service in the Mexican War. It consisted of 110 men, and was organized in the spring of 1846, with Stephen B. Enyart as captain, James P. Neal, first lieutenant; Mack O'Brien, second lieutenant; J. F. Rieff, ensign, and Mark Cline, orderly sergeant. The company marched to Washington, Hemp-

stead County, but were too late to be received. They returned to their homes, and held themselves in readiness for the next call for troops. This came about the 1st of March, 1847, and the company marched to Fort Smith, the mustering place, near the middle of that month. About the 1st of April they left for Mexico by the way of San Antonio. They marched to Monterey, and were employed in the country between that city and the Rio Grande, in guarding wagon trains and doing scout duty, until the close of the war. They participated in several skirmishes, but took part in no pitched battle. The company was never assigned to any regiment. It was mustered out at Carmorigo in June, 1848, and returned home by way of New Orleans.

The position of Washington County on all the questions which led up to the Civil War was similar to that of the State as a whole. She was reliably Democratic, and at the presidential election of 1860 gave Breckenridge a majority of 149 votes; her interests and sympathies were all with the South, but there was a decided feeling against disunion until the war had actually begun.

On January 24, 1861, the Legislature passed a bill providing for an election to vote upon the calling of the State Convention, and also to select delegates to the convention, provided it were called. A call was at once issued for a mass meeting, to be held at Fayetteville on February 2, and at the appointed time some 400 or 500 persons assembled. B. F. Boone was called to the chair, and the convention was addressed by R. W. Mecklin. Dr. T. J. Pollard then read a series of resolutions, that had been adopted by a convention at Boonsboro on January 26, 1861. The principal clause was as follows: "Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that if the efforts of the border States, to wit: Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, shall fail to adjust the present political troubles of our country, that the interests of Arkansas being common with theirs, she shall take such action as those of the older and more powerful slave States shall indicate for themselves." The resolutions also declared in favor of J. B. Russell, David Walker, C. W. Dean and James H. Stirman for delegates to the convention. After the reading of these resolutions Dr. G. W.

Taylor moved that a committee of fifteen be appointed to draft a report expressive of the sense of the meeting, whereupon Stephen Bedford took the floor, and charged that the chairman had been selected a week before, that the resolutions to be reported by the committee were already prepared, and that the secretaries (J. H. Van Hoose and M. C. Duke) were secessionists. These charges threw the meeting into the greatest confusion, and it adjourned *sine die*. No further attempt was made to formally nominate delegates. The election took place on February 18, and the *Arkansian* announced the result in the following: "The election on Monday passed off, under all circumstances, as quietly as our elections generally do, without bloodshed or angry feeling, and the Union is doing as well as could be expected. The following is the result: Convention, 569; no convention, 1,511; for delegates, J. H. Stirman, 1,924; T. H. Gunter, 1,780; David Walker, 1,777; J. P. A. Parks, 1,713; C. W. Dean, 410; John Billingsley, 364; W. T. Neal, 353; scattering, 42.

"From Benton, Madison, Crawford and Sebastian Counties we learn that the Southern Rights men have been defeated by as heavy majorities, in proportion to the number of votes polled, as in the county."

On the 5th of March a meeting was held in the court-house "to take the sense of the people on the inauguration of A. Lincoln." Judge B. J. H. Gaines was called to the chair. He explained the object of the meeting, and stated that although he had before been a Union man, he was now for secession. The inaugural address was taken up, and read by M. C. Duke, and a committee of five was appointed to report resolutions upon it. C. W. Deane, J. P. Doss, James D. Walker, Robert Buchanan and John Crawford were appointed the committee, but Mr. Walker declined to serve, and Dr. S. R. Bell was substituted. The committee reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The inaugural address of Mr. Lincoln clearly indicates his intention to retake the forts and arsenals of the seceded States, and also to collect the revenue in said States; and,

WHEREAS, Virginia, Kentucky and other border States have declared that such an attempt would be coercion. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in our opinion, the inhabitants of Arkansas being inseparably connected with the Southern States, she should immediately take such steps as would guarantee her safety.



Thomas J. Hunt
WASHINGTON COUNTY.

This expression of opinion was, of course, taken to influence the convention which had met at Little Rock the day before, but the great mass of the people were even yet loth to give up the Union, and it was not until after the fall of Fort Sumter, and the call for troops by President Lincoln, that the convention decided to pass the ordinance of secession.

The events that led to that ordinance are, briefly, as follows: The convention, de-liberated from March 4 until the 21st, when it adjourned to meet at the call of Hon. David Walker, its presiding officer. In the meantime union and non-union addresses were issued to the people of the State; one, entitled "Union Address to the People of Arkansas," was signed by the union members of the convention, among the first of whom were David Walker, J. H. Stirman, J. A. P. Parks, and T. M. Gunter, of Washington County. The object of this address was explanation of their action and the urgency of a popular election to vote on the question: "Shall Arkansas co-operate with the border, or unseceded slave States, in efforts to secure a permanent and satisfactory adjustment of sectional controversies disturbing the country, or immediately secede?" Says an extract from the address: "Thus, it will be seen, that while Arkansas is not committed to the doctrine of secession, she condemns coercion by the Federal Government, and recommends the removal of causes that might lead to a collision; and the adoption of constitutional means to restore peace and fraternal relations between the sections, and happiness and prosperity to our once united, but now distracted, country." The remainder of the address was an appeal for union.

Before the May meeting of the convention its chairman, the Hon. David Walker, issued the following address:

To the People of Washington County:

Under existing circumstances, I feel it to be my duty to take your advice upon some important questions which will, in all probability, arise for the consideration and action of the convention, now shortly to be convened. Your delegates were elected under a pledge to co-operate with the border slave States in an effort to settle our difficulties with the Northern States upon honorable and just terms, and under no circumstance to vote for an ordinance of secession, unless the same was referred back to you for your rejection or approval. The majority received by myself and colleague was very large, so great as to leave no doubt but that you heartily approved our position. You will see by reference

to the journals of the convention that our grievances were defined, our rights asserted by way of instruction to commissioners to be elected to co-operate with the border slave States in an adjustment of the questions at issue between the North and South. Commissioners were elected to meet at Frankfort, Ky., on the 27th of May, and after full consideration it was left to a majority of the voters of the State to say whether they would co-operate with the border States in such a settlement or would secede.

Thus matters stood, and the friends of the Union and co-operation, and of secession, had taken the field upon this issue, when news reached us that the United States troops had not been withdrawn from Fort Sumter, and that in anticipation that supplies, if not also reinforcements, were to be sent, a fight ensued, which resulted in the destruction and evacuation of the fort, since which time has followed a proclamation of the President, calling for troops to retake the forts in the seceded States, and enforce the laws. Among the States, Arkansas was called upon to furnish a regiment for that purpose. The reports as to the ground upon which the fight was commenced are contradictory, as well as to the extent of the preparation for a general war, between the slave and free States, but enough is known to leave but little doubt that there is imminent danger of a protracted and deadly civil war. Against the coercion policy of the Government, this, as well as the other border slave States, protested, and by a resolution of our convention, we declared that we would resist coercion if attempted. In view of these facts, and after seeking information as well from the border States as of their action, as from citizens of this State, I felt it to be my duty, in obedience to an order for that purpose, to call the convention together, to meet on the 6th of May. The question presented for your consideration is, under existing circumstances, what will you have your delegates do? Shall they adhere to the position taken by them before the election, and which you so unanimously endorsed, or will you expect them to vote for an unconditional ordinance of secession, which is not to be referred back to you for approval? Do you wish to remain in connection with a government that, if not already at war with a large proportion of the slave States, is threatening and preparing to engage in such a war? Or would you prefer to cut loose from the old confederacy, and free yourselves from all further alliance to it? The effect of this act would be, on the one hand, to release you from all obligations in the old government, and, on the other, to deprive you of its protection and aid such as its military defense on our borders, its Federal courts, land office, mail service, etc. Of this you will consider.

But again, will you secede and maintain an independent position, and await some general settlement and co-operation of all the slave States, or will you secede and unite at once with the Confederate States? Should you prefer the former, that is, to maintain an independent position until a government may be formed by the border States in common with the seceded States, and act in concert with them, you will necessarily incur the expense of supporting your own government and of defending it; but should you, on the other hand, prefer to unite with the Confederate States, and make common cause with them, you will necessarily assume the responsibility of furnishing men and money to aid them in the support and defense of their government.

I am induced to call your attention particularly to this matter, because I find a strong if not a prevailing opinion here that in no event should troops be drawn from this portion of the State, that our exposed condition in event of secession will demand that the troops in this part of the State should be kept

here for our own defense. None should be misled or deceived in this matter. If the State unites with the Southern Confederacy she must necessarily come under obligations to furnish troops to fight at any and all points, at home and abroad, wherever required. And the fact is not to be disguised, that as the northern and western counties have the largest white population, a heavy demand must be made on them. There is but little hope, for a time at least, of a reunion of the States under the old Government, and as the border slave States contain, according to the late census, 2,000,000 more inhabitants than the Confederate States, we can readily see, that should they act together in the establishment of a government composed of the fifteen slave States, they will have it in their power, in such organization, as far as may be practicable, to protect our rights and promote our interests in common with theirs.

I have thus hastily and imperfectly presented for your consideration the outlines of our present condition, and of the prominent question likely to be considered by the convention. There never was a time when we should act with more prudence than the present, and, as our interests are one, we should, if possible, act as a united people. I desire to know your will, what would you have me do? I hope you will act at once, and can, in conclusion, only pledge myself to obey your instructions, and reflect your will fearlessly and faithfully. I have intentionally omitted a reference to the original cause of our present difficulties, or to those upon whom rests the fearful responsibility of destroying and breaking up our once glorious and happy, but now prostrate and ruined government. You all know my sentiments: I have endeavored to avert calamity that is now upon us, with regard to which my mind has undergone no change. But it would be useless and improper to dwell upon the past.

Our duty to ourselves and our country demands all our thoughts and all our energies. Let us look to the present and the future, and do all that we can to save our people from the calamity of civil war and utter ruin. For myself, I am ready to obey your orders. Your obedient servant.

(Signed)

DAVID WALKER.

We have seen how the convention at Fayetteville expressed itself on March 5, and now, in answer to the above call, the voters of West Fork Township assembled on April 27 and passed the following resolutions:

- Resolved, First, That we are opposed to any ordinance of secession.
- Second, That we utterly oppose any action in the State convention that will sever the State of Arkansas from the Federal government without a full and fair expression of the loyal voters of the State.
- Third, That in case of an ordinance of secession we wish to co-operate with the other border slave States.
- Fourth, That we are opposed to any act of the convention that would unite us with the Southern Confederacy as it now exists.

Among the names attached to these resolutions were C. G. Gilbreath, chairman; W. R. Dyer, secretary; J. C. Stockburger, D. E. Robinson, A. W. Reed, John A. Rutherford, Thomas McKnight and W. D. Dye, committee on resolutions.

These two conventions represent the various conflicting instructions.

After the act of the convention at Little Rock, martial activity was rife in every quarter. In Washington County, where sentiments were so divided, there was more or less uncertainty. The governor had ordered proclamations for troops, and those of this section were placed under Gen. Pearce. Then Brig.-Gen. Ben. McCulloch, who was in charge of Confederate troops protecting the Indian Territory and Arkansas, issued his proclamation for troops about the 1st of July, 1861. Under the latter several hundred men recruited at Fayetteville, in charge of Col. McRae. This raw material operated about Springfield and at Oak Hill.

No opportunity, so far, had appeared for Federal recruiting; but the halting action of the county was evidence that there was a large latent element of neutrality or Federal sympathy. Indeed the men of Washington County were in a peculiarly trying position. With a large element of educated men, who felt the conviction that union was the only hope of the land, the strong fraternal feeling with the Southern States whose interests were similar, a stronger hope that their homes might not be laid waste by invasion, and that the secessionist rupture might still be healed, all this certainly was an explanation, if not an excuse, for a great mass of uncertain and changeable action.

In all these acts, however, the right of secession, if not silently assumed, was at least not denied, so that, without positive conviction on that right, all the motives that would appeal to citizens of Arkansas could not but lead to just such procedure as was adopted. And when once the secessionist course was chosen it was natural for the authorities to take all measures for identifying the interests of the State with the Confederate States. The State government was in the hands of ultraists, and it is not strange that their radical measures should not be met by universal enthusiasm in Northwestern Arkansas; for, to quote from Col. A. W. Bishop, "Though bordering on the Cherokee line, it has been the intellectual center of the State, with Fayetteville as the point from which its intelligence radiated. Settled principally by Kentuckians and Tennesseans, whose early teachings under

Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson gave to their politics life, and to their loyalty vigor, attachment to the Federal Union has, from its settlement, been the prevailing sentiment of this section; a result attributable, in no small degree, to the educational institutions of Fayetteville and vicinity."

The time had come, however, when Washington County was supposed to furnish every able-bodied man to fight for State protection against the Federal Government and for the Confederate cause; and the most severe military measures were adopted to enforce this throughout the county, means which, to those not realizing the necessities of war, seemed hideous and barbarous.

Those with neutral inclinations, or those in whom union convictions were supreme, were compelled to flee the country, hide in caves, use any deception to cover their intentions until a favorable opportunity arose, go armed, or, in some cases, suffer death. This state of affairs continued during 1861. Up to March 20, 1862, at which time the Union "Army of the Southwest" was lying at Cross Timbers, Mo., when refugees from all parts of this section applied to the Federal officers for protection and enlistment. The battle at Pea Ridge, in which McCulloch lost his life, was the signal for the exodus of Union sympathizers to the Federal lines, and it gave them more boldness at home in Washington County. The movement also aroused more severity among the State and Confederate authorities in their hopes to prevent it, until the lot of any in Washington County, except active adherents of the Southern cause, was far from pleasant. Neutral citizens of the county often joined one army or the other as seemed necessary to save their lives; Unionists thus became, in varying numbers, members of regiments from probably every State whose troops came within reach of Washington County—those of Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and, probably, others.

To illustrate this movement, the following from the over-caustic, though otherwise excellent, pen of Col. A. W. Bishop is inserted: "Prior to that event (Pea Ridge) the loyal (Union) citizens of Arkansas were cowed and powerless. With difficulty they avoided enlistment in the rebel army, and now that the reins of persecution began to slacken they availed themselves of

every opportunity to strike for the Federal lines. The army of the Southwest moved to Batesville, and Cassville, Barry Co., Mo., became the outpost of the frontier, with Lieut.-Col. C. B. Holland, of "Phelps' Missouri Volunteers," as commander of the post, and M. La Rue Harrison, then of the Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, as quartermaster and commissary of subsistence. Cassville was also at this time the seat of a general hospital, and in other respects a position important to hold.

"On May 10, 1862, there came to its pickets a band of eleven Arkansans, led by Thomas J. Gilstrap and Furibee Davis, of Crawford County. Listening to their story of suffering and wrong, and learning that others still were toiling their way northward, the idea occurred to Harrison of applying for authority to raise a regiment of Loyal Arkansans for the cavalry arm of the service.

"On June 16, 1862, a special order of the War Department was issued authorizing the raising of the regiment, and Col. Harrison, with increasing zeal, now bent his energies to the task. Meantime, other fugitives had crossed the Missouri line. On May 14 there came into Cassville a band of thirty, led by Thomas Willite, of Washington County, men of nerve and activity, whose undesirable life on the Boston Mountains had, nevertheless, fitted them admirably for the wild-wood skirpmishing in which they were destined to act a conspicuous part.

"On June 20 there arrived another detachment of the yeomanry of Washington County, 145 strong, under the leadership of Thomas J. Hunt."

The return of the remnants of McCulloch's army, after the death of their leader, and the laying waste of supplies on the retreat, left Washington County open for occupation by the new Federal troops under Col. Harrison, who had soon after organized the First Arkansas Cavalry, and afterward came to Fayetteville to establish a post, which was to be the key of Northwestern Arkansas, as it had been under Gen. McCulloch. In July, 1862, Maj. Hubbard, of the First Missouri Cavalry, and Maj. Miller, of the Second Wisconsin, appeared at Fayetteville on a raid of capture and recruiting.

Meanwhile, all manner of Confederate guards, squads, companies and battalions, were organizing under the following:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

HEADQUARTERS, TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK., June 17, 1862.

I. For the more effectual annoyance of the enemy upon our rivers and in our mountains and woods all citizens of this district, who are not subject to conscription, are called upon to organize themselves into independent companies of mounted men or infantry, as they prefer, arming and equipping themselves, and to serve in that part of the district to which they belong.

II. Where as many as ten men come together for this purpose they may organize by electing a captain, one sergeant and one corporal, and will at once commence operations against the enemy without waiting for special instructions. Their duty will be to cut off Federal pickets, scout foraging parties and trains, and to kill pilots and others on gunboats and transports, attacking them day and night and using the greatest rigor in their movements. As soon as the company attains the strength required by law, it will proceed to elect the other officers to which it is entitled. All such organizations will be reported to these headquarters as soon as practicable. They will receive pay and allowances for subsistence and forage, for the time actually in the field, as established by the authorities of their captains.

III. These companies will be governed in all respects by the same regulations as other troops.

Captains will be held responsible for the good conduct and efficiency of their men, and will report to their headquarters from time to time.

By command of MAJOR GENERAL HINDMAN
(Signed) R. C. NEWTON, A. A. General

During the summer Gen. Hindman's pickets were near the southern boundary of Washington County, and the territory between that and the Missouri line was harried by parties from both armies, engaged in all that is included in bushwhacking, scouting, recruiting, foraging, burning, and all this not unattended by independent bands of robbers and assassins, who were fighting for no cause but plunder.

So the situation continued in Washington County until December 7, following (1862). Meantime, the gallant and indefatigable Col. W. H. Brooks had become commander of that famous Washington County regiment known as the Thirty-fourth Arkansas Confederate Infantry, and on December 7, 1862, they engaged in the hard-fought battle of Prairie Grove, so graphically described by one of its participants elsewhere in this chapter. The Thirty-fourth Arkansas was to the Confederate cause in Washington County what the First Arkansas Cavalry was to the Unionists of this county, and T. M. Gunter, of the former, and T. J. Hunt, of the latter, both of Fayetteville, were their

respective lieutenant-colonels, who were Washington County men.

The retreat of Hindman's army after Prairie Grove left the county in charge of the Federals, with headquarters at Fayetteville, where, January 8, 1863, Lieut.-Col. A. W. Bishop was made provost marshal and Col. M. La Rue Harrison was post commander. The First Arkansas Cavalry, under the immediate command of Maj. Thomas J. Hunt, bore the brunt of the service in scouring the country to relieve it of the independent bushwhackers, who were the result of Hindman's order, No. 17.

In March, however, the following proclamation offered new developments:

To the People of North and West Arkansas.

In obedience to special orders from Headquarters Trans-Mississippi District, I this day assume command of all the troops of whatever kind in Northwest Arkansas. In doing so, I hope to be able to rid that section of the State of the presence of an insolent and unscrupulous abolition invader. To do this I must have the hearty co-operation and sympathy of the citizens, and the united and determined effort of the soldier. I bring with me to the task the life-time experience of a soldier, coupled with the zeal of a citizen. Arkansas is the home of my adoption, and that part of it which I am assigned to command is my favorite locality.

The soldiers of Arkansas have, in the present struggle for independence, distinguished themselves on every battle-field. The record they have made on the bloody plains of Virginia, Missouri, Tennessee and Mississippi have shed a halo of glory around their name, and I know that in defending their homes and families they will maintain the character they have made in other States. I therefore ask every man in Northwest Arkansas, capable of bearing arms, to rally to the defense of their homes and their firesides. Every man knows he owes his country service, should come forward at once, and enroll themselves beneath their country's flag, to protect their rights and their liberties. Come at once. In war, moments are precious.

Those who betake themselves to arms are expected to do their whole duty; those who remain at home should do theirs. The soldiers must be fed and clothed. I hope that a spirit of industry will pervade all classes, that farms will be cultivated with care, that the hum of the busy wheel will be heard in every household, and that the women of Arkansas will emulate the mothers and daughters of the Revolution. We are engaged in a war with a bitter, unscrupulous and mercenary enemy—our success alone can terminate it. The motto of our enemy is: "Subjugation and spoliation; ours is: Peace—Independence."

We must conquer it. The enemy must be driven from the soil of Arkansas, and beyond the borders of Missouri. The war has now assumed such vast proportions, and is being prosecuted with so much rigor, that it can not in the nature of things be of long duration. One united and vigorous effort on the part of the soldiers in Arkansas will expel the invader. He will not return.

(Signed) W. L. CARROLL

Regimental General, Commanding Northwest Arkansas

Events following the issuance of this proclamation are explained in the succeeding official report of Gen. Cabell's attack on Fayetteville the following month:

HEADQUARTERS POST

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., April 19, 1863.

MAJ. GEN. S. E. CURTIS, Commanding Department of the Missouri.

General: The following report of the battle of yesterday, at Fayetteville, is respectfully submitted, in addition to the telegraphic dispatches of last evening. On Friday, the 18th inst., a scout under command of Lieut. Robt. First Arkansas Cavalry, returned from the direction of Ozark, and reported no apparent preparations of the enemy to move in this direction. Having no fresh horses, I ordered Lieut. Robt. to take his command to quarters, expecting to be able to send a small scout again on the next day. On Saturday morning, 18th inst., at a few minutes after sunrise, the enemy, having made a forced march from the Boston Mountains during the night, surprised and captured our dismounted picket on Frig Bayou road, and approached the town with wild and deafening shouts. Their cavalry charged up a ravine on the east of the city, and attacked my headquarters (Col. Tibbitt's place). The firing of the picket had alarmed the command, and by the time the enemy had reached town the First Arkansas Infantry had formed on their parade ground under command of Lieut. Col. E. J. Searle, assisted by Maj. E. D. Ham and slowly retired by my orders toward the cavalry, then formed, dismounted at their camp. Fearing that, not being uniformed, they might be mistaken for the enemy, and being upon by the cavalry, I ordered Lieut. Col. Searle to post seven companies as a reserve, in a sheltered position in our rear, two of which were afterward ordered to support the left wing. The remaining three companies of the First Infantry, together with four companies of the First Cavalry, formed the center of our line under my own immediate command. The right wing was composed of the Third Battalion, First Cavalry, under command of Maj. Earl Fitch, and the left wing, Second Battalion, First Arkansas Cavalry, was commanded by Lieut. Col. A. W. Bishop, assisted by Maj. T. J. Hunt. Headquarters was made the scene of contention, and was repeatedly charged by the rebels, who were gallantly repulsed by our men. In less than thirty minutes after the first attack the enemy played two pieces of artillery, one a twelve pounder and one a six pounder, upon the hill-side east of town, near Col. Guiter's place, and opened a sharp fire of canister and shell upon the camp of the First Arkansas Cavalry, doing some damage to tents and horses, but killing no men. At 8 a. m. our center had advanced and occupied the house, yard, out-buildings and hedges of my headquarters; the right wing had advanced to the arsenal, and the left occupied the open field northeast of town, while the enemy had possession of the whole hill-side east, the Davis place, opposite to, and the Grove south of headquarters. This grove was formerly occupied by the buildings of Arkansas College. At about 9 a. m. or a little before, Col. Monroe led a gallant and desperate cavalry charge upon our right wing, which was met by a gallant cross fire from our right and center, killing rebel men and horses in heaps in front of our ordnance office, and causing the enemy to retreat in disorder to the woods. During this charge Capt. Parker and Smith of the First Infantry, while bravely cheering their men, were both wounded in the head, though not dangerously. At about the same time, by my order, two companies of the First

Cavalry, led by the gallant Lieut. Robt. advanced within rifle range of the enemy's artillery, and, guided by the blaze of its discharges, fired several volleys into the midst of the artilleryists, which effectually silenced their battery and caused its precipitate withdrawal from the field. The enemy's center, occupying the Davis place, made a desperate resistance for nearly an hour after both wings had partially given away, and skirmishing continued at intervals for some time with pickets, reconnoitering parties and stragglers. At 12 m. their whole force was in full retreat for Ozark, leaving only a very few horses, and those already on duty with picketing and reconnoitering parties. I was utterly unable to pursue them. During the whole action the enemy occupied ground covered with timber and brush, while my command were in the streets and open fields.

Since the battle I have ascertained the following particulars: Gen. Cabell and staff, with about 2,000 men and two pieces of artillery, left Ozark on Friday morning with three days' rations and a full supply of ammunition. They halted at the crossing of the mountains a little past noon, and rested until nearly sunset, afterward marching rapidly toward Fayetteville. They were delayed by the darkness of the night and the incumbrance of their artillery, so that they did not commence the attack as early by nearly two hours as they had intended. Col. Monroe recommended a cavalry attack, to be supported by the artillery, but was overruled by Cabell, and a halt was made until the artillery could come up. Their force was made up as follows: Brig. Gen. W. L. Cabell commanding, accompanied by staff and escort; Carroll's First Arkansas Cavalry, Brigadier, Col. Scott, of Virginia, commanding, assisted by Lieut. Col. Thompson; Monroe's Second Arkansas Cavalry, Col. Monroe commanding in person; First Battalion Parson's Texas Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Noble commanding; one section of artillery, commanding officer not known; four companies of bushwhackers, commanded by Mankins, Palmer, Brown and others. The enemy left all their dead and wounded, which they could not take away on their retreat, in our hands, leaving Surgeon Russell and Assist. Surgeon Holderness to take charge of them. To-day Capt. Alexander arrived at our picket with a flag of truce, bringing a communication from Gen. Cabell, a copy of which I enclose. The flag was immediately ordered back with my reply, a copy of which is also enclosed. The following is a list of casualties on our side:

First Arkansas Infantry: Killed—S. Cockerill, Company A. Wounded—Capt. Randall Smith, Company A. dead, slightly; Capt. William C. Parker, Company H. dead, slightly; Corp. John Woods, Company A. slightly; James Shackles, Company A. mortally; Niles Slater, Company A. slightly; Daniel Rupe, Company E. slightly; William Rockley, Company F. severely. Nolin, Company H. slightly.

First Arkansas Cavalry: Killed—Privates H. Morris and J. D. Bell, Company I. R. B. Burrows, Company A. Wounded—Capt. W. S. Johnson, Company M. right arm, dangerously; Sergt. Frederick Kise, Company A. slightly; Sergt. John Atwell, Company H. severely; First Sergt. W. M. Burrows, Company E. severely; Com. Sergt. Benjamin K. Graham, Company L. slightly; Corp. Josiah Pears, Company A. slightly; Corp. Henry C. Lewis, Company D. slightly; Corp. George A. Morris, Company G. slightly; Corp. Doctor B. Morris, Company M. slightly; Farrier William Wooten, Company C. slightly; John Hays, Company A. severely; James Jack, Company A. severely; William J. Quenton, Company D. slightly; Francis M. Temple, Company D. John Grubb, Company E. slightly; Jordan Taylor, Company E. severely; William F. Davis, Company G. slightly; George Davis, Company H. mortally; William J. York,

Company H. severely; Davis Chyle, Company M. slightly. Missing—thirty-five (mostly stampeded toward Cassville during the engagement). Prisoners—one lieutenant and eight men First Arkansas Cavalry, taken while about without leave at a dance nine miles from town; also one private First Arkansas Infantry, and six privates in other commands, taken in town. Total killed, 4; wounded, 26; prisoners, 16; missing, 35.

The enemy's loss is not accurately known. At about about this post are not less than twenty killed and fifty wounded. (Curtis's report one colonel and several men as having died on the retreat, also a large number of wounded still moving on with the command.) We captured during the engagement Maj. Wilson, Gen. Cabell's commissary, wounded and Capt. Jefferson, of Carroll's regiment, also four sergeants, three corporals and forty-six privates, a part of them wounded, also not less than fifty horses and one hundred stand of arms, mostly shot guns. Among their killed are Capt. Hubbard, of Carroll's regiment, and a captain of bushwhackers. The enemy admit the loss of over 200 horses, killed, taken and stampeded. Enclosed please find a rough sketch of the position of forces at 9 a. m. when the battle culminated.

Every field and line officer, and nearly every enlisted man, fought bravely, and I would not wish to be considered as disparaging any one when I can mention only a few of the many heroic men who sustained so nobly the honor of our flag. Lieut. Col. Searle and Maj. Ham, in command of the reserve, did good service in keeping their men in position, and preventing them from being terrified by the artillery. Lieut. Col. Bishop and Maj. Fitch and Hunt, of the First Cavalry, led their men coolly up in the face of the enemy's fire, and drove them from their position. Capt. W. S. Johnson, Company M. First Cavalry, had his right arm shattered while leading his men forward under a galling fire. Lieut. Roeman, post adjutant, and Lieut. Frank Strong, acting adjutant, First Cavalry, deserve much praise.

I remain, General, your most obedient servant,

[Signed]

M. LA RUE HARRISON,

Colonel First Arkansas Cavalry, Commanding.

P. S.—We had actively engaged during the battle between three and four hundred men only. I should not neglect also to mention that S. D. Carpenter, assistant surgeon of volunteers, assisted by Assist. Surgeons Coffee, Drake, and Telf, were actively engaged during the contest in carrying the wounded from the field and attending to their wants.

[Signed]

M. LA RUE HARRISON,

Colonel First Arkansas Cavalry, Commanding.

This defeat of Confederate arms, although not gaining to them their object, the capture of Fayetteville, was followed by the evacuation of that city on April 25 (1863), a few days later, under the order of Gen. Curtis, to "fall back by forced marches on Springfield," thus leaving Washington County open to Confederate occupation. During the summer both Confederate and Federal troops were largely drawn off toward Vicksburg, and on the return of Col. M. La Rue Harrison from a raid down on the

Arkansas River, he reoccupied Fayetteville on the 22d of September. The remainder of 1863 and the early half of the following year was occupied by the Fayetteville post in scouring the whole region for bands of bushwhackers, and by the Confederate bushwhackers in threatening and annoying the enemy in all ways possible, and who in October made a concerted attack on the city, but failed. On October 3 (1864), a detachment of Gen. Price's army, under the command of Maj. Gen. Fagan, which had circled about on its Missouri raid, and was lying at Cane Hill, made an attack on Fayetteville. About 800 of the First Arkansas Cavalry and others, making the number 1,428 men, were stationed in a fort, and behind a line of rifle-pits, and although the attack was kept up all day, and many attempts were made to storm the fortifications, they were repelled. On the morning following Gen. Curtis appeared with his army, in pursuit of Gen. Price, and, joined by the First Arkansas Cavalry, ended the great raid some time later, leaving Washington County comparatively quiet during the winter. During 1865 guerrilla warfare was carried on with varying degrees of intensity, until about the 1st of July, when news of the surrender of Gen. E. Kirby Smith, then commanding the Confederate trans-Mississippi department, reached Fayetteville, and on the 23d of August the sturdy First Arkansas Cavalry was mustered out of service.

The following letter to Lieut. Col. Bishop, acting adjutant general, Arkansas, gives an idea of a feature of Washington County life during 1865:

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., December 23, 1864.

Cousin: * * * * I write this as a simple memorandum to guide you in your entreaties for the suffering women and children of Northwestern Arkansas. There are thousands of old men, women and children left here yet. You know their condition. I have from time to time worked to assist and protect them. Since you left I have established, at their request, post colonies at Ithen's Mill, Engle's Mill, Bentonville, Pra Ridge, Elm Spring and Huntsville, and am about organizing others at Mudtown, Mount Comfort, Oxford Bend, Richland, McGuire's, Middle Fork, West Fork and Hog Eye.

The plan is: 1. Fifty men, capable of bearing arms, unite and ask to be organized into a home guard company, and permission to settle on a large tract of abandoned land, which is all in one body.

2. They are organized, armed and move their families to the place.

3. They build a block house or small fort in the best point on the land selected by me.

4. They sign articles agreeing to be loyal to the United States authorities, to abide by the laws and orders from the nearest military post, the laws and present constitution of Arkansas, the proclamation of the President, etc. and are all mustered in as home guards.

They also agree to parcel out the land by vote, giving to each one all he wants to cultivate, but to have nothing in common, except common defense and obedience to law. Thus all persons within ten miles of these settlements are expected to enroll their names and belong to them, and none but rebels have so far objected.

Six of the settlements have made such progress that each will raise large quantities of corn next season, and the Union Valley settlement has agreed to deliver one thousand tons of hay next season, if needed.

Bentonville and Elmo Springs are filling with people, who have moved in. Winingham is going to settle Mudtown with fifty Arkansas families returned from Missouri.

All this is no chimera, it is half accomplished now, and the other companies are forming and will be at work in ten days. Some of the forts are nearly done. The refugees have nearly all left this place and zone to the colonies.

[The rest pertains to the revocation of Gen. Canby's evacuation order.]

(Signed)

Yours, for Arkansas,

M. LA RUE HARRISON,

Colonel First Arkansas Cavalry.

The most famous Washington County Federal regiment, the one mostly drawn from that county, and most active in it, was the First Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers, who were mustered into service August 7, 1862. Their regimental organization is as follows: Colonel, M. La Rue Harrison; lieutenant-colonel, Albert W. Bishop; lieutenant, Thomas J. Hunt; majors, James J. Johnson, Ezra Fitch, Charles Galloway, John L. Worthington, Richard H. Wimpy, Hugo C. C. Botehr, Frank Strong; surgeon, Henry J. Maynard; assistant surgeons, William Hunter, Amos H. Coffee, Jonathan E. Tefft; chaplain, Reuben North; adjutant, Denton D. Stark, Henry M. Kidder; adjutant second battalion, E. B. Harrison; adjutant second battalion, Frank Strong; regimental quartermasters, J. H. Wilson, John M. Bigger; regimental commissaries of subsistence, Thomas J. Rice, John A. Maxwell. Non-commissioned staff—Sergeant-majors, Robert Thompson, Thomas Brooks, Warren W. Munday, Simeon A. Baker, Jonathan Douglass; regimental quartermaster-sergeants, John M. Bigger, James C. Sammers; regimental commissary-sergeants, Thomas H. Scott, Jeremiah B. Hale; hospital stewards, Amos H. Coffee, W. E. Maynard, Melancthon Hilbert, Thomas J. McCord, S. W. Chism;

chief trumpeters, John Pool, O. A. Whitcomb, James Lusk. Company A—Captain, M. La Rue Harrison, Steward H. Carile, Joshua S. Dudley; first lieutenants, James J. Johnson, Thomas J. Gilstrap, William J. Patton, Frederick Kise; second lieutenant, Charles F. Eichacker. Company B—Captains, Thomas J. Hunt, Bracken Lewis, Hugo C. C. Botehr; first lieutenants, William Hunter, Denton D. Stark, Thomas Wilhite, Gustavus F. Hottenhaner; second lieutenants, Crittenden C. Wells, Owen A. Whitcomb. Company C—Captains, Ezra Fitch, Charles C. Moss, Elizar B. Harrison; first lieutenant, Samuel W. Chism, James R. Ivie; second lieutenant, Philip McGuire. Company D—Captains, Jesse M. Gilstrap, William L. Messenger, James Allison; first lieutenants, James H. Wilson, George W. M. Reid, William P. Clark; second lieutenant, Jacob H. Keiser. Company E—Captains, Charles Galloway, George R. King; first lieutenants, Philip M. Slaughter, Elam O. Kincaid, George W. Rowe; second lieutenant, George A. Purdy. Company F (Benton County). Company G (Carroll County and Missouri). Company H—Captains, John L. Worthington, Lawson L. Jernegan; first lieutenants, John W. Morris, Hugo C. C. Botehr, James G. Robertson, Warren W. Munday; second lieutenant, Melancthon Hilbert. Company I—Captain, DeWitt C. Hopkins; first lieutenants, Jacob J. Reel, Henry W. Gildemeister, John Vaughan; second lieutenant, Willis E. Maynard. Company K (Southeast Arkansas). Company L—Captains, John Bonine, Joseph S. Robb, Frank Strong; first lieutenants, George S. Albright, Thomas Brooks; second lieutenant, Simeon A. Baker. Company M—Captains, Robert E. Travis, William S. Johnson, John B. C. Tarman; first lieutenants, James Roseman, Alvin D. Norris; second lieutenant, Thomas J. Rice. Casualties by companies: Company A, killed and died, 41; Company B, killed and died, 25; Company C, killed and died, 33; Company D, killed and died, 21; Company E, killed and died, 41; Company H, killed and died, 30; Company I, killed and died, 24; Company K, killed and died, 21; Company L, killed and died, 15; Company M, killed and died, 22. Total, 279.

The following is the history of the regiment, as given by the report of Adj.-Gen. A. W. Bishop of Arkansas: "C. March

29, 1862, while the 'Army of the Southwest' was lying at Cross Timbers, Mo., M. La Rue Harrison, of the Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, applied for and received authority from General Curtis to recruit a company for the Sixth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, and proposed to enlist citizens of the State of Arkansas, many of whom had escaped conscription, and were then entering various regiments of the national army.

"On the 12th of May, 1862, eleven men from Washington County, Ark., made their appearance at the post of Cassville, Mo., and were sworn into the service of the United States; on the 18th of the same month about twenty more were added; and on the 1st of June the organization, numbering forty-five men, moved from Cassville to join a battalion of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, then stationed at Forsyth, Mo. On the march Capt. Harrison learned that many more than were enough to complete one squadron were on their way from Arkansas to join him, and he telegraphed to Hon. John S. Phelps, tendering through him, to the President, a regiment of loyal Arkansians for the United States volunteer army. On the following day a reply was received that the President would accept the regiment, provided it was completed within twenty days. [An inserted letter here is omitted.]

"Recruiting parties had already been sent into various parts of Arkansas, and squads of from six to thirty men were constantly arriving at Springfield and enlisting in the regiment. On the 20th of June a raid was made into Fayetteville, Ark., from Cassville, by a detachment of the First Missouri and the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, under command of Maj. Hubbard, at which time 115 recruits were brought out, mostly from Washington County.

"July 1 Capt. Harrison, with about 200 recruits, left Cassville with the Thirty-Seventh Illinois Infantry, and established his rendezvous at Springfield, Mo. July 3, the authority for mustering having been received, four companies were mustered into service, and on the 7th day of August a minimum regiment. On the 11th day of August Col. Harrison was, by order of Brig.-Gen. E. B. Brown, appointed chief engineer for the district of Southwest Missouri. About the 1st of September the first bat-

talion, under Maj. Johnson, was ordered to join the command of Gen. Brown, in the field, west of Mount Vernon, Mo. It was engaged, September 15 and October 13, in the battle near New-Jonia, Mo., and during the campaign furnished most of the scouts, guides, and messengers for the army, besides being frequently engaged in skirmishes with the enemy's scouting and reconnoitering parties. On the 2d day of October, 1862, the regimental organization of the twelve companies was completed.

"On the 3d day of October the second battalion, having been mounted and armed, was sent to the southwest to join the 'Army of the Frontier,' under Gen. Schofield, and during that month it, with the first, constituted the advance of that army in its march through Northwestern Arkansas. On the return of Gen. Schofield, about the 20th of October, these battalions were stationed at Elkhorn Tavern and Cassville, as outposts, and there remained until the next forward movement of that army. November 11 three companies of the third battalion, under command of Lieut.-Col. Bishop, left Springfield and joined the regiment at Elkhorn Tavern, on Pea Ridge, which place was held by him as the extreme outpost south of the second and third divisions of the Army of the Frontier, until its second advance, which resulted in the battle of Prairie Grove.

"On the 5th of December, in obedience to orders from Gen. Herron, Col. Harrison, who had been relieved from duty as chief engineer of the district of Southwest Missouri, left Elkhorn with eight companies of the regiment and a train of twenty wagons, and moved forward to join Gen. Blount, then at Cane Hill, Ark. On the night of the 6th the detachment camped at Prairie Grove, ten miles southwest of Fayetteville. During the night orders were received from Gen. Blount for the detachment to move at day-break and join Gen. Solomon near Rhea's Mill. Messengers also brought information from Gen. Blount that the enemy were west of Cane Hill, and would probably attack him in the morning; that the road between himself and Col. Harrison was clear.

"At daylight on the morning of the 7th the detachment moved forward, but at sunrise was met by detachments of Missouri troops retreating, who had been attacked by Hindman's advance at their camp, two miles south of Illinois Creek. A

determined attack was made by the enemy at this point, and within half an hour a serious panic ensued, which resulted in the capture of the train of the First Cavalry and the temporary demoralization of the regiment. Falling back to the Walnut Grove Church Col. Harrison rallied his men upon the right of Gen. Herron's army, which was met at that point, and advanced with it to Prairie Grove.

"On the following day Col. Harrison made a raid south to the Boston Mountains, pursuing some of the routed detachments of Hindman's army and capturing twenty-nine prisoners.

"1863—On January 8 a detachment under the command of Lieuts. Thompson and Vaughan participated in the defeat of Marmalake, at Springfield, Mo., Lieut. Vaughan and Sergt. I. D. Jernigan were severely wounded during the engagement. About January 25 a detachment, commanded by Capt. Galloway, participated in a raid into Van Buren, under command of Lieut. Col. Stuart, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, at which time a steamer and 315 prisoners were captured. On February 3 a detachment of eighty-three men, under Capt. Galloway, routed 180 rebels near White Oak Creek, in Franklin County, and on the following morning Capt. R. E. Travis was mortally wounded in an attack upon a party of guerrillas, who had fortified themselves in a log house near Thurkill's ferry, on the Arkansas River.

"On April 18, at sunrise, the post at Fayetteville was attacked. [Elsewhere described.]

"In September Col. Harrison attacked a detachment of rebels under Coffee, in the Seneca Nation, pursuing them down the Indian line to Round Prairie, Ark., and on the 22d of that month the First Cavalry reoccupied Fayetteville. On October 1 a detachment of the regiment, 450 strong, with two sections of Battery A First Arkansas Light Artillery, and one section of mountain howitzers, under command of Col. Harrison, left Fayetteville in pursuit of the rebel Gen. Shelby, who at that time was moving north from Neosho, Mo., with 2,000 men and two pieces of artillery. Marching through Pineville, Newtonia, Grandby, Carthage, Lamar and Greenfield toward Warsaw, counter-marching orders turned the column toward Bower's Mill, and thence by way of Mount Vernon and Cassville to Fayetteville, to

relieve the garrison at that place, which was being seriously threatened by a superior force under the rebel Col. Brooks. At sunrise, on October 15, a part of the detachment, while in camp at Cross Timbers, and having in charge a train of twenty-five wagons loaded with supplies for Fayetteville, was attacked by Brooks, but through the timely return of Col. Harrison, who, having gone forward toward Fayetteville with a portion of his men, had heard the firing, the attack was repelled. On October 23 a portion of the regiment, with its howitzer battery, under command of Maj. Hunt, joined Gen. McNeil at Mountville, taking the advance in the pursuit of Gen. Shelby across Arkansas River.

"On November 7 an expedition, 435 strong, under Col. Harrison, left Fayetteville, moving eastward, and on the morning of the 9th routed a force of rebels near King's River; and again, on the following day, at sunrise, at Kingston; at noon on the Dry Fork of King's River, and in the evening near Mulberry Mountain. On the 11th and 12th Capt. J. I. Worthington drove the same irregular forces across Arkansas River, carrying his howitzers by hand across the Frog Bayou Mountain, and on the 23d and 25th engaged and routed bands of guerrillas near Sugar Loaf Mountain, in Marion County, and on Richland Creek, in Searcy County, the last time with considerable loss. Lieut. L. D. Jernigan was here severely wounded and taken prisoner.

"1864—During the months of January and February a detachment of the regiment, commanded by Capt. Galloway and Botehr, served in Carroll, Marion and Searcy Counties, under orders from Brig.-Gen. C. B. Holland, from the district of Southwest Missouri. They were engaged repeatedly with the enemy, and received high praises in Gen. Holland's official report.

"During this year detachments of the regiment were very frequently engaged with guerrillas, who were still infesting Northwestern Arkansas, and on October 28 a concerted attack upon Fayetteville was defeated. On October 3 the town was again attacked by a largely superior force, detached from Gen. Price's army, then lying at Cane Hill, the whole under the command of Maj.-Gen. Fagan. [Mentioned elsewhere.]

"All summer long the First Cavalry had been actively employed against the enemy, who increased in strength until in

autumn they swarmed through the county, but Price's retreat and the approach of winter secured, for a time, comparative quiet.

"1865—During this year a relentless warfare was carried on against the small bands of guerrillas who infested Northwestern Arkansas, and many were killed. . . . [The mustering out of the regiment on August 23 is mentioned elsewhere.] From May, 1863, until the disbanding of the regiment a cornet band was maintained at the private expense of the officers, and at the close of the war the instruments were presented to the city of Fayetteville."

The Fourth Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers was commanded by a citizen of Fayetteville, Col. Lafayette Gregg, but, as its further county representation was very small, this mention will suffice.

The First Arkansas Infantry Volunteers was recruited at Fayetteville after the battle of Prairie Grove, by Dr. James M. Johnson, of Hantsville, Madison County, and contained Washington County men in various parts of its organization. The following is a brief account of its history, by F. M. Johnson, major, commanding regiment: "At the time of the muster-in of J. M. Johnson as colonel of this regiment it numbered thirty-six commissioned officers and 810 enlisted men, recruited in the previous sixty days in Madison, Washington, Newton, Benton, Searcy and Crawford Counties. It participated in the battle of Fayetteville, under the immediate command of Lieut.-Col. E. J. Searle and Maj. E. D. Ham, on the 18th of April, 1863, and marched for Springfield on the 25th of that month. On the 6th of July it was ordered to Cassville, Mo., where it shortly afterward arrived, and on the 17th of August joined the Army of the Frontier, under command of Maj.-Gen. Blount, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, pursued the rebels under Cooper and Stanwath to Perryville, in the Choctaw Nation, and, returning to Fort Smith, was the first regiment to enter the garrison on the 1st of September, 1863. Shortly afterward, by order of Brig.-Gen. McNeil, the regiment proceeded to Waldron, and remained there until February, 1864, when it was again ordered to report at Fort Smith to take part in the movement southward under Brig.-Gen. Thayer; left Fort Smith with the frontier division on the 24th of March,

1864, forming part of the first brigade under Col. John Edwards; participated in the battle of Moscow, losing three men killed and several wounded; entered Camden on the 16th of April, 1864, and was engaged in a reconnaissance of the enemy after the battle of Poisoned Springs; left Camden on the 26th of April, and, as a part of the right wing of the Union army, was engaged with the enemy at the battle of Saline River, where it repulsed a strong flanking party with considerable loss to the enemy, and losing no men itself. On the 1st of May, 1864, the regiment arrived at Little Rock, and proceeded thence to Fort Smith, where it arrived on the 17th of the same month; since which time it has been engaged in escort and guard duty on the frontier. The greatest aggregate was in November, 1863—979 officers and men; the lowest in March, 1865—774; present aggregate, 788, 31 commissioned officers and 757 enlisted men."

The regimental officers and captains are as follows: Colonel, James M. Johnson; lieutenant-colonel, Ellanor J. Searle; majors, Elijah D. Ham, Francis M. Johnson; surgeon, William B. Waterman; assistant surgeons, Thomas B. Drake, Harvey H. Bolinger, Robert B. Campbell; chaplains, Francis Springer, John M. Leard; adjutants, Francis M. Sams, William Patterson; regimental quartermasters, Crittenden C. Wells, Jonathan H. Howes; Company A, captains, Randall Smith, Daniel E. Sutcliffe; Company B, captains, Elith Haynes, Thomas H. Scott; Company C, captain, James R. Vanderpool; Company D, captains, Ransom R. Rhodes, William H. Newman; Company E, captains, James M. Hethings, John W. Spradling; Company F, captains, John McCoy, George W. Raymond; Company G, captain, George W. R. Smith; Company H, captain, William C. Parker; Company I, captains, William J. Hefington, John Whiteford, Samuel Bard; Company K, captain, Abial Stevens. Total casualties, 184.

The Second Cavalry and Second Infantry of the Federal Arkansas troops had but few representatives from Washington County. Col. Edward J. Brooks, of Fayetteville, was given authority to organize a Fourth Arkansas Infantry Volunteer troop at Fayetteville, but his recruits were absorbed into other commands or disbanded.

Battery A, First Arkansas Light Artillery Volunteers, known

as "Stark's Battery," was raised by Denton D. Stark, then adjutant First Arkansas Cavalry. "April 1st the battery was full," so says the adjutant-general's report, "but was not mustered into service until August 31, 1863. Meantime and until the 25th of April, of this year, it was stationed at Fayetteville, Ark. (though officers and men were absent in Missouri procuring horses when the battle of the 18th of April took place), when, by orders from headquarters of the department of the Missouri, Northwestern Arkansas was evacuated. From May 4th to September 21st, 1863, the battery was stationed at Springfield, Mo., receiving, while there, guns and equipments. In September Lieut. Robert V. Thompson, with one section of the battery participated in an expedition under the command of Col. M. La Rue Harrison, through Southwestern Missouri and Northwestern Arkansas, in pursuit of Col. Coffee's command, then raiding that section of country, and proceeded thence to Fayetteville, Ark. The remaining two sections of the battery, under the command of Capt. Stark, left Springfield, Mo., September 21, 1863, for Fayetteville, marching first, however, as far north as Greenfield, Mo., under Col. Harrison, who was then in pursuit of Gen. Shelby. Moving thence to Fayetteville, one section of the battery took part, about October 20, in a skirmish with the enemy, under Col. Brooks, at Cross Timbers, Mo. The battery remained at Fayetteville until March 19, 1864, when, by order of Brig. Gen. Thayer, it marched to Fort Smith. On the 23d of March it joined the expedition to Camden, forming a part of Col. Adams' brigade. It was present in the skirmish at Moscow on or about the 13th of April, with four guns in action, and relieved the Second Indiana Battery, under a severe fire from the enemy's artillery. Leaving Camden with the retreating force under Gen. Steele, April 28, it reached Little Rock May 3, 1864, and moved thence with the frontier division of the Army of Arkansas, to Fort Smith. In October one section of the battery, under Lieut. Mayes, was sent with other troops in pursuit of Col. Gano, who had captured a supply train between Fort Scott and Fort Smith, making a forced march to Cabin Creek, north of Fort Gibson, where they came up with the enemy retreating, but he escaped. The battery occupied Fort No. 2, at Fort Smith, until the 30th

of August, 1865, when it was mustered out of service.

* * * [The men] were faithful, brave and efficient, and reflected great credit upon the battery and the State."

The officers were Captains, Denton D. Stark and Henry H. Easter; first lieutenant, Robert Thompson; second lieutenants, Edward D. Brogan, William Mayes; first sergeant, Alex. Thompson; quartermaster-sergeant, John B. Mifflin.

The battery was largely represented by Washington County men. Their casualties were twenty-five, who were killed and died of disease.

Independent companies were organized in the autumn of 1863, under orders of Maj. Gen. Schofield, and among those organized in Washington County were Capt. Bracken Lewis' company, Capt. Mackey's company, and a West Fork Township company. The first two companies served in the defense of Fayetteville, November 3, 1864.

The total number of Washington County men in the Federal army, according to an estimate of Col. T. J. Hunt, is between 500 and 800.

Col. W. H. Brooks was probably the most active representative of the Southern cause for Washington County. Among the first organizations was Brooks' battalion of cavalry (State troops), which afterward became E. I. Stirman's battalion and later on was transferred to the Mississippi Department, where it was known as the Sharpshooters' battalion. A few of these were Washington County men. Capt. Lafayette Boone's company, which served at Elkhorn, was officered as follows: First lieutenant, L. P. Beavert; second lieutenant, Sam. H. Smithson, and third lieutenant, John O. Parks.

The well-known Thirty-fourth Arkansas Infantry then fell to the command of Col. Brooks, and for an account of its formation a portion of the address of Col. J. R. Pettigrew, delivered at the Grand Reunion of ex-Confederates at Prairie Grove, on August 19, 1886, is here inserted: "Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Twenty-five years ago this beautiful valley was a military camp; red battle had stamped his foot, and the nation had felt the shock. Peaceful pursuits had been abandoned, and all was busy preparation for the inevitable conflict. In Septem-

ber, 1862, at this place, the Thirty-fourth (Brook's) Regiment of Arkansas Infantry was organized; shortly thereafter the regiment went into camp at Mount Comfort, then at Elm Springs, then to Elkhorn, thence to Camp Reagan, then to Spadra, on the Arkansas River, where we received our arms, Enfield rifles; thence we marched to Mazzard Prairie, near Fort Smith, where the regiment became a part of Fagan's Brigade. All the points named were camps of instruction, and the 'tramp, tramp' of the soldier was heard on every hand. The hot blood of youth coursed in our veins then, and the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, was hailed with delight. The enemy was approaching; patriotism and desire to defend homes and firesides was at fever heat. The order to march at length came; the Arkansas River was crossed. At Lee's Creek the head of the column was halted, the different commands massed, and the solemn ceremony had of presentation of battle flags to each regiment. No more impressive scene was ever witnessed in all this land than on that calm winter morning, to see thousands of soldiers kneeling with their faces northward, and the solemn invocation commending them and their fortunes to the arbitrament of arms and the God of battles. Thenceforth the red flag of battle waved over each command. The march was resumed, and on the 7th day of December Prairie Grove was reached.

"The stillness of the early morning was broken by the clash of arms. About 200 of the enemy's cavalry were captured near the church. Our infantry coming up, met the prisoners; enthusiasm and eagerness for the fray were aroused to the highest pitch. We moved rapidly to the battle-field, and the long line of infantry and artillery was placed in position, where we awaited the approach and attack of the enemy. About noon the cavalry were withdrawn, pickets driven in, and the enemy charged the whole line of Fagan's Brigade; the battle of Prairie Grove had opened in earnest, and Fagan's Brigade, from that time until shortly before sundown, repelled charge after charge of the enemy under the gallant Herron. About an hour before sunset the enemy withdrew his infantry, and opened a terrific fire upon our lines. The enemy was reinforced by Gen. Blount's command, which at once opened a terrible fire upon our left.

Gen. Parsons and his invincible Missourians met him with great gallantry and success. The battle of Prairie Grove, while of short duration, will compare, perhaps, with any fought during the war, in fierceness and desperate gallantry. The rattle of musketry often rose above the roar of artillery, and the bright sunlight gleamed from bayonets held by hands as steady as Napoleon's veterans at Austerlitz or Waterloo. Officers and soldiers were alike brave, and there were feats of individual prowess that stamped the actors heroes. Thus it was the logic of fate that Brooks' regiment received its first shock of battle, and baptism of blood, almost on the very spot of its origin. * * * Many a gallant life went out in that fierce conflict; Capt. William Woolsey (or Owsley), Lieuts. Ben Boone and James Pollard, as brave and good men as ever breathed the breath of life; Tell Burke, the gifted and intrepid lieutenant, whose spirit rose from the din of battle, the rattle of musketry, and the roar of artillery to the peaceful bosom of its God; William Gray, color-bearer; John Sharp, Henry Morrison, Cy Graham, Clem Kirksey, James Gray, and others whose names I cannot now recall, went down at the shock of battle to fill heroes' graves, and left names with immortality synonymous. Brooks' regiment can well claim to be the child of Prairie Grove. It had its origin here, and aided in making its fields and groves historic. * * * Night closed the scene at Prairie Grove with the victorious Confederates occupying the field, and the wearied soldier sought whatever of repose he could get on the perilous edge of battle, which he expected to be resumed on the morrow, dreaming, fitfully, perchance, of home and loved ones whom he expected soon to greet; but late at night the order was silently passed along the lines to prepare to march. The soldiers who expected to follow up the victory were not slow in getting ready; such, however, was not the case; it was a retreat, and Gen. Hindman's army were subjected to the trying ordeal of turning their faces from home and loved ones, and a hard-earned victory. Thus we came to Prairie Grove, and thus we left its fields, made forever historic by the valor and blood of patriots."

The regiment served after this at Helena, and were in the retreat on Little Rock. At the action at Jenkins' Ferry they

sustained greater losses probably than during all their career here it was that Capt. Walker was killed and Col. Brooks was wounded.

The most reliable information obtainable gives the following regimental organizations of Col. Brooks' command, with changes, and as complete as possible where companies are from Washington County: Colonel, W. H. Brooks; lieutenant-colonels, T. M. Gunter, J. R. Pettigrew; majors, James Owsley, J. R. Pettigrew, F. R. Earle; adjutants, M. C. Duke, Peter Carnahan; quartermaster, James Trott; commissary sergeant, Capt. Robert Tyus; sergeant-majors, Frank Watson, Henry Keyser; surgeon, Dr. W. B. Welch; assistant surgeon, Dr. J. M. Lacy; hospital steward, G. M. Cox. Company A—Captains, T. M. Gunter, J. W. Walker; acting captain, Lee Taylor; first lieutenant, Pourroy Hart; second lieutenant, J. M. Roark. Company B—Captains, F. R. Earle, James Mitchell, Geo. Gibson; first lieutenants, James Mitchell, Peter Carnahan; second lieutenant, William Buchanan. Company C—Captain, Samuel H. Smitson; first lieutenant, John O. Parks; second lieutenant, Isaac Roark; third lieutenants, James Pollard; orderly sergeant, Robert Anderson. Company D—Captain, William Owsley. Company E—Captain, James E. Wright; second lieutenant, J. M. Pittman. Company F—Captain, C. L. Pickens. Company G—Captain, James Owsley. Company H—Captain, Wallace; first lieutenant, Mayes; second lieutenant, Albert Brodie; third lieutenant, J. L. Duke. Company I—Captain, A. V. Edmondson. Company K—Captains, J. R. Pettigrew, A. Wilson; first lieutenants, M. C. Duke, S. P. Pittman; second lieutenants, B. F. Boone, C. F. Reagan; third lieutenants, A. Wilson, James Beard.

At Camden the following consolidation seems to have been completed in 1863: Companies C, H and A were consolidated into Company A; Company G was merged into Company D and Company I was placed in Company K.

The Sixteenth Arkansas Confederate Infantry was organized under Gen. McCullough's order, at Rogers (then Calahan Springs), about the middle of November, 1861, with the following officers, the list being made most complete when there is Washington County representation:

Colonels, J. F. Hill, W. T. Neal, David Province; lieutenant-colonels, W. T. Neal, B. F. Pixley, J. M. Pittman; majors — Farmer, J. M. Pittman. Company A, captains, I. Swagerty, Jesse Adams. Company B, captains, — Turner, Jesse Cravens. Company C, captains, John Connelly, J. J. Yearwood. Company D, captains, John Smith, E. G. Mitchell, J. Bailey. Company E, captain, W. S. Poyner. Company F, captains, David Goodnight, — Stephens. Company G, captain, J. P. Carnahan; first lieutenant, W. E. Pittman; second lieutenants, B. F. Pixley, B. Carnahan; third lieutenants, V. A. Ross, John Eggers. Company H, captains, — Kelley, J. P. Cloud. Company I, captains, Dan Boone; first lieutenant, John Garrett; second lieutenant, Abe Wilson. Company K, captains, John Lawrence, James Waldon.

The last change of officers occurred at the reorganization at Corinth, Miss., where Col. David Province took charge of the regiment. The general course of the regiment was as follows, after its organization at Calahan's Springs: It first went to Elm Springs, thence to Cross Hollows with Gen. Price, then Elkhorn and Van Buren, thence with Gen. Price to Corinth, Tupelo, Iuka and Corinth again, where it was the only Arkansas regiment in the First Missouri Brigade. Their next move was to Port Gibson, where they were captured. The officers were imprisoned and the privates paroled. The greatest casualties occurring to the Sixteenth Regiment was at Corinth, where seven-twelfths were reported "killed, wounded and missing."

The following State troops were in service at Oak Hill: Col. Gratiot's Third Arkansas Infantry. Col. Walker's Fourth Arkansas Infantry. Col. Dockery's Fifth Arkansas Infantry. Col. Churchill's First Arkansas Cavalry and Col. Carroll's Cavalry.

Their Washington County representation was somewhat as follows:

Colonel, Gratiot, Third Arkansas Infantry; lieutenant-colonel, David Province; Company —, captain, Bell, and Company —, captain, Pleasant Buchanan; first lieutenant, J. M. Lacy; colonel, J. D. Walker, Fourth Arkansas Infantry; lieutenant-colonel, T. D. Berry; major, S. W. Peel. Company —, captain, T. M. Gunter; first lieutenant, Wythe Walker; colonel, —, Dockery, Fifth Arkansas Infantry; captain, W. T. Neal; colonel,

T. J. Churchill, First Arkansas Cavalry; colonel, Carroll; Company —, captain, Jeff Kelly; first lieutenant, Lafayette Boone; second lieutenant, James A. Ferguson; third lieutenant, Samuel H. Smithson.

Col. Walker's regiment was organized about July 8, 1861, at Camp Walker, in Benton County, and was disbanded about the last of August of the same year, at Walnut Springs. Among the other captains of the regiment were Denny, Fancher, Johnson, Pittman, Sanders, Bunch and Timin. An independent company, under Capt. J. F. Rieff, also did excellent service.

The Fifteenth Arkansas Mounted Infantry of the Northwest, so distinguished from another Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry, did service at Wilson's Creek. In it was organized by Capt. James Richards, probably in November, 1861, a company which took the title Company G, and also one under Capt. Pleasant Buchanan, called Company H. Capt. Richards' company was partly of Washington County men, but Company H was entirely from that county. The company was organized at Cane Hill, with First Lieut. Patton Inks and Second Lieut. A. A. Evans. The captain and first lieutenant were captured at Elkhorn, and A. A. Evans became captain. The regiment then started for Pittsburg Landing, but the battle was over. Iuka and Corinth were their next points of action. At the latter place Capt. W. H. Holcomb, of Springdale, became captain of Company G. Companies G and H were next among the forces that moved to Port Gibson, then Jackson, Miss., and Champion Hill. At Black River, on May 17, 1863, Capt. Holcomb was captured and sent to Johnson's Island, Ohio, and after the siege of Vicksburg Companies G and H were returned to Arkansas and consolidated under Capt. A. A. Evans. The organization of Company G was: Captains, James Richards, W. H. Holcomb; first lieutenants, William Cooper, J. H. Williams; second lieutenants, Marion Mosier, Evan Atwood; third lieutenants, James Cooper, White.

In the Seventeenth Arkansas Infantry, under Col. H. M. Beecher and Lieut. Col. Griffith, there was but one company, that of Capt. T. W. Thomason.

The total Confederate representation from Washington County is estimated at about 2,000 men by Col. T. M. Gunter *et al.*

It is greatly to be regretted that the records of Confederate soldiers in Washington County have all been lost except those uncertain traces left in the treacherous memories of those now growing old, who passed through the distracting struggles.

In the tombs that dot the cemeteries lying on the hills east and west of Fayetteville are the certain records of the deadliness of the conflict.

The National Military Cemetery, lying about three-quarters of a mile southwest of the court-house, is a natural mound embracing six acres, surrounded by a columned brick wall, and surmounted by a flag-staff, about which in concentric circles lie 1,214 of the victims of Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove and Fayetteville. The place was located by the Government in 1867, and stationed in the brick lodge, with its adjoining stables, is the keeper, who is now in constant charge—Capt. A. Pettit. The grounds originally contained about 1,500 graves, but many have been removed by friends.

The Confederate Military Cemetery lies on the slope of East Heights. It is an octagon, surrounded by a stone wall, with a smaller octagon in the center, intended for a monument, but which now contains the grave of Gen. Shack, who fell at Prairie Grove. The cemetery is divided into eight convergent sections, the four sections of graves alternating with the remaining four, which are devoted to ornamental shrubbery. Here lie about 700 who wore the gray at Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove and Fayetteville, embracing citizens of Texas, Louisiana, Missouri and Arkansas, and it represents a greater mausoleum in the hearts of the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of those men, or such of them as lived in Washington County, for it is the result of the efforts of the Southern Memorial Association, a society of ladies organized in Fayetteville, and other parts of the county, in June, 1872; it was dedicated by them precisely a year later. For some twelve years the president of the society has been an earnest and intelligent Christian lady—Mrs. Lizzie Pollard—to whose efforts the success of the movement is in no small degree due.

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

FAYETTEVILLE.

The enterprising town of Fayetteville dates its history from the organization of Washington County in 1828. At about that time George McGarrah, the father of James, John and William McGarrah, removed from the neighborhood of Evansville, and located near the spring in what is now known as the Masonic addition to Fayetteville. The next year James Leeper, the father of Mathew W. Leeper, came, and after living for a time in a camp, built a small log house near where the Mountain House now is. Soon after Reuben W. Reynolds and the Sweeneys arrived. One of the Sweeneys built a house, and kept a sort of hotel. In February, 1830, the first store-house was erected. It was built by James Holmsley and two other young men for one John Nye, an Eastern man. They built it of black oak poles, and covered it with boards made from a large oak tree that stood on the branch below the spring west of town. It was without a floor. It stood on the west side of the public square. This building was completed in one day, and the next day the same young men erected a similar structure for two brothers, Seviars, who opened a store near what is known as the Blockmill corner. The Seviars remained but a few months. Nye continued for two or three years.

The above were the first settlers of Fayetteville. The McGarrah's were of the true backwoods type, and not a few of the now well-known newspaper anecdotes of early Arkansas are said to have originated with them. They were entirely uneducated, not able even to read or write, but John, or Jack, as he was more popularly known, was a man of considerable native ability, and was twice elected to the Legislature. As a member of that body he assumed much dignity, and sedulously sought to conceal his illiteracy. To this end he frequently procured a newspaper, and while sitting in his seat in the House scanned its columns long and earnestly. A member, one day observing that he held his paper upside down, accosted him with: "Uncle Jack, what is the news?" "I see they have had a thundering big storm on the river," replied Jack, "and capsized every durned boat." The

paper was filled with advertisements of boats, each accompanied by a picture of a boat, from which, in the inverted position of the paper, he drew the inference, they had been capsized.

William McGarrah was for a long time a grocery keeper in Fayetteville. He never kept any books, and although he did a considerable credit business he is said never to have made but one mistake. On one occasion he charged a customer with a cheese, when he had purchased a gristlestone. Upon settlement the customer objected to the item. McGarrah pointed to the wall back of him, which was covered with marks and signs, and after studying it for a moment, broke out with: "I'll be darned, if I didn't forget to put an eye in that cheese."

In a letter to Mr. J. H. Van Hoose, in 1879, Rev. John Buchanan has the following to say of the early history of Fayetteville: "The town of Fayetteville was located at the county site of Washington County in 1829. The territory now embraced in Benton and Madison Counties then belonged to Washington County. This is the reason why the location was made so far northeast of the center of what is now Washington County. Two of the commissioners who located the county site were former residents of Lincoln County, Tenn., and Fayetteville was the county site of Lincoln County, hence the name Fayetteville was given to the new town."

"So soon as the location was made Capt. Jack McGarrah moved to the place and camped there until a house was built. The first court was held there in August, 1829. Two log houses were erected at the time of the court. One was floored with hewed puncheons; the court was held in it. The other had only a dirt floor, which was used for a hotel. Forks were driven in the ground, poles laid in them, and boards placed upon the poles for a table."

"I do not remember who presided as judge of the court, but think it was Judge Johnson, father of Hon. R. W. Johnson, now of Little Rock. There were two lawyers present, but their names I do not remember."

"McGarrah's table was well supplied with pound cake, beef, venison and turkeys, as wild game of every description was abundant about there at that time."

"The first store-house ever built in Fayetteville was put up for two brothers by the name of Sevier, nephews of the Hon. Ambrose H. Sevier, one of our first lawyers and statesmen. They brought their goods to Cane Hill, and deposited them there with Col. W. B. Woody until their house was built in Fayetteville. In December, 1829, they hired me to haul their goods to Fayetteville. They remained in business there but a short time."

The commissioners of the seat of justice were Lewis Evans, Larkin Newton, Samuel Vaughn and John Woody. They fixed upon the site of Fayetteville, and when the government survey of land was made, it was found to be upon a sixteenth section, the school section. A special act of Congress was therefore passed transferring the school section of Township 10, Range 30 west, to the twentieth section. The patent for the townsite was issued February 27, 1835. It granted to the commissioners the south half of the northeast quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter of Section 16; Township 15, Range 30 west.

The survey of the town was made by Charles McClellan, then deputy county surveyor, assisted by John West, John Smallman, James Parr, William McGarrah and A. Maukins as chain carriers.

Sale of Lots.—The lots were sold chiefly at public sale, A Whinnery being the auctioneer. The following is a statement of the sales up to 1837, the names of the purchasers and the price paid:

NAME.	Block.	Lot.	Price.	NAME.	Block.	Lot.	Price.
A. B. Anthony	16	5	\$100.00	Matthew Leeper	15	9	\$20.00
A. B. Anthony	16	1	10.50	Matthew Leeper	15	10	76.00
A. B. Anthony	29	1	10.00	Wm. McK. Ball	15	11	50.00
A. B. Anthony	29	2	30.00	Wm. McK. Ball	16	6	2.00
A. B. Anthony	29	3	10.00	Wm. McK. Ball	16	3	32.00
A. B. Anthony	29	4	15.00	Wm. McK. Ball	16	4	20.00
A. B. Anthony	29	5	15.00	John McGarrah	16	9	65.00
A. B. Anthony	29	12	10.00	John McGarrah	16	12	11.50
A. B. Anthony	29	7	80.00	John McGarrah	16	15	11.00
A. B. Anthony	29	8	20.00	John T. Powers	17	6	65.00
A. B. Anthony	29	9	15.00	John T. Powers	17	12	12.00
A. B. Anthony	29	10	10.00	James P. Humes	32	1	16.50
A. B. Anthony	29	11	10.00	James P. Humes	32	2	17.00
A. B. Anthony	29	6	10.00	James P. Humes	32	3	11.00
Matthew Leeper	16	7	30.00	John West	2	1	27.00
Matthew Leeper	15	7	82.00	Alfred Wallace	26	4	26.00
Matthew Leeper	15	8	40.00	Alfred Wallace	14	8	36.00
Matthew Leeper	15	8	60.00	Alfred Wallace	14	1	34.00

NAME.	Block.	Lot.	Price.	NAME.	Block.	Lot.	Price.
Dillon Irby	18	4	\$12.50	M. H. W. Mahan	31	2	\$30.00
Dillon Irby	18	2	10.00	M. H. W. Mahan	31	3	20.00
Dillon Irby	18	8	22.00	M. H. W. Mahan	31	4	11.00
Dillon Irby	13	9	16.00	L. C. Phillips	12	6	40.00
Martha Trammell	24	2	15.00	C. M. McClellan	30	7	125.00
Martha Trammell	24	1	25.00	C. M. McClellan	30	8	10.00
David Walker	25	4	46.00	C. M. McClellan	30	9	10.00
David Walker	28	4	40.00	William M. Kincaid	30	6	114.00
David Walker	16	11	100.00	William M. Kincaid	25	7	32.00
David Walker	25	3	26.00	John T. Cox	28	11	25.00
David Walker	25	1	26.00	John T. Cox	19	1	25.00
David Walker	25	5	20.00	B. H. Morris	28	12	26.00
David Walker	25	9	18.00	John B. Webster	26	13	22.00
David Walker	13	11	10.25	John B. Webster	31	9	20.00
David Walker	13	4	10.00	John B. Webster	19	2	25.00
David Walker	13	12	10.00	John B. Webster	35	1	25.00
David Walker	13	3	10.00	John B. Webster	35	2	25.00
David Walker	13	1	10.00	John B. Webster	6	34	17.50
David Walker	18	8	10.00	M. H. Clark	26	15	50.00
David Walker	13	11	11.50	M. H. Clark	17	4	28.00
David Walker	25	2	23.50	M. H. Clark	18	3	15.00
David Walker	16	2	21.00	M. H. Clark	18	1	12.50
David Walker	42	5	35.00	M. H. Clark	22	1	15.00
W. T. Larremore	28	10	60.00	M. H. Clark	11	1	21.00
W. T. Larremore	3	1	30.00	W. D. Hart	18	8	21.00
W. T. Larremore	7	2	10.00	W. D. Hart	23	20	20.00
John Tuttle	25	8	25.00	P. V. Rhoads	17	8	17.00
W. P. Denton	17	3	25.00	R. Reynolds	28	9	25.00
B. H. Smithson	17	1	25.00	R. W. Reynolds	28	10	25.00
B. H. Smithson	17	2	18.00	R. W. Reynolds	28	2	102.00
B. H. Smithson	25	1	31.00	George Freyschlag	30	4	80.00
B. H. Smithson	17	1	127.00	George Freyschlag	31	1	191.00
E. A. Sweeney	17	9	50.00	James Sinclair	30	11	25.00
E. A. Sweeney	18	8	20.00	James Sinclair	30	10	10.00
A. Vell	41	1	15.00	James Sinclair	30	12	18.50
A. Vell	42	1	16.00	Isaac Murphy	12	1	11.00
L. Brodie	17	2	35.00	Isaac Murphy	12	2	10.00
H. M. Hill	8	1	20.00	Isaac Murphy	12	3	14.00
William Dugan	30	1	85.00	Isaac Murphy	12	4	14.00
William Dugan	30	3	20.00	L. Evans	17	5	43.00
William Dugan	25	12	10.00	John Tuttle	31	10	10.00
William Dugan	25	12	21.00	J. M. Tuttle	31	10	45.00
William Dugan	25	10	16.00	W. S. Bros.	16	3	87.87
J. M. Sweeney	18	7	20.00	John S. Blair	6	6	150.00
Onesimus Evans	16	15	10.00	Matthew Hubbard	42	3	7.00
Onesimus Evans	16	2	55.00	Matthew Hubbard	12	4	17.00
George McGarrah	14	15	30.00	John Lewis	28	5	60.00
William Skelton	15	4	13.00	John Lewis	28	13	16.00
William Skelton	15	3	43.00	John Lewis	16	10	100.00
William Skelton	15	2	16.00	Samuel O. Harris	28	12	10.00
William McGarrah	15	7	100.00	Samuel O. Harris	28	16	17.00
A. S. Walker	5	7	20.00	Samuel O. Harris	32	7	22.50
James Byrnsides	16	6	22.00	Samuel O. Harris	14	4	20.00
James Byrnsides	16	11	144.00	Samuel O. Harris	14	1	75.00
James Byrnsides	16	10	25.50	Samuel O. Harris	14	2	15.00
James Byrnsides	16	11	40.00	Samuel O. Harris	14	3	15.00
James Byrnsides	31	7	17.00	William Meek	16	8	85.00
James Byrnsides	31	8	12.00	W. M. Morris	30	1	12.00
Alfred Dobbs	30	5	82.00	J. M. Hoge	14	7	15.50
M. H. W. Mahan	26	5	60.00	J. M. Hoge	13	10	12.00
M. H. W. Mahan	26	8	50.00	R. R. Mills	28	18	11.50

NAME	Block	Lot	Price	NAME	Block	Lot	Price
D. R. Mills	28	2	\$15.00	John Ransom	28	1	\$11.50
J. H. George	28	12	10.00	Samuel Alexander	37	7	17.00
Jackson Bigelow	26	14	29.00	Samuel Alexander	33	6	12.00
Solomon Tuttle	26	1	106.00	Samuel Alexander	32	6	10.00
Solomon Tuttle	15	6	22.00	Samuel L. Marrs	32	5	10.00
John G. Stout	21	3	20.50	Samuel L. Marrs	38	8	10.00
William Wilson	26	14	26.00	James Boone	31	6	10.00
J. & C. L. Lakin	25	9	19.00	James Boone	14	7	17.00
J. & C. L. Lakin	18	6	16.00	James Boone	14	6	11.50
James Irvin	20	4	101.00	James Boone	29	6	14.00
James Irvin	20	13	11.25	James Boone	32	4	11.00
James Irvin	20	14	16.50	James Boone	9	4	29.25
James Irvin	20	15	16.00	James Boone	9	1	12.75
N. C. Luman	28	3	22.00	James Boone	440	1	12.00

These sales in the aggregate amounted to \$6,339, of which nearly the whole sum was expended in the erection of public buildings.

Early Settlers, etc.—Of above purchasers several were not residents of the town, but all, it is believed, were citizens of Washington County. A. B. Anthony was a merchant, associated in business for several years with L. Brodie. He succeeded in accumulating a large fortune, but subsequently removed to Texas, where he lost it all. Brodie died at his residence near Fayetteville. Matthew Leeper, W. McK. Ball, David Walker and Isaac Murphy were lawyers, and are mentioned elsewhere. W. T. Larremore was a prosperous merchant. He was also a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and was in great demand as a camp-meeting preacher. He subsequently became a convert to the teachings of Alexander Campbell, and united with the Christian Church. After several years' residence in Fayetteville, during which time he represented the county in the Legislature one term, he removed to Texas, where he died two or three years later.

In this connection mention of Moses Campbell should not be omitted. He was one of the leading merchants of "the thirties," and built what at that time was considered the finest dwelling in this portion of the State. It was the house now occupied by Mr. Prentice. Mr. Campbell remained but a few years, and when he left sold the property to W. S. Oldham.

The Wallace family consisted of William Wallace, the father,

and four sons: Willis S., Alfred, Leonard and Riley. They came to the county about 1831, and located on a farm some four or five miles east of Fayetteville. Soon after Alfred Wallace opened a general store on the west side of the public square, where for several years he carried on a prosperous business. Willis S. Wallace and one of the other brothers were the proprietors of a grocery.

James Byrnsides kept a hotel in a log building standing on the site of the Star livery stable. He was a man of some influence in the community, and in 1833 was elected a member of the Territorial Assembly. H. W. Mahan was a physician, and was killed by W. T. Blakemore, a son-in-law of Byrnsides.

William Skelton was a farmer and hatter, and lived two or three miles from town. W. D. Hart was a cabinet maker, and P. V. Rhea a blacksmith. John Lewis was also a blacksmith, and kept a hotel on what is known as Stone's Corner. M. H. Clark was a physician, and resided where Z. M. Pettigrew now does. Onesimus Evans was president of the Fayetteville branch of the State Bank. This institution was established in 1837, and did business in the two-story brick building standing about where the Van Winkle Hotel now is. William McK. Ball was the cashier. After an existence of four or five years it suspended, and the officers were charged with having stolen a part of the funds. Upon investigation it was found that the books had been carried away. One of them was subsequently found in White River, another in a stable left in Fayetteville, and a third in an old stove. All had been badly mutilated, and the exact condition of the bank at the time of its failure was never ascertained. The most of those connected with it removed to Texas.

About 1839 Fayetteville received several citizens. Among them were James Sutton, Dr. T. J. Pollard, Stephen K. Stone, Dr. Charles W. Deane, Dr. Throckmorton, father of ex-Governor Throckmorton, of Texas; Dr. John L. Stirman, James H. Stirman and Alfred Stirman. Of these only two, Dr. T. J. Pollard and Stephen K. Stone, are now living. James Sutton was a Kentuckian, but had resided in Missouri prior to his coming to Fayetteville. He was engaged in merchandising until his death some time in "the fifties." His brother, Seneca Sutton, was also

a merchant of Fayetteville for a time. Dr. Throckmorton lived in the country near town, and was a partner of Dr. Pollard until he removed to Texas. Dr. Deane came from Tennessee, and for nearly half a century was a leading physician and prominent citizen of Washington County. The Stirmans came from Kentucky. James H. and Alfred Stirman were brothers, and were partners in a general mercantile business. The former was afterward a member of the firm of Stirman & Dickson, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1861. Dr. John L. Stirman was a brother of James H. Stirman, and from March, 1860, to November, 1862, was Secretary of State. A correspondent of the *Van Buren Intelligencer*, writing in 1849 from Fayetteville, describes the town as follows:

"The population of this place has not increased since 1844, rather diminished—it has followed the business and taken shape at Van Buren. The retail business here is important, and the merchants engaged in it are 'coining money' faster than they could do it in California. Messrs. Stirman and Dickson and James Sutton are indeed doing a fine business; and I must say that dry goods are retailed here as cheap as at Van Buren. This they are enabled to do on account of the small expense of store-keeping, living, etc.

"Fayetteville is the foremost town of Arkansas in the cause of education, and Washington stands second to no county in the State for schools. The Rev. C. Washbourne and Miss Sawyer are sturdy pioneers in the cause, and are entitled to the gratitude of parents and guardians for their perseverance under so many adverse circumstances. It was under Mr. Washbourne's charge of the matter that the Ozark Institute took its rise, under the style of 'Far West Seminary,' which, though it was destroyed by fire, phoenix-like rose from its ashes, and is now spreading its wings of literature and science over a pupilage of sixty scholars. This institution is under the control of Mr. Robert W. Mecklin, who is in every way qualified for the charge. His reputation has reached over the whole of Western Arkansas. He is assisted by Messrs. Lockhart and Van Hoose, both gentlemen of high literary acquirements. I learn that Rev. Robert Graham, a gentleman of high literary attainments and fine reputation as a scholar,

has been engaged, and will, some time next month, commence as assistant to Mr. Mecklin. This school, even in its infancy, far exceeds any other that I know of in the State. The Ozark Institute is about three miles from Fayetteville, in a beautiful and highly cultivated neighborhood, distinguished for its health.

"Miss James has a fine academy for young ladies, about a mile from the institute. It is a new establishment, but is in a progressive and flourishing condition. Miss J. has the reputation of being a fine teacher, and of an indefatigable spirit. At an early day she will, I doubt not, have a fine academy.

"At this place Miss Sawyer's Female Seminary stands No. 1 in the whole country, and the success of this institution is a gratifying testimonial to laudable perseverance. Miss S. commenced with a small beginning against many odds, which she controlled with an energy that would do honor to any leading spirit. Hers, indeed, is a leading spirit. She first sounded the tocsin of education, and sounded the death-knell of ignorance and vice. By her exertions a degree of intelligence and refinement is spread over this county, unseen and unfelt in other new countries. But I was going to speak of the school. The building is new, copious, convenient and neat, combining all the necessary requirements. About fifty pupils attend, the largest number of whom reside in the neighborhood, yet a considerable number are from abroad, who either board with Miss S. or in the neighborhood among the many clever families that reside here. The school has the benefits of the erudition of a splendid teacher and enlarged scholar in the person of Rev. C. Washbourne.

"Among the many beautiful cottages in sight from this place is the 'Waxhaus,' the homestead of the gallant and lamented Yell. Upon a high hill, about a mile off in the northwest, stands the residence of Judge Oldham, by far the most beautiful seat of all around. The judge has moved off to Texas, as I understand, about a week ago. Col. Leeper has built upon a neighboring hill. His fine improvements present a beautiful prospect, and as fine as is the view of this residence from town, yet much more so is the magnificent scenery around from thence. At one glance a beautiful panorama of nature and art is beheld—hill, valley, forest, prairie and stream.

"The yellow fever rages here to a considerable extent, and for so healthy a country many will be carried off with it. About 100 will go from this county. They intended to go up the Arkansas and cross the mountains on Col. Fremont's last trace. The only person I can learn for taking an unexplored route is that they believe Fremont has gone to some rich diggings that are not known to the public, and they wish to share the fruits of his discoveries. Among those going are Judge Murphy, Judge Davis, Dr. Cunningham, Dr. McCulloh and Lewis Evans, of this county, Judge Hoge, J. W. Washbourne and Pierce Miller, of Benton."

The following description of Fayetteville as it was in 1852 is condensed from an interesting sketch written by Hon. J. H. Van Hoose in 1882. Thirty years ago Fayetteville was a pretty little village of about 600 inhabitants, all of whom were industrious and happy. Arkansas College, presided over by Rev. Robert Graham, was fast coming into notice, and a large number of boys and young men, sons of wealthy planters of the South, were sent here each year to be educated. There was also a female seminary, founded by Miss Sawyer, who with such assistants as those accomplished young ladies, Miss Foster and Miss Daniels and Prof. Zilliner, an accomplished musician, added much to make Fayetteville then famous for its educational facilities. Many beautiful young ladies from Missouri, the Indian country and South Arkansas attended this school. These school girls and the young men of Arkansas College, together with the young men of the town and our own beautiful girls, made Fayetteville society second to none in the State; in fact, from 1851 to 1861 there were very few towns in the South or West the size of ours where there could be found more prosperous business men, more gallant beaux, more charming and beautiful young ladies, better schools or more intelligent, industrious, happy and contented people than our own lovely Fayetteville could produce.

In 1852 we elected a town council, with Col. James P. Neal as chief alderman or mayor, and Jim Ballard as town constable. There were then six dry goods stores in Fayetteville, all doing a profitable business. People from King's River and War Eagle country, from Benton and Crawford Counties and the Indian

Nation, bought all their goods here. James Sutton sold goods on the corner now occupied by Acland & Co. His store-room and warehouse was 30x150 feet, and he sold immense quantities of goods, and bought everything the farmers brought to him. Stirman & Dickson sold goods in a brick store-house located on the lot now occupied by the drug store of Whitlow & Lake. They, too, did a large business. S. K. Stone was selling goods in a small, one-story brick on the same spot where his splendid fire-proof brick now stands. L. B. Cunningham did business in a two-story frame house on the corner where Hansari's gallery is now located. W. L. Wilson was selling goods in a frame house where Mulholland's grocery store is. Baker & Bishop, of Van Buren, had a store here in charge of William A. Watson. Merchants then bought goods only once a year, and it required about eight weeks to make the trip to New York and buy the year's goods.

There was no regular drug store in the town until 1854, when a young doctor named James Stevenson came here from Kentucky, and opened a drug store in a building about where the *Democrat* office is located.

There were two groceries or saloons in the town then: one kept by Capt. William McGarrah, on the McGarrah corner, and the other by Bill Throckmorton, on the west side of the square.

There were two hotels. One was on the corner where Kell's livery stable is, and was known as the "Byrnside House." The other stood on the south side of the street on a lot now occupied by the lumber yard, near the Methodist Church. This hotel was kept by John Onstott, and a man could get as good a dinner there for ten cents as any hungry man could wish for.

There were three blacksmith shops, run by John Lewis, John Krim and Jim and Dan Stone, and two wagon shops, one run by W. B. Taylor, now of Prairie Grove, and the other by Asmos Outzen. Joseph Dunlap carried on a saddlery shop, and Nathan Wilcox, a shoe shop. There was one cabinet shop, in which William M. Bowers made tables, bedsteads, coffins, etc., and two tailor shops, run by W. G. Bassore and James B. Simpson respectively.

On July 4, 1860, Fayetteville was first placed in telegraphic

communication with the remainder of the world. On that day Stebbins Telegraph Company completed a line from Jefferson City to Fort Smith, via Fayetteville. The first message was sent by Col. J. R. Pettigrew to the mayor of St. Louis, who returned an appropriate answer.

Newspapers.—The first newspaper published in Fayetteville was the *Fayetteville Witness*, in 1840, by C. F. Town. It was short lived, and there was no further attempt at newspaper publication in Washington County until the year 1852. On the 5th of May, 1852, the first number of the *Western Pioneer* was issued by William E. Smith, who had previously published the *Mountaineer*, at Huntsville, Ark. This paper was followed two years later by the *Southwest Independent*, William Quesenbury, editor and publisher. He was a racy and vigorous writer, an accomplished editor, and something of a humorist and poet. He continued the publication until some time in 1856. The town was then again without a newspaper until 1859. In that year J. R. Pettigrew and E. C. Boudinot established the *Arkansian*, a six-column folio, the first number of which appeared on March 5, 1859. The following were some of the objects for which the publishers stated the paper was established: "To advocate the principles of the Democratic party, and to stay the onrushing tide of abolitionism, which threatens to overwhelm the South; to advocate the building of a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and to secure its location on or near the thirty-fifth parallel, and to promote the cause of education." The paper was conducted with so much ability as to make it one of the most influential papers in the State, outside of Little Rock, and its circulation soon reached two thousand copies weekly. Its reputation was supported not only by the well-known ability of its editors, but such writers as Quesenbury and Washbourne were frequent contributors to its columns. It was published until some time in 1861.

In August, 1860, W. W. Moore began the publication of the *Fayetteville Democrat*, but discontinued it during the war, owing to the destruction of the press and materials by the Confederates when evacuating Fayetteville. Moreover, the publisher joined the army and served until the close of hostilities.

In 1867 one Brown established a radical Republican paper,

called the *Radical*. Soon after R. C. Brown began the publication of a Democratic newspaper, called the *Fayetteville Times*. The two Browns became involved in a quarrel, and the latter fought and whipped the editor of the *Radical*. Shortly afterward the name of the *Times* was changed to the *Fayetteville Arkansian*, while the *Radical* was purchased by Bard & Richardson, and became the *Mountain Echo*. Richardson soon sold to Mr. Lindsay, and in 1870 Daniel Webster became the proprietor of the *Echo*, but Col. Bard had a claim upon the office and the material. He obtained possession of it and established the *News*, which remained under his control until 1874, when it was suspended. Webster obtained new material, and continued the publication of the *Mountain Echo* until about January 1, 1873.

In 1868 E. B. & W. B. Moore purchased the press and material of the *Arkansian*, and re-established the *Democrat*, the first number of which was issued on the 4th of July, 1868. They conducted it until 1884, when it was purchased by S. E. Marrs and J. N. Tillman, the present proprietors. It has since been under the able editorial management of Mr. Marrs.

In the fall of 1879 Revs. Floyd and Shepherd, of the Christian Church, began the publication of a religious weekly, the *Fayetteville Witness*, which they continued about eighteen months.

On September 2, 1875, the first number of the *Arkansas Sentinel* appeared. It was established by the Sentinel Publishing Company, with the late Col. J. R. Pettigrew, one of the founders of the old *Arkansian*, as editor, and it was published under his name until his death. For several years, however, his control of it was only nominal. It is now owned by I. M. Patridge and H. F. Reagan, and is one of the most widely circulated and influential Democratic papers in Northwest Kansas.

Early in 1885 the *Fayetteville Republican* was established at West Fork. Jacob Yoes furnished the capital, and G. S. White became the editor. In the summer of 1886 it was purchased by W. M. Simpson, who removed the office to Fayetteville. He transferred it to Thomas Wainright, but at the end of one month, resumed charge of it. In December, 1886, he sold out to Thomas Brooks and Damon Clarke. At that time it was a six-

column folio, "patent outside," and had a subscription list of about 300. Messrs. Brooks & Clarke made it a seven-column folio, printed it all at home, and within a year had increased the circulation to 1,500 copies weekly. On January 10, 1888, Mr. Clarke purchased the interest of his partner, and has since been the editor and proprietor. The *Republican* is the organ of the Republican party in the Fourth Congressional District, and wields a decided influence in public affairs. For a short time in 1885 a daily paper, named the *Evening Call*, was published at Fayetteville, by T. P. Price, with Frank J. Price and Albert H. Price as editors.

A "Greenback" organ, called the *Blue*, was established in 1880 by John Moore, who, after about two years, sold out to F. M. Wolf, now of Springfield, Missouri. Wolf, changing the name and the politics of the paper, published for about six months the *Times*, a Republican sheet.

Societies.—The society of a town may in general be gauged by the number and character of its churches and societies. Measured by this standard Fayetteville ranks high, having seven churches and eight lodges, besides several other benevolent and social organizations. Washington Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., as its number indicates, is the oldest Masonic lodge in the State. In 1835 a number of Masons in this part of the State petitioned the Grand Lodge of Tennessee for a lodge at Fayetteville, and on November 5, 1835, a charter, signed by Hugh L. White, Grand Master, was issued to Washington Lodge No. 82. Among the charter members were Onesimus Evans, W. M.; James McKisick, S. W.; Mathew W. Leeper, J. W.; Archibald Yell, Samuel Adams, Abram Whinnery, W. L. Wilson and William McK. Ball.

This charter has a history of its own. In 1862, when the Federal troops took possession of the town, it was thrown with other papers into the street, where it was picked up by a member of an Iowa regiment, a Mason, who sent it to Past Grand Secretary A. O. Sullivan, of Missouri. In 1866 it was sent to W. D. Blocher, and was by him transferred to J. H. Van Hoose, who returned it to the lodge. It is now in the possession of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas.

On November 21, 1838, representatives of four lodges met at Little Rock and organized the Grand Lodge of Arkansas. The delegates from Washington Lodge were Onesimus Evans, Washington L. Wilson, Robert Belford, A. Whinnery, R. C. S. Brown, Samuel Adams and Williamson S. Oldham. Washington Lodge No. 82 now became Washington Lodge No. 1. About 1840 a two-story frame building was erected for a hall. The lot was donated by Governor Yell, who also gave \$100 toward the erection of the building. This hall was remodeled in 1872, and is in a good state of preservation. In the winter of 1862, after most of the members of Washington Lodge had gone South, the Federal troops took possession of the hall, and Col. La Rue Harrison, the Post Commander, was here initiated into the order, as were also a number of other officers and privates. To this circumstance was doubtless due the preservation of the hall, when every other public building was destroyed.

The following is as complete a list of the Past Masters as could be obtained: John B. Costa, 1843; J. H. Stirman, 1848; W. R. Quarles, 1850; W. L. Wilson, 1851; J. M. Tibbets, 1852; Robert Graham, 1855; W. R. Quarles, 1858; J. B. Simpson, 1859; Robert Graham, 1860; P. P. Van Hoose, 1861-65; J. H. Van Hoose, 1865-68; D. B. Jobe, 1868; J. H. Wilson, 1869; J. D. Henry, 1870-73; J. H. Kelson, 1873; W. O. Lattimore, 1874; P. R. Smith, 1874*; O. C. Gray, 1875; R. Putman, 1876; O. C. Gray, 1877; A. S. Gregg, 1878; J. H. Van Hoose, 1879-81; R. Putman, 1881; J. H. Van Hoose, 1882; J. R. Southworth, 1883; W. B. Welch, 1884; O. C. Gray, 1885-87; D. W. C. Davenport, 1887, and James J. Boss, 1888.

In 1841 the General Grand High Priest of the United States issued a dispensation to the Far West Chapter at Fayetteville, in answer to a petition signed by Joel Haden, Samuel Harris, William Shannon, Onesimus Evans, Thomas J. Pollard, Richard P. Pulliam, Alfred A. Stirman, Thomas Bean and Abraham Whinnery. The following year a charter was granted by the Grand Chapter, which, after the organization of the Grand Chapter of Arkansas in 1852, was replaced by another. The first records of the chapter, which are now in existence, are dated

* Filled the unexpired term of Lattimore.

April 21, 1854. W. L. Wilson was then High Priest, and J. L. Dickson, Secretary. The members numbered twenty. The High Priests since 1854 have been as follows: J. H. Stirman, 1855; W. R. Quarles, 1856; W. L. Wilson, 1857-60. (From October, 1860, to June, 1865, but one meeting was held.) James H. Van Hoose, 1865; D. B. Jobe, 1866; J. H. Van Hoose, 1867-69; Johnson Reynolds, 1869; J. H. Van Hoose, 1870-73; J. D. Henry, 1873; John Mayes, 1874; J. H. Van Hoose, 1875; O. C. Gray, 1876-79; J. H. Van Hoose, 1879-83; O. C. Gray, 1883; J. S. Hurlburt, 1884; T. J. Pollard, 1885-87; E. B. Wall, 1887; J. H. Van Hoose, 1888.

Baldwin Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar, was established in June, 1871, under a dispensation from W. S. Gardner, Grand Commander of the United States. There were then but two Sir Knights in Fayetteville—W. O. Lattimore and J. H. Van Hoose. The first meeting was held June 20, and several members of — Commandery were present for several days, who assisted in the organization. The first officers elected and appointed were as follows: W. O. Lattimore, Eminent Commander; J. H. Van Hoose, Generalissimo; Abraham Allen, Captain-General; R. T. Lacey, Prelate; George A. Vaughan, Senior Warden; J. R. Pettigrew, Junior Warden; John Mayes, Treasurer; W. C. Roberts, Secretary; Samuel Bard, Standard Bearer; J. L. Lewis, Sword Bearer; B. F. Little, Warden; Henry Reed, Guard. In September of that year J. H. Van Hoose attended the Grand Encampment at Baltimore, and obtained a charter for Baldwin Commandery. The first regular election under the charter took place in January, 1872, when the officers above named were re-elected with the following exceptions: Dr. C. W. Denne was chosen Prelate; J. A. C. Blackburn, Recorder; B. F. Little, Standard Bearer; A. J. Gilbreath, Sword Bearer, and T. M. Gunter, Warden. Since then the Commanders have been elected as follows: George S. Albright, 1874; O. C. Gray, 1876; J. H. Van Hoose, 1877; J. R. Pettigrew, 1878; George S. Albright, 1879; D. W. C. Davenport, 1883; J. S. Hurlburt, 1885; J. R. Southworth, 1886.

Fayetteville Lodge No. 10,388, K. of L., dates its organization from June 17, 1887, when it was organized at Byrnes' Hall

at Fayetteville. The first officers elected were as follows: A. C. Hoag, M. W.; J. Tillman, W. E.; C. H. Putman, W. L.; W. Gakin, Almoner; S. H. Smith, F. S.; H. M. Rieff, Treas.; E. D. Erwin, Statistician; C. T. Carr, R. S.; John French, U. K.; A. Hodges, I. E.; John Zilla, O. E.; H. M. Rieff, Judge; D. Calvin, Judge Advocate. These, with twenty-five others, embrace the charter membership. The lodge is composed of forty-eight Knights at present. Their list of officers for the current year is: F. E. Martin, M. W.; W. H. Merion, W. E.; D. Calvin, W. L.; John French, U. K.; E. Nix, Treas.; J. Nix, F. S.; W. French, R. S.; I. M. Baber, V. S.; T. F. King, Statistician; A. Hodges, I. E.; H. Broadie, O. E.; J. C. Van Hoose, Judge, and A. J. Boatright, Judge Advocate.

Fayetteville Lodge No. 28, A. O. U. W., began its existence December 23, 1887, when it was organized by J. C. Byers, D. G. M. W. of the Grand Jurisdiction of Texas. Capt. E. B. Harrison was elected P. M. W., together with the following officers: E. Z. Davies, M. W.; G. E. G. Penn, Foreman; A. C. Hong, O. J. R. Southworth, Recorder; T. J. Martin, F.; S. H. Blackburn, Receiver; J. A. Hassel, G.; J. W. Bishop, I. W., and J. B. Nix, O. W. These officers and twenty-two other members embrace the charter membership. The only change in officers is the succession of W. A. Watson as Recorder. The society have thirty-five "United Workmen" on their rolls at present, and the lodge is in good condition. They meet in the Odd Fellows' Hall.

Frontier Lodge No. 1626, K. of H., at Fayetteville, became an independent society May 24, 1879, with twenty-six charter members. The Knights of Honor have a large number of officers, and their first election resulted as follows: J. L. Cravens, P. D.; O. C. Gray, D.; E. D. Harrison, V. D.; E. B. Moore, Asst. D.; J. J. Vauls, Chaplain; D. W. C. Davenport, Reporter; C. J. Sumstag, F. R.; J. L. Duke, Guide; H. S. Gray, Guardian; Albert Byrnes, Sentinel; Dr. C. S. Gray, Med. Examiner; J. S. O'Brian, Treas.; W. F. Stirman, L. D. Jernigan and O. C. Gray, Trustees. Since their organization the Dictators of the order have been as follows: O. C. Gray, E. B. Harrison, E. D. Moore, H. S. C. v., C. M. Greene, Albert Byrnes, D. W. C. Davenport, Cath P. Conrad, J. L. Cravens, C. S. Gray, Walter Cook, J. L.

Cravens, J. N. Thurnston, the present occupant of that chair. Their present officers are S. H. West, V. D.; Oscar Richter, Asst. Dictator; C. M. Greene, Reporter; W. C. Cardwell, F. R. W. R. McIlroy, Treas.; J. J. Vaulx, Chaplain; W. W. Harrison, Guide; S. H. Blackmer, Guardian; J. L. Kuesal, Sentinel; A. S. Gregg, Med. Ex.; E. D. Harrison, W. E. Nix and O. C. Gray, Trustees. The society meets in the I. O. O. F. Hall, and have rented from that order since the organization of the K. of H. Lodge.

Mountain Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F., Fayetteville, Ark., was organized August 12, 1856, by Past Grand England and A. Clark, who installed the members. This veteran lodge elected the following officers: J. F. Rieff, N. G.; H. Marshall, V. G.; C. S. Hauptman, Sec., and A. Outzen, Treas. A. Clark was the only other charter member. During the war the general disruption affected the lodge and the charter was lost, but on November 14, 1866, the lodge was granted a duplicate of the original charter, and on May 1, 1869, they reorganized permanently on a dispensation from G. M. Peter Braggman. Their lodge, on the memorable Sunday night of April 18, 1880, was destroyed by a cyclone, and after a few years of meeting in various places, they leased their present lodge for a term of five years, December, 1885. Among their present members the following are Past Grands: C. S. Hauptman, E. B. Moore, E. B. Wall, D. W. C. Davenport, J. F. Johnson, J. F. Simonds, J. J. Vaulx, H. F. Reagan, J. N. Tillman, B. H. Stone and C. B. Padlock, and their present officers are C. S. Hauptman, N. G.; W. L. Stukoy, V. G.; J. F. Simonds, Sec., and J. N. Tillman, Treas. The lodge has \$2,000 in the stock of the Building Loan Association of Fayetteville, and at the expiration of their lease propose to erect a commodious hall. At present they rent their rooms to three other local orders.

Travis Post No. 19, G. A. R., Fayetteville, Ark., was organized August 23, 1884, and the members were mustered in by C. M. Barnes, Adjutant General of the Department of Arkansas. The first officers chosen were the following: E. B. Harrison, P. C.; T. J. Hunt, Sr., V. C.; J. B. Coffey, Jr., V. C.; J. B. Cox, Adj.; J. V. Quick, Surgeon; L. D. Middleton, Chaplain; Lafay-

ette Gregg, Quartermaster; C. M. Greene, Officer of the Day; William Mayes, Officer of the Guard; C. F. Lang, S. M.; P. M. Stephens, Q. M. S., and J. H. Harmon, Guard. These, with the following, constitute the charter membership: G. W. M. Reed, T. J. Taylor, W. O'Brien, J. H. Flood, W. Mayes, J. Chancy, Phillip McGuire, B. F. Rice, I. W. Daniel, J. F. Wilson, W. F. Jones, J. Armstrong, H. K. Stephens, Joseph Duncan, T. Brooks, J. K. Pool, S. S. Mayes, George Carney, D. Devilbiss, W. C. Roberts, J. M. Brinson, S. Cox, W. J. York, T. J. Hunt, H. Harmon, J. Harmon, J. H. Johnson, R. H. Clayton, Elias Andrew and C. W. Wright. The lodge lapsed after a few meetings, and was reorganized April 4, 1887. Their hall is on the second floor of the Byrnes & Blackmer Planing-mill Block, where, among the post relics, is a flag-staff, captured from Gen. Caball by the men under Lieut. Brooks. The present officers are: Thomas Brooke, P. C.; W. O'Brien, Sr., V. C.; J. W. Quick, Jr., V. C.; W. J. York, Surgeon; Elias Armstrong, Chaplain; R. S. Curry, Officer of the Day; J. R. Lee, Officer of the Guard; J. C. McClellan, Adj.; S. H. Blackmer, Q. M. S., and W. A. Todd, S. M. They have thirty-nine members.

Criterion Lodge No. 36, Knights of Pythias, of Fayetteville, was organized June 16, 1887, at the I. O. O. F. Lodge hall. The order began with the following charter members: J. C. Parry, E. B. Harrison, Chas. M. Greene, R. W. Clonte, C. A. Mulholland, John P. Wood, W. C. Cardwell, John A. Reed, J. S. McDaniel, H. F. McDaniel, Thomas Shores, Thomas W. White, Joseph T. Morris, H. D. Perky, J. L. Bozarth, John T. Jarrell, E. B. Wall, C. Dale, George Reed, Jr., Lafayette Reed, Damon Clarke, Frank Van Horn, J. B. Shannon, John N. Tillman, W. R. McIlroy and J. H. Williams. Of these, Mr. Harrison, P. C.; Mr. Greene, C. C.; Mr. Reed, V. C.; Mr. Clarke, P.; Mr. McIlroy, M. of E.; Mr. Dale, M. of F.; Mr. Tillman, K. of R.; and Mr. Reed, Jr. M. of A., constituted the first list of officers. From the organization until the present the Chancellors Commanding have been as follows: E. B. Harrison, C. M. Greene, John A. Reed and John N. Tillman. The lodge now has a membership of fifty-seven, over whom are the following officers: J. N. Tillman, C. C.; W. C. Cardwell, V. C.; T. A. Han-

cock, M. at A.; W. R. McIlroy, M. of Ex.; W. L. Benbrook, M. of F., and J. J. Vaulx, the Prelate. The society use the I. O. O. F. Hall.

Municipal.—At the January term of the county court, in 1841, a petition signed by more than two-thirds of the taxable inhabitants praying for the incorporation of Section 16, Township 16 north, Range 30 west, was presented and granted. P. V. Rhea was appointed the first alderman, and John W. Johnson, John B. Costa, Richard P. Pulliam, Hosea G. Cardwell and M. W. Thornby, the first councilmen. This organization was maintained until 1859, when a city charter was obtained from the Legislature. The first election under the new charter was held in April of that year, when the following officers were chosen: J. W. Walker, mayor; J. W. Washbourne, C. E. Butterfield, P. P. Van Hoose, J. B. Simpson, A. Crouch, J. H. Stirman and E. C. Boudinot, councilmen. The next year the officer elected were Stephen Bedford, mayor; L. B. Cunningham, J. R. Pettigrew, J. Holcomb, C. E. Butterfield, J. T. Sutton, J. H. Van Hoose and W. T. Pollard, councilmen, and M. D. Frazer marshal.

During the war the municipal government was suspended, and was not reinstated until 1867 or 1868, when M. LaRue Harrison was elected mayor. Some of the acts of the new municipal government were distasteful to the citizens of the town, and in 1869 an application was made to the Legislature to revoke the charter, which was done. An organization was then effected under a general statute, and E. I. Stirman was elected mayor. The order of incorporation was made by the county court, August 24, 1870, and he was elected in November upon a Democratic ticket. In November, 1871, T. Murray Campbell, a Republican, was elected mayor, A. J. Norris, recorder, and G. W. M. Reed, Alonzo Flanders, G. W. Taylor, Charles Smith and A. J. Blackwell, councilmen. One of the first acts of the new council was to adopt the following ordinance:

"Be it ordained, that all ordinances and parts of ordinances passed by the former council, except those in relation to the agricultural college, be and hereby are repealed up to date of November 7, 1871."

The municipal government was maintained under this organization until 1885, when Fayetteville became a city of the second class.

The following is a list of the mayors elected since the retirement of T. Murray Campbell: J. R. Pettigrew, 1872-73; George A. Grace, 1873-74; Robert J. Wilson, 1874-76; A. M. Wilson, 1876-77; A. S. Vandeventer, 1877-80; J. H. Van Hoose, 1880-81; W. C. Jackson, 1881-83; C. W. Walker, 1883-84; Samuel E. Marrs, 1884-85; W. C. Jackson, April to December, 1885; R. J. Wilson, January to April, 1886; O. C. Gray, April, 1886, to October, 1887; E. B. Wall, October, 1887, to April, 1888; J. H. Van Hoose, elected for a term of two years, beginning April, 1888.

Business Development.—The Civil War dealt harshly with Fayetteville. Her churches and institutions of learning, all of her public buildings, and many others, were destroyed, while her people were scattered all over the South, financially broken and morally disheartened. But an intelligent and enterprising community, possessing the natural advantages that belong to Fayetteville, cannot be permanently "downed." No sooner had hostilities ceased than the work of restoration began, and the city of to-day is a lasting monument to its extraordinary recuperative powers. The location of the State University here in 1871 marks a long step forward, but the completion of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad added an element of still greater importance to the growth of the city. The population is now not far from 4,000, and in 1887 the estimated total business transactions amounted to more than a million and a half dollars. The following is a running account of its business:

Mellroy's bank (private) was opened in 1872 under the name Denton D. Stark & Co., with William Mellroy as a large owner in it. Mr. Stark had the management of the business until 1878, when Mr. Mellroy assumed complete control. On July 1, 1886, the present firm name was adopted, the capital being owned by the Mellroy estate. W. R. Mellroy is cashier, and is assisted by C. M. Greene. Their resources are as follows: Loans and discounts, \$88,978.60; overdrafts, \$1,538.73; building, furniture, etc., \$4,500; due from banks (good on draft), \$50,487.71; cash,



REPRESENTATIVE MEN OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

exchange and other items, \$26,343.80; total, \$171,878.84. Liabilities: Capital, \$25,000; surplus and profits, \$9,231.67; due depositors, \$137,614.42; due banks, \$32.75; total, \$171,878.84. Loans made during 1887, \$50,923.35; correspondents, Chemical National Bank, New York; Continental Bank, St. Louis, and the First National Bank, Little Rock.

The Washington County Bank was chartered November 6, 1884, under the State banking laws, by W. B. Welch, president; J. A. Ferguson, vice-president; B. R. Davidson, T. F. Jones, directors, and S. P. Pittman and A. L. Williams. The first four directors and two officers mentioned, with Mr. MacDevlin as cashier, constituted the first organization. These men represent an estimated worth of \$320,000. The officers remain unchanged, excepting S. P. Pittman, as vice-president and director, vice J. A. Ferguson. The resources of the bank are as follows: Discounts and loans, \$55,943.25; bonds and stocks, \$25,000; county warrants, cash value, \$2,300; real estate, furniture and fixtures, \$5,700; due from banks, \$21,148.32; cash on hand, \$20,267.54; total, \$130,359.11. Liabilities, capital stock, \$12,000; surplus, \$5,400; undivided profits, \$1,056.42; due other banks, \$641.20; due depositors, \$107,261.49; total, \$130,359.11. Loans made in 1887, \$250,000; exchange in 1887, \$480,000; average daily clearance, \$29,000; correspondents, National Park Bank, New York; Bank of Commerce, St. Louis; First National Bank, Fort Smith; German National Bank, Little Rock, and Merchants' Loan and Trust, Chicago.

Fayetteville Building and Loan Association, No. 1, permanent, was incorporated and began business March 11, 1886. E. B. Harrison was chosen president; J. W. Stirman, secretary; D. W. C. Dayenport, treasurer; B. R. Davidson, attorney; E. B. Harrison, J. C. Williams, Albert Byrnes, G. T. Lake; J. L. Duke, H. K. Wade and C. W. Trott, directors. Their stock is divided into two series of \$100,000 each, and each series is divided into 4,000 shares, valued at \$25 each. Monthly dues are 12 1/2 cents per share, and premiums are from 15 to 30 per cent. The present officers are President, E. B. Harrison; secretary, C. M. Greene; treasurer, W. R. Mellroy; attorney, E. D. Wall; directors, E. B. Harrison, G. T. Lake, A. Byrnes, J. L. Cravens, J. L.

Duke, C. Dale and J. L. Bozarth. The association has been a powerful agent in the development of Fayetteville.

The Fayetteville Electric Light and Power Company was organized as a stock company in January, 1888, with the following officers: President, E. B. Harrison; directors, A. Byrnes, J. S. McDaniel, Lee Baum, J. L. Cravens, G. T. Lake and J. L. Duke. Their chartered stock was \$36,000. Their plant, valued at \$8,000, has a capacity of 460 Heislner incandescent lamps of 20-candle power each; however, they have now but about 250 lamps, distributed on streets, in churches, hotels, etc. The H. F. McDaniel Railway Supply Company is one of the largest in the State. The Fayetteville Street Railway Company's president is I. J. Ronan, and W. E. Killebrew is secretary and superintendent.

In general merchandise are Baum & Bro., Reed & Ferguson, Campbell & White, C. C. Conner & Co., Wood & Co., B. H. Stone & Co., R. S. Curry, Boles & Co. and "The Famous" of Jesse Ellis. The grocers and general stores are represented by Mulholland & Lake, Gilbreath & Taylor, Wilson & Dickson, W. W. Harrison, C. M. Bigelow, Blakeley Bros., Lantrip & Miller, Moore & Gallagher, A. B. Lewis, Randall & Oliver and D. A. Coker. In the line of bakery, restaurant, confectionery, etc., are August A. G. Hach, Hodge & Riggs, Ira Turner, C. M. Bigelow, U. G. Pearce, N. L. Dickson & Co., T. Satterfield & Co. and J. F. Johnson. Hardware is headed by E. B. Harrison, E. Z. Davies, W. N. Crenshaw and R. R. Smith. W. F. Russell and John Cox are barbers. Jesse Ellis deals in, and John Feathers manufactures, boots and shoes. J. L. Duke and J. Wadkins have jewelry and time-piece establishments. Z. Thomas is a cigar maker. Mrs. S. J. Young and J. W. Hansard are photographers. Books and stationery are handled by J. D. Van Winkle and W. C. Cardwell. Gregg & Smith, Benbrook & Co., W. H. Whitlow, J. H. Williams & Co. and W. W. Dickey are in the drug and pharmacy trades. John F. Buie, undertaker. Saddlery and harness are in the hands of George Sutton and S. J. Jones. Implements of various kinds are sold by S. L. Kyle, John M. Howe and Cato Bros. Mrs. M. M. Allbright & Co. deal in musical instruments. D. M. Harrison and Carter Taylor have meat markets. The Van Winkle House, by R. S. Miller, Mountain House, by Thomas Jennings,

Tremont House, by H. L. Glass, and Quarles House, by E. Quarles represent the hotels. The Sweitzer Wagon Co., president, E. B. Harrison, and Ellis Duncan, secretary and superintendent. The Fayetteville Evaporator Company, by Campbell & White. The Bed Spring Manufacturing Co., proprietor, Thomas Jennings. The tailors are Baum Bros. and McFadden. W. L. Call, R. T. Smith and J. W. Quick are blacksmiths. H. F. Buie has a billiard hall. The legal fraternity are L. Gregg, B. R. Davidson, A. M. Wilson, J. V. Walker, J. D. Walker, C. W. Walker, J. W. Walker, T. M. Gunter, W. L. Gregg, R. J. Wilson, J. W. Stuckey, E. B. Wall, S. H. West, G. W. M. Reed, R. W. Carter, W. J. Patton and C. R. Buckner. Real estate is handled by Davidson & Jones and Dickson & Pettigrew (also abstractors of title), Reed & Carter and E. B. Wall. Mr. Keenan buys wheat, Dra. W. B. Welch, H. D. Wood, T. J. Pollard, Wade Pollard, C. S. Gray, A. S. Gregg, J. B. Massie and O. L. Wilson represent the medical fraternity, while the dental profession has Drs. J. R. Southworth, S. D. Luther and R. B. Horton for their representatives. The newspapers are elsewhere mentioned. Livery, Simmons & Ferguson, J. E. Vaughan and Thomas Jennings. The Fisher Transfer Company. Furniture, J. L. Bozarth, The Fayetteville Manufacturing Company, and McClelland. Produce shippers, Campbell & White, McNabb & Rogers and Oscar Richter. The Waters-Pierce Oil Company, J. P. Marbut, manager. Brick and stone masons, Willard Algine & Company and S. H. Blackmer (brick yards also), Charles Dodd and R. M. Justice. Fayetteville Bottling Works. City Laundry, A. A. Hollister, proprietor. City Bath Rooms, J. T. Watson. The Fayetteville Steam Dye Works. Millinery, Baum & Bros., B. H. Stone & Co. and Mrs. Abbott. Mills, Byrnes & Blackmer and J. S. McClelland (planing), and the Fayetteville Flouring Mills, J. F. Cravens, lessee. The Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shops, manager, A. Volner. Lumber trade, C. Dale and Cazort Bros. Contractors and builders, Mix & Co., I. N. Baker, F. P. Milburn and O. H. Marion. Architect and superintendent, C. M. Prentice. Insurance, J. H. Van Hoose and E. B. Wall. Sewing machines, L. Matney.

SPRINGDALE.

This is now a horticultural and commercial place, although its founding was due to religious purposes. As in many other cases the immediate cause of the settlement was the noble spring near a tree across the road west of Haxton & Co.'s woolen mills, but which, during the war, broke out at a period about 400 feet distant from its first opening, and south of the mills. The following entries of land in this part of the county will show what material there was for a settlement: Township 18 north, Range 30 west, Section 36—John Holcomb, September 1, 1845; S. P. Fine, February 29, 1840; W. G. Quinton, March 16, 1840; John Holcomb, September 18, 1856; Joseph Holcomb, December 29, 1852; James Fitzgerald, March 7, 1840; Isaac S. Fitzgerald, December 29, 1849, April 2, 1853, December 26, 1849, and April 9, 1855; W. H. Holcomb, January 11, 1853; Section 35—Freeborn Graham, February 28, 1840; Section 30—John Ingram, April 24, 1840; Thomas M. McLain, January 2, 1831; Section 31—William Barrington, September 5, 1849; Jacob Pearson, November 29, 1851; Section 32—John Ingram, November 22, 1848; John Hamilton, November 7, 1840. Township 17 north, Range 30 west, Section 1—James Brandon, October 29, 1838; W. D. Quinton, September 19, 1839; Section 2—John Fitzgerald, February 9, 1839; Isaac S. Fitzgerald, October 25, 1838. Township 18 north, Range 29 west, Section 30—John Fitzgerald, June 6, 1840; Joshua Fitzgerald, June 6, 1840; Section 29—S. White, September 12, 1840; W. Graham, June 12, 1840, and J. S. Graham, August 2, 1845. These are some of the earlier entries of the region of Springdale and Elm Springs, covering the plats of both places. The earliest settlers, then, about Springdale's site were the Fitzgeralds, James Brandon, W. D. Quinton, the Grahams, S. P. Fine, the Holcombs and S. White, together with some others at various dates, as Elijah Lee, William Easley and James Mayfield.

Many of these were adherents of the Primitive Baptist faith, and soon after their arrival held meetings at various places, and among the first visiting preachers were Rev. James Mayfield and Rev. John Holcombe (he retained the final e). Mr. Joseph Holcomb thinks the first members were Elijah Lee, William

Graham, William Easley, Freeborn Graham and wife, Ira Graham and wife. The church was organized in 1840, and given the biblical name Shiloh, and on Christmas day, 1841, William D. Quinton deeded a plat at the spring, six rods by twenty rods, to the trustees of the church, William Easley, Elijah Lee and Freeborn Graham, for the site of a church. They soon erected a log church, and in 1843 found their first regular pastor in the person of Rev. John Holcombe, who bought of W. D. Quinton, and entered all the present plat of Springdale, and more, to the amount of 600 acres. From this time on to the present the place attracted attention through the well-known and largely attended "May Meetings" of this sect, in which the ceremony of "foot-washing" is performed. They have been held regularly, with three exceptions during the war. Rev. Holcombe built him a home, and also established a wagon-shop in which he employed four or five men, but aside from these and his wife and several children, and Shelby Fitzgerald, there were no residents on the site of Springdale for over twenty years. With dangers of the opening war arising, Rev. Holcombe and the most of his family sought refuge in Texas, and during the first year all their buildings were burned by men claiming to be Federal soldiers.

Following the close of hostilities he and the family returned, at once rebuilt the church, and built his home on the elevation just east of the woolen mills. This was in 1866. In July, 1868, he laid out the original town of Shiloh, on the west side of Spring Creek, about the old church plat. The first store was opened by B. S. Coon, whose stock was purchased the following year by Holcomb & Putman. In 1870 Joseph Holcomb returned from his travels succeeding his war service, and bought the old homestead, excluding the town plat. The Missionary Baptist College was about the next addition to the town of Shiloh, although it was short lived. It was organized in 1872. (Its growth will be treated of in the chapter on schools.) Then Mr. Jack Steele opened a general store. In 1875 the post-office was established, and the name changed to Springdale. The postmaster appointed was B. E. Putman, and the successors to that position have been W. H. Lovelady, C. C. Phillips, B. W. Gregg, J. B. Gill and W. V. Winton, the present incumbent.

Its Growth.—The growth of the village was so marked that incorporation began to be agitated, and the most active in this, as in other enterprises for the good of the place, was Joseph Holcomb, "the father of the town," as he is familiarly styled. By an order of the county court on April 1, 1878, "the town of Springdale" was incorporated. June 14, 1879, the following officers were elected, and on July 4 sworn in: Joseph Holcomb, mayor; W. R. Ritter, C. Petross, A. J. Hale, J. B. Baggett and R. M. Huffmaster, aldermen, and S. S. Purcell, recorder. The successors of Mr. Holcomb to the mayoralty have been: R. M. Huffmaster, O. C. Ludwig, Mr. Holcomb a second time, W. G. Prunner, S. L. Staples, for two terms; and Millard Berry, who is now serving his second term. The present aldermen are Joseph Holcomb, J. F. Barr, N. S. Haxton, E. A. Linebarger and Wilson M. Davis; treasurer, C. Petross, and recorder, E. H. Bryant.

During about a decade, in the earlier half of which was the date of incorporation, some of the following firms opened their respective places: W. H. Lovelady, the successor of Holcomb & Putnam; Slaughter & Sency, A. M. Phillips and Joseph Holcomb with general stores; in the hardware line, J. A. Coffelt, Gill & Harris (afterward Deaver & Harris, and Deaver & Co.); wagon-shop, Drum & Phillips; flouring-mill, Petross & Son; evaporator, D. Wing & Bro.; nursery, J. B. Gill; Springdale Canning Co., president, J. R. Harris; lumber yard, A. J. Armstrong, and a newspaper, mentioned elsewhere.

The construction of the "Frisco Railway" during 1881 gave an impetus to the growth of Springdale, greater, probably, than any other place in the county, and it has been so marked as to be denominated a "boom." Putman's Addition to the town was laid out on the west, and afterward Joseph Holcomb laid out Railroad Addition on the south and east. Business spread itself along the street leading to the depot. The railway outlet for produce and fruit made those two industries the most prominent, and gave Springdale a leadership in the general fruit-growing interests of this part of the State, equal to any.

The general merchandise trade is represented by B. F. Deaver & Co., Dodson & Co., Lane, Linebarger & Co., Searcy & Sons, D. White and Martin & Livingston, while the grocers

are G. M. Gabbert, C. W. Wright and Theo. Parker. W. T. Farrar and J. R. Harris & Bro. deal in hardware, and the drug trade is handled by H. A. Daily, W. Y. Winton and A. Stark-weather. The Springdale Canning Co., a stock company, has a large factory. The Springdale Nurseries, owned by Gill & Vincenheller, another owned by A. M. Kennan & Son, and Zimmerman & Bryan represent the fruit interests. The W. B. Haxton & Co. Wooden Mills and the Springdale Milling Co. (roller mill) represent the mills. Phillips & Phillips and J. R. Harris & Bro. have lumber yards. Real estate is handled by Berry & Harris, while Millard Berry and A. J. Hale are lawyers.

The Springdale House, Thomas Gladden, proprietor, is the only hotel, while the bakeries, restaurants, confectioneries, etc., are represented by R. E. Renner, J. W. Kensil, Mr. Yocum and Mr. Davis. Drs. John Young, D. Christian, J. M. Kennedy and W. J. Wilkerson are the medical representatives, while Dr. J. B. Dare cares for the dental needs of the community. A. M. Kennan and Roach & Vinson are shoemakers; Charles A. Minney, barber; Sevier & Lewis, J. B. Baggett and G. W. Bowman care for wagon and blacksmith interests; Robert Orr and W. H. Russell have tin shops; Stokes & Bro. are livermen; W. T. Farrar, harness-maker; E. T. Canale and J. W. Carter have brick yards; a dairy is owned by W. Hewitt; milliners, Miss Mary Hodges and Miss Fannie Kensil; furniture is handled by B. H. Welch and B. F. Pollock; meat market, J. B. Hyman; jeweler and photographer, George F. Kennan; plasterers, Van Dyke & Bartholomew; and among the sixteen or seventeen contractors and builders are C. W. Phillips, Stork & Gaut, D. M. Lineberger and C. A. Jones.

The Springdale News is the only newspaper. Its existence began in 1882 under the title of the Springdale Enterprise, O. C. Ludwig, editor, and a year or so later H. C. Warner purchased it and gave it the name Springdale Yellow Jacket. Price & Bro. then ran it for a brief interval under the cognomen Springdale Journal. Damon Clarke gave it its present title when he assumed control in 1886, but he sold out to H. M. & J. Van Butler, whose editorial charge, under the appellation The Arkansas Locomotive, with which they headed the paper,

closed May 1, 1887. The present editor, John P. Stafford, has since had charge of it, and has resumed the title News. Its political policy is Democratic.

The schools and churches of Springdale appear in the chapter on those subjects. Three societies, a farmers' club, the Masonic and G. A. R., are in a prosperous condition; two, the I. O. O. F. order and the W. C. T. U., once organized, are abandoned.

The Springdale Farmers' Club was organized in January, 1886, with W. M. Davis, president, and John B. Gill as secretary. The club has been one of the powerful instruments in the development of Springdale. They have introduced fine stock, particularly a Holstein bull and Berkshire hogs, the latter being the property of the organization. New varieties of fruit have been introduced and experimented with, amongst which is the noted early red peach, "The Gov. Garland," named and discovered by J. B. Gill. The shipping interests have been worked up by them. A successful live-stock show was held at Springdale in the fall of 1887 by the society, and they now have the finest collection of grains and grasses in the State for exhibition in the fall of 1888. The society has fifteen wide-awake members. L. B. Rader and John B. Gill have filled the office of president since the first incumbent. J. D. Beck is secretary.

Societies.—Springdale Lodge No. 416, F. & A. M., was chartered in 1873, and organized by James D. Henry, D. D. G. M. The first officers chosen were B. Steele, W. M.; W. H. Lovelady, S. W.; D. C. Smithson, J. W.; A. G. Smith, Treas.; J. R. Harris, Secy.; C. Petross, S. D.; Peter Graham, J. D.; and W. B. Smith, Tyler. They began with seventeen members, and have increased to fifty, with lodge property valued at \$500. The present officers are D. Christian, W. M.; B. S. Williams, S. W.; W. N. Pierce, J. W.; C. Petross, Treas.; Evans Atwood, Secy.; L. D. Petross, S. D.; W. F. Daily, J. D., and E. Adams, Tyler. A list of Masters is as follows: B. Putman, N. D.; J. B. Steele (chartered), H. G. Hartley, W. H. Lovelady, W. M. Harris, J. A. Armstrong, B. F. Deaver, J. S. Patterson and the present incumbent. Messrs. Putman, Hartley, Harris, Lovelady and Deaver have served more than one term.

U. S. Grant Post No. 34, G. A. R., at Springdale, was chartered October 30, 1886, and the members were mustered in by S. P. Gilbreath, of West Fork. They had nineteen members, and elected the following officers: B. R. Butcher, C.; J. Smith, Sr. V. C.; C. W. Wright, Jr. V. C.; B. C. Cox, Adj.; A. W. Baker, Q.; R. E. Renner, Chaplain; J. T. Sullivan, Surgeon; John Vernon, O. of D.; J. W. Langford, O. of G.; S. Mayes, Q. S. They have a hall in the Searcy Block, and number sixty-five members. Present officers: J. Smith, C.; W. Mayes, Sr. V. C.; A. W. Baker, Jr. V. C.; C. W. Wright, Q.; R. E. Renner, Chaplain; E. P. Hall, Adj.; J. Vernon, O. of D.; E. A. Ellis, O. of G.; J. Pollett, S. M.; J. Conger, Q. S.; J. T. Sullivan, Surgeon.

OTHER TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Elm Springs.—This name is derived from probably the largest of Washington County springs, and is a settlement six miles west of Springdale, located among great springs of such power that, not far from their openings, John Ingram, in 1844, found them strong enough to run a water-mill. This was the earliest mill in this part of the county, and was the nucleus of the village.

From the entries given in connection with the Springdale land entries, it is seen that Mr. Ingram made the first entry on the site of Elm Springs, in 1840, and that in that region Thomas M. McLain entered land as early as January 2, 1831. William Barrington, Jacob Pearson and John P. Hamilton made entries in 1840, 1851 and 1840, respectively. A Mr. Rose was a very early settler there, but no record of his having entered land exists. After the location of the mill Mr. Ingram was joined by William Barrington, who also opened a store, and gave the name Elm Springs to the new settlement. His miller was W. F. Deaver. Mr. Barrington bought out Mr. Ingram, and some time afterward sold a half interest in the mill to B. J. Deaver—the firm then bearing the name Deaver & Barrington. After 1852 a blacksmith shop was added, and soon the schools under Rev. and Mrs. Jesse McAllister were opened. At this period the population of the place had probably reached its highest. A few years later an epidemic broke up the school. One of the first

stores opened was owned by Barrington, Shelton & McAllister, and a pioneer named "Hosey" Moses had a small establishment. Early church buildings will be mentioned in the pages devoted to those subjects. Among the business men since the war have been Dr. Christian, F. F. Webster, James Pollock, Trotter & Wasson, B. J. Davis, Farrar & Reed. Elm Springs post-office was established in 1848, W. Barrington, postmaster. In 1852 W. S. Deaver was postmaster, and was followed by John Reavis, who held the office until the discontinuance of mails, in 1861. The postmasters since 1865 have been Miss M. W. Pearson (now Mrs. Wasson), J. R. Pollock, James Grimsly, James Trotter, T. F. Webster, R. L. Ritter, W. T. Farrar, R. L. Ritter, B. J. Beaver and W. V. Steele, the present incumbent.

The war almost depopulated Elm Springs, and its business has not since risen above its present condition. The mills, which once made the place a center of trade, have long since disappeared, and what remains is general business, represented by the following firms: In general merchandise—M. D. Steele, R. L. Ritter, G. A. Wilkerson and W. V. Steele deal in drugs, notions, etc.; Garrison & Pearson manage the marble trade; Smith & Robinson are blacksmiths; E. M. Hilsabeck holds the shoe trade; Drs. T. G. Welch, D. C. Summers and G. A. Wilkerson are the physicians; J. M. Robinson, J. P., and B. J. Deaver, N. P., are the sources of legal light. One lodge is also in operation, the F. & A. M.

West Fork.—This place and its vicinity had settlers who entered land as early as April 25, 1836. The following entries were made in that region: William Bloyd, October 24, 1840; James Wynn, July 16, 1840; Eli Bloyd, August 19, 1840; Peter Bloyd, November 10, 1840; John Graham, May 7, 1836; George Putner, April 10, 1837; Robert McPhail, April 25, 1836; Moses Graham, July 9, 1838; Evan Herrer, July 10, 1838; J. F. Tamison, December 12, 1838, and Benjamin Hardin, April 25, 1836. The general settlement went under the name of West Fork, but its village life did not begin until about 1875 or 1876, when the old water-mill plant at the head of the creek was moved there, and the steam mills built. This was carried out by H. H. Davis, D. Robinson and W. H. Brock. Following this was a carding-machine, in-

roduced by M. M. Morrow, and John Hughes became the first merchant. A spoke-factory was established by J. M. Langston, soon followed by a Mr. Bentley. H. H. Davis and J. M. Langston soon became proprietors of the mill, and added a blacksmith shop; and a Mr. Bell soon added another place where the anvil's ring could be heard. Hughes, the merchant, soon disposed of his stock to Jacob Yoes and a Mr. Simeco, but on the completion of the "Frisco" railway he reopened another establishment.

The construction of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway was a great boon to West Fork as to other places along the line. An outlet for its fruits, produce and timber led to rapid development in the village, until its business is now represented by the following establishments: Jacob Yoes and Gilbreath & Langston lead in merchandise; F. J. Males has a fine drug store; J. P. Cox deals in groceries; hardware and implements are handled by Jacob Yoes; a meat market is owned by Thomas Everett; C. Stapleton deals in furniture; J. W. Bell, and D. H. and D. K. Barron are blacksmiths. The West Fork Hotel is owned and managed by Dr. A. S. Fleming. The proprietors of the West Fork Flouring Mills are Yoes & Crider. The West Fork Canning and Evaporating Company is a local stock company, with a capital of \$25,000, and \$5,500 already invested in equipment. The president is S. P. Sample; secretary, G. S. White, and superintendent, C. K. Winslow. Mr. Sample, H. H. York, G. A. Yoes, J. W. Robertson, Thomas Walker, J. F. Collyers and J. C. Oldham are directors. The company also owns a can factory. Lozier's Nursery is owned by Fred. Lozier. J. M. Phillips is a contractor and builder. Drs. J. S. Cannon, S. P. Sample and A. S. Fleming represent the medical fraternity. Thomas McKnight, J. P. J. C. Oldham, N. P., and G. S. White, N. P., attend to legal business.

The post-office was moved from the present site of Pitkin, which then bore the name West Fork. The first incumbent of that office was H. H. Davis; he was followed by J. W. Hughes, W. Simeco, himself and J. P. Cox, who is now in charge. A well-known deputy postmaster was J. M. Langston.

Four fraternities are represented, the G. A. R., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and Knights of the Horse.

West Fork was incorporated in May, 1885, and the following officers chosen: Mayor, J. M. Phillips; recorder, J. A. Smith; marshal, Joshua Carmen; aldermen, H. H. Davis, H. H. York, S. P. Sample, W. E. Shanks and N. Northern. Messrs. Simpson and Emerson have served as mayors, also. The officers for 1888 are as follows: Mayor, J. M. Phillips; recorder, J. B. Lansdell; treasurer, S. P. Sample; marshal, N. Northern; aldermen, J. C. Carmen, J. F. Collyer, J. D. Sample, Thomas McKnight and James Emerson.

Prairie Grove.—This is the third town in Washington County in population and importance. It is situated in the midst of one of the most beautiful valleys in Northwestern Arkansas, and within a short distance of the geographical center of the county. Its site was first settled by Rev. Andrew Buchanan in 1829, and by his influence a school and a church were established soon after. He died in 1857, leaving his real estate by will to his widow during her life-time. At her death, with the exception of eighty acres, it was to go to Cane Hill College, and in event of the failure of that institution it was to become the property of the Cumberland Presbyterian Book Concern, at Nashville, Tenn. The eighty acres were to go to two servants. This bequest naturally produced serious complications in the title. In 1871 Col. James P. Neal, a step-son of Mr. Buchanan, obtained deeds from the various parties interested in the property, and took up his residence on the old homestead. He then conceived the idea of founding a town, and soon after secured the establishment of a post-office, of which he was made postmaster. In 1872 a blacksmith and wagon-shop was opened by Rogers & Baggett, and in 1875 a store-house was erected, and a stock of goods put into it. The following year McPhetridge, Baggett & Rogers erected a large steam flouring-mill, and in 1877 the town was regularly laid out. The first sale of lots took place on March 24 of that year. Since that time the town has steadily improved, and now has a population of about 500.

In 1885 a weekly newspaper called the *Prairie Grove News* was established by Joseph Garrison, and published for about one year. In April, 1887, H. Milton Butler began the publication of the *Prairie Grove Banner*, which he has since continued. The

Rising Sun was published for a short time in 1887, but was soon bought out by the *Banner*.

The two most important manufacturing enterprises of the town are the *Prairie Grove Mills*, now owned and operated by H. C. & G. W. Crowell, and the *Prairie Grove Canning and Evaporating Factory*, operated by a joint-stock company. The latter enterprise was recently established. The officers of the company are E. G. McCormick, president; D. F. McMillan, vice-president; W. I. Cook, secretary; W. T. McCormick, treasurer; D. K. Hulbert, superintendent. The directors are E. G. McCormick, C. G. Marrs, J. O. Parks, W. P. Dyer, D. F. McMillan, S. B. Hardy and J. H. Flood. The authorized capital stock is \$25,000, of which \$8,000 has been paid in. The factory is supplied with all the latest improved machinery for canning and evaporating fruit. It has a capacity of 10,000 cans per day by the canning process, and 250 bushels per day when evaporating fruit or vegetables.

The mercantile interests of *Prairie Grove* are represented by the following individuals and firms: General stores, H. C. & G. W. Crowell, B. A. Carl, W. N. Butler & Co., Hardy & Marrs, W. P. Dyer and D. F. McMillan; furniture, H. H. Collier; harness and saddlery, A. Dixon & Co.; druggists, McCormick & Co. and H. C. Crowell; jewelry, musical instruments, etc., Simmons & Henderson; marble works, Leach & Dorman; hardware, Baggett & Sanders, lumber, J. V. Rich.

Occidental Lodge No. 436, A. F. & A. M., of *Prairie Grove*, was organized March 20, 1886, with the following officers: J. E. Moore, W. M.; E. G. McCormick, S. W.; J. J. Baggett, J. W.; G. E. James, S. D.; J. O. Parks, J. D.; W. R. Wallace, Treas.; R. S. Staples, Sec., and W. D. Rogers, Tyler. The membership at present numbers twenty-eight. The meetings are held in the institute building. E. G. McCormick is now W. M.; W. W. Mahan, S. W.; A. Sanders, J. W.; W. N. Butler, Sec., and J. J. Baggett, Treas.

Boonshoro.—Eight miles southwest of *Prairie Grove* is this flourishing community of two or three hundred souls. It is in one of the oldest settled sections of the county, and dates its existence as a village from the "thirties." The first store was opened by Morris Wright in 1834 or 1835, in a little log cabin,

just north of the present village. In 1840 he removed a little further south, and continued in business until the war. At about the same time Levi Richards and White McClellan opened a second store, and John F. Truesdale erected a steam mill just below the town, where some ten years before a small water mill had been built by Thomas Garvin.

The establishment of Cane Hill College in 1852 somewhat increased the importance of the village, but in 1860 it could boast of only two stores. These were kept by McClure & McClellan and Wright & Lewis. At the close of the war E. W. McClellan & Son, Lewis & Ayres and Warren Stewart were among the first merchants to resume business.

The great distance of the town from the railroad has somewhat obstructed its growth, yet it has made steady improvement. The following is a directory of its present business interests: Edmiston & Co., J. Edmiston, S. T. Cole, McBride & Haygood and Cowley & Welch, general stores; J. W. Cope, druggist; Ross & Blackburn and Mrs. M. L. Mann, millinery; W. F. Easterley, wagon-maker; Russell & Wood and A. E. Andrews, blacksmiths; Moore & Pycott, roller flouring-mill; J. M. Russell & Co. and R. H. Bean, grist-mills; canning factory, operated by a stock company. The canning factory is similar to the one at *Prairie Grove*, and was recently put into operation. The president of the company is J. S. Edmiston, and the secretary, H. W. Moore. The raising of nursery stock is an extensive business in the vicinity of the town. The leading nurseries are owned by J. B. Russell & Co., Haygood & Co. and D. M. Moore & Son.

When Cane Hill Lodge No. 57, A. F. & A. M., was organized is not now known, as the charter and records were destroyed during the war. The first meeting of which any record could be found was held on August 3, 1865, when J. A. L. McCulloch was W. M.; George W. Scott, S. W.; L. W. Yates, J. W.; F. R. Earle, S. D.; R. H. Bean, J. D.; E. W. McClellan, Secretary; A. Mitchell, Treasurer, and W. B. Brodie, Tyler. The next year a building committee, composed of J. W. Staggs, J. A. L. McCulloch and L. W. Yates, was appointed, and a second story was built over E. W. McClellan's store for a lodge room. It was occupied until December, 1886, when the building was destroyed by fire.

Meetings have since been held over the Methodist Church. The following is a list of the Worshipful Masters since 1865: W. B. Welch, 1866; J. M. Lacy, 1867; F. R. Earle, 1868; R. D. Hays, 1869; James Mitchell, 1870; J. P. Carnahan, 1871; H. M. Welch, 1872; C. McCulloch, 1873; H. M. Welch, 1874-76; J. A. L. McCulloch, 1876; J. A. Buchanan and J. P. Carnahan, 1877-79; T. S. Tennant, 1879; J. P. Carnahan, 1880; W. B. Welch, 1881; R. M. Dean, 1882; H. L. Routh, 1883-85; T. W. Blackburn, 1885-87; J. P. Carnahan, 1887. The members of the lodge now number about thirty.

Evansville.—This village was named in honor of Capt. Lewis Evans, who opened a store there about 1830. He was succeeded by Charles McClellan, and about 1838 a flood of merchants came in, bringing large stocks of goods to sell to the immigrant Cherokees, to whom large sums of money were due from the Government. As payment was delayed for fifteen years, many of these merchants failed, and the business interests of the town were seriously impaired. Soon after the town was laid off Leonard Schuler established a tan-yard, the most extensive ever in the county. A horse-mill was built by Evans soon after he opened his store, and for a short time it supplied nearly the whole county with meal. There are now in the town two steam saw and grist mills, with cotton gins attached. The first was erected by C. E. Rose, in 1870, and the other by Littlejohn & McCormick, about five years ago.

The first schools in Evansville were taught by Allen M. Scott, who was succeeded by Mrs. Dr. Bartlett. For four years, from about 1874 to 1878, a graded school was maintained, but it has since been abandoned.

The business interests of the town are now represented by the following firms: J. A. Bacon, Basham & Goodrich, J. M. Chandler, J. R. Flynn, F. N. & N. B. Littlejohn and G. W. McClure, general stores; L. W. Rosser, cabinet maker; W. L. Childress, cabinet and wagon maker, and J. C. Ferguson, wagon maker. About one mile north of Evansville is a little village known as Greensburg, containing a store, a blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, a Masonic lodge and a school-house.

Cincinnati.—This is one of the best inland towns in the

county. It is situated in Section 29, Township 16 north, Range 33 west, and is the center of a rich grain and live stock region. It is within one and a half miles of "the Nation," and has a good trade from that country. The amount of business transacted in 1887 is estimated as follows: Aggregate, \$224,935; merchandise, wagons and agricultural implements, \$82,865; grain and grain products, \$43,500; cattle, hogs, sheep and mules, \$91,750; miscellaneous, \$5,000. There are in the town five general merchants, two milliners, one druggist, one wagon factory, one agricultural implement factory, two blacksmiths, two tanneries, two harness shops, one undertaker, two shoe-shops, one merchant and custom mill, two physicians, one dentist, one hotel, one livery stable, an academy and two churches. One of the most important enterprises is the wagon factory of James Oates, who located in Cincinnati in 1868. His sales in 1887 amounted to \$15,000. The oldest mercantile establishment is that of R. J. Rhea, who in 1884 succeeded W. H. Rhea, who began business in 1849. Among the others are Rhea & Watts, Spivey & Marquess Bros., Moore Bros., H. Shields and C. M. Cox. Moore Bros. are also proprietors of the Eureka Mills.

Farmington.—A little village six miles west of Fayetteville is called Farmington. It was laid out about 1870, by W. H. Ingles, and for a number of years grew quite rapidly, but of late it has somewhat deteriorated. The principal business is carried on by C. C. Conner & Co., who have a general store, and also operate a flouring-mill. Reed & Son and Rieff & Macy are the other merchants. A wagon-shop is conducted by J. H. Cato.

HAMLETS.

Dutch Mills, on Section 28, Township 14, Range 33; Greensburg, on Section 16, Township 13, Range 33; Viney Grove, on Section 1, Township 15, Range 32; Sulphur City, on Section 15, Township 15, Range 29; Brentwood, on Section 29, Township 14, Range 30; McGuire's Store, on Section 25, Township 16, Range 29; Winslow, on Section 13, Township 13, Range 30; and Salem Springs, on Section 8, Township 14, Range 33, are smaller places, some of which promise growth.

EDUCATION.

Land and Funds.—Washington County, if she could have controlled Arkansas, would, no doubt, have dotted the State with schools and colleges; as it was she was among the first counties to encourage the proper use of the great United States land grants for public institutions of learning. It was not because there were not large grants made to the commonwealth that the public-school movement languished until 1868, with the "16th section" grant, "the 72 sections seminary land grant," the 640,000 acres, and "the swamp lands grant" of September 28, 1850, there were from nine to eleven millions of acres of school lands at the disposal of the commonwealth for the education of its children; and some of this, too, as early as "the forties."

Every State has its periods of fraudulent administration, but in no part of the history of Arkansas has fraud and plunder been more rife than in the early administration of the most precious of its funds and resources, the school funds and lands. The lands were sacrificed at 50 and 75 cents an acre, and even then the funds were misappropriated and mislaid, until the statutes teemed with acts to suppress the evil. The office of county school commissioners was established in the hope that evils of caring for the fund might be lessened, and so the situation continued until 1868.

Earliest Schools.—Washington County suffered with the rest of the State, as far as the fund was concerned, but her settlers and pioneers, like their forefathers from the "old world," brought their schools and churches along with them, and welcomed others, who were pioneer planters of such institutions. Many parents taught their own children, and then sent them to other States. Some lady or gentleman would take a few boys and girls of the neighborhood to his or her own home and hold a "subscription school." But the poorer people and the colored race had not even these advantages. There is no certain information as to the first teacher in the county. A Mrs. Hoge held one of the earliest private schools, in her home near Evergreen Cemetery, at Fayetteville. (Governor) Isaac Murphy was also a teacher at the county seat in the latter part of "the thirties."

His was a mixed school. A Dr. Sanders was one of the earliest pedagogues there also. Mr. and Mrs. Dickson were among the number about the year 1840. In the region of Springdale probably "Uncle Joe" Holcomb taught the first schools, as early as 1844; he was followed in 1845 by "Tom" Cannon; Harvey Adams covered the time to 1850, when Miss Jennie Mills took up the birch for the two years following; D. A. White in 1853, George Hancock in 1854, and Charles Wildes covered the most of the period before the war. "Abe" Whaley and a Mr. Albright were among those after the war.

The Far West Seminary.—This institution was intended to be the first college in Arkansas, and some place its earliest beginnings, before 1835, in a brick church at Mount Comfort. In 1843 its board of visitors included Rev. C. Washbourne, G. W. Paschal, A. W. Arrington, Robert W. Mecklin and Isaac Strain, who published in the *Arkansas Intelligencer* a three-column article on the purposes of the institution. Rev. Washbourne was sent east to solicit aid for it, and great exertions were made to get it firmly on foot. It was incorporated in 1844—then the only college in Arkansas, and Ozark Institute was to become a preparatory school. Good buildings were started, but on February 27, 1845, the still unfinished structures were burned, causing a loss of from \$12,000 to \$13,000. This seemed to be the death-blow to the enterprise. Rev. Robert W. Mecklin was among its principals, and Col. J. P. Neal, of Prairie Grove, was one of the many young men who attended it. It was suspected of being a political move, for some reason, and that, no doubt, had much to do with the lack of encouragement extended to it.

Cane Hill Schools.—Cane Hill was settled in the main by educated Christian people, and it early became distinguished for its churches and schools. Both were established as soon as the first settlers had located their land, and secured shelter for themselves and families. At first one school supplied the youth for several miles around with instruction, but as the settlements became more numerous better educational facilities were demanded. On October 28, 1834, a meeting of the Cumberland Presbyterians, of Washington County, was held in the Cane Hill meeting-house for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to establish a

school. Rev. Samuel King was called to the chair, and presided over the deliberations. A board of trust was chosen, and the Rev. B. H. Pierson, D. D., was elected president and Ezra Wilson clerk. This school was opened in April, 1835, and was probably kept up in some form until the founding of Cane Hill College.

Cane Hill College.—This latter institution was chartered in 1852, and went into operation in a brick building erected for the purpose at Boonsboro. Rev. Robert M. King, of Missouri, was president, and Prof. S. Doak Lowry, assistant. After laboring for about six years Mr. King resigned, and his place was filled by the promotion of Prof. Lowry. James H. Crawford and P. W. Buchanan were at the same time made assistants. An effort was made to raise an endowment by scholarships, and Rev. W. G. L. Quate was appointed endowing agent. He received in donations and scholarships about \$1,000, but owing to the loss occasioned by the war very little was realized from this effort.

In March, 1859, Rev. F. R. Earle, of Greenville, Ky., accepted the presidency, and was formally inaugurated the following June. At the close of the collegiate year, in June, 1859, two young men, S. H. Buchanan and J. T. Buchanan, were regularly graduated, receiving the first diplomas given by the institution. At that time, also, the first catalogue was issued. S. H. Buchanan was employed as tutor for the next session, and at the close of the school year, in 1860, Prof. Lowry resigned. In 1861 work was necessarily suspended, and in November, 1864, the college building with all its contents was destroyed by fire. A building previously used as a boarding-house escaped the flames, and after the close of hostilities the president began preaching and teaching there. In 1865 a new frame building, valued at \$5,000, was completed, and in September the president, assisted by Prof. James Mitchell, opened the college. The next year J. P. Carnahan was added to the teaching force. In 1874 Prof. Mitchell resigned, and his place was filled by Prof. Harold Bourland. In 1875 the trustees resolved to admit pupils of both sexes, and Rev. H. M. Welch was placed in charge of the young ladies department. He retired in 1879. In the four years following Mrs. Earle, Miss Welch, Miss Moore and Mrs. Whittenburg were

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employed as teachers whenever the patronage demanded it. In 1883 Prof. Carnahan retired, after eighteen years' service. The president then had entire charge of the work until 1885, when he too resigned, and Rev. J. P. Russell was placed in charge. Mr. Russell taught for two and one-half sessions. In the second session of his administration the college building was burned. In this emergency the Methodists offered their house, and this, with a small dwelling, furnished accommodations for the school. Upon the resignation of Mr. Russell, Dr. Earle again undertook the management of the institution, and in 1886 there was completed a new brick building, better than either of the former ones, at a cost of about \$8,000. In 1887 the president, assisted by two good teachers, began work in the new building, and a fairly successful year ensued. Dr. Earle is an able educator and a faithful worker, and Cane Hill College is doing much for the cause it represents, but it is now under the shadow of the State University, and is so far removed from railroad communication that it can scarcely hope to regain its old-time prosperity.

At about the time Cane Hill College was established Esquire James B. Russell, who had previously done much for the promotion of education in the community, erected a large frame building about one mile south of Boonsboro, furnished it with a library and apparatus, and installed Thomas G. McCulloch as teacher. McCulloch, who was an excellent instructor, although a somewhat severe disciplinarian, remained in charge of the school for four or five years, and under his administration the attendance became so great that an addition to the building was made. After Prof. McCulloch's retirement the school was successively under the direction of Miss Coleman and Miss Lloyd.

Upon the establishment of Cane Hill College Mr. Russell proposed to donate the property to the church, provided \$500 was raised for the college in his name. This was done, and Cane Hill Seminary became as famous an institution for the education of young ladies as Cane Hill College was for the education of young men. During the three or four years before the war this institution was under the care of Prof. Newton Gibens and three assistants.

Prairie Grove Institute is the name of a high-school conducted under the auspices of Fayetteville District Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It was opened in 1883, under the care of N. J. Foster, in a two-story brick building, erected for the purpose in a beautiful grove near the town of Prairie Grove.

The Fayetteville Female Seminary.—In 1839 this institution was founded by Miss Sophia Sawyer. This lady had left her New England home to become a missionary to the Cherokee Indians in Tennessee, and on their removal to the Indian Territory she followed them, in company with the Ridge family. Indian troubles led to her locating at Fayetteville, whither she brought fourteen young Cherokee girls, daughters of prominent Cherokee families. Among these maidens were four who bore the names Susan Drew, Amanda Drew, Maggie Harper and Julia Rogers. She opened her school near the present residence of Stephen K. Stone, and in time had an assistant, a Miss James (afterward Mrs. Marshall), and later on Miss Lucretia Foster and Miss Mary T. Daniels. Rev. C. Washbourne at one time was instructor in literature. Two Misses Freyschlag also assisted at one time. In about 1854 Miss Lucretia Foster became principal, and in 1859 the institution was incorporated. A neat catalogue, issued for 1859-60, gives the following faculty: Mrs. Lucretia Foster Smith, principal; Miss Mary T. Daniels, associate; Miss Annis C. Feemster, teacher in primary department; Madame Marie Janssen, teacher in French and embroidery; Mr. F. F. Zellner, professor of music. The whole number in all departments was 103; number in music, twenty-four; number in embroidery, thirty. The students were largely from Fayetteville, but some were from such distant points as Salem, Tenn. The first year of the war, however, closed this institution, but not before the first class received its diplomas. Elizabeth F. Massie, of Fayetteville, and Cener Boone, of Bedford County, Tenn., constituted the class.

Ozark Institute.—On May 19, 1845, Rev. Robert W. Mecklin, having withdrawn from The Far West Seminary, opened a well-attended male seminary about three miles northwest of Fayetteville, and gave it the title "Ozark Institute." Its reputation spread throughout the region, and its attendance often numbered

over a hundred students. To it were attracted as teachers such brainy young men as Rev. Robert Graham, who became the partner of Rev. Mecklin. Under them were assistants A. S. Lockert and Z. Van Hoose. The institution continued until February 17, 1857, and remained inoperative until after the war, when for a time it was revived by Prof. C. H. Leverett.

Rev. Robert Graham was a Christian gentleman of remarkable abilities, and of excellent scholarship; he was a man who left his impress upon any society in which he moved, and with these abilities was coupled the earnestness and zeal of a convert of Alexander Campbell. He was not only a pastor, but an educator, and not only formed but was able to execute plans for the higher education of the youth of Washington County and the Southwest. He had made a strong impression on the students of Ozark Institute, and on his withdrawal from that school in 1850, to found a college in Fayetteville, he was followed by about twenty pupils. In October of that year he founded Arkansas College, and began the school on the lot now occupied by the residence of Mr. Prentiss. The enterprise was a private one, entirely under Mr. Graham's control, and in 1851 his situation was such that he felt warranted in building a new structure in McGarrah's grove, on the site of the present Fayetteville Christian Church. Mr. Graham's first assistant was Prof. John M. Pettigrew, afterward a senator. Among his students were the following well-known names, some of them of national reputation: James R. Pettigrew, afterward editor of the *Sentinel*, and one of the Utah Commission, Robert Rutherford (now Judge), Granville Wilcox, a distinguished lawyer, and editor of the *Van Buren Argus*, Arkansas and John Wilson, T. W. and W. T. Pollard, J. T. Satton, Maj. Johnson and Mark L. Evans, who became useful men, were also among the number. The school had attained a first-class reputation under the influence of Robert Graham, and its attendance was probably never below 100 pupils after the new building was occupied. In 1859, another Christian minister, Rev. William Baxter, assumed control on the withdrawal of Mr. Graham, and was its president until, like all the other institutions of peace, gave way to the march of war in 1861. There are conflicting rumors in regard to the destruction of the building;

it is said to have been destroyed by the order of McCulloch, in event of the defeat of his army at Pea Ridge, and according to others it was burned by Federal soldiers as a war signal to Springfield officers toward the North. Certain it is, however, it was reduced to ashes.

The loss of Miss Sawyer's school to Washington County's facilities for female education might have been replaced by the Fayetteville Female Institute, organized in 1858, if the war had allowed it to continue; but it had the misfortune to be used by Gen. McCulloch as an arsenal, and, after fatal Pea Ridge, the bombs and powder it contained were made to do self-destruction to the building and its magazine. Rev. T. B. Van Horn, of Ohio, the founder, in looking about for a site, chose the northwest corner of Dixon and College Avenues, the site of the parsonage of Rev. Dr. Maynard at present; here he built a three-story frame edifice, surmounted by a spire.

As Rev. Van Horn was a strong Unionist, he left Arkansas in 1861, and his institution was converted into a Confederate arsenal, meeting with the fate above mentioned. The attendance had averaged probably fifty pupils.

In 1849 Rev. Jesse and Mrs. S. A. E. McAllister organized two large academies at Elm Springs, Rev. McAllister teaching the male school, and the female school being in charge of his wife. The attendance reached sixty or more in the male school, and probably forty in the girls' school, many attendants of the latter coming from the Indian Nation. The school was under Methodist Episcopal influences, if not entirely controlled by that body. It was not destined to an unbroken existence, for an epidemic a few years after its organization resulted in its abandonment; not, however, before a Mr. Lockhart had served as Rev. McAllister's successor, and a Mrs. E. Saunders, who had been professor of music, had taken the place of Mrs. McAllister at the head of the female school. The deed for the lot for the building site was given May 8, 1852, by W. Barrington, to the trustees of Elm Springs Male and Female Academy; Thomas Stanford, Russell M. Morgan, Thomas McClain, W. N. Carlile, L. H. Blake and Lee C. Blakemore.

A Baptist College.—In 1872 there was organized at Spring-

dale a Missionary Baptist College by the Rev. Barnes, and in the following year it was incorporated. It was under the control of three teachers, and held in a fine two-story brick edifice that rivals the public school building of the town. For some reason the school did not prosper, and in April, 1885, it was bought by the Lutheran Church, and converted into a parochial high-school for a colony of that faith in and to the west of Springdale, and now goes under the name "Lutheran College." Two instructors, Rev. A. S. Bartholomew and Rev. I. E. Rader, have been in charge ever since the new organization, and their enrollment often reaches eighty in number.

Elm Springs Academy.—In January, 1857, Rev. W. W. Lundy, a graduate of Hiwassee College, East Tennessee, leased the school property at Elm Springs, and established "Elm Springs Academy for Males and Females." The first year sixty-five students were enrolled, and in 1888 the enrollment reached 103 pupils. The school offers scientific, commercial, normal and classical instruction, under the able direction of Rev. Lundy and his assistant, Miss Jessie Gotcher.

The period from 1861 to 1867 may be considered practically a blank in the educational history of Washington County. During active hostilities the preservation of life was about all that the harassed mothers, left to care for their families as best they might, could do; and when reconstruction began, the broken up families, who looked round on devastated fields, burned homes, villages and towns, the ruins of everything that had been the fruits of years of labor and care, with scarcely anything to turn to except their orchards and the bare fields, found their situation almost as though they had come as penniless pioneers to a new country, and it needed some time for them to recuperate their exhausted energies and finances. Then, too, the situation had changed; the slaves were free; they were to be a part of the population; free schools were being agitated; the finances of the people and the State were in a lamentable condition; and for many reasons the free school idea did not become suddenly popular; there was still the tendency to cling to the private schools; the school funds from the public lands, so far as sold, were all gone; the State began taking means to secure what could be

recovered; and soon a plan of free common schools was presented to the Legislature.

Common Schools.—On July 23, 1868, was approved an act of the State Legislature, entitled "An Act to establish and maintain a system of Free Common Schools for the State of Arkansas." The act begins:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas:

SECTION 1. That the proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State, and not otherwise appropriated by the United States or this State, also all (monies) stocks, bonds, lands, and other property, now belonging to any fund for purposes of education, also the net proceeds of all sales of lands and other property and effects that may accrue to this State by sale of wheat, or from sale of estrays, or from unclaimed dividends, or distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons, or from fines, penalties, or forfeitures, also any sales of the public lands which may have been or may be hereafter paid over to the State (Congress consenting), also all the grants, gifts, or devises that have been or may be hereafter made to this State, and not otherwise appropriated by the tenure of the grant, gift, or devise, shall be securely invested and accreted preserved as a public school fund that shall be designated as the "Common School Fund" of the State, and which shall be the common property of the State.

SECTION 2. That the annual income from the said fund, together with one dollar per capita, to be annually assessed on every male inhabitant over the age of twenty-one (21) years, and so much of the ordinary annual revenues of the State as may hereafter be set apart by law for such purposes, shall be faithfully appropriated for maintaining a system of "Free Common Schools" for this State, and shall be applied to no other purposes whatsoever, than to the payment of teachers' wages and the salaries of the circuit superintendents of public instruction.

The act provided that the governor, secretary of State and its created head, the superintendent of public instruction, should be the commissioners of the fund; that every county should be divided into school districts, with a trustee as the district officer; that each judicial district should constitute a school circuit, over which a "Circuit Superintendent of Public Instruction" should have supervision, these officers being appointed by the governor; and that among other duties these superintendents should license teachers, hold county teachers' institutes, visit schools, arrange district apportionment of funds, etc. The salary of these officers was to be \$3,000 and office expenses; thus is seen the importance attached to the office. As an interesting feature of reconstruction days, the act provides for the following "Teacher's Oath":

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm), that I will honestly and faithfully support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of the State of Arkansas, and that I will encourage all other persons so to do. That I will never countenance or aid in the secession of this State from the United States; that I will endeavor to inculcate in the minds of youth sentiments of patriotism and loyalty, and will fully, faithfully and impartially perform the duties of the office of teacher according to the best of my ability; so help me God."

This act was amended April 12, 1869, to provide for certain district contingencies, and the sale and transfer of lands. On February 4 of the same year it was also amended to adapt the system to the peculiar needs of cities and towns, making them a special school district.

Dr. Thomas Smith was the first State superintendent of public instruction, and under him was W. B. Henderson, the circuit superintendent of public instruction over the districts of which Washington County is a part. Under Supt. Smith about 2,500 schools were organized throughout the State, and Washington County had her share.

Industrial University.—The next most important event in the educational history of Washington County, and of the State also, was an act of the Legislature, approved March 27, 1871, entitled "An Act for the Location, Organization and Maintenance of the Arkansas Industrial University, with a Normal Department therein." It begins thus:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas:

SECTION 1. That the treasurer of said State be a financial agent and trustee of said State, immediately after the passage of this act, to apply for and receive of the United States Government all the land scrip to which this State may be entitled by reason of her acceptance of the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July 2, 1862, and acts amendatory thereof.

The act further provides for converting this scrip into funds; for a trustee from each judicial district, who, together with the State superintendent of public instruction, were to constitute the board of trustees; for receiving bids from counties, cities and incorporated towns for the location of the institution; for

proceedings for its erection; for the organization and maintenance of it; for the appropriation of \$50,000 for these purposes, the 150,000 acres of land scrip being only for endowment; to provide also for the purchase of from 160 to 640 acres of land for the university and its farm, etc.

In 1872 the board, consisting of Hon. Thomas Smith, and Trustees Bennett, Cohn, Prather, Botebahr, Bishop, Searle, Young, Clayton, Sarker and Millen, sent a committee to visit the universities of Illinois and Michigan. Among the bids received by them was one from Hon. Liberty Bartlett, of Pulaski County, offering ninety-two acres; one from Batesville, subscribing \$50,000; one from Washington County, voting \$100,000, with the city of Fayetteville voting \$30,000 in addition, and one from A. P. Robinson, of Conway, offering a quarter section of land. Washington County was chosen, and the homestead of Mr. William Melroy, embracing 190 acres, was bought by the committee on buildings and grounds, A. S. Prather, J. E. Bennett and M. A. Cohn, who paid the sum of \$12,000, \$1,000 of which was at once raised by citizens of Fayetteville. Large donations of land were offered by Hons. Lafayette Gregg and David Walker. Mr. Van Odell, of Chicago, was the architect chosen, and the contract let to Myers & Oliver for \$130,000. Work began September, 1873, and the following is a description of the results as completed August 10, 1875, and as reported by the board of visitors for 1875 to the governor:

We spent half a day in examining the new building, and were impressed with its grandeur. Its foundations deep, broad, durable and abundantly able to support the heavy and well proportioned superstructure erected thereon. It is replete with beauty, solid in its construction, and well adapted to the purposes and objects for which it was built.

It is 214 feet long by 122 feet wide, covering an area of 26,108 square feet. It is five stories high, with French or Mansard roof, covered with slate and tin. The height of the building is 134 feet.

The basement story is built of stone; the foundation is bedded on solid rock. The three next stories are built of brick, and the attic of wood. The basement story is in height thirteen feet in the clear, first and second stories sixteen feet each, third and fourth fifteen feet, the clock and bell tower extending two stories above the attic.

There was used in the construction of the building 2,600,000 brick, 2,300 cubic feet of rock, 710,800 feet of lumber, 260,000 pounds of iron, 250 kegs of nails, 85 doors, 282 windows, and 12,008 square yards of plastering in first and second

stories. The building is to be heated with hot air furnaces and lighted with gas.

There are ten rooms 77x61 feet, ten rooms 22x29 feet, ten rooms 22x28 feet, ten rooms 22x25 feet, ten rooms 22x22 feet, ten rooms 22x19 feet, five rooms 13x28 feet, four rooms 22x20 feet, and one room 77x50 feet, making a total of seventy rooms. In addition there are four corridors 15x28 feet, and four corridors 14x206 feet.

There are four entrances to the building, and three flights of stairs from first to third floor, the principal stairway leading from the main entrance to the attic story. The principal entrance to the first floor is on the east, by circular steps surmounted by a beautiful portico of stone.

The fact that the stone, lumber and brick used in this building were obtained in Arkansas, and that the workmen who wrought so faithfully in cutting, hewing and carving, are chiefly residents of this State, is, or ought to be, a source of congratulation to the entire commonwealth.

Says Prof. F. L. Harvey: "The brick for that beautiful structure, the Arkansas Industrial University, was made from clay found inside the campus, while the brown sandstone for the basement was quarried a few hundred yards away, and the ornamental grey limestone, used in the façade, procured in Washington and Madison Counties."

The entire value of the university property, as given in its first catalogue (1873-74), was \$355,000; and the main building was to be finished by September, 1875.

In a memorial of the board to the United States Senate, praying for aid, they say: "• • • in the month of January, 1872, (it) was opened for the reception of pupils;" and that 200 students had become connected therewith. The first faculty was Gen. Albert W. Bishop, A. M., president and professor of mental and moral philosophy; C. H. Leverett, A. M., professor of ancient languages and literature; T. L. Thompson, B. S., professor of theoretical and applied chemistry; Gen. N. B. Pearce, professor of mathematics and engineering; Lieut. E. S. Curtis, Second Artillery, United States Army, professor of military science and tactics; Richard Thruston, M. D., professor of practical and theoretical agriculture and horticulture; N. P. Gates, principal of normal department; Mary R. Gorton, preceptress in normal department; Lu J. Stanard, instructress of training school, and W. D. C. Botebahr, professor of music. The freshman class opened with 16, the normal class with 43, and the preparatory department with 201.

It proposes as its object in the first catalogue:

First. To impart a knowledge of science and its application to the arts of life.

Second. To afford to students, such as may desire it, the benefits of daily manual labor. This labor is to some degree remunerative. But its remunerative character is not so much intended to lessen the expenses of students as for educational uses, as it is planned and varied for the illustration of the principles of science. The preservation of health, and of a taste for the pursuits of agriculture and mechanic arts, are two other important objects.

Third. To prosecute experiments for the promotion of agriculture and horticulture.

Fourth. To provide the means of instruction in military science; and to this end skilled instructors and suitable military implements will be secured and obtained as soon as practicable.

Fifth. To afford the means of a general and thorough education, not inferior to those afforded to all classes in the best colleges.

The experimental farming was to be done entirely by the pupils, under the faculty direction; the number of beneficiaries for Washington County, who were to receive four years' tuition free, was eight; the uniform prescribed for the male students was the West Point cadet suit; the courses arranged were the classical, agricultural, engineering, normal, and preparatory and musical courses; the discipline was to be self-government; one literary society, the "Claiosophic," was established; a mineral and geological cabinet and library was established; likewise a horticultural collection; a four-acre orchard; and the year closed commencement exercises during the first three days of July, 1873.

At the first commencement held June 27, 1872, President Gen. A. W. Bishop delivered an excellent address on the educational history of the county and of the A. I. University movement in particular.

The report of 1874 shows an aggregate attendance of 321, and a commercial course added. A military band of fourteen pieces was added also, and the cadets placed under military government; a professorship of history and English literature was established. The report of 1875, with the announcement, shows N. P. Gates as acting president, and Mrs. V. L. Gray as teacher of painting and drawing; a total attendance of 344; the "Mathetian," a literary, and two musical societies, the Euterpean and Philharmonic, were organized; \$500 received from the Peabody fund; a branch normal college, for colored students, was opened at Pine Bluff, September, 1875. The report for 1876,

and announcement for the following year, shows the attendance 270; the first graduates, six in number. The report for 1877, and announcement for 1877-78, shows Gen. D. H. Hill, president; total attendance, 287; four prizes are offered. For 1878 the report and announcement show an attendance of 250; morning and evening religious exercises in the chapel; two more prizes added. For 1879, with announcement for 1879-80, the report shows the faculty increased to sixteen; a medical department at Little Rock with a faculty of sixteen; aggregate enrollment, 420 (exclusive of medical department); one prize added; two more literary societies, Philomathean and Phamakopton; general increase in collection and library. The report for 1880, and catalogue of 1880-81, show the attendance 450; cadet battalion of three companies; uniform for ladies; large contributions to collections, library and reading room; number Washington County scholarships increased to twenty-one. For June, 1881, faculty numbers seventeen; attendance (exclusive of medical department and branch normal), 441; Y. M. C. A. organized; seven degrees obtainable; an oratorical contest established; fourth annual meeting of Alumni Association reported; seven literary societies reported; large contributions to cabinets, library, etc.; twenty-two scholarships for Washington County. For June, 1882, attendance 363. In 1888 a new three-story brick dormitory was opened; it contains forty rooms, and is lighted by electric light. The officers (at Fayetteville) are as follows: E. H. Murfee, A. M., LL. D., acting president, professor of mathematics, logic and astronomy; J. M. Whitlam, A. M. (late assistant engineer United States Navy), superintendent of mechanic arts, and professor of engineering; H. Edwards, A. M., professor of history, English, French and German; F. W. Simonds, M. S., Ph. D., professor of biology and geology; E. L. Fletcher (first lieutenant Thirteenth Infantry, United States Army), professor of military science and tactics; A. E. Menke, F. C. S., superintendent of agriculture, and professor of chemistry and mineralogy; J. F. Howell, A. M., instructor in pedagogics and senior assistant; W. E. Anderson (graduate Miller Manual Labor School), assistant professor of mechanic arts, and instructor in mechanical drawing; S. S. Twombly, B. S., assistant professor of chemistry

and agriculture; C. H. Leverett, A. M., assistant professor of ancient languages; G. W. Drake, A. M., assistant in preparatory department; A. M. Waggoner, assistant in preparatory department; J. C. Massie, Jr., A. B., assistant in preparatory department; N. J. Williams, assistant in preparatory department; K. V. King, instructor in music; C. B. Lyon, B. P., instructor in free-hand drawing and industrial art; J. W. Mayes (graduate Miller Manual Labor School, Va.), instructor in iron work; L. C. Gardner (graduate Chicago Manual Training School), instructor in foundry and forging; W. F. Bates, foreman of the farm; L. Treadwell, instructor in field engineering; P. H. Babb, instructor in wood work; W. N. Crozier, instructor in English; I. Pace, English instructor; M. Danahy, instructor in Greek; G. A. Warren, English instructor; A. Polson, English instructor; J. H. Hobbs, English instructor; Prof. Edwards, librarian; Prof. Howell, secretary of faculty; Miss Taff, assistant librarian; Prof. Drake, superintendent of dormitory; Mrs. F. W. Washington, matron; W. French, engineer, and W. W. McCant, janitor. The State Agricultural Experiment Station, located here, have a board of control, station council, and eleven station officers.

The students are as follows: In the agricultural course, 48; mechanical engineering, 26; civil engineering, 68; scientific, 46; classical, 55; normal, 54; irregular, 6; literary, 2; in lowest preparatory, 112; total matriculates at Fayetteville, 417; music, 27; medical department at Little Rock, 67; branch normal at Pine Bluff, 184; total, 665. Eight courses are offered, and among the degrees gained at Fayetteville are B. S. A., B. M. L., B. C. E., B. S., B. A. and L. I. Three post-graduate degrees are conferred, M. A., M. S. and Ph. D. Nineteen agricultural journals are taken for that department. Six shop-rooms accommodate fifty pupils at one time. Thirty-three engineering journals and about sixty volumes of proceedings of various societies in Europe and America are used in that department. Over 160 machines or models are in the museum of that department. The Gordon Engineers' Club, organized in 1887, have had six prominent lecturers during the year. A battalion of three companies is thus offered: E. L. Fletcher, first lieutenant Thirteenth United States Infantry, colonel; G. C. Shoff, first lieutenant and adjutant; W. N.

Crosier, first lieutenant and quartermaster; W. E. Dickson, first lieutenant and ordnance officer; G. A. Humphreys, sergeant-major; Company A, Capt. G. A. Warren; Company B, Capt. J. H. Hobbs; Company C, Capt. Press Boles. The property is valued at \$300,000. There are three literary societies. Library, apparatus, museums, cabinets, etc., are good. The long vacation is now had in winter. The classes have been as follows: 1875 numbered 8; 1876 numbered 9; 1877, same; 1878, 5; 1879, 8; 1880, 10; 1881, 6; 1882, 15; 1883, 7; 1884, 10; 1885, 6, and 1886, 5.

Other Educational Matters.—From time to time the public school laws have been changed and amended, but the greatest change was made about 1875, after the change of administration in State affairs. An effort was made to abolish the supervision system, including the offices of State and circuit superintendents, and replacing the latter by throwing their duties on the county judge and county examiners, and substituting a district board of three directors for the trustee, J. L. Denton, then State superintendent, and *ex-officio* receiver of the George Peabody fund, on the prospect of the success of the anti-supervision element, telegraphed the manager J. P. Curry, who at once went to Little Rock, and urged upon the Legislature the retention at least of the office of State superintendent. The great ineffectiveness of the State made this seem necessary, but it was a vital blow against the public-school system. Whatever the cause, however, the retrenching process cut out all supervision except the office of State superintendent. Aside from the poll-tax and other funds, a State tax of 2 mills is a source of revenue, and an optional district tax of 5 mills for districts who will vote it.

To trace out the statistical growth of the common-school system in Washington County is impossible, on account of the lack of records, and the absence of reports where records have been kept. The State superintendent's reports to the governor, excellent as they otherwise are, are thus rendered practically worthless as far as this feature is concerned. Both the State superintendent and county examiner lament the fact, and point to that as an argument for supervision of county work.

The report of June 30, 1881, shows the enrollment in Wash-

ington County to be: White, 8,292; colored, 342; increase, 216. Those pursuing studies to be: Reading, 1,222; orthography, 1,706; penmanship, 309; mental arithmetic, 410; written arithmetic, 610; English grammar, 337; geography, 259; history, 100; higher branches, 37; whole number taught, 2,354; whole number last year, 3,396.

The report of 1882, when there were 121 districts, but thirty-five districts reported, showing the number enrolled to be: White, 2,330 (the enumeration being 9,158); colored, 84 (the enumeration being 325 and the increase 849). Those pursuing studies to be: Reading, 1,274; orthography, 1,444; mental arithmetic, 359; written arithmetic, 549; English grammar, 156; geography, 152; history, 141; higher branches, 35.

For June 30, 1881, the number of teachers are given as: Male, 39; female, 7; with first grade certificate, 32; with second grade certificate, 13; with third grade certificate, 1. The average wages of first grade males, \$33.60; first grade females, \$48.33; second grade males, \$20.71; total paid out, \$7,781.39.

For June 30, 1882, the number of teachers given are: White males, 33; colored males, 2; white females, 7; average monthly salaries for males of first grade, \$33.11; first grade females, \$23.24; second grade males, \$25.09; third grade males, \$20.62.

June 30, 1881, number of buildings erected during the year, two of wood, costing \$611.30; number erected previously, eighty of wood, costing \$20,630; total valuation, \$21,261.30; number of districts reporting, two.

June 30, 1882, eleven districts only reported.

The receipts and expenditures of the public-school fund in Washington County, as given June 30, 1881, is as follows: Received from all sources, \$17,171.34; expended for all purposes, \$7,781.39; amount unexpended, \$9,389.95. As given June 30, 1882: Received from all sources, \$14,615.55; expended for all purposes, \$10,690.81; amount unexpended, \$3,924.74.

In 1883 the enumeration was: White, 9,732; colored, 382; increase, 631; number of districts, 130; number reporting, 53; enrollment, white, 3,328; colored, 194; total, 3,432; pursuing, orthography, 2,254; reading, 2,050; mental arithmetic, 607; written arithmetic, 950; English grammar, 373; geography, 510; history, 163; higher branches, 15; penmanship, 926.

In 1884 the county examiner reports: Enumeration, 10,785; enrollment, 2,936; number of districts, 135; number of districts reporting enrollment, 53; number of teachers employed, 56; the county treasurer reports amount on hand July 1, 1883, \$5,424.26; from common-school fund, \$6,097.57; district tax, \$1,702.17; poll tax, \$3,954.24; other sources, \$652.05; total, \$17,830.29; amount expended, \$12,254.72; balance on hand June 30, 1884, \$5,775.57.

(In 1884) number of districts, 135; number reporting, 43; enrollment, white, 2,957; colored, 5; total, 2,962; pursuing orthography, 2,266; reading, 1,870; mental arithmetic, 835; written arithmetic, 901; English grammar, 436; geography, 408; penmanship, 548; history, 219; higher arithmetic, 11.

In 1883 the number of teachers reported are: Male, 47; female, 9; total, 56; average monthly salaries of first grade males, \$32.55; first grade females, \$26.60; second grade males, \$28.75; third grade females, \$20.00.

In 1884 the number of teachers reported are: Males, 35; females, 21; total, 56; average monthly salary first grade males, \$33.00; females, \$27.20; second grade males, \$29.41; females, \$22.50; third grade males, \$22.50.

In 1883 Washington County reports twelve wooden school-houses, erected at a cost of \$22.58; whole number, 123, valued at \$24,600; and in 1884 reports three wooden buildings, constructed at a cost of \$379; and the whole number reported are but eleven buildings, valued at \$1,297.

In 1883 the school fund received was: Amount on hand June 30, 1882, \$3,642.61; from common-school fund, \$4,757.33; from district tax, \$3,162.11; from poll tax, \$3,583.79; from other sources, \$101; total, \$15,246.75; and in 1884, amount on hand June 30, 1883, \$5,424.26; common-school fund, \$6,097.57; district fund, \$1,702.17; poll tax, \$3,954.24; from sixteenth section sales or leases, \$328.20; other sources, \$323.85; total, \$17,830.29.

Expenditures for 1883, teachers' salaries, \$9,390.42; treasurer's commissions, \$232.07; total, \$9,622.49; amount unexpended, common-school fund, \$4,214.46; district fund, \$1,209.80; total, \$5,424.26; and for 1884, teachers' salaries, \$11,834.10; building repairing, \$216.64; treasurer's commissions, \$203.98; total, \$12-

254.72; amount unexpended, common school fund, \$828.14; district fund, \$3,125.03; funds from all other sources, \$1,622.40; total, \$5,575.57.

Of the \$2,900 received by the State from the Peabody Educational Fund in 1883, all but \$150 was expended, and the only direct aid received by Washington County was her share of \$1,300 applied to the district normal institutes, one of which, in 1884, was held within her borders, at Springdale. In the latter year, of \$2,000 received, all but \$667.10 was expended for these institutes, as directed by the general agent of the fund. In addition to the above Washington County students have the privilege of competing for the eight Peabody scholarships in the State Normal College at Nashville, Tenn., each scholarship allowing \$200 per annum for the expenses of its holder in the above college.

In his report for 1883 and 1884 the State superintendent showed the great need for revision of the school law in almost every department, but especially in regard to county supervision and school districting, and to provide free text books. He also states the condition of the permanent school fund, whose interest only is used as follows: Loughborough bonds, 6 per cent, \$170,000; auditor's certificates of 1883, \$270.91; reclamation certificates, \$76.00; total, \$170,346.91.

The fact is also mentioned of the loss of funds by fire in 1874 and 1879 to aggregate (with interest) over \$300,000, and the replacement of this is urged.

In the report for 1885 and 1886 the State superintendent, Hon. W. E. Thompson, again urges county supervision in a masterly manner, and no doubt the public sentiment will soon demand it as the greatest need of her public-school system. His report shows a general advance in the schools of the State, and in public sentiment in regard thereto, which has no doubt been largely fostered by the district normal institutes, which are supported by the Peabody Fund. This fund is reported as follows: To balance on hand November 1, 1884, \$667.10; to normal institutes in 1885, \$1,500; total amount for 1885, \$2,167.10; by amount expended for institutes in 1885, \$1,087.90; to balance on hand January, 1886, \$1,079.20; to amount received for public schools in 1886, \$1,800; to amount for institutes in 1886, \$1,500;

total amount, \$4,370.20; by amount expended for institute work, \$1,678.75; balance on hand December, 1886, \$2,700.45.

Two more scholarships in the Nashville State Normal College were given to the State.

September 30, 1886, the permanent school fund was as follows: Currency, \$174,554.33; State scrip, \$652.02; reclamation certificates, \$76; refunding certificates, \$100; total, \$175,382.35.

The report for Washington County June 30, 1886, is: Amount received from common-school fund, State, \$14,000.05; district tax, \$11,262.12; poll tax, \$4,307; other sources, \$361; total, \$30,620.17. Amount expended for teachers' salaries, \$7,670.32; building and repairs, \$1,493.32; treasurer's commissions, \$222.79; total, 9,386.43. Balance unexpended of common-school fund, \$7,640.78; district fund, \$10,641.12; other sources, \$2,951.89; total, \$21,233.74. Enumeration, white, 9,947; colored, 227; total, 10,918; enrollment, white, 3,016; number of districts, 134; number reporting enrollment, 40; number districts voting tax, 4; number teachers employed, 50; number school-houses, 11; value of school-houses, \$3,305; number of institutes held, 3.

The county's report for June 30, 1885, is as follows: Balance on hand June 30, 1885, \$21,233.74; common-school fund, State, \$8,056.40; district tax, \$7,483.10; poll tax, \$4,685.60; other sources, \$500; total, \$41,958.84. Amount expended for teachers' salaries, \$15,301.57; building and repairs, \$10,157.94; treasurer's commission, \$114.48; other purposes, \$279.76; total, \$26,153.75. Balance unexpended common-school fund, \$4,143.04; balance unexpended district fund, \$6,586.16; balance of fund from other sources, \$5,081.89; total, \$15,805.09. The enumeration, white, 11,286; colored, 438; total, 11,724; enrollment, white, 2,946; number of districts, 150; number reporting enrollment, 104; number voting tax, 38; number of teachers employed, 114; number of school-houses, 80; value of school-houses, \$26,177.24; number of institutes held, 4.

The county examiner's report for 1885 gives: total white enumeration, 12,800; total colored, 430; grand total, 13,230; total white enrollment, 6,965; colored, 201; grand total, 7,166; average male daily attendance, 1,871; female, 2,443; total, 4,314; whole number of teachers, 124; amount paid teachers, \$16,043.

42; number of schools taught, 116; number of days schools were taught, 8,474; visits of directors, 345; amount of taxes levied for schools, \$12,514.04; number of school-houses erected during the year, 10; cost of same, \$2,200; whole number of school-houses in county, 84; total value of same, \$35,782; value of all other property belonging to districts, \$2,213; receipts for the year, \$23,742.95; expenditures for the year, \$18,516.60; balance, \$5,237.57; number of districts voting tax, 75; total number of districts in county, 164; number of institutes held during year, 2; teachers attending same, 60; number of children deaf, blind, insane, etc., 7.

The public-school system has kept pace with the rapid growth of the county since the advent of the "Frisco Railway," and has made greater progress in the last semi-decade than in any twenty years previously. The growth in the attendance of three institutes held in the county since 1886, is significant; the first, at West Fork, had only seventeen in attendance, the second numbered eighty, and the last, at Fayetteville, had an attendance of 125. In September, 1887, a Directors' Annual Meeting was organized, which is expected to be an influential agent in the improvement of district management.

Among a large number who might be mentioned as active in the promotion of public-school interests in various parts of the county are Prof. E. H. Howell, Judge L. Gregg and Col. Thomas Hunt, of Fayetteville; William Mitchell, of Prairie Grove; County Examiner C. H. Inman, of Springdale; H. P. Sloan, of Pitkin; William Mayes, of Johnson; Dr. B. F. Williams, of McGuire's Station, *et al.*

It is but natural that Fayetteville, which had long had such excellent private seminaries and colleges, should be loth to exchange them for the undeveloped public schools, which, for some time, were considered not unlike schools for paupers. It was organized under Circuit Supt. E. E. Henderson as District No. 1, with J. Q. Benbrook as trustee, and schools with not to exceed three teachers, including those for colored schools. Among the various buildings rented from year to year were the Masonic Hall, the old Female Seminary, the Methodist, Baptist and Christian Churches. Under the corporation school law

Fayetteville was made a special district, and March 20, 1871, the following school board met: J. C. Massie, J. Q. Benbrook, H. C. C. Botehr, Thomas D. Boles, D. D. Stark and Charles L. McClung. Mrs. Smith then had charge of the white schools, and Miss Dora Ford and a Miss Mannels taught the colored students, under the care of the American Missionary Society.

No school building was erected by the city until their present edifice was built, in 1885, under the direction of the following board: L. Gregg, president; B. H. Stone, O. C. Gray, E. B. Harrison, J. T. Reynolds and another. The board made the following report September 1, 1885:

"We report that for the last school year the district voted a five-mill tax for building purposes, and for this year a five-mill tax for all teaching purposes."

The directors drew from the county treasury for building purposes during the year \$2,468.63 from the State; from the common-school fund, \$1,120; the amount received from other sources was an accumulation from previous years in the treasury.

We report one school-house built during the year. Its foundation is stone; its walls, brick; its roof, iron; contains two large halls and six good class rooms; materials and finish, good; location, on an eminence in a seven-acre lot; cost of building and grounds about \$9,131.55, and the grounds unenclosed; amount in the treasury, in State scrip, \$557.03.

One school building was erected for colored children in the city several years ago, of stone foundation, brick walls, and wooden roof, by the American Missionary Association and by individual contribution; it will accommodate about eighty or 100 pupils; the grounds (donated) and the house are worth about \$2,500 to \$3,000. The school board paid \$150 to a colored teacher for the colored schools this year.

The following enumeration was reported: White, 602; colored, 139; total, 741.

The school building was rented to private teachers on its completion, on account of lack of funds; but the following year the public schools opened in full force, and have made rapid advancement.

In 1886-87 the first public school was held in the new build-

ing, under the following corps of teachers: Superintendent, Col. O. C. Gray; assistants, Miss Ella Carnall, Mrs. F. L. Sutton, Miss Anna Putman, Miss Jessie Cravens, Mrs. Alice Adams and Mrs. M. W. Alex.

The school graduated its first class of three pupils in 1888, and starts out for the coming year with the following corps of teachers: Superintendent, A. S. Stultz, a graduate of the Cook County Normal School, under the famous educator, Col. Parker; assistants, Miss Anna Putman, Miss Jessie Cravens, Mrs. Annie Stapp, Miss Mollie Dickson, Miss Mattie Ralston, Miss Mary Leverett and Miss Lena Rhodes, most of whom are graduates of the Arkansas Industrial University. Their curriculum is of a high-school grade, enabling its graduates to enter the A. I. U. The principal of the colored school is A. L. Richardson, and his assistant is W. J. Kidd.

The financial report of the school board for June 1, 1888, is: Total receipts, \$6,394.41; total expenditures, \$4,203.11; amount on hand, \$2,188.20.

Among the earliest teachers at West Fork were Prof. Thomson and H. Lufferson. A log building was long used as an ordinary district school. In 1886 the growth of the town led to the erection of a special building of two stories. It is a neat frame, 36x40 feet, situated in the west part of town. G. S. White and the present incumbent have been the teachers in the new building.

In 1886 the Springdale district erected a fine two-story brick edifice, containing four rooms. Before this date, and even until 1888, private schools seemed to have a strong hold on the people. The first private school was in the old Baptist Church, a three-months' school "after corn was laid by," in which "Reading, Riting, Rithmetick and Spelling" were conned over. The date of the first is uncertain, but the old church answered this pedagogic purpose until the "fall of Sumter." The first public-school building was a frame, built about 1868-69. That built in 1885 is 49x70 feet, and is an ornament to the town. Three teachers, Principal J. W. Coltrane, assisted by M. W. Davis and H. M. Grenade, have charge of about 150 pupils. Principal Coltrane has been in charge since the erection of the

building, which, like the house at West Fork, is a special district building. Other places in the county are ordinary members of the public-school system.

RELIGION.

Cumberland Presbyterians.—One of the first religious organizations to enter Washington County was the Cumberland Presbyterian. The first Cumberland Presbyterians to locate in Arkansas were the Pyeatts and Carnahans, who, in 1812, emigrated from Northern Alabama, and located at Crystal Hill, fifteen miles above Little Rock. The party consisted of James and Jacob Pyeatt and James and Samuel Carnahan. The next year the father of the Carnahans, Rev. John Carnahan, removed to Arkansas, and, in the house of Jacob Pyeatt, preached the first sermon delivered in what is now Arkansas, by a Cumberland Presbyterian. He formed a circuit, and was placed on the roll of Elk Presbytery. In 1814 he was licensed, and in October, 1816, was ordained.

The intermediate meeting for the organization of the Presbytery of Arkansas was held at the house of John Craig, on White River, in 1823. R. D. King, Regben Burrow, John Carnahan and W. C. Long were present, and James H. Black and J. M. Blair were received as candidates. The presbytery was constituted at the same place in May, 1824, by Revs. John Carnahan, W. C. Long and William Henry. At the next meeting, in the fall of the same year, a quorum was not present, but Rev. Andrew Buchanan presented himself as a candidate, and in the spring of 1826, with three others, was licensed. Soon after the Carnahans, Blairs, Buchanans, Pyeatts and Crawfords removed to Cane Hill, in Washington County, and there, on August 1, 1828, Revs. William T. Larremore and J. M. Blair organized Cane Hill Cumberland Presbyterian Church, with James Billingsley, James Buchanan, William Reed and Robert Buchanan as elders. Meetings were held for four or five years in a log school-house, standing where the grave-yard near Boonsboro now is. One session of the presbytery was also held there. About 1832 or 1833 a large log house, 35x50 feet, was erected, and was occupied until 1855, when the building

known as the White Church was completed. It is a frame structure, 46x50 feet, and cost about \$1,500. Among the pastors who have served this congregation are John Carnahan, J. M. Blair, Samuel Harris, George Morrow, B. H. Pierson, John Buchanan, J. T. Buchanan, F. R. Earle, R. F. Adair and J. T. Molloy. Soon after the organization of the church a Sabbath-school was established, and, with the exception of a short time during the war, it has since been maintained.

During the pastorate of Rev. Samuel Harris the congregation was divided, and Salem Church organized. A portion of the members became dissatisfied with Mr. Harris, and elected another pastor. His adherents then organized a new congregation, with James B. Russell, James Haygood and Lewis Haygood as elders. This occurred in 1844. The successors of Mr. Harris have been Rev. Mr. Brady, B. H. Pierson and Dr. F. R. Earle. A school building located near Boonsboro was used as a place of worship until the erection of Cane Hill College. The congregation now numbers about 110 members. The officers are as follows: W. C. Brady, G. M. Haygood, J. R. Pyeatt, H. C. Pyeatt, A. E. Andrews and Z. B. Edmiston, elders, and W. F. Moore and J. S. Edmiston, deacons. Recently about eighteen members have withdrawn, and organized a new congregation about one and one-half miles south of Boonsboro.

Billingsley congregation of Cumberland Presbyterians was organized some time about 1850, and for many years was known as Mountain Church. Among the first members were G. B. Nolen and wife, Merritt Baker and wife, Nancy Stevenson, John Billingsley and Miriam Dodson. The elders were John Billingsley, G. B. Nolen and Merritt Baker. Until the Civil War the congregation was under the care of Rev. Ambrose Williams, and since that time it has been chiefly supplied by B. F. Totten, J. T. Molloy and F. R. Earle.

Previous to May, 1888, services were held in school-houses, but at that date a neat frame building was completed, at a cost of \$540. In 1887 seventeen members of this congregation withdrew and organized Pleasant Grove congregation, with L. Tankersly, S. Dell and L. C. Blakemore.

The Fayetteville Cumberland Presbyterian Church is a part

of the Arkansas Presbytery. Its early records were destroyed during the war, so that reliable information of the pre-war period is very meager. A Rev. Feemaster is given as one of its earliest preachers. On June 3, 1867, the following members reorganized themselves into a church: Samuel H. Buchanan, E. H. Buck, M. G. Bonham, L. F. Graham, J. D. Henry, Dr. James Stephenson, Sarah Sellers, M. S. Bonham, Esther Crockett, L. M. and A. E. Routh, Adeline Graham, M. J. Reif, Margaret Calfee, Sarah Hodges, Martha Stephenson and L. A. Henry. Since 1867 the pastors have been as follows: Revs. Samuel H. Buchanan (now Dr.), John Buchanan, F. R. Earle (now D. D. and president of Cane Hill College), S. S. Patterson, J. L. Dickens, Rev. E. E. Morris, G. A. Henderson and J. T. Molloy, the present pastor. Dr. Earle was recalled three different times after his first pastorate. The largest accessions to the church have been made under Rev. A. M. Buchanan, R. G. Pearson, an evangelist, and Rev. Molloy, the total membership now being 114. Their first building was of brick, erected at a cost of \$2,500. Their present church edifice is a frame structure, built during the centennial year. Two ladies' societies, the Aid and Foreign Missionary, are in a flourishing condition.

West Fork Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in the summer of 1853, in a school-house one mile and a half from the town of West Fork. Two years later a log building was erected. The original members numbered about twenty-five, of whom four are now living. They are J. C. Stockburger and wife Martha A., Maria Brown and William Hutcheson. The first elders were J. C. Stockburger and E. Baker. There is now a membership of over fifty, and in 1881 a new frame church house was completed.

Barker Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in 1881 by Rev. Samuel Cox, with the following officers and members: N. Rose, E. P. Haynes, S. A. Cox, elders; J. L. Barker, deacon; M. Hodges, treasurer; Margaret Cox, L. Landon, E. Haynes, A. D. Haynes, Tennie Haynes, Clara Cox, Jessie Lofton, Margaret Lofton, Mrs. Rose Huston Landon. During the same year a place of worship was erected. It was a frame building, and stands on the "old Barker farm." The pastors have been Rev. Samuel Cox, J. M. Pigman and S. L. Robinson.

Middle Fork Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in August, 1887, with L. J. A. Prather as pastor. G. W. Van Hoose and Pleasant King, elders; George King, deacon, and G. W. Van Hoose, clerk. The congregation was composed of members from White River congregation at Maguire's Store. The petitioners were, besides the above officers, John C. and M. L. Moore, F. L. Davidson, J. Maguire, Matilda Maguire, members. E. A. Hammontree was chosen clerk, and John Wells ordained deacon. The pastors have been M. Smith, Mathias Spire, M. D. Cox and J. C. Peters. The congregation, numbering thirty-two members; worship in a school-house.

Little Elm Baptist Church was organized by Elder T. H. Day, with the following members: M. W. Marz, deacon; D. K. Clevenger, C. T. Clayton, James Jackson, Annie Day, Mary J. Clayton, Sallie Beaver, Lucy Slaughter, Belle Gile and Mary Shelly. The church was organized in a school-house, but in 1883 a union meeting-house was erected. It is situated nine miles west of Fayetteville. T. H. Day served the congregation as pastor for six years, and was then succeeded by H. B. Borders, the present pastor.

Spring Valley is the name of a flourishing church at Spring Valley, organized by Elders A. J. Vaughn and C. S. Frifts. It now belongs to Spring Valley Association, which was organized in October, 1877.

Beersheba Cumberland Presbyterian Church is situated on the Middle Fork of White River. It is a member of Arkansas Presbytery, and was organized about 1878 by the Rev. Samuel Black. Among its original members and officers were Elders A. Hight, W. C. Douglass, J. S. Guinn and George W. Arnett, and Deacon Nathan Reed. The first building, erected in 1878, was built at a cost of about \$200. The pastors have been Revs. Prather, Black, Guinn and Pigman, under whose charge the membership has reached to the number of about twenty persons.

The Barker Cumberland Presbyterian Church, a member of Arkansas Presbytery, was organized in 1881 by Rev. Samuel Cox. Elders N. Rose, E. P. Haynes, S. A. Cox, Deacon L. L. Barker, Margaret Cox, E. Haynes, A. D. Haynes, Jennie Haynes, M. Holmes, Clara Cox, Jessie Lofton, Margaret Lofton, Mrs.

Rose, Huston Landon, L. Landon and W. Cornstep were the original members. Rev. Samuel Cox was followed in the pastorate by Rev. Benj. Pigman and Rev. Benj. L. Robinson. The society has twenty-three members, and a house of worship valued at \$1,051. It is a frame structure, located on the old "Barker farm," and erected in 1881.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, located five miles east of Prairie Grove, was organized in 1887, by Rev. T. Moore of Fayetteville. Their membership has increased from twenty-four, the original number, to thirty-four, the present membership. They occupy a union church with the Church of Christ at that point.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South.—The Fayetteville Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized about 1824 or 1835 at the home of Ludwick Brodie. Among its first members were Mr. Brodie and wife, Martin Frazier, Dr. Adam Clark and wife, David Reise and wife, a Mr. Avard and wife, a Mrs. Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. John Skelton, and a Mr. Cardwell and wife. They held services in Mr. Brodie's house, and after the completion of the first court-house used that as a place of worship. Their first church, which was afterward burned during the early years of the war, was built in the spring of 1840, and it was about 1868 that their present brick structure was erected. David Reise was the first class-leader, and among their earliest ministers and circuit riders were Rev. John Havel, Rev. Bump, Rev. Avery, Dr. Adam Clark, Rev. Custer, Dr. John Hunter, Dr. Sanders, Rev. William Cobb, Richard Cardwell and Rev. Carlyle. After 1840, among those who preached here were Revs. Young, Ewing, Lively, Thomas Stanford, Benona Harris, and Rev. Danley.

The Elm Springs Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is a very old society, organized probably in the earliest thirties, by Rev. H. G. Joplin, its pastor. The earliest members received into the church, of which information could be obtained, was Margaret S. Webster in 1834, John B. Webster in 1839, Kilby Saunders in 1851, Sarah E. Deayers the same year, Rev. Jacob Pearson the same year, M. W. Wasson in 1852, Zachariah Ennis the same year, Marion D. Steele in 1857, Mary E. Steele in 1854, Catherine M.

Glover in 1855, Sultana D. Pearson in 1858, Thomas F. Webster in the same year, and Elizabeth A. Webster in 1860. The society erected a neat frame structure in 1850, and on their reorganization in 1866 their present building was put up. It is a frame, valued at \$400. Rev. Joplin's successors are W. A. Cobb, G. Boyd, J. Banks, T. Stanford, M. D. Steele, H. M. Graniack, E. J. Downe, S. D. Gaines, D. Sturdy, W. H. Corley, T. J. Smith, J. F. Hall, James A. Walden, C. R. Taylor, P. B. Summers, B. Williams, B. C. Matthews and J. M. Clayton. The church was reorganized in 1866, by Rev. M. D. Steele, and the officers were J. P. Simpson, W. S. Deavers and J. P. Birch. The present membership numbers fifty-four persons.

Sulphur Springs Methodist Episcopal Church, South, belongs to the Prairie Grove Circuit, and was organized about 1850. Larkin Tanksley, class-leader; Green Harrison, steward; Mrs. Tanksley, Mrs. Green, E. J. West and wife, John Mock and wife, Robert Houck and wife, Mr. Larabee and wife and a few others were the original members. They erected their first church soon after organization, about five miles south of Prairie Grove. It is of hewn logs, and cost probably \$300. It still serves as their house of worship. The pastors of the society have been Revs. David Carethers, L. P. Linely, Thomas Stanford, John Mathis, W. W. Mathis, Dr. Andrew Hunter, J. W. Shook, — Woods, T. J. Smith and all others who preached at Prairie Grove. Their membership is fifty-one.

The Illinois Chapel Class of the Prairie Grove Circuit was probably organized as early as 1842, and among its first members are Mr. Ross and wife and James Young and wife. Rev. Young Ewing traveled the circuit in 1852. The church is three miles east of Prairie Grove.

The Stonewall Class of the Prairie Grove Circuit was organized by Rev. P. B. Hopkins, August 6, 1887. For its first members and officers there were J. N. Wheeler, steward; H. Davenport, class-leader; Jesse Wheeler, J. P. Bennett, Sarah Bennett, S. E. Davenport, J. H. Davenport, A. Allen, Ada Bennett, M. J. Sanders, F. E. Mahery, J. Mahery, Mittie Parker, S. J. Bates, Mary Wheeler, M. A. Taylor, Tenna Bates, Virgin Mahery, F. A. Taylor and M. E. Allen. The society hold services in a school-house three miles west of Prairie Grove.

Viney Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, South, another member of the Prairie Grove Circuit, began its existence in 1853, under the guidance of Rev. David Carethers. P. B. and Lucinda H. Tucker, James Brannenburg and Thomas West (two officers of the church), Adeline Howel, Armand West, James West and Jetta West constituted the first membership. The first church, a log house situated on the prairie west of the present Viney Grove, was built in 1854, but suffered destruction during the late war. The next church, erected in 1869 at Viney Grove, was built at a cost of \$1,200. It was dedicated by Bishop G. F. Pearce in 1869, but was burned in October, 1844. The present house, a good frame structure, was built in 1885, at a cost of \$1,500, and has not yet been dedicated. The society numbers seventy-six persons. The pastors, beginning with Rev. David Carethers, have been Revs. Young Ewing, Jordan Banks, Walter Thornburg, J. W. Shook, W. W. Mathis, — Gering, Thomas Stanford, L. P. Linely, G. A. Danly and others mentioned among the Prairie Grove pastors.

Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is a member of the Elm Springs Circuit, and was organized in 1857 by Rev. John S. McCarven, with the following members: Richard W. Cardwell, class leader; Mary L. Cardwell, William H. Cardwell, D. Cardwell, Jane C. Ford, Amilla Ford, W. H. Eidson, Susan Eidson, Wilson Cage, Mary B. Cage, David Willeford, Martha Willeford and Mary J. Ruth. The first building was erected in 1857; it is a frame house, valued at \$500, and is located six miles northeast of Fayetteville. Their pastors since Rev. McCarven have been Revs. Josiah A. Williams (P. C.), Thomas Stanford (P. E.), J. Banks (P. C.), J. W. Shook (P. E.), M. Granade (P. C.), William Mathis (P. E.), E. J. Dawn (P. C.), J. M. Clayton (P. E.), T. Wainwright (P. C.), James A. Walden (P. E.), T. J. Smith (P. C.), J. J. Roberts (P. E.), J. F. Hall (P. E.), David Sturdy (P. C.), James A. Anderson (P. E.) and William Mathews (P. C.). They have fifty members.

The Prairie Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is the center of a considerable circuit bearing its name. The society was organized in 1850, by Rev. David Sturdy, with the following as a partial list of members: W. D. Rogers, steward; L. T. San-

ders, class leader; John Mock, S. E. Rogers, Martha Rogers, Julie Rogers, Margaret Mock, M. J. Sanders, Martha J. Mock and Mary A. Mock. They erected a good frame church in 1880, at a cost of \$1,500, and dedicated it the following year, Rev. R. S. Hunter officiating. The pastors of the society have been Revs. David Sturdy, J. Atchley, Jerome Haralson, W. H. Carley, R. M. Tydings, S. J. Stone, J. F. Hall, P. B. Summers, C. R. Taylor, J. P. Calloway, S. N. Barnes, B. H. Greathouse, T. J. Reynolds, Young Ewing, J. A. Walden and P. B. Hopkins, the present incumbent of the pastoral office. The congregation numbers 107 members. It was for several years an appointment on the Cane Hill Circuit before its organization, and services were held in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Mount Carmel Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is on the Cincinnati Circuit, and was made a separate society in 1877 by Rev. T. F. Bremer. Samuel Gilbreath, Loretta Gilbreath, J. J. Clayton, Lewis Collins, Sallie Collins, N. J. Christian, Elizabeth A. Christian, E. M. Tullis, Mary Holt, H. Fosselman, E. Fosselman, Carol Moore, Isabell Washington and about ten others constituted the original membership. They have a small pine church building, valued at about \$175, located about three miles east of Cincinnati. It was built in 1866. Revs. T. F. Bremer, Robert Johnson, J. W. Stone, — Dikes, P. B. Hopkins, W. M. Baldwin and J. H. Meyers, the present incumbent, have filled the pastoral office. The membership is now twenty-four persons.

The following list of appointments for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Washington County was obtainable:

1874—J. A. Walden, P. E.; J. J. Roberts, Fayetteville Station; W. H. Carley, Fayetteville Circuit; J. Haralson, Boonsboro Circuit; R. M. Tydings, Viney Grove Circuit; J. E. Martin, White River Circuit.

1875—J. A. Walden, P. E.; S. A. Mason, Fayetteville Station; D. J. Smith, Fayetteville Circuit; R. M. Tydings, Boonsboro Circuit; W. H. Carley, Viney Grove Circuit.

1876—J. A. Walden, P. E.; R. S. Hunter, Fayetteville Station; J. A. Hall, Fayetteville Circuit; T. F. Brewer, Boonsboro Circuit; A. Summers, Viney Grove Circuit; J. Shook, White River Circuit.

1877—J. A. Walden, P. E.; R. S. Hunter, Fayetteville Station; J. F. Hall, Fayetteville Circuit; W. J. Stone, Viney Grove Circuit; T. F. Brewer, Boonsboro Circuit; J. N. Pace, White River Circuit; D. C. Ross, Illinois Circuit.

1879—J. F. Hall, P. E.; F. A. Jeffett, Fayetteville Station; J. A. Walden, Fayetteville Circuit; W. J. Stone, Boonsboro Circuit; C. R. Taylor, Viney Grove Circuit; D. C. Ross, Illinois Circuit.

1880—J. F. Hall, P. E.; George W. Hall, Fayetteville Station; P. B. Summers, Fayetteville Circuit; J. W. Shook, Illinois Circuit; J. P. Calloway, Viney Grove Circuit; W. J. Stone, Boonsboro Circuit; J. H. Bradford, White River Circuit.

1882—S. H. Babcock, P. E.; T. J. Reynolds, Fayetteville Station; W. H. Corley, Springdale Circuit; D. C. Ross, Weddington Circuit; Frank Naylor, Goshen Circuit; W. A. Derrick, White River Circuit; S. F. Dykes, Boonsboro Circuit; S. N. Barnes, Viney Grove Circuit.

1883—S. H. Babcock, P. E.; W. Penn, Fayetteville Station; W. H. Corley, Springdale Circuit; T. J. Reynolds, Viney Grove Circuit; S. S. Key, Boonsboro Circuit; L. W. Harrison, White River Circuit; A. M. Elam, Brentwood Circuit; R. R. Moore, Goshen Circuit; W. A. Derrick, Weddington Circuit.

1884—J. A. Anderson, P. E.; M. E. Butt, Fayetteville Station; B. C. Mathews, Springdale Circuit; W. T. Keith, Cincinnati Circuit; L. W. Harrison, Illinois Circuit; J. A. Walden, Prairie Grove Circuit; P. B. Hopkins, Boonsboro Circuit; J. K. Maxwell, White River Circuit; D. C. Ross, Goshen Circuit.

1885—J. A. Anderson, P. E.; M. E. Butt, Fayetteville Station; B. C. Mathews, Springdale Circuit; L. W. Harrison, Illinois Circuit; J. A. Walden, Prairie Grove Circuit; P. B. Hopkins, Boonsboro Circuit; W. T. Keith, Cincinnati Circuit; J. R. Maxwell, White River Mission; D. C. Ross, Goshen Circuit.

1886—J. A. Peebles, P. E.; G. W. Evans, Fayetteville Circuit; B. C. Mathews, Springdale Circuit; H. A. Armstrong, Illinois Circuit; P. B. Hopkins, Prairie Grove Circuit; J. A. Walden, Boonsboro Circuit; J. H. Meyers, Cincinnati Circuit; D. C. Ross, Goshen Circuit.

1887—J. A. Peebles, P. E.; B. H. Greathouse, Fayetteville Station; J. M. Clayton, Elm Springs Circuit; H. A. Armstrong, Illinois Circuit; P. B. Hopkins, Prairie Grove Circuit; J. A. Walden, Boonsboro Circuit; J. H. Meyers, Cincinnati Circuit; J. K. Maxwell, White River Mission; J. H. Sturdy, Goshen Circuit.

Christian Church.—The West Fork Christian Church is probably the oldest organization of the followers of the teachings of Alexander Campbell in Washington County. It was organized in 1837, with the following officers and members: Elders, William Robinson, Stephen Strickland and Alfred Arrington; deacons, Levi Combs and Shelby Conner, and members, Mrs. S. Strickland, Mrs. A. Arrington, Mrs. Shelby Conner, Thomas Wilson and wife, Mrs. W. Robinson, Benjamin Miller and wife, Samuel Alexander and wife, Daniel Conner, Eli Bloyd and wife, John Wilson, Joseph Lewis, Betsy Conner, Christopher Harness and wife, Joseph Miller, Sr., and wife. They were first organized under an elm tree, and held services there until soon after the ruling elders built a church of hewed logs. Elder Stephen Strickland seems to have been the first pastor, and among others who held services there afterward were Rev. John Robinson, the well-known Rev. Robert Graham, Rev. Elijah Northam and Rev. Eli Baker. The present membership numbers about thirty persons.

The Fayetteville Christian Church is not only one of the oldest and largest churches in Washington County, but is probably the largest Christian Church in Arkansas. This is largely due to the character of its founder, Rev. John T. Johnson, its pioneer educator, Robert Graham, and its present pastor, Rev. N. M. Ragland. Rev. Johnson, a brother of Vice-President Richard M. Johnson, became a convert to the teachings of Alexander Campbell, and giving up his seat in Congress, took the water route to Little Rock, Van Buren and other points in the Southwest, to spread the new teachings, whose followers here became known in popular terms as "The Campbellites," "Stoneites" and "New Lights," as well as "Christians" and "Disciples." The following extract from a letter explains itself:

VAN BUREN, March 7, 1848.
Tuesday morning
Beloved Brother Campbell: I am here, in good health, about 1,500 miles from home, laboring in the cause of the reformation, for which you have sacrificed so much, and nobly struggled for a quarter of a century. The success has been far beyond the expectation of the most sanguine. Thank the Lord that your writings ever fell in my way! I shall ever feel the debt of gratitude that you taught me how to read the bible—the book of the Lord. It imparts to me a happiness that no language can tell. [Here he speaks of visiting Little Rock and Van Buren.]

I visited Fayetteville, fifty-two miles north, and labored twelve days with great success. We had about thirty-five additions, and organized a church fifty strong, with elders and deacons. We have four able lawyers, an able physician, and a distinguished preacher of the Cumberland Presbyterians in the congregation. I left rejoicing! [He then speaks of other matters and closes with the following:]

This is a great country. The success of this precious cause is the only motive that could induce me to make such immense sacrifices of domestic happiness. (Signed) J. T. JOHNSON.

From the date of the above letter we see that the church was organized about February, 1848, and we also see that there was a settlement of probably fifteen adherents of this faith already there, among whom were Dr. and Mrs. Pollard, and a Mrs. Oustott, probably the first three members of the congregation. Among the ministers who preached before Johnson's organization was a Rev. Stirman. After the organization Rev. Robert Graham, a man of great natural and scholarly ability, was their next pastor, and he it was who founded Arkansas College, which, although a private school, was a powerful agent in the growth and character of the church. He was both president of the college and pastor of the church during a considerable period, until he was succeeded, in both positions, by another able and scholarly man, Rev. William Baxter, whose period of service covered the remaining time before the war. With three so able men as these in succession, the rapid growth of the new church is not surprising.

Among those that followed Rev. Baxter were Revs. A. B. Murphy during the war, Kirk Baxter, S. K. Hallam, a Mr. Rice, J. M. Shepherd and a Mr. Floyd, who were editors of *The Faithful Witness*, a religious journal, Gay Waters, James Elliot and the present pastor, Rev. N. M. Ragland. The increase in membership and the extension of church work has been

greater under Rev. Ragland, probably, than under the guidance of any of his predecessors. The membership is about 300. A mission at Farmington, a frame building costing about \$1,500, was dedicated May 27, 1888, and now has a flourishing Sunday school. A mission chapel in the southeastern part of Fayetteville has lately been built, and is used for Sabbath-school purposes, chiefly. It is a frame structure, valued at \$1,000. Another flourishing mission is held in a school-house about two miles north of Fayetteville. The following annual financial report for the year ending November 15, 1887, will illustrate the extent of their work:

To amount paid out by church for incidental expenses and improvements, \$353.63; to amount paid out for various missions, \$130.11; to amount paid by C. P. S. Club, \$73.95; to amount paid by Dorcas Society, \$97.35; to amount paid by Sunday school, \$84.09; to amount paid by mission school, \$12.60; to amount paid on minister's salary, \$900; total, \$1,651.73. By regular and special collection, \$417.64; by collection on subscription, \$900; by collection from Dorcas Society, \$138; by collection from C. P. S. Club, \$73.94; by collection from C. W. B. M. \$27.75; by collection from Young People's Mission, \$12.45; by collection from Sunday school, \$173.56; by collection from mission school, \$12.62; total, \$1,755.97. To amount on hand, \$104.24. T. J. Conner, church treasurer.

They have also a Ladies' Missionary Society, which meets once a month.

The first church building of the denomination was built on the site of the Tremont House, but that was, with many other buildings, burned during the war. The old Masonic Hall was their next church house, until the present brick structure on College Avenue was completed, about 1871.

The Christian Church, unlike many others, was not broken up or disturbed by political issues during the great conflict.

The Christian Church, on the middle fork of White River, was organized in 1810 by Rev. S. Strickland, with Elders Samuel Hanna and Bracken Lewis, Matilda Lewis, Francis Hanna, Owen Ramey and wife, William Chandler and wife, Eleazer Lancaster and wife, F. Lancaster and William Hunt as members. After the

war Rev. John S. Robertson, an evangelist, reorganized the church, with Elders Owen Ramey, E. Hanna and S. Hanna, Deacons W. Kelley and W. Chandler, and Clerk W. H. Campbell as officers, and over 100 members. It then took the name Union Church, and at one time reached a membership of 300. A frame church building was erected in 1851, at a cost of about \$1,000, but it was destroyed by fire in 1882. A new frame was begun in 1884, which, when finished, will equal the first in value. On account of branch churches forming from this congregation the present membership is but eighty-three. These branches are Black Oak Grove, the elders of which are Andrew Hobbs, James Mahon and James Dockery, and Clifton Church, two miles west of the old church, whose pastor is Rev. F. A. Hobbs. The pastors have been as follows: Revs. Stephen Strickland, John S. Robertson, A. B. Murphy, E. Baker, Isaac Tellis, S. R. Beaman, William McDonnell and C. H. O'Bryan, the present incumbent.

Pleasant View Christian Church was organized in the spring of 1867, by Rev. Elder James W. Garrett, Elder John Read, William Russell, N. McIlroy, William Cranby, Caroline Read, O. A. Russell, Malissa Garrett, Malinda English, J. English and S. English, the original members.

The society has a membership of sixty, and before branch churches were organized from it at Antioch and at Cherryvale in the Indian Territory they numbered about 100. Their neat frame building, erected in 1883 at a cost of \$500, is situated in Vineyard Township. Rev. Elder J. W. Garrett has been in charge from the first, but occasionally services have been held by the following ministers: Revs. Gage, Baker, Beaman, McDonnell, Williams, Allison, Ferguson, Elliot, Moore, Ragland, Goddells and others.

Evening Shade Christian Church is a young society, organized the first month in 1888 by Rev. John Williams. The officers chosen were Elders James Privett, R. R. Fain, W. J. Malone, S. W. Passick, and Deacons A. C. Males, W. Pearson and John Phelan. The other members were Lizzie Males, R. E. Malone, S. C. Brown, Mary Hall, Mollie Webb, John and Sarah Mabry and Z. Rutherford. The society have met in the school house of District No. 137. Their pastors have been Revs. John

greater under Rev. Ragland, probably, than under the guidance of any of his predecessors. The membership is about 300. A mission at Farmington, a frame building costing about \$1,500, was dedicated May 27, 1888, and now has a flourishing Sunday school. A mission chapel in the southeastern part of Fayetteville has lately been built, and is used for Sabbath-school purposes, chiefly. It is a frame structure, valued at \$1,000. Another flourishing mission is held in a school-house about two miles north of Fayetteville. The following annual financial report for the year ending November 15, 1887, will illustrate the extent of their work:

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Williams and H. C. Crowell. Thirty persons constitute their membership, most of whom are from Greenland and West Fork congregations.

Black Oak Church of Christ began its separate existence in 1880, with the following officers: Elders, J. J. Dockery, J. S. Mahone and L. A. Hobbs; deacons, E. T. Dockery and Robert Skelton, and thirty-six members. They built a hewn log house in 1878, as a community, for a school-house which is now used as a church, but the society contemplates the early erection of a larger structure, 34x46 feet. They have a membership of 105 persons. Rev. Daniel Chich, the pastor who organized the society, was succeeded in his pastoral duties by Revs. J. S. Mahon, C. H. O'Bryan and the present minister, Rev. L. A. Hobbs.

The **Christian Church**, situated five miles east of Prairie Grove, was organized in 1884 by Rev. C. Sperry. They have thirty members at present. They have a weather-boarded ceiled building, 24x36 feet, erected in 1884 at a cost of \$100.

The **Church of Christ** at Mountain View dates its organization from 1886, when it was effected by Revs. M. N. West and B. M. Curtis. The elders were Eli Winn and J. H. McDonald, and J. W. Fitts, Sr. and Jr., were deacons. The church began with ten members, and have now increased their number to thirty-seven, who meet in the school-house of District No. 12. Revs. H. C. Crowell and B. M. Curtis have been the pastors.

The **Christian Church** of **Prairie Grove** was organized some time in July, 1885, by Dr. William Judd. It began with between forty and fifty members, and the following year was able to build a neat frame church, valued at about \$700. Rev. H. C. Crowell has been its pastor from the beginning, and now counts their membership at about fifty persons.

The **Church of Christ** at **Springdale** was reorganized in 1887, by Elder Evan Thompson, with the few members scattered about that place. At the present writing the foundation of a tasteful frame structure, about 30x40 feet, is in progress. The society numbers twenty-five members.

Presbyterians.—The Presbyterian Churches in Washington County are members of the Presbytery of Washbourne, named in honor of the Rev. Cephas Washbourne (or Washburn), who was

an early missionary to the Indian nations, and who was probably the first Presbyterian preacher to hold services in Washington County. The presbytery was first ordered by the Synod of Arkansas, convened at Pine Bluff, Ark., in 1883, and met on October 24, 1884, in the Presbyterian Church at Fayetteville. Rev. S. W. Davies, D. D., opened the meeting with a sermon from Numbers xi, 10-17. Those present were Rev. S. W. Davies, W. A. Sample, J. L. D. Houston and S. B. Ervin, and Ruling Elders O. C. Gray, of Fayetteville; M. G. Hearn, of Mount Zion; T. P. Allison, of Big Springs; J. D. Reinhardt, of Alma; J. C. Clift, of New Hope; J. F. Nolen, of Prosperity; S. W. Dinsmore, of Bentonville; J. A. Dibrell, of Van Buren, and John Smith, of Fort Smith. Revs. W. M. Crozier and D. C. Boggs were also among the number. Rev. W. A. Sample was chosen moderator.

The second meeting was held at Alma Church, April 16, 1885, and one was held with Bethel Church in October following.

Presbyterian influences gained an early foothold in Washington County, not only through Rev. Washbourne's great labors, but they radiated also from the faculty of Miss Sawyer's school at Fayetteville, although not so directly in ministerial work.

The **Fayetteville Presbyterian Church** dates its present organization from November 9, 1872, when a Presbyterial committee, composed of Rev. W. A. Sample, of Fort Smith, Ruling Elder A. W. Dinsmore, of Bentonville, assisted by Rev. D. C. Boggs, of the latter place, effected it. There had been services held here before the war, by Rev. Washbourne, in whose honor the presbytery is named, and among the members of this faith here at that time were Miss Lucretia Foster and Miss Mary T. Daniels, instructors in Miss Sophie Sawyer's school; but the present church is the only complete organization, probably. The original members were Prior N. Lea, ruling elder; Mrs. Elizabeth Lea, Misses M. Lizzie, Laura J. and Emma Lea, Denton D. Stark, Mrs. M. C. Stark, H. M. Lyon, Mrs. Fannie Springer, Mrs. M. A. Harris, John Barnett, Mrs. Susan H. Barnett, Mrs. Mary T. Smith, Mrs. Lizzie Lattemore, Mrs. E. M. Cox and B. F. Cherry. In January, 1876, they completed and paid for a good frame church, costing \$1,750, which is located on the corner of College Avenue and Spring Street. It was dedicated the following year,

on February 18, by Rev. Dinsmore offering the dedicatory prayer and Rev. S. W. Davies, D. D., the pastor, reading a sketch of the organization. Rev. Davies has been their only regular pastor, and under his management the church has risen to a membership of eighty-three on the rolls, with the various societies connected with it in active operation.

The **Springdale Presbyterian Church** was organized May 4, 1882, at Springdale, by Rev. S. W. Davies, D. D., and Rev. J. L. D. Houston. Its first members under the organization were Elder and Mrs. A. G. Hill, Deacon and Mrs. J. G. Bratten, Deacon R. M. Huffmaster, Thomas M. Hill, Miss A. E. Hill, E. M. Bratten, Miss Belle Bratten, Miss M. F. Huffmaster, Mrs. A. A. Overton, James J. Fleming, Mrs. E. C. Fleming, Mrs. Cynthia Morgan, Mrs. Lavinia W. Phillips, Mrs. Emily Liehliter, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Armstrong and Miss Mattie Armstrong. Their pastors have been the Presbyterial evangelists, Rev. J. L. D. Houston and Rev. A. W. Milster, the present pastor, under whose ministry their membership has reached twenty-three. They have a neat brick house of worship, which was built about 1883 at an estimated cost of \$1,000.

The **Big Spring Presbyterian Church** was organized in October, 1880, at Big Spring, by the Revs. S. W. Davies, D. D., and D. C. Boggs and Ruling Elder O. C. Gray. The congregation began with the following sixteen members: Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Allison, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Hannah, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Hannah, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Hannah, John Hannah, Miss Elizabeth Hannah, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Skelton. The ruling elders were T. P. Allison and R. O. Hannah. Their church building is a neat frame structure, erected in 1881 at a cost of \$500, and was dedicated during the following year by Rev. Dr. S. W. Davies, of Fayetteville. This is one of the congregations under the charge of the Presbyterial evangelist, Rev. A. W. Milster, who assumed his duties in 1888; his predecessor was Rev. J. L. D. Houston, whose ministry in the same office dated from 1880. The membership of the church numbers twenty-three.

Prairie Grove, Boonsboro, Cincinnati and Viney Grove all have small congregations, but have never had any organization, if Cincinnati be excepted, which had a church there before the

war, but which was among the large number of societies broken up during those chaotic days. These places are under the charge of the Presbyterial evangelist, Rev. A. W. Milster, of Fayetteville, who holds services at each place at regular intervals.

Baptists.—The Baptist Churches in Washington County belonged to Bentonville Association until 1871, when the Fayetteville Baptist Association was organized. The Bentonville Association is now in its forty-eighth year.

The **Missionary Baptists** did not begin the organizing of churches so early as some of the other denominations by several years. The oldest congregation of which any record could be found is styled **Friendship Baptist Church**. It was organized about three miles southeast of Springdale, in May, 1847, by R. C. Hill and J. F. Mitchell. Among the first members were Joseph Baker, James Meek, James White, Isaac Horton, Rhoda Baker, Elizabeth Meek and Nancy Fitzgerald. James Meek was the first deacon, and James White, clerk. The next year a small frame building with a chimney at each end was erected. It was used as a house of worship until 1861, when the present building was put up. Among the pastors who have served this church have been the following: J. F. Mitchell, Joseph Baker, Louis Heath, B. D. Gray, T. B. Van Horn, Asa Brown, Z. M. Vaughn, G. Bryant, A. D. Slaughter, E. Newton, J. C. Renfro, C. P. Tupper, J. T. Boyd, R. Hall, Mac Slaughter, G. P. Hanks and J. B. Stark.

Mount Vernon Baptist Church was organized in 1848, by R. C. Hill and Joseph Baker. Among the pioneer members of this church were Isaac B. and Samuel H. Vernon, Brinson Sears, Sarah A. Meyers, Nancy Vernon, Emeline Phillips, Christiana Henson, Ann Pinkman and Elias Money. The last named was the clerk. The first house of worship was destroyed during the war, and a school-house was the meeting place from 1866 until 1877, when a frame building, 20x40 feet, was erected upon land donated by Dr. O. D. Slaughter. Among the preachers who have administered to this congregation may be mentioned Rev. Joseph Baker, O. D. Slaughter, R. Allen, T. Boyd, A. Huckabee, W. F. Green, C. P. Tupper, M. Slaughter and H. C. Calvert. The present membership of this church is seventy-five.

Valley Grove Baptist Church was organized in 1855, with the following constituent members: T. B. Van Horn, James Shults, Sarah Shults, Jackson Dyer, James F. and Sarah Hood, and Benjamin F. and Susan Boone. T. B. Van Horn was chosen moderator, and B. F. Boone, clerk. The congregation worshiped in a union meeting-house, which was erected in 1870, on the northeast quarter of Section 1, Township 15, Range 29 west. A former building was destroyed during the Civil War. Among the pastors of this church have been T. B. Van Horn, William Blakeley, James Campbell, W. G. Slinker, J. Mayes, J. M. Hayercraft, A. Huckaby and J. Crawford.

About June, 1895, a Baptist Church, formerly known as New Prospect, but now called Sulphur City, was organized by Elders John Mayes and James Isaacs. The former became the first pastor. His successors have been J. C. Renfro, W. G. Slinker, J. Crawford, A. Huckaby, J. A. Smith and J. H. Calvert. The first house of worship was a log building, erected by the Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians. The meetings are now held in a house erected by the school district.

Washington Gap Baptist Church was organized on March 20, 1871, by Elders E. Baker and Elijah Burkett. The deacons elected were John England and George Dickson, the first of whom is still occupying that position. Among the other members were H. M. Davis, John T. Davis, Melvina F. Davis, Edward England and J. A. Cooper, who was the first and is the present clerk. Among the pastors have been C. Williams, H. J. Scruggs, J. B. Harralson, J. Robertson, T. H. Day, L. H. Palmer and H. C. Winstead. The congregation up to this time have worshipped in a school-house and Methodist Church, but is now completing a building.

Oak Grove Baptist Church is situated on Fall Creek. The congregation was organized on July 25, 1875, by Thomas Smith with twelve members. G. M. Farmer and J. Swinford were chosen deacons, and J. Rogers, clerk. Since its organization the church has baptized thirteen members, licensed two ministers and ordained two deacons and one minister. The present officers are G. M. and C. O. Farmer, deacons; J. M. Carter, treasurer, and C. O. Farmer, clerk.

Mt. Gilead Baptist Church situated at Dripping Springs, eighteen miles south of Fayetteville, was organized on September 2, 1877, by Elder M. Smith, with nine members.

The Fayetteville Missionary Baptist Church was organized in 1857, at a private house about two miles south of Fayetteville, by John, Sarah, Martha and W. Z. Mayes, J. W. Baile, Sister Watson, Amanda (afterward) Peer, and a few others. The pastor was the Rev. Elder John Mayes, and their services were held at the various homes of the members until they were interrupted by the war, in 1863. The membership was then scattered and the records all destroyed, but in 1866, under their indomitable leader, the Rev. Mayes, nine of the old members resumed worship at a church in Fayetteville, and during the first month admitted thirty members. Their meetings were held in the Masonic Hall and other places until about 1870 (?), when through the untiring zeal of Rev. Mayes, acting as pastor and carpenter, their present neat frame structure on College Avenue was completed, at a cost of, probably, \$1,500. It was dedicated by Rev. J. P. Eagle, of Lonoke, Ark. Compelled by the weight of years to resign his pastoral duties, Rev. John Mayes was succeeded in his work by the following pastors: Revs. T. P. Boone, B. W. N. Simms, C. W. Callahan, M. I. Ball and Dr. B. G. Maynard, the present incumbent, who was formerly president of Tazewell and Mossy Creek Colleges, Tenn. The church has now a membership of about 118. It also has its various subordinate organizations, Sabbath-schools, etc.

The Springdale Missionary Baptist Church was organized about 1870, as Liberty Church, by Elders Bryant and Putman, and formed part of the Fayetteville Missionary Baptist Association. The moderator was Elder B. Putman, and W. A. Hunter was church clerk. The other members were John and Louisa Hychloter, Margaret and Elizabeth Fitzgerald, Margaret Baggett, Lucinda Baker, Fanny A. Putman, Isaac and Phoebe Lynch, William M. Blakely and James Meek. The society built their first church in the north part of Springdale in 1872; it is a frame structure, valued at about \$1,500, and was dedicated by Elder Putman the following year. The Masonic order and the Primitive Baptist society have a financial interest in the

building. Under the charge of the following pastors, the membership has reached seventy-five: Revs. B. Putman, H. R. Barnes, T. P. Boone, O. D. Slaughter, W. F. Green, I. C. Robinson, C. P. Tupper, Elder Huckaberry, John Mayes, B. W. Nod and A. M. Korman, clerk.

The Valley Grove Missionary Baptist Church was organized in 1855 by Rev. T. B. Van Horn, with the following members: James Shultz, Sarah Shultz, J. Dyer, James F. and Sarah Hood, Ben F. Boone and Susan Boone. Rev. Van Horn was chosen moderator, and B. F. Boone became clerk. The first building erected by the society was some time previous to the war, but during that conflict it was burned, and no house of worship was left until the erection of the present one in 1870. It is a frame structure, situated in Section 1, Township 15, Range 29. It is a union building, also occupied by the Cumberland Presbyterians and Methodist society. Rev. Van Horn's successors have been Revs. William Blakeley, James Campbell, W. G. Slinker (?), J. Mayes, J. M. Hayercraft, A. Huckaby and J. Crawford. The society has thirty-seven members.

Vineyard Missionary Baptist Church is another member of the Fayetteville Association, organized December 14, 1867, but there seems to have been an organization before the Civil War, which erected a good frame church in 1850. At the reorganization in 1867 there were but seven members: Elders G. Bryant and Asa Brown, Thomas Kimbrough, Sarah Kimbrough, J. S. Butler and M. E. Greer. Some of their pastors have been as follows: Rev. T. B. Van Horn, Elders G. Bryant, F. R. Ferguson, J. W. McCurdy, A. J. Estes, T. P. Boone, G. A. Latham (?), C. P. Tupper and T. H. Day. The society has eighty-four members.

The Valley View Missionary Baptist Church has a membership of twenty-nine persons. Its records have been destroyed. It was organized June 24, 1877, by Elders J. C. Peters and J. C. Swainford, with the following officers: Deacons, A. E. and W. R. Bridges, and clerk, W. D. Bridges. Their church building, a neat frame, is located on Lee's Creek, about two miles north of the Crawford County line. The following ministers have filled their pulpits: Revs. J. C. Peters, Aaron Peters and W. C. Eads.

Bethlehem Missionary Baptist Church, of the Fayetteville Association, became a separate society on May 11, 1879, by the agreement of the following members: Elder Joab and Sarah Caviness, Elder Mathias and M. A. Spyrer, Joseph and Polly York, Peleg Riggsbee and daughter, Winifred, and Mahlon and Rhoda A. E. Spyrer. The society previous to 1881 held their worship under a brush arbor in summer, and in private houses in winter. During the latter year, however, they erected a hewn log house, 20x24 feet, located on Lee's Creek, four and one-half miles southwest of Woosley. They have plans afoot at present for the erection of a frame church, 26x35 feet. Under the administration of the following pastors the membership has reached sixty persons: Rev. Elder Joab Caviness, Elder M. Spyrer, Elder Keggel, Elder J. D. Woolsey and Elder M. H. Spyrer. Their present officers are Deacons, A. T. Hopkins and Mahlon Spyrer, and clerk, Henry Spyrer.

Little Elm Missionary Baptist Church is a large society of seventy members, who have a small frame church about nine miles west of Fayetteville. The church building is valued at about \$200, and was built in 1883, as a union church, before which date meetings were held in a school-house. The society was organized in 1881, by Rev. Elder T. H. Day and Deacon M. W. Marrs. D. K. Clevenger, C. T. Clayton, James Jackson, Anice Day, Mary J. Clayton, Sallie Beaver, Lucy Slaughter, Bella Gibson and Mary Shelley constituted the membership. Rev. Day served as pastor for six years, and the present minister in charge is Rev. H. B. Borders.

Rock Spring Missionary Baptist Church, meeting about two and one-half miles northwest of Rhea's Mills, at a school-house, is a comparatively young organization, whose existence began in 1882, on the third day of September, by the agreement of twelve members. The first pastor was Rev. T. H. Day, and Deacon S. W. Glendon and Clerk J. P. Jordan were the first officers. Rev. H. C. Winstead, pastor, and R. Diment, the church clerk, constitute the present officers. Thirty-three members form the present society.

Fairmount Missionary Baptist Church, another young society of twenty-nine members, was formed in March, 1886, by Elder

M. Spyres and Deacon A. S. Hopkins. Besides these G. Spyres, John Jackson and Richard Daniels were the first members. The society was formed at a school-house two miles northwest of Winslow, and have so far been unable to provide a separate building for church purposes. Rev. M. H. Spyres is the pastor in charge, and B. F. Johnston the church clerk.

The Garret Creek Missionary Baptist Church is a flourishing society of twenty-eight members, under the leadership of W. C. Ends. J. W. Fapp is the present clerk. When the society began its separate existence, in September, 1886, as a member of the Fayetteville Association, the following members and officers were enrolled: Deacons, A. F. Sooter and G. W. Walton; clerk, Thomas Baker; E. V. McDorman, J. T. Smith, Annie Ricketts, Elizabeth Fleming, Louisa Smith, N. M. Walton and Nancy Sooter.

Evening Shade Missionary Baptist Church, whose pastor is Elder J. C. Williams, has a membership of twenty-five persons. Its elders are Joseph Malone, Robert Fallon and Mr. Parish.

Methodist Episcopal.—The Methodist Episcopal Church of Springdale was organized at Liberty, a defunct village two miles from Springdale, and the property there was sold and the congregation established at the latter place in 1870. The time of its organization at Liberty is approximated as 1852. The original congregation included Joseph Holcomb and wife, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Smith, Mr. J. B. Banks and wife, and Mrs. Wagoner. After the removal they united with Shiloh Baptist Church to build a union church. In 1884 their present church, a frame building 32x50 feet, was built. Their membership has increased to about 100. Among the pastors in charge have been Revs. J. M. Clayton, Thomas Smith, J. R. Tydings, J. A. Walden, Hall, W. H. Corley, Summers, Williams and B. C. Matthews.

Fayetteville Methodist Episcopal Church, North, was organized in 1896, by Rev. W. L. Molloy. There were few members, who were under the successive pastoral charges of Rev. Molloy, Revs. H. G. Hopkins, C. L. Howell, A. W. Fields and W. H. Gilliam. Under the aid of the Church Extension Society a church was built by Rev. Fields, but about 1874 the Rev. Gilliam was compelled to see the church sold as the only means to

extricate the body from a lamentable financial situation, and the congregation was disbanded.

Primitive Baptists.—Shiloh Church of Primitive Baptists at Springdale, Ark., belongs to the Washington Association. It was organized August 22, 1840, with the following members: William Graham, Levi Graham, Nancy Graham (the only one alive at the present writing), Moses Lee, Lucius J. Graham, James Owens, Ellen Owens, Margaret Wolf and Sarah Graham. Elders Samuel Wheat, of War Eagle Church; William Poston, of Union Church; John Holcombe, of West Fork Church, and Deacons John Wood and Berry D. Graham, of West Fork Church, were the presbytery who established it. Elder James Mayfield was the first pastor, followed by Elder John Holcombe, until his death in 1876; then Elders A. G. Smith and Norman F. Goodrich were elected jointly, but since the death of Elder Smith his colleague has served. The records of the first four years are lost, but the church, it is known, was established three miles east of its present location; on its removal, however, to Springdale a log house was erected within a few rods of the site of the present building, which is a neat frame structure, erected in 1871, at a cost of about \$1,000. The present membership of the church numbers about 100. This denomination figured largely in the growth of Springdale.

The Catholics.—St. Joseph's Catholic Church, of Fayetteville, was first organized by Father Curry, of Little Rock, about forty years ago. This generous priest bought a section of land near the site of Fayetteville, and sold it at a merely nominal rate to a company of Rhode Island Catholics, among whom were William Flynn, Patrick Hennessey, Philip McCoy, Charles Healy, Albert Byrnes, Maurice Coffey and Peter Smith, the original members of the congregation. The next visiting priest was Father Lawrence Smythe. The congregation soon felt able to build and support a church, and through the active work of Patrick Hennessey and others, the present neat frame building on the corner of Willow Street and La Fayette Avenue was completed by a Fort Smith carpenter named "Bill" Sullivan. The edifice cost, about \$2,500, and in June, 1878, was dedicated by Bishop Fitzgerald. The priests located here have been Fathers Thomas

O'Reilly and Joseph Phillip Maurel, the latter being the present incumbent. They have a membership of 120, and is the only congregation of that denomination in the county.

Protestant Episcopal.—St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church is one of the oldest churches in Washington County, and the only one of this denomination. It was organized May 23, 1848, by Rev. W. C. Stout, and the following officers were chosen: C. W. Deane, M. D., as S. W.; J. W. Chewas, J. W.; John Campbell, William Melroy and Charles W. Washington, as vestrymen. On February 3, 1854, the corner stone of their first church was laid, and on October 29, following, the neat frame structure was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Freeman. Their present edifice is of brick, and the date of erection is 1872, the corner-stone being laid on October 26. The dedication was not made until April 8, 1888, when the Rt. Rev. H. N. Pierce, D. D., LL. D., bishop of Arkansas, performed the ceremony. Under the charge of the following rectors the church has increased the number of its communicants to 112: Revs. William Scull, W. C. Stout, C. C. Townsend, Otis Hackett, J. Sandels, C. M. Hoge, T. M. Thorpe, and J. J. Vaulx, the present incumbent.

Evangelical Lutheran.—The Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church is a part of the English Conference of Missouri, and was organized in 1879 by Rev. I. E. Rader. The original members were I. D. Rader and wife, D. M. Linebarger and wife, W. F. Renner and wife, C. S. Hawn and wife, J. H. Bird, Mrs. Jacob Mason and Mr. I. E. Rader. Mr. Linebarger and I. D. Rader were the elders, and Mr. Renner and the first mentioned elder were trustees. In 1880 they built their first church in Springdale, but have since replaced the frame structure by a brick edifice costing \$4,800. Their parochial school has an enrollment of eighty-eight scholars, in charge of two instructors; and their Sunday-school, managed by a superintendent and three teachers, is attended by seventy-five persons. Of the 140 in connection with the church fifty-six are communicants. Since Rev. I. E. Rader's pastorate Rev. A. S. Bartholomew has been in charge.

Adventists.—The Seventh Day Adventists are represented in but one portion of Washington County, namely, at Springdale. One feature of their faith, however, the observance of Saturday

as Sabbath, has created no small degree of interest in political circles, and this gives them a prominence that their comparatively small numbers would hardly justify otherwise.

The Springdale Seventh Day Adventists Church began with the following officers: Elder, J. A. Armstrong; deacons, Z. Swearingen and William Martin; trustees, William Martin and P. M. Ownbey. In 1886 they built a good frame church at a cost of, probably, \$800, situated not far from the "Frisco" depot. The new house of the society was dedicated by J. G. Wood, and since then the work has been in the charge of the following pastors: Revs. J. G. Wood and J. P. Henderson. The pastor who, in company with D. A. Wellinsin, organized the church was Rev. J. W. Scoles. The society belongs to the Arkansas Conference. Their members at present number 100.

Congregationalists.—The Congregational Church of Fayetteville (colored) was organized in 1883, under the auspices of the American Congregational Missionary Association of New York City. The church now used was a school-house on College Street, and was bought by the society that year. Their membership is seventeen, and they have been under the charge of the following pastors: B. F. Foster, J. M. Shippen, W. R. Polk and L. B. Moore.

Bible Society.—The Washington County Bible Society was a pioneer institution. Its first meeting was held in March, 1881, when the following officers were elected: Rev. A. Buchanan, president; John Truesdale and Robert McCarty, vice-presidents; Maurice Wright, recording secretary; Lewis Evans, corresponding secretary; James Coulter, treasurer; C. M. McClellan, depository; John Carnahan, Thomas Garvin, John Alexander, Joseph Reed and Jesse M. Blair, directors. The entire amount collected for the first year was only \$63.47. The society appears to have gone down about 1889, and was not revived until about 1890, when James Orr was elected president; Rev. John Buchanan and Robert W. Mecklin, vice-presidents; Rev. Cephas Washbourne, secretary; Maurice Wright, treasurer; Rev. Andrew Buchanan, James Crawford, Pressly R. Smith, Samuel Carnahan and Rev. Guilford Bryant, managers. This society continued in existence until the war, the last record being the report of Rev. John Buchanan, secretary, on June 14, 1860.

Y. M. C. A.—The Fayetteville Young Men's Christian Association was organized March 22, 1857, through the exertions of Mr. Ellis Duncan and Mark Dean. The original members were S. W. Barnett, R. S. Curry, W. N. and A. W. Crozier, Mark Dean, Messrs. Ellis, N. L. Garnett, Robert W. and Thomas G. Duncan, W. M. Flynn, W. McBride and Morton Milburn. The society is now in a prosperous condition, with parlor, reading room and hall in the post-office block. They have lately secured a general secretary, Mr. H. W. Hutchins, who devotes his entire time to the work, and is rapidly establishing all the various departments of Y. M. C. A. work. The following is a list of presidents since organization: W. McBride, Lee Treadwell and C. A. Davies, the present incumbent.

POST-OFFICES.

The number of post-offices established in Washington County from 1820 to 1888 was ninety-five, with names of postmasters and dates of appointments, as follows:

Ada. Archibald Borden July, 1857; Hugh Rogers July, 1858; discontinued February, 1867.
 Albion. Jacob Voss, April, 1873; discontinued July, 1873.
 Aquilla. Owen D. Slaughter, May, 1884; Jephtha Johnson, May, 1885; John S. Johnson, November, 1885; Robert J. Fink, May, 1886; discontinued November, 1887.
 Arnett. Luke Arnett, April, 1883.
 Bellingdy. Hiram H. Barrow, March, 1854; Lemuel G. Bazzard, February, 1856; discontinued June, 1856; re-established July, 1856; Henry A. Sawyers, William K. Dye, April, 1867; Hiram H. Barrow, November, 1869; John C. Hays, June, 1871; Horton M. Parks, April, 1872; Robert O. Ellis, July, 1872; Mathews M. Morrow, July, 1873; Houston M. Parks, February, 1877; Hiram H. Barrow, September, 1878; J. M. Barrow, April, 1880; Hiram H. Barrow, June, 1881; discontinued August, 1881; re-established April, 1884; Thomas H. Cartner, Charles Morris, April, 1885; John S. Darrington, October, 1886; Ben Elder, November, 1887; discontinued August, 1887.
 Blackburn. Z. C. Winn, July, 1880; Hiram Mannon, February, 1882; John H. Mannon, March, 1882; discontinued August, 1887; re-established August, 1888; Alfred P. Nichols.
 Bonanza Grove. Benjamin F. Becker, June, 1851; discontinued June, 1851; re-established with B. F. Boone, September, 1858; M. P. Pohl, April, 1860; G. W. Lewis, June, 1862; Susan Boone, Mrs. J. July, 1868; discontinued January, 1869.
 Branchburg (late Strang Mill). Samuel Newton, August, 1843; Ewing W. McClure, July, 1845; John P. Truesdell, February, 1860; John S. Wilson, May, 1860; discontinued August, 1860; re-established with E. H. Blom, February, 1868.

ary, 1868; Nancy E. Brooks (Mrs.) January, 1869; W. D. McBride, January, 1870; Boston. John Wilson, December, 1858; A. M. Kennon, June, 1860; discontinued June, 1866; re-established, G. Adkins, May, 1867; discontinued June, 1868.
 Bostonville. Tandy K. Kid, July, 1844; discontinued May, 1848.
 Breatwood (late Gunter). Dock W. Fuller, November, 1881; James J. Crawford, May, 1882; Henry C. Skelton, October, 1882; Frank H. Rizer, April, 1886; Thomas J. Bell, March, 1887.
 Brush Creek. Robert Garrett, April, 1840; discontinued February, 1841.
 Cane Hill. William H. Woody, June, 1830; Philemon H. Trout, December, 1833; Benjamin G. Estill, August, 1833; Lewis P. Anderson, September, 1837; Shepherd F. Atherton, May, 1840; James Hamilton, April, 1842; discontinued August, 1843; re-established with William W. Watson, February, 1867; Joseph H. DeJap, November, 1867; discontinued February, 1868.
 Carter's Store. John A. Carter, July, 1873.
 Cherokee Agency (day in Crawford County). Hercules T. Martin, January, 1840; discontinued December, 1841; re-established with P. M. Butler, July, 1845; Frederick A. Kerr, October, 1845; discontinued May, 1849.
 Cincinnati. William S. Walker, February, 1857; John A. Dienst, March, 1856; Henry S. Martin, October, 1867; Hagemon Shields, November, 1871; James Oates, October, 1876; James T. Walker, December, 1878; William S. Walker, December, 1878; H. Shields, January, 1879; Walter Bates, May, 1881; W. S. Baker, August, 1882; James Oates, October, 1882; James H. Barton, December, 1885.
 Cleveland. Jesse C. Williams, June, 1879; discontinued December, 1880.
 Clyde. William C. Russell, February, 1887.
 College Grove. Thomas Wainwright, December, 1874; James D. Wining, January, 1876; Moses Dutton, January, 1876; changed to Goshen, June, 1876.
 Cove Creek. John Morrow, July, 1844; David Lichty, January, 1847; discontinued July, 1848.
 Cross Roads. Wiley D. Deen, November, 1875; discontinued October, 1876; re-established September, 1878; Louisa M. Piper, discontinued March, 1880; re-established with John E. Mason, March, 1883; discontinued February, 1884.
 Devore. Elijah Devore, June, 1884.
 Dump. William Guinn, February, 1883; discontinued July, 1886; re-established January, 1887; William Guinn.
 Durham. Charles C. Warner, August, 1873; John M. Smith, October, 1875; William A. McKinzie, July, 1885; John I. Vanhose, February, 1887.
 Dutch Mills. Frank H. Warren, October, 1871; George Heron, March, 1876; Ephram M. Evans, August, 1877; Olney S. English, April, 1880; Valentine S. English, June, 1883; John V. Edmiston, October, 1887; Joseph R. Kimbrough, January, 1888.
 Elm Springs. William Barrington, April, 1848; discontinued July, 1848; re-established with William S. Deaver, July, 1854; Thomas J. Sherman, July, 1858; Thomas F. Webster, May, 1860; Jonathan H. Reavin, March, 1861; Marinda W. Pearson, February, 1866; James R. Pollock, December, 1872; discontinued October, 1874; re-established November, 1874; James R. Pollock, James Trotter, August, 1875; Thomas F. Webster, February, 1876; R. L. Ritter, September, 1879; William T. Farrar, October, 1881; Ransom L. Ritter, January, 1883; Benjamin J. Deaver, August, 1883; William V. Steele, January, 1886.
 Estave. Samuel Wilson, April, 1838; discontinued July, 1838.
 Evansville (late Vineyard). Lewis Evans, December, 1838; Jacob Chandler,

December, 1846; Granville B. Shannon, November, 1847; Daniel W. Dennen, Bargy, September, 1851; John H. Barney, February, 1852; George McClure, January, 1854; Elias H. Gilbert, May, 1854; Daniel W. Dennen, July, 1854; John H. Barney, April, 1856; Harrison J. Paden, May, 1857; Thomas B. Groer, April, 1861; Charles B. Withrow, May, 1866; Preston Chandler, December, 1866; John Adams, April, 1867; Orville Gillette, November, 1868; William N. Martin, November, 1869; Thomas N. Evans, May, 1872; James M. Chandler, May, 1875; J. W. Waters, March, 1878; James M. Chandler, April, 1878; John R. Flinn, October, 1878.
 Evergreen. Maston S. Gregg, July, 1866; Benson W. Gregg, September, 1868; discontinued December, 1872; re-established September, 1872; Benson W. Gregg, discontinued November, 1878; re-established March, 1884; Wilson M. Davis, Henry Bell, September, 1884; discontinued October, 1884.
 Farmington. William F. Martindale, June, 1868; William H. Engels, October, 1868; John W. Reed, September, 1881.
 Fayetteville. Larkin Newton, August, 1829; Bryan H. Smithson, October, 1832; Onesimus Evans, July, 1839; John I. Strman, December, 1841; Isaac Stearns, February, 1844; John B. Costa, October, 1845; Henry Reiff, September, 1848; John W. Chew, February, 1850; William F. Hakemore, September, 1850; John W. Chew, March, 1854; William Adams, January, 1856; Dudley W. Fillingim, August, 1856; James B. Simpson, April, 1857; Elias B. Moore, January, 1860; William A. Watson, March, 1860; John Richardson, January, 1868; Martin G. Bonham, February, 1869; James T. Harn, March, 1869; E. E. Henderson, March, 1871; Daniel Webster, April, 1874; Holbrook, A. Caldwell, December, 1874; Jesse L. Cravens, December, 1877; Edgar B. Harrison, June, 1881; Jesse L. Cravens, June, 1886; reappointed August, 1888.
 Felix (late Swagerty). William H. Ladd, November, 1880; Jasper N. Clark, April, 1887; Dominicus Gray, November, 1887.
 Georgetown. Joseph L. Carter, July, 1881; changed to Lincoln, January, 1885.
 Goshen (late College Grove). Moses Dutton, June, 1876; Edmon B. Stupley, January, 1877; Jesse B. Kelley, October, 1877; Sterling H. Stuchley, October, 1887; Johnson A. Bryant, September, 1888.
 Greer. Hiram H. Barrow, March, 1854; Jeremiah Brewster, March, 1855; Levi Rowell, September, 1857; Leroy Tolbert, March, 1858; Benjamin Smith, January, 1860; discontinued February, 1867; re-established July, 1867; May shall N. Dale, William S. Crawley, October, 1868; John R. Hubrick, May, 1871; Adam W. Dobbins, October, 1871; discontinued October, 1872; re-established October, 1873; Robert E. Elmore; discontinued February, 1874.
 Gunder. Thomas Custer, January, 1880; discontinued January, 1881; Dock W. Fuller, June, 1881.
 Harris. John Sword, April, 1888.
 Hazel Valley. June R. Dean, July, 1875; discontinued July, 1878; re-established August, 1878; Peasall P. Bagan.
 Health (now in Madison County). John S. Brannon, February, 1884.
 Hermannsburg. James S. Hubert, September, 1853; John H. Hermann, April, 1856; Frederick C. Hermann, October, 1859; discontinued February, 1867.
 Hilochee. Daniel B. Neal, September, 1850; discontinued July, 1860; re-established September, 1867; Samuel Cook; discontinued October, 1868.
 Holm. P. A. Johnson, July, 1881; discontinued October, 1881.

Hood. Robert A. Rutherford, February, 1865; Moses D. Lewis, May, 1887; Howe. John Craig, October, 1884; David Mallory, February, 1886; Lizzie M. Key, June, 1887.
 Hubbard. Francis M. Dyer, February, 1888.
 Johnson. Joseph Ellis, March, 1887; Charles W. Spencer, May, 1888.
 Liberty Grove. Jasper Farmer, June, 1875; discontinued July, 1878.
 Lincoln (late Georgetown). Joseph L. Carter, January, 1885; Noble Carter, July, 1886; John W. Smyth, May, 1887.
 Little Spring. Anderson Sanders, March, 1876; changed to Spring Valley, May, 1876.
 Lone Star. Marshall N. Dale, July, 1884; discontinued April, 1884.
 Lynch's Prairie. Albert G. Gregg, January, 1859; discontinued September, 1860.
 Maguire's Store. Benjamin F. Williams, August, 1867; George W. Maguire, December, 1868; Benjamin F. Williams, May, 1867; discontinued October, 1868.
 Mafta. Hezekiah R. Alexander, June, 1887; Alexander Charley, September, 1887; discontinued April, 1888.
 Mankins. Clark L. Burchett, September, 1882; Joseph H. Laymon, January, 1887; changed to Sulphur City, April, 1887.
 Mares Hill. James Mares, June, 1840; discontinued July, 1841.
 Moffit. J. H. Mangrum, May, 1888.
 Morrow. William M. Dyer, June, 1883; G. W. Morrow, July, 1883; discontinued December, 1883; re-established April, 1886; John G. Barnes.
 Mountain. John Billingsley, December, 1883; discontinued January, 1889.
 Mount Hayes. Emily Healy, July, 1877; discontinued March, 1879.
 Osceola. Thomas A. Hamrah, December, 1883; discontinued December, 1883.
 Pitkin. Charles Pierce, May, 1884; James M. Barnes, September, 1884.
 Prairie Grove. Abraham Price, July, 1867; Eliza E. Reinhardt, February, 1868; discontinued October, 1871; Tilgiman H. Addison, November, 1871; James P. Neal, May, 1873; Joel P. Neal, March, 1887.
 Rhoe's Mills. Hugo C. Botebuh, July, 1867; William H. Rhoe, December, 1874; Samuel V. Rhoe, March, 1881; William C. Stone, March, 1886.
 Richard Creek. Thomas Smith, December, 1832; Wilson R. Smith, June, 1850; Robert Hutchinson, January, 1843; B. J. Helmsley, February, 1849; changed to Tipton, Madison County.
 Rugby. Andrew J. Vasholdenham, August, 1882; discontinued July, 1883; William J. York, December, 1885; David S. Miller, May, 1886; changed to Stanton, December, 1886.
 St. Patrick's. George Lewis, June, 1840; James C. Dickerson, discontinued January, 1843.
 Sexton. William M. Goddard, June, 1882; William H. Sexton, March, 1884; John Gaydon, October, 1885; Ephram M. Evin, December, 1885; Norman Gaydon, April, 1887; Robert C. Ridley, November, 1887; Walter Eagle, March, 1888.
 Springdale. Bennett Putnam, May, 1822; William H. Lovelady, April, 1826; Christ C. Phillips, May, 1827; Beamon W. Gregg, April, 1881; John B. Gill, December, 1884; Walter V. Winton, July, 1885.
 Spring Mill. Seneca Sutton, July, 1858; James T. Sutton, August, 1858; George V. Late, April, 1860; discontinued July, 1862.
 Spring Valley (late Little Spring). Anderson Sanders, May, 1876.
 Stanton (late Rugby). David S. Miller, December, 1886.

Steam Mill (changed to Boon-burn): Samuel Newton, April, 1839.
 Strain: Joseph J. Morgan, January, 1884; Osborne L. Wilson, October, 1884.
 Joseph J. Morgan, November, 1885; James O. Johnson, April, 1887; discontinued December, 1887.
 Strickler, Marshall N. Dale, April, 1878; John H. Worley, January, 1883.
 Mirander Brewster, August, 1883.
 Sulphur City (late Mankins): James H. Laymon, April, 1887.
 Summers: Benjamin N. Wortham, June, 1882; Henderson Elens, October, 1882; discontinued April, 1883; re-established April, 1884; John F. Summers, Summit Home, William J. Reed, December, 1876; discontinued October, 1879; Elijah J. Woodburn, December, 1879; changed to Winslow August, 1881.
 Sunset: Jerry M. Osburn, October, 1888.
 Swaggerty: Gen. W. Stone, September, 1885; changed to Felix November, 1886.
 Sweet Home: James C. Pittman, September, 1840; discontinued November, 1844; re-established with James C. Pittman, January, 1845; William D. Shorse, November, 1845; discontinued April, 1846.
 Sylva: John Cole, May, 1838; Charles I. Severs, November, 1843; Martin W. Thornberry, June, 1848; Joel P. Blair, May, 1849; Joseph M. Dickson, November, 1850; William Jones, March, 1851; Martin W. Thornberry, December, 1851; changed to Cincinnati February, 1857.
 Taney: D. E. Jackson, March, 1879.
 Tausy: William D. Shores, April, 1848; John Crawford, November, 1852; discontinued June, 1857; Rufus K. McCollum, April, 1857.
 Tolu: Thomas B. Greer, July, 1887.
 Tranquilla: Joseph Arnett, May, 1870; discontinued October, 1871.
 Vineyard (changed to Evansville): Lewis Evans, February, 1829; John Latta, December, 1831.
 Viney Grove: William E. Zellner, August, 1870; James B. Gillis, July, 1874.
 War Eagle (changed to Sevierville, Marion County): Isaac Crow, December, 1832; John Buckhannon, December, 1835.
 Wedington: Joseph D. Powell, March, 1879; Robert F. Flatt, August, 1882; Dan Thomason, May, 1884; Robert M. Delozier, October, 1886; Andrew J. Webb, December, 1886.
 Wesley (now in Madison County): Calloway C. Baker, September, 1867; discontinued August, 1870; re-established July, 1872; Joseph B. Shannon; James McMahon, May, 1873; Keble C. Cumings, February, 1874.
 West Fork: James C. Hearer, May, 1848; John W. Harer, February, 1850; James Winn, October, 1850; John W. Harer, March, 1851; discontinued March, 1852; re-established with O. L. Kurnes, May, 1854; W. H. H. Nott, February, 1866; W. T. Woolsey, June, 1871; H. H. Davis, July, 1878; J. W. Hughes, December, 1879; William Simco, March, 1880; S. C. Robinson, August, 1880; Harris H. Davis, September, 1880; Jefferson P. Cox, January, 1886.
 Wheeler: Thomas F. Weldon, March, 1873; Seth T. Kennedy, June, 1874; John Nickols, December, 1874; Eli H. Langston, February, 1876; David C. Guthrie, August, 1876; James Hogg, December, 1876; Henry Barker, August, 1878; Lue F. Barker, September, 1878; Charles F. Overman, September, 1878; Washington Pinder, November, 1878; William I. Hogg, November, 1880.
 Winslow (late Summit): Elijah J. Woolum, August, 1881; James R. Yoes, January, 1883; John B. Kelton, August, 1883; Jobe A. Williams, November, 1885.

Wyman: William L. Lively, March, 1886; Francis M. Boyd, December, 1886; discontinued September, 1887; re-established May, 1888; Francis M. Boyd, William T. Harmon, September, 1888.

The number of post-offices in Washington County now (October, 1888,) existing is forty-two, as follows: Arnett, Boonsborough, Brentwood, Carter's Store, Cincinnati, Clyde, Devore, Dump, Durham, Dutch Mills, Elm Springs, Evansville, Farmington, Fayetteville, Felix, Goshen, Harris, Hazel Valley, Hood, Howe, Hubard, Johnson, Lincoln, Maguire's Store, Morrow, Pitkin, Prairie Grove, Rhea's Mills, Sexton, Springdale, Spring Valley, Staunton, Strickler, Sulphur City, Summers, Tolu, Viney Grove, Wedington, West Fork, Wheeler, Winslow, Wyman.