



Wagon Wheels Digital Edition

Wagon Wheels is a historical and genealogical magazine that was published by the Logan County (Arkansas) Historical Society (LCHS) between the years 1980 and 2009. In its early years, it was a quarterly publication, but as time went on some issues were combined, and so later volumes may contain three, two, or even only a single issue. Publication of the magazine was interrupted in 1987 while the society was focused on putting together the book *Logan County, Arkansas: Its History and Its People*, so there is no Volume 7. A total of 83 issues were produced during its 29-year history.

The material in the publication is the product of the society's dedicated membership and comes from many sources. Some material is based on careful research of public and private records and publications. Other material is based on personal interviews and recollections. When the Society disbanded in 2009, the remaining printed issues, as well as research and production materials, were turned over to the Logan County Museum Association (LCMA), which to this day manages the collection. It should be noted that, just as the LCHS had done, the LCMA assumes no responsibility for the accuracy the material presented.

Since the publication originated in the 'pre-digital' era, only the later issues made use of this technology, and so creating this digital edition presented a number of challenges. Only nine issues existed as digital publications, either as Microsoft Publisher or Word Perfect files. These had to be carefully edited as major type reflows occurred. Efforts were made to match printed copies as closely as possible, and then PDFs were output. For all other issues, precious little 'camera-ready art' or original material remained, so the only option was to scan existing copies. The guiding principle in this effort was not to try to capture and reproduce an exact image of each page of each publication as one would some historical document like the Declaration of Independence, but to optimize the presentation of the content. Due to the various printing technologies that were used over the years, the quality of the final result was often less than perfect. Pages were scanned in grayscale mode at 600dpi. Care was taken in the editing of each scan to enhance both type and image quality. Type and line drawings were reproduced as 600dpi bitmap files, while photographic images were edited to maximize their density range and were converted to 175dpi grayscale files. In some cases where digital files existed for particular images, they were substituted. All edited files were placed in InDesign documents, and PDFs were output. Optical Character Recognition (OCR) was performed on the PDFs, so that the text is searchable. In addition, all documents were searched for references to corrections that should be made to earlier issues. When these were found, sticky notes were applied to the text in question, detailing the changes to be made.

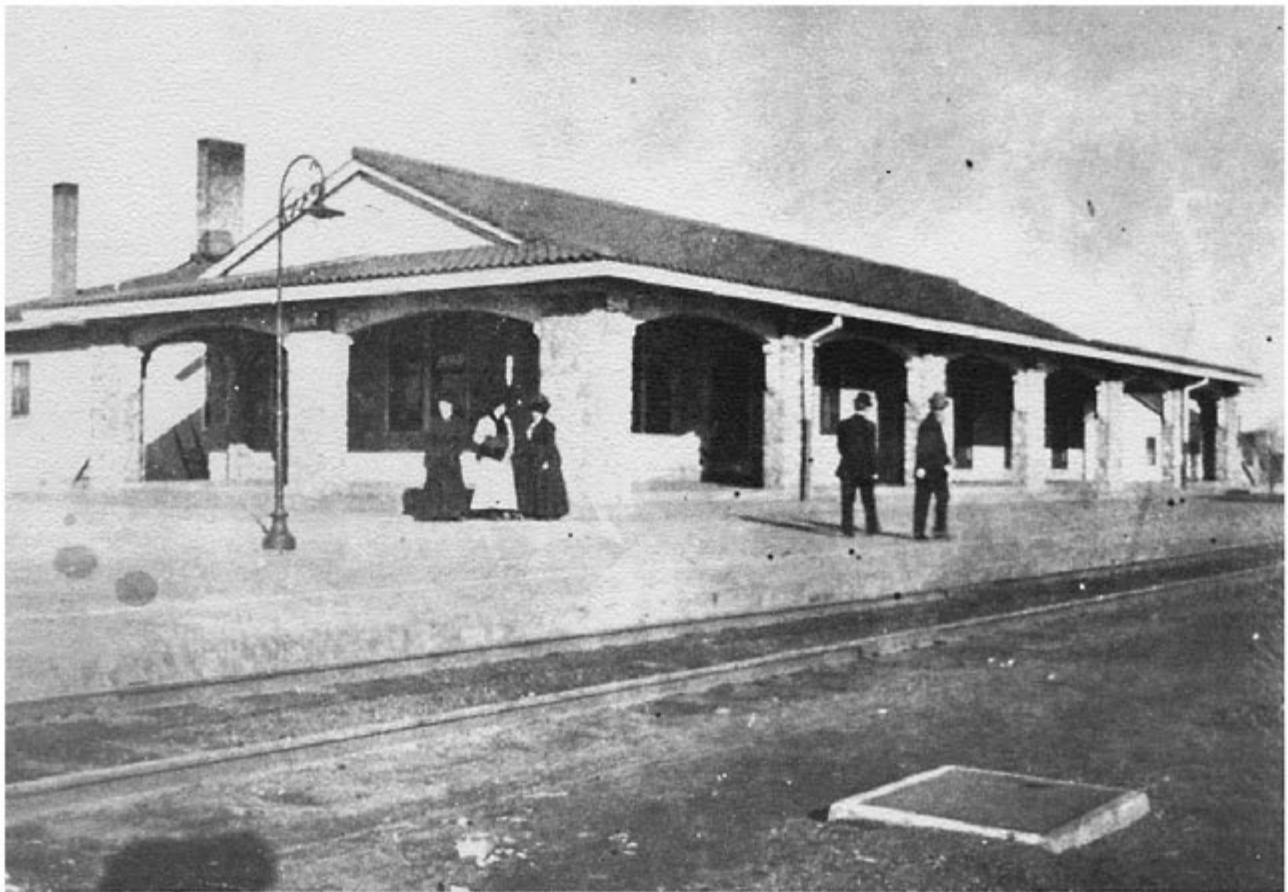
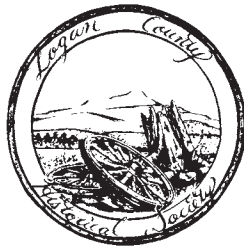
For more information, or to obtain printed copies of *Wagon Wheels*, contact:

Logan County Museum
202 North Vine Street
Paris, AR 72855
479-963-3936
logancomuseum@gmail.com

Spring 1986

Logan County Historical Society

WAGON WHEELS



BOONEVILLE DEPOT
CIRCA 1910

Vol. 6

No. 1

On the Cover: **THE BOONEVILLE DEPOT** was constructed around 1910 as a dining establishment for the convenience of passengers and railroad crews. After the building was no longer used as a restaurant, it was remodeled to serve as a passenger waiting room, ticket office, telegraph office and freight depot.

Photo from Tillman Walker Collection

THE LOGAN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Quarterly Publication

WAGON WHEELS

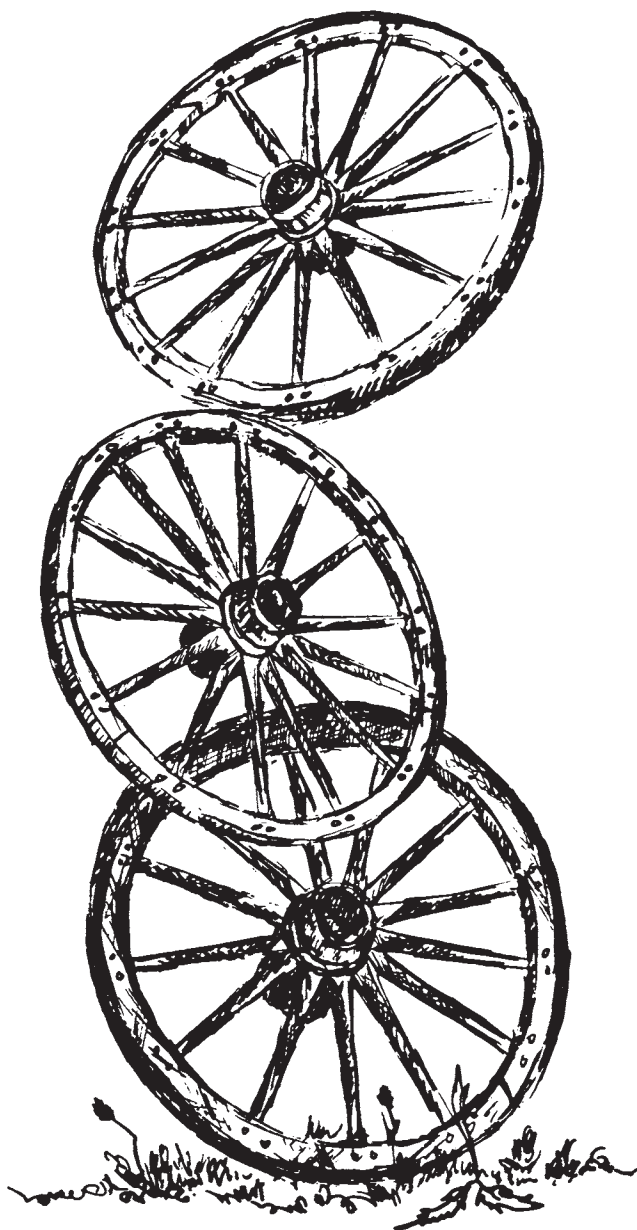
Editor: Patricia Curry
Typist: Roberta Cravens
Distribution: Dorothy Lovett

Vol. 6 No. 1

Spring 1986

CONTENTS

Society News	3
Obituary Index, Booneville Democrat	5
Logan County, Arkansas: Its History and Its People	6
Arkansas Sesquicentennial	7
Arkansas State Song	7
Celebrating the Sesquicentennial in Logan County	9
Origins OF Community Names in Logan County	13
Why Is It Called Greasy Creek?	20
Eber Rainwater: Logan County Pioneer	21
Roark Family Cemetery	28
Booneville's History of the Rock Island Line	29
Family Letters of Marshal McGraw From Arkansas Weather through the Years: 1836-1986	40
Inquiries	41
Genealogy Assistance	42
New Genealogy Materials	43
Bylaws	44
Index	49



**The Logan County Historical Society
P. O. Box B
Paris, Arkansas 72855**

The Logan County Historical Society, a non-profit organization, was organized in 1980 for the purpose of collecting and preserving historical and genealogical records of Logan County, Arkansas.

MEMBERSHIP is open to all individuals and organizations interested in the history of Logan County upon payment of dues.

DUES are payable for the calendar year for the following categories of membership: Individual - \$10.00; Couple - \$15.00. Life Memberships are available for \$100.00. Payment of dues entitles the membership to a subscription to Wagon Wheels, a quarterly historical and genealogical journal, and to a newsletter published monthly.

PUBLICATIONS of the Society consist of Wagon Wheels, a quarterly journal containing historical and genealogical articles pertaining to Logan County, and a monthly newsletter containing announcements of meetings and events of interest to the membership.

MEETINGS of the Society are held on the fourth Thursday of every month with the exception of the November and December meetings which are combined into one meeting held on the first Thursday of December. These meetings alternate between Paris and Booneville. Special programs are held from time to time.

BACK ISSUES dating from mid-1980 through the current date may be ordered from the Society or purchased at the Logan County Museum at Paris, the Paris Library or the Booneville Library.

CORRESPONDENCE should be addressed to The Logan County Historical Society, P. O. Box B, Paris, Arkansas 72855.

MATERIAL FOR PUBLICATION is always welcome and should be mailed to Editor of Wagon Wheels at the above address.

OFFICERS
AND
EXECUTIVE BOARD

1986-87

President: Patricia L. Curry	Secretary: Niki Parker
Vice-President: Dr. James Smith	Treasurer: Doris Harris

Committee Chairmen

Publications: Patricia L. Curry	Historical Sites: Ann Wilkins
Program: Dortha Terwey	Museum: Bea Gilbert
Library: Lillie Fisher	

S O C I E T Y N E W S

MEMBERSHIP - The Logan County Historical Society is now well into the sixth year. The Society has around 350 members located throughout the United States.

AMMENDED BY-LAWS - By-laws of the Society were ammended to provide for a more workable organization. The ammended by-laws became effective January 1, 1986. Ammendments provided for two year terms of officers, specified duties of the executive board and defined a quorum for conducting business of the Society for 1986-1987. Copies of the By-Laws are included in this issue for information of members.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS - Officers were elected as follows: President - Patricia Curry; Vice President- Dr. James Smith; Secretary- Emma Parker; and Treasurer - Doris Harris. Committee Chairmen were elected as follows: Publications - Kathy Lovett; Program - Dortha Terwey; Library - Lillie Fisher; Museum - Bea Gilbert; Sites - Ann Wilkins.

RESIGNATIONS OF OFFICERS - Since the election, Emma Parker has resigned to be replaced by Niki Parker. Kathy Lovett has resigned and at this time has not been replaced.

DELAYS IN PUBLICATIONS AND PROGRAM MEETINGS - The year has not been without difficulties. Publications of Newsletters and WAGON WHEELS have been delayed. Program meetings have not been held on schedule. Although the Society has experienced difficulties, it is hoped that regular schedules can soon be resumed.

ARKANSAS SESQUICENTENNIAL - This year 1986 marks the 150th anniversary of Arkansas statehood. It is an exciting occasion for Arkansans in commemorating that historic event. The Logan County Historical Society is looking forward to 1986 as a memorable year in celebrating the heritage of Arkansas and Logan County.

LOGO - The Society has acquired a new logo depicting Mt. Magazine with wagon wheels in the foregraound. The logo was designed by Don Smith of Magazine who teaches art in Booneville High School. The Society is grateful to Don for this design.

PROGRAM MEETINGS - Three special programs are being planned during 1986. Members of the Society are encouraged to attend these programs and invite friends. The programs will be open to the public as well as members of the Society.

On June 26, Dr. John Ferguson, State Historian and Director of the Arkansas History Commission, will speak on "Arkansas for 300 Years." The meeting will be held in the Booneville Library at 7:00 P.M.

In September, "Looking Up Your Family Tree", an all day Saturday workshop on compiling a family history will be conducted at the Booneville Library. The exact date and time is to be announced.

In December, a dinner meeting is planned for the regular meeting on the first Thursday of December. It is hoped that a tradition of an annual dinner meeting for this date will be initiated. Details will be announced.

SPECIAL SESQUICENTENNIAL ISSUES OF WAGON WHEELS - Issues of Wagon Wheels for 1986 will stress the celebration of the Arkansas Sesquicentennial.

The Spring Issue provides an overview of the Sesquicentennial Celebration throughout Arkansas with emphasis on activities in Logan County.

The Summer Issue will feature the role of Logan County in World War II. Articles and interviews with veterans will be included as well as the contributions made by folks on the home front.

The Fall Issue will be a tribute to women in Logan County. Women have served in government office. They have made substantial contributions in professional fields of law, education and medicine. Women have operated businesses. They have made valuable contributions to churches and organizations. Housewives and mothers have sustained the high quality of family life enjoyed in Logan County throughout the years.

The Winter Issue will be devoted to memories of Logan County. Memories of childhood, community life, people and events are treasures to be shared. Residents are asked to submit articles and photos about special memories of Logan County.

Anyone having material to submit to these special issues is encouraged to send articles and photographs to Logan County Historical Society, P. O. Box B, Paris, AR 72855. Mark the envelope "Attention - Editor".

HAPPY 150th BIRTHDAY ARKANSAS! The Society urges all members to participate in the Sesquicentennial Celebration activities during 1986.

§ § § § § §



OBITUARY INDEX
BOONEVILLE DEMOCRAT
1899 - 1958

Frances White spent over two years combing through issues of the Booneville Democrat extracting death notices and obituaries. She has compiled the results of her work in a notebook which she donated to the Booneville Library. This compilation is the result of hundreds of hours of tedious work extracting information from community news and one-line announcements as well as formal obituaries.

The index is arranged by date of issue of the newspaper giving the name of the deceased, cause of death, date of death and other pertinent information. A composite alphabetical index is included.

This index is an extremely valuable contribution to the genealogy collection of the library. Its value to family researchers cannot be measured. The library is extremely grateful for this extraordinary gift.

Frances is a charter member of Logan County Historical Society. She served as Program Chairman for a time and was responsible for organizing and conducting some outstanding programs for the Society. She organized the clean-up of the Logan Cemetery and arranged an unforgettable program to honor the namesake of the county, Col. James Logan. A program at Roseville paid tribute to the first settlers of the county. A program at Lucas, the birthplace of Dizzy and Paul Dean, honored the famous baseball players and their families. She arranged other programs to promote a greater knowledge and understanding of the great heritage of Logan County.

Although her family roots lie elsewhere, Frances has greatly assisted in genealogical research in the county. She has encouraged and helped a number of individuals in local family research.

Along with Lillie Fisher she indexed some of the micro-filmed marriage records of Logan County. The marriage record indexes have been published and offered for sale by LCHS.

LCHS is deeply grateful to Frances for her enthusiasm and interest in historical and genealogical research in Logan County. Her contributions and assistance in these areas have been an inspiration to the Society. Her contributions will continue to assist researchers for years to come. LCHS extends its deep appreciation to an outstanding member.

LOGAN COUNTY, ARKANSAS
ITS HISTORY AND ITS PEOPLE

As an Arkansas Sesquicentennial project, the Logan County Historical Society is compiling a history of Logan County to include stories of families who now reside or have at some time resided in Logan County. The book is being published in collaboration with Taylor Publishing Company of Dallas, Texas, a nationally known reputable publisher of school year-books and commemorative books for many years.

The book will be approximately 8½ x 11 inches in size. It will be beautifully bound in a hardback, leatherette, embossed cover and will be printed on a high quality paper.

Contents of the book will include a general history of Logan County as well as histories of towns and communities within Logan County. Histories of many now defunct schools will be included with the histories of the school districts now operating in the county. Church histories will be included. Civic organizations, lodges, and other organizations will be represented.

A major portion of the book will be devoted to Logan County families. Many family stories will be stories of pioneers and early settlers. Others will be stories of families who have moved to Logan County during the years of its development. Newcomers to the county will be included.

The publication date for the book has been tentatively set for March 1987.

Copies of the book may be ordered at the pre-publication cost of \$35.00. The number of books printed will be based on the number of orders received. Orders should be placed by September 1, 1986. After publication, books may be picked up at designated points in the county or they will be mailed. If a book is to be mailed, an additional charge of \$2.75 must be added to cover handling and postage costs.

Checks must be made out to Logan County History Book.

All orders must be mailed to Logan County History Book,
P. O. Box 434, Booneville, AR 72927.

ARKANSAS SESQUICENTENNIAL



On June 15, 1836, President Andrew Jackson signed a Bill of Congress which admitted Arkansas as the 25th state in the Union. On July 5, the 25th star was added to the United States flag signifying the official admission of Arkansas into the Union.

In 1836, Arkansas was little more than a wilderness. The population of the state was a little over 50,000 and the population of Little Rock was around 600. Small settlements dotted the state that were primitive outposts on the frontier. Communication and transportation were difficult. The Southwest Trail from Saint Louis to Mexico bisected the state from northeast to southwest. A military road led from Memphis to Little Rock and followed the Arkansas River westward to Fort Smith. Rivers in the state provided the main thoroughfares for traffic as freight and passengers were carried to their destinations by steamship, keel boat and flat boat. The desire for cheap land, greater opportunity, and adventure brought emigrants to the new state.

Fifty years later in 1886, the population of Arkansas had reached 800,000. The state had become involved in the Civil War. Although Arkansas seceded from the United States to join the Confederate States of America, people of the state were divided in loyalty. Young men had fought in the war on both sides. The civilian population has suffered deprivations as well as ravages inflicted by bushwhackers and armies of both sides. Slaves had been freed by the Emancipation Proclamation. When the war was over, the state rejoined the Union and tried to overcome the effects of war. An influx of emigrants from east of the Mississippi who had lost property and possessions during the war increased the population. Land could be bought from the U. S. government for \$1.25 an acre. Railroads were built criss-crossing the state. Still a frontier state, Arkansas served as a buffer between the Indian lands to the west and the eastern states.

At the time Arkansas celebrated its centennial anniversary of statehood in 1936, the state was in the midst of the Great Depression. Along with the rest of the United States, Arkansas had been greatly affected by a world war. Arkansas furnished its share of men and material to the war effort. Its agricultural economy was flourishing.

The economic high continued after the war with farm prices at an all time high. The good times, however, were short lived. The collapse of the National economy had drastic effects on every facet of the population. Farm prices hit rock bottom and unemployment was high. Families survived the hard times by getting along on the bare necessities. Federal work programs and social programs were initiated to assist the suffering population.

As Arkansans celebrate the Arkansas Sesquicentennial in 1986, they can look back on the past fifty years as having more impact on the nature of the state than any other period during statehood. The outbreak of World War II brought changes not only in the economic nature of the state but in the life style of its people. The nature of the economy altered from one based entirely on agricultural products to one that included an industrial aspect as well. Small rural communities ceased to be centers of social, educational and commercial activity. Larger towns became centers of activity as transportation became easier with widespread use of the automobile and improved roads. Means of communication were improved by expansion of mass media services. Utility services were extended to all portions of the state. Employment opportunities were enhanced by the growth of industry. The agricultural economy saw a shift from the family farm to larger and more specialized types of agricultural production. Development of natural resources brought an increase in recreational and tourist activity.

By 1986 Arkansas had become a state of diversity blending the traditions of the past with modern technological and industrial developments. As Arkansas observes the 150th anniversary of statehood, its people join in celebration of its heritage and seek a direction for the future to maintain that blend of tradition and progress that make Arkansas a unique and treasured state.



OFFICIAL STATE SONG
"ARKANSAS"

I AM THINKING TONIGHT OF THE SOUTHLAND, OF THE HOME OF
MY CHILDHOOD DAYS, WHERE I ROAMED THROUGH THE WOODS
AND THE MEADOWS, BY THE MILL AND THE BROOK THAT PLAYS;
WHERE THE ROSES ARE IN BLOOM, AND THE SWEET MAGNOLIA TOO.
WHERE THE JASMINE IS WHITE AND THE FIELDS ARE VIOLET
BLUE. THERE A WELCOME AWAITS ALL HER CHILDREN WHO HAVE
WANDERED AFAR FROM HOME.

CHORUS:

ARKANSAS, ARKANSAS, 'TIS A NAME DEAR, 'TIS THE PLACE
I CALL "HOME SWEET HOME", ARKANSAS, ARKANSAS, I SALUTE
THEM, FROM THY SHELTER NO MORE I'LL ROAM.

-WORDS AND MUSIC BY EVA WARE BARNETT



CELEBRATING THE SESQUICENTENNIAL IN LOGAN COUNTY

by Patricia L. Curry, Logan County Coordinator,
Arkansas Sesquicentennial Celebration



We have a lot to celebrate in Logan County throughout 1986. Arkansas observes its 150th anniversary of statehood with the Arkansas Sesquicentennial Celebration. Logan County has joined that celebration with a number of activities and projects scheduled throughout the year.

Officially designated by the Arkansas Sesquicentennial Commission as a participating county in the celebration, Logan County was presented with official Sesquicentennial flags to be flown at the two court houses in the county. These flags will be flown throughout the year to designate the official participation of Logan County in the celebration.

Schools in the county have conducted special studies, projects and programs in observance of the Sesquicentennial. Elementary students participated in a statewide poster contest. Magazine Elementary School presented a special program in February to commemorate the 150th birthday of Arkansas. In April, A. R. Hederick Elementary School at Booneville held an open house which was sanctioned by the Arkansas Sesquicentennial Commission. Student projects with an Arkansas theme were on display. Classroom activities in all schools have emphasized Arkansas studies during the school year.

Residents of the New Blaine community in North Logan County celebrated the Sesquicentennial on May 10 with a community gathering and reunion officially sanctioned by the Arkansas Sesquicentennial Commission. Former residents and visitors joined members of the community for a fun-filled day of activities. Musical entertainment, an art and crafts fair, hot air balloon rides, and other events provided attractions for all ages.

On May 21, the Arkansas Sesquicentennial Wagon Train stopped in Booneville for an overnight encampment. During a parade through town, Mayor Cecil Trowbridge welcomed the wagon train and presented the wagon-master with a key to the city. A barbecue supper and entertainment rounded out the activities marking the visit of the wagon train.

Logan County Libraries will observe the Arkansas Sesquicentennial with a summer reading program for children bearing the theme "Celebrate Arkansas--Read". All children in the county are invited to participate in the activities conducted by the Booneville Library, the Paris Library and the Bookmobile.

Since the 150th anniversary of Arkansas statehood falls on Sunday, June 15, that weekend has been designated for the official state celebration. Activities which have been scheduled in Little Rock during the weekend include special programs, historic tours, a Sesquicentennial Ball, and a Parade of the Counties. Logan County will be represented in the parade by Miss Logan County, Tasha Wilson, who will be riding in a car entered in the parade.

Booneville will observe the 150th birthday of Arkansas by declaring the week of June 9-June 15 as Arkansas Sesquicentennial and Booneville Homecoming Week. A political rally will be held on Monday, June 9. A contest to select a Little Mister and Little Miss Booneville will be held on Thursday. Sanctioned by the Arkansas Sesquicentennial Commission, an Old Fashioned Gospel Singing will be held on Friday evening in the Park View Baptist Church. The Booneville Homecoming Celebration, sanctioned by the Arkansas Sesquicentennial Commission, has a full day of activities scheduled for Saturday in Booneville. Musical entertainment featuring local talent will run all day at the Booneville Depot grounds. A sidewalk sale of arts and crafts, food and other items will be an attraction. Throughout the day, games, contests and special activities will be provided for all ages. A barbecue supper will be available. The activities of the day will end with a street dance.

Activities in Booneville on Sunday will begin with church services. After church services, an old fashioned "dinner on the ground" will be held in the City Park followed by singing, games and activities. On Sunday evening, "A salute to Statehood" program will be held in Bearcat Stadium at Booneville High School. The program will end with a spectacular fireworks display.

Magazine will also celebrate the 150th birthday of Arkansas with its annual Magazine Homecoming on June 14, sanctioned by the Arkansas Sesquicentennial Commission. A full day of activities has been planned to include class reunions, historical displays, an arts and crafts sale, contests and musical entertainment.

On the evening of June 14, the Grayson Community near Booneville will host an Old Fashioned Gospel Singing and Community Reunion. Former residents and visitors are invited to share in this community celebration.

Scranton will observe the 150th birthday of Arkansas with a birthday party on June 14. Entertainment will be featured along with a birthday cake and old fashioned lemonade.

On Thursday evening, June 26, the Logan County Historical Society will present a program at the Booneville Library. Dr. John L. Ferguson, State Historian and Director of the Arkansas History Commission, will be the speaker. His topic will be "Arkansas for 300 Years." The public is invited to hear this distinguished Arkansan.

Paris will hold a community picnic on June 28, as its official Arkansas Sesquicentennial Celebration. A barbecue supper with home-made ice cream will be served. A three-wheeler rodeo will provide entertainment in the evening.

On July 1 and 2, the First Baptist Church of Booneville will present its annual "I Love America" patriotic production. Along with the national observance, the program will include special features in observance of the Arkansas Sesquicentennial. This observance has been sanctioned by the Arkansas Sesquicentennial Commission.

The Logan County Museum Association will observe the Fourth of July with its annual program at the Logan County Museum. A patriotic program will include a salute to Arkansas.

On August 23, Cowie Wine Cellars at Carbon City will present its Arkansas Grape Stomp VII and Wine Festival. Activities include stomping the grapes, blessing of the new wine, wine tasting and seminars. This unique festival celebrating a unique Logan County industry has been sanctioned by the Arkansas Sesquicentennial Commission.

The Arkansas Sesquicentennial continues in Logan County with Frontier Days to be held in Paris in October. An annual celebration staged around the court house square, Frontier Days features a variety of activities including craft demonstrations, old timey costume contests, entertainment and an arts and crafts fair. This event has been sanctioned by the Arkansas Sesquicentennial Commission.

The Booneville Chamber of Commerce will sponsor a Fall Festival on the first Saturday in November. Sanctioned by the Arkansas Sesquicentennial Commission, this street festival will feature a sidewalk sale of arts and crafts, merchandise, food and flea market items.

The Arkansas Sesquicentennial Celebration in Logan County will officially end with special ceremonies at the Paris Court House and the Booneville Court House on December 31 when the Sesquicentennial flags are lowered for the final time.

As a project in observance of the Arkansas Sesquicentennial Celebration, the Logan County Historical Society will be publishing a book on Logan County history. Scheduled for publication in March 1987, this book will feature a general history of Logan County as well as stories of individual families who have lived in the county throughout the years. This book will be the first publication on Logan County history ever to be published.

We do indeed have a lot of celebrating to do in Logan County during 1986. The Arkansas Sesquicentennial Celebration gives every citizen in Logan County an opportunity to celebrate his Arkansas heritage and to face a confident future in Arkansas as the Land of Opportunity. Happy 150th Birthday, Arkansas!

ORIGINS OF COMMUNITY NAMES IN LOGAN COUNTY, ARKANSAS

by Sue Satterfield Poor, Ph. D.

Every region carries in its place names some record of the people who have, from time to time, inhabited the area. Logan County, located in the west-central part of Arkansas, is no exception to this naming practice. Originally called Sarber County, it was organized in 1871 from lands that had previously been designated as belonging to Scott, Crawford, Franklin, and Yell Counties. Well before the time the county received its current name, Spanish and later French troops ranged over the land, seeking to map and investigate the region. Then a new wave of frontiersmen traversed the area; they named the landmarks but set up no permanent communities. It was not until 1806, when pioneers began to migrate into the area, that settlements began to be established and then either abandoned or improved. The settlements were named (as is the custom) for people, places, slang of the time, or incidents. In recounting the origins of community names, I will trace migration routes into the area, locate county communities both extinct and existing and discuss sources of settlement names.

Naming of landmarks and locations in the county had certainly been done by the Indians who first inhabited this region. Unfortunately, none of those early names has survived the influx of the white man. The earliest names that have survived to this day are those given to the grandest landmark in the county--Magazine Mountain-- and to an important tributary of the Arkansas River, the Petit Jean River. Both of these designations were attributed to the French who explored the region in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The mountain resembled a great barn--"magasin" in French--and so the mountain was named. Petit Jean's namesake was the smallest of the French troops on patrol in the area. He was killed in a skirmish with Indians and his body was weighted and sunk into the river that bears his name. Other legends concerning the naming of the river abound.



MT. MAGAZINE

The French traders "magasin" or the big storehouse

The frontiersmen who followed the French came not to settle in the countryside, but to exploit the Indians for their furs or to use the land as a refuge from civilization. One of the frontiersmen who did come to settle in the area is identified by most authorities as being Jesse Noak(e)s. He came to Logan County in 1806 by traveling up the Arkansas River by canoe or keelboat, for these were the only methods of access to the land in those early times. Although it bore no name for several years, the place in which he settled eventually came to be known as McLean's Bottoms, which is the present site of Roseville.

William N. Wyatt, who as a young man searched in Arkansas for land to homestead, relates in his diary that later, as the river was dredged farther and farther north, flatboats could travel up the river, and these brought pioneer families to their new homes. These earliest pioneers to the northern part of the county found rich bottom lands and beyond that, to the south, lay prairies of rolling lands. Twenty-five miles farther to the south a ridge of mountains beyond which lay less fertile, rocky soils kept the newest pioneers concentrated in the northern area. They depended on the Arkansas River for a trade route; it was their only link to civilization.

Across the river to the north was the only roadway, and even it was barely a well-beaten path when the first families moved into the area. To get to that road, a traveler had to make a ferry trip across the sometimes treacherous Arkansas River. It was only natural that the first real community to spring up would be a port along the river. Sister Annene Siebenmorgen relates to us that Morrison Bluff owns this distinction. A Mr. Morrison, while traveling up the Mississippi River with a keelboat of slaves, mistakenly entered the Arkansas River instead of continuing up the Mississippi. The group found its way up to a bluff inhabited by friendly Quapaw Indians. Presumably, Morrison decided this was as good a place as any to settle and seek his fortune. More settlers followed.

In 1811 and 1812 many new settlers came to the Logan County region. A devastating series of earthquakes had caused lands in New Madrid County (southeast Missouri-northeast Arkansas) to fall an estimated six to twelve feet in most places. Waterways changed their channels, and formerly rich farms turned into worthless swamps. In recompense for the lost lands, the federal government offered for resettlement, lands laying mostly to the north of the Arkansas River, east of the Indian lands and west of the Mississippi. Victims of the earthquakes received New Madrid Certificates which could be redeemed for up to 160 acres in the new area. Some settlers overshot the area that had been set aside for them to the east of the Indian lands and homesteaded land reserved to the Indians. This trespass caused much difficulty between the Indians and white men which led eventually to the removal of the Indians to Oklahoma.

At the same time that some pioneers were traveling up the Arkansas River to settle the fertile flat lands in the northern part of the county, others were journeying the tortuous Indian and game trails and the small Petit Jean River enroute to the hilly southern part of the county. These

pioneers came from the hills of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and also the Carolinas. They sought areas similar to those they left behind; they cared little for the flatlands offered in the northern section of the county. The hills beckoned to them. Many of these settlers had been given grants of land by the federal government for their service in the War of 1812. However, some were simply poor folk who took the opportunity to secure cheap, or free, land in the wild country of Arkansas.

In 1817 the commander of the fort at Belle Point (Fort Smith) had determined a need for a military road to connect the fort with the larger military establishments at Little Rock and Fort Gibson farther to the west. To this end, Major William Bradford requested that roads be built to facilitate travel from one fort to another. Even such a military road that was actually little more than a rough wagon trail in many places was an aid to transportation in the area. The county populace tried to encourage the building of the road by promising to construct seventeen miles of the thoroughfare themselves. The main route of the road paralleled the Arkansas River for quite a distance which aided the northern area's settlements but little, since the river was still the preferred means for transporting goods. A southern road, however, built somewhat later did greatly influence the southern part of the county. With this opening up of the southern region, more and more settlers came to the area.

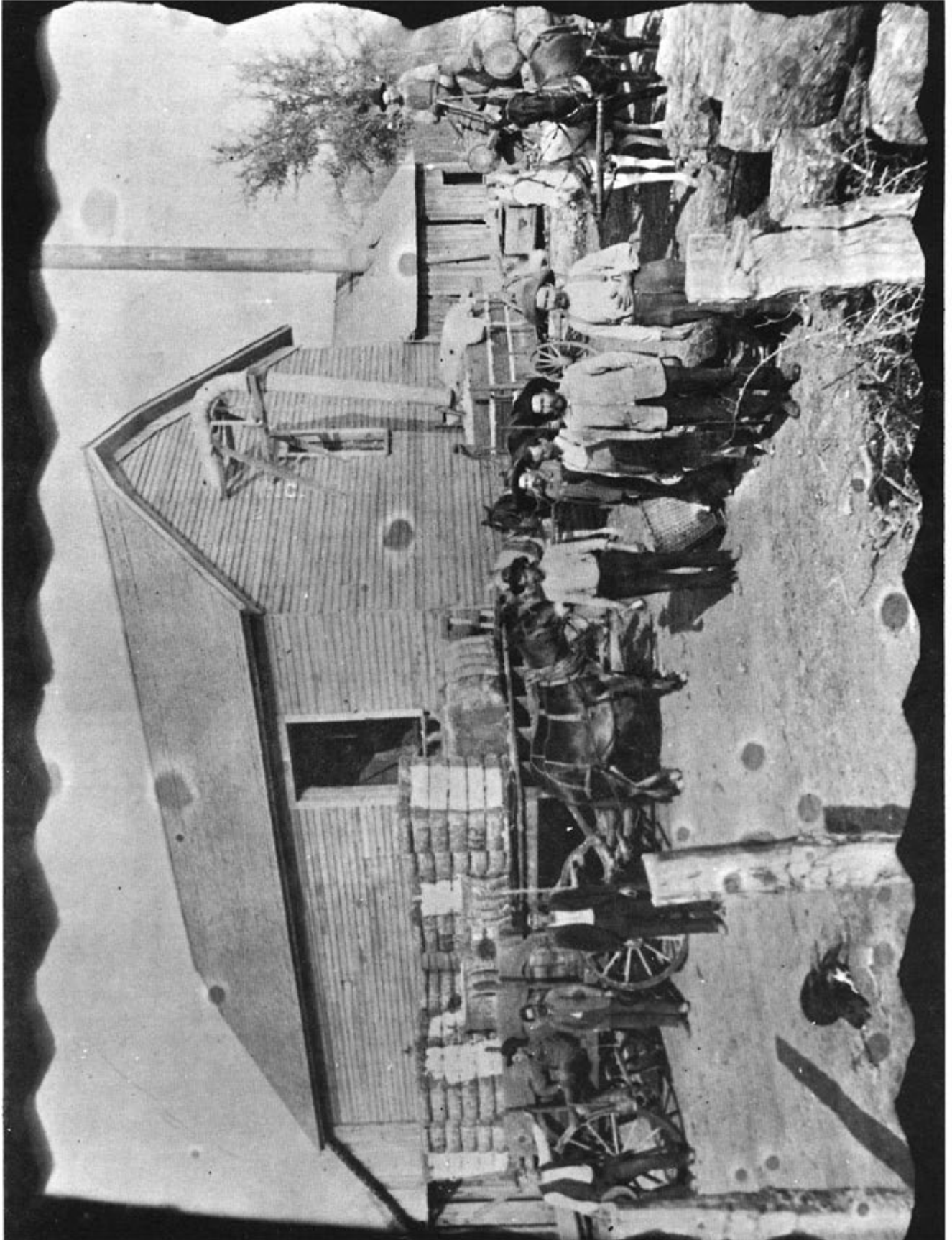
Included in the refugees from the New Madrid earthquakes were the families of Col. James Titsworth, Dr. Stephen H. Chism, and Benjamin H. Caulk. Col. Titsworth settled in 1814 in McLean's Bottoms. The community received its name from the family of Alexander McLean whose large log home served as the county seat for Crawford County at one time. In 1826 a post office was established at this place. By 1846 the community was in the hands of L. C. Quen and S. M. Weaver. They renamed the town in honor of H. B. Rose, a gentleman from New Orleans who had become wealthy and politically prominent.

Robert Caulk, brother of Benjamin H. Caulk of Roseville, moved to the south of Roseville and began to farm. Following his lead, other farmers moved into this area. Caulksville became the designation for the town that they established.

Dr. Chism had come to Roseville in 1840. He married Jeanette Logan, a daughter of the county's namesake, Col. James Logan, and set up his homestead at an intersection of military roads between Ft. Smith and Little Rock. This place was first termed Cross Roads for obvious reasons; and a post office with Stephen Chism as the postmaster was established there on December 31, 1850. The name of the growing community was officially changed to Chismville on May 14, 1857. The post office stayed in operation until October 15, 1934.

A postal road from Chismville to the southern recesses of Scott County served as a trail of immigration as well as mail. Col. Walter Cauthron followed this trail in 1827 when he settled with his wife and children in the Petit Jean River Valley, where he built a cotton gin and

Cotton Gin and Sawmill at Belva circa 1889
(Tillman Walker Collection)



opened a store. Clearly, he would not have done this if trade had not been possible, and hence, we can assume that the area was already somewhat populated with farmers. Cauthron had, in his younger bachelor days, wandered over Arkansas and had met and become well acquainted with Lt. Benjamin Louis Eulalie De Bonneville, a Frenchman who later commanded the military garrison at Fort Smith on three separate occasions. (Washington Irving was so impressed by Bonneville that he wrote a book concerning the soldier's adventures in the west entitled The Adventures of Captain Bonneville, U.S.A., in the Rocky Mountains and the Far West.) Col. Cauthron found Bonneville fascinating, and in his honor named the community founded in the Petit Jean Valley "Bonneville." Somehow, down through the years, the spelling became "Booneville" and many people were of the mistaken idea that the town was named for Daniel Boone. Cauthron sold out his business at Booneville in 1837 and traveled eight miles to the southwest where he began a new settlement called Cauthron's Prairie. The place was not really a town, but a designation for several hundred acres of relatively flat lands.

About the time that Cauthron was establishing Booneville, Col. James Logan was also settling a homestead. Logan came up the Petit Jean River with slaves and other properties and settled on Sugar Creek, one of the tributaries of Petit Jean. A Mr. Scott was also settling on the river at this time, and it is possible that Scott Creek near Magazine was named for him.

Walter Cauthron had met, in his wandering days, not only the famous Lt. Bonneville, but also a young immigrant Englishman who had formed a trading company of the Red River. Presumably, Cauthron influenced the Englishman to settle down in Petit Jean River Valley, for a few years after 1828, Charles Humphry and his wife, Elizabeth (Garner), located near the western boundary of Arkansas, and then moved eastward to the location that became the Humphry homestead. Following the English tradition of giving their home a name, they called the place "Reveille." Humphry built a huge log home to house himself, his wife, and their nine children. Outbuildings were constructed for the servants. In 1835, Humphry was appointed to fill an unexpired term of sheriff and tax collector. Any type of designation such as a county seat or land office could cause a community to be outstanding in that day and could give permanence to a town. Surely, with Humphry's appointment as sheriff, this must have happened to Reveille. A post office was established there in June of 1848, at which time the name was spelled "Revilee." The post office was an on-again-off-again operation until December of 1905 when it was permanently closed. When the area became part of Sarber County in 1871, Reveille became one of the temporary seats of justice, probably because it had a post office at the time.

Another post office around which a community developed was located in the Petit Jean Township near the Petit Jean River. Mr. Jacob Buttram was postmaster when the office was secured for the community around 1868. The name of the community, Sugar Grove, was inspired by a fine grove of sugar maple trees in the yard of Mr. Buttram.

While these primitive settlements were being established on the south side of the county, the northern area was likewise growing in population and settlements. Along the Arkansas River, ports began and flourished with the advent of steamboat traffic. Patterson's Bluff, a bit to the east of Morrison Bluff, appeared on the Colton map in Arkansas in 1855. Little is known of Patterson's Bluff which is today only a spot on an old map.

Other than Indians, almost all the settlers in Arkansas after the year 1820 were Americans who had migrated from other states. This remained the case until the advent of the railroad after the Civil War. Interest in the railroad was very strong in west and northwest Arkansas. Before plans for the roadway could begin in earnest, the Civil War intervened. Following the desolation of the war, the state was desperate to interest immigrants in helping to restore its shattered economy. There was special interest in luring German settlers to the state for they were industrious, efficient, and thrifty.

The first results in the campaign to interest immigrants were not spectacular for the Logan County area even though great numbers of Germans, Swiss, and Austrians came to the United States from 1840 to 1850. (Perhaps a widely-read travel book by Friedrich Gerstacher, Wild Sports in the Far West, which sensationalized the wilderness aspect of the territory, discouraged emigrants). To entice these hard-working German farmers to the Logan County area, the railroad, through the Catholic Church at Little Rock, gave land for the establishment of a monastery near the present-day Paris, Arkansas. The plan worked, and Germans were drawn to the land in the northeastern part of the county.

Benedictine monks established this monastery. The town that grew up near the monastery was called Subiaco, "sub-lacu"--"the land below the lake"--for the birthplace of Benedictinism in Italy. When the monastery began, Paris, four miles to the west of the Church lands, was just beginning to be considered a village. Prior to 1874, a community farther to the west, Short Mountain, was considered more important than Paris. Robert D. Waddill (Waddell) conducted an intense campaign to put it on the map; however, they had to have a name for the town. There was great support for the name "Marysville" to honor Waddill's two-year-old daughter, Mary, who had been blinded by an angry Negro servant. The name could not be used, for there was already a community in Arkansas by that name. (Today, Mary Street in Paris bears her name.) Waddill convinced the town council to designate the community "Paris" in admiration of the beauty of the capital of France.

Other towns were also influenced by the monastery and its works. T. Rufus Smith, a life-long resident of Logan County, says that St. Anne, located about half the distance between Paris and Caulksville, was the site of a sister church. Coal was discovered there in 1866, but the site was not mined on a large scale until the railroad made transportation in the area easier. With the advent of coal shipments, black dust filled the air and covered everything exposed with a fine layer of blackness. "Carbon City" became the new name of the community and remains so to this day.

Other changes resulted from the coming of the railroad. Creole, a tiny community whose postmaster could not read, lost its important post office to Spielerville, a prosperous community set up by the German Catholic Spieler family. However, this town too faded away after the railroad passed it by in favor of the monastery's neighbor, Subiaco.

Other towns were created because of the coal boom which had begun just west of Paris. Geologists soon found that practically the entire northern half of the county was sitting atop a vast field of good quality coal that could be easily mined. The coal industry of the North quickly became interested in mining the area's wealth. The problem was transportation. The railroad, which had promised so much to the area, was constructed at a snail's pace. It was 1890 before the tracks had been laid as far as Paris. It was not until the first decade of the 1900's that the people along the tracks began to enjoy the benefits brought by the railroads. Scranton, a mining community to the northeast of Paris, was thought to have enough coal beneath its soil to rival the Pennsylvania community of the same name. Late in 1909, the railroad finally extended to Scranton. To the west of Paris, the railroad created the new community of Ratcliff, very near Caulksville. The name originated from the surname of the foreman of the common labor crew. This crew worked with no mechanized equipment; there were only men and mule-drawn slips. The creation of Ratcliff spelled the doom of another community farther to the south of the railway. National Springs, a small health resort modeled after Hot Springs spa, died when the railroad bypassed it.

The southern communities of the county were also influenced by the railroad when it came through. Blue Mountain, so called for its proximity to what Thomas Nuttall termed the "empurpled mountains" of Mountain Magazine, grew up along the rail line. (There is also the possibility it was also the location for another community called Briar Creek.) Farther to the west, the line traveled near Magazine, which quickly grew a quarter-mile toward the road bed.

Booneville was the next depot to the west. A very small community at the time the railroad began, Booneville soon blossomed into a bustling railroad town and its population increased until it became the largest of the county's southern towns. The railroad continued westwardly, and influenced the communities of Ione (Belva), named for another community, in California, and Barber. Barber is a small community that, until very recently, still had its own post office branch. The acquisition of the Barber name by the community is related in an article about the community:

"Uncle" Doss Peoples was a small boy at the time of the naming (he was born in 1862). His byword was "Send for the barber."... the people were having a hard time selecting a name for the community, he said, "Send for the barber." From this statement, they took the name Barber.

The name of one southern Logan community, Golden City, acquired its name in a scandalous manner. In 1886 gold was found in the area. Great activity ensued as a boom town atmosphere prevailed. No strikes resulted, and it was soon determined that the mine had been "salted" to encourage sales of land. After news of the deception was released, the population shrank as quickly as it had expanded. Some families, however, remained and homesteaded the area.

There is much information yet to be researched concerning communities and names in Logan County. Many communities have passed out of even the memories of the residents of the county and there are few, if any, indications as to where these communities were. Old Anderson, Patsie, Petit Jean, Utley, Burnett Springs, Goren, Red Bench, Greasy, Blue Gizzard, Money, and Punkin Center are but a few that can be investigated. The old maps on which these are found can only give a vague indication of the actual locations of the towns. When these towns are found, more precise information of migration patterns and naming practices of the region can be found.

Editors Note: Dr. Sue Satterfield Poor teaches English at Wharton Community College in Wharton, Texas. She graduated from Booneville High School and received a bachelors degree from University of Central Arkansas. She received a master's degree in history at UCA. She received a doctorate in English from Oklahoma State.

For a time, she taught at Magazine High School. Having a keen interest in the history of Logan County, Dr. Poor encouraged students to research and write about family histories and places of historical significance.

This paper was researched and written during her studies for a doctorate at OSU. For purposes of this publication; footnotes and the extensive bibliography have been deleted.

§ § § § § § § § §

WHY IS IT CALLED GREASY CREEK?

Just west of Booneville there is a small stream called "Greasy Creek". How on earth did a stream of water acquire the name "Greasy"?

A letter which appeared in Arkansas Times may have the answer. According to S. D. Dickinson of Prescott, the use of the name Greasy is an Arkansas corruption of the Norman French word glaise, which means "salt lick".

In other words, Greasy Creek got its name from the French fur trappers probably because animals came to a salt lick near the stream.

EBER RAINWATER: LOGAN COUNTY PIONEER

Jerry A. Rainwater

It has been more than a century since Eber Rainwater and his brothers and sisters arrived in Logan County from Tennessee and Georgia. While later generations of heirs have moved on, their roots are still deep in the New Blaine and Delaware areas of the county. A study of their lives has revealed they were rather typical of early Logan County pioneers and to learn about them is to learn about ourselves. This is their story.

RAINWATER HISTORY: LEGEND AND LORE

Eber Rainwater, like others of Logan County, traces his roots to medieval Europe where according to legend, the name had its origin in German or Swiss palatinates located along the Rhine Valley. The name in German was Reggenwasser meaning mighty army ruler. During the Reformation some who bore this name along with many other Europeans migrated to England where over a period of time these immigrants became Anglicized and their names appeared in their more familiar form. Beyond legend, the earliest known record documents the marriage of one Abraham Raynewater to Mary Saudairle on August 20, 1644 at St. Gregory's Parish in Norwich, Norfolk County, England. By the end of the seventeenth century the name had found its way to America where Robert Rainwater, an indigentured, appeared on a headright application. It was submitted by one John Hurt who had paid the passage of Robert from England to America and was dated May 2, 1705 in King William County, Virginia. It was the indenture system that brought the forefathers of many Logan County residents to America, particularly those whose progenitors entered the New World through the Virginia and Carolina colonies.

While Robert may have been the first, homage is paid to John and William as the recognized patriarches of Rainwater families in America. Little is known of their early lives although some believe Robert to have been their father. John was born around 1705 and William a little later. From them all who bear the Rainwater name in America are believed descended and to them all roots traced. Because Eber and other Rainwaters of Logan County are from John, we focus our attention of his descendants leading to Eber.

The earliest recorded marriage was that of John to Mary Fussell, June 1734 in Carteret Precinct, North Carolina. She was born 1708-10 in New Kent County, Virginia a short distance from where the one document on Robert was recorded. Her father was Thomas and her grandfather was Nicholas Fussell of England. They had nine known children - six girls and three boys.

Colonial records document that on November 20, 1739 John and Mary were given a grant of 400 acres by King George II. This patent was located on the south side of the Roanoke River in what is now Halifax County, North Carolina near the Virginia line. They sold 150 of these acres to William and made two moves westward: first to Granville (now Vance) County near Henderson in 1752 and then to Surry County in 1771. John's will was typical of that era. He left his estate to his wife's benefit but on her death whatever remained went to his son, James who had moved to Surry County with him. To each daughter he left five shillings with "a bar to any more." He probably had already provided for John Junior who is believed to have remained in Granville. And young William was provided for as a minor in the custody of his mother. John died in May 1777 and Mary around 1782. James was now the patriarch and he was surrounded with sons of his own including Abraham, Solomon, William, John, and James Junior. By the turn of the century some had moved through the Cumberland Gap into east Tennessee and Kentucky. Three brothers, believed Solomon, John, and James Junior, had moved to Spartanburg County, South Carolina. The year was 1785 and from this group would come those who were to settle in Logan County nearly one hundred years later.

JAMES RAINWATER, THE BLACKSMITH

In 1800 James Rainwater was born. It is not known to which of several brothers he belonged but it seems likely his father was the James Rainwater who is believed to have been in reality James Junior from Surry County, a brother to Solomon and John. Also born in Spartanburg was another James and to distinguish the two young men, they were known by their occupations: James the Preacher and James the Blacksmith. In 1816 the Blacksmith married Apposley Cunningham from North Carolina. Her birth date was around 1800 and her father was believed to be William, a hatter originally from New York. To James and Apposley were born thirteen children, seven in Spartanburg County where they lived until 1831 and six in Georgia. Born in Spartanburg were: Miles (1817), Elisha (1819), John (1820), Malvina (1822), Zebulon (1823), Elizabeth (1826), and Eber (1827). Born in Georgia were: Nancy (1832), Sarah (1835), Reason (1836), George (1840), Daniel (1845), and Rhosannah (1847). They may have lived in Gwinnett County for a time, but by 1850 they were living together on adjoining farms in the southeast corner of Campbell (now Douglas) County, Georgia near the Carroll County line. Here the children of the Blacksmith grew to maturity, married and began families of their own. And it is here we begin the recorded days of Eber and his brothers and sisters who were to eventually settle in Logan and neighboring counties in Arkansas.

EBER RAINWATER, SON OF THE BLACKSMITH

Eber was the seventh child of James and Apposley Rainwater. He was born April 29, 1827 in Spartanburg, South Carolina and raised in Georgia. On June 3, 1849 he married Sarah Eskew born February 8, 1823 in Spartanburg, South Carolina. She was the daughter of Samuel and Nancy and sister to Rhoda Eskew who married Eber's brother, Zebulon. To them were born ten children only six of whom are known. By 1860 Eber and Sarah were

living in Carroll County near the Hickory Level community and Eber's brothers, George and Reason. Following the war between the states Eber and some of his brothers and sisters - each with a family - moved west. Eber and Sarah moved to Obion County, Tennessee near the Troy community. With them was Rhosannah, now the wife of James N. Griffith, his parents and brother, all from Campbell County. Later they were joined by their brother, George, and his family. In 1878 Eber and Sarah along with his brother and sister moved to Delaware Township in Logan County, Arkansas. Other families in this move were Griffiths, Johnsons, and Eskews - all related in some way to the Rainwaters. Already settled in neighboring Franklin County was Eber's brother, Zebulon. Reason and Daniel would arrive later.

Eber and Sarah farmed as many as 200 acres of land located on present day highway 22 near the old Penhook School site. From 1894 to 1899 he had a contract to haul the mail between the Blaine and Dardanelle post offices for which he was paid \$150.00 annually. Both he and his four sons developed reputations for their skill with horses which was put to good use in their share of maintaining local rodeos. Eber died May 6, 1904 and Sarah July 1, 1906. Both are buried in Elizabeth Hall Cemetary near New Blaine. Their heirs continue to be an integral part of New Blaine - Delaware communities as the following sketches show.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF EBER AND SARAH

Andrew Jack was the eldest son of Eber and Sarah Rainwater. He was born December 10, 1852 probably in Campbell County, Georgia. When he was 14 he moved to Troy, Obion County, Tennessee with his parents, brothers, and sisters. It was there he met and married Sarah Elizabeth Eskew, born September 25, 1855 to William and Mary Eskew of Obion County. When Eber and Sarah moved to Logan County, Arkansas with them went Andrew Jack and Elizabeth, affectionately known as Betty, as well as Betty's parents and brothers. In Logan County, Jack and Betty settled in the vicinity of present day New Blaine. Their first child, Nathern, was born in Tennessee prior to the move to Arkansas. All of the others were born near New Blaine. They and their spouses in



Andrew Jackson Rainwater and
Sarah Elizabeth Eskew Rainwater

parentheses were: Nathern, 1878 (Fannie Vasseur); Walter, 1881 (Dells Hickman); Robert, 1883 (Stella Rollans); Leander, 1886 (Minnie Rollans); Pollyanna, 1888 (James Oliver Sellars); Dennis Delton, 1890 (Lila Davis); Sallie Mae, 1893 (Charles Hickman); James Earl, 1895 (Bernice Rowland/Mae Callis). Betty died in 1896 and Jack in 1898. Except for Nathern who was already grown, the surviving children lived with Eber and Sarah and other relatives. Jack and Betty are buried in Elizabeth Hall Cemetery near several of their children and the Eskews.



DESCENDANTS OF ANDREW JACKSON AND SARAH ELIZABETH (ESKEW) RAINWATER

Back row: James Oliver Sellars, Leander Rainwater, Nathern Rainwater, Robert Rainwater, Walter Rainwater, Dennis Delbert Rainwater, Earl Rainwater and Charles Hickman
 Front row: Lorena Sellars (by first marriage), Fannie Vasseur Rainwater (Mrs. Nathern), Arliss Rainwater, Stella Rollans Rainwater (Mrs. Robert), Estella Rainwater (daughter of Nathern & Fanny), Pollyanna(Rainwater) Sellars (Mrs. James Oliver), Modine Sellars (in her lap), Leon Sellars, Merle Rainwater (in lap), Della (Hickman) Rainwater (Mrs. Walter), Lila (Davis) Rainwater (Mrs. Dennis Delbert), and Sallie Mae (Rainwater) Hickman (Mrs. Clarence)

James Daniel, the second son of Eber and Sarah, began life in June 1855 in Georgia. He grew up in Obion County, Tennessee and there married Lou Johnson in 1876. They moved to Logan County in 1878 when the Rainwaters came to Arkansas settling on a farm near Eber and Sarah. Around 1891 they returned to Obion County where they remained. Their children and spouses in parentheses were William E., 1877 (Addie Bird Morgan); Nevada, 1888 (?); Naomi Dora, 1891 (Robert Woods Morgan); Miles Frank, 1894; Roy Jackson, 1897; and Claud Raymond, 1900 (Lois Hayes Short). Jim died in 1907 and Lou around 1932. Both are buried in Antioch Cemetery near Hornbeak, Obion County, Tennessee.

Martha Catherine was born in Campbell County, Georgia in 1857. Having never married, she lived most of her life in Eber and Sarah's household. She may have played an important part in rearing the orphaned children of Jack and Betty on their deaths. After the death of her parents, she lived with her sister, Vine. She died in 1922 and is buried in Elizabeth Hall Cemetery.

Samuel Simpson was born in Campbell or Carroll County, Georgia on December 16, 1858. Like his brothers, Simp grew up in Obion County, Tennessee and was a young man when he moved to Logan County with his parents, brothers, and sisters. He lived on the family farm until his marriage to Sarah Graves in 1884. Her birth was January 25, 1866 believed in the Delaware area as her father, Jacob Graves, was a charter member of the Masonic order that built the Elizabeth Hall building in the early 1860's. Simp and his brother, Miles Ebe, had adjoining farms located west of New Blaine. Two of Jack and Betty's children, Sallie Mae and James Earl, lived in Simp's household for a time. Samuel Simpson Rainwater outlived all of his brothers and sisters passing away November 21, 1941. Sarah died June 30, 1947. Both are buried at Graves Cemetery near Delaware. Their children were Ozia, 1885 (Dora Rosetta Rollans); Cindy L., 1888 (Abner Vassaur); and Lillie Ethel, 1892 (Zachary Harrison).

Vine Jane was born September 14, 1861 or 1862 in Hickory Level, Carroll County, Georgia. While living in Obion County, Tennessee her older brother, James Daniel, married Lou Johnson. Lou's brother, John F. Johnson, came to Logan County with the Rainwaters where he married Vine around 1881. He was born in Obion County in 1853. To them were born six children: James Whitt, 1882 (Lilly Utley); Thomas Eber, 1884 (Ethel Buzbee and Lila Smith); John Coy, 1886 (Gracie Mae Dodson); Samuel Osborn, 1888 (Nettie Tritt); Geneva, 1892 (Robert Smith); and Mamie Lee, 1897 (Osborn White). This was a family well remembered for their musicianship. Around 1897 Vine and John took their family back to Obion County where they lived for a year and returned. With them in this move was Vine's brother, Miles Ebe and his family. John died in 1906 and Vine on December 19, 1932. They and most of their family are buried in Elizabeth Hall Cemetery.

Miles Ebe was 16 when he came to Logan County. His birth was on April 23, 1862 in Hickory Level, Georgia. On September 9, 1883 he was united in marriage to Laura Elminer Frazier by Reverend John L. Cravens of New Blaine. She was born September 1, 1866 in Louisiana where her parents, William J. and Louisa Catherine Frazier lived during the Civil War. Except for a one-year return to Obion County, Tennessee, they lived in the Blaine area until 1919 when they and some of their children moved to Muskogee County, Oklahoma where other Blaine residents such as Moores, and Harrisons had earlier moved. Miles Ebe died September 29, 1941 and Laura Elminer on March 2, 1948. They and four of their children are buried in Elizabeth Hall Cemetery. Their children were: Charlie, 1866; Cecil Ross, 1888 (Cora Horn); Bonnie B., 1890; Carie, 1892 (Elbert S. Towery); William Ira, 1894 (Vera Marjorie West); Rote Raymond, 1898; Dennis, 1901 (Irene Coonts and Lucille Leninger); Dale, twin of Dennis, 1901 (Willie N. Hair); and Emery Everett, 1903.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF EBER RAINWATER

Because they played an important part in the area's history, included in the following are brief sketches of those brothers and sisters who came to Arkansas as did Eber.

Zebulon Joseph Rainwater was born February 25, 1823 in Spartanburg County, South Carolina the fourth son of James and Apposley Rainwater. On August 9, 1846 he married Rhoda Eskew, the daughter of Samuel and Nancy Eskew, also from Spartanburg, South Carolina. Rhoda was a sister to Sarah who married Eber. When the Rainwaters moved west following the Civil War, Zebulon moved to Decatur County, Tennessee living near his brother, Dan and sister, Melvina. Around 1875 Zebulon moved his family to Mill Creek Mountain north of Charleston. Zebulon died January 20, 1889 and Rhoda, August 4, 1900. They and many of their children are buried at New Hope Cemetery nearby. Their children were: Sarah Jane (1848), Mary E. (1849), George W. (1851), James S. (1852), William R. (1855), Nancy C. (1859), Melvina (1860), Martha Ellen (1862), and Elliot Zebulon, (1868).

Melvina Cotton was the oldest sister of Eber born about 1822 in South Carolina. She is known to have had two daughters, Elizabeth and Josephine. In the move west, she first lived near Zebulon and Dan. In Logan County she lived in the household of her sister, Rhosannah. The year of her death is unrecorded, but she is buried in Elizabeth Hall Cemetery near New Blaine.

Reason Rainwater was born May 30, 1836 in Georgia, possibly Gwinnett County. During the war between the states he served in Campbell County, in the same unit as other Rainwater men. His first marriage was to Julia Britt around 1856. Their children Mary Clementine (1857), Melvina (1859), and George Franklin (1862). Reason was the only one of the family to move directly to Arkansas which he did in 1875 to Montgomery County where he lived until he moved to the Scranton area sometime around 1880. After the death of his first wife in Montgomery County, he married Erilda Jane Elder on March 9, 1876. To them were born William (1877), James Allen (1880), Sarah Jane (1893), John Newton (1889), and Reason L. (1891). A number of his heirs still reside in Logan County and several are buried at Elizabeth Hall Cemetery. Reason died in 1891 and is buried at the church cemetery in Aly, Arkansas.

George William Rainwater was born December 1840 in Georgia, quite possibly Gwinnett County where the Blacksmith's family is believed to have moved from Spartanburg, South Carolina. On October 17, 1860 he married Nancy Parrish of Campbell County. Her parents were Isaac and Mary and he was a local justice of the peace. George served in Company C, 19th Georgia Infantry, CSA. After the move to Tennessee he settled near his brother, Eber, in Delaware Township of Logan County. After the turn of the twentieth century, he and others moved to the Indian Territory in present-day Haskell County. George died in 1919 and Nancy in 1929. He is buried in Garland Cemetery, Stigler, Oklahoma, Their children were

born or spent the greater part of their lives in the Delaware community. They were: John Barto (1861), Sarah Ann (1855), Mary Ida (1867), Isaac Martin (1869), James Robert (1871), William Daniel (1873), George Albert (1879), Elmer May (1881), Lafayette Atlas (1883), Annie Belle (1885), Charles Wilburn (1887), and Blannie Jane (1890).

Rhosannah Rainwater was born October 17, 1847 the last child of James and Apposley Rainwater. She grew up in Campbell County, Georgia and around 1865 married James N. Griffith whose parents moved with them to Obion County, Tennessee. When the Rainwaters moved to Logan County, Rhosannah and her family lived as neighbors to her brothers, Eber and George. Her older sister, Malvina, lived in her household after this move to Arkansas. For a time Rhosannah and James lived in Hempstead County. James died in 1912 and Rhosannah in 1914, both are buried in Elizabeth Hall Cemetery. Many of their heirs still reside in Logan County. Their children were: Charles (1866), Vianna (1868), Delila Ann (1870), George (1873), Robert (1878), James A. (1884), Nettie (1886), and Walter (1890).

Little is known of the later life of Daniel Boone Rainwater. He was born March 10, 1844 in Georgia. He probably grew up in Campbell County and served in a local unit during the Civil War. Nothing is known of his early marriage other than his wife's name was Indy Anna and she bore his first child. His second wife was Martha Quillin whom he appears to have married around 1873. When his brothers and sisters left Tennessee where he had moved, Dan moved south to Clay County, Alabama where he lived before moving to Yell County, Arkansas in the 1800's. It is not known when or where he died. The known children of Dan are: William B. (1862), Josephine (1874), Elija D. (1877), Lillian Lavinne (1880), Ollie Ozma (1884), Viney (1884), Mattie (1889), and Claudie (1894).

CONCLUSION

The significance of the Rainwater family history lies in its typicalness. Theirs was an humble introduction to America through the indenture system. But so were many others who later came to Logan County from Georgia, Tennessee, the Carolinas, and Virginia. They were close knit families, living together until their numbers made it impractical. They preferred farming in the broken and hilly upland country rather than on the flat coastal plains. Indeed, they were called "up country folks". Theirs was a farming system that depended upon diversity in order to meet a variety of human needs rather than on specialization in single cash crops. And isn't this what typified Logan County a century ago? These were the Rainwaters, the Griffiths, the Eskews, and many others of long ago.

SOURCES AND CREDITS

Every effort is made by the author to be accurate. Unless otherwise stated the foregoing history is based on voluminous amounts of documents which would be impractical to list here. Some of these documents consists of court records, U. S. Census information, articles from historical

periodicals and publications, and correspondence from other researchers. Source credits for specific families is extended to Andrew Rainwater of Springdale, Arkansas; Rosalie Rainwater of Paris, Arkansas; Thelma Sargent, Mesa, Arizona; Josephine Benem of Levelland, Texas. The author will gladly share any information or make corrections, additions, and deletions by writing to him at 824 Cruce, Norman, Oklahoma 73069.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

He is a grandson of Miles Ebe Rainwater. His father was William Ira, born in 1894 at New Blaine, Logan County, Arkansas. He was born at Muskogee, Oklahoma in 1925. He served in the U. S. Air Force during World War II and has earned degrees through the doctoral level. He has taught in various common schools and universities in Texas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, being semi-retired in Norman, Oklahoma.

§ § § § § § § § § § § § § §

R O A R K F A M I L Y C E M E T E R Y

This cemetery is located three-fourths of a mile north of Caulksville on Highway 23, about one-fourth mile east of the highway. A lane leads east off the highway to an abandoned road, running north and south. The cemetery is east of this old road and located on a mound with a big cherry tree and sassafrass trees. Only twelve graves are now in evidence; only two have markers. Both markers are broken.

John Roark
Died July 26, 1881
Aged 67 yrs 10 mo 12 days

Thomas G. Upshaw
Born March 31, 1851
Died April 20, 1885
Aged 34 years 20 days

Marker by T. J. Smith, Fort Smith
Footstone
T.G.U.

John Roark is on the 1840 Franklin County Census. His family is listed in the 1850 Census in Middle Township, Franklin County.

John Roark	37	M	Farmer	Tenn.
Tabitha Roark	31	F		Tenn.
Sarah J. Roark	8	F		Ark.
Margaret Roark	6	F		Ark.
John Roark	4½	M		Ark.
Alford Walker	26	M.		Unknown

BOONEVILLE'S HISTORY OF THE ROCK ISLAND LINE

(The following is a reprint of an article by Bill Pollard which appeared in the Booneville Democrat on March 26, 1986.)

The recent dismantling of Rock Island trackage through Logan County has terminated a partnership between Booneville and the railroad which had endured for more than 80 years. Construction of the first tracks in Logan County in 1898 and 1899 helped to speed Booneville's early growth, and the choice of the town for a crew division point closely linked the town with the activities of the railroad.

The first trackage constructed into Booneville was from South McAlester, Indian Territory, and daily service was operating over this segment by August, 1899. The mountainous terrain between Booneville and Little Rock slowed construction on that line, delaying the start up of service to the east until early 1900. Once the line to Little Rock was completed, through passenger trains were scheduled between Memphis, Little Rock, Booneville, McAlester, and Oklahoma City. These early trains required 8½ hours to travel from Memphis to Booneville, and another 8 hours from Booneville to Oklahoma City.

In 1902, the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf mainline through Booneville was acquired by the Rock Island, and a meal stop was established at Booneville for through passenger trains. By being a division point, Booneville received more elaborate railroad facilities, including a switching yard, a roundhouse for servicing steam locomotives, and a large wooden depot and office building. The payroll for railroaders residing or laying over in Booneville became an important part of the town's overall economy.

During 1908 and 1909, the Rock Island contracted with the John J. Grier Hotel Company to provide "eating houses" and hotels at various points along the railroad. A new building, with attractive stone arches and a red tile roof, was constructed just east of the existing depot, to house the new J. J. Grier dining room and lunch counter. A second building east of the eating house provided lodging, primarily for train crews and traveling salesmen.

All passenger trains were rescheduled to allow a 20 minute meal stop at Booneville, and the restaurant operators were expected to have the food ready to serve immediately upon the arrival of the train. By 1920, the schedules called for an eastbound passenger train to stop for breakfast from 6:40 a.m. to 7:05 a.m., followed by a westbound passenger train from 7:35 a.m. to 8:00 a.m. Evening meals were served to a second westbound train from 6:40 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., and to a second eastbound train from 7:30 p.m. to 7:55 p.m. In addition to the activity of passengers rushing to a table in the restaurant, the arrival of each train brought shipments of U.S. Mail and railway express to be unloaded at the station.



THE BOONEVILLE DEPOT AREA CIRCA 1910

The house in the foreground was used as a freight office. The house was moved and now stands across the street from the Booneville Court House on Fourth Street. The house is now serving as offices for Paul Danielson and John Williams, Attorneys.

The large white two story building was the Globe Hotel. This building was later moved on First Street.

The building which today is called the Booneville Depot was the Grier House, an eating place for railroad passengers and crews. Local residents referred to it as "The Beanery."

Beyond the Grier House stood a red brick building which was the depot or train station housing the ticket offices and telegraph office.

Passenger train service through Booneville was at its peak just before the Great Depression. In addition to two through trains each way daily between Memphis and Amarillo, a motor car train made a daily round trip from Booneville to Little Rock and back, and a local passenger train operated between Booneville and El Reno, Oklahoma. Two through freight trains and a local freight in each direction added to the rail traffic through Booneville. The depot at Booneville was the nerve center of the railroad between Little Rock and McAlester, and the station was staffed around the clock with an agent, telegraphers, and clerks to transact the Rock Island's business and keep the trains moving on schedule.

On November 17, 1940, the Rock Island inaugurated a new diesel streamliner, the Choctaw Rocket, between Memphis and Amarillo. This new train, made up of four gleaming stainless steel cars, was the first diesel powered streamliner to operate through Arkansas, and it attracted much attention from the public and the news media along the route. This new train operated on a schedule much faster than previous passenger trains on the route, and the train stopped only at the largest stations along the line. Booneville was the only scheduled stop between Little Rock and McAlester, with a two minute pause scheduled at 1:42 a.m. eastbound and 4:30 a.m. eastbound. The trains passed through Booneville in the middle of the night because they were scheduled to provide overnight service between Memphis and Oklahoma City.

During World War II, passenger, freight, and troop trains moved through Booneville in a never ending stream, as the Rock Island did its part to help with the war effort. In 1946, the company remodeled the old eating house, which had been unused for a number of years, and converted it into a new passenger and freight depot for Booneville. The old dining room in the east end of the building was converted into a waiting room, while the lunchroom in the center of the building became the new telegraph offices. As soon as equipment could be relocated from the old building, it was demolished and the former eating house became Booneville's depot for the next 35 years.

Due to the unexpected expenses brought on by severe winter weather, and aided by an ill-timed strike by the United Transportation Union, the Rock Island virtually ran out of cash. The federal bankruptcy court overseeing the company ordered the railroad shut down and all track and equipment sold or liquidated. Freight traffic on the line from Perry to McAlester was embargoed, and on March 29, 1980, the last Rock Island train left Biddle yards in Little Rock, bound for Booneville. This last train, pulled by six locomotives, carried only two empty freight cars and over a dozen cabooses bound for storage at the Rock Island yard in El Reno, Oklahoma. After final crew change at Booneville at 3:15 a.m. on Sunday morning March 30, the train's departure brought an end to Rock Island operations in Arkansas.

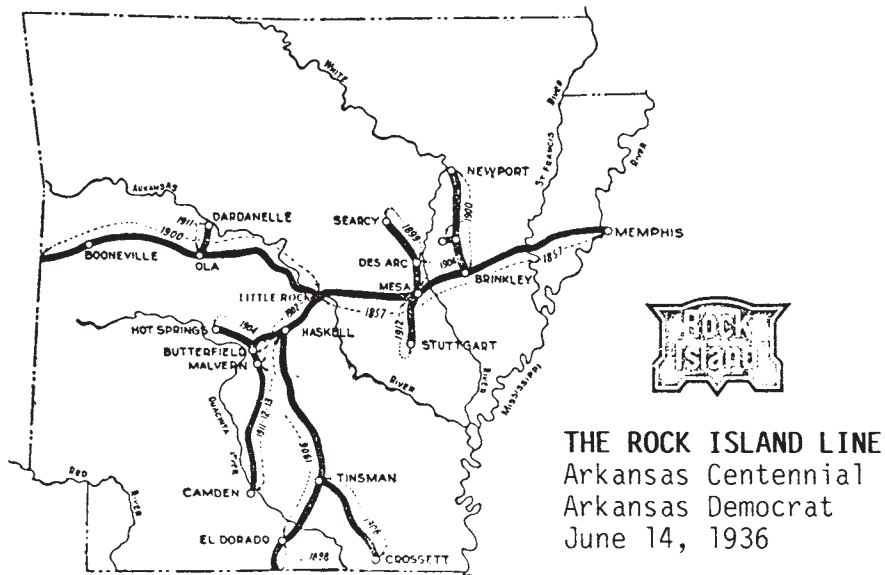
In many states affected by the Rock Island's demise, notably Illinois, Iowa and Oklahoma, the state government stepped forward with financial assistance to either purchase the tracks or assist private

shortline railroads in restoring essential service. In Oklahoma alone, the state Department of Transportation purchased over 550 miles of former Rock Island trackage and leased the lines to shortline railroads for operation. The rails through western Arkansas continued to gather rust, however, while the state, the Santa Fe Railroad, and the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad each conducted studies on the feasibility of acquiring the line. When the Arkansas legislature on two separate occasions considered legislation to preserve Rock Island trackage in western Arkansas, the Missouri Pacific and Cotton Belt railroads lobbied intensely against the proposals. The defeat of this legislation helped to preserve the near-monopoly enjoyed by these two railroads following the demise of the Rock Island.

By late 1984, it was obvious that only the direct intervention of the State of Arkansas would save railroad service to Booneville. Scrapping crews pulled up 35 miles of the mainline track from Carlisle to Brinkley in the Spring of 1985, and only the intervention of Senator Dale Bumpers helped to postpone the dismantling of the west Arkansas trackage. Governor Clinton's office commissioned yet another study of the line, which--as expected--urged that the railroad be saved, and more importantly, indicated that it could be operated at a profit. Rather than following the lead of Oklahoma and purchasing the line, the State of Arkansas instead gambled that a long-shot financing deal by the Choctaw Nation would allow that organization to preserve the line.

Crews began dismantling the railroad eastward from Howe, Oklahoma to Booneville in November, 1985. Even at this late date, it was still possible to preserve rail service to Logan County through a shortline connecting with an existing railroad at Perry. Irregardless of the consequences, the Governor was steadfast in his determination that the State of Arkansas would not become involved in the railroad business.

In February, 1986, crews began what had become inevitable--dismantling the railroad through Booneville. The 1,300 foot lengths of welded rail were torched into 40-foot sections so that they could be trucked out for resale to railroads in South America. For the first time in 87 years, there was no longer a railroad anywhere in southern Logan County.



FAMILY LETTERS OF MARSHALL Mc GRAW
Submitted by Sheila Beatty Alexander

(Editor: Extracts from a collection of letters owned by Sheila Beatty Alexander of Ventura, California, will be published in four installments. The Logan County Historical Society is grateful to Mrs. Alexander for her willingness to share a very personal part of her family history.)

7-26-85

Logan County Hist. Soc.
P. O. Box B
Paris, Ark. 72855

Enclosed are letters that I obtained that were written from and to my ancestor Marshal McGraw.

Many of Marshal McGraw's descendants live in the Logan-Franklin County area. His son-in-law, A. S. Jackson and daughter, Sarah Ann McGraw O'Neal Jackson, were charter members of Mt. Hope Missionary Baptist Church in Franklin County. Sarah's children from her first marriage were John Franklin O'Neal, Henry O'Neal, and Mary O'Neal Kuykendall. All settled in the area. To mention a few of their descendants who still live in the area: Kermet, Troy, and William Howard; Levi O'Neal; Loyd Law; Deward Kelton; Clara Mainer; J. B. Council, Arvene O'Neal and many, many more.

You are welcome to use the letters in your quarterly.

Sheila Alexander

July 1985

Dear Family,

I purchased copies two years ago of personal letters written to and from Marshal McGraw...

The letters tell of the Civil War, the Reconstruction, the hardships and deep religious belief of our ancestor. Possibly, the most interesting letters are from Sarah Ann McGraw O'Neal Jackson to her father. A clearer picture of the migration of Sarah, A. S. Jackson, and the O'Neal children is given. Also interesting are the letters from Sarah's sister, Jemima, to her father.

That the letters survived for 120 years I feel is a miracle.... I hope you enjoy this glimpse into our heritage.

Love,
Sheila

Sheila Beatty Alexander
1548 Echidna Place
Ventura, Calif 93003

(Ed. - Sarah Ann McGraw O'Neal Jackson was born 20 July 1826 and died 19 November 1891.)

Browns PO, Fairfield Dist. S.C.

Febr 24th 1862

Dear Nephew,

Yours of the 3rd _____ came safe to hand in due time, and I was glad to hear you and yours was all well, and doing very well. I rejoice to hear your brothers and sisters is doing so well. I sold my land above Monticello and bought a part of Edward Andrew's old track, I now own 43 acres of land and have lived here since Jan'y 1836. My wife had 7 children, 4 sons and 3 daughters; the first a son born dead, the second and third daughters, the third Rebecca died in her 17 year, 4 and 5 sons, 6 a daughter, 7 a son, my eldest daughter Sarah Ann married Chesley O'Neal in 1843.? They had 4 children, one died at about one week old, the others, 2 sons and one daughter. In October 1850 her husband died, in April 1853 she married A. S. Jackson. In Oct'r following they went to Hempstead Co' Ark' and lives near SpringHill. She had 3 children to Jackson but one is dead; they are doing well. My eldest son, Henry Edward, volunteered and went to the Mexican War and died of disease in 1847 in his 21 year. Peter died in his 8th month. My youngest daughter, Jemima Clemantine, married John C. Lucas, a young Baptist preacher in 1846. She went with Jackson and Sarah Ann to Ark; he died and left one son and three daughters. She has moved to Monroe, La. Her eldest son is in his 16 year, carrying the mail at \$15 per month, and has all he can make by carrying small bundles which is nearly as much as he weighs. She is doing tolerable well. My youngest son, John Bunyan, I suppose, is perfect in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Ancient and Modern Geography, and the higher branches of English, and somewhat acquainted with the French language. He has been teaching 9 years. He informed me last Spring that he was in Biloxi, Miss' between N. Orleans and Mobile, and was the Principle in their Academy, and had 183 students under his charge, and his salary was \$1000 for ten months, and he only attends 3 hours in fore noon and 3 hours in after noon per day. When the war came on he volunteered and was elected Lieutenant in a La' company, and went in the 11th La' Reg't volunteers to Kentucky and got there first in time to save the _____ after 2½ hours hard fighting. From what I have said, you will see he is making money very fast and is well respected: _____. My first wife died Oct'r 6th 1854, and I married Elizabeth McDaniel near Camden, SC. _____ (?1858) _____ has blessed me, and _____. I have buried 13 blacks, give _____ 7, sold 24 before the _____, now has 4 and about \$6000, at interest. I joined the Baptist Church in 1820, in 188 commenced to use a public gift, in _____ ordained, and has used the gift which I believe God give me _____ to induce him to do so; there never has been a (change) in their _____ only when the monied institutions of the day, which I could find no scripture for, got into the churches, and their colage made preachers changed to a free will doctrine, laying down a self dependance for Salvation. I told them in church conferance, "I could not fellowship the unscriptural institutions of the day, and their preaching was such I could not fellowship it". They laid a false charge against me for saying they preached a false doctrine. And preceded to exclude me and one other young preacher, after we had excluded them. We got the old Covenant of the Church which they had departed from, and opened the door for the reception of members, and received 12 out of 25 white members of that church.

(Remainder of letter omitted).

M. McGraw

To a Nephew
From Marshal McGraw

April the 22, 1870, Monroe, La

My Dear Darling Father and Mother,
What on earth can be the matter with you that you will not write to me? I have not had a letter from you since last fall and I do think that when you miss getting my letters that you ought to write to me any how and not wait so long on me. I write and wait for an answer and when I give out getting one I write again and again until I do get an answer. Now the mails is so unregular I do think that you aught to write oftener. Please see if you can not do a little better about writing to me here after. Oh, My dear Father, I have such sad news to write. My little darling Alice is dead. She died on the 27 of January. She went to school on the 25 and about 9 o'clock at night she taken a chill but did not appear very sick until about 3 o'clock on the 27. Though I did not feel much alarmed until sunset, I sent for a doctor, but he did not get here till dark, and she knew him and talked to him, but he had not been in the house but a very few moments until she was in the hardest kind of convulsions. As soon as he saw that he told me that she would die in the course of 6 or 8 hours. She lived about 2 hours and died about 8 o'clock. She died so sudden that the was no person here but one until the next morning when I sent word to Monroe, then we had plenty of company. She was buried beautiful. She was buried according to the French rule of burying all unmarried ladies. She had a white flannel shroud, a white wreath of artificial flowers, and a white veil over her head. Her coffin was also covered with white linen. The hearse had 8 large white plumes on the top. In fact we had every tribute of respect showed us that could be showed to any person. All of her school mates came to see her and all of them even to her funeral. Her remains was taken to the church and the funeral preached, and then to the graveyard. The neighbors done everything. I was not able to do anything towards her funeral expenses. The lot that she was buried on cost 12 dollars. Her coffin cost 15 dollars, besides other expenses. Oh, what a sad day that was to me, and How I do mourn her loss, though I have every reason to believe that my loss is her gain. She had not made an open profession, but she was so pious that her piety was noticed (by) every person that knew her, and especially since last May. It mattered not when she stayed all night, she prayed night and morning (in secret), and at home. She never eat without asking a blessing before eating. In fact, from last May I have often heard many person say that she was an example of piety for any body or she was too pious for this sinful world. She had inflamation of the brain. She never was healthy in her life, and was the smallest child to her age that I ever did see. She was thought to be only ten years old. Her health was worse than ever for more than a year. Father, I have never had a healthy child in my life. Lizzie and Sallie was growed to be large enough, but they cannot stand much. Sallie is gone to a convent at Shrieveport to complete her education. She was not able to do hard work and one of our neighbors clothes her and she works at needle for her board and tuition. She was very well and well satisfied last week. She says that she would write to you but she is not allowed to write to no gentleman. Lizzie has quit her husband. All of the neighbors think that she was just right, for he did not support her. She had to support herself and him also. She has no child. She quit him last April. Give my love to

Mother and Uncle A. and receive the same yourself. Lizzie says you must not think hard of her for not writing to you, that she writes and spells so badly that she is ashamed to write to any person, but she says she will get me to write to you for her before long. You must excuse me for not writing the sad news of Alice's death before this, for I did not have any envelopes or paper. Pray for your poor distressed child.
Your affectionate daughter.

J. C. Stuart

(To Marshal McGraw
from Jemima Stuart)

¶ ¶ ¶

Franklin Co, Sept 25 (circa 1872)

Dear Father, I take to present opportunity to rite to you. This leaves us all well, hoping this may find you both well and in good spirit. We have sorrow crops, we have a drought now of ten weeks an no rain yet. We have not had rain enough to sow _____ I don't think we will make more than 6 or 7 bales of cotton. Sylvanis is gone to Madison CO. for wheat. He will not be at home till this night week. Franklin has gathered 275 bushels though there is a great many will not make corn to do them. Frick (?) married 2 of May, so we heard, and Mary married the 22 of August. She married a young widower by the name of Kerkendall. He is a nice man. Henry and Elen and family is well. The health of the county is good, there is some sickness and wheat is, is fatal. We have a cold to in religion. It seems the preacher may preach himself to death and nobody hears, but I hope, it not last this way long for the darkest time of the night is just before day. I want you to write often. I have to quit as it is late and the children is going to bed so tell Mother I would like to see her. If you have the chance, I wish you and her would send your likeness together. I remain your affectionate daughter until deaths farewell Dear father and mother.

S. A. Jackson

(To Marshall McCraw, Camden S.C.
from Sarah Jackson, Franklin Co., Ark)

¶ ¶ ¶

April 13, 1873

Dear Father, While lonesome this morning I seat myself to write you a few lines. This leaves us all well from which blessing I feel thankful. We have more fatal sickness here this spring than has been here for many years and has had the hardest winter and is still cold for the season. We will not be ready to plant our cotton before the 20 or 25, if we was ready the ground is too cold. We have 22 acres in corn and will (have) 17 in cotton, 6 acres in oats and 6 in wheat. We will have a pretty heavy crop. When corn and cotton grows here weeds and grain grows too, and if people don't be smart the weeds gains the day.

We still have Harriett, but Willie is very small to his age. He is old enough to plow, but is not large enough. Leander is the heaviest of the two. Franklin is married, he married Clara Smith. She is a good girl, he married the 24th of November and is living $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from us. Clara's father had 100 negroes freed, but is industrious. Henry and Elen has another son and calls him John Calvin. You wrote your notion about Mary marrying, it ours too, but she said she did not intend to live all her life dissatisfied. The girl Fricks married he was engaged to before him and Mary was married, but she did not know it for a month afterward. I never let Mary see your letter. Mary and Kerkendall is getting along well, though I don't sanction no such, and if I had laws to make, I would stop divorces so no more. I was sorry to hear both of you was afflicted, though you are growing old you could not expect to be stout. If you have good health that is a great blessing. I hope this will find you both well. I want you to let me know where Mima Lucas is or if she is dead. I have not heard from her in 2 years, I wrote to her but no answer. Old man Puck has left his wife and it is reported he has one (already in?) Little Rock, but I don't believe it. I want you to write oftener to your affectionate (daughter?). Give Mother our best respects. May God in His _____ bless you both, give you body strength so that you may not suffer in your old days. I think if I was there to wait on you when pained it _____.

S. A. Jackson

(To Marshal McGraw, Camden SC
from Sarah Jackson, Franklin Co. Ark)

¶ ¶ ¶

March 17, 1877

Dear Father, I made this beautiful sabath morning seat myself to write to you. I feel that I am dew some apologies for waiting so long on account of the death of our post master and the office was move so often that we did not know where for you to send so we would get your letters. It is now within 2 mile of us. This leaves us well as common. We made 700 bushel corn and only 2 bales cotton on account of the bowll worm. The boys made a fine chance of corn and 4 bales of cotton apiece. Both of them had there new ground and the worm did not bother there. Corn is worth 30¢ per bus, molas 50¢, meat 5¢, flour 3 per hundred, calico 5¢ yds, domestic 8¢, geans 30¢. Laura has a daughter and calls it Elen Parilee. Henry has another son and calls it George Tilden. Excuse my short letter as I am wearried. I staid with both of the children while confined, so farewell my good old father.
Direct to SubRosa P., Franklin Co.

S. A. Jackson

(To Marshall McGraw, Camden SC.
from Sarah Jackson, Franklin Co., Ark.)

S. A. Jackson March 28, 1877

We received your letter last night and was glad to hear you was well. You said you wanted the O'Neal children to see your letter, they see all we get. Sylvanis (?) offered them his place or 7 head of horses and they would not have either he did not have the money. They told us they only wanted to come in equal with me in your estate if that was only \$25 apiece. They are children of reason. When we got to _____ we had \$3 of that money. Not one spent foolish. The children was to feed and clothe and school and there doctor bills to pay. During the war we made no cotton, at the end to the war we had to sell our land and pay up our doctor bills being heavy. When we got here we had a waggon, 2 yoke of oxen, and 2 horses, and not enough money to buy meat and bread for the year. The O'Neal children knows all we have their paw _____ the Jackson children has made since they left, and if the Jackson children ever gets a dollar they will work for it. I know they won't get anything from Sylvanis, father, but they can work. And as for my part of your estate I care not what you do with it. When the O'Neal children left us we gave them half we had. Their paw has kept them in a waggon and oxen for 8 years. When they break the waggon paw pays for mending though they now have their land paid for and will get waggons this winter. Franklin has had him a nice house built this summer. I am mending very fast, there is a doctor tending on me from Greenwood 30 miles from us. I expect a heavy doctor bill but so I can get well under his care that is what I want _____ a little more from the time I left your house I did not own a feather bed untill after the O'Neal children married. The girls shouldered their hoes and went to the cotton patch and we bought it and give Mary one. I had give her 3 mattresses and beds, they cost \$30 apiece and now I am making Franklin and Henry a bed. So farewell

S. A. Jackson

(To Marshall McGraw, Camden S.C.
from Sarah Jackson, Franklin Co., Ark)

¶ ¶ ¶

Roseville Franklin
Nov. 20

Dear Father and Mother

I, with a heavy heart, seat myself to write to you. On the 23 of Oct at a house raising, Isaac Kerkendall was killed from a log falling from the top of the house. It happened about 2 o'clock. Mary was at our house. He never spoke after she got to him. He died at 11 that night. He was a good man. He lived like a christian. No other harm done only the log struck Sylvanis knee. Henry brought him home though he went to the burying, but it is not well yet though he has to trot around. Mary is left in a bad fix. She has one child and if lucky will be confined before Christmas. Their land was railroad and will soon be offered for sale. They had no horse. Him and Franklin worked

together this year. Mary has moved to our house and she is very weakly at her best. This is 2 (time?) she has been thrown on our hands. If she clothes herself and children she will do well, it was all she done before. She is not lazy, we fed her before and she worked for herself. Ever since she married the first she has been weak in her back. Isaac had traded his horses for his place. Dear Father, never on earth did I see such a time, from the time the relatives heard the news they were crying every ½ hour. The screams lasted all night and all day, he was loved by every body. I loved him better than anyone besides them of my own family. We received both your letters the same day accidently as none of the connection goes to that PO. You wrote to know if Sylvanis has ever paid the children, he made them 2 offers and they would not accept. He offered them his place and them pay him \$500 and they said it was worth it and was able to pay it, they said it was not right for him to give them his land. He then told them to go in his lot and take 7 head of horses, they would not do that. They then made him an offer for them to come in equal with me in your estate when you was done with it, be it little or much. Dear father, Sylvanis has been better to them children than he was to his own and they know it. The children says they will give him a clear receipt at any time as soon as they get their crops gathered. Henry made 300 bus corn, and 5 bales cotton. Franklin made corn to do him he feeds ___ head horses, he made 3 bales, we will make 5 bales (NOT FINISHED)

(To Marshall McGraw, Camden SC
from Sarah Jackson, Franklin Co., Ark)

¶ ¶ ¶

Dear Father and Mother, You wrote you was waiting for a letter and I was waiting too. We received your other long letter and liked it very well. I cannot write much this time, I am fixing to go to the springs myself and the three youngest children. We won't be gone but 9 or 10 days. You wrote if you could you would come and see us. I hope you will come this fall. I don't think I can wait till spring, if I had no children and \$100 I would be getting to see you in a hurry. If you come and come by public conveyance, the best way would be to come to New Orleans and come up river. The boat landing at Dooleys Ferry is 8 miles from us, every man there is acquainted with us. If you get the straight of the O'Neal estate, write and let us know how it is. Give Mother our best respects and receive the same. I am sorry for Uncle Abram. I have not had a letter yet from Mima, but there is not mail all the way yet.
So farewell

S. A. Jackson

(To Marshall McGraw, Camden SC
from Sarah Jackson, Hempstead Co., Ark)
Attached to letter from Alfred Jackson
written July 14, 1867.

From Arkansas Weather through the Years, 1836 - 1986
published by National Weather Service, Little Rock

May 18, 1871 - Logan County created and named. Its original name was Sarber but was later changed to Logan. Weather was clear over the west and cloudy over the east. Temperatures were pleasant.

Extreme High Temperatures in Arkansas:

- 1933 - Highest recorded temperature was 109 degrees at Grannis on July 11th and at Booneville on July 10th.
- 1936 - July and August: Booneville recorded 118 degrees and Subiaco and Texarkana each recorded a high of 117 degrees.
- 1939 - A high of 112 degrees was recorded at Booneville on the 4th (September).
- 1954 - Both July and August were the hottest of record for the state up to this time.
- 1964 - August 3-5 and 11. Highs of 111 degrees were reported at Searcy and Booneville on the 4th.

Floods:

April 16, 1939: The Petit Jean River was at the highest flood stage of record at 23.42. Present flood stage is 18 feet.

Droughts and General Dry Periods in Arkansas:

- 1899 - Most of Arkansas endured a dry period generally from late July to mid-November.
- 1916 - A rainfall deficit from Feb. through May combined with a period of dry weather that lasted from early July through mid-October produced problems for Western Arkansas.
- 1934 - Dry weather encompassed a large part of the state.
- 1936 - Each station reported an average of 103 dry days.
- 1954 - One of the driest years of record with an ever increasing rainfall deficit through the year ranging from -.42 at Subiaco to -23.63 at Alum Fork.

Winter Weather in Arkansas:

- January 1918 - Snow covered the state from the 10th to the 31st.
- January 1977 - One of the worst winters in Arkansas for years.
- February 1979 - A snowstorm hit the northern two-thirds of Arkansas on the 6th and 7th.

I N Q U I R I E S

- MOFFETT Seek any information on past or current descendants of
 CHAPPLE MOFFET families who lived near Chismville. James
 HUDSON Littleton Moffet, who was Postmaster at Chismville,
 STANLEY lived in the area at least between 1850 and 1880. Names
 SMITH of those marrying into the family include: CHAPPLE, HUDSON,
 FLORENCE STANLEY, SMITH, FLORENCE, HUSLE, CRANDALL. [Nancy Hall,
 HULSE 1430 Bella Vista Drive, Dallas, TX 75218]
 CRANDALL
- REAL Seek information on past or current descendants of JOHN
 AUSTIN AND CHARLOTTE REAL AUSTIN, who lived near Magazine in 1880;
 PORTER and their relatives SAMUEL GIDEON AND MARGARET REAL AUSTIN,
 EPPS who lived at MIXON (near Booneville). Descendants of
 SPRINGER Samuel and Margaret were living near Mixon around 1930.
 Names of those marrying into the Samuel Austin family include:
 PORTER, EPPS, SPRINGER. [Nancy Hall, 1430 Bella Vista Drive,
 Dallas, TX 75218]
- KALAMAZOO Bob Warner, % Kalamazoo Gazette, 401 South Burdick,
 Kalamazoo, MI 49003, wants information on how Kalamazoo
 settlement, near Paris, got its name. He is researching
 all cities, towns, etc. named Kalamazoo for newspaper
 article. Call collect (616) 388-8549 or write him.
- SHOTT Sandra Jones, 938 W. Glenoaks #5, Glendale, CA 91202 would
 PENDERGRASS like to correspond with descendants of Hugh Shott, listed
 WALSTEAD in Six Mile Township in 1880 census. Hugh Shott, age 60,
 was born in Kentucky. His wife, Atlanta, age 53, was born
 in Tennessee. Children - Columbus, age 13, John, age 12,
 and Anna, age 7 were born in Arkansas. Anna or Nancy Annie
 supposedly had a step-sister Fanny Pendergrass. Nancy C.
 Shott was listed in 1880 Census as the step-daughter of
 William Walstead in Six Mile Township. Family previously
 lived in Yell County. Would like to contact and share
 information with any descendants in Logan County.
- MC ANALLY Mrs. William D. Moore, 109 First St., Colusa, CA 95932 needs
 proof of Indian heritage of her grandfather, Monroe McAnally,
 born in Arkansas, June 1895. His father was James McAnally
 born in Arkansas, Jan. 1850. Parents of James McAnally were
 born in South Carolina. Can anyone help?
- Mc ANALLY Patsy Ledbetter Buchanan, 1005 Koehler St. Sherwood, AR 72116,
 LEDBETTER seeks information about Sterlin and Minnie (McAnally) Ledbetter.
 Sterlin was a partner in a sawmill operating in Logan County.
 He and his partner were robbed and murdered around 1909.
 Children: William James, Dora, Jessie & Virgil - were placed
 in Presbyterian Boarding Home in Ft. Smith. Dora and Virgil
 were adopted. Jimmy and Jessie were taken to orphanage at
 Monticello. When and where did Minnie (McAnally) Ledbetter
 die? Where is she buried?

GENEALOGY ASSISTANCE

The following letter dated March 14, 1986, has been received at the LCHS. It is published here for anyone requiring assistance in locating Irish ancestors:

My name is Joan LOGAN Petticrew; I am an ancestral researcher specialising in genealogy pertaining to the Province of Ulster i. e. mainly Ulster-Scot (Scots-Irish) and French Huguenot. I am Ulster-Scots and my husband (PETTICREW) was French Huguenot. I am a widow with an 18 year old son, Jonathan.

I would like to place literature and details of my services with your society. I would therefore be pleased if you could advise of your fee and if it is possible to advertise with you. I would send you a cheque by return on receiving details with you.

The LOGAN county interested me greatly. My great great grandfather James Logan of Banbridge, Co. Down, founded the 1st ropeworks (1820) in Ireland; it was sold in 1979.

We are supposed to be related to James Logan of Pennsylvania. As both families came from LURGAN, Co. Armagh, the link is 98% although I have one "missing link". If I can find George Logan of Banbridge my great-great-great grandfather, that's it proved!

My grandfather William LOGAN of Banbridge, Co. Down, Northern Ireland, was one of Ulsters famous sons. He received the O.BE (Order of the British Empire) for his services to his country during the war. He met President Eisenhower (then General) at Belfast City Hall reception during the war. He was made an honorary corporal in the Belgium Army for his services to the Allied troops stationed in Banbridge during the war and he was Chairman (Mayor) of the Banbridge Council chambers. I was honoured on his behalf last year when I met the veterans of Belgium who were stationed in Banbridge during World War II. My grandfather died in 1952.

I placed all the Logan Wills of Banbridge, Co. Down, in the Public Record Office, Northern Ireland, 1820-present day.

I forgot to mention I, of course can give you references from satisfied clients for whom I have undertaken work.

I look forward to your reply.

/s/ Mrs. Joan LOGAN Petticrew
18 Thornleigh Park,
Lisburn,
Co. Antrim,
Northern Ireland,
BT28 2DD

NOW AVAILABLE

NEW GENEALOGICAL MATERIALS

LOGAN COUNTY, SOUTHERN DISTRICT, BOONEVILLE, ARKANSAS
MARRIAGE RECORDS BOOK 1 1901-1906
 Contains 638 Marriage Records Bride and Groom Index

LOGAN COUNTY, SOUTHERN DISTRICT, BOONEVILLE, ARKANSAS
MARRIAGE RECORDS BOOK 2 1906-1910
 Contains 638 Marriage Records Bride and Groom Index

LOGAN COUNTY, ARKANSAS CEMETERY RECORDS
VOL I Contains date on: Bethel, Blue Mountain, Bluff
 View, Brown Family, Catlett, Cedar Grove, Chism Family,
 County Line, Davis Family, Bud Davis, Ephraim Davis,
 Ellington Family, Hamby, Hooper Farm, Hopewell,
 Intant (Mt. Bee), Jenkins, Landmark, Lick Creek, Little
 Vine, Logan Family, Mountain Grove, Rana, Slaughter,
 Ivon Stone, and Sugar Grove Cemeteries. Contains
 Master Index.

Above are available at a cost of:

Marriage Records, including postage and handling \$10.00 each

Cemetery Records, including postage and handling \$12.00 each

Orders accompanied by Money Order, Cashier Check, etc. are
 shipped same day order received. Orders accompanied by
 personal checks will be shipped within two weeks of receipt
 of order.

Order from Libraries, businesses, societies, will be
 shipped same as order accompanied by money orders.

Order from: WILBA YANDELL WELLING
 POST OFFICE BOX 4005
 FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS 72904

PROPOSED AMENDED BYLAWS (1985)
LOGAN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

These Amended Bylaws are presented for approval at the October 1985 meeting of the Logan County Historical Society. These Amended Bylaws shall become effective January 1, 1986. These Amended Bylaws shall govern election of officers for 1986.

All Articles of Bylaws adopted in 1980 are hereby amended by Articles set forth herein.

ARTICLE I

NAME

The name of this Society shall be THE LOGAN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ARTICLE II

NON-PROFIT STATUS

This Society shall operate as a non-profit organization in accordance with the provisions set forth by the laws of the State of Arkansas and the United States Internal Revenue Code.

ARTICLE III

PURPOSE OF THE SOCIETY

The purpose of this Society shall be to preserve the historical resources of Logan County; to foster public interest in historic preservation; and to cooperate with other organizations to further historic preservation in the State of Arkansas.

ARTICLE IV

MEMBERSHIP

- A. Persons shall be admitted to membership in this Society upon payment of dues applicable to one of three categories of membership:
 - 1. Individual; 2. Couple; 3. Life.
- B. Each member is entitled to vote on any action brought before the General Meeting; and each membership is entitled to receive a subscription to Wagon Wheels and the newsletter during the term of membership.

ARTICLE V

MEETINGS

- A. General Meetings of the Society shall be held on the fourth Thursday of every month, except during November and December when the General Meetings for those months shall be combined into one General Meeting to be held on the first Thursday in December.
- B. Program Meetings shall be scheduled four times each year with the place and date to be set by the Program Committee.
- C. For purposes of conducting business during a General Meeting of the Society, a quorum shall consist of fifteen members in good standing; and motions shall be enacted by majority vote of members voting.
- D. The parliamentary rules contained in Robert's Rules of Order shall govern the transaction of business.

ARTICLE VI

- A. Officers of the Society shall consist of President; Vice-President; Secretary; Treasurer; Chairman of the Publications Committee; Chairman of the Historical Sites Committee; Chairman of the Library Collections Committee; Chairman of the Museum Collections Committee; and Chairman of the Program Committee.
- B. The Officers of the Society shall serve as the Executive Board of Directors of the Society.
- C. Terms of office shall consist of two years.
- D. In the event that a vacancy in office should occur, with the exception of President, officers shall be appointed by the President to fill the unexpired term.

ARTICLE VII

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

- A. The President shall serve as the chief executive officer charged with supervision of all affairs of the Society; shall preside at General Meetings and Executive Board Meetings; shall appoint committees; and shall call special meetings as deemed necessary.
- B. The Vice President shall preside in the absence of the President and shall succeed to office of the President whenever a vacancy occurs.
- C. The Secretary shall record the proceedings of the General Meetings and the Executive Board Meetings as the official and legal record of the Society; and shall be responsible for general correspondence of the Society.

- D. The Treasurer shall serve as the bonded custodian of funds of the Society; shall sign checks for disbursement of funds; shall receive and record membership dues; shall serve as custodian of the official membership list; shall present a financial report at General Meetings and Executive Board Meetings; and shall prepare an annual financial report for audit and publication.
- E. The Chairman of the Program Committee shall plan and make arrangements for Program Meetings of the Society.
- F. The Chairman of the Historical Sites Committee shall supervise research and surveys of historical sites and landmarks in Logan County; shall serve as the custodian of records of surveys of the Society; shall make recommendations for the placement of historical markers; and shall supervise the placement of historical markers.
- G. The Chairman of the Museum Collections Committee shall supervise research and surveys of historical artifacts; shall solicit and encourage donations of artifacts to the Society; shall serve as custodian of records of the collection of artifacts of the Society, shall arrange for the deposit of the collection in the Logan County Museum; and otherwise supervise the collection of artifacts of the Society.
- H. The Chairman of the Library Collections Committee shall supervise the collection of documents, publications, microfilm, photographs, and oral history; shall solicit donations of historical and genealogical material; shall maintain records of material contained in the collection; and shall make recommendations to the Executive Board concerning materials for purchase by the Society.
- I. The Chairman of the Publications Committee shall supervise publications of the Society; shall serve as editor of Wagon Wheels; shall supervise the publication of the newsletter; shall be responsible for the mailing and distribution of publications; and shall conduct a semi annual inventory of publications.

ARTICLE VIII

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- A. The membership of the Executive Board of Directors shall consist of the elected officers of the Society.
- B. The Executive Board of Directors shall have control of management of the financial affairs of the Society; shall authorize publications sponsored by the Society; and establish policies and procedures governing the affairs of the Society, subject to the will of the membership.
- C. The Executive Board of Directors shall meet in scheduled meetings prior to the General Meeting; and special meetings shall be called by the President.

- D. A quorum at any meeting of the Executive Board of Directors shall consist of five members; and passage of a motion shall require the majority of votes of voters voting.

ARTICLE IX

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

- A. Election of Officers shall be held every two years during the General Meeting scheduled for the first Thursday in December.
- B. A Nominating Committee consisting of three members of the Society shall be appointed by the President to present a slate of candidates for office at the General Meeting in October.
- C. At the time of Election, the Chairman of the Nominating Committee shall present the slate of candidates for office and nominations will be accepted from the floor. Officers shall be elected by majority vote of members voting.

ARTICLE X

COLLECTIONS

- A. The Library Collection of the Society shall be deposited in the Logan County Library at Booneville on a long term loan agreement between the Society and the Logan County Library Board.
- B. The Museum Collection of the Society shall be deposited in the Logan County Museum at Paris on a long term loan agreement between the Society and the Board of the Logan County Museum Association.

ARTICLE XI

PUBLICATIONS

- A. The Society will publish four times a year a historical journal called Wagon Wheels.
- B. The Society will publish a monthly newsletter.
- C. The Society shall sponsor publication of other historical and genealogical material as authorized by the membership upon recommendation of the Executive Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XII

DISSOLUTION

- A. In the event of dissolution of the Society the Executive Board of Directors shall dispose of the assets and collections of the Society by assigning the assets and collections to qualifying non-profit organizations whose purposes are consistent with those of the Society.

- B. In the absence of action by the Executive Board of Directors of this Society, all assets and collections including monetary assets, property, and collections shall be remanded to the Arkansas History Commission for disposition.

ARTICLE XIII

AMENDMENTS

Bylaws of this Society may be amended by two-thirds majority of votes cast at any General Meeting of the Society provided written notice of the Amendment has been presented at the preceding meeting of the Society.

The above and foregoing Amended Bylaws of the Logan County Historical Society are hereby executed by the President and the Secretary of the Society as duly authorized by the required majority vote of members voting of the Society on this 24th day of October, Nineteen Hundred Eighty Five.

THE LOGAN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

By:

President /s/ Patricia L. Curry

Secretary /s/ Emma Parker

Amended October 24, 1985 (Date)

§ § § § § § § § § § § §

I N D E X

-A-		Cotton, Melvina	26
Alexander, Sheila Beatty	33	Council, J. B.	33
Arkansas Sesquicentennial Celebration	7 - 11	Crandall Family	41
Arkansas State Song	7	Cravens, Rev. John L.	25
Arkansas Statehood	7	Cravens, Roberta	1
Austin, John	41	Crawford County	15
Austin, Margaret Real	41	Creole	18
Austin, Samuel	41	Crossroads	15
Austin, Charlotte Real	41	Cunningham, Appolsey	22
		Cunningham, William	22
		Curry, Patricia L.	1
-B-		-D-	
Barber	19	Davis, Lila	24
Barnett, Eva Ware	8	Dean, Dizzy	5
Belva	16, 19	Dean, Paul	5
Benem, Josephine	28	Delaware	23
Blue Gizzard	20	Dodson, Gracie Mae	25
Blue Mountain	19		
Bonneville, Lt. BLE	17	-E-	
Boone, Daniel	17	Elder, Erilda Jane	26
Booneville	9, 10, 17, 19, 40	Epps Family	41
Briar Creek	19	Eskew, Mary	23
Britt, Julia	26	Eskew, Nancy	22, 26
Buchanan, Patsy Ledbetter	41	Eskew, Rhoda	22, 26
Burnette Springs	20	Eskew, Samuel	22, 26
Buttram, Jacob	17	Eskew, Sarah	22
Buzbee, Ethel	25	Eskew, William	23
Bylaws	44 - 48	Everette, Emery	25
-C-		-F-	
Callis, Mae	24	Ferguson, Dr. John L.	3
Carbon City	11, 18	Fisher, Lillie	2, 3, 5
Caulk, Benjamin H.	15	Florence Family	41
Caulk, Robert	15	Frazier, Laura Elminer	25
Caulksville	15, 18	Frazier, Louisa Catherine	25
Cauthron, Walter	15	Frazier, William J.	25
Cauthron's Prairie	19	Fussell, Mary	21, 22
Chapple Family	41	Fussell, Nicholas	21
Chism, Stephen H.	15	Fussell, Thomas	21
Chismville	15		
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad	29	-G-	
Civil War	7, 18	Gerstacher, Friedrich	18
Choctaw Rocket	31	Golden City	20
Coonts, Irene	25	Graves, Jacob	25
Cotton, Elizabeth	26	Graves, Sarah	25
Cotton, Josephine	26		

Greasy Creek	20	Ledbetter, Jessie	41
Grier Dining Room	29	Ledbetter, Minnie (McAnally)	41
Grier, John J., Hotel Co	29	Ledbetter, Sterlin	41
Griffith, Charles	27	Ledbetter, Virgil	41
Griffith, Delila Ann	27	Ledbetter, William James	41
Griffith, George	27	Leninger, Lucille	25
Griffith, James N.	23, 27	Logan Cemetery	5
Griffith, Nettie	27	Logan, James	5, 15, 42
Griffith, Robert	27	Logan, Jeanette	15
Griffith, Vianna	27	Lovett, Dorothy	1
Griffith, Walter	27	Lovett, Kathy	3
		Logan, William	42
		Lucas	5
-H-		Lucas, Alice	33
Hair, Willie N.	25	Lucas, John C.	34
Hall, Nancy	41	Lucas, Lizzie	33
Harris, Doris	2, 3	Lucas, Sallie	33
Harrison, Zachary	25		
Hickman, Charles	24	-M-	
Hickman, Clarence	24	McDaniel, Elizabeth	34
Hickman, Della	24	McAnally, James	41
Horn, Cora	25	McAnally, Monroe	41
Howard, Kermet	33	McGraw, Henry Edward	34
Howard, Troy	33	McGraw Lucas Stuart, Jemima	
Howard, William	33	Clementine	34, 37
Humphrey, Charles	17	McGraw, Marshal	
Humphrey, Elizabeth (Garner)	17	33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39	
Hudson Family	41	McGraw, John Bunyan	34
Hulse Family	41	McGraw, Peter	34
		McGraw, Sarah Ann	
-I-J-		33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39	
Immigrants	18, 21	McLean's Bottoms	14, 15
Ione	19	McLean, Alexander	15
Jackson, A. S.	34	Magazine	10, 17, 19
Jackson, Andrew (Pres.)	7	Mainer, Clara	33
Johnson, John F.	25	Mary Street, Paris	18
Johnson, Lou	24, 25	Memphis	7
Johnsons	23	Military Road	7
Jones, Sandra	41	Mississippi River	7, 14
		Moffett, James Littleton	41
-K-		Money	20
Kalamazoo Community	41	Moore, William D.	41
Kelton, Deward	33	Morgan, Annie Bird	24
Kuykendall (Kerkendall),		Morgan, Robert Woods	24
Isaac	36, 37, 38, 39	Morrison's Bluff	18
Kuykendall, Mary	33, 36, 37, 38, 39	Mount Magazine	13, 19
-L-		-N-	
Ledbetter, Dora	41	National Springs	19
Law, Lloyd	33	New Blain	23, 25
		New Madrid Co. (MO)	14

New Madrid Earthquake	15	Rainwater, Daniel Boone	27
Noakes, Jessie	14	Rainwater, Dennis Delbert	24
Nutall, Thomas	19	Rainwater, Dennis Delton	24
		Rainwater, Earl	24
-O-P-Q-		Rainwater, Eber	21 - 25, 27
		Rainwater, Eber	26
Old Anderson	20	Rainwater, Elijah D.	27
O'Neal	38	Rainwater, Elisha	22
O'Neal, Arvene	33	Rainwater, Elizabeth	22
O'Neal, Levi	33	Rainwater, Elliot	26
O'Neal, Chesley	34	Rainwater, Elmer May	
Paris	18	Rainwater, Ethel	25
Parker, Emma	3	Rainwater, Geneva	25
Parker, Niki	2	Rainwater, George	27
Parrish, Isaac	26	Rainwater, George Albert	27
Parrish, Nancy	26	Rainwater, George Franklin	26
Passenger trains	29, 31	Rainwater, George W.	26
Patterson's Bluff	18	Rainwater, George William	26
Patsie	20	Rainwater, Indy Anna	27
Petit Jean	20	Rainwater, Isaac Martin	27
Petit Jean River	13, 14, 17, 40	Rainwater, James	22, 26, 27
Petit Jean Township	17	Rainwater, James Allen	26
Pendergrass, Fannie	41	Rainwater, James Coy	25
Peoples, Uncle Doss	19	Rainwater, James Daniel	24, 25
Petticrew, Joan Logan	42	Rainwater, James Earl	24, 25
Porter Family	41	Rainwater, James Jr.	22
Pollard, Bill	29	Rainwater, James Robert	27
Poor, Sue Satterfield	20	Rainwater, James S.	26
Punkin Center	20	Rainwater, James Whitt	25
Quapaw Indians	14	Rainwater, Jerry	21
Quen, L. C.	15	Rainwater, John	21, 22
Quillin, Martha	27	Rainwater, John Barto	27
		Rainwater, John Jr.	22
-R-		Rainwater, John Newton	26
		Rainwater, Josephine	27
Raggenwasser	21	Rainwater, Leander	24
Rainwater, Alma Belle	27	Rainwater, Lafayette Atlas	27
Rainwater, Andrew	28	Rainwater, Lillian Lavinne	27
Rainwater, Apposley	26, 27	Rainwater, Martha Ellen	26
Rainwater, Andrew Jack	23	Rainwater, Mary Catherine	25
Rainwater, Arbis	24	Rainwater, Mary Clemtine	26
Rainwater, Blannie Jane	27	Rainwater, Mary E.	
Rainwater, Bonnie B.	25	Rainwater, Mary Ida	27
Rainwater, Carie	25	Rainwater, Mattie	27
Rainwater, Cecil Ross	25	Rainwater, Melvina	22, 26, 27
Rainwater, Charlie	25	Rainwater, Merle	24
Rainwater, Charles Wilburn	27	Rainwater, Miles	22
Rainwater, Cindy L.	25	Rainwater, Miles Ebe	25, 27
Rainwater, Claude Raymond	24	Rainwater, Miles Frank	24
Rainwater, Claudie	27	Rainwater, Minnie	24
Rainwater, Dale	25	Rainwater, Nancy C.	
Rainwater, Daniel	22, 23, 26	Rainwater, Naomi Dora	24

Rainwater, Nathern	23, 24	Scott Creek	17
Rainwater, Nevada	24	Scott, Mr.	17
Rainwater, Ollie Ozma	27	Scranton	10, 19
Rainwater, Ozia	25	Short Mountain	18
Rainwater, Reason	23, 26	Shott, Anna	41
Rainwater, Reason L.	26	Shott, Atlanta	41
Rainwater, Rhosannah	22, 23, 27	Shott, Columbus	41
Rainwater, Rosalie	28	Shott, Hugh	41
Rainwater, Rote Raymond	25	Shott, John	41
Rainwater, Roy Jackson	24	Shott, Nancy C.	41
Rainwater, Sallie M.	24, 25	Smith, Clara	37
Rainwater, Samuel Simpson	25	Smith, Don	3
Rainwater, Samuel Osborn	25	Smith Family	41
Rainwater, Sarah		Smith, James (Dr.)	2, 3
	22, 23, 24, 25, 26	Smith, Lila	25
Rainwater, Sarah Ann	27	Smith, Robert	25
Rainwater, Sarah Jane	26	Smith, T. J.	28
Rainwater, Solomon	22	Smith, T. Rufus	18
Rainwater, Thomas Eber	25	Southwest Trail	7
Rainwater, Vine Jane	25	Spielerville	18
Rainwater, Viney	27	Springer Family	41
Rainwater, Walter	24	Stanley Family	41
Rainwater, William	21, 23, 26	Stuart, Jemima Clementine (McGraw)	35, 39
Rainwater, William B.	27	Subiaco	18, 19, 40
Rainwater, William Daniel	27	Sugar Creek	17
Rainwater, William E.	24	Sugar Grove	17
Rainwater, William Ira	25, 28		
Rainwater, Zebulon	22, 23		
Rainwater, Zebulon Joseph	26	-T-	
Ratcliff	19		
Raynewater, Abraham	21, 22	Terwey, Dorotha	2, 3
Real Family	41	Titsworth, James Sr. (Col)	15
Reveille (Reville)	17	Towery, Elbert S.	25
Roark, John	28	Tritt, Nettie	25
Roark, Margaret	28	Trowbridge, Cecil	9
Roark, Sarah J.	28		
Roark, Tabitha	28	-U-V-W-	
Rock Island bankruptcy	31		
Rock Island Line	32	Upshaw, Thomas G.	28
Rollans, Dora Rosetta	25	Utley	20
Rollans, Stella	24	Utley, Lilly	
Rose, H. B.	15	Vassaur, Abner	25
Roseville	15	Vasseur, Fannie	24
Rowland, Bernice	24	Wadill, Mary	18
		Waddill, Robert D.	18
	-S-	Walker, Alford	28
		Walstead, William	41
Saint Anne's	18	Warner, Bob	41
Sarber Co.	13, 17, 40	Weaver, S M	15
Sargent, Ima	28	West, Vera Marjorie	25
Sandairle, Mary	21	White, Frances	5
Scott Co.	15	Wilkins, Ann	2, 3
		Willing, Wilba Yandell	43
		Wyatt, William N.	

A Time To Give Thanks . . .

*What follows is a copy of the Invocation
delivered at the County Coordinators
Meeting in Little Rock, April 17, 1986:*

Dear God:

We are accustomed to celebrating the ending and beginning of segments of time. Every day, week, year, even decade, we put time behind us and approach the new gift of time. But, we are not so accustomed to ending and beginning one-hundred-and-fifty-year blocks of time. So, we stand in awe and fear. We are overwhelmed as we become a part of a great tradition of people who came before us; who worked, played, died in the making of this part of Your world into a place for us to toil and revel. But equally so, we are afraid that we will not have the same courage, fortitude, vision of the future that they had; that we will not take the mantle of continuity that is handed to us.

So, we thank You, O God, for giving us this time, both with its privilege and responsibility. We are thankful for the affirmation in what we are doing this year of the Biblical principles of FESTIVAL AND FANTASY, the celebration of memory and dream, the acknowledgement of the past and the anticipation of the future. We pray for the balance so that our awe and our fear help us celebrate the past, the present and the future.

It is in the name of all that You have done and been in redeeming us in love that we pray, O God.

Amen, Amen, Amen

From: Arkansas Celebration
The Newsletter of the Arkansas
Sesquicentennial Commission,
June 1986

WAGON WHEELS

