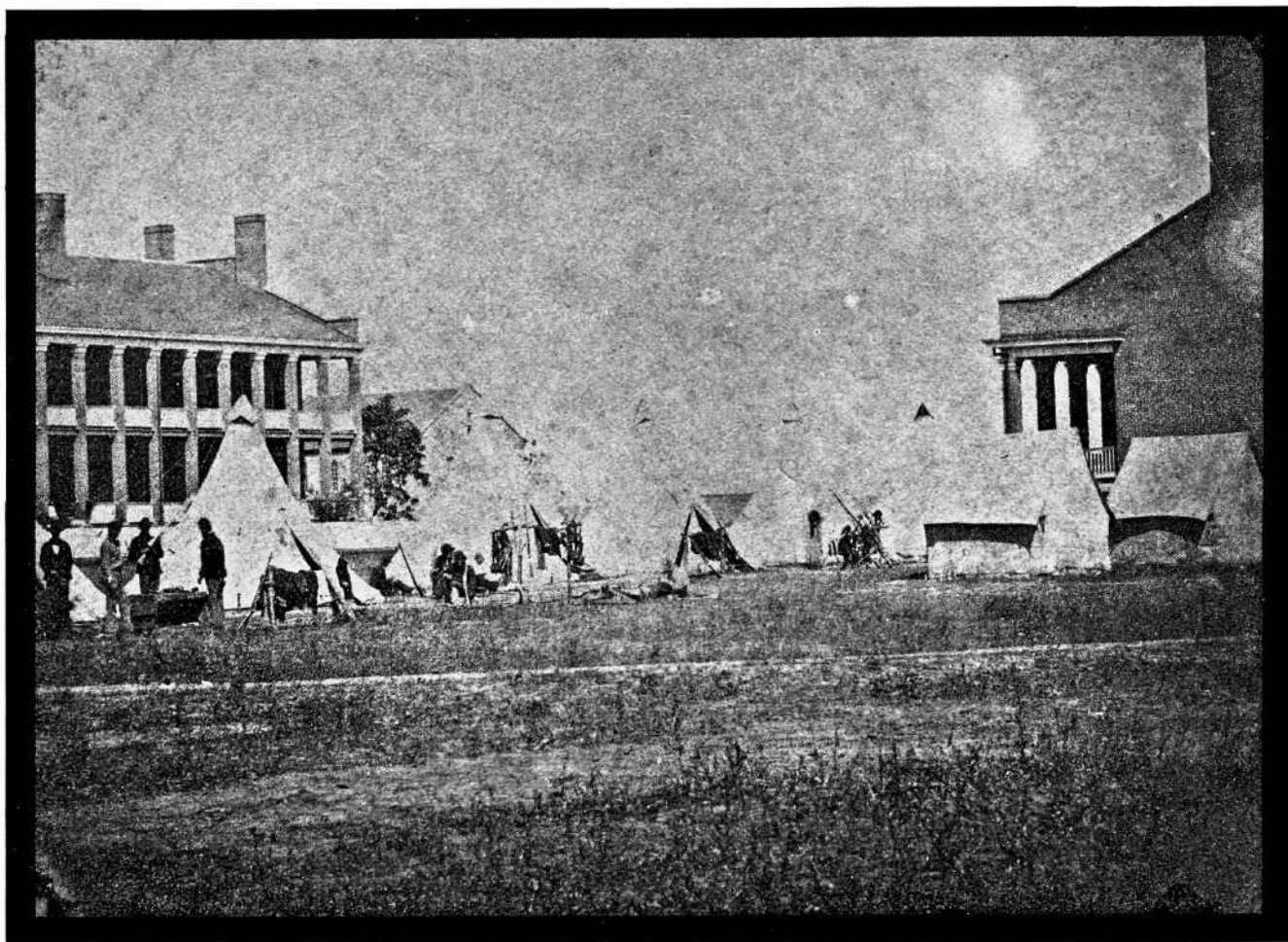


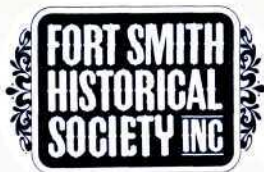
# The JOURNAL

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**VOLUME IV, NUMBER 1, APRIL, 1980**



# The JOURNAL

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**COVER STORY:**

Federal Troops Camped at Fort Smith. Old U. S. Jail at right and Officers Quarters at left.

*Courtesy of Fadjó Cravens*

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# FORT SMITH AND THE CIVIL WAR

Robert E. Johnson<sup>1</sup>

A fort may be an outpost in enemy territory, a supply depot, a key to the control of a vast area, a base of operations, a political football, a gathering place for refugees, or a military liability. During the Civil War, at one time or another, Fort Smith was all of these things. As Fort Smith was the key to the occupation of a vast territory, so this territory tended to control Fort Smith. Each change of possession of the fort was accomplished by a forced evacuation, the only actual attack upon it was little more than a raid, and the only firing on the fort itself was for harassment rather than possession.

In Arkansas at that time the military events controlled the civilian government. For example, troops of the State of Arkansas took possession of Fort Smith before the state seceded from the United States, but the story should begin with the election of 1860. In November of that year the United States elected Abraham Lincoln as president, but in August of that year the Independent Henry Massie Rector defeated the Democrat candidate, Richard H. Johnson, in a very close election for the governorship of Arkansas. Rector had campaigned on a platform of loyalty to the Union.

Governor Rector was born in Saint Louis, Missouri, in 1816 but came to Arkansas before statehood. In Arkansas in 1838 he married Jane Field, the daughter of the Clerk of the United States District Court. A U. S. Marshall from 1843-45, Rector had resigned from the Arkansas Supreme Court to campaign for governor.

The Arkansas legislature met in January, 1861, and provided for an election to determine if a Secession Convention should be called on March 4 of that year. While a majority of Arkansas voters favored a convention, the majority of delegates elected at the same election favored remaining in the Union.

The sentiment in and around Fort Smith was Unionist. There were few slaves in Northwest Arkansas and the Washington government was subsidizing the Butterfield Mail Route to the West Coast through this area. Also the Army provided a payroll for Fort Smith. As a result of this sentiment Sebastian County sent Union men Samuel L.

Griffith, a prominent Fort Smith merchant, and William M. Fishback, then a Greenwood lawyer, to the convention as delegates. Crawford County sent lawyers Hugh F. Thomason and Jesse Turner while Franklin County also sent a lawyer, W. W. Mansfield.

The election of Fishback reveals the sentiment of the voters. Griffith, Thomason, Turner, and Mansfield were all well known in their communities, but Fishback had arrived in Greenwood in 1858. Shortly thereafter he received a letter from Abraham Lincoln enclosing a fee and promising to share more business should Fishback move back to Illinois. Sebastian County selected an acquaintance of Lincoln to represent them.

Fishback, a native of Culpepper County, Virginia, went to Saint Louis after Arkansas seceded, but returned when Steel's Army occupied Little Rock where he published a Union newspaper. He was elected to the U. S. Senate, but was not seated. Eventually he settled in Fort Smith where he was elected to the legislature for several terms and finally became governor of Arkansas.

When the convention met on March 4, 1861, and adjourned on March 21 until August 19 unless recalled earlier by their president, David Walker of Washington County, it appeared possible that Arkansas might remain loyal to the Union. Captain James Totten had evacuated the U. S. Arsenal at Little Rock at the insistence of Governor Rector. Opinion changed, however, with the Fort Sumter attack and the call for troops by President Lincoln. Walker recalled the convention to meet on May 6 and Governor Rector sent the Secretary of the Army a wire refusing the use of Arkansas troops, the quota being 780 men.

The night of April 23, the Steamers *Frederick Notrebe* and *Talequah* with about 300 men under the command of Colonel Solon Borland arrived at Van Buren. The Federal Army had anticipated that Governor Rector might take this action and Capt. S. D. Sturgis evacuated the post with all its equipment at 9:00 P.M. Two hours later the state troops arrived and took over. Borland left the post in the hands of Colonel N. P. Burrow and a detachment of state troops.

<sup>1</sup> Robert E. Johnson was born in Greenwood, Arkansas, November 22, 1924, to George W. and Lucile (Pettigrew) Johnson. He was educated in the public schools there and the University of Arkansas where he received his law degree in 1946. He then joined his father in the practice of law in Greenwood, where he was elected city attorney in 1950 but did not qualify as he was recalled into the U. S. Army for the Korean Conflict where he was awarded the Bronze Star Medal. In 1954 he was appointed Assistant U. S. Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas and remained there until he was appointed U. S. Attorney by President

Nixon on March 8, 1974, serving until January 3, 1978 when he retired from government service.

His maternal grandfather, great-grandfather, and great-great-grandfather each served in the Arkansas legislature and another great-great-grandfather (Thomas Aldridge) served as Franklin County Judge from 1840-1846.

In the Civil War his Grandfather Johnson was a Sergeant in Co. B, 40th Ill. Infantry Regiment when discharged for disability at Black River, Miss. while great-grandfather Pettigrew was Commissary (rank Captain) of the 22nd Arkansas, C.S.A.

Although General Winfield Scott sent an order on February 22 that no march be made from Fort Smith, he was verbally giving policies to Lt. Colonel W. H. Emory, the commander of the area, that were somewhat conflicting. Later, in writing, Emory was ordered to "if the commander at Fort Smith asks aid \*\*\*\* give it. If the state secedes march all troops beyond its limits." Although it was April 6 before Emory could get to Fort Smith from Washington, he was able to evacuate Forts Washita, Arbuckle, and Cobb and after Sturgis joined him reach Fort Leavenworth on May 31.

Both William Hensley Emory and Samuel Davis Sturgis were West Point graduates, and both became Major Generals in other areas later in the war although Sturgis was under investigation for his part in the Brice's Crossroads "disaster." Both remained in the Army after the war, Emory retiring as a Brigadier General, Sturgis as a Colonel.

Solon Borland, a medical doctor, was at one time the editor of a strong democratic newspaper called the *Little Rock Banner*. In the Mexican War he became a prisoner and his health was impaired. Although he had resigned from the U. S. Senate for health reasons, he later became the minister to Nicaragua and Rector's Adjutant General. After serving in Northwest Arkansas he resigned very early in the war.

Napoleon P. Burrow was a former State Senator from the 8th District consisting of Arkansas, Desha, and Jefferson counties. He was relieved of active duty when his command was relieved at Fort Smith.

When the Secession Convention reconvened on May 6, 1861, it wasted no time in passing an Ordinance of Secession. Shortly thereafter it created a Military Board composed of the Governor, Benjamin C. Totten, and C. C. Danley to provide some order in the calling out of troops. The convention went further and elected James Yell of Jefferson County as Major General and N. B. Pearce of Benton County, Brigadier of the First (West) Division with Thomas B. Bradley of Crittenden County Brigadier of the Second (East) Division. Of these, only Pearce, a West Point graduate had any experience in military matters. The Military Board requested the Confederate Government take over the state troops and that Brigadier General Ben McCulloch, Commander of the Indian Territory, assume command of the state troops in Northwest Arkansas.

The convention further provided that the arms and stores taken at Pine Bluff and Little Rock be made available to Pearce at Fort Smith. Pursuant to his commission, Pearce arrived on May 16 and took charge of the garrison which now consisted of four companies, two each from Crawford and Sebastian counties. The Little Rock troops of Borland and Burrow had withdrawn and gone home.

Shortly later McCulloch arrived at Little Rock where he was provoked to learn that the arms and ammunition seized at Little Rock had been disbursed "without any method or accountability, and it was impossible to tell what had become of them." After several days of attempting to set up supply channels, McCulloch was authorized by the convention to draw on General Pearce for supplies with the "understanding they be returned by the Confederate States." He was also assigned by the Confederate Government an energetic quartermaster, Major George W. Clarke of New Orleans, Louisiana.

When he boarded the *Talequah* at Little Rock on May 23, McCulloch had with him Albert Pike who had been commissioned by the Confederate State Department to negotiate with the Indian Nations and also a battery of state artillery. Two days later McCulloch and Pike were in Fort Smith assessing the Indian situation in hopes that at least a brigade could be raised there.

Before June 1, Pearce had established a training camp on Beatty Prairie in the extreme northwest of Benton County and the 3rd Louisiana had arrived at Little Rock where they were detained because of a rumor that the state would be invaded by way of Pochontas. This rumor was false (as was many subsequent rumors of invasion by this route) and on June 7 this detachment was camped on a field near the Poteau south of Fort Smith.

Major Clarke arrived shortly with a large amount of stores and now McCulloch felt he could attack Fort Scott, Kansas, if he had control of Pearce's men and the Missouri troops under Major General Sterling Price. But Governor Jackson of Missouri requested aid as he had been driven out of Jefferson City and on June 30 McCulloch left Fort Smith to Major Clarke and took a position near Pearce.

Details of the movements leading up to the Battle of Wilson Creek (Oak Hill) and even the details of the battle itself affected Fort Smith less than political events. Militarily the Confederates won a victory. The Union General Nathaniel Lyon was killed and it fell upon now Major Sturgis to lead the retreat to Rolla. Price and his Missourians occupied Springfield, Missouri, but McCulloch failed to harass the retreat. Politics probably made pursuit impossible.

Pearce received an order from the Military Board to transfer the troops in his command to Confederate service under Brigadier General William J. Hardee or his agents. Each unit would be polled and if a majority transferred it would keep its identity and all voting against transfer were to be discharged. Pearce withdrew to Camp Walker where Colonel Thomas. C. Hindman, Hardee's agent made several speeches to them, but the men voted almost unanimously to disband.

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St. Louis, Sep. 12th 1861

To Capt. John R. H. Scott, Capt. CSA,

Commanding squadron Marshall Prairie Searcy County AR

Lieut. Burns arrived today with dispatches

The orders I have from Gen. Hardee are to post your squadron where I think best

with such written instructions as may be necessary that we may consult upon that

subject & also that you may obtain what

provisions Camp equipage amm.

accouterments ammunition & transportation

your force requires. I think you had better

come at once to Fayetteville. I will be there

when this reaches you if you cannot safely

leave your Command write me what you

need & send By express

S. C. Hindman

Capt. H. S. A. S. A. S.

No. 1 MISSOURI AND WESTERN TELEGRAPH.

Fort Smith, Sept. 12, 1861

To: Capt. John R. H. Scott Capt. CSA,  
Commanding squadron Marshall Prairie Searcy County, AR

Lieut. Burns arrived today with dispatches. The orders I have from Gen. Hardee are to post your squadron where I think best with such written instructions as may be necessary that we may consult upon that subject and also that you may obtain what provisions Camp equipage, accouterments, ammunition and transportation your force requires. I think you had better come at once to Fayetteville. I will be there when this reaches you, if you cannot safely leave your Command, write me what you need and send by express.

S. C. Hindman  
Col. USA

Courtesy of Fadjo Cravens, Jr.

Pearce, of course, opposed the transfer as it actually relieved him of his command. In the Eastern Division of Arkansas the troops had been glad to get competent leadership, but several factors caused a vote that shocked Hardee:

1. It was harvest time and the men were needed at home.

2. The current leadership was satisfactory.

3. Hindman was from East Arkansas (Helena), Hardee was from east of the Mississippi River (Georgia) and the men expected they would be transferred across the Mississippi. Western Arkansas had been on the frontier for more than twenty years and it would be forty years later before Oklahoma would be a state. These frontiersmen would defend their homes, but resented the idea that other parts of the Confederacy were more important than theirs.

This thinking proved to be correct. Within two months Hardee with all of his Arkansas troops including those recruited by Hindman were transferred to Columbus, Kentucky, and never returned to the state. These troops stayed with Hardee who was later promoted to Lieutenant General and was the last Confederate General to be given the impossible task of opposing Sherman on his March to the sea.

General Pearce later became a quartermaster in the Confederate service, commanded Fort Smith at one time as a Major, and at the end of the war was chief quartermaster of the State of Texas with the rank of Brigadier General.

With both Pearce and Price detached, McCulloch found his force reduced below 3,000 men. He was forced to withdraw to Little Sugar Creek in Benton

County, Arkansas, where he had established Camp Jackson before the battle. Price refused to join him as his men "would not leave Missouri". Hardee and Hindman were insisting on recruiting in the Fayetteville area and claiming the arms turned in by Pearce's troops. There is some indication that the men took their arms home "in lieu of pay," however.

Major Clarke continued his excellent work. He began to use the wagons that were taking supplies to the troops on the Missouri line to bring back lead from the Granby mines to help relieve the shortage of that metal and let a contract to string a telegraph line to Little Rock as the existing line through Springfield was now useless. McCulloch, however, to the dismay of the Richmond authorities went into winter quarters on November 19, 1861.

*Spread Times 2d Brigade  
McCulloch Division, Fayetteville, Ark.  
January 13th 1862*  
*To Major General  
Sterling Price  
M G Gds  
Springfield, Mo.*  
*General, With much respect  
I request permission to address you, hoping that  
you will excuse the liberty I take in doing so.  
Placed here as the 2d in command of General  
McCulloch's Division, Col. McIntosh being in  
command of the entire Div. My command is  
one brigade, composed principally of Infantry, some  
cavalry and some artillery, all at short distances  
from this place in Winter Quarters. Col. McIntosh*

To Major General  
Sterling Price  
M G Gds<sup>1</sup>  
Springfield, Mo.  
General,

Head Quarters: 2nd Brigade  
McCulloch Division, Fayetteville, Ark.  
January 13th, 1862

With much respect, I request permission to address you hoping that you will excuse the liberty I take in doing so. Placed here as the 2nd in command of General McCulloch's Division, Col. McIntosh being in command of the entire Division, my command is one brigade, composed principally of infantry, some cavalry and some artillery, all at short distances from this place, in Winter Quarters. Col. McIntosh, with the other brigade (cavalry) is at Fort Smith. Rumors of all kinds reach me that the enemy is at Rolla, Sedalia, Fort Scott and other points, preparing to march. Wishing to obtain information that I can rely upon, I have taken the liberty of addressing you this note, which I hope, General, you will not consider presumptuous. I have orders to send a train to Granby for lead. The Confederate Government had 835 pigs remaining there a few days ago, and this I am ordered to remove to this point. I will start a train about the 20th inst., and I will have it escorted by a mounted force of 250 men, and I have thought it right to give you information of the movement, wishing to keep you advised with all that I do that may affect any of your plans. In fact, I had intended to run up to Springfield to pay you a visit; but I am kept at work night and day and it has been impossible for me to leave here. I would ask, also, if you have made any arrangement about the Granby mines. There seems to be (if I am well informed) much dispute about the proprietorship of said mines, and I have been required to inquire if they are to be worked. I have thought that you may have made some arrangements to work the mines, and I desire to take no action without first consulting you. If not inconsistent with your own views, I respectfully request you to give me some information.

We have one mitigated case of small pox here, a citizen from Fort Smith. I have warned the people, and posted notices on the roads for 3 miles around.

Trusting, General, that you will excuse this letter and deem it deserving of an answer, I remain,

Very Respectfully  
Your Obedt Servt  
Louis Hebert  
Col. 3rd Regt., La. Vols.,  
Comdg. Brigade

Courtesy of Fajjo Cravens, Jr.

That same day the Union Army reorganized with Major General Henry Halleck assuming command of the Department of Missouri and Major General David Hunter the Department of Kansas. On Christmas day Brigadier General Samuel R. Curtis assumed the command of the Army of Southwest Missouri. The Confederates were also reorganizing. Major General Earl Van Dorn became Commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department. While Van Dorn established his headquarters at Pocahontas and later Jacksonport, Within a month he was in Fort Smith preparing to attack Curtis in what turned out to be the Battle of Pea Ridge (Elkhorn Tavern).

Curtis had been inching his way south so that by the last week in February his troops held Bentonville even though the Union in both Kansas and Missouri were busy dispersing partisan groups that seemed to spring up everywhere.

Pea Ridge was a disaster for the Confederates. Generals McCulloch, McIntosh, and Slack were killed and General Hebert was captured, all of which caused the Confederate right flank to collapse. The second day of the fight the Confederates were forced to retreat to way of the Huntsville Road. Although some of Van Dorn's Army disbanded a large part of it regrouped. Pike and his Indian Brigade went to the Indian Territory, but Van Dorn ordered the main portion of his Army to Pocahontas to give relief to Beauregard and Polk in Tennessee. This left Fort Smith without seasoned troops and under the command of now Major N. B. Pearce.

James Q. McIntosh, 1828-1862, was a Florida graduate of West Point in 1849 ranking last of 43. He entered Arkansas service on the staff of Governor Rector and was in the Battle of Wilson's Creek. His brother was a Union General though not a West Point graduate.

General Curtis had been ordered to go no further south than Fayetteville as General Halleck did not want to extend his supply lines. Playing the Union version of "move the troops east," Curtis, pursuant to orders, followed his victory at Pea Ridge by proceeding down the White River to Batesville, eventually occupying Helena on July 12, 1862.

Meanwhile Governor Rector, who was up for reelection in October published a proclamation on May 5, 1862, threatening to secede from the Confederate States to lead a coalition of Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Missouri along with the Indian Territory. Further, he would raise no more troops to be sent east of the Mississippi. Former Governor John Selden Roane, now a General, had been left in charge of the remnants of Van Dorn's Army, but he could stir no enthusiasm. As Curtis had reported, the people of Northwest Arkansas were tired of a war they did not want in the first place.

Such was the situation when General Beauregard

appointed Major General Thomas C. Hindman as commander of the newly created Trans-Mississippi District. Barely over five feet tall with a left leg that was short so the heel of his boot was raised, Hindman was a hard worker with a volatile disposition. A native of New Jersey and a lawyer by profession, this resident of Helena had represented Arkansas in Congress at the outbreak of the war. He was killed by an unknown assassin while campaigning for Congress in Arkansas after the war.

With characteristic energy Hindman began to replenish the Confederate Army in Arkansas. The new conscription law was used to create new units although the establishment of new organizations was prohibited by its terms. Some exemptions were ignored. Martial law was put into effect. Price controls were instituted at Little Rock, Fort Smith, and Van Buren. Troops were promised from Texas and a Missouri Brigade was transferred from east of the Mississippi. Hindman obtained all the state troops from Governor Rector by threatening to conscript them and thereby stirred up a hornets nest.

He also crossed Albert Pike who was in charge of the Indian Territory. Pike, a native of Boston who had received his education at Harvard, was probably the most famous Arkansan throughout the country. He had contributed to many periodicals and was the highest ranking Mason in America. Because of his influence with the Indians he was sent by the Confederates to enlist their support and except for Pea Ridge he had been left pretty much alone. When Hindman ordered Pike to send his white organizations to Fort Smith, he got, instead, a resignation and a stream of long vitriolic letters to various officials at Richmond.

With Rector, the Arkansas Congressmen, and Albert Pike howling, the Confederate War Department acted in typical bureaucratic fashion. They set up another level of command by placing Lieutenant General T. H. Holmes in charge of the Trans-Mississippi Department.

Holmes, 1804-1880, a North Carolina graduate of West Point in 1829 ranking 44 of 46, accepted this command reluctantly. Although ordered to revoke the order establishing martial law he did not. Holmes, in fact, did little other than act as a buffer between Hindman and the politicians in Arkansas and Richmond to allow Hindman to concentrate his energies on the impending battle in Northwest Arkansas.

During the Summer of 1862 Fort Smith became the base of Hindman's operations. Troops were stationed in Northwest Arkansas in a pattern deceptively similar as the pattern of 1861 so the Confederate Commander continued to build his Army and plan an advance. With an Army built

largely with conscripts, he desperately needed a meaningful victory to stem desertions and build morale.

A victory he did not get, however. The Battle of Prairie Grove has sometimes been called a stand-off, but Hindman was forced to withdraw for lack of supplies. The field was in the possession of Blunt and Herron, but Hindman claimed a victory because of the way that notes concerning removing the dead and wounded were dated.

Blunt and Herron pressed their advantage. Between Christmas of 1862 and New Years 1863 they led a cavalry raid through Van Buren that captured and sank the steamships that were transporting Hindman's supplies eastward. This raid captured Van Buren with little trouble and destroyed the steamers *Frederick Notrebe*, *Rose Douglass*, and *Key West* and forced the Confederates to destroy the *Eva* and *Arkansas*. After the destruction of these vessels supplies were a problem at Fort Smith no matter which side had possession.

Although Hindman left Northwest Arkansas with a large portion of his Army, Holmes reported it dwindled from 12,000 to 6,000 men during the retreat. He left a legacy, however, in that he had authorized the formation without prior approval of "independent companies of 10 or more". Few commanders allowed anything in writing if they authorized guerrilla activities, but Hindman boasted of arming 5,000 for this service. When Brigadier General William Steele took command of the Indian Territory Department (including Fort Smith) bushwhacking and jayhawking were common occurrences.

Steele, 1819-1885, a native of New York but a Texan by adoption, graduated from West Point in 1840 ranking 31 of 42. After the war he was a commission merchant and held a number of public offices. At Fort Smith his command was made independent of Hindman in January of 1863.

A detachment of Texans under Colonel John W. Speight were almost to Fort Smith to strengthen Steele when they were attacked by a group under the command of Martin D. Hart. Steele described these men as "Union men and deserters from Hindman's Army" and sent all of his available cavalry in search of Hart whom he described as a renegade Texan. The Hart band had killed Colonel DeRosey Carroll and E. M. Richardson of Charleston before Captain A. V. Reiff, posing as a Union officer, captured him. Hart and his Lieutenant J. W. Hays were hanged in Fort Smith on January 22, 1863.

All during the Spring and Summer of 1863 there were partisan raids and bands roving the areas around Fort Smith. Many people left the area. Texas was the favorite refugee point and while many of

these refugees returned when the war was over some did not. Few of the partisans, or bushwhackers or jayhawkers as they were called, were ever caught, much less executed.

Holmes, realizing the value of Fort Smith, requested that Marmaduke, then near Batesville, attempt to take Fayetteville, but Marmaduke felt too weak to make the attempt. Steele also found that Speight's Brigade could not be fed at Fort Smith so he sent them back to the Red River for food.

The thrust that captured Fort Smith for the Federals came from the west. Union strategy had been to keep their enemy south of the Arkansas River until the fall of Vicksburg, Mississippi, to control that river; then try to take the Arkansas strong points south of the river such as Fort Smith, Little Rock, and Pine Bluff. General Steele, who was denied the use of reinforcements from Texas because they were combatting "irregulars" in Northern Texas, was in a quandry. His Indians would not leave the Indian Territory and the Arkansas Brigade under General Cabell suffered excessive desertions when sent into the Indian Territory.

Fort Gibson, now Fort Blunt, was in Federal hands, and Steele, because he lacked artillery, felt it was too strong to attack. For this reason Steele hoped to intercept Blunt's supply train from Fort Scott and force the Federals out in the open. To accomplish this he had Cabell's Brigade with him opposite the fort, but desertions in Cabell's Brigade and the fear that Blunt would move on Fort Smith forced Steele to order Cabell back to within supporting distance of Fort Smith.

Blunt, a Kansas doctor turned soldier, finally came out of the fort after he was strengthened by troops from Missouri, principally Lieutenant Colonel Wm. F. Cloud and his 2nd Kansas Cavalry. By this time, however, Steele was short of forage and was promptly outmaneuvered by Blunt's innovative carrying infantry to new positions in wagons. Steele was forced back at Perryville and then Blunt turned toward Fort Smith with Colonel Cloud's Kansans in the lead.

Cabell in the meantime diverted a wagon train at Dardenelle headed for Fort Smith to Waldron and sent a train with all the supplies he could salvage at Fort Smith to the same place. His brigade threatened with an attack, Cabell retreated at night from McLean's crossing of the Poteau to Jenny Lind on the Waldron Road where they met the troops that had been occupying Fort Smith. Blunt took possession of Fort Smith without opposition September 1, 1863, while Cloud pursued Cabell down Waldron Road to the Devil's Backbone Ridge where Cabell made a stand. Cloud was checked and it looked as though he might be defeated, but when the artillery was brought up and put into action a

number of Confederates bolted. In the resulting confusion Cabell had to retreat. The casualties for the Union were Captain Lines and 1 man killed and 9 men wounded. Less than 20 Confederates were killed or wounded.

A week later Col. Cloud scouted the Arkansas River with a skirmish at Dardanelle where he was aided by 3 officers and 100 men who fought him at the Devil's Backbone. Some 300 men in six independent companies also met displaying their Union colors brightly.

William Lewis Cabell, 1827-1911, was a Virginia graduate of West Point in 1850 ranking 33 of 44. He married a daughter of Elias Rector, long time U. S. Marshal in Fort Smith and practiced law in Fort Smith after the war until he moved to Dallas, Texas, where he was elected Mayor four times.

Fort Smith was now in Union hands. A brigade of Texans under Acting Brigadier General Smith P. Bankhead joined Steele at Boggy Depot the day that Cabell abandoned Fort Smith. Steele began an advance toward the fort. But Cabell effectively removed himself from Steele's Command by obeying orders of Major General Sterling Price to join with his troops now retreating from Little Rock. Steele also could get no news of General Cooper's whereabouts and was very anxious as Cooper was meeting with the partisan leader Quantrell. When Cooper and Steele finally met and agreed on a plan of attack, the presence of their troops became known to the Federals. All chance of surprise gone and two large trains having reached Fort Smith from Fort Scott, the Confederates withdrew into winter quarters.

General Blunt, whose name was also his characteristic, had alienated people in high places. Schofield asked about replacing him and eventually did with Brigadier General John McNeil, a Saint Louis businessman and politician born in Nova Scotia, Canada. McNeil was shot at while passing the house of S. L. Griffith. To start 1864, the powers at Washington made sweeping changes, creating the Department of Kansas to include the "State of Kansas, Indian Territory, and the post of Fort Smith" as well as the Department of Arkansas which included the state except Fort Smith.

General Curtis, now commanding the Department of Kansas, was perplexed. He felt the western counties were necessary to defend and supply Fort Smith and he also thought Van Buren was a better place to store supplies as it was north of the river. He did, however, place General Blunt in charge of Fort Smith.

Major General Frederick Steele, 1819-1868, (not to be confused with the Confederate William Steele) was a New York graduate of West Point in 1843 ranking 30 of 39 and remained in the Army until his death. Having captured Little Rock the preceding

summer, he was named Commander of the Department of Arkansas. Upon receipt of the orders creating his department, he immediately wired back claiming all troops in Arkansas other than those in Fort Smith. When the War Department agreed, Steele, perceiving a political situation, sent a political general to command these troops, Brigadier General John M. Thayer.

Thayer, 1820-1906, was a native of Massachusetts and a Nebraska lawyer and Indian fighter who had served under Grant until Vicksburg as well as under Steele. After the war he became a U. S. Senator from Nebraska, Governor of Wyoming Territory, and Governor of Nebraska. When he arrived at Fort Smith he promptly began gathering troops for the coming Camden Expedition, but in early February when Curtis visited Fort Smith, Thayer did agree that earthworks be built on the approaches to the town and fort. Later this work would prove useful.

Blunt, however, did not take kindly to commanding a post without troops, and, without going into details, this controversy got so heated that finally on April 17, Fort Smith and the Indian Territory were attached to the Department of Arkansas.

Fort Smith during this time and later was being used as a base for cavalry scouts against irregulars. Thayer and most of his command had gone to aid Steele's Camden Campaign while General Gano, who had replaced Bankhead, and Maxey, who had replaced William Steele, had gone to oppose it. By the middle of July, however, General Cooper was urging action to retake Fort Smith.

Brigadier General Douglas H. Cooper, a Mississippian, had been agent to the Choctaw Nation before the war and was sent by the Confederate Government to organize Indian troops. He served under Pike, commanding the Indian troops (not the Territory) until the end of the war.

There being insufficient forage in and around Fort Smith to sustain his cavalry mounts and other horses, Thayer was forced to graze outlying districts. With one brigade chasing General Jo Shelby in Northwest Arkansas, Thayer had insufficient troops or horses left to protect the grazing parties. The Confederates had word there was such a group on the south end of Massard Prairie near Caldwell's on the Jenny Lind Road. Jenny Lind Road at that time was located the same as Old Jenny Lind Road in present day Fort Smith to Louisville Street and extended at the same angle so that it would strike present Arkansas Highway 45 about a mile or so south of the Rheem plant, along 45 to the Circle N Ranch and follow the old railroad to Jenny Lind. Greenwood Road was further east and roughly followed what is now Greenwood Road to Phoenix diagonally across the airport to a vestige now called Old Greenwood Road continuing across

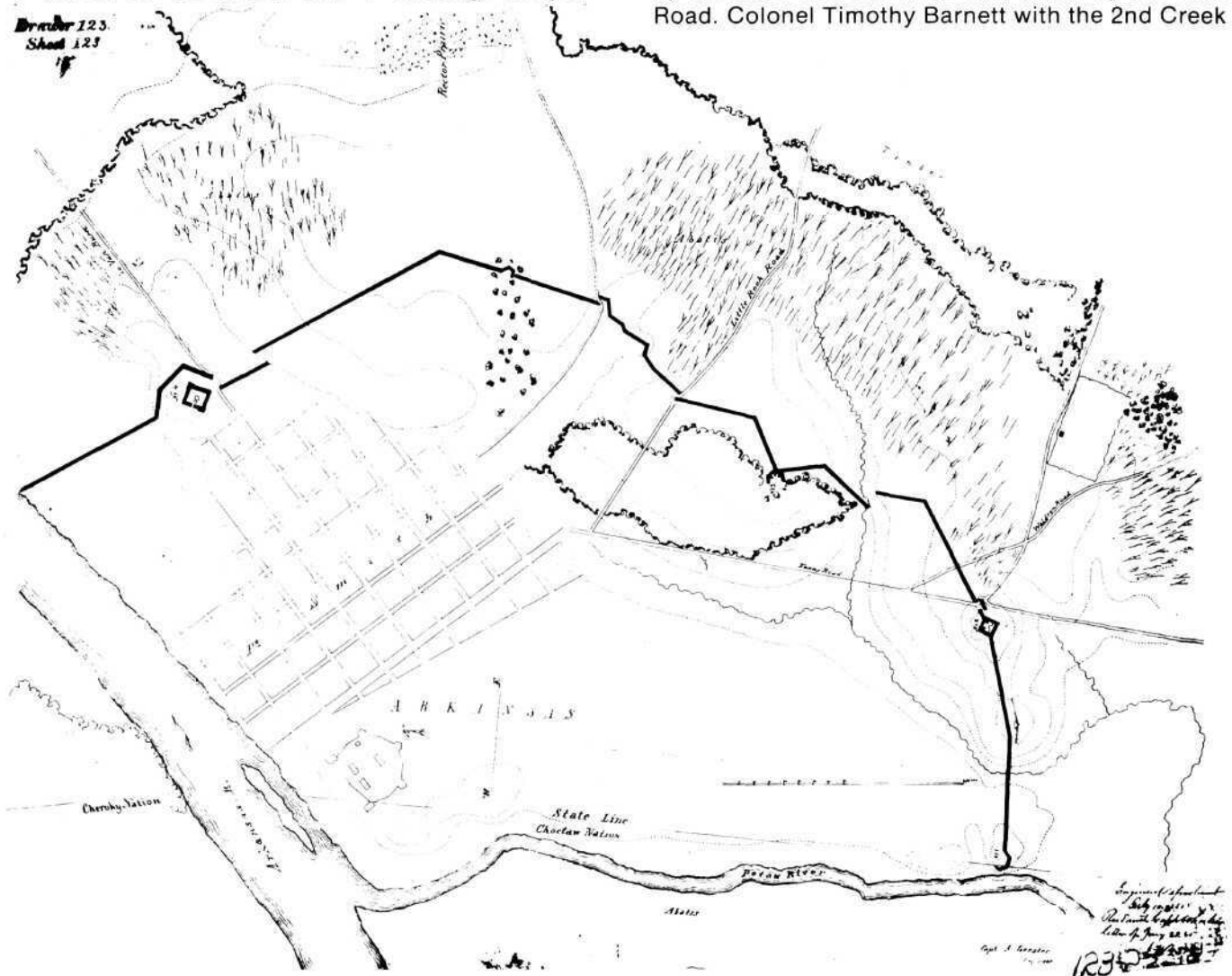
what is now Ben Geren Park and Fort Chaffee.

To raid the Union detachment (about 200 men of the 6th Kansas Cavalry under Captain David Mefford) Cooper sent General Gano and about 500 picked men from his command and 100 men from the Indian troops under Lieutenant Colonel Jack McCurtain who gathered at Page's Ferry on the Poteau after dark July 26, 1864.

Captain J. Henry Minehart, a native of the area, guided Gano through the back roads and between reveille and breakfast Mefford and his troops were surprised completely. Horses were stampeded so that the cavalymen had to fight on foot. A portion of them attempted to retreat to a farm house nearby but were cut off. A very small number escaped and managed to return to the fort by way of the Greenwood Road. The victorious Gano withdrew across Backbone Mountain to camp on the James Fork. Cooper reported the capture of 124 men, 200 Sharp's Rifles and a number of horses with a loss of 7 killed, 26 wounded, and 1 missing. Thayer

reported a loss of 10 killed, 15 wounded, and 83 taken prisoner, and that he sent a force after Gano, but it returned empty handed after reaching Backbone Mountain. (This Backbone Mountain is between Bonanza and Hackett extending into Oklahoma while the Devil's Backbone is the Ridge south of Greenwood on the Waldron Road.) Fort Smith was on edge for another reason. Four Confederate guerrillas were to be executed for crimes committed while wearing Federal uniforms. This mass execution of A. J. Copeland, James H. Rowden, John Norwood, and William Carey took place on July 29. In the next two days a large supply train arrived from Fort Scott, and Fort Smith suffered its only attack of the war which both sides called a "demonstration".

Early on July 31, 1864, Cooper sent his troops in motion. General Stand Watie chose Colonel James M. Bell of the 1st Cherokee and Colonel William P. Adair of the 2nd Cherokee to lead the charge, Bell by the Fort Towson Road and Adair by the Line Road. Colonel Timothy Barnett with the 2nd Creek



During the Civil War a line of entrenchments and blockhouses encircled the town of Fort Smith, running from the Poteau River at the bottom right (now Towson Avenue), then running northeastward past Little rock Road (Highway 22), and making a turn back to the Arkansas River at the northwest. The Garrison is near the confluence of the Arkansas and Poteau Rivers.

Map courtesy of Public Parks Service, Judge Parker's Courtroom.

was to take the river road and keep an eye on Fort Smith from across the Poteau.

Lieutenant Levi Stewart and a detachment of the 6th Kansas were posted where the Line Road converged with the Fort Towson Road near what we now call the Cavanaugh Community of Fort Smith. When he heard firing from his pickets his men mounted and had a running gun battle back up the Fort Towson Road (Towson Avenue) to the recently completed earthworks. Both sides stopped to regroup. Captain John T. Humphreys with Lee's Texas light battery was brought up and began harassing the Federals until they were able to bring up their own artillery. A Federal shell landed on one of Humphrey's guns and the Indians were forced to manhandle it from the field to keep it from falling into Federal hands. Apparently the earthworks were near Dodson Avenue (Cooper said Negro Hill in his report) while the Confederates probably were able to advance no further than South W Street before being forced to withdraw.

While the main force was withdrawing, Barnett's Creeks were actually firing on Fort Smith from across the Poteau River but apparently with no effect. The Confederates had 2 killed and 4 wounded while Thayer reported 11 casualties.

Brigadier General Stand Watie, 1806-1871, was a Cherokee born near Rome, Georgia. He was a signer of the Removal Treaty and barely escaped with his life. Reputedly the last Confederate General to surrender, he became a planter and tobacco processor after the war.

Captain John T. Humphreys, a Virginian, came to the Fort Smith area before the war and married Belle Aldridge, daughter of an early Franklin County Judge. A lawyer, he lived in Fort Smith and San Francisco, California, after the war and was the father of T. H. Humphreys, a long time Justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court.

One immediate effect of Cooper's attack was an increase in Union families seeking to go north. The train that was returning to Fort Scott was loaded with refugees. Families with both Union and Confederate sympathies had left the area and Fort Smith was full of refugees.

What the Confederates could not do by arms, the Federals almost did for them. A Union Reorganization after the ill-fated Camden-Red River Campaign had placed the Department of Arkansas in the Military Division of the West Mississippi with headquarters at New Orleans, Louisiana, and the Commander, Major General Edward R. S. Canby decided that Fort Smith was not worth the expense of the upkeep.

Canby, 1817-1873, an Indiana graduate of West Point in 1839 ranking 30 or 31, was a veteran of both the Seminole and Mexican Wars as well as a veteran of the western frontier. He had held New Mexico for the Union and with it California. After the war he

stayed in the Army and was killed by the Modoc Indians while attempting to make peace with them. Canby had been responsible for a study that concluded that the Arkansas and the Red Rivers could not be depended upon and therefore were of little Military value. Therefore, on December 5, 1864, Canby ordered Fort Smith and its dependences evacuated. General Steele at Little Rock was also to be relieved. Both of these actions stirred up political protest.

The closing order was five days reaching Steele who kept it until December 13 before forwarding to Thayer who received them 5 days later. Thayer immediately began to gather his scattered forces but a large portion of them were guarding a wagon train that had just left Fort Scott. Fort Smith had been an unofficial refugee center for some time and as many refugees were evacuated as possible.

Militarily, the decision to close Fort Smith might have made sense, but politically it did not, so before Thayer could organize, a wire reached Little Rock overruling Canby. That was not the end, however. General J. J. Reynolds, who had succeeded Steele at Little Rock, interpreted, delayed and failed to forward the Washington orders to Thayer until an exasperated General Halleck wired Thayer directly through both Little Rock and Fayetteville to remain in or reoccupy Fort Smith.

Joseph Jones Reynolds, 1822-1899, was a Kentucky graduate of West Point in 1843 ranking 10 of 39. He resigned from the Army to teach at Washington University of Saint Louis and become a partner with his brother in the grocery business. After the war he remained in the Army until a court martial looked into his conduct of the campaign against Crazy Horse when he resigned.

Politics also decreed that General Thayer be relieved. He had commanded during the period of most drastic short supply that the fort and the surrounding area had ever known. At least his subordinate commanders and quartermasters were being accused of speculations and manipulation of supplies. Although Thayer had allowed the destitute civilians to receive rations from the commissary further action was needed.

On February 14, 1865, Brigadier General Cyrus Bussey relieved Thayer. Bussey was extremely fortunate. With the help of General Reynolds he set up a rotation system so that all units stationed at Fort Smith would be replaced. The river was navigable more often than at any time during the war. So many steamships were at Fort Smith that Bussey was able to allow merchants to have goods shipped to their private accounts. Best of all, the last Confederate raid along the Arkansas River had been made by Colonel Brooks before Bussey assumed command. The status of Fort Smith was to change once more as the Confederates laid down their arms.

# THE ACTION ON MASSARD PRAIRIE

BY STEVE COX

Wednesday, July 27th, 1864 was a day that would not soon be forgotten in the lives of Capt. D. Mefford, commanding a battalion of the 6th Kansas Cavalry and some 120 of his men.

Capt. Mefford's battalion was among some 1200 men commanded by Brig. Gen. John M. Thayer (District of the Frontier). This force was attached to the Dept. of Arkansas, an Army of approximately 10,000 effective commanded by Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele and headquartered in Little Rock.

Thayer's objective was to guard the fords on the Arkansas River between Fort Smith and Fort Gibson and to keep supply trains running between there and Fort Scott.

This was no easy job with between five and seven thousand Confederates under Maj. Gen. Samuel B. Maxey dispersed in various commands from Fort Towson to Buck Creek, only 25 miles southwest of Fort Smith. These commands were making almost daily demonstrations along Thayer's line with the purpose of holding him at bay.

Mefford's battalion consisting of six companies of the 6th Kansas Cavalry, approximately 200 men effective, were stationed at an outpost 5 miles south of Fort Smith on Massard Prairie for the purpose of grazing cavalry horses for the garrison.

Mefford's camp was within two miles of the 14th Kansas Cavalry on his left, and three miles of a strong outpost of cavalry on the Texas road to his right. For this reason he was totally void of the idea that a raid would penetrate to his general locality. Being without any suspicions of attack, he had the herd out grazing three quarters of a mile to the southwest. This would prove to be a disaster for the cavalry force who would in two hours have to try to fight and or retreat as best they could on foot.

When reveille sounded Wednesday morning, July 27th at 5:00 A.M. Mefford had no idea a plan for one of the Confederate's most well executed raids had already been in motion for some 12 hours, and that he and 127 men of his command would soon be prisoners of war.

Meanwhile, on the 26th of July Gen. Gano, CSA, in command of the Texas Brigade camped on Buck Creek, was directed to have a detachment of 500 men from his brigade ready by 3:00 P.M. for a scout. Detachments from Second Indian Brigade, under Col. S.N. Folsom, and from Wells' battalion, under Lieutenant Colonel Wells, were also ordered to be in readiness. Lieut. Col. Jack McCurtain was directed to take post with his Choctaw battalion by sunrise

next morning on the Devil's Backbone. Capt. J. Henry Minhart was instructed to report to the senior officer present with the detachments as a guide to conduct the expedition; the whole, except McCurtain's battalion, to rendezvous on the Poteau River, near Page's Ferry, by dark.

The plan was for Col. S. N. Folsom, commanding detachment from Indian division; to attack the camp of Federals at Caldwell's on the Jenny Lind Road, capture or destroy it if possible, and if pursued by other troops on Massard Prairie or from Fort Smith, to retreat by the Fort Towson Road over the Devil's Backbone, where McCurtain lay in ambush.

The following excerpts are taken from a copy of a letter, owned by Fado Cravens of Fort Smith and written by his grandfather, William Murphy Cravens, Captain C. S. A. to his wife, Mary Eloise (Rutherford) Cravens. The letter was sent from James Creek, twenty-five miles from Fort Smith on July 28th, 1864. "We started from Buck Creek about sundown day before yesterday evening with a detachment from this brigade and a detachment from Gano's brigade numbering from seven to eight hundred, all under command of General Gano. We traveled east to the Poteau at Page's Ferry, went through Cedar Prairie over a mountain on the east side of Cedar Prairie into Mazard' Prairie and having traveled all night at 7:00 o'clock yesterday (27th) morning formed ourselves about a half mile from the camp of the 6th Kansas Cavalry, which was located five miles south of Fort Smith in what is called the round grove in Mazard Prairie . . . We immediately surrounded the grove, attacked them and killed and wounded



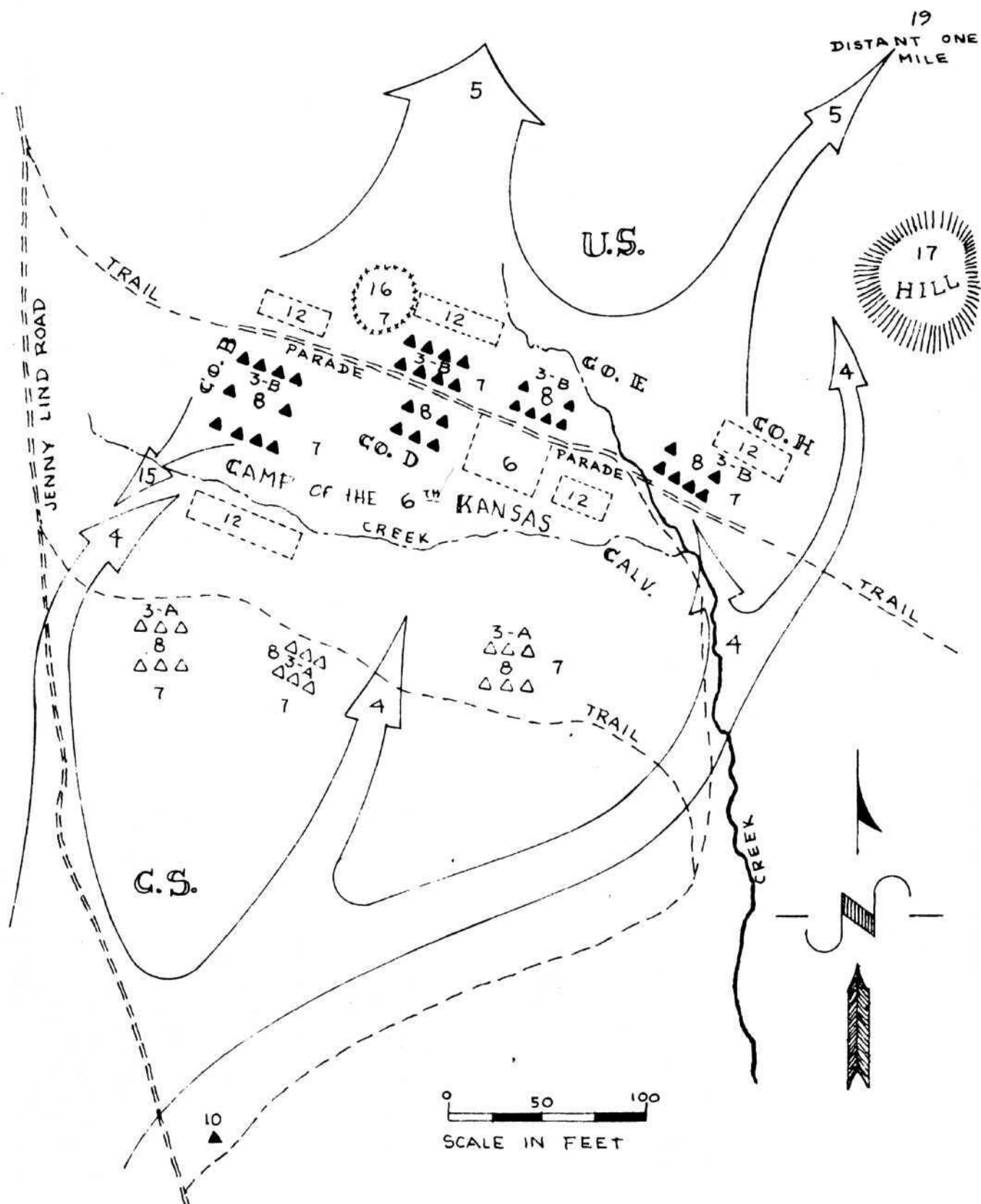
Charles Brecheisen and author, Steve Cox, display stirrups and spurs taken from the stable area - reference No. 12 on map.

1 Massard Prairie

# THE ACTION ON MASSARD PRAIRIE

JULY 27<sup>TH</sup> 1864

S.A.H.A.R.A. MAP # 6-01-79



from fifty to sixty and captured and brought away one hundred and twenty-seven prisoners, burnt up a good many tents, camp equipage and government property of every kind found in a Federal camp, and the soldiers came back, especially the Choctaws, loaded with clothing and plunder of every kind. Guns, saddles, pistols, camp kettles, buckets, cups, blankets, hats, boots, and the ponys fairly groaned under their tremendous freightage which in bulk at least would often have exceeded the ponys themselves.

"I presume that Mazard Prairie in all its expansiveness never saw such excitement as it witnessed yesterday morning. Men on horseback and men on foot fleeing for life, and horses rode and were charging wild in every direction. We got back to camp about the same time we left camp on Buck Creek the evening before having been gone about 24 hours."

The preceding story contains all of the documented evidence that you will probably be able to find on this small but fierce action which took place some 115 years ago just south of Fort Smith.

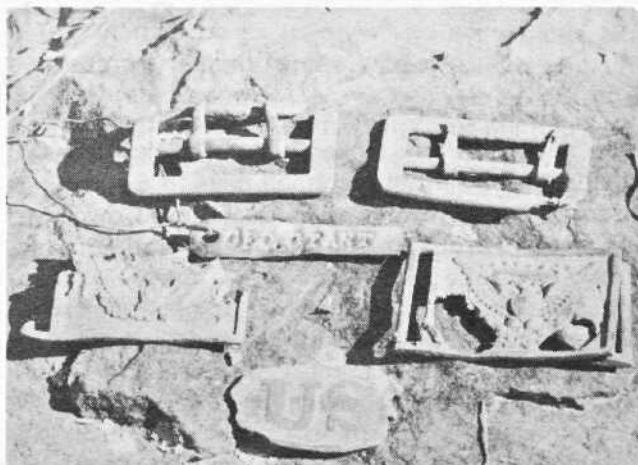
To the average historian this would probably be sufficient, but for (S.A.H.A.R.A.) Southwest American Historical Artifact Research Association it was somewhat of a beginning.

Our objective as a Research Association is to pin point the exact location and to "Read" from the objects which lie buried in the ground, all the information we can. Only by careful excavation with special techniques and equipment is this possible.



Buttons, mechanical pencil tip and dog's head whistle found in the camp.

We looked for this particular camp for some three years before we found it. Only six months ago was our work complete at this site, and now for the first time being made public.



Name tag and belt buckles found in Massard Prairie Camp.

From our work we were able to determine such things as the following:

#### Numbers Referred To On Map

1. Number of men occupying the camp. (Approximately 500).
2. Time occupied. (Approximately 6 months).
3. Number of company camps. (3 temporary (A) camps and 4 permanent (B) camps).
4. The C. S. lines of attack. (3 were made).
5. The U. S. lines of retreat. (2 were made).
6. Number of field kitchens. (1).
7. Dump locations.
8. Tent sites.
9. Locations of company parades.
10. Location of pickett post.
11. Locations of camp fires.
12. Locations of camp stables.
13. C. S. Arms (Mississippi Rifles & Shot Guns).
14. U. S. Arms (44 Cal. Remingtons, Cosmopolitan, Merril, Sharps, and Star Carbines).
15. The official records note Co. B making a charge on the C. S. left flank, there is no evidence that this was ever carried out.
16. The spot where the C. S. troops burnt what they could not carry out.
17. Hill where 10 mounted 6th Kansas Cavalry Troops were cut off and captured.
18. Latrines were of the split trench type.
19. Location where Mefford surrendered.
20. Location where the 14 Kansas was camped and the reason why they did not assist.
21. Location of the C. S. Camp on Buck Creek.

# **SAHARA**

## **Southwest American Historical Artifact Research Association**

By: Steve Cox

On a cold day in November 1974, six men sat outside of an alarmingly small cave in Southwest Missouri. These six men, J. D. Cox, Steve Cox, Dave Cox, Dave Ferguson, Pat McCullem and Charles Brecheisen, had copies of a diary written somewhere around the 1840's by an old Indian who as a young boy had apparently worked as a slave of the Spanish in a silver mine. They were at this cave trying to prove or disprove this document, and it was here they decided to organize an association for the purpose of physically verifying what most people take for granted, HISTORY.

The association, called SAHARA (initials for Southwest American Historical Artifact Research Association), is interested for the most part in the lesser known sites or happenings which have all but been lost in the annals of history. Historical research takes approximately 90% of their time. Facts, dates, names, places and maps from the beginning of the 20th century back are very few and all too often hard to find.

Within the relatively small amount of time that has passed since the organization started, the members have compiled a fairly large library of books, maps, notes and files on the areas they are most concerned with. Although Fort Smith is the focal point of the research area, SAHARA is actively engaged in research and field trips in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Texas, New Mexico and

Colorado. The group is most effective in the time span of the Civil War, but also spends a lot of time studying the Spanish occupation of this area, the dragoon forts and camps, the Indian War period and the first Americans, the Indians.

At present there are approximately 14 members in SAHARA. Within this group are men well educated in the following fields: electronics, photography, cartography, scuba diving and prospecting. Four of the members are qualified pilots.

How often have you seen someone pick up a relic and say, "I wish this could talk, it could probably tell an interesting story." Well, with what is usually a small portion of written history, SAHARA tries to locate a site and by careful and complete excavation with modern equipment strives to tell that story.

Since SAHARA was started, the group has made many interesting discoveries, many of which would not have been possible today because of what we call progress: homes, plants, dams, etc.

We don't want to stop progress, but we do want to record facts, locations and events of our past for anyone who might be interested, because without our past we would have no future.

### **FOR INFORMATION CONTACT:**

SAHARA  
Steve Cox  
3223 South Quincy  
Fort Smith, Arkansas 72903

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## **COUSIN TO THE SOUTH**

Most native sons and daughters of Sebastian County have had, at one time or another, their roots imbedded in the Greenwood District. It is with this in mind that the Fort Smith Historical Society calls your attention to the South Sebastian County Historical Society, Inc., and their annual publication, *The Key*.

This society, a completely separate organization from the Fort Smith Historical Society, was organized in 1963 and has published *The Key* since 1966.

Articles and pictures of the families of former

Greenwood District residents, who now live in Fort Smith, appear in most issues of *The Key*. Complete sets of *The Key* (14 volumes) are still available at the cost of \$3.00, plus 75¢ mailing and handling per volume.

Membership in the South Sebastian County Historical Society is \$5.00 annually and includes a copy of *The Key* for the current year.

For further information, write or contact Dr. H. G. Alvarez, Secretary-Treasurer, South Sebastian County Historical Society, Inc., P. O. Box 487, Greenwood, AR 72936.

# CIVIL WAR BATTLE SITE MARKERS

By: Nick Kelly

The Site marker for the battle at the base of Devil's Backbone Ridge is located on the west side of Highway 71, or more specifically, the southwest corner of the intersection of Highway 71 and County Road 42. The Marker at this location reads thus:

## BATTLE OF DEVIL'S BACKBONE

*"On September 1, 1863, a Union Force under Col. William E. Cloud attacked Confederate troops at Backbone Mountain. After three hours Confederate General William L. Cabell withdrew his command to Waldron. Losses were 14 Federals and 17 Confederates killed and wounded."*



The location of this marker indicates that the battle site was on the north side of Devil's Backbone, however, the site was 1.75 miles west, at "V" in County Road 42. Visits to the site, and information furnished by Mr. Charles Gassaway, Superintendent of County Roads, who said he obtained his information from "old timers" who knew first hand, the location of the battle has been



Dorothy Kelly at site of Marker for Battle of Devil's Backbone

determined to be as follows: The main battle site between the Union forces of Col. Cloud and the Confederate forces of Gen. Cabell was on the west side of Highway 71 South at base of hill just after intersection of County Road 42 with Highway 71 South, which is a short distance south of Vineyard Creek.

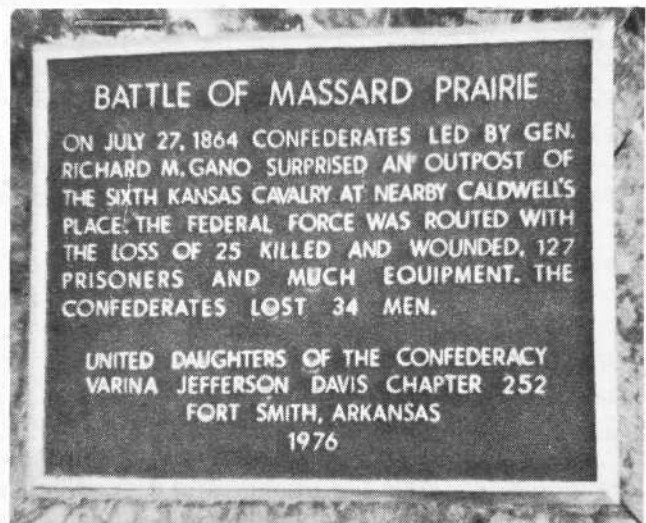


Battle of Massard Prairie Marker

## BATTLE OF MASSARD PRAIRIE

This Marker is located at Rye Hill, on the left (heading south) at the intersection of Highways 71 and 45. The Marker is located on an "island" between Hwy. 71 and 45 as they run parallel southward for a short distance, and is .2 mile south of a highway "Historical Marker" sign at the south base of Rye Hill.

The Massard Prairie Marker reads:



Both of these markers, with the legend thereon, were placed by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

# CONFEDERATE GENERAL ORDERS

## Fort Smith Division

Government always has and always will thrive on paperwork. Fortunately for historians, the paperwork from both sides of the Civil War still exists.

The following copies of General Orders from

Confederate Army Colonel James McIntosh were issued during Confederate occupation of Fort Smith in January 1862.

We appreciate the loan of these copies from Fajjo Cravens, Jr.

Head Quarters Division  
Fort Smith, Ark.

General Orders  
No.

No Officer or Soldier of the Division will be permitted to leave their Regiments without the written authority of the Brigade Commander.

Regimental Commanders are not authorized to grant leave of absence and if such leaves have been granted they must at once be revoked and the recipients at once ordered back to their Regiments and Companies.

Any Officer or Soldier of this Division who leaves without the proper authority of the Brigade or Division Commanders will be instantly arrested and charges sent to this office. Any Officer of Soldier who overstays the leave granted him will be Court Marshalled.

This order must be furnished to each Company Commander of the different Regiments by the adjutant of the Regiment.

By Order Col. Jas. McIntosh  
Col., Comdy.

95445-  
Extract of Head Quarters Division  
Fort Smith, Ark.

General Order No. 9  
No Officer or Soldier of The Division will be permitted to leave their Regiments without the written authority of of The Brigade Commanders  
Regimental Commanders are not authorized to grant leave of absence and if such leaves have been granted they must at once be revoked and the recipients at once ordered back to their Regiments & Companies

Extract of Head Quarters Division  
Fort Smith, Ark.  
Jan. 11/1862  
No fresh pork will be purchased for the troops of the command unless it can be bought at ten cents per pound. And it must be issued according to the regulations three-fourths of a pound. Regimental Commanders will furnish a copy of this order to their regimental commissioners

By order  
Col. McIntosh

Head Quarters Division  
Fort Smith, Ark.  
Jan. 9th, 1862

General Order  
No. 9

No fresh pork will be purchased for the troops of the command unless it can be bought at ten cents per pound. And it must be issued according to the regulations three-fourths of a pound. Regimental Commanders will furnish a copy of this order to their regimental commissioners.

By Order  
Col. McIntosh

Head Quarters Division  
Fort Smith, Ark.  
Jany. 12th, 1862

General Order No. 11

At a general Court Martial convened on the 10th instant at Cantonment Bee<sup>1</sup> - 2nd Regiment Arkansas Mounted Riflemen and of which Major W. R. Brown, 2nd Regiment Arkansas Mounted Riflemen, is president, were arraigned and tried the following prisoners - to wit:

1. Private G. F. Linn of Capt. Gipson's Company 2nd Regiment Arkansas Mounted Riflemen, on the Charge of "Sleeping on Post."

After mature deliberation on the testimony adduced the Court finds the prisoner of the charge of specifications - guilty and does therefore sentence him, the said Private G. F. Linn of Capt. Gibson's Company 2nd Regiment Arkansas Mounted Riflemen, "to be confined in charge of the guard for ten days, and to *cut down stumps* on the parade ground *during that time*."

- II. Private W. H. Sharp of Capt. Kings Company, 2nd Regiment Clerk, Mounted Riflemen on the charge of "Disertion."

After mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, the Court finds the prisoner of the specifications "Guilty except the word" did desert, of the charge "Not Guilty" but guilty of, "Absence without leave" and does therefore sentence him the said Private W. H. Sharp of Captain Kings, Co., 2nd Regiment Arkansas Mounted Riflemen - "to be confined in charge of the guard, and to walk for twenty (20) days on the parade ground".

- III. 2nd Lt. W. S. Stroup 2nd Regiment Arkansas Mounted Riflemen, on the charge of "Absence without leave."

After mature deliberation on the testimony adduced the Court finds the prisoner "Guilty" and does therefore sentence him, the said 2nd Lt. W. S. Stroup, "to reprimanded in General Orders".

The cases tried by the Court Martial of which Major Brown is President, having been submitted to the Colonel Commanding, the following are his orders thereon. ---

In case of Private G. F. Linn, the case is clearly proved, that the accused was found asleep on his post, while acting as a sentinel. The Court surely forgets their obligations as Officers in administering so light a sentence for so grave an offence -- Discipline cannot be kept up, when grave and serious charges endangering the safety of the whole Army, are so lightly disposed of - although the insignificant sentence is disapproved, it will nevertheless be carried into effect.

The Colonel Commanding sees with regret that developments before the Court show that his repeated orders are not rigorously enforced and that still both Officers, and Non-Commissioned Officers of the guard, are direlict in their duty -- Sentinels must be regularly posted by a Non-Commissioned Officer of the guard, and properly instructed in their duties as Sentinels, they must all times walk their posts and be vigilant.

In the case of Private W. H. Sharp the plea of "family distress" should have caused no mitigation of the sentence of the Court, for the accused knew before hand, that if proper representations had been made that he could have obtained a leave of absence. ---

The sentence in his case will be carried into effect.

In the case of Lieutenant W. S. Stroup the sentence awarded, is hereby annulled -- Lieutenant Stroup will therefore be released from arrest and restored to duty.

The Colonel Commanding has thought proper to do so from the knowledge, that Lieutenant Stroup has heretofore proved himself a good Officer and that the fact of his being absent, is more to be attributed to the improper "leave of absence" granted him by his Company Commander, and signed by the Major Commanding the Regiment.

The Court Martial of which Major Brown is president, will reassemble at Cantonment Bee Arkansas at 10:00 O'clock A.M. on the 14th instant for the trial of such other prisoners in the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Mounted Riflemen, who have charges against them and were not brought before the court.

*Extract*  
*General Order*  
*No. 11.*  
*Head Quarters Division*  
*Fort Smith, Ark.*  
*Jany 12<sup>th</sup>, 1862*  
*At a general Court Martial*  
*convened on the 10<sup>th</sup> inst. at Cantonment Bee -*  
*2<sup>d</sup> Regt. Ark. M. R. and of which Major W. R.*  
*Brown 2<sup>d</sup> Regt. Ark. M. R. is President, were*  
*arraigned and tried the following prisoners - to wit:*  
*1. Private G. F. Linn of Capt. Gipson's Com.*  
*being 2<sup>d</sup> Regt. Ark. M. R. on the charge of*  
*"Sleeping on Post."*

By Order of Col. McIntosh  
Col. Commanding

<sup>1</sup> Cantonment Bee was named for Confederate Brigadier General Bernard E. Bee. He was killed at the Battle of Bull Run (Manassas) on July 21, 1861. Cantonment Bee was used by the Cavalry Brigade units of Capt. James McIntosh at Frog Bayou. It was located between Fort Smith and Van Buren and was an encampment for approximately six weeks, mid-December, 1861, to early February, 1862.

Head Quarters Division  
Fort Smith, Ark.  
Jany. 14, 1862

General Order  
No. 12

Fresh beef must be issued five days in seven to all troops of this Division, no matter what supply of salt meat is on hand.  
The rations of coffee is three pound to every hundred men, no greater allowance will be issued.

By Order  
Col. McIntosh

*Extracts*  
*Head Quarters Division*  
*Fort Smith, Ark.*  
*Jan. 14<sup>th</sup> 1862*

*General order*  
*No. 12*  
*Fresh beef must be issued*  
*five days in seven to all troops of this*  
*Division, no matter what supply of salt*  
*meat is on hand.*  
*The rations of coffee is three*  
*pound to every hundred men, no greater allow-*  
*ance will be issued.*

*By order Col. McIntosh*  
*Signed L. L. Jones Capt*  
*Adj. Gen. " Division*

*Extract*  
*Gen. order*  
*No. 14*  
*Head Quarters Division*  
*Fort Smith, Ark.*  
*Jan. 16<sup>th</sup> 1862*  
*No. captured arms or accouterments*  
*of any description whatever, now among the*  
*troops of the Division will be carried off by*  
*discharged soldiers or by any Officer or Soldier*  
*belonging to this Division, any such captured*  
*arms not now in use will be turned over*  
*to the regimental Quartermasters who will forward*  
*and them to the Ordnance Officers of the res-*  
*pective Brigades, at Fort Smith and at*  
*Fayetteville Commanders of Regiments and*  
*Battalions will see that this order is carried*  
*out*

*By order of Col. McIntosh*  
*L. L. Jones Capt Adj. Gen.*  
*Division*

Head Quarters Division  
Fort Smith, Ark.  
Jan. 16, 1863

General Orders  
No. 14

No. captured arms or accouterments of any description whatever, now among the troops of the Division will be carried off by discharged soldiers or by any Officer or Soldier belonging to this Division, any such captured arms not now in use will be turned over to the regimental quartermasters, who will forward them to the Ordnance Officer of the respective Brigades. At Fort Smith and at Fayetteville Commanders of Regiments and Battalions will see that this order is carried out.

By Order of  
Col. McIntosh

Sick call in each regiment must be sounded at 7:00 O'clock A.M. and under no circumstances must it be neglected. At the call the 1st Sergeant of Companies must send the sick of their companies with a written list of them in a book kept for that purpose to the Surgeon of the Regiment who will examine and place them on his reports if he considers it necessary.

The sick report of the Surgeons embracing every member of the Regiment excused from duty for the day will be handed into the adjutants office by him immediately after sick call.

No Officer or Soldier whose name does not appear on the report of the Surgeon will be excused from duty. This order must be rigidly and efficiently enforced by Regimental and Battalion Commanders.

By Order of  
Col. McIntosh

*General Order*  
*No 15*  
*Sick call in each regiment must be*  
*sounded at 7 o'clock A.M. and under no circumstances*  
*must it be neglected. At the call the 1st*  
*Sergeants of Companies must send the sick of*  
*their companies with a written list of them in a*  
*book kept for that purpose to the Surgeon of the*  
*Regiment who will examine and place them on his*  
*reports if he considers it necessary.*  
*The sick report of the Surgeons embracing*  
*every member of the Regiment excused from duty*  
*for the day will be handed into the adjutants*  
*office by him immediately after sick*  
*call.*  
*No officer or Soldier*  
*whose name does not appear on the report*  
*of the Surgeon will be excused from duty.*  
*This order must be rigidly and efficiently*  
*enforced by Regimental and Battalion*  
*Commanders.*

*By Order of Col. McIntosh*  
*Col. Combs*  
*L. L. Lomax (Capt & Adj't)*  
*Genl. Division*

*Head Quarters Division*  
*Fort Smith, Ark.*  
*Jany 21st 1862*

*General Order*  
*No 20*

*By an order received from the Sec of*  
*War no recruits will hereafter be enlisted*  
*unless for the war.*

*No recruits will therefore be enlisted in*  
*any Regiment - Battalion or Company*  
*of the Division unless he consents to come in*  
*for the war if he does so the remark for the*  
*war will be placed opposite his name on the*  
*regular master roll & he will be entitled*  
*to the bounty of fifty Dollars.*

*The recruiting officer of the different*  
*Regiments and Battalions now in service*  
*for 12 months are hereby authorized to fill up*  
*the different companies of their Regiments*  
*or Battalions to the maximum number*  
*by the enlistment of men for the war.*

*By Order Col. McIntosh*  
*Col. Combs*

Headquarters Division  
Fort Smith, Ark.  
Jany. 21st 1862

General Order  
No. 20

By an order received from the Secretary of War no recruits will be hereafter enlisted unless for the war.

No recruits will therefore be enlisted in any Regiment - Battalion or Company of the division unless he consents to come in for the war. If he does so, the remark for the war will be placed after his name on the regular master roll and he will be entitled to the bounty of fifty dollars.

The recruiting officer of the different Regiments and Battalions now in service for 12 months are hereby authorized to fill up the different companies of their Regiments or Battalions to the maximum number by the enlistment of men for the war.

By Order Col. McIntosh

# **FORT SMITH AS A FOCAL POINT FOR ADVANCING THE MILITARY FRONTIER 1850-1851**

Edwin C. Bearss  
Historian, National Park Service

This Article Special to THE JOURNAL

In the early Summer of 1850, the Army pulled its garrison out of Fort Smith. The troops, except for Post Quartermaster Capt. Alexander Montgomery and a small detail, were ordered to Fort Gibson.

On July 6, 1850, Capt. Caleb C. Sibley<sup>1</sup> reported:

Fort Gibson C. N.  
July 6, 1850

LETTER NO. 1

General:

I have the honor to report that Company "E" 5th Infantry (Aggregate 45) left Fort Smith abandoning the post on the 2nd and arrived at Fort Gibson on the 4th July, 1850, in obedience to Department Orders No. 18 of June 22, 1850. All public property, excepting the Medical stores not then in his possession was turned over to Capt. A. Montgomery a quartermaster U. S. Army.

Bvt.<sup>2</sup> Major General R. Ines  
Adjt. General  
U. S. Army  
Washington City  
D. C.

I am General  
Very Respectfully  
Your Most Obedient Servant  
C. C. Sibley  
Capt. 5th Infy.

LETTER NO. 1

*Fort Gibson C. N.  
July 6<sup>th</sup> 1850*

*General*  
*I have the honor to report that*  
*Company "E" 5th Infantry (aggregate 45)*  
*left Fort Smith abandoning the Post on*  
*the 2nd and arrived at Fort Gibson on the*  
*4th July 1850 in obedience to Department*  
*orders No. 18 of June 22<sup>nd</sup> 1850. All public*  
*property, excepting the Medical Stores not*  
*then in his possession was turned over to*  
*Capt. A. Montgomery a Quartermaster -*

*I am General*  
*Very Respectfully*  
*Your Most Obedient Servant*  
*C. C. Sibley*  
*Capt. 5th Infy.*

*Bvt. Major Genl R. Ines*  
*Adj. General*  
*Washington City*  
*D. C.*

LETTER NO. 2

*Company "E" 5th Infantry*  
*Fort Smith Ark. March 16<sup>th</sup> 1851*

*Sir*  
*In obedience to Regt Order No. 26 dated*  
*March 12<sup>th</sup> 1851. I left*  
*Fort Gibson, C. N. on the 13<sup>th</sup> inst. in command of Co.*  
*"E" 5th Infy. 1 two officers and thirty five men. We*  
*arrived at Fort Smith Ark. on the 14<sup>th</sup> inst.*  
*and reoccupied the Post.*

*I am Sir*  
*Very respectfully*  
*Wm. Westcott*  
*Capt. 5th Infy.*

*Wm. Westcott*  
*Adj. Genl*  
*U. S. Army*

During the Autumn of 1850, Captain Montgomery received permission to resume construction of the Fort Smith barracks. Consequently, he spoke to Col. Matthew Arbuckle, commanding the Seventh District, about the possibility of employing soldiers on the project. Arbuckle refused to provide the necessary manpower, so Montgomery brought the subject to the attention of the Quartermaster General, Thomas Jesup.

General Jesup took prompt action to alleviate this situation. On February 12, 1851, orders were drafted by Adjutant General Roger Jones directing Colonel Arbuckle to reoccupy Fort Smith by withdrawing a company of the 5th U. S. Infantry from Fort Gibson. Accordingly, Captain Sibley reported:

<sup>1</sup> Capt. C. C. Sibley with the 5th Infantry, was Commander of the Fort Smith Post from Nov. 3, 1848 to July 2, 1850 and resumed Command March 14, 1851 to June 7, 1851.

<sup>2</sup> Bvt. is the abbreviation of Brevet which means a Commission promoting a military officer to a higher rank without increase in pay and with limited exercise of the higher rank. These were line item expenditures of Congress and you will note that in these letters most of the participants are Breveted.

## LETTER NO. 2

Sir

Company "E" 5th Infantry

Fort Smith, Ark. March 15, 1851

In obedience to Regimental Orders No. 26 dated Headquarters 5th Infantry Fort Gibson March 12, 1851, I left Fort Gibson, C. N. on the 13th Instant in command of Co. "E" 5th Infantry, two Officers and thirty-five Non-commissioned Officers and arrived at Fort Smith, Ark. on the 14th Instant and reoccupied the Post.

C. C. Sibley  
Capt. 5th Infantry  
Com. of Post

Then, on June 21, Bvt. Maj. Richard C. Gatlin, of the 7th Infantry who had succeeded Captain Sibley as post commander, wrote Surgeon General Thomas Lawson in regard to securing funds for construction of a post hospital:

1st Brigade General Thomas Lawson  
Surgeon General U. S. A.

## LETTER NO. 3

Fort Smith, June 21, 1851

Sir:

I have instructed Cap. Montgomery, a quartermaster to forward to the quartermaster General an estimate for building a hospital at this Post, and my object - in addressing you is to ask your influence to obtain the necessary funds.

The house now used is entirely unfit for a Hospital from its original construction, its dilapidated condition, and its location. It is a small log building, formerly used as quarters by the quartermaster while constructing the Barracks, is so much decayed as to be the cause of disgrace, may be considered irreparable and is located just under the wall - 10 ft. high - which surrounds the woods, thus preventing a free circulation of air, and is in the immediate vicinity of the Officers quarters. This last objection as to location was made apparent during the prevalence of Cholera at this Post during the present month. In this quarters nearest the Hospital General Arbuckle died and most of the inmates were more or less afflicted with Cholera symptoms while the occupants of the other building were almost free from such symptoms.

I hope you will perceive from the above that a Hospital is absolutely necessary for this Post; and that you will use your influence to obtain the necessary funds. I have written in the absence of a Medical Officer of the Army.

## LETTER NO. 3

R. C. Gatlin  
Bvt. Major U. S. A.  
Comdy Post

Fort Smith, June 21, 1851.

Sir,

I have instructed Capt. Montgomery, A. Q. M., to forward to the Quartermaster General an estimate for building a Hospital at this Post, and my object in addressing you is to ask your influence to obtain the necessary funds.

The house now used is entirely unfit for a Hospital from its original construction its dilapidated condition, and its location. It is a small log building, formerly used as quarters by the Quartermaster while constructing the Barracks, is so much decayed as to be a cause of disgrace, may be considered irreparable, and is located just under the wall - 10 ft. high - which surrounds the woods, thus preventing a free circulation of air, and is in the immediate vicinity of the Officers quarters. This last objection as to location was made apparent - in during the prevalence of Cholera at this Post during the present month. In the quarters nearest the Hospital General Arbuckle died, and most of the inmates were more or less afflicted with Cholera symptoms, while the occupants of the

## LETTER NO. 4

150  
Fort Smith, June 21, 51

Bvt. Maj. Gatlin  
U. S. A.

Relation to Hospital  
at Fort Smith

Respectfully referred to  
the Adjutant General of  
the Army, for the consideration  
of the General in  
Chief.

Th. Lawson  
Sur. Gen.  
Adj. Gen. Office  
August 4, 51.

Rec'd Aug 4/51.  
Received Aug 18/51

Remarks.  
[Fort Smith was abandoned  
July 2, 1850, by direction of  
"Orders No 19 of 1850",  
and was re-occupied, March  
14, 1851, by direction of the  
General in Chief dated  
February 12, 1851.]

The reoccupancy  
of Fort Smith  
regard, as only  
temporary - it is  
therefore, deemed  
inexpedient, to  
make any ex-  
penditure for quarters  
at that Post, at  
this time -  
Aug. 9, 51

**The endorsements to Gatlin's letter detail the fate of his request:**

Fort Smith, June 21, 1851

LETTER NO. 4

Bvt. Maj. Gatlin  
U. S. A.

Relative to Hospital at Fort Smith.

Respectfully referred to the Adjutant General of the Army, for the consideration of the General in Chief.

Th. Lawson  
Surgeon General

Surgeon General Office

August 4, 1851

Aug. 5, 1851

Received July 10th 1851

Fort Smith was abandoned July 2, 1850 by direction of "General Orders" No. 19 of 1850-and was "re-occupied," March 14, 1851 by direction of the General - in - chief, dated February 12, 1851.

The reoccupancy of Fort Smith I regard as only temporary - it is therefore, deemed inexpedient, to make any expenditure for quarters, at that Post, at this time.

Aug. 9th \_\_\_\_\_

The War Department during the Winter of 1850-51 arrived at an important decision. A new line of posts would be established in Texas. These forts would be designed to push back the frontier several hundred miles and to protect the emigrants passing along the Dona Ana Road from Fort Smith to New Mexico. General Order No. 19, which was issued by Adjutant General Jones on April 11, was designed to implement this program. Eight companies of the 7th Infantry were ordered into the Seventh Military Department. Regimental headquarters and three companies would proceed to Fort Gibson, two companies to Camp Arbuckle, and one company each to Forts Smith, Towson, and Washita.

As soon as relieved by the 7th Infantry, the 5th Infantry was to take the field. The latter regiment was to establish two or more new posts, on or near Captain Randolph B. Marcy's route from Dona Ana. Positions suggested as possibilities for these posts were: at a point near the crossing of the Brazos; on or near the crossing of the Pecos; at some point between the crossing of the Pecos and Dona Ana.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. William G. Belknap<sup>2</sup> of the 5th U. S. Infantry had designated Fort Washita, in the Indian Territory, as the rendezvous for his regiment. After drawing their supplies from Fort Smith, Belknap's column crossed the Red River into Texas. On July 7, 1851, General Belknap wrote the War Department:

*5<sup>th</sup> Regt Infantry Fort Smith Ark  
July 7<sup>th</sup> 1851*

LETTER NO. 5

*Sir,*

*I have the honor to inform you, that in accordance with Genl Order No 19<sup>th</sup> of April 11<sup>th</sup> 1851, and with your letter of instructions of the same date, I proceeded with two companies of the 5<sup>th</sup> Inf. to make an examination of the country on the western border of Texas, for the purpose of selecting two or more sites for Military Posts, with a view to "sustaining the line of defence of the 8<sup>th</sup> Military Department, and fulfilling the conditions of restraining the incursions of the hostile Indians against Texas," etc etc.*

*After a careful and minute examination of the country bordering upon the Red Fork of the Brazos river, I fixed upon a point about ten miles below Capt Marcy's crossing and about the same distance above the junction of the Glen Fork with that stream. - This I should judge to be about the one hundredth degree of West longitude, and it is the most western point that a post can be established where timber and other materials necessary in the construction of barracks can be found; and a deer of which, on account of the scarcity of timber and water, it is not probable that white settlements will be made for a century*

Bvt. Major General R. Jones  
Adj't. General U. S. A.

LETTER NO. 5

5th Regiment Infantry Fort Smith, Ark.  
July 7, 1851

Sir

I have the honor to inform you, that in accordance with General Orders No. 19 of April 1st 1851 and with your letter of instructions of the same date, I proceeded with two companies of the 5th Inf. to make an examination of the country on the western border of Texas, for the purpose of selecting two or more sites for Military Posts, with a view to "sustaining the line of defence of the 8th Military Department, and fulfilling the condition of restraining the incursions of the hostile Indians against Texas," Etc. Etc.

<sup>2</sup> Capt. Belknap took Command of the Fort Smith Post from Capt. B. L. E. Bonneville on Oct. 24, 1838 and was Commander until Sept. 25, 1840. At this time he began building the second Fort with two Companies of the 3rd Infantry. The Companies were housed in temporary quarters called Camp Belknap at what is the present location of Immaculate Conception Church.

After a careful and minute examination of the country bordering upon the Red Fork of the Brazos River, I fixed upon a point about two miles below Capt. Marcy's crossing and about the same distance above the junction of the Clear Fork with that stream. - This I should judge to be about the one hundredth degree of West Longitude, and it is the most western point that a post can be established where timber and other material necessary in the construction of barracks can be found: and west of which, on account of the scarcity of timber and water, it is not probable that White settlements will be made for a century to come, if ever: - From my own observation, as well as from information derived from Indians and others, I became satisfied that the establishment of a Military Post, at any other point on Capt. Marcy's return route from Dona Ana, was utterly impossible, and thus Posts which would carry out the objects before mentioned, could only be established in the direction of the Horse's Head Crossing of the Pecos.

These objects: it appears to me would be accomplished by establishing, a second Post on the Pecan Bayou, a northern branch of the Colorado River, and another upon the Concho a southwestern branch of the same, where I am informed that there is an abundance of both timber, and good wholesome water.

Large bodies of Indians are congregated, every winter in the region from which they make their descents upon Texas and Mexico: the Concho being the general thoroughfare by which they carry on their depredations.

Hence I would recommend that a Post of at least four companies of Infantry and one of Dragoons, be established at some point on this stream - One of four companies of Infantry and one of Dragoons, at the point selected on the Brazos, and one of two companies of Infantry and one of Dragoons on Pecan Bayou. -

By reference to Capt. Marcy's map, it will be seen at a glance that this line will afford more effective protection to the frontiers of Texas than any other that could be established; - The stream called Pecan Bayou is not laid down on this map, but according to the map of Texas by De Cordova, it heads near the Clear Fork of Brazos, and forms a junction with the Colorado at some distance above the mouth of the San Saba River. - It is well known to all the traders of that country.

In addition to the protection afforded, this line would render entirely unnecessary, many of the Military Posts now within it, particularly, Fort Smith, Fort Towson, and Fort Washita. - At the two first mentioned no wild Indian is ever seen, even on a friendly visit.

Forts Worth, Grahame, Gates, Craigham, and Martin Scott, will also fall about one hundred miles within this new line.

It has ever been the custom of the wild tribes of the western plains to support themselves in a measure, by plundering the people of Texas and Mexico. The establishment of this line of Posts, by thus depriving them of a principal means of subsistence would seem to render it a matter not only of good policy and economy, but of justice and humanity, to afford them other means of support: If they could be furnished yearly with a supply of beef cattle and corn, it might have the happy effect of preventing collisions, which must otherwise inevitably ensue.

On the eve of starting from the Brazos to examine the Pecan Bayou, and the Concho, I received the melancholy intelligence of the death of Bvt. Brig. General Arbuckle<sup>3</sup> Commander of this Department. I also heard at the same time that Col. Loomis would not be relieved from the Recruiting service until the 15th July. I therefore deemed it proper and important to return to this place, in order that the Regiment and its supplies should be pushed forward to the Brazos as speedily as possible, - directing Capt. Marcy to make an explanation of the Country as far as Pecan Bayou, and report to me the result of his reconnaissance, - on the arrival of the entire Regiment at the Brazos, the advanced Posts can be established with much greater facility.

I am not yet informed of the description of buildings intended to be erected at the new Posts. I have, however, given directions for the Post fixed upon the Brazos, that they should be framed, and filled in with transverse timber between the posts.

By a recent General Order the hiring of Mechanics or other persons, is forbidden except with the sanction of the Sec. of War; As it will be impossible to construct barracks with the 5th Inf. on account of the scarcity of Mechanics in it, I request that if the Order to establish Posts does not embrace it, I may be authorized to employ a sufficient number of carpenters and masons, say eight or ten to each Post.

This will be done with every possible regard to economy.

I am happy to see on my arrival at this Post that in the selection of the new line I have anticipated your instructions of the 14th June 1851.

W. G. Belknap  
Lt. Col. 5th Inf.

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<sup>3</sup> Gen. Arbuckle died near Fort Smith on June 11, 1851.

On September 13 General Belknap, accompanied by a small escort, crossed the Poteau enroute to rejoin his command in Texas. Some five weeks later, from Camp Balknap, he reported to the War Department:

Bvt. Maj. General R. Jones  
Adj. General U. S. A.  
Washington, D. C.

LETTER NO. 6

Head Quarters 5th Infantry  
Camp Belknap, Brazos River, Texas  
October 18, 1851

Sir

I was much surprised at the report of Bvt. Major C. C. Sibley 2nd Dragoons, to Asst. Adjt. General Dear, a copy of which you transmitted me.

The conversation or talk he reports as having occurred between myself and the Waco Indians, is entirely *fabulous*. Nor can I in any way, account for the deceptive practice upon him. Those Indians may have had conversations (that I know nothing of.) with my interpreter and guide (a Delaware) which possibly they may have narrated to him as coming from me. The Indians, instead of being dissatisfied, professed to be highly gratified with my coming to their country, and of my treatment of them. Of this, Bvt. Major Sibley, *if he did not*, might have satisfied himself, by enquiring of Capt. Stevenson, when he visited his camp.

The chief of the Waco's has been here on one or two occasions since and has always manifested the greatest degree of friendship and satisfaction, at the troops being in the country.

The position I have taken on the Red Fork of Brazos, half a degree of longitude west of the point he recommends as a suitable station for two companies possesses all the important and necessary elements for a military station.

An abundant supply of pure and wholesome water; wood; (and there is not a sufficiency of timber farther west; hence, there will be no immigration beyond it) bituminous coal; limestone; land of the highest degree of fertility, and in the opinion of the medical officers, a healthful locality - besides which, it is on the best route (the dividing ridge between the Trinity and Red Rivers) for a road from our Depot on the Red River to the spring of the Concho, in the direction of the Horsehead Crossing of the Pecos River.

I take this occasion to say, that I expect to leave in a few days with a portion of the regiment, to establish Posts on the Pecan Bayou and the Concho.

I have been delayed this long, waiting for the paulins and hospital tents, to cover the sick which were called for on the 1st of May last - and which I expect will arrive by the next train - having sent for them to Shreveport and Fulton.

I enclose a note from Lieut. Selden, who was present at all the talks, between myself and the Indians.

W. G. Belknap  
Lt. Col. 5th Inf.

LETTER NO. 6

Head Quarters 5th Infantry  
Camp Belknap, Brazos River Texas  
October 18 1851.

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An abundant supply of pure and wholesome water; wood; (and there is not a sufficiency of timber farther west; hence, there will be no immigration beyond it) bituminous coal; limestone; land of the highest degree of fertility, and in the opinion of the medical officers, a healthful locality - besides which, it is on the best route (the dividing ridge between the Trinity and Red rivers) for a road from our Depot on the Red river to the spring of the Concho, in the direction of the Horsehead crossing of the Pecos River.

LETTER NO. 7

Camp Belknap  
Brazos Texas. October 18 1851

General,

I have the honor to state, in reply to your request, that I was present at the conversation which took place between yourself, and the Indians, who visited this place on Thursday, and that no made or unnecessarily direct language, was used by you, that you did not in any manner make use of any of the language of which they complain to Capt. Sibley 2nd Dragoons viz. that you bear the "biggest General in Texas." But "if any letters were stolen from you and traced in the direction of these dragoons you would visit them with a heavy hand." - On the contrary all that was said and done on this occasion, appeared so far as it was able to judge perfectly satisfactory to the Indians at the time.

I have the honor to be  
Very Respectfully,

Wm. G. Belknap  
Lt. Col. 5th Inf.

Wm. G. Belknap  
Lt. Col. 5th Inf.

Bvt. Brig. Genl. W. G. Belknap

LETTER NO. 7

Camp Belknap  
Brazos, Texas October 17th, 1851

General:

I have the honor to state, agreeably to your request, that I was present at the conversation which took place between yourself and the Indians, who visited this place in June last, and that no rude or unnecessarily severe language, was used by you, that you did not in my hearing make use of any of the language of which they complain to Capt. Sibley 2nd Drag, viz that you were the "biggest General in Texas". That "if any horses were stolen from you and traced in the direction of their villages you would visit them with a heavy hand". On the contrary all that was said and done on that occasion, appeared so far as I was able to judge perfectly satisfactory to the Indians at the time.

I have the honor to be  
Very Respectfully  
Your Obedient Servant  
H. R. Selden  
Lieut. 3rd Inf.

**General Belknap did not have long to live. Two letters apprising the War Department of his death were forwarded to the War Department.**

LETTER NO. 8

Sir:

Head Quarters, 7th Military Department  
Fort Smith, Ark. November 20, 1851

An official communication this day received from Brevet Major Holmes, 7th Infantry, Commanding Fort Washita, C. N. brings the painful intelligence of the death of Brevet Brigadier General W. G. Belknap Lieut. Colonel 5th Infantry; he died on the 10th of November near Preston, Texas.

Very Respectfully  
Your Obedient Servant  
H. G. Wilson

LETTER NO. 8

*Head Quarters, 7th Military Department  
Fort Smith, Ark. November 20, 1851.*

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*Very Respectfully,  
By H. G. Wilson*

*Bvt. Maj. Genl. F. P. Jones  
Adjutant Genl.  
Washington  
D. C.*

*H. G. Wilson  
Lieut. Col. 5th Inf.  
Nov. 20th 1851*

LETTER NO. 9

Major General R. Jones  
Adjutant General  
U. S. Army

Surgeon General's Office  
December 9th, 1851

General:

I am instructed to inform you that Surgeon I. B. Wells, United States Army, in a communication this day received, reports the death of Brigadier General William G. Belknap, from Typhoid Dysentery, November 10th, 1851.

The General died in a wagon, being on his way to join his family at Fort Gibson, having left the Brazos on Surgeon's Certificate of Disability.

Richard H. Coolidge  
Adjt. Surgeon  
U. S. Army

LETTER NO. 9

*Surgeon General's Office  
December 9th, 1851.*

*General:*

*I am instructed to inform you that Surgeon I. B. Wells, United States Army, in a communication this day received, reports the death of Brigadier General William G. Belknap, from Typhoid Dysentery, November 10th 1851.*

*The General died in a Wagon, being on his way to join his family at Fort Gibson, having left the Brazos on Surgeon's Certificate of Disability.*

*Maj. Genl. R. Jones  
Adjutant General  
U. S. Army.*

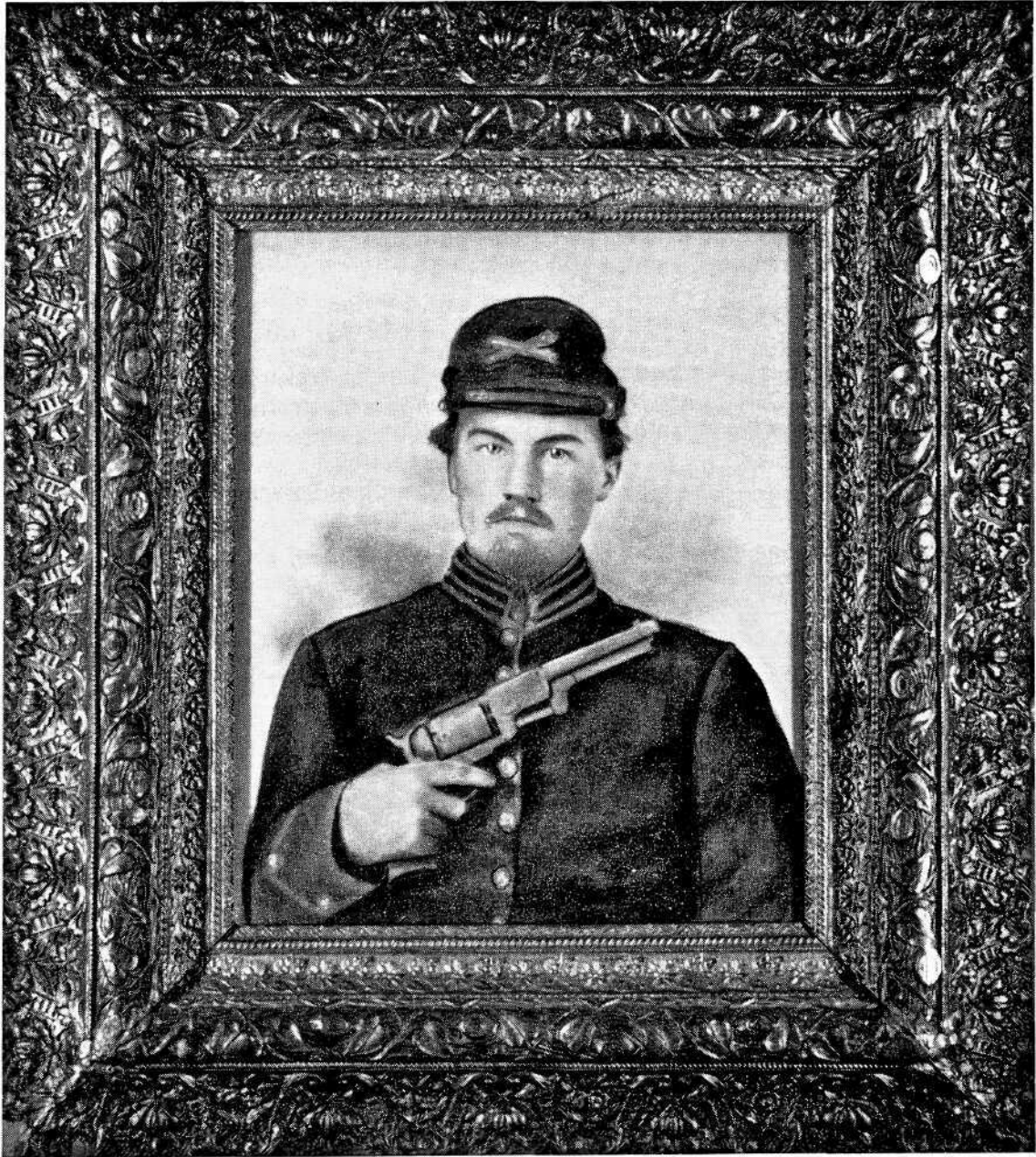
*I have the honor to be,  
Very respectfully,  
R. H. Coolidge*

*Adj. Surgeon  
U. S. Army*

# **WILLIAM F. ROWE**

of Company H, 2nd Regiment  
Arkansas Cavalry, U. S. Volunteers

By: N. J. Kelly



William F. Rowe in Union uniform with Colt Dragoon Revolver abreast.  
Pastels drawing made from a tin type by D. M. Marks, Springfield, Missouri.

Fort Smith June the 26, 1917

I William, F. Rowe was Borne on the 21 November 1843, near Halle, Westphalia, Germany. I Left my Father and Mother for America on the 1st Day of September 1859 I Landet. in America, Fort Smith Arkansas on the 7 Day of December 1859, Makes 3 Months and Seven Day Comen, During the Civil War I went in the Union Army, Served in Company H, 2nd Regiment Arkansas Cavalry U.S., Volentheas was Dischrged at Memphis Tennessee in the Later Part of August 1865, Came Back to Fort Smith I married my Presnt Wife, Josephine Wooderd on the 17 Day of November 1870 at Fort Smith, at the Lutheran Schurch, By the Pastor Martin, L. Myneken,

Important occurrences in the life of William F. Rowe, grandfather of Nicholas J. Kelly, as written by Mr. Rowe on June 16, 1917, a little over three months before his death.

William F. Rowe died September 28, 1917 and was buried in Oak Cemetery at Fort Smith, Arkansas. I was about nine years old, but I had enjoyed being with Grandfather Rowe to watch him do carpenter work with his many hand tools and to listen to the many stories he related as he darned knitted wool socks or a sweater, or "spit" polished his good shoes on a Saturday afternoon. The shoe polish of that day was dry. The handled brush for polishing had a dauber on the top side of the brush end. He would spit into the polish can and use the dauber to apply the polish to the shoe, then brush to a shine with the bristles on the other side of the handle.

At least twice a year he cleaned and oiled the Colt Dragoon Revolver and the Cavalry Sabre which he used during the Civil War. As I watched him, I was awed by the size of the Dragoon and the shine of the sabre with it's sharp edge and etchings. As he polished, he would recall instances in battle, the hardships they experienced, and the suffering of the folks that were made homeless by the ravages of that war.

He told how the supply wagons could not keep up with the on-rush of the 2nd Arkansas Cavalry, forcing the troops to raid the cornfields for food, or strip a smokehouse of the meats, and how the ears of corn with the shucks still on were soaked in the creek, then tossed into the campfire to steam so the corn would be edible. He also told how the troop would shell the corn, parch it, pound it into a pulp, then boil it into a drink or a broth.

One of the most awesome stories of the war he told was that while on a cavalry charge against an infantry unit of the Confederacy, the order was given to "Draw Sabres." Child-like I asked, "What did you do with your sabre?" His answer was: "We had a choice of two actions, run them through or split their skull." I must have turned a sickly green at the answer because he never referred to such war actions again.

His outfit, the 2nd Arkansas Cavalry, saw much action, including Price's Raid in Missouri. By the end of that tragic Civil War his outfit had fought all the way to Memphis, Tennessee, where he was



William F. Rowe

mustered out, or discharged. He had related to me that when he was discharged, the Army gave him his horse and sabre for the homeward journey back to Fort Smith, Arkansas. He was permitted to purchase the Colt Dragoon Revolver from the Army for protection against guerrillas or renegades on the way.

During 1971 I obtained from the National Archives copies of all papers relating to my Grandfather's service in the 2nd Arkansas Cavalry, U. S. Volunteers. The papers tell the following things: In 1863 he was 20 years old, 5 ft. 8 in. tall, had fair complexion, hazel eyes and light hair, was born in Berlin, Prussia, and was a farmer. His Volunteer Enlistment record tells that Jeremiah Hackett was the Recruiting Officer at Fort Smith, Arkansas when he enlisted on September 7, 1863. He was mustered into service on October 7, 1863, at Springfield, MO. On October 31, 1863 he was present for Company Roll Call and was cited as due for \$25.00 bounty and two premiums. The June 1864 Muster cited him as absent, "Foraging for Post." During June 1865 he was present for Company Muster Roll and was reissued 1 surcingle, 1 pair spurs and straps. The Muster-out Roll, dated August 20, 1865, his discharge date, indicates that he was being charged \$15.12 for clothing, uniform, to wear home, \$1.99 for a bullet mould, and \$8.00 for the cap and ball revolver (Dragoon). It is interesting to note that the Colt Dragoon Revolver, for which he was charged \$8.00, now has a collector's value of approximately \$3,000.00. Colt made only 2,000 of that model. The Muster-out Roll also tells that W. F. Rowe was last paid to February 28, 1865, and was due \$100.00 bounty money.

After his discharge at Memphis, Tennessee,



Josephine (Woodard) Rowe

William F. Rowe returned to Fort Smith, Arkansas, became a carpenter, and built, or helped to build, many of the homes in Fort Smith after the Civil War. In his later years he was employed for carpenter maintenance of Fort Smith Public Schools. Although wages were small during the era after the Civil War, he saved \$300.00 with which he bought Lots 1 and 2, Block 7, Fitzgerald Addition to the city of Fort Smith, Arkansas. On these lots he built a three room house of squared logs with porch. He dug a 40 foot deep well located at the end of the front porch. Meanwhile, he was active in the organization of the First Evangelical Lutheran Church, of which he was a charter member at the time of it's organization on June 7, 1868.

He married Josephine Woodard on the 17th day of November 1870. Josephine Woodard, born August 26, 1848, was the daughter of Lewis Woodard, b. August 23, 1804, and Mary (Halstead) Woodard, b. January 23, 1817. Their marriage was blessed with three daughters: Anna Maria Rowe, b. October 26, 1871, who married C. J. F. Hoffman who operated a carriage and hardware business in Fort Smith; Wilhelmine Louise Rowe, b. November 5, 1873; and Catherine Josephine Rowe, b. April 17, 1876, who married James N. Kelly, a partner of Kelly Brothers Meat Market.

The foregoing is the life story of a 16 year old lad who left his father and mother and his native land, Germany, to seek a better life across the ocean in a distant land, a relatively new country which was then largely a wilderness. Apparently he loved America and the ideals it stood for. His enlistment in the Union Army at 20 years of age indicates he must have had a strong feeling that the Union of his adopted country must be maintained.

# ORAL HISTORY

## EDNA FARGO TUSTISON

By: Missy Cole Carroll

On May 18, 1979, an interview was conducted with Edna Fargo Tustison about her father, Charles Allen Fargo, a Civil War soldier. Edna, the last remaining "Real Daughter of the Confederacy",<sup>1</sup> with membership in the Varina Jefferson Davis Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Fort Smith, Arkansas, was born November 1, 1895 at Muldrow, Sequoyah County, Oklahoma. She is the daughter of Charles Allen Fargo and Effie Davis.

Charles Allen was the son of Charles Idel Fargo and a Mrs. Richerson. Charles Idel was a full-blood Frenchman who settled in the Indian Territory, and it was there that he married the former Mrs. Richerson. She had come to the Indian Territory on the Trail of Tears and, in route, gave birth to a daughter (Elizabeth) at Van Buren.

Charles Allen Fargo was born December 9, 1845, at Muldrow, I. T. He served in the War Between the States, enlisting in Company One, Second Cherokee Regiment of the Indian Territory in 1861 at Sequoyah District. He was about sixteen years old and served as a messenger boy for the Confederate Army. At one time he carried messages from Fort Scott, Kansas, to Pea Ridge, Arkansas. He fought under General Stan Waite and General Douglas H. Cooper. His daughter, Edna, relates the following story:

*"The enemy seized him, put him in a wooden barrel and threw him in the Arkansas River. Of course, he was scared to death and he was yelling his lungs out. People along the banks began to hear him and they gathered until there was quite a few of them. They said, 'That must be the Devil, he is making so much noise.' They used pitchforks to get the barrel to the bank. He always pointed to a scar on his forehead and said, 'that's where one of the pitchforks went through the barrel and stuck me.'"*

Charles Allen Fargo was first married to Norsis Cox, a Choctaw Indian. They had five boys and three girls which were Cherokee and Choctaw. His second wife was Effie Davis, who was born February 19, 1864, in Windsor, Illinois, the daughter of William Martin Davis and Mary Isabell Waldon. Effie Davis was first married to Dr. George Wilson, a Cherokee Indian, and they had one daughter, named Ora May Wilson. Charles Allen Fargo and Effie Davis Wilson were married April 5, 1891 at Muldrow, Okla. (Indian Territory) and they had five daughters and one son.



Edna Fargo Tustison

Charles Allen Fargo became one of Muldrow's pioneer citizens and he had the second store that was built in Muldrow. After a successful business career in merchandising, he retired and took up farming. His second wife, Effie, was a school teacher. Their daughter, Edna, followed in her mother's footsteps and became a teacher.

Charles Allen Fargo died in February of 1916.

Edna Fargo was married to Val Tustison on November 20, 1920, at Fort Smith, Arkansas by the Rev. Lockhart of the St. John's Episcopal Church. Val Tustison was Day Yardmaster for the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad Company. They had one son, Donald Fargo Tustison, who was born in the old Sparks Hospital in Fort Smith, Arkansas, October 13, 1927. He finished Northside High School, Fort Smith; graduated from the University of Arkansas in 1949; enlisted in the United States Air Force December 26, 1950; retired August 11, 1979 as a Full Colonel; and now lives in Fayetteville, Arkansas. He has three sons.

<sup>1</sup> The term "Real Daughter of the Confederacy" designates the daughter of a man who fought with the Confederate Army.

# REAL DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY

SOME MEMBERS OF VARINA JEFFERSON DAVIS CHAPTER UDC  
WHO WERE "REAL DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY"<sup>1</sup>

This picture was made December 12, 1960 at  
Y.W.C.A., 410 Lexington Ave., Fort Smith, Arkansas



LEFT TO RIGHT: 1. Mrs. Chas. Spencer, 2. Mrs. Bertie Lee McKee, 3. Mrs. Mabel Riley, 4. Mrs. James Neely, 5. Mrs. Ella Fennessey, 6. Mrs. Jessie McCorkle, 7. Mrs. Hamilton, 8. Mrs. Elizabeth Wylie, 9. Mrs. Edna Fargo Tustison, 10. Mrs. Lora Redwine. All are deceased except Edna Fargo Tustison.

1. RUTH MOSS CARROLL - (Mrs. George Monroe Carroll), b 4 Feb. 1896, dau of John William Moss, b 1849 Tenn. d 1910 Ark., married 1880 in Ark. to Ursula Whittington, b 1856 Ark. He served in Co. D 12th Regiment in Kentucky Cavalry.
2. MAGGIE HAMILTON COVINGTON, (Mrs. Webb Covington), b 2 Nov. 1876, Johnson Co., Ark., in 1921 lived 722 N. 13th St. Ft. Smith, dau of William Prince Hamilton Co. E 25th Alabama Inf., discharged April 1865.
3. DAISY RUTHERFORD CRAVENS, b 20 April 1875, Fort Smith, Ark., dau of William M. Cravens, who served in 21st Ark. Inf.
4. MARY RUTHERFORD CRAVENS, b 3 Feb. 1840, "Westwood Plantation" Saline Co., Ark., wife of William M. Cravens, who served in 21st Ark. Inf.
5. BERTIE LEE MCKEE (Mrs. Roscoe McKee) b 6 Nov. 1880, Clifton, Wayne Co., Tenn, dau of Samuel Carroll Lee (8 May 1847-Feb. 1922); Wife Elizabeth Adeline Austin (1850-1921), married 1867 Clifton, Tenn. He served Co. F. 9th Cav. Tenn.
6. ANNA HELEN AHRENS, b 15 Dec. 1875, Seb. Co., Ark., dau of Claus Ahrens, enlisted in Charleston, S.C.
7. KATE ALEXANDER, b 1896, Seb. Co., Ark., dau of Joseph Alexander served Terry's Texas Rangers.
8. ELFLEDA CARROLL ARBUCKLE, b 19 July 1857, Franklin Co., Ark., dau of Col. DeRosey Carroll. He was Col. of 2nd Cavalry Ark. Volunteers.
9. NELL RIEFF ARBUCKLE, b 1 April 1875, Charleston, Franklin Co., Ark., dau of Col. A. V. Rieff, Co., D 1st Ark. Cavalry.
10. LELA M. BAILEY, b 10 April 1871, Gordon Co. Georgia, dau of D. H. Littlefield, Co., C. Eight Ga. Bat.
11. ELLA HENDERSON BASSETT, b 6 Dec. 1872, Franklin Co., Ark., dau of T. E. Henderson, of Co. I 4th Ark. Regiment.
12. JOSEPHINE O'NEAL BATTE, b 26 Jan. 1879, Daingerfield, Morris Co. Texas, dau of George Martin O'Neal, of Co. I Well's Regt. Tex. Ca.
13. NANNIE FORTUNE BELAND (Mrs. Benjamin Alson Beland) b 13 Dec. 1871, St. Louis, Missouri, dau of Joseph Francis Fortune, who served in Co. C 8th Infantry Missouri.
14. CLARA MAYFIELD HARPER BILLINGSLEY, b 31 August 1883, Delta Co. Texas, the dau of Henry Martin Harper, Co. E. 17th La. Volunteers.
15. EMMA BIRNIE, b 1 Feb. 1884, Seb. Co., Ark., dau of Henry Clay Birnie, 3rd Ark. Cavalry Co. C.
16. MARGARET S. BIRNIE, b 15 Jan. 1886, dau of Henry Clay Birnie, Co. C. 3rd Ark. Cavalry.
17. MARGARET BIRNIE, b 14 January 1839, Prussia, Europe wife of Chas A. Birnie, Co. C. King's Ark. Regt. - 23rd Ark.
18. IRMA DAVIS BLAKELY, b 28 June 1888, Ark., dau of P. R. Davis of Co., B. 33 Inf. Tenn. - Member of Ben T. DuVal Camp #146, Ft. Smith, Ark.
19. NELLIE EASON BRADDY, 20 Nov. 1906, Shiloh Co., Cleburne, Ark., dau of Andrew Jackson Eason (1850-1927), and Frazier Jane Carr (1867-1940) married 20 Mar. 1890 Shiloh, Ark. He served Co. E 3rd Regiment, Alabama Reserves.
20. IDA COX BROOKSHER, b 3 Oct. 1870, Baxter Co. Ark., dau of Pinkney A. Cox, Co. D 4th Ga. Reserves "Gartrells Brigade."
21. LENA LOVE RUTLEDGE BRUCE, (Mrs. Hoyt Bruce), b 17th Mar. 1873, Panola, Miss., dau of J., Rutledge, Co. A 2nd S. C. Rifle.
22. MRS. VIRGINIA CONNELLY BULLOCK, b 7 Aug. 1858, Clarksville, Johnson Co., Ark., dau of William H. Connelly, Co. L Regiment 7, Ark.
23. KATE ARGYLE, (Mrs. Arthur Campbell), b 2 Sept. 1879, Goochland Co., Va., dau of E. H. Argyle, Co., F 4th Regiment Va. He was a member of Ben T. DuVal Camp #146 Ft Smith, AR

<sup>1</sup> Complete list is not available. For other "Real Daughters" see list on page 41, Vol. 1, No. 1, September 1977, *Journal of the Fort Smith Historical Society*. There is no duplication in these two lists.

24. MRS. LELA VEAZEY CARNOLL, b 12 Aug. 1859, Yell Co., Ark., dau of Robert Veazey of Co. D. 7th Ark. Cavalry.
25. MARY KAVANAUGH CHISM, b 19 July 1885, Logan Co., Ark., dau of Ben B. Chism 17th Ark. Inf. Capt. David Arbuckle's Co. I.
26. CLARA NELSON COOPER, b 17 March 1886, Claiborne Co., Louisiana, dau of John T. Nelson and Ada Meadows.
27. TERESA CONDREY DANSBY, b 18 Dec. 1852, Marion Co., Ala., dau of Dr. C. F. Condrey - Co. K. 42nd Ala. Regiment.
28. JENNIE STROUD DAUGHERTY, b 24 June 1875, Calhoun Co., Ark., dau of James Marion Stroud, Co. G. 2nd Cavalry Ark.
29. L. ANNA (WHITE) DAVIS, b 8 March 1868, Washington Co., Ark., dau of W. H. White, 34th Ark. Inf. Fagan's Brigade. Churchill's Division, discharged at Ft. Smith, Ark.
30. SARAH MANLY, (Mrs. Pleasant R. Davis), b 2 March 1945, wife of Pleasant R. Davis, Co.,? 33rd Inf. Tenn.
31. MRS. ALMA GIVENS DE JORDY, b 7 Jan. 1878, Union Co., Miss., dau of Samuel Given Co. G, 8th Miss. Cavalry.
32. MRS. EMELISE R. DOWD, b 25 May 1872, Sebastian Co., Ark., dau of R. B. Rutherford, Co. F 6th Ark. Inf. "My mother, Sallie Rutherford (Butler) gave assistance, in many ways to the Confederacy during the four years of war."
33. LAURA BRYAN DUNKLIN, b 7 June 1867, Cass Co. Texas, dau of W. G. Bryan Co., I 3rd Texas Cavalry, (William Gaston Bryan)
34. VIRGINIA CABELL DUNLAP, b 25 Nov. 1845, Benton Co., Ark. wife of Dr. Albert Dunlap, Chief Surgeon Rector's 17th Ark.
35. ANNIE MEDORA DUVAL, b 20 Feb. 1861, Seb. Co., Ark., dau of Dr. Elias R. DuVal - Medical Staff, Miss. Dept.
36. ANGELA MEDORA DUVAL, b 29 August 1880, Seb. Co., Ark., dau of Dr. Elias R. DuVal, Medical Staff Miss. Dept.
37. MEDORA DIBRELL DUVAL, b 9 - 1841, Crawford Co., Ark. wife of Dr. Elias R. DuVal, Medical Dept. - Miss.
38. JIMMIE AMIS EVANS ( Mrs. Walter Hill Evans), b 25 Oct. 1872, Ga., dau of John Thomas Amis, Co. B 1st Regiment Ga.
39. ESTELLA EVATT, born 12 June 1882, Scott Co., Ark., dau of James L. Evatt, Co., A 3rd Ga. Cav. Vol. served from 1861-1865.
40. HASSIE C. EVATT, b 17 Oct. 1887, Scott Co., Ark., dau of James L. Evatt, Co. A 3rd Ga. Cav. Vol.
41. GERTRUDE SANDERS FURNER, b 27 Aug. 1880, Ft. Smith, Ark., dau of Needham Jonathan Sanders Co. E 19th Inf. Ala.
42. MRS. SALLIE P. BAINES, b 6 July 1867, Hokins Co. Texas, dau of W. L. Whitworth, Co. B. -- Light Horse Battalion, Texas.
43. BESSIE LAWS GALLOWAY (Mrs. Sam Galloway) b 31 Oct. 1879, dau of Benjamin R. Laws, Co., A. 39th Regiment Va. Cavalry.
44. MRS. WILL R. GANAWAY, b 19 March 1868, Attala Co. Miss., dau of J. T. Hollingsworth and his wife Mary, Co. K 20th Miss Regiment.
45. LORENA GAINES GOOLSBY, b 24 March 1869, Scott Co., Ark., dau of Francis C. Gaines Co., H 19th Ark., Inf.
46. MRS. ALICE GROBER, b 3 July 1872, Seb. Co., Ark., dau of James Madison Collier, Co., C Gordons Cav. (state not given)
47. MRS. SALLIE CABELL GREENWOOD, b 20 May 1868, Bonham, Fannin Co., Texas, dau of Major A. S. Cabell of Ark. 1st Reg. Ark. Vol.
48. BESSIE BLAKELY GRIFFIN, b 30 Jan. 1883, Seb. Co., Ark., dau. of Benjamin C. Blakely, 1 Co. A. Crabtree Reg. McCrary Brigade, - Ark. Cav.
49. JANIE BLAKE BARKSDALE, (Mrs. Alva Morphis Hamilton) b 21 Feb. 1885, Lavenia, Carroll Co. Tenn., dau. of John Branklin Barksdale (1843-1914), m 1865 Carroll Co. Tenn. to Virginia Drake (1847-1885)
50. NANCY BYRD ARGYLE (Mrs. W. W. Hawkins) b 17 June 1887, Goochland, Va., dau of Edward H. Argyle, Co. G. 4th Regt. Va. Calvary.
51. MRS. ALLEN C. HEARD, b 15 Oct. 1865, Hopkins Co. Tex., dau of James Huggins and Elizabeth Hood Huggins, Co. I 34th Ark. - Private.
52. MAMIE WYATT GILLIAM (Mrs. Frank Herman Heinrichs) b 4 Aug. 1885, Newport, Jackson Co., Ark., dau of John Thomas Gilliam (1845-1897) and Katie Elizabeth Wise (ca 1860-1887) married 1878 Newport, Ark. John T. Gilliam served in Co. D. 44 Regiment of Miss. Inf.
53. MRS. OLLIE HEMBREE, b 6 Feb. 1873, Logan Co., Ark., dau of Col. W. S. O'Kane, A Co. known as Warsaw Grays, Warsaw, Mo. his uncle John McMurtry Captain.
54. MRS. DAISY GAMBLIN HENDRICKS, b 23 June 1878, Caddo Parish, La., dau of Jno. Gamblin, Co. 16 La. Vol. Inf.
55. MRS. MAGIE GAINES HON, b 2 Jan. 1867, Montgomery Co. Ark., dau of Francis C. Gaines, Co. h 19th Ark. Inf.
56. LULAH HORNING, b 30 Dec. 1871, Crawford Co., Ark., dau of Capt. J. C. Wright and Sarah C. Wright, Co. E. 34th Inf. - state not given.
57. MRS. IDA E. HUFF, b 15 May 1872, Benton Co., Ark., dau of I. T. Stringfield, and Pearl Baileu Stringfield, McIntosh's Co., Co. D. Ark.

# THE CONFEDERATE WOMEN

By W. H. Parker

Printed poem from scrapbook of Varina Jefferson Davis Chapter of United Daughters of Confederacy.  
Publication in which poem was first printed is unknown.

We often hear of "Fighting Joe"  
And other officers by the score  
Of that gallant band of gray  
Who so proudly marched away,  
Bravely going into action  
Under Lee, Forrest and Jackson,  
Engaging in a four years fight  
For what they believed was right.

But of those who bore the brunt,  
Yet never saw the front,  
Staying home, however rough,  
Taking care of the stuff.  
Very little has been said  
Of those dear hearts that bled  
As they encouraged each other --  
The Confederate wife and mother.

Those dear women, young and old,  
With hearts of refined gold,  
Often made sad and forlorn  
Over another loved one gone,  
Yet did their loving part  
With an aching, bleeding heart,  
Through the horror of the strife --  
The Confederate mother and wife.

Little girls left their blocks  
To learn to knit socks;  
Their playthings they forsook,  
And learned to sew and cook.  
They did all that they could do,  
And I am telling this to you;  
No greater on land or water  
Than the Confederate daughter.

To the women of the Confederacy  
In honor I will bend my knee;  
They forsook silks and satin,  
Spun thread from cotton battin',  
Wore home-made woolen goods,  
Lived on herbs from the woods.  
How they did it I cannot see --  
The women of the Confederacy.

I will honor the thin gray line,  
The soldiers that were fine,  
But the woman in homespun dress  
Is the one that I love best;  
To her I will sing my song,  
Whether she was right or wrong;  
For her home she took her stand --  
The noble women of Dixieland.

## FORT SMITH WOMEN DURING WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

By: Mrs. George Lyman

These stories, about some of the women in Fort Smith during the War Between the States, were written by Mrs. George Lyman about 1912. Since then, they have been in the files of the Fort Smith Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (Varina Jefferson Davis Chapter), a part of the organization's collection of unpublished stories, documents, and other data of the War Between the States. They are printed in the *Journal* by permission of this UDC chapter.

During the War Between the States the women of Fort Smith took care of the sick and wounded, often taking them into their homes. It was awful work, but the women prepared the food for the sick and would bathe and care for the wounds of those unable to care for themselves.

Aunt Sophy Kannady, the crowned queen of personal service, often told how they cared for the aged and sick, those whose menfolk were in the field and of the suffering they witnessed. "Aunt Sophy," as she was called by everyone, was born at Fort

Gibson, Indian Territory. She was of English parents whose names were Aaron and Rebecca Barling. Aunt Sophy was born in 1826 and came to Arkansas when she was but two years old. Her parents lived at the post (in Fort Smith) in 1817 when it was first established. She was educated in St. Louis --- to get to St. Louis, she rode horseback to Neosho, Missouri, and the rest of the way by buggy. When she would arrive in St. Louis, she would stay for eighteen months at a time.

Aunt Sophy married Jerre R. Kannady, a native of Pennsylvania, in 1847. They were happy and prosperous, but they continually kept "open house," and cared for many children of other people, so money never remained long with this lovable couple.

Another who lived through these terrible times was Sallie (Wallace) Rutherford who was born at Greenville, South Carolina in 1847. She was the daughter of Dr. Wallace and Jane Perry Butler. She came to Fort Smith in 1837, while Fort Smith was still

a frontier post. She left Fort Smith, going to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, to live, when her father was appointed by President Tyler to be the agent for the Cherokee Indians. Sallie (Rutherford) married Robert Rutherford, a Fayetteville graduate in 1854. On Mrs. Rutherford fell the care for providing for her little family while her husband was in the Army, but she did this with cheerfulness and with the strength of character of her New England mother, who was a Perry of Fort Erie, and of her father -- a cavalier. She too gave time and strength to do sewing and nursing for the soldiers in the hospitals.

Mrs. Baird, mother of Mrs. R. M. Johnson, was noteworthy in her untiring ministry. Mrs. J. K. McKenzie, the Misses Gooken and others were of the group of helpers during this heartrending time.

Harriet Rector was the daughter of Elias Rector, a United States Indian Agent and Catherine Rector. -- She was born in 1827. Old "Head Chief" of the Osage Indians named her "Shingo" and that name is carved on her tombstone. She married Lieutenant Cabell (Old Tige) in 1856, and during the struggle denied herself in all things. A true southern woman, she with firmness and common sense was a queen of the South, proud of the Confederacy that she loved, while she comforted the sick and dying. She died in 1887 at her old home in Fort Smith, but was gently laid in her tomb at Dallas, Texas, --- she was beloved by all.

Mrs. Mary Rutherford Cravens, wife of Colonel William Cravens, was but a young girl when this time of sorrow (War Between the States) broke over her life, but with others she plied the needle for the soldier's needs, and was the one to present the flag to the first Fort Smith Rifles Corps, commanded by Captain James Sparks, father of Mrs. Lucy Yantis, and Lieutenant Walton, father of Mrs. John Vaille, Sr. In the hospital at Ninth and Garrison, she was a daily visitor, and hearing the men wanted "cornbread and buttermilk", --- from then on out at "Glenwood" were baked the "pones" which with buttermilk, was brought daily to the hospital. Tenderly she gave her personal care to the troops --- and, one poor boy, begging a kiss from "Mother" was given the precious boon, with a prayer, by Mrs. Cravens. Mrs. Cravens and Miss Tatum of Greenwood, solicited the money for the first little chapel of the Christian Church, erected on North Sixth and "D" Streets, where now live Mrs. George Lyman and the C. J. Murtas. For her devotion to the church and her efforts for funds to build the church, Mrs. Cravens is called the "Mother" of the church.

In 1885 --- that cold and snowy winter --- Mrs. Cravens was elected "Relief Union" President, and her work for the poor and afflicted was unending. Mrs. Cravens was a charter member of the United Daughter of the Confederacy Chapter (Varina Jefferson Davis) in Fort Smith, and she was a real

daughter of 1812, her father having fought under General Jackson at New Orleans.

Others who toiled equally well during the trying times of the Sixties and after were: Mrs. Charles Johnson, Mrs. Margaret Rector Walker, Mrs. M. A. Hicken, Mrs. R. M. Johnson, and Mrs. Sutton.

During the War Between the States, especially in 1863, many Fort Smith people left their homes and "refugeed" to Texas.

In 1863 the Federal Army took possession --- the lives of the husbands and fathers were in danger during the time the Federals were in possession, but the stout-hearted women of Sebastian County spun and wove. They labored, risked and feared, and after it was all over, "smiled on", not counting the cost.

During the war Mr. Frank Parke was over in the Indian Territory and his family was compelled to go to their plantation three miles from town. Here Mrs. Parke risked personal liberty to aid the soldiers camped on Mazzard, conveying food and clothing to them. Dr. Main would go, to the soldiers, carrying fire arms and ammunition concealed in rose bushes and would say to the soldiers: "I am sorry you are sick --- I will be back tomorrow". Whatever Dr. Main would send out for the soldiers, Mrs. Parke would forward it on to the troops --- always seeing it got to them.

Mrs. Parke was a witness of the Battle of Mazzard Prairie. She was not near enough to distinguish the combatants, but to see and know the forces that were in action. Mrs. Parke's mother, "Ish", and her sister were arrested and were confined for some time in the Federal barracks. --- Also, Mrs. Parke is a real Daughter of 1812.

During the War Between the States, the women wore the absurd hoop skirt, but these hoop skirts served the purpose of the transportation to the southern forces, clothing of all kinds, and other necessities.

Major William Henry Mayers, born in Hagerstown, Maryland in 1820, came to Fort Smith in about 1846. He established a drug store and a wholesale store on the Arkansas River. He married Miss Harriet A. Wilcox, who was born in Ohio in 1828, and lived in Middletown, Connecticut. She came to Fort Smith in 1851 to be in Rev. Townsend's school --- Rev. Townsend's school was located at the old doctor's main home --- where Doc. Cate now lives --- Miss Wilcox was an orphan.

Miss Wilcox married Major Mayers soon after she came to Fort Smith --- their wedding reception was held in the Garrison. They lived in one of the historical homes on Second Street until the Blount Raid --- when the Federal soldiers looted the store of Mr. Mayers, and Mr. Mayers, in fear of his life, left for Texas, leaving his courageous wife and little children in the care of Mrs. Mayer's aunt.

# POETS AND POETRY

## A DIRGE FOR THE SOUTH

(Aunt Laura)

By: Margaret Montague

The men were gone;  
The boys were gone;  
Raiding horsemen burned and pillaged;  
But life went on.

The horses were gone,  
A lone ox-cart  
Left behind to be used - and then  
Taken apart.

A piece in the wood,  
A piece in a field,  
A secret hidden too close for  
Tight lips to yield.

Then . . . shots in the trees,  
Shots on the hill,  
A rush of hoofs in a gallop -  
. . . Then strangely still.

A farm child ran,  
A quick work said,  
Scouting troops have fled to hiding -  
"Colonel Faith is dead."

Six young, young girls  
Hammered a box,  
Shovelled a long, long shallow grave  
And yoked the ox.

No girlish shrieks,  
Shudders or fears;  
Hands, bloody with mercy, cannot  
Wipe away tears.

Straining hands lift,  
Soft hands place him there;  
The gentle down-hill cart lurches,  
Gentle hands care.

Youth, all too soon,  
Deep twisting scars;  
Evil unleashed for wide roaming  
In wars . . . all wars.

"Dirge of the South" tells a true story of a tragedy during the Civil War. One of the young girls was the author's Aunt Laura Wallace, wife of Judge L. R. A. Wallace of Franklin County, who later raised money in the town of Ozark to move the grave of Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Fayth to the Ozark Cemetery and place a suitable monument at the grave.

## MARGARET MONTAGUE <sup>1</sup>

By: Jean Montague<sup>2</sup>

Margaret Montague, teacher of Speech and Dramatics in the Fort Smith High School and Fort Smith Junior College (now Westark Community College), was born in Ozark, Arkansas, the daughter of William Magnus and Cara Hart Montague, but spent most of her lifetime in Fort Smith.

After receiving her Master of Arts degree from Columbia University, she received several prestigious and lucrative job offers, but she loved Fort Smith and spent her professional years here.

Miss Montague was a charter member of the Poetry Society of Fort Smith, served as the first president of that organization and was an active member of it until her death in 1968.

A number of her poems were published in the Fort Smith Southwest American and two small collections were published for friends and members of the Lydia Sunday School class of the First Methodist Church, which she taught for 24 years.

Margaret Montague directed many plays, skits and programs for churches and clubs in Fort Smith and nearby towns. Her classes often entertained at Camp Chaffee and at the U.S.O. while Chaffee was activated.

She spent one summer in England studying under the direction of the Drama League of New York; another at the summer school of the Spoken Word of Boston; and traveled with Chautauqua another summer, giving dramatic readings thru the middle west. She studied one winter with the School of the Theater in New York.

At the request of some graduates of her classes, she helped organize the Little theater of Fort Smith and directed their plays for several seasons.

After many years in Fort Smith, Margaret Montague had an offer which she could not refuse - hostessing in the Williamsburg Restoration. It was on the way to Williamsburg that she had the terrible accident which caused her death a few years later.

She was greatly loved and appreciated, and I am often meeting former pupils who tell me how much she meant to them.

<sup>1</sup> Margaret Montague was a member of a talented family. Her sister, Emily Montague Rollage, was featured in Poets and Poetry in the April 1979 issue of *The Journal*.

<sup>2</sup> Jean Montague, also a sister of Margaret Montague, is a resident of Methodist Village in Fort Smith and a writer. She was editor of the college newspaper while a student at Oxford College in Oxford, Ohio (now a part of Miami University) and studied creative writing at Columbia University while completing her college work. After college

she taught English at Sallisaw, Oklahoma, and Fort Smith, Arkansas, before becoming associated with the YWCA, Young Women's Christian Association. She served thirty years as Director of Education and Director of Membership for the YWCA in New Orleans, Louisiana, Kansas City, Missouri, Rochester, New York, and Detroit, Michigan. Since retirement, she has attended creative writing classes at Westark Community College and has written historical articles for the Franklin County Observer, publication of the Franklin County Historical Society.

# 1879-1880 NEWSPAPERS

**FORT SMITH — July 1879 - June 1880**

The news of 100 years ago reads like a western novel. You will notice that in two of the articles, the Civil War is still fresh on the minds of all, both Union and Confederate. These items were published in *THE FORT SMITH NEW ERA*, Valentine Dell, Editor.

\*\*\*\*\*

**July 2, 1879**

## CHANGE OF GAUGE

The gauge of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway was changed on the 28th from five feet to four feet eight inches. This piece of work, from St. Louis to Texarkana, was accomplished from daylight to 12:00 o'clock. About five thousand men were employed, and the entire work, that of changing the gauge, cars, and engines, involved a cost of nearly \$150,000. About three hundred cars and fifty locomotives have been changed already, but of course there are many more yet to undergo the drawing-in process.

\*\*\*\*\*

**July 9, 1879**

## NO U.S. COURT NEXT TERM

### What It Means

As was to have been expected, the failure of Congress to make appropriation for the fees of United States Marshals necessarily closes all criminal proceedings and all cases in which the compensation is paid out of the United States Treasury. The United States Court of Western Arkansas, having jurisdiction in the adjoining Indian Territory, and almost all cases of a criminal nature brought before the court originating in that part of Uncle Sam's dominions, the following circular from the office of the United States District Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas, will be of importance to this frontier.

No action will be taken in any criminal case at the August term of the United States Court for the Western District of Arkansas. Parties and witnesses in such cases will not be required to attend until Nov. 3, 1879.

Wm. H. H. Clayton  
United States Attorney,  
Western District of AR

\*\*\*\*\*

**July 30, 1879**

Boas' delivery wagon is going the rounds twice a day to solicit orders. It is a new thing and ought to be encouraged, and is very handy to customers.

\*\*\*\*\*

We call the attention of the Board of Health to the practices of parties to drop slops by the cartful into the open cellars of the "burnt block" on Washington Street between Walnut Street and Garrison Avenue.

\*\*\*\*\*

**August 20, 1879**

We understand, the Little Rock Ice Company will forward a sample piece of the manufactured article four feet long, three feet wide and 12 inches thick, to any party that will pay freight charges from Little Rock to this place. Ice houses will be useless hereafter.

\*\*\*\*\*

**August 27, 1879**

## FIRST BALE OF COTTON

On Friday morning the first bale of cotton was ginned at the Bruce and Hammett Mill in this city. It was raised by W. J. Faulkner of the Cherokee Nation, a short distance from this city across the Arkansas River. It weighed 525 pounds and was classed strict low middling. Messrs. Bocquin & Reutzel shipped it to St. Louis to be sold at auction.

Another bale came in the same day from the Cherokee Nation raised by John Breedlove. It weighed 555 lbs. and sold for 11 cts.

\*\*\*\*\*

## A WONDERFUL INVENTION

We had a call last week from our portly friend H. C. Hayman, of Van Buren, the well-known jolly miller. He has turned his ingenuity and spare time to good account, and produced an article that every invalid, and well man as well, will bless him for. We mean his convertible chair, crib and lounge. It is a most admirable contrivance, was patented about a year ago, and will soon be introduced here.

\*\*\*\*\*

**September 3, 1879**

There was a horse race near Van Buren on Thursday, quite numerously attended. A Cherokee horse was the best on the ground, and a number of ponies, saddles, etc., changed hands, but not much money.

\*\*\*\*\*

The teachers of our public schools arrived during the week, viz: Miss Emma Wheatly, Miss Fanny L. Prim, Miss Lucy H. Kelley and Miss Dora A. Lipe. They were accompanied by Miss Mary Armstrong, who, we learn has been added to the corps of teachers. The former three have been absent spending vacation at their homes in Illinois, and Miss Lipe, welcomed back by her numerous friends in Fort Smith. We bid a cordial welcome to Miss Armstrong, and trust that her time will be pleasantly and profitably spent in our boarder (sic) city. The schools opened under favorable auspices on Monday morning the 1st instant.

\*\*\*\*\*

## THE GIBBET

### Two Men Perish On The Scaffold

Last Friday two men, Henri Stewart and Wm. Elliot Wiley, were hung here, convicted last May term of

the U. S. Court for crimes committed in the Indian Territory. Both were men above the average class of criminals brought from that country. Henri Stewart was a native of the Choctaw nation, but undistinguishable from a white man, and educated in New England, where his mother has resided since 1855. He graduated at Yale and studied medicine too at Philadelphia and was a practicing physician for many years. He married in Kansas and lived in the Choctaw Nation again since 1874.

About a year ago he and his cousin Wiley, attacked, while drunk, Dr. Jones of Caddo. Henri wounded the Doctor in the hand, while his cousin killed him instantly with a shot-gun. The murderer is not caught yet. Henry was caught in south-west Missouri. He was about thirty years old and of fine appearance.

Wm. Elliot killed a man named Brown in a house of prostitution at Muscogee last February in a drunken quarrel. He claims to have done it in self-defense. He was a native of Ohio, served in the Union Army, but led a dissolute life in the Indian Territory. He was caught in less than six hours after killing Brown . . . .

. . . . The execution was strictly private, the enclosure around the scaffold excluding all curious gazers. They only persons present, besides the officials, were members of the press, three physicians and a few citizens. Both men made brief addresses on the gallows. Elliot protested his innocence to the last, claiming to have acted in self-defense, while Stewart declared to have made his peace with God and was ready to die. Rev. Mr. Sample and Rev. Mr. Harlan attended to their spiritual wants during their confinement, the former accompanying the condemned to the gallows.

The drop fell at 19 minutes to three o'clock and twenty minutes later both were cut down. Elliot was put in a plain pine coffin and interred on the reservation, while the body of Stewart was placed by his brother in an elegant casket and taken in a hearse to the city cemetery and there interred.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### **September 17, 1879**

St. Anne's Academy, conducted by the Sisters of Charity, has one hundred pupils in daily attendance, and the number is steadily increasing.

The Free School for boys, beautifully situated in the Catholic Grove and ably managed by Prof. Dunn, has about fifty pupils.

Both of these institutions of learning are in a decidedly more flourishing condition, and have higher prospects than at any other period of their history.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### **October 22, 1879**

Five wild Osage Indians who had been on trial here in the U. S. District Court, for larceny, and were cleared, strutted around town for several days last week and created quite a furor in their red blankets.

On Saturday night they gave an "exhibition" at the Catholic Hall, consisting of some war dances very tame to look at — some "songs" that resembled the grunting of a lot of pigs, and a speech by their chief, White Hair, containing the usual platitudes that this was the country of the red man etc., etc.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### **October 29, 1879**

The hog crop is tip-top in this town. The porkers roam the streets by hundreds and deliberately make raids on the tempting eatables displayed on the sidewalks in front of the grocery stores and it is fun to see a merchant racing after a pig with a big sweetpotato or side of bacon between its jaws dragging it through the dust. In many places pigs and savage sows and litters of pigs literally litter the sidewalks and a mother's little darling is in as much danger to be torn limb from limb if found unprotected in some of the streets of this town as in the wilds of Hindostan. Yet, this is a city of the "second" class.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### **November 12, 1879**

##### **THANKSGIVING**

The President has issued his proclamation appointing the 27th day of this month as a day of national Thanksgiving. The governors of the different states will doubtless follow and appoint the same day.

Never in the history of this nation was there greater cause for national gratitude to Providence. At peace with all the world, this great country is today, more than ever, the hope and refuge of the oppressed and toiling millions of other lands. Boundless prosperity has blest the labors of her people and, with the exception of a single point, the most excellent health prevailed throughout the land. In these blessings, Arkansas, and especially Western Arkansas, shares to an eminent degree. Abundant crops, splendid health, peace and order every where are surely causes enough to offer hearty and sincere thanks for once to a beneficent Providence, the Creator and Ruler of the universe. Let the people honor the call of the ruler of states and the nation.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### **January 7, 1880**

A new steam boat made her appearance a few days ago at our levee, the *JENNY MAY*, having been built at Wheeler's mill about two miles above the city by Messrs. Wheeler, Huff & Co. She is intended for local trade and has two new engines of 20 horse power each. She is a neat little craft, ninety feet long, 18 feet wide and reflects credit on her builders. Success to the *JENNY MAY*.

\*\*\*\*\*

We had the pleasure of a friendly visit on Monday from Hon. William Penn Ross, Ex-Chief of the Cherokees, accompanied by Mr. Bengé, a member of one of the best known families in the Territory. We

differ with Mr. Ross on some essential points on the Indian question, but Mr. Ross knows too, that in so differing, we do not belong to any ring; that we are not actuated by any selfish motives, but by what we think best for both races from a knowledge derived by a careful study of the question and residence of over thirty years where we had an opportunity to investigate the subject.

**January 21, 1880**      \* \* \* \* \*

#### THE OLD BURIAL GROUNDS OF FORT SMITH

There was found a few days ago some thirty steps in the rear of the *NEW ERA* office, between it and the old garrison wall, the remains of a large sized man, which had evidently been buried there for a half a century or more. Being present at the exhumation we picked up some parts of the body, the right half of the lower jawbone with teeth in a good state of preservation etc. Also a button which, on being cleaned, turned out to be such as was used on soldiers pantaloons.

In this connection we take pleasure in publishing the following communication from Col. Jere Kannady, one of our oldest citizens, which will be found of interest to the people here:

A party of men at work leveling a mound on the Government reservation about 150 feet from the Avenue and over which the road leads from the town to the U. S. Court Building, found some two feet below the surface, a skeleton of a man. Portions of the bones are in a good state of preservation, they also found some buttons showing that the person had been a soldier.

This mound was called the old graveyard when I first arrived in Arkansas in the spring of 1836. There were then portions of an old fence around it yet, but from appearance it had not been used for burial of the dead for many years previous. At that time, 1826, there was another burial ground on the banks of the Poteau River near where the old Government steam saw mill was situated, that was evidently of later date, though it was not then used as a graveyard. A few head stones were standing, bearing as I remember, dates of 1821 to 1823, the names I have forgotten. The graveyard in use in 1836 was on the bluff a mile and half from town. This had from appearances been used for many years previous to 1836. In 1838 Capt. John Rogers, in laying off the town of Fort Smith, selected a place for a graveyard near the corner of Wayne and Hickory or Ash Streets. In this burial ground in 1848 I was present and assisted in the burial of a mason, the first buried with Masonic honors in Fort Smith. A few years afterward Capt. John Rogers laid off the burial grounds in the Fort Smith prairie, and most all the bodies buried in the cemetery on Wayne Street were removed to this prairie cemetery. This has been again abandoned and the town purchased nine

acres of ground from Mr. Pelley, 1½ miles South East from town, beautifully located and which, when better improved, as it should be, will be a credit to our town. Not having statistics or memoranda to refresh my memory I have written this for recollection. My belief is, that the bones found in the mound referred to were buried there in 1817 or 1818, and from all I can now recollect that was the first burial ground of the then military Post of Fort Smith.

Jan. 14, 1880      \* \* \* \* \* J. R. Kannady

**February 4, 1880**

#### IMPROVEMENTS

Fort Smith is probably making more improvements than any other town in Arkansas. We have not kept pace lately in describing them, but will do so at our leisure.

Vaughn's elegant residence on Knox Street is an innovation here, with its Mansard roof, etc.<sup>1</sup>

W. J. Johnston's solid and cozy residence on Walnut Street is an ornament to that part of town.

Ed Devany is fixing up the old Presbyterian Church and its unsightly surroundings on Washington Street. Ed is putting a solid rock basement story under the old building, will put a new roof on it, take away its head gear and nose, put in a new floor, windows etc., etc. and a STOVE, so that if Father Smyth's congregation get too cold, they can adjourn to it and be comfortable . . .

. . . But next door is the finest building in the state. We allude to the Laing Building erected by J. N. Laing for his daughter, Mrs. D. A. McKibben. From foundation to roof it is solid, fireproof, roomy, elegant, with tasteful iron front and rear.

\* \* \* \* \*

**February 18, 1880**

#### A DESPERADO DEAD

Caddo, I. T., February 15 — A desperado named Myers, a white man, while resisting arrest at the hands of United States Marshal Ayers, got fourteen bullets in his body, shot by the courageous Marshal. Myers proved to be the man who for two or three years had been in the habit of shooting at trains on the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Road, having wounded several brakemen and engineers, and very nearly killing other train men on several occasions. The glass in the windows of the engine, cab and caboose have been broken by Myers bullets.

\* \* \* \* \*

**March 3, 1880**

#### PROFESSOR GREENUP'S

High-school seems to be gaining favor rapidly. The number of scholars at present in attendance is about forty-five. The Professor will doubtless succeed in establishing a first class school, and those wishing to perfect themselves in certain branches by means of which they can hereafter maintain themselves, will do well to attend.

<sup>1</sup> Fort Smith Art Center

**March 10, 1880**

The steamer *RED CLOUD* landed at our wharf last Friday, bringing a large quantity of salt for some of our merchants, and returning again Saturday. A party of excursionists from St. Louis were on board for the purpose of viewing the scenery along the banks of the raging Arkansas.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### TAYLOR'S WAGON YARD

is booming.

He keeps excellent accommodation for men and beast at the "Forks of the Road"

His little menagerie of tame foxes, squirrels, coons, bear, etc., is amusing to see. When you come into town, stop right at the "Forks of the Road" and inquire for one-armed Taylor. That's the place to put up at.

W. H. Taylor

Fort Smith, Ark. Nov. 19, 1879

\*\*\*\*\*

We are to have a Fair, no small patch-work affair either. A joint stock company has been organized and about \$1,700.00 subscribed. Uncle Jerry Kannady is to manage this Fair and it will be fairly managed if he has his way about it. Keep'em straight Uncle Jerry.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Adelaide Hall is fast being converted into a first-class hotel and will be ready for occupancy about the middle of next month. This is an enterprise which will be of great benefit to the city and will supply a want long felt by those visiting our city on business or pleasure. We wish Mr. Baird the greatest success in this undertaking.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### DIED

WHEELER — At his residence in this city, on the 10th instant John F. Wheeler, aged 71 years.

\*\*\*\*\*

**April 7, 1880**

#### CITY ELECTION

The following is the result of yesterday's election:

##### FOR MAYOR

Brizzolara .....	430
Ewing .....	118

##### CITY MARSHALL

Kemp .....	510
Peters .....	43

##### CITY TREASURER

Reutzel .....	371
Hunt .....	186

##### CITY RECORDER

Latham .....	279
Edmondson .....	272

#### THE WAY TO GET WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Whenever it is evident that a majority of the women of these United States want to have the privilege of voting at elections, they will get the privilege as surely as the sun shines. And that there will be any obstacle in the way of such majority making their wishes clearly known is what no one will be rash enough to affirm. Therefore, beloved sisters and cousins and aunts, if you want to vote,

say so. Until you indicate your wishes, we must be excused for not regarding those women suffragists who represent nobody but themselves.

\*\*\*\*\*

**May 5, 1880**

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Public Schools are closed one month earlier than usual, on account of an insufficiency of school funds. In each department there will be the regular monthly examinations with the exceptions that the examination will include all passed over during the term instead of the last month. All are most cordially invited to be present. In order that the parents may know when their children are being examined a programme of the various exercises in each room is given.

\*\*\*\*\*

**May 26, 1880**

The 29th instant has been selected as the day for the decoration of the graves of the Union soldiers in the National Cemetery at this place.

\*\*\*\*\*

On the 27th instant the graves of Confederate soldiers will be decorated at Fayetteville and the remains of the late Gen. W. Slack, who fell at the battle of Pea Ridge, will be removed and re-interred in the Confederate Cemetery in that city.

\*\*\*\*\*

**June 23, 1880**

A rousing, roaring salute was fired last Friday night when the confirmation of the new U. S. Marshal was announced. (Ed Valentine Del!)

In order to give our undivided attention to the duties of the U. S. Marshal's office, we shall retire shortly from the editorial management of the *NEW ERA* after nearly seventeen years of uninterrupted labor at the head of the paper. Our successor will be a gentleman well known in journalistic circles, and an elegant writer, a thorough-bred printer, a sound Republican and with his family a valuable acquisition to the best elements of our society.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### THE CENSUS

From statistics received thus far the population of Fort Smith will foot up about 3,500, the township 4,400 and the county 2,200. This shows an increase since 1870 of over thirty per cent for this town and sixty per cent for the county at large. This result is very gratifying as this town after the census of 1870 for a number of years did not only not progress but lost very heavily owing to its western trade being cut off by the construction of the M.K. & T. Railroad. This is all changed now and Fort Smith has fully doubled its population since 1876 and will double it again in less than 4 years. As for the country at large it is exceedingly prosperous and enjoying a regular boom. Verily, Fort Smith and Western Arkansas has a glorious future before it.

## INQUIRIES

Address all inquiries to:  
Fort Smith Historical Society, Inc.  
61 South 8th Street  
Fort Smith, Arkansas 72901

**MCCABE**

McCABE

Mr. Larry D. Dodgen, Route 3, Box 128-B, Bridgeport, W. Va. 26330. Would like information of Patrick Benjamin McCabe b 29 March 1815 Ireland, d 18 May 1906 Fort Smith, AR., a veteran of the Mexican War. Would like a written account of this man's experiences in the Seminole Wars or Mexican Wars.

HENDRIX-CAMPBELL

Vera Woodard, 1061 4th Ave. Napa, Calif. 94558. Seeking help on Martha Ann (Hendrix) Campbell and Taylor Joseph (Joe) Campbell, who lived at Barling, AR. Married in Florence, Lauderdale CO. Ala. 2 Jan. 1881. Both buried at Barling Cemetery. need birth and death dates. \* \* \* \* \*

JONES

Bernice Matthews, 3528 E. 56th St. Maywood, Calif. 90270. Information on Leazer A. Jones b 28 March 1822, d 30 March 1879. Witcherville, AR.

CARROLL

Mrs. C. H. Stiles, P. O. Box 802, Boulder, CO. 80303. Looking for the ancestry and descendants of De Rosey Carroll who lived a few miles north of Charleston, Franklin Co., AR. in 1860. His wife was Ann, Ch. Henry M. Charles D., Araminta, Annie, Mattie & Etta.

MARTIN-MOORE

Marjorie Cole, 3050 Quail St., Lakewood, Co 80215. Interested in finding the exact date of death of Alexander Harrison (Harry) Martin who died Malvern, AR., and also a marriage record for his fourth marriage to Mrs. Fannie Moore in Malvern.

SEBO-SATTERFIELD

Mrs. Andrea L. Eaton, 19341 Jerrilyn Lane, Huntington Beach, CA 92646. Would like to know if anyone is working on the Sebo and Satterfield families in this area. She was raised in Spiro, OK.

SWANN

Mrs. Lester Osborne Bethel, 10900 West 96th Terrace, Overland Park, Kansas 66214. Would like to locate the grave of her great grandmother Nancy A. Wisley Neill Swann, who was buried in Fort Smith, but died 1905 or 1906 in Kansas City, MO. Also, would like to locate a copy of a magazine about Arkansas written by Saunders Presley Day, who was in business in Fort Smith around 1919.

POLLARD-STORY

Mrs. Clearcie E. Yary, 13026 E. Hart Pl., Cherritos, CA 90701. Seeking marriage of Sarah E. Pollard (Sally) born 18 June 1868, Texas Co., MO., and John Sterlen Story (J.S.) b 2 Mar 1875, Shannon Co., MO. Married around 1900 in Fort Smith, AR. Children: son, Merrite R. Story, b 2 Mar 1909 Sebastian Co., AR.; daughter, Mary Everline Ruby b ? Sebastian Co.

## LETTERS FROM READERS

Your editors appreciate hearing from our readers, and urge you to send us your suggestions, likes, dislikes, etc. Excerpts from letters from readers will be shared with you through *The Journal* as space permits.

... I have not lived in Fort Smith since 1929, but before that our house was a couple of blocks from the end of the Grand Avenue line . . . At one time the FSL&T had a scaled down streetcar that was used for instruction in streetcar manners in the public schools. The last time I saw it was at Belle Grove School. After fifty years, I wonder if it is still in someone's warehouse or museum.

Thanks - W. D. McEachin, 3051 Union Street, Denver, Colorado 80215

Your "Journal" on the streetcars was a wonderful one. Not only did it give a history, in considerable detail, of that transportation system, but also it presented a clear picture of the people and activities of the time covered. Many congratulations.

J. Martin McDonough, 14936 Carroll Road, Sparks, Maryland 2152

You publish a very fine magazine, and we appreciate it.

Mrs. S. H. Burrow, Ozark, Arkansas 72949

Just wanted to say how much we have enjoyed the last issue of *The Journal* . . . Thank you so much for doing all the things it takes to keep our Historical Society going.

Mrs. Russell Overstreet, Fort Smith, Arkansas 72901

... Our family lived in Sebastian County for many years, first in the south part and then in Fort Smith. I have examined your publication in the public library and want to receive it. Here is my check for membership.

Grace Upchurch, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701

I received the *Journal*. I was so thrilled and excited. Memory is one thing that death does not destroy, and you gave me a beautiful memory. There is no words with which I can express my appreciation, so I'll say, "God Bless You."

Oma Caton, Fort Smith, Arkansas 72901

# BOOK NOTES

By Amelia Martin

Review copies of books reviewed here are placed in the Arkansas Room of the Fort Smith Public Library as a gift of the author and the Fort Smith Historical Society.

*RESEARCHING ARKANSAS HISTORY, A Beginner's Guide*, by Tom Dillard and Valerie Thwing. Published by Rose Publishing Company, Little Rock, AR. Available from Pulaski County Historical Society, P. O. Box 653, Little Rock, AR 72203. Price \$3.50 per copy includes postage.

This 64 page paper-back book is, as the writers state, a beginners guide to research of Arkansas records. The ten chapters discuss: Basic Reference Sources, Arkansas Libraries, Arkansas History Commission, Municipal Records, Court Records, University of Arkansas Special Collections, Black History Sources, Oral History Research, Genealogical Research, and A Note on Notes including a recommended bibliography of major handbooks and style sheets used in the historical profession.

*Researching Arkansas History*, financed by a grant to the Pulaski County Historical Society from the Little Rock-North Little Rock Bicentennial Committee, while covering Arkansas history generally, leans heavily toward Pulaski County research sources, failing to list published individual county histories for other Arkansas Counties. It does include a complete list of the major Genealogical Collections in libraries in the U. S. and Arkansas, and a list of county historical societies, showing names of county society publications.

A beginner in historical research in Arkansas would do well to read this book.

*Authors of this book are Tom W. Dillard and Valerie Thwing. Mr. Dillard is the planner for historical parks in the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism. He has degrees in American history from the University of Central Arkansas and the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville. From 1972 through 1978 he was editor of the Pulaski County Historical Review. He is also author of "Arkansas Indians," an educational filmstrip. He serves as vice president of the Arkansas Historical Association and president-elect of the Arkansas Museums Association.*

*Valerie Thwing received an undergraduate degree in library science from Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia. She has worked in Arkansas libraries for the past five years. For four years she has been Assistant Reference and Interlibrary Loan Librarian at the Central Arkansas Library System (Little Rock Public Library).*

*IN HIS HANDS*, by May Gray. Publisher, The Golden Quill Press. Price \$5.00. Available from Golden Quill Press, Frankestown, N.H. 03043.

This sixth volume from the pen of May Gray, Fort Smith poet, is a mixture of prose and poetry. Almost all of the prose was written for and printed in the daily devotional publication, *Open Windows*. A sense of hope, founded on a knowing and an unshakable faith in the Almighty, glows from every line in this volume. A feeling of peace, so often found in the poetry of May Gray, brings with it a spiritual uplifting.

Be it poetry or prose, May Gray's verbal expressions and powerful art in poetry stand as a monument to her faith. Her interpretations of Biblical quotations, presented in prose, exhibit a rare understanding of religion. Written in a quiet flowing style, the volume has a refreshing difference, a quality that sets it apart. It is rich; it is religion expressed in the music that is poetry.

*WRITE THE VISION DOWN, 1879-1979*, by Sister Louise Sharum, O.S.B. Publisher, American Printing and Lithographing Co., Inc., Fort Smith, AR. 175 pages, paperback. Price \$5.00 from: St. Scholastica, P. O. Box 3489, Fort Smith, AR 72913.

*Write The Vision Down* is the story of St. Scholastica Convent and School, Fort Smith, Arkansas - from its beginning as a mission located at Shoal Creek in Logan County, Arkansas, on land donated by the Fort Smith branch of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company in an effort to promote settlement of the land along the railroad, to 1979 at its present location in Fort Smith. Thoroughly researched and documented, the book describes the hardships of a few women of the Church during their struggle to support themselves and establish a school in the wilderness near Shoal Creek; is a story of failures and successes; the change from a mission to a motherhouse and establishment of other missions and daughterhouses; the move to Fort Smith, etc. Included is a complete listing of all Sisters who have served at St. Scholastica.

This is a book to be appreciated and enjoyed by all historians and by family and friends of the Sisters who have served at St. Scholastica during its century of service.

*The author, Sister Louise Sharum, a member of St. Scholastica Convent, made her profession in 1950. Since then she has taught on the elementary, secondary and college levels in schools in Arkansas, Missouri and Texas. She received her B.A. degree from Mt. St. Scholastica College in Atchison, Kansas, and her M.A. degree from St.*

Louis University. She taught part time at Texas Tech University in Lubbock, Texas, while working toward her doctorate in American history from that institution, which degree she received in 1977. Since then she has been doing retreat work at St. Scholastica Convent, while also working on the history of the community.

*DOCTOR IN BELLE STARR COUNTRY*, by Col. Charles W. Mooney. Pub., Century Press. 291 pages, hardbound. Price \$7.95. Order from Col. Charles W. Mooney, 701 North Hobson, Shawnee, OK 74801.

*Doctor in Belle Starr Country* is a partial biography of Jesse Mooney, Jr., M.D. (1860-1915), starting when he was a lad of fourteen in the remoteness of northern Arkansas. It gives the background of the future "horse and buggy" doctor in Arkansas, Texas and the Indian Territory. Although written in the concept of journalism called "Fictionalized Biography," all is based on fact, telling about the life of a pioneer doctor in the Indian Nations, "Belle Starr Country." This story of Dr. Mooney as Belle Starr's personal physician gives a new insight to Belle Starr's past, revealing hitherto unpublished data about her and her family. The book tells about the life of pioneers in Indian Territory, and relates many episodes occurring in the Indian Nations when it was a raw fierce territory.

*DOCTOR JESSE*, by Col. Charles W. Mooney, Pub., Pro-Graphics. 225 pages, hardbound. Price \$9.95. Order from Col. Charles W. Mooney, 701 North Hobson, Shawnee, OK 74801.

*Doctor Jesse* is a sequel to *Doctor in Belle Starr Country* and continues the biography of Dr. Jesse Mooney, Jr., who practiced medicine in Washington and Crawford Counties, Arkansas, all Five Civilized Tribes Nations, Oklahoma Territory, and State of Oklahoma for 27 years. It shows the hard life endured by the pioneers of the Old West and reveals the customs and habits of the people of the frontier. These authentic and varied experiences of Dr.

Mooney are true tributes to him and to all pioneer country doctors.

The author of *Doctor in Belle Starr Country* and *Dr. Jesse* is Colonel Charles W. Mooney, Ret., the youngest of eight children born to Dr. Jesse and Ella Courts (Ridley) Mooney, who was the first woman registered pharmacist in the Indian Territory. A native Oklahoman, he is a graduate of Shawnee High School and the University of Oklahoma. A retired U. S. Army Artillery Colonel, Col. Mooney has been active in civic organizations throughout his career, and was made a 33<sup>rd</sup> Mason by the Supreme Council of Italy for re-organizing Masonry in Italy. Col. Mooney is a home builder, insurance and real estate broker, owner of Bilt-In-Home-Vacuum Company, and a free-lance writer. In addition to *Doctor in Belle Starr Country* and *Dr. Jesse*, the writings of Col. Mooney are: *Localized History of Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma*, 1971; *First 75 years - Shawnee Elks Lodge*, 1976; *108 western Magazine Stories*, 1968-1978; *10 years weekly column, Shawnee News-Star*, 1967-1977.

*THE EPIGRAPHIC SOCIETY OCCASIONAL PUBLICATIONS*, Volume 7, Parts I and II, 1979.

These excellent books are published by The Epigraphic Society, 6 Woodland Street, Arlington, Massachusetts 02174, a society of approximately 600 individuals and institutions of learning, in all 50 states of the Union and 30 countries overseas, which serves as a publishing center for papers contributed by members engaged in the discovery or decipherment of ancient inscriptions. Barry Fell, President of The Epigraphic Society and editor of *Occasional Publications*, is also the author of *America B.C.* A copy of *America B. C.* is available at the Fort Smith Public Library. Dr. Norman Totten, Vice-president of the Society and Professor of History at Bentley College, is a former Arkansas resident and his writings on the discovery of ancient Carthaginian coins in the Arkansas River Valley in Arkansas, Oklahoma and Kansas have been published in *Occasional Publications*.

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## EDITOR RECEIVES AASLH AWARD

Amelia Whitaker Martin was selected for an award in the American Association of State and Local History competition, the nation's most prestigious competition for local history achievement. Mrs. Martin and the auxiliary to the Sebastian County Medical Society each received a Certificate of Commendation for compiling and publishing *Physicians and Medicine*, a 700 page, hardbound, biographical history of physicians and medical care in Crawford and Sebastian Counties, Arkansas 1817-1976.

Nominations originate at the local level and are screened at the state and regional levels by a national network of judges. Only those nominees approved in these preliminary competitions are considered for national honors.

The American Association for State and Local History, a nonprofit educational organization with a membership of over 6,000 individuals and institutions working to advance knowledge, understanding, and appreciation of local history in the United States and Canada, has been giving awards to local historians and historical agencies since 1944.

# 1860 CENSUS

1860 Federal Census for Fort Smith  
Transcribed from Federal Census Microfilm Roll

#50

At Fort Smith Public Library

The 1860 census of Fort Smith is important because it lists residents of Fort Smith just before migrations resulting from the War Between the States.

Every effort has been made to transcribe this census accurately, but parts of the film are dim and the enumerator has an unusual style of writing which makes it difficult to distinguish between his capital letters "J" and "I", and "S" and "L". Also, in some instances, there was not room to record here all of the information shown on the film. If there is a question regarding the transcription, or if you find your family here, we suggest you check the film to make your own interpretation and to see if further information is shown.

## ABBREVIATIONS USED:

m.	Male	Merch.	Merchant
f.	Female	CN	Choctaw Nation
Far.	Farmer	IT	Indian Territory
Carp.	Carpenter		

State abbreviations are new two-letter abbreviations approved by the United States Postal Service.

1071  
Wheeler, Rufus ..... Far m 32 TN  
Sarah ..... f 32 AR  
Joshua ..... m 8 TX  
Columbus ..... m 7 TX  
John ..... m 5 TX  
Thomas ..... m 4 TX  
Mary ..... f 3 TX  
Toxas ..... f 1 TX

1072  
Smith, Spencer ..... Lab m 43 MA  
Lora ..... f 16 VA  
William ..... m 12 VA  
James ..... m 8 VA  
Sarah ..... f 7 VA

1073  
Ballard, W. H. .... Lab m 20 TN  
Nathaniel ..... m 18 TN  
Isabella ..... f 17 TN

1074  
Dunn, John ..... m 46 TN  
Polley ..... f 44 TN  
Elizabeth ..... f 65 TN

1075  
Collins, John ..... Far m 48 TN  
Minerva ..... f 47 TN  
Andrew ..... m 25 MO  
Mary ..... f 23 MO  
Robert ..... m 19 AR  
Henry ..... m 16 AR  
Nancy ..... f 13 AR  
John ..... m 12 AR  
Francis ..... f 10 AR  
Sarah ..... f 7 AR

1076  
Collins, James ..... Far m 27 TN  
Caroline ..... f 20 AR  
Robert ..... m 3 AR

1077  
Garrett, Wiley ..... Lab m 50 NC  
Amanda ..... f 30 TN  
Mary ..... f 7 AR  
John ..... m 4 AR  
Elizabeth ..... f 3 AR  
Smith, Jane ..... f 16 AR

1078  
Panter, William ..... Lab m 35 TN  
Serena ..... f 35 IL  
William ..... m 16 IL  
George ..... m 14 IL  
Sarah ..... f 12 IL  
Charles ..... m 6 MO  
John ..... m 2 MO

1079  
Jackson, Stren ..... Far m 46 KY  
Hannah ..... f 36 VA  
William ..... m 5 MO  
Edward ..... m 4 MO  
Filley, Emison ..... m 15 VA  
George ..... m 1 AR

1080  
Stours (Goins) Elizabeth ..... Lab f 37 IN  
Francis ..... m 16 IN  
Albert ..... m 15 IN  
Margaret ..... f 14 IN  
Emeline ..... f 12 IN  
Mananda ..... f 9 IN  
Matilda ..... f 6 IN  
Amanda ..... f 4 AR  
John ..... m 2 AR

1081  
Wood, J. S. .... Far m 44 KY  
Martha ..... f 35 VA  
Luvinia ..... f 12 MO  
Seborn ..... m 6 MO

1082  
Frazier, Ellen ..... f 45 MO  
Estes, Columbus ..... m 20 MO  
Monroe ..... m 16 MO  
Henry ..... m 15 MO  
Andrew ..... m 12 MO  
George ..... m 10 MO  
William ..... m 8 MO  
Francis ..... m 4 MO

1083  
Barkyte, Cornelius ..... Far m 50 NY  
Miar ..... f 42 IL  
Mary ..... f 7 AR  
John ..... m 5 AR  
Thomas, Amanda ..... f 14 CN(AR)  
Harvell, F. F. .... m 22 AR

1084  
Fief, David ..... Lab m 27 IL  
Margaret ..... f 23 IL  
Lucy ..... f 8 IL  
William ..... m 4 IL

1085					
Degen, John	Shoemaker	m	22	NY	
Johanna		f	20	Bav.	
Harman		m	54	Bav.	
Barbary		f	48	Bav.	
1086					
Fief, Benjamin	RK Quarrier	m	40	KY	
Elizabeth		f	40	IN	
Mary		f	16	IL	
Lucinda		f	7	AR	
1087					
Watkins, Susan		f	40	KY	
Fisher, Merideth		m	21	KY	
Samuel		m	14	KY	
1088					
Armorer, Joseph		Far m	72	Eng.	
Maria		f	68	Scot.	
Jane		f	34	PA	
1089					
Armorer, Campbell		Far m	32	PA	
Mary		f	20	KY	
Edward		m	4	AR	
Isabella		f	2	AR	
1090					
Lannagan, Mary		f	50	Ire.	
John		m	26	NC	
Joseph		m	15	NC	
Catherine		f	14	NC	
1091					
Wiltcher?, Samuel		Lab m	38	AR	
Hannah		f	32	KY	
James		m	10	AR	
Samuel		m	3	AR	
Martha		f	9/12	AR	
Madison, Robert		m	21	AR	
Welch, Sarah		f	16	AR	
1092					
Holderby, Ruth		f	61	NC	
Henry		m	21	AR	
Thomas		m	17	AR	
1093					
Ridge, James		Far m	45	KY	
Nancy		f	45	NC	
Phillipp		m	17	MO	
Jacob		m	15	MO	
Alexander		m	13	MO	
George		m	11	MO	
Isaac		m	9	MO	
Mary		f	7	MO	
Edward		m	5	MO	
1094					
Ridge, John W.		Far m	24	KY	
Mary		f	23	KY	
Hawkins, R. B.		m	22	MO	
Sarah		f	22	KY	
Altha		f	6/12	MO	
1095					
Lofton, Augustus		Lab m	27	AL	
Nancy		f	29	GA	
Hiley		f	9	AL	
Nancy		f	7	AL	
Mary		f	2	AL	
1096					
Russel, S.		Lab m	46	VA	
Jane		f	35	KY	
Malinda		f	13	AR	
Margaret		f	8	AR	
Thomas		m	5	AR	

1097					
Pelly, Munford		Far m	48	NC	
Elizabeth		f	29	KY	
James		m	7	AR	
John		m	5	AR	
Colbert		m	2	AR	
Thomas		m	22	KY	
1098					
Rude, William		Lab m	29	AL	
Mary		f	24	AL	
Moses		m	6	MS	
John		m	4	MS	
William		m	2	MS	
Mary		f	7/12	AR	
1099					
Frost, John		Far m	26	Swed.	
Johana		f	50	Swed.	
Blumberg, John		m	21	Swed.	
Andrew		m	19	Swed.	
Axel		m	17	Swed.	
Johnson, John E.		m	18	Swed.	
Blumberg, Johanna		f	25	Swed.	
Anna		f	80	Swed.	
1100					
Rosenberg, John P.		Far m	35	Swed.	
Anna		f	48	Swed.	
Sophia		f	12	Swed.	
Frederic		m	8	Swed.	
William		m	6	Swed.	
Johanna		f	1	AR	
1101					
Donahue, James		Far m	47	Ire.	
Mary		f	34	Ire.	
Bridget		f	17	Ire.	
Margaret		f	14	Ire.	
Anna		f	11	AR	
Mary		f	8	AR	
Franics		m	6	AR	
John		m	3	AR	
Ellen		f	5	AR	
Catherine		5	11/12	AR	
1102					
Donahue, Francis		Far m	43	Ire.	
Mary		f	30	Ire.	
Margaret		f	10	AR	
James		m	8	AR	
John		m	6	AR	
Mary		f	4	AR	
Patrick		m	2	AR	
Bridget		f	9/12	AR	
1103					
Harrington, John		Far m	47	Ire.	
Anne		f	35	Ire.	
Julie		f	18	Ire.	
Florence		f	16	Ire.	
Catherine		f	14	Ire.	
Daniel		m	12	AR	
John		m	10	AR	
Ann		f	6	AR	
1104					
Griffey, Hugh		Lab m	53	KY	
Pernica		f	45	AR	
Lucretia		f	21	AR	
Jacob		m	17	AR	
George		m	11	AR	
Bell		f	8	AR	
Melvina		f	5	AR	
Osby, John		m	53	Nor.	
1105					
Selverage, Jasper		Lab m	24	TN	
Nancy		f	25	TN	
Nancy		f	2	MO	
Essarz, John		m	26	IL	



1126  
 Schulte, William ..... Far m 38 Prussia  
 Louisa ..... f 28 Prussia  
 Mina ..... f 7 Prussia  
 Lena ..... f 5 AR  
 Ellen ..... f 2 AR  
 William ..... m 3/12 AR  
 Schulte, William ..... m 19 AR

1127  
 Allison, Samuel ..... Far m 35 GA  
 Martha ..... f 28 MO  
 Charlotte ..... f 13 AR  
 Nancy ..... f 9 AR  
 Susan ..... f 2 AR

1128  
 McKinney, James ..... Lab m 27 NC  
 Nancy ..... f 22 AR  
 William ..... m 6/12 AR

1129  
 Dilda, Nancy ..... f 45 NC  
 Colon ..... m 15 MO  
 James ..... m 12 MO  
 Mary ..... f 11 MO

1130  
 Archer, F. M. .... Carp. m 26 TN  
 Isaac ..... m 65 TN  
 Andrew ..... m 18 AR  
 Thomas ..... m 16 AR

1131  
 Jackson, Hugh ..... Blacksmith m 40 TN  
 Elizabeth ..... f 33 TN  
 David ..... m 10 AR

1132  
 Burks, Elizabeth ..... f 44 KY  
 John ..... m 18 MS  
 William ..... m 16 MS  
 Sarah ..... f 13 AR  
 A. .... f 9 MO  
 Morris, Amus ..... m 23 TX  
 Anderson, Caroline ..... f 16 AR

1133  
 Alfred, John ..... Blacksmith m 42 TN  
 Casandrew ..... f 45 NC  
 Jane ..... f 13 TN  
 Frances ..... f 11 AR  
 Joseph ..... m 7 AR

1134  
 Stanton, Simeon ..... Far m 37 Ire.  
 Green, L. B. .... Lab m 40 IL  
 Lidy ..... f 40 MD  
 Thomas ..... m 17 TX  
 Phillip ..... m 16 AR  
 Alsom ..... f 14 CN  
 Lenore ..... f 12 CN  
 Clementina ..... f 10 CN  
 Mary ..... f 8 AR

1135  
 Waites, Walter ..... Saddler m 44 GA  
 Elizabeth ..... f 63 TN

1136  
 Dormann, John ..... Far m 45 MD  
 Martha ..... f 35 TN  
 George ..... m 18 AR  
 Martha ..... f 11 AR  
 Mary ..... f 9 AR  
 Harriet ..... f 5 AR  
 John ..... m 1 AR

1137  
 Jones, Churchill ..... m 63 KY  
 Sarah ..... f 45 TN  
 James ..... m 20 AR  
 Jacke ..... m 18 AR

1138  
 Jones, Elias ..... Teamster m 23 AR  
 Mary ..... f 22 AL  
 Churchill ..... m 2 AR

1139  
 Jones, William ..... Teamster m 33 TN  
 Nancy ..... f 22 MO  
 Elizabeth ..... f 4 AR  
 Elias ..... m 1 AR

1140  
 Cook, George ..... Teamster m 35 TN  
 Elizabeth ..... f 33 KY  
 Mary ..... f 11 AR  
 Frances ..... f 9 AR  
 Hiram ..... m 8 AR  
 Steven ..... m 6 AR  
 George ..... m 2 AR

1141  
 Clark, Mona ..... f 35 OH  
 William ..... m 17 MO  
 Elias ..... m 14 MO  
 Matilda ..... f 7 MO  
 James ..... m 4 MO

1142  
 Glenn, Jonathan ..... Lab m 42 TN  
 Sarah ..... f 33 SC

1143  
 Stemmler?, Ann Maria ..... f 47 Bav.  
 Louisa ..... f 17 NJ  
 Josephine ..... f 14 CN  
 Susan ..... f 11 AR

1144  
 Cardovan?, William ..... Groc. m 26 KY  
 Jane ..... f 56 Eng.  
 John ..... m 21 KY  
 Sarah ..... f 18 KY  
 Joseph ..... m 14 KY  
 Reed, William ..... m 26 Ire.

1145  
 Sorrells, Samuel ..... Far m 54 GA  
 Mary ..... f 36 TN  
 Martha ..... f 15 AR  
 Jane ..... f 13 AR  
 Harvey ..... m 10 AR  
 Charles ..... m 7 AR  
 Eliza ..... f 5 AR  
 Frances ..... f 2 AR  
 Daniels, John ..... m 16 IL  
 Bowermann, Jesse ..... m 19 IL

1146  
 Hendry, John A. .... Lab m 52 MD  
 Anna ..... f 40 NC  
 Eliza ..... f 10 AR

1147  
 Bell, Nathaniel ..... Lab m 58 KY  
 Eliza ..... f 58 TN  
 Williams, C. D. .... Wgnmaster m 34 TN  
 Elizabeth ..... f 34 TN  
 Nathan ..... m 10 AR  
 John ..... m 8 AR  
 Ruth ..... f 6 AR  
 Omira ..... f 4 AR

1148  
 Springer E. .... Far m 29 PA  
 Sarah ..... f 20 IL

1149  
 Trotter, G. P. .... Wgnmaker m 38 NC  
 Lucretia ..... f 40 IN  
 Martha ..... f 18 IN  
 William ..... m 14 IN  
 Blont, Shadrick ..... m 45 Ger.

1150	Pope, George	Wgnmaker	m	47	KY	1159	Ekson, Charles	Far	m	35	Austria
	Martha		f	25	MO		Caroline		f	38	Austria
	John		m	20	MO		Myer, Lewis		m	11	AR
	Matilda		f	14	MO		Jane		f	9	AR
	James		m	10	MO		William		m	6	AR
	Anna Eliza		f	7	MO		Sarah		f	4	AR
	Julia		f	5	MO		Eliza		f	1	AR
	Emily		f	3	MO						
	Boyd		m	4	MO						
1151	Ayres, Willard	Far	m	45	VT	1160	Newton, David C.	Lab	m	19	AR
	Caroline		f	35	TN		Elizabeth		f	26	IN
	Woollard		m	13	AR		Morrison, Joseph		m	5	AR
	Columbus		m	11	AR		Nancy		f	3	AR
	Benjamin		m	7	AR		Russell, Nancy		f	66	KY
	James		m	4	AR		Stillwell, Joseph		m	29	IN
	Jacob		m	1	AR						
1152	Goyns, John	Wagoner	m	37	MS	1161	Henessy?, Patrick	Phy	m	47	PA
	Amanda		f	28	AL		Wells, Elizabeth		f	49	VA
	Emily		f	10	CN		Harper, Amerisa		f	21	IN
	Martha		f	8	AR		Mary		f	2	AR
							Ann		f	5/12	AR
1153	Ward, John C.	Mail Contractor	m	37	VA	1162	Johnson, William	Lab	m	22	MS
	Ann		f	25	AR		Sarah		f	18	MS
	John		m	12	AR		Bowser?, Martha		f	20	NC
	Viola		f	4	AR		William		m	1	AR
	William		m	2	AR	1163	McCurry, James	Teamster	m	29	TN
	Usher, John	Blacksmith	m	26	MO		Margaret		f	22	Ire.
	Waxey, Yune		m	18	TN		Elizabeth		f	4	AR
	Griffey, John		m	18	AR	1164	Curvan, John	Lab	m	68	Ire.
	Moor, John	Mail Carrier	m	19	TN		Ellen		f	33	AR
	Watson, David		m	65	VA	1165	Kannady, John	Far	m	24	Ire.
	Coachell, Absulum		m	20	OH		Mary		f	29	Ire.
1154	Hutchinson, Mary		f	46	VA		Richard		m	5	AR
	John		m	17	AR		Alice		f	3	AR
	James		m	16	AR		O'Revell, John		m	15	AR
	Richard		m	8	AR		Mary		f	13	AR
1155	Wells, John S.	Saddler	m	38	KY		Margaret		f	7	AR
	Susan		f	37	KY		McLaughlin, Patrick		m	22	Ire.
	Charles		m	16	MO		Milligan, Philipp		m	50	Ire.
	John		m	14	MO	1166	McNamee, Peter	Lab	m	30	Ire.
	Mary		f	12	MO		Sparks, C. M.	Teacher	m	24	MA
	Oliver		m	10	MO	1167	Bryant, L. C.	Far	m	40	TN
	Clay		m	5	MO		Susannah		f	36	TN
	Albert		m	3	MO		Emeline		f	17	AL
	Wesley		m	1	MO	1168	Hurdey? Huxley?, Rev. James		m	32	Ire.
1156	Eubanks, John	Saddler	m	38	KY		Fisher, Henry		m	28	France
	Ann		f	36	Eng.		Kannally, Edmond		m	32	Ire.
	Maria		f	14	MO		Allen, Patrick		m	25	Ire.
1157	Sutton, Urius	Lab	m	35	TN		Powell, Joseph		m	21	TN
	Lucretia		f	26	TN	1169	Godfrey, Margaret		f	63	Wales
	Nancy		f	8	AR	1170	Montgomery, Patrick		m	32	Ire.
	Buck		m	5	AR	1171	Garter, William	Lab	m	33	SC
	Mary		f	3	AR		Julia		f	30	TN
1158	Gordon, Charles	Lab	m	48	KY		Samuel		m	6	AR
	Sarah		f	37	AR		John		m	4	AR
	James		m	16	AR						
	Francis		m	14	AR						
	Mary		f	10	AR						
	Martha		f	8	AR						
	Nancy		f	7	AR						
	Newton		m	4	AR						

1172  
Sculley, Michael ..... Lab m 65 Ire.  
Mary ..... f 40 Ire.  
John ..... m 16 Ire.  
Michael ..... m 9 Ire.

1173  
McLane, James ..... Far m 48 Ire.  
Elizabeth ..... f 49 PA  
Spragues, Charles ..... m 16 AR  
Finkley, Francis ..... f 16 MS  
Gallagher, John ..... m 17 AR

1174  
Miller, Narcissa ..... f 19 MS  
Mary ..... f 4 AR

1175  
Dillard, S. P. ..... m 61 VA  
Rupert, Joseph ..... Clerk m 26 PA  
Sarah ..... f 19 AR  
Thompson, William ..... m 12 TX  
Thomas ..... m 10 TX  
Mattie ..... f 6 TX  
Patten, Emeline ..... f 30 NY  
Charles ..... m 6 AR

1176  
Ward?, J. D. .... Far m 26 OH  
Slack, A. W. .... m 28 MD  
Eliza ..... f 21 OH  
Ward, N. C. .... m 22 OH

1177  
Barker?, Henry ..... Grocery m 34 NY  
Mary ..... f 37 Eng.

1178  
Rutherford, Shelby ..... Blacksmith m 50 KY  
Charita ..... f 39 TN  
James ..... m 19 KY  
Taylor ..... m 12 KY  
Ashley ..... m 11 TN

1179  
Taylor, Zachariah ..... Far m 42 IN  
Mary ..... f 42 IN  
James ..... m 19 IN  
Nancy ..... f 16 IN  
Sarah ..... f 14 IN  
Amanda ..... f 11 IN  
Rebecca ..... f 7 IN  
Louisa ..... f 4 AR  
Shockley, Claiton ..... m 21 TN  
Riddles, James ..... m 22 TN  
Walker, Joseph ..... m 21 TN

1180  
Williams, Benson ..... Lab m 43 NC  
Rachael ..... f 34 TN  
Jefferson ..... m 12 TN  
Barney ..... m 10 MO  
Milley ..... f 4 MO  
Benson ..... m 2 MO

1181  
Gibson, Sarah ..... f 45 VA  
Robert ..... m 15 AR  
Nicks, John ..... m 25 CN

1182  
Cox, John ..... Lab m 35 KY  
Catherine ..... f 30 KY  
John ..... m 4 AR  
Sarah ..... f 2 AR

1183  
Whitefield, William ..... Lab m 30 Eng.  
Mary ..... f 27 Eng.  
Gilbert ..... m 8 AR  
Jeanette ..... f 5 AR  
Dillard ..... m 2 AR

1184  
Crockett, F. J. .... Far m 35 TN  
Elizabeth ..... f 34 VA  
Catherine ..... f 5 MO  
Andrew ..... m 2 MO

1185  
Notam?, Harriet ..... f 50 TN  
William ..... m 26 CN  
Margaret ..... f 23 MA  
Edward ..... m 18 AR  
Humber, Laura ..... f 22 CN  
Maria ..... f 2 AR

1186  
Smith, G. C. .... Far m 50 KY  
Ann W ..... f 34 KY  
Ida ..... f 18 AR  
Clifton ..... m 16 KY  
Manlin ..... m 8 MO  
Elizabeth ..... f 7 MO  
Flora ..... f 6/12 AR  
Clara ..... f 5 AR  
Griffeth, George F. .... m 26 KY  
Georgeana ..... f 23 KY  
Lewis G. .... m 4 AR

1187  
Willard, Samuel ..... Far m 48 VT  
Martha ..... f 44 NY  
Joseph ..... m 18 CN  
Harriet ..... f 16 CN  
Charles ..... m 13 CN  
Frances ..... f 11 CN

1188  
Rutherford, Samuel ..... Ind. Agent m 63 VA  
E. N. .... f 50 KY  
Mary ..... f 20 AR  
Thomas ..... m 17 AR  
Susan ..... f 15 AR

1189  
Buchanan, John ..... Lab m 27 TN  
Mary ..... f 27 VA  
William ..... m 6 AR  
Martha ..... f 3 AR  
Jane ..... f 1 AR

1190  
Crockett, James ..... Far m 45 VA  
Mary ..... f 30 KY  
Allice ..... f 9 MO  
Lucy ..... f 5 MO  
Wallis ..... m 3 MO  
Ann ..... f 2 MO  
John ..... m 9/12 MO

1191  
Stoppelmann, H. W. .... Far m 44 Prussia  
Tinkman ..... f 44 Prussia  
Mina ..... f 14 Prussia  
Fritz ..... m 9 Prussia  
William ..... m 3 AR  
A. H. .... m 17 Prussia

1192  
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Mary ..... f 44 GA  
William ..... m 18 AR  
Alfred ..... m 14 AR  
Henry ..... m 8 AR  
Scott, Margaret ..... f 72 GA

1193  
Klink, Martin ..... Far m 24 Wurtnbrg  
Bernard ..... m 22 Wurtnbrg

1194  
Ward, Henry ..... Far m 42 KY  
Francis ..... m 15 MO  
July ..... f 11 MO  
George ..... m 5 MO  
Louisa ..... f 3 MO

1195  
Duval, B. T. .... Lawyer m 35 VA  
Ellen I. or J.? ..... f 30 KY

1196  
Clark, Solomon F. .... Lawyer m 39 NY  
Virginia A. .... f 29 AR  
Ellen D. .... f 5 AR  
William S. .... m 2 AR

1197  
Rector, Elias ..... Far m 58 VA  
Catherine ..... f 40 VA  
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James ..... m 13 AR  
Catherine ..... f 9 AR  
Susan ..... f 7 AR  
Mary ..... f 5 AR  
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Beg ? ..... m 2 AR  
Burnett, William ..... Gardener m 58 NY

1198  
Baum, Philipp ..... Butcher m 34 Ger.  
Mina ..... f 29 Prussia  
Ellen ..... f 7 AR  
Charles ..... m 3 AR  
Ada ..... f 1 AR  
Butcher, Jacob ..... Butcher m 28 Baden  
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1199  
Minmire, George ..... Far m 27 Prussia  
Mary E. .... f 29 TN  
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Scheidel, Nicholas ..... m 30 Ger.

1200  
Holloman, H. S. .... Far m 43 TN  
Clemenza ..... f 30 NY  
George ..... Printer m 17 TN  
Jepica ..... f 5 AR  
Ida ..... f 3 AR  
Idora ..... f 1 AR  
German, Alma ..... f 10 AR  
Owens, William ..... m 13 AR  
John ..... m 11 AR

1201  
Putnam, John ..... Far m 40 MO  
Elizabeth ..... f 30 AL  
Jane ..... f 14 AR  
Mary ..... f 13 AR  
Susan ..... f 7 AR  
Sarah ..... f 4 AR  
Lucy ..... f 2 AR  
John ..... m 2 AR

1202  
Jackson, Norman ..... Far m 38 MO  
Sarah A. .... f 32 MO  
A. S. .... m 6 AR  
Elizabeth ..... f 4 AR  
John ..... m 1 AR

1203  
Gornan?, G. .... Far m 34 IL  
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Dude ..... m 6 AR  
Susan ..... f 2/12 AR  
William ..... m 2/12 AR

1204  
Hallaby, William ..... Far m 27 TN  
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1205  
May, George D. .... Far m 49 TN  
F. M. .... f 37 AR  
Ann ..... f 14 AR  
Mary ..... f 10 AR  
Margaret ..... f 7 AR  
Jenny ..... f 4 AR  
Ellen ..... f 1 AR

1206  
Meyer, G. A. .... Merch. m 37 Prussia  
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Buck ..... m 13 AR  
Mary ..... f 10 AR  
Lizzy ..... f 8 AR  
Kate ..... f 6 AR  
Rosa ..... f 3 AR  
Augustus ..... m 8/12 AR

1207  
Kerwan, John ..... Lab m 47 Ire.  
Ellen ..... f 36 NY

1208  
Smith, Eli ..... Lab m 39 TN  
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Richard ..... m 16 MO  
Joseph ..... m 8 MO  
David ..... m 6 MO  
Mary ..... f 3 MO  
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Rosanna ..... f 20 AR

1209  
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Joseph ..... m 10 MO  
David ..... m 6 MO  
Susan ..... f 2 TX

1210  
Watts, Souisse? A. (Louisa) ..... m 25 IN  
Mary ..... f 24 IL  
Mary E. .... f 3 IL  
Matilda ..... f 1 IL

1211  
Martin, Elizabeth ..... f 65 KY?  
Patrick ..... m 28 IL

1212  
Martin, Edmund ..... Lab m 33 IN  
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Elizabeth ..... f 9 IL  
James H. .... m 7 AR  
Mary ..... f 4 AR  
William ..... m 2 AR  
Thornasaon, Jane ..... f 17 VA

1213  
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Lewis ..... m 2 AR  
Josephine ..... f 63 Hanover

1214  
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Frances ..... f 12 TN  
John ..... m 6 AR  
Geroge W. .... m 3 AR  
Ellen ..... f 1 AR

1215  
Coors, Mary f 36 Hanover  
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Mary f 6/12 AR

1216  
Pape or Pope?, Henry Carp. m 31 Brnswick  
Elizabeth f 32 Ger.  
Minie f 9 OH  
Henry m 7 AR  
Charles m 4 AR  
Francis m 2 AR  
William m 1/12 AR  
Ziegenbein, Jacob Carp. m 35 Hanover

1217  
Webb, William S. Carp. m 30 NY  
Ruth f 20 AR

1218  
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Farrell, Mary Baptist f 28 Ire.  
Keefe, Mary DeSales f 27 Ire.  
Healy, Mary Vincent f 30 Ire.  
O'Kelly, Mary Magdaline f 30 Ire.  
Magrath, Mary Angela f 21 Ire.  
Fegan, Mary Bernard f 20 Ire.  
Grant, Mary Cabelia? f 26 Ire.  
Keane?, Mary Michael f 25 Ire.  
Roach, Mary John f 22 Ire.  
McEvage, Mary Anne f 25 Ire.

1219  
Garver?, John G. Lab m 30 TN  
Mary f 30 TN

1220  
Swift, Crommwell Sgt. USA m 33 AR  
Ann f 26 Eng.  
Joseph m 7 AR  
Sophie f 3 AR  
Catherine f 1 AR

1221  
Gardner, John Far m 61 VT  
Eliza P. f 53 VT  
Emily J. f 26 OH  
P. E. f 21 IN  
William H. H. m 18 AR  
Jane f 15 AR  
Anna f 15 AR  
G. H. m 9 AR

1222  
Duval, E. R. Phy. m AR

1223  
McCabe, Benjamin Lab m 36 NY  
Rebecca f 46 MD  
Isabella f 12 AR  
Mary f 13 AR  
William m 10 AR  
Elizabeth f 8 AR

1224  
Spencer, Robert m AR

1225  
Caldwell, Samuel Far m 59 TN  
Eliza f 42 TN  
Rufus m 18 AR  
Samuel m 16 AR  
Ragsdale, William Lab m 48 KY

1226  
Wilson, Thomas E. Far m 55 KY

Mary Ann f 38 VA  
Neosho S. f 13 AR  
Thomas E., Jr. m 10 AR  
Virginia f 8 AR  
John D. m 6 AR  
Constant D. m 4 AR  
Sally D. f 3 AR  
Meha M. f 10/12 AR

1227  
Page, Susan D. f 33 VA  
Francis N. m 8 AR  
Lucy N. f 7 MO  
Powhattan R. m 5 VA  
Kate R. f 3 FL

1228  
Duval, E. R. Phy. m 24 AR  
A. Medora f 18 AR

1229  
Handfield, W. L. Painter m 55 CT  
Unice E. f 44 NY  
Eliza E. f 16 OH  
Unice L. f 14 OH

1230  
Smith, Franklin C. Carp. m 23 TN  
Elizabeth f 21 MS

1231  
Morris, T. O. Carp. m 27 MO  
Hilley f 35 AL  
Mary f 4 AR  
Hamilton m 11/12 AR

1232  
Clark, Charles Far m 34 AR  
Martha f 27 IL  
James m 6 AR  
Mary f 4 AR  
Nancy f 7/12 AR

1233  
Spencer, R. B. Far. m 68 CT  
Abbe f 58 MA  
Thurmann, John m 22 TN  
Sam m 19 TN

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1234  
Farnsworth, G. W. Merch. m 42 NH  
Farnsworth Merch. f 40 NY

1234?  
Fribb, Frank P. - Grocer m 23 Dublin  
Mary f 19 Dublin  
Dougherty, Margaret f 13 Dublin

1235  
Mayers, M. - Merch. m 42 MD  
Mary f 24 Swerland  
Henry m 11 AR  
Kate f 10 AR  
Elizabeth f 8 AR  
Ellen f 6 AR  
Martha f 5 AR  
Virginia f 3 AR  
Young, B.D. Clerk m 18 PA

1236  
Birnie, C. A., Sr. Merch. m 55 Eng.  
Margaret f 55 NY  
Birnie, C. A., Jr. m 26 AR  
Margaret f 19 AR  
William m 22 AR  
Cornelius m 20 AR  
Henry m 16 AR  
Anna f 8/12 AR

1237  
Mayers, W. H. .... Merch. m 40 MD  
Harriet f 30 OH  
Anna f 7 AR  
Mary f 5 AR  
William f 4 AR  
Cora f 8/12 AR  
Wilcox, Julia f 35 CT

1238  
Snipes, Robert .... Grocer m 40 TN  
Mosby, Sarah f 49 MS  
Kendrick, R. S. m 24 AL  
Baker, W. S. m 23 MO  
Hensley, Robert m 19 AR  
Mosby, William m 21 CN  
John m 16 AR  
Palmer, William m 8 AR

1239  
Loudermilk, Jacob .... Carp. m 48 NC  
Nancy f 48 NC  
Joseph m 22 AL  
Ferguson, Margaret f 17 TN

1240  
White, B. S. .... Far. m 66 SC  
Maria f 50 KY

1241  
Wolfe?, F. H. .... Goldsmith m 60 DE  
Nancy f 35 MO  
George .... Bookbinder m 22 TN  
Patterson, Alexander m 16 AR  
Charles m 13 AR  
Catherine f 12 AR  
Tatum, Adeline f 18 AR

1242  
Steisberg, J. .... Taylor m 28 Prussia  
Elizabeth f 23 Bav.  
Frank m 11/12 AR

1243  
Eades, L. B. .... Saddler m 28 GA  
Nancy f 23 TN  
Sol m 1 AR

1244  
Sparks, Mitchell .... Merch. m 48 Ire.  
Hannah f 32 MA  
George m 12 AR  
David m 10 AR  
Eliza m 6 AR  
James m 3 AR  
Charles m 1 AR  
Taylor, John S. m 27 NH  
Sheer?, William m 27 Ire.

1245  
Theurer, George .... Grocer m 30 Wurtnbrg  
Clink f 30 Wurtnbrg  
Mary f 6 AR  
Joseph m 2 AR

1246  
Spittel, Charles .... Grocer m 27 Bavaria

1247  
Romagnole, Antonio m 41 Switz.  
Sophia f 30 Baden  
Bruden, Peter m 24 Baden

1248  
Morony, N. m 33 AI  
Elizabeth f 27 TN

1249  
Girard, O. .... Confectioner m 56 Switz.  
Frances f 42 Belgium  
Mary f 14 AR  
Edward m 10 GA  
William m 5 AR

1250  
Lewald, W. H. .... Jeweler m 24 OH  
Mary f 17 LA  
Philipp m 4/12 AR

1251  
Emrich, John .... Merch. m 30 Drmstat?  
Caroline f 18 AR  
Catherine f 1 AR  
Henry m 55 Drmstat?

1252  
Palmer, T. J. .... Carp. m 40 OH  
Sarah f 23 TN  
Sophia f 9 AR  
Charles m 8 AR  
Mary f 6 AR  
Julia f 2/12 AR  
Loyd, James m 21 AR  
Emily f 18 AR

1253  
Miner, S. F. .... Carp. m 37 OH  
T. C. f 24 KY  
Ellen f 14 TN

1254  
Manning, Michael .... Carp. m 52 Ire.  
Catherine f 36 Ire.  
Fannie f 14 MO  
John m 12 KY

1255  
Main, J. H. T. .... Phy. m 45 MD  
Isabella f 34 PA  
Lizzie f 9 AR  
Jerry .... Phy. m 28 MD

1256  
Connell, F. V. or T. O. .... Lab m 28 Ire.  
Margaret f 24 AL  
Anna f 5 AL  
William m 2 AL  
Cornelius m 6/12 AR

1257  
Waldron, Joseph .... Lab m 37 IN  
Martha f 37 KY  
Thomas m 11 KY  
Martha f 9 KY  
Greenburg m 9 KY  
Robert m 6 KY  
Isabella f 4 KY

1258  
Levy?, William .... Merch. m 42 Hamburg  
Philippina f 48 Hamburg  
Jacob m 19 LA  
Edward m 6 LA

1259  
Cornpagnium, F. m 35 Switz.  
Catherine f 26 Wurtnbrg  
Olympia f 5 AR  
Lilia f 2 AR

1260  
Beckell, John .... Merch. m 55 Alstatt  
Nancy (Indian) f 43 CN  
Nelsin?, Hicky (Indian) m 12 CN  
Guddal, Hiram .... Lab m 40 TN

1261  
Beckell, Martha f 38 France  
Mary f 13 AR  
John m 10 AR  
Emily f 8 AR  
Gustavus m 1 AR  
Hufsuper, Eliza f 76 Hamburg

1262  
 Speier, Joseph ..... Merch. m 31 Ger.  
 Betty ..... f 29 Ger.  
 Sukliman ..... m 4 OH  
 Simeon ..... m 1 OH

1263  
 Whitsett, M. G. .... Merch. m 25 GA  
 Nancy ..... f 19 AR  
 Hart, D. E. .... Clerk m 26 NY  
 Mary ..... f 19 AR

1264  
 Sudini, Francis ..... Grocer m 60 France

1265  
 Brooke, J (?) Y ..... Merch. m 35 VA  
 W. S. .... f 33 VA

1266  
 McDonald, S. D. .... Saddler m 36 KY  
 M. H. .... f 35 VA  
 Alice J. .... f 9 AR  
 Robert ..... m 7 AR  
 William ..... m 5 AR  
 Mary ..... f 3 AR  
 Stephen ..... m 7/12 AR  
 Smith, Robert ..... m 20 AR

1267  
 Wolf, John ..... Clerk m 35 Wurtnbrg  
 Elizabeth ..... f 34 Wurtnbrg  
 Josephine ..... f 11 AR

1268  
 Battersby, James ..... Watchmaker m 40 Eng.  
 Margaret ..... f 39 Eng.  
 William ..... m 16 Can

1269  
 Hicken, H. G. .... Merch. m 40 Hamburg  
 Margareth ..... f 18 Eng.

1270  
 Fricke, Charles ..... m 31 Prussia  
 Victoria ..... f 26 Wurtnbrg  
 Victoria ..... f 2 AR

1271  
 Baretta, A. .... Merch. m 33 Lambrdy  
 Josephine ..... f 22 MS  
 Bowen, Susan ..... f 17 AR

1272  
 Gridley, J. B. .... Merch. m 51 CT  
 Neighbor, Conrad ..... m 23 PA

1273  
 Bumford, G. E. .... Phy. m 40 DC  
 Martha ..... f 23 AR  
 George ..... m 8 AR  
 John ..... m 5 AR  
 Erving ..... m 3 AR

1274  
 Shane, Isaac ..... Merch. m 28 Weimar  
 Eve ..... f 25 Weimar  
 Solomon ..... m 1 OH

1275  
 Gardener, John ..... Saddler m 45 ME  
 Harriet ..... f 45 MA

1276  
 Nichols, Alexander ..... Merch. m 30 AL  
 Susan M. .... f 22 MS  
 James ..... m 2 AR  
 Cora ..... f 5/12 AR

1277  
 Reutzel, Casper ..... Merch. m 39 Ger.  
 Caroline ..... f 26 Ger.  
 Henry ..... m 13 Ger.  
 John ..... m 9 AR  
 Elizabeth ..... f 6 AR  
 Charles ..... m 3 AR  
 Grum, Catherine ..... f 55 Ger.  
 Bauer, John ..... Carp. m 37 Ger.  
 Elizabeth ..... f 37 Ger.  
 Catherine ..... f 15 Ger.  
 Nickel, August ..... m 33 Ger.  
 Specht, Ernst ..... m 21 Ger.

1278  
 Lane, John H. .... m 34 GA  
 Mary ..... f 21 AL  
 William ..... m 6 AR  
 Fanny ..... f 4 AR  
 Caroline ..... f 2 AR

1279  
 Ward., C. C. .... Merch. m 46 MO  
 Eliza ..... f 36 MO  
 John ..... m 8 MO  
 William W. .... m 5 AR  
 Albert ..... m 3 MO  
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 Laker, Enoch ..... m 24 NJ  
 Stoddard, Marsh ..... m 27 PA  
 Eliasson, A. C. .... m 26 SC  
 Dotson, Josephus ..... m 33 MS

1280  
 Atkinson, J. C. .... Tinner m 52 KY  
 Susan B. .... f 46 KY  
 Benjamin F. .... m 23 MO  
 Annie ..... f 17 MO  
 Maline ..... m 15 AR  
 Ozete ..... f 10 AR  
 Mary ..... f 7 AR

1281  
 Slosson, J. N. .... Merch. m 37 NY  
 Mary ..... f 28 Canada  
 John ..... m 10 IL  
 Julia ..... f 7 AR  
 Jarene ..... f 5 AR  
 Minie ..... f 2 AR  
 Darwin ..... Taylor m 26 NY  
 Elizabeth ..... f 20 NY  
 Dowling, David ..... m 35 NY

1282  
 Czarnikow, Edward ..... Merch. m 36 Prussia  
 Rosa ..... f 21 Prussia  
 Happych (?), Hannah ..... f 23 Prussia

1283  
 Lewis, G. I. (?) ..... Merch. m 42 Poland  
 Flora ..... f 25 Prussia  
 Hannah ..... f 4 MS  
 Solomon ..... m 2 OH  
 Bamgold, Sarah ..... f 18 Poland  
 Naurer, M. S. .... m 22 Prussia

1284  
 Hunt, William w. .... Carp. m 47 TN  
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 Adelia ..... f 16 MO  
 Malinda ..... f 13 AR  
 Charles ..... m 10 AR  
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 Dell, Valentine ..... m 30 Ger.



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## \*NOTES:

- fl - indicates head of household and that family members are listed.
- il - some sort of graphic is used, other than a portrait.
- por - a portrait of the person(s) named is on page indicated.
- (- -) - for such as spouse, title, marital status, degree, etc.
- "- -" - nickname.

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