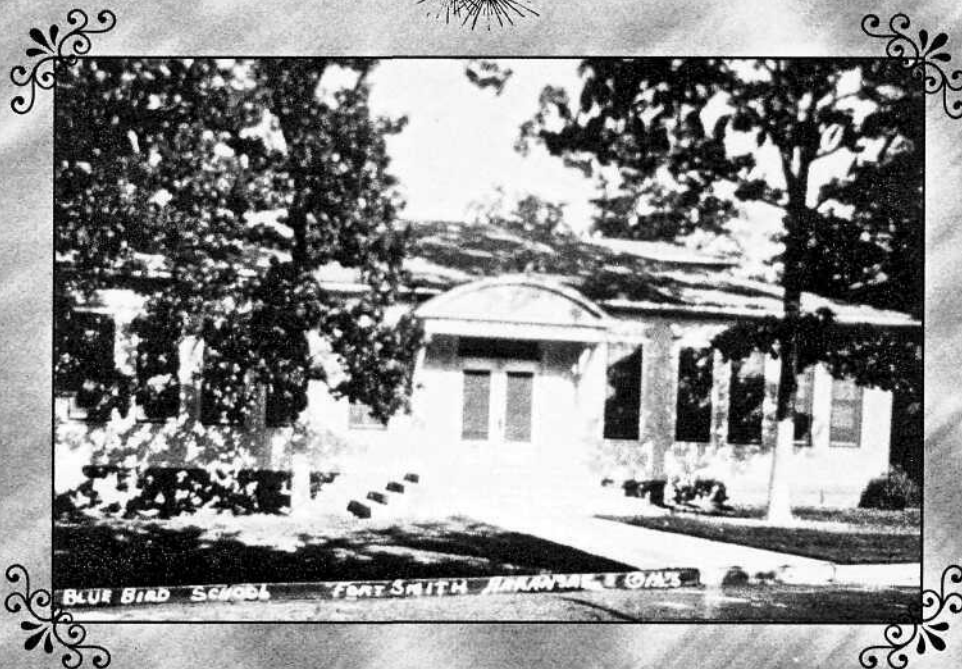


The JOURNAL

The Blue Bird School



Fort Smith's First Kindergarten

A Look Inside:

Judge Parker and the Allen Rule

Abstracts from the Docket of

Justice of the Peace Samuel Edmondson

Marie Zealand Rose: Baby Girl Born on the High Seas

Golden Deeds Award

Recipes from the Everyday Cookbook

Free Persons of Color Among Ft. Smith's First Residents

Plus Regular Articles



Vol. 21, No. 1, April, 1997

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The JOURNAL

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The Blue Bird School – Select

By Amelia Martin

"The Blue Bird is the harbinger of Spring, coming with melodious song. It symbolizes expectant childhood, buoyant activity, unselfish play, passionate song and prophetic achievement."

With this symbol in mind, the first kindergarten we have record of in Fort Smith was named The Blue Bird School - Select.

In a fifteen page booklet The Blue Bird School - Select, at 208 Lecta Avenue, announced its 1922-1923 program for kindergarten and first and second grades, with the first term beginning September 11, 1922 and the second term beginning January 25, 1923. Each term ran four and one half months. \$45 tuition per term was payable on the first day of each term. Staff of the school was Mrs. David E. Shapard, Director, and two associates, Miss Maxie Covington and Miss Dorothy Shapard, all who were well trained and had excellent experience.

Mrs. Shapard was known throughout Fort Smith for her progressive spirit in Kindergarten and primary work. During the past three years she had limited the number of her pupils because

of a lack of capacity in accommodations. In her higher educational advantages she took courses in Union University and specialized in piano, voice and art and Kindergarten methods under the very best teachers. She loved children and had an innate capacity for organizing and leading them. For the Blue Bird School she had brought to her assistance unusually capable and superbly trained teachers.

Miss Maxie Covington, who had devoted four years to teaching in primary and Kindergarten

work, attended the University of Arkansas two years. She received an LI degree at the end of that time and a diploma for piano work. Later she received an AB degree from the University of California. During her college years she had unusual advantages in training for primary and playground work.

Miss Dorothy Shapard, after finishing her higher education in Baltimore, took the full courses in the Affordy Kindergarten — Primary Normal School of Baltimore, Maryland, and graduated with honors. She came thoroughly equipped after superior preparation and successful teaching experience.

On page one of the announcement, Mrs. Shapard quoted "I AM THE CHILD!

I am the youngest institution in the world and the oldest. The world is my heritage, and when I go I leave it to the next generation of children.

My mission is to leave the world a better place than I found it.

With my millions of little brothers and sisters I can do this if the world will help me.



Miss Maxie Covington



Mrs. David E. Shapard



Miss Dorothy Shapard



The outdoor playground equipment provided for the physical needs of the children.

I want to begin now to learn the greatest principles of life, that later I may do my share in governing my country.

I want the BLUE BIRD SCHOOL, in which I can live, laugh and love; work and play and learn concentration, efficiency and patriotism. I want to hear good music, become acquainted with the world of nature, see beautiful pictures, and later I want to make happy homes, build houses and railroads and cities.

I am the Tomorrow of Society.

If you will start me right now, I shall help you when I grow up.

I am your hope — I AM THE CHILD."

Following this, Mrs. Shapard asked for the help of all parents and friends in the work for the "Tomorrow of Society". The next page gave a statement of the purpose, aims, methods and beliefs of the school:

"The Blue Bird School in meeting the demands of the impressionable age of children, from three to seven years, will guide in right impression, in receiving right experience and in gratifying their expectant capacity for excellence.

"The Blue Bird School is a busy place, full of buoyant activities. Children learn to do by doing. The normal child is naturally busy. The wise teacher utilizes and guides this natural force in training and developing. This is a happy school where children work together in a happy way.

"The Blue Bird School believes that play is a dominant instinct of childhood and that time spent in the proper development and guidance of the play instinct is not wasted, all learning should begin with play as its basic principal. The child that plays vigorously, whole heartedly later becomes an earnest, thorough-going student.

"The Blue Bird School helps the child to enter upon its heritage of song. Music is simply a benevolent influence in helping the child to express his joy in life and work. Music ministers to

every passion of the heart, is a potent factor in worship, quickens intellectual action, nerves the will, and so deeply influences character that the future years will tell the story of the effect of song on the life. All normal children can be taught to sing as well as to speak correctly.

"The Blue Bird School forms a natural transition from the home to the graded public school. It is prophetic of better results in later school life. The ultimate ideal is to produce a well-rounded, alert child; with senses acute and accurate; the intellect clean, clear and strong; the moral nature courageous, truthful and unselfish; the spiritual qualities deepened so as to link the ordinary life with the permanent and eternal."

In a marked degree methods in kindergarten and primary grades had changed over the years, harmonizing with child psychology and child hygiene. These new methods called for new material and new equipment. The Blue Bird School offered to its patrons the best teachers, modified curriculum, methods and equipment. Health was of prime consideration, hence, provision was made for much physical activity, with emphasis upon the use of the larger muscles in hand work. Play apparatus, movable furniture and the gymnasium, as well as the outdoor play ground equipment provided for the physical needs of the child.



In order to give individual attention and proper instruction to each child, and give the teacher the opportunity to study each child's needs, only fourteen children were admitted to each class.

The theory of teaching at Blue Bird School was the child's mind should be trained through objects instead of books, through practice of the senses on the concrete rather than the abstract. Toys and games and pictures are the natural implements for them. From these under a wise teacher, a child learns self-dependence, patience, perseverance, steady effort and determination to overcome difficulties. The Blue Bird School recognized the



Going for walks was another form of physical activity.

necessity of activity in little children and formulated their occupations, while respecting their spontaneity. For physical activity, the school included a well equipped gymnasium and outdoor playground to provide for the physical needs of the child.

Conversational French with courses outlined by the Frances Parker School of Chicago, Folk Dancing and class music were taught in all classes.

In order to give individual attention and proper instruction to each child, and give the teacher the opportunity to study each child's needs, only fourteen children were admitted to each class.

Soon after the opening of the fall term all the mothers of the Blue Bird School were asked to form a Co-operative Association and to elect from their number an Advisory Board who was asked to meet occasionally at the school and to offer friendly suggestions to the Director and teachers, regarding – the welfare of the children and improvements that would aid in making the Blue Bird School ideal in every way.

School colors were Blue and Gold; the flower, Sweet Peas, and their song the Blue Bird Song.



BLUE BIRD SONG

We sing the song of the blue birds

The blue birds of gold and blue,

The blue for truth and beauty,

The gold for hearts so true.

CHORUS:—

Blue birds, happy blue birds,

Each day let us be;

We send our heart's sweet music

Through earth and sky and sea.

Within the nest of the blue bird

We study, sing and play -

Our faces bright and smiling,

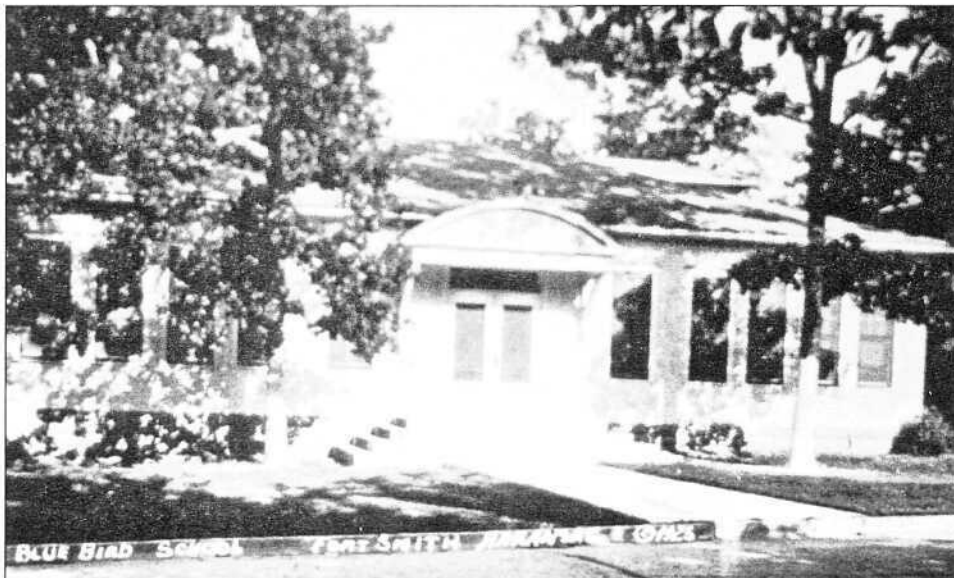
Each "Kiddie" strong and gay.

Just now we're blue bird nestlings,

We love our blue bird nest

And we'll be true and loyal

To THE BLUE BIRD SCHOOL, the best.



The Blue Bird School located at 208 Lecta Avenue in Fort Smith, circa 1928.

Judge Parker and the Allen Rule

By Robert T. Dawson ¹

After the jurors in the recent "Whitewater" case announced they were deadlocked and unable to arrive at a verdict, Judge Wright called the jury back into the courtroom and delivered what is known as the "Allen Instruction." The jury retired and, in due course, returned with a verdict.

If you have not already served on either a state or federal court jury, the odds are excellent that you will during your lifetime. Juries are composed of people with differing backgrounds and opinions, and for that reason, juries sometimes have difficulty in arriving at a decision even after lengthy deliberation. When a jury announces difficulty in arriving at a verdict, in either a civil or a criminal case, judges often give what attorneys know as the "Allen Rule" or "Allen Instruction" which is intended to encourage juries to arrive at a verdict. What juries are never told is that this rule of law arose out of a case tried before Judge Isaac Parker in Fort Smith more than a hundred years ago.

While legislation was recently pending in Congress to name the federal court house in Fort Smith in honor of Judge Parker, an out-of-state attorney called to inquire whether this was the same Judge Parker who was the author of the Allen Rule. While this rule of law is being utilized somewhere in this country on any given day, Judge Parker is never mentioned as being the one who developed the rule. The Allen Rule or Charge is sometimes referred to as the Dynamite Instruction because it is delivered when a jury is unable to reach a verdict and the case is in danger of ending with a hung jury which would result in a mistrial and/or subsequent trial. The Allen Rule is now used in both civil and criminal cases.

Alexander Allen, who was age 15, was accused of murdering an 18-year-old after an altercation that occurred near Coffeyville, Kansas, in the Cherokee Nation of the Indian Territory. The defendant was tried and convicted in Fort Smith in 1893 and was sentenced to death by hanging. That case was appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, and on December 4, 1893, the conviction was reversed because of an error in the instructions and was remanded for a new trial (150 U.S. 551).

The second trial resulted in another conviction and death sentence, but this, too, was reversed by the U.S. Supreme Court on April 8, 1895 (157 U.S. 675) because of another erroneous instruc-

tion. During this time period, the Supreme Court placed special emphasis on instructions given to juries, and a large percentage of cases were reversed because of such errors.

The third time failed to prove a charm for young Mr. Allen, and he was convicted again. During the course of his third trial, the jury could not reach a decision and returned to the courtroom for guidance from Judge Parker. At that time, Judge Parker delivered what has become the Allen Charge which encouraged the jury to arrive at a verdict, whether for conviction or acquittal. After the charge, young Mr. Allen was convicted and sentenced yet again to be hanged.

The case was appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court with Mr. Allen contending numerous errors, to include the argument that the instruction to the jury encouraging a verdict was erroneous. As reflected within 164 U.S. 492, decided on December 7, 1896, the language utilized by Judge Parker in his instruction was "quite lengthy," but the Court summarized the instruction as follows:

... [I]n substance ... in a large proportion of cases absolute certainty could not be expected; that, though the verdict must be the verdict of each individual juror, and not a mere acquiescence in the conclusion of his fellows, yet they should examine the question submitted with candor, and with a proper regard and deference to the opinions of each other; that it was their duty to decide the case if they could conscientiously do so; that they should listen, with a disposition to be convinced, to each other's arguments; that, if much the larger number were for conviction, a dissenting juror should consider whether his doubt was a reasonable one which made no impression upon the minds of so many men, equally honest, equally intelligent with himself. If, upon the other hand, the majority were for acquittal, the minority ought to ask themselves whether they might not reasonably doubt the correctness of a judgment which was not concurred in by the majority.

The Supreme Court affirmed the instruction given by Judge Parker and thereby affirmed the death sentence. The Court concluded its opinion concerning what would become the "Allen Instruction" as follows:

While, undoubtedly, the verdict of the jury should represent the opinion of each individual

juror, it by no means follows that opinions may not be changed by conference in the jury room. The very object of the jury system is to secure unanimity by a comparison of views, and by arguments among the jurors themselves. It certainly cannot be the law that each juror should not listen with deference to the arguments, and with a distrust of his own judgment, if he finds a large majority of the jury taking a different view of the case from what he does himself. It cannot be that each juror should go to the jury room with a blind determination that the verdict shall represent his opinion of the case at that moment, or that he should close his ears to the arguments of men who are equally honest and intelligent as himself. There was no error in these instructions.

Arkansas, like most states, has a manual of model jury instructions for use in jury trials. Arkansas Model Instruction 2303 provides for the giving of an instruction in civil cases when "the jury after prolonged deliberation has not reached a verdict." The instruction, which can be altered by the judge in any way he or she deems appropriate, follows the original outline of Judge Parker and provides in essence as follows:

It is important the jury reach a verdict in the trial of this case. A mistrial or a hung jury means a continuance of litigation and a delay in the administration of justice, impairing, at times, the rights and remedies of litigants.

Under your oath as jurors, you have obligated yourselves to render verdicts in accordance with the law and the evidence. In your deliberations you should weigh and discuss the evidence and make every reasonable effort to harmonize your individual views on the merits of the case and to decide where the preponderance of the evidence lies. Each of you should give due consideration to the views and opinions of other jurors who disagree with your views and opinions. No juror should surrender his sincere beliefs in order to reach a verdict; to the contrary, the verdict should be the result of each juror's free and voluntary opinion. By what I have said as to the importance of the jury reaching a verdict, I do not intend to suggest or require that you surrender your conscientious convictions, only that each of you make every sincere effort to reach a proper verdict.

There is also a manual with model criminal instructions which includes Arkansas Model Criminal Instruction 6004 which utilizes the same general language as the civil instruction. However, since a criminal conviction must be unanimous as opposed to only nine out of twelve

jurors in a civil case, the instruction has even more importance.

The Allen case is one of the most cited cases in American jurisprudence because of the now-famous instruction that was given concerning the importance of that jury in arriving at a verdict. There had been state court decisions from Massachusetts and Connecticut that utilized such an instruction, but the Allen case was the first federal case and the first pronouncement by the U.S. Supreme Court that this was a permissible instruction.

While this is not a personal article about Judge Parker, he perhaps would like to be remembered for his work ethic. Judge Parker started court promptly at 8:30 each morning, to include Saturdays. Court was adjourned no earlier than 5:00 p.m. and trials often went into the evening hours. This work ethic may have been the real basis for the Allen Instruction; Judge Parker didn't want to waste the additional required time for a fourth trial if it could be avoided.

While the subsequent fate of Mr. Allen has nothing to do with the Allen Rule, it is interesting to note that court records reflect that Allen's death sentence was commuted by the President of the United States and he was sentenced on March 9, 1897, to "imprisonment in the Ohio State Penitentiary situated at Columbus in the State of Ohio, for the term and period of his natural life."

(Our sincere thanks to John Stauffer of the U.S. Clerk's Office for his assistance in obtaining the files from the National Archives.)

1 ROBERT T. DAWSON

Robert T. Dawson received his B.A. and law degrees from the University of Arkansas.

Mr. Dawson is a past president of the Sebastian County Bar Association, a former member of the House of Delegates, and a past president of the Arkansas Bar Foundation. He is an Advocate of ABOTA and a member of the National Association of Railroad Trial Counsel and the International Association of Defense Counsel. He has served as President of the Arkansas IOLTA Foundation and was named the Outstanding Arkansas Lawyer-Citizen in 1995.

He is a past president of the Fort Smith School Board and a former president of the University of Arkansas Alumni Association. He is the former chairman of the Administrative Board of First United Methodist Church and presently serves as Chairman of the Board of Trustees. He is the recipient of the Distinguished Service Award for community service presented by the Fort Smith Jaycees.

Mr. Dawson is a partner in the Fort Smith law firm of Hardin, Dawson & Terry, where his practice is concentrated in the area of civil defense litigation.

Children of Samuel Edmondson

By Amelia Martin

Samuel Edmondson was of Scotch Irish descent, born in Tennessee in 1803, and when a small boy was taken to Macon, Georgia by his father. He was a lawyer who later moved to Old Crawford Court House, then to Fort Smith where he was one of the first settlers, served on the committee to create Sebastian County, served two terms as Sebastian County representative in the Arkansas Legislature, and was a Justice of the Peace. He died in 1866.¹

We do not know how many children Samuel Edmondson had or the name of his first wife, but his second wife was Ann Manning who is also buried in the Edmondson family cemetery plot in the Calvary Cemetery in Fort Smith. Buried also on that plot are three children, ages 2, 7, and 8, and we know also that he had three sons, T. W., James, and Samuel M. Ann Manning was born in Ireland in 1819 and came to the United States when she was about 12.² The biography of T. W. Edmondson on page 1145 of *The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northwest Arkansas* published in 1889 says that two of her children, T. W. and Samuel M. were living at that time. The obituary of Samuel M. on January 10, 1909 lists his wife, two children, one a boy being a step-child, and two brothers, T. W. Edmondson of Fort Smith and the Rev. James Edmondson of Hackett City, coroner of Sebastian County, as the only near relatives. James Edmondson served as coroner of Sebastian County 1906 thru 1910. The 1900 census of Sebastian County shows that he was older than T. W. and Samuel M. and born in Georgia, so we believe he was the son of Samuel and his first wife.

T. W. EDMONDSON

T. W. Edmondson was born in Fort Smith in 1857. Edmondson. T. W. received his early education in Fort Smith. When thirteen years old he clerked in a restaurant for a year and then in a bakery. In 1876 he went to Van Buren and established a bakery and restaurant. In 1882 W. O. Girard became his partner and in 1884 Mr. Edmondson sold his interest to work for Shibley and Wood. In 1888 he bought a third interest in that firm and the firm name was changed to Wood, Edmondson and Britt Star Grocery House.

In 1879 T. W. Edmondson married Annie Wood, a native of Fort Smith, born in 1860, a daughter of

James M. and Sophronia Wood. He was a Catholic and she was a member of the Christian Church.

He was also a director, stock holder and treasurer of the Van Buren Ice & Coal Company. Politically he was a Democrat and his first presidential vote was cast for Hancock in 1880.³

SAMUEL M. EDMONDSON

Samuel M. Edmondson was a Justice of the Peace, as was his father. The following information about him was published on pages one and two of the January 10, 1909 issue of the **Fort Smith Southwest American**.

SAM EDMONDSON PASSES INTO THE GREAT BEYOND

CITY SHOCKED BY THE SUDDEN DEATH OF JUSTICE SAM EDMONDSON, ONE OF THE FAMILIAR FIGURES IN FORT SMITH'S HISTORY FOR THE PAST THIRTY YEARS

Died Saturday, January 9, 1909, at 6 p.m., Samuel M. Edmondson, aged 56 years. Death due to uremic poisoning.

Big hearted, kindly Sam Edmondson, for nearly 30 years a prominent figure in the political life of Fort Smith, died after an illness of less than 24 hours, last night at his home, 201 North Fourth Street. When the summons came which removed from the sphere of life one of the best known men in the city, merciful unconsciousness made the transition into immortality like the passing of a breath.

For three decades the impression of Sam Edmondson's personality has been felt in local politics. He has ruled in the political world of this city with a kindly hand, and his sway was never questioned by his supporters, or was there ever a revolt in his ranks that he could not control and turn to advantage of himself. Almost since his majority he has been a justice of the peace. In this office he distinguished himself for his impartiality in the administration of the affairs of his office to culprits, whether white or black. As a result of this form of justice, the word of Sam Edmondson was the law of the negro population, and they followed his dictates, satisfied that it was right and justifiable. In the First Ward, where the dead justice

resided, he was always endorsed for re-election by a great majority.

No one in distress appealed to Sam Edmondson for relief in vain. His purse was as ready as his words of sympathy, and his efforts in behalf of the widowed and orphaned is best-known to the members of the local press. They have witnessed numerous instances of his great hearted charity, he having no thought of reward and with no belief that he would be heralded as the friend of the poor. In the past year Justice Edmondson to the knowledge of the newspapers, has taken in from the streets 14 children who had no homes and were without sustenance. These waifs of the streets are living happily today in good homes, through the interest taken in them by Justice Edmondson. The Salvation Army was one of the beneficiaries of the dead man. He donated liberally to its interest and always took the deepest concern in any measure that the local corps had undertaken in work of relief for the needy.

In a position where he could have, if he had desired, retired years ago on a comfortable competence and passed his declining years in comparative affluence, Justice Edmondson, because of his numerous private charities, died poor in this world's goods. Beyond the home he owned and a small amount of personal property, he left nothing as a result of his long tenure of office.

Judge Edmondson has been an invalid for the past five years. He suffered greatly from necrosis of the bone, undergoing two operations in the St. Edward's infirmary before he was finally cured. Recently he was relieved of walking with the aid of crutches and was apparently in good health Friday when he was taken suddenly ill and Dr. King was summoned. After an examination Saturday morning the physician stated that the suffering man had not long to live. At that time Justice Edmondson was unconscious and never regained his faculties again.

The funeral will be held Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock from his family home, and will be under the auspices of the Eagles and Redmen. The interment will take place in Catholic cemetery.

Besides his wife there survive two children, one a boy, being a step-child, two brothers, T. W. Edmondson of this city and Rev. James Edmondson of Hackett City, coroner of Sebastian County are the only near relatives.

IN MEMORY OF SAM EDMONDSON; CHANCELLOR BOURLAND'S TRIBUTE

Memorial services in honor of the late Judge

Sam Edmondson were held yesterday afternoon in the chancery court. Mrs. Edmondson and several lady friends were present, beside representative members of the Bar Association.

Two magnificent busts, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, the gift of Mrs. Edmondson who carried out the request of her late husband, were presented to Chancellor J. V. Bourland, as stated in Sunday's ***Southwest American***, and will thereafter occupy a place of honor in the court room.

Among those present who addressed the court and feelingly spoke of their brother were Judge Ezra J. Morgan, R. L. Fitzhugh, Assistant Prosecutor W. A. Rector, George Stockard, O. S. Osborne, J. T. Hunt, Justice A. J. Burke and Justice L. F. Fishback.

A committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions which will be inscribed on a page of the court records. The committee is composed of R. L. Fitzhugh, W. A. Rector, A. J. Burke, J. D. Lighter and J. T. Hunt.

Chancellor J. V. Bourland paid a glowing tribute to the late Judge Edmondson. He stated that his father who is now over 80 years old and the father of the late Sam Edmondson were intimate friends in the early days of this great state and when Fort Smith was a mere settlement. At that time the property where Hotel Main now stands, representing ten acres, could have been purchased for \$250. Judge Bourland, in the course of his address said:

"The court joins the bar, of which Samuel Edmondson was but recently an active member, in this appropriate service. Not until recent years – indeed, not until my services upon the chancery bench began, had I more than a passing acquaintance with our deceased brother, and even then it was not my privilege to be associated with him beyond the association which his active practice before this court afforded. And, for many months next preceding his death, owing to his bodily affliction, which rendered it painful for him to ascend the court stairway, Sam Edmondson was an infrequent visitor to the chancery court, though he did not relinquish the practice until a few hours before the sudden summon of death was served upon him. Only Thursday preceding his death on Saturday, he had filed a complaint for a poor, deserted woman and children; and desiring some order looking to provisions for them, he stated to me over the telephone his enfeebling condition and it seemed appropriate that I should relieve him of bodily exertion and accordingly went myself to his office to make the order. The business in hand out of the way, he referred again to

his afflictions, though cheerfully, and showed great appreciation that I had even in so inconsequential way, sought to alleviate them. That was the last time Sam Edmondson appeared on earth in behalf of suffering and distressed women and children; a kindly service which had made up the better part of his somewhat eventful life.

"I had learned to know Mr. Edmondson quite well. You who have resided here longer than myself knew him better, no doubt; for here he was born, here he grew to manhood, and here he answered the final summon, which one by one, we too must answer. I am not given to encomturn. And in plain truth I think I may say, as not inappropriate here, what he so many times said of himself, that Sam Edmondson made no pretensions to great learning. Born in poverty, his early life bereft of needed advantages, an incident of the civil war, Sam was indeed and in truth self made, a rugged character. He was sensible, to a degree of his need of literary attainments. Upon occasion he was wont to express deep regret that his early opportunities were so blighted by civil war and its subsequent incidents.

"After all however, while 'book learning,' academic degrees, and collegiate polish must not be at all discounted, yet these, none of these are of substance; they are as the polish to the stone; they can but by playing steadily upon a rough exterior, give free vent and direction to native gleam and glory.

"I think you who knew him well will bear testimony, whatever deficiencies fell to his lot, and now are covered by the sable mantle of death, that Sam Edmondson, toeing exactly or punctiliously no conventional social mark, was ever nevertheless intensely human; and not only was he naturally kind, courtly, courteous, frank, gentle, generous, but what is best and what will keep his memory sweetest amongst those who regard sentiments of humanity, and particularly amongst the many objects of his bounty, was his big glowing heart, his deeds of charity, his great rugged love for the poor man or woman in distress, for the homeless, shoeless, hungering child. Who is there amongst all who knew Sam can not put a flower upon his tomb? While he was devoted to Fort Smith, loved home and friends, his most frequent talking to me concerned the Orphan's Home, an institution where the gentle sweet women, the christian motherhood of this city, hover as doth a hen her brood, the orphaned waifs, fatherless and motherless children; giving them homes, food, clothing, tutelage, love; by day teaching them wisdom, diverting them with child-

ish amusements, and by night crooning to them mother lullabies and tucking the cover about the little form as the sleep laden eyes close in the warm, grateful slumber. By general good will Sam Edmondson was reckoned as Godfather to that institution; and I am sure that it was about the highest distinction, in his judgement, that he had attained. Without reward or the hope of it, day after day he went about the discharge of the duties of this great office; he sought out orphaned and homeless children and carried them as faithfully to safety as does a mother cat her litter of kittens. If a little girl was crying in the street, it was Sam Edmondson who saw what was the matter; if a ragged boy wandered along as if dazed and lost in the city, Sam would become a father to him; if in the cold snow a barefooted waif, pressing its little nose against the frosted window looked and shivered while the warm pies and cakes steamed upon the table of some bake shop, Sam Edmondson was not the man to pass it by. I am not prepared to express any views as to his sectarian religious convictions, if any; probably he was not formally ranked as a christian. His standard of conduct in many lines, while uniformly averaging with that of the community in which he lived, were as he often realized, below orthodox standards; still let it be affirmed here that charity, true charity, is of the essence of Christ; and, so, in the after life, it must have a place with God.

"A page of the record of the chancery court will be dedicated to the memory of Sam Edmondson. Just before his death he desired Mrs. Edmondson to present to me the very large busts, one of Henry Clay, the other of Daniel Webster, which were for many years installed in his office. They were works of art, and will be given permanent place in this court room. Mrs. Edmondson, having informed me of his wish and her desire to carry it out, I have expressed my appreciation to Mrs. Edmondson, and speak of the matter here so that the installation of the busts in this very court room may be a part of this service."

FOOTNOTES:

1. *The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northwest Arkansas*, The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889, page 1145.
2. Ibid
3. Ibid
4. *Fort Smith Southwest American*, January 10, 1909, pages 1 and 2

Abstracts from the Docket of Justice of the Peace Samuel Edmondson

Transcribed and Abstracted by
Amelia Martin and Janice Eddleman

Part 2

(Continued from Vol. 20, No. 2 of *The Journal*)

Page 181

Hoey & Freeborn vs Francis Frier } attachment.
15 March 1861. Account filed against defendant for
sum of \$17.00. Summons issued returnable on 3rd
day of April 1861. Returned levied upon certain
property belonging to defendant in said return
specified Stanton who agreed to serve. Judgment
for plaintiff to recover from defendant forty dollars
and court costs. Witnesses: Morris Amos, Hugh
Griffith, Pernitha(?) Griffith. See page 200.

Page 182

John Felch vs Frederick Gerber & A.H. Cline,
Garnisher } March 9, 1861. On this the 9th day of
March 1861 comes John Felch and stating that he
wished to bring suit & named John H. Gray as his
next friend, who was thereupon appointed as such
by me and in writing filed, consented to such
appointment, and filed an account and bill of par-
ticulars against said Frederick Gerber and also
filed an affidavit as required by law. A writ of
attachment is therefore issued against said defen-
dant directed to the constable of upper township
returned on the 18th day of March 1861. Returned
by J.M. Wheeler, deputy constable for James A.
Davie, constable, duly served on Frederick Gerber
the defendant and also on A. Hamilton Cline as
Garnisher, and on said 18th day of March 1861 the
said John H. Gray appeared as the next friend to
John Felch, a minor. Defendant failed to appear
but made default. Plaintiff approved the amount of
\$30.00. Judgement for John H. Gray, as the next
friend to the said John Felch, against Frederick
Grober – \$30.00 debt – also all costs. Judgement
\$30.00, Constable \$1.15, Justice costs \$2.00.

Page 183

John Pearson vs James H. Reed } 25 March
1861 plaintiff filed before justice note against
James H. Reed, defendant in sum of \$20.
Summons returned duly served having waited
three hours and defendant came not but made
default.

It is therefore considered that the plaintiff have
and recover of the defendant the sum of twenty
dollars for his debt and two dollars and forty cents
for his damages and all the costs by him in this suit
expended. Justice fees .50, Const. fee \$1.00;

Judgement \$20.00; Damages \$2.40; (?) on Judgt.,
.50; Const. an do, .50. Received by the hand of
J.H. Reed by me John Pearson the full amount of
the debt, damages & costs of the above case on
the 26th day of September 1861.

Page 184

Elizabeth Burks vs Calvin Perry and Wheeler
Lonsford } 25 March 1861 Elizabeth Burks filed an
account and bill of particulars against defendants
Calvin Perry and Wheeler Lonsford for the sum of
forty dollars whereupon a writ of attachment
issued directed to the constable of upper township
returnable on the 3rd day of April 1861.

(Writing changed here and was extremely diffi-
cult to read)

Writ served on Calvin Perry by reading it in his
presence and attaching one gray horse. No ser-
vice on Wheeler Lunsford. Calvin Perry deter-
mined to be a minor and parties required him to
solicit a guardian. Said defendant selected Simon
Stanton who agreed to serve. Judgement for plain-
tiff to recover from defendant forty dollars and
court costs. Witnesses: Morris Amos, Hugh
Griffith, Pernitha(?) Griffith. See page 200.

Page 185

Thomas Quinn vs Benjamin Fife. 26 March
1861. Suit brought on promissory note of hand
executed by Benjamin Fife to Sherman Little for
\$19.35, dated January 29th, 1860 and assigned to
Thomas Quinn. Summons served by J.M. Wheeler
as deputy constable for J.A. Davie, constable. Said
defendant failed to appear but made default.
Judgment for plaintiff, \$19.35, plus costs and dam-
ages. Judgment, \$19.35; Damages, \$1.25; Justice
costs, \$1.25; Const. W. costs, .90. On 13 April
1861 comes Benjamin Fife and prayed a stay of
execution for term of six months and offered
James Davie as his security. Stay granted.
Received by the hand of the defendant in full of
this judgment October 18, 1861. Signed: S.
Edmondson, J.P. Rec'd. by the hands of S.
Edmondson for plaintiff Thomas Quinn the full
amount of his judgment and my costs, \$22.25.
Signed: Jere M. Wheeler, Deputy Constable.

Page 186

State of Arkansas vs Bertrand } theft. 20 March

1861. Comes J.W. Nelson and filed complaint under oath that one gold watch chain and key had been stolen from him and that such property is concealed in the house occupied by Bertrand in the city of Fort Smith. Warrant issued to search said place in the daytime and to bring said property before Justice of the Peace forthwith. 26 March 1861. Warrant returned by delivering said property. Claimant came forward and proved said property to satisfaction of Justice. Property delivered to said complainant. It is therefore considered by me that the State of Arkansas have and recover of said Bertrand all of the costs in and about this case expended. Constables fees, \$1.50 paid. Justices fees, \$2.00, paid. The above fees was paid by J.W. Nelson, complainant.

Page 187

A.G. Mayers vs Editor, 35 Parallel. Suit brought on account for \$25.00, there being a credit of \$6.00, there being a balance due of \$19.00 herein filed before writ issued. Summons issued on 29th day of March 1861, returnable on 3rd day of April 1861. The defendant appeared by his agent W.H. Lewis and on his motion this suit is compromised by the parties and that the defendant pay all costs. It is therefore considered by me that this suit be dismissed and that plaintiff recover from defendant all court costs. Justice fees, \$1.00. Constable fees, no service entered.

Page 188

John Goynes vs Jeremiah P. Trotter } suit from page 171. Tuesday morning the 4th day of April 1861 parties appeared and defendants counsel Williams filed a plea that plaintiff was a nonresident of Arkansas and that he was a resident of the Choctaw Nation and asked of him the plaintiff bond for costs in this suit. Thereupon the plaintiff filed bond with Simon Stanton as his security in the sum of \$20 and thereupon the said parties litigant by case sent in writing (illegible) case left to Samuel J. Sorrells and John C. Ward (?) as a jury who is elected and chosen by consent of the parties, both being lawful citizens of said county. All to come forward at my office on the 9th day of April 1861 and then verdict is to be a final decision of this case. 9 April 1861. The said parties appeared before E. Springer, a Justice of the Peace. Parties agreed E. Springer should be the presiding magistrate in this case thereupon Samuel J. Sorrells and John C. Ward came forward and were duly sworn to (illegible) this case according to law and evidence and a true verdict to render according to law and evidence. See page 194.

Page 189

Francis M.W. vs A. Hamilton. Suit brought on an account of \$41.00 for work and labor done as per bill of items. Summons issued on 28th March 1861. Returned duly served by James A. Davie, Constable. 3 April 1861. Parties appeared by their

respective attorneys. Attorney for defendant filed an account in sum of \$21.75 for merchandise as per bill of items herein filed. Justice examined evidence and awarded plaintiff \$19.25 and all costs of suit. Judgment for plaintiff, \$19.25; Justices fees, \$1.25; Const. fees, \$.50; Witness: Wm. Blass, 1 day, \$.50.

Page 190

William Knobb vs Hugh Griffith. Suit brought on an account for \$10.35. There being a credit of \$2.50, balance due \$7.85 herein filed on 28 March 1861. Plaintiff stated said Hugh Griffith is justly indebted to him in the sum of \$7.85. Writ of attachment filed. Defendant filed his bond on 3 April 1861 with Simon Stanton and William Adams as his security in the sum of \$25.00 to dissolve the attachment in this case which bond and security was approved by me and that this suit proceed as other civil cases. Parties appeared voluntarily and the defendant filed his account as a set off for the sum of \$5.75. Case submitted to Justice. Thereupon the evidence being heard and due deliberation had, I am of the opinion that the... See page 191.

Page 191

Suit from page 190. the defendant is indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of \$4.60 and costs. Justice fees, \$2.00; Judgment, \$4.60; Constable, no costs. On this 10th day of April comes William Adams and also Hugh Griffith the defendant in the above case and prayed a stay for six months and offered William Adams as his security who entered into bond as required by law in the sum of \$10. Stay is granted. The above judgment and my costs as Justice of the Peace is paid by the defendant Hugh Griffith on the 19th day of September 1861.

Page 192

A. Beretta vs William Cochran. In Justice Court, suit brought on an account for \$48 for merchandise as per bill of items. A writ issued on 21 March 1861. Writ returned by Jere M. Wheeler, deputy constable for J.A. Davie, constable. Defendant present. Plaintiff's order to dismiss the suit which is satisfied (illegible). Defendant to go henceforth without delay and recover the court costs from the plaintiff. Justice fees, \$1.00; Constable fees, \$.50.

Page 193

Frances M. Wadley vs A.H. Cline. Brought from page 189. 6 April 1861. Defendant files affidavit for an appeal. Entered into recognizance with Ben T. Duval as his security. Appeal granted. Judgment, \$19.25; Justices fees, \$1.25; Transcript and certificate, \$1.25; Constables fees, \$.50; Witness fees, \$.50.

Page 194

John Goynes vs Jeremiah T. Trotter. Suit from page 188. Arbitrators. John Goynes and J.T. Trotter say that each party shall pay half of the costs and the suit then dismissed. E. Springer, J.P., costs

\$1.00. S. Edmondson as Justice of the Peace, \$4.20. Constable Costs, JMW, \$2.00. Witnesses Claimed: Jno. Henry, 3 days, \$1.50; John Parish, 2 days, \$1.00; George Cook, Wilcox, Josh Goynes, Simon Stanton, J.A. Goad, C.D. Williams; Lewis Raslen, 3 days, \$1.50. Received my fee of defendant Trotter, signed: J. Henry.

Page 195

William Garrett vs Thomas Lewis. Suit brought on an account for \$70.00 for merchandise received less a credit of \$40.00. Balance due \$30.00. Writ and summons issued, 2 March 1861. 3 April 1861, plaintiff appeared and offered nothing to prove his account. Judgment that defendant go hence without delay and recover from the plaintiff all of the costs in and about this suit expended. Justice costs, \$1.50; Constable costs, \$1.00. Witnesses: Chas. Smith, Wm. (illegible), H. Stroup(?), John Tour(?).

Page 196

John Pearson vs. M. Pennington. See page 208. 3 April 1861. John Pearson filed account against defendant M. Pennington for sum of \$49.40. Summons issued. 1 May 1861. Defendant made default. Plaintiff appeared and provided account of \$49.40. Judgment for plaintiff: \$49.40 and court costs. See 208.

Page 197

Estray mule taken up by Thomas McCarron 15 April 1861. Jesse W. Reed, Bluford Deeder and Crockett Newton appointed appraisers. Mule described and valued at \$25.00. Copy of appraisal delivered to Thomas McCarron and original filed in office of County Clerk. Wm. M. Bennett security of Thomas McCarron.

Page 198

Be it known that upon an inquisition taken on the 16th day of April 1861 at Fort Smith in the county of Sebastian before Samuel Edmondson a Justice of the Peace in and for said county upon the view of the dead body of an Indian and upon the oath of Jacob Loudermilk, J.T. Loudermilk, F.M. Wadley, F.J. Lock, C. Newton, C.B. Stewart, A.J. Burrow, W. Cornelius, B. Bethell, W.L. Beall, F. Linton, L.L. Griffith ... lawful jurors, do say that the said Indian came to his death by being drowned accidentally. In testimony whereof as jurors and Justice do hereby set their hands this 16th day of April 1861. Signed: S. Edmondson, Wm. L. Beall, Jacob Loudermilk, F.M. Wadley, Crockett Newton, F.J. Lock, A.P. Burrow, Francis M. Linton, C.B. Stewart, B. Bethell, Joseph Loudermilk, W. Cornealus. Paid Jacob Loudermilk for rescuing said Indian, making coffin, digging grave and shroud, \$25.00.

Page 199

E. M. Northum vs T. J. Palmer } attachment. Account for \$12.00 as per bill of items filed 1st day of October 1860 (illegible) said T.J. Palmer justly indebted for sum of \$12.00 which is now due and

that said T.J. Palmer as he believes is about to remove himself out of this state. Dismissed. Debt, \$12.00. Justice fees, \$1.00.

Page 200

Elizabeth Burke vs Calvin Perry and Wheeler Longsford } suit from page 184. On this 16th of April A.D. 1861, Simon Stanton the guardian ad litem of Calvin Perry appeared before me and prayed an appeal from the judgment of this court in the above entitled cause to the circuit court of Sebastian County, Fort Smith district and having filed his affidavit required by law to obtain an appeal and having entered into recognizance according to law in the sum of fifty dollars with John R. Perry as principal and Simon Stanton as security, said appeal is hereby granted, and transcripts of all the entries in this cause is certified to said circuit court which, together with all the process and all the papers relating to this suit are filed in the Clerk's office.

Page 201

S.D. McDonald, F.H. Wolf as Garnishee vs Charles Blagg } attachment. 18 April 1861. Account filed. Writ of attachment issued. 27 April 1861. Writ served by being levied on certain property of defendant specified in return but not served upon defendant personally, also executed on Frances H. Wolf by declaring in the presence of Wm. Flemming that he did attach the goods, chattel and effects that he might have in his hands or possession belonging to said defendant. He refusing to give up the same thereupon the constable executed the writ by reading the same to him in his presence and hearing personally, it is ordered that this cause be set for trial on the 15th day of May 1861 and defendant ordered to appear to answer plaintiffs demand or that judgment will be entered on that day and his property sold to satisfy same. Suit carried to page 207.

Page 202

Bennett & Foss vs Philip Baum. 19 April 1861. Account filed for sum of \$88.28. Summons issued. 1 May 1861. Writ returned duly served. Defendant appeared. Cause adjourned until 5 June 1861. Further adjourned until 6 June 1861. Plaintiffs appeared and after waiting three hours thereafter the said plaintiffs proved his account of \$88.28. Judgment for plaintiff: Debt and court costs. See page 206.

Page 203

J.P. Trotter vs M.J. Warren } attachment. 23 April 1861. Account filed. Writ of attachment issued. Writ served and on 27 April 1861 parties made their voluntary appearance. Case submitted to Justice without a jury. Judgment rendered against defendant for \$73.00 conditioned that if defendant pays \$50.00 and cost of suit by 20 May it is agreed to be in full of said judgment. It is therefore considered by me that plaintiff recover against defendant the

sum of seventy three dollars and fifty cents and all his costs in and about this case expended with the conditions as above mentioned. Judgment: \$50 or \$73. Rec'd amount of the above judgment May 17, 1861. Pay the above amount to Felix Fenny and his receipt will be in full for the same May 17, 1861. Signed: Felix Fenny, Jerimah P.(or T.?) Trotter.

Page 204

County of Sebastian to W. Burnett. Whereas a certain Negro man calling himself "Ben" about five feet eight or nine inches in height of black color with a scar on his left instep about twenty four or five years old weighing about one hundred and fifty pounds hath been brought before the undersigned a Justice of the Peace of in and for the Township of Upper in the County of Sebastian be W. Burnett charged with being a runaway slave and whereas it appears to said Justice that said Negro is a runaway slave and that the owner of said slave is unknown. You are therefore commanded to take said Negro and him convey and safely deliver together with this warrant to the sheriff or jailer of said county and I certify that the following fees are due for apprehending said slave to Wm. Burnett: For taking up, \$25.00; For Mileage, \$. To Samuel Edmondson, J.P. \$2.00. Given under my hand this 25th day of April 1861. Keeping Negro, \$2.00.

Page 205

S. D. McDonald vs Charles Blagg} attachment.
(All of above crossed out.)

Page 206

I Samuel Edmondson an acting and duly commissioned Justice of the Peace in the township of Upper and county of Sebastian and State of Arkansas did on the 8th day of May 1861 duly join in matrimony A.J. Collins aged twenty five years old and Amanda Garrett aged twenty eight years both of the county of Sebastian and State of Arkansas and by me declared husband and wife. Given under my hand this 8th day of May.

Bennett & Foss vs P. Baum} suit from page 202.

Debt	88.28
Jus	<u>2.70</u>
Jus Costs	2.00 90.98
Const.	<u>1.65</u>
	3.65
Cr. by horse trade	<u>15.00</u>
	75.98
	<u>1.83</u>
	74.15

Recvd. by the hands of James Edmondson as Deputy Constable the sum of seventy four dollars and fifteen cents in full of this above judgment Nov(?) 30th 1861. Signed: Bennett & Foss, Jn. Foss

Page 207

S.D. McDonald vs Charles Blagg and F.H. Wolf as Garnishee} Suit from page 201. and therefore it is further ordered that said Francis H. Wolf who is named as garnishee herein that he also appear

before me on said day and said place and answer what may be (illegible) against him or that judgment will be entered against him on that day and that a copy of this order be delivered to said plaintiff to be by him set up according to law. 15th day of May 1861. Plaintiff appeared by his attorney James P. Spring but the defendant failing to appear and it being proven that four copies of the above order were set up within two days after the return day of said writ at the most public places of said township and this action is founded upon an account of thirty dollars which is proven to my satisfaction it is therefore be me considered that the plaintiff have and recover of the defendant the sum of thirty dollars for his debt and all court costs. Judgment, \$30.00; Justice costs, \$1.00; Constable costs, \$.75. Bond filed in sum of \$70.00. Execution issued against said defendant. See page 211 & 212.

Page 208

John Pearson vs M. Pennington. 3 April 1861. Account filed against M. Pennington for sum of forty nine dollars and 40 cents. Summons issued. 1 May 1861. Defendant made default. Plaintiff appeared and proved account of \$49.40. Judgment for plaintiff. \$49.40 for his damages and all court costs. Judgment: \$49.40. Justice fee: \$1.50. Constable Wheeler: \$.80.

Page 209

State of Arkansas vs William Heffaman (or Heffernan?). 13 May 1861. Michael McNamee making complaint that William Heffaman aided and abetted in robbing him of a navy revolver. Warrant issued. And now on this 16th day of May comes William Heffaman in custody of Jas. A. Davie, Constable. Testimony taken from Michael McNamee, complainant and witness in this case. At request of prisoner and consent of complainant this case is adjourned until 18 May 1861 and prisoner commanded in the hands of said constable. See page 214.

Page 210

John Pearson vs B.F. Engle} attachment. 14 May 1861. Account and bill of particulars filed. Writ of attachment issued. 5 June 1861. Writ returned by constable executed by being levied upon certain property specified in said return and duly served on the defendant and on said 5 June 1861 it is considered by the justice that this case be adjourned until 24 July 1861. Plaintiff and defendant appeared. Parties being ready for trial and this action being founded upon an account for \$15.50 and by consent of the parties this cause is submitted John Stryker and J.K. McKinzie as arbitrators. Arbitrators do render their verdict in the words and figures to wit: We the undersigned arbitrators after examining the account of John PearsonSee page 228.

Page 211

Stephen D. McDonald vs Charles Blagg and

Francis H. Wolfe, Garnishee. From page 207. 15 May 1861, comes Francis H. Wolfe who was summoned as garnishee (illegible) said that at the date of the service of writ this respondent had in his possession a gold cased watch of about the value of \$25.00 – that said watch was placed in respondents hands in pawn for moneys advanced and for repairs by respondent done on the case of said watch; that the amount of respondents claim on said watch is fifteen dollars which defendant Blagg owes to this respondent and for which respondent holds said watch, and that he now offers to surrender said watch under the proper order and judgment of this court when respondent is paid the sum of fifteen dollars and all his costs herein – and he now states that he has no other goods and chattels rights and credits moneys or effects in his hands or possession or under his control. See page 212.

Page 212

Suit from page 211. belonging to said defendant and solemnly swears that the above answer is true in substance and in fact. Sworn and subscribed. (signed) F.H. Wolfe, May 14, 1861. And the truth of said answers not being denied by said plaintiff there upon it is considered by the Justice that the said plaintiff have said watch delivered to him by said garnishee on his pay the aforesaid sum of \$15.00 and that said garnishee go henceforth without delay and recover against said plaintiff all of the costs in and about this suit in their behalf expended. Justices cost, \$1.00. Directed and delivered to James A. Davis constable returnable on the 3rd day of July 1861 where was endorsed. Debt, \$30.00. Justices Costs, \$1.00. Bond and Execution, \$1.00. Constable fees, \$.75. May 30, 1861.

Page 213

Alex Steiner vs Joseph Spier(?) & Esop Shane, merchants and partners in trade doing business together under the name of Spier & Shane. The said Alex Steiner having this 16th day of May 1861 filed before me an account and a bill of particulars for the sum of \$33.30. A summons therefore issued directed to the constable of Upper Township on the 5th day of June 1861 to ten o'clock a.m.

Page 214

State of Arkansas vs Catharine Hardy} Search Warrant. See Suit on page 209. 16 May 1861. Comes Michael McNamee having filed his complaint under oath stating that certain property, to wit, a navy revolver six shooter pistol of the value of thirty dollars had been embezzled from him and that he suspects such property is concealed in the house occupied by Catharine Hardy in the city of Fort Smith (illegible) thereupon a warrant is issued directed to the constable of Upper Township commanding him to search said place above mentioned (illegible) in

the daytime and to bring such property or any part thereof which may be found before me the said Justice forthwith. Constable searched house. Pistol not found. It is therefore considered by the Justice that the State of Arkansas have and recover of said Michael McNamee all of his costs in and about this cause expended. Justice costs: \$1.50. Constable costs: \$.25.

Page 215

State of Arkansas, County of Sebastian vs Michael Morean} felony. 16 May 1861. Comes Sindley (Lindley?) Abel and filed complaint under oath that Michael Morean on or about the last of February or first of March 1861 steal, take and carry from deponent one rifle half stocked gun of the value of fifteen dollars. Warrant issued against Michael Morean. May 17, 1861, come Michael Morean in custody of constable. Complainant and witnesses examined in regard to said charges. Michael Morean informed of his right to refuse to answer questions put to him. Whereupon the said Michael Morean without oath made a statement which statement so made by said prisoner was by me reduced to writing and read over to him and by him admitted to be correct and declared by him to be the truth; whereupon being of the opinion that the defendant is guilty as charged and the offense being bailable, it is ordered that said defendant enter into a recognizance with sufficient security to the state in the sum of three hundred

Page 216

Suit continued from page 215. dollars conditioned for his appearance at the next circuit court to answer said charges and said defendant having entered into such recognizance with approved security he is discharged from custody and said examinations and recognizance are certified to the circuit court. Justice costs: affidavits and warrant, .50; caption of case, .50; subpoena witnesses, .60; Swearing witnesses, .60; Writing down testimony, 6 witnesses, 3.00; judgment and recognizance, .75; certificate, .25; total 6.20. J.A. Davis fees, Arresting deputy, serving 3 subpoenas, .75; Mileage, .15.

Page 217

Bennett & Foss vs W.S.(L?) Baker. 15 May 1861. Bill of particulars and account filed in amount of \$4.50. Summons issued. 5 June 1861. Case adjourned until 6 June 1861. 6 June 1861. Writ not served. Defendant appeared showing plaintiffs receipt for payment in full of all demanded up to 5 June 1861. Defendant go without delay. Plaintiff to pay court costs. Justice fee \$1.00.

Page 218

John Stryker and William H. Rogers, Executors of the last will and testament of John Rogers, Dec'd. vs A.B. Fruburn} attachment. 22 May 1861. John Stryker, one of the said defendants, filed account against A.B. Fruburn. Writ of attachment

issued. 5 June 1861. Writ returned executed by being levied on certain real estate – two lots in city of Fort Smith, lots no. 5 and 6 in Block No. 53. Defendant not to be found. J.H. Sparks garnishee is not served as commanded. Therefore further ordered that defendant appear before me on 28 day of June 1861 and answer to said plaintiffs demand. Carried to page 222.

Page 219

State of Arkansas vs Joseph Miller. 7 June 1861. Comes Elizabeth Jane Smith and having filed before me her complaint in writing and upon oath stating that Joseph Miller had embezzled in his house in the county of Sebastian one small black trunk, some few places on the top of said trunk is torn. A warrant is issued directed to the sheriff of Sebastian County commanding him to arrest and bring said Joseph Miller before me such warrant being endorsed by said Elizabeth J. Smith as prosecutor. 7 June 1861. And now on this the 7th day of June 1861 comes the said Elizabeth J. Smith and having proved that she was the lawful owner of said trunk it is therefore ordered that the said Elizabeth J. Smith have her trunk and be discharged from further attendance in the said cause.

Page 220 (Number 222 crossed out.)

State of Arkansas vs Harry Quinlin. 7 June 1861. Comes Fanny E. Robbins filed complaint that Harry Quinlin did commit an assault on the property of Fanny E. Robbins by throwing rocks and did steal and carry away one gold bracelet and one gold locket, one breast pin and one set of ear rings and two dollars and fifty cents. Warrant issued for arrest of Harry Quinlin. June 8th, 1861. Defendant brought in after testimony was heard. It was decided defendant is guilty as charged and required to enter into a recognizance to the state with sufficient security in the sum of one thousand dollars to appear before the circuit court at its next term and in the meantime to keep the peace. Defendant failing to enter into such recognizance is committed to the jail of the county of Sebastian...Suit carried to page 221.

Page 221 (Number 223 crossed out.)

Suit brought from Page 220. Justice fees: writing affidavit and warrant, .50; writing caption of case and copying same, 1.00; Issuing suponea, .60; swearing 6 witnesses, .60; entering judgment, .25; writing down testimony of 6 witnesses, 3.00; warrant of committment, .50; constable fees, 1.00.

State of Arkansas vs James M. Bethell, Ivey Eslipt(?), William Estip, John Vinson, Marion James, Wm River(?), Defendants. The said defendants were brought before me 19th June 1861 by Porter, the Sheriff from out of Meledary(?) prison charged with treason against the state and on motion of Green J. Clark, attorney for the defendants, the venue of this case be transferred to Scott County where the defendants live, which is

granted. (Editor's Note: It is important to remember the era in which this case was heard. At that time it had been less than a month since Arkansas had voted to secede from the United States and she had not yet fully joined the Confederacy. When Justice Edmondson writes "treason against the state" he very literally is talking about the State of Arkansas. In all probability, this case was the result of the heated debate about secession and the resulting War Between the States.)

Page 222 (Number 224 crossed out.)

Stryker & Rogers, Administrators of John Rogers, Dec'd. vs A.B. Fruborn} suit from page 215. Judgment be entered against him and his property sold to satisfy the same ... On 28th June 1861 plaintiff appeared. Defendant failing to appear and it being proven that four copies of the above (illegible) action founded upon a note as follows: One day after date I promise to pay John Rogers or bearer the sum of fifty dollars for value received with interest at the rate of ten percent per annum. Fort Smith. July 17th, 1860. Signed: A.B. Fruborn. Judgment: Plaintiff recover fifty dollars for his debt and four dollars and fifty five cents damages and all his costs. Debt: \$50.00; Damages, 4.55; Justice fees, 2.00; constable costs, .75; Transcripts and certificates, 1.00; W.A. Porter's fees, 3.67; Burton's about 3.50; (total) \$65.37. Cost satisfaction \$2.00. (Written from top to bottom of the page across the other writing.) Received of W.A. Porter, Sheriff, in full of this judgment, principal and interest, August 18, 1863. Signed: John Stryker, one of the executors of the last will and testament of John Rogers, dec'd.

Page 225

B.H. Perry vs F. Gallagher and Mitchell Sparks, garnisher} in Justice Court, Attachment. 15 June 1861. B.H. Perry filed written instrument against plaintiff. Written attachment issued. 25 June 1861. Attachment levied on property named in writ, read to F. Gallagher and to Mitchel Sparks and this action being founded upon an instrument of writing as for laws viz Little Rock, Ark. May 25th, 1861. Major Goodrich and Co. Gentlemen. Defendant ordered to pay to Capt. B.H. Perry ninety five 23/100 dollars subject to the consideration of the quartermaster general whether the freight on the sutlers stores are to be paid to the owner of boats that transferred the 3rd Regt. of Sold(?) to this place by ... See page 229.

(There are no pages numbered 226 or 227.)

Page 228

John Pearson vs. B.F. Engle} suit from 210. and B.F. Engle and hearing the statement of the parties do find a balance due John Pearson of seven dollars and eighty five cents. Signed: John Stryker and J.K. McKinzie. It is therefore considered by the Justice that the said plaintiff do have and recover of and against the said defendant the said sum of

seven dollars and eighty five cents for his debt and also all of the costs by him in this suit in this behalf expended. Judgment, 7.85; Justices fees, 2.00; James A. Davie fees constable 1.25.

Page 229

B.H. Perry vs F. Gallagher} Suit from page 225. as to the Treasurer of the Confederate States Government. Signed: F. Gallagher. Judgment for the plaintiff: amount and costs. Judgment, \$95.23; Justices costs, 2.00; Constable costs, 1.50. On this 10th day of August 1861 no stay of appeal being prayed execution issued. See page 233.

B.H. Perry vs F. Gallagher and Mitchell Sparks, Garnisher} suit from page 225. and on said 25th day of June the said Mitchell Sparks, Garnisher, wholly failing to appear and answer according to law. It is therefore considered that said plaintiff recover against said Mitchell Sparks the whole amount of said sum of \$95.23 debts and costs of suit so recovered against said defendant as also all of the costs in and about this garnishment expended. Judgment, \$95.23; Justices costs, 2.00; do in this case, 1.00; constable costs 1.50. On the 10th day of August 1861 no stay or appeal being prayed execution issued. See page 233.

Page 230

Be it known that upon an Inquisition taken the 28th day of June 1861 at the County of Sebastian and State of Arkansas before Samuel Edmondson a Justice of the Peace of said county and state of Arkansas upon the view of the dead body of John Finney by oaths of W.H. Lewis, M. Mayers, H.L. Rogers, John H. Gray, Enoch Looper, J.P. Trotter, H. Wilcox, P. Hempsey, U.K. Spangler, Jerri M. Wheeler, Thomas Vernon, Oliver Weldon, M. Barnes, S.C. Bryant, A.J. Singleton, L.(S?) H. West good and lawful men of said county the said jurors being in due form of law sworn do say that the said John Finney came to his death by shot out of a pistol on the 27th day of June 1861 about one mile south of Fort Smith on the Fort Towson Road by some person to us unknown. In testimony whereof as well the said justice and the said jurors as hereunto set our hands this 28th day of June 1861. Signed: Samuel Edmondson, J.P.; Wm. H. Lewis; M. Mayers; H.S. Rogers; John H. Gray; Enoch Looper; J.P. Trotter; H. Wilcox; P. Hempsey; U.K. Spangler; Jerri M. Wheeler; Thos. Vernon; L/S. H. West; O. Weldon; M. Barnes; L/S C. Bryant; A.J. Singleton. Justices costs: Viewing dead body, \$2.00; Summoning and swearing Jury taking and returning inquisition, 5.00; Going to and from place of dead body, 1.00; Jury fees, 16 men, \$12.00)

Page 231

State of Arkansas, County of Sebastian} Inquest for William Fennerty. Jurors do say that the said William Fennerty came to his death by a stab with a large knife in the hand of some person

unknown to us on the 27th day of June 1861 about one mile south of Fort Smith on the Fort Towson Road. Samuel Edmondson, J.P. Jurors: W.H. Lewis, M. Mayers, H.L. Rogers, S/L H. West, Enoch Looper, S/L C. Bryant, H. Wilcox, Mathew Barnes, J.P. Trotter, Jeri M. Wheeler, A.J. Singleton, Thos. Vernon, U.K. Spangler, P. Hempsey, J.H. Gray, Oliver Weldon. Fees and costs same as listed on page 230.

Page 232

Joseph Brogan vs B.C. Hughes. Comes now Joseph Brogan on oath swears that a certain bay mare (described) was stolen from him near the mouth of Frog Bayou in Crawford County in the early part of last spring. He further says that he is the rightful owner of said mare and that he purchased of Mrs. Kennedy about one mile south of Fort Smith some three years previous to this time, that he never traded said mare to any person whatever but that he is the rightful owner of her and said mare is found in the possession of said B.C. Hughes. Signed: Joseph Brogan. I Edward Brogan being sworn do say that I am well acquainted with Joseph Brogan the claimant in this case of said mare and that from my own knowledge and information I have good reason to believe ... See page 233.

Page 233

Joseph Brogan, Texas Volunteer vs B.C. Hughes} from page 232. ...that the matters and things set forth in the foregoing affidavit in sum and substance are true and correct. Signed: Edward Brogan.

B.H. Perry, plaintiff vs F. Gallagher, defendant and M. Sparks, garnisher} suit from page 229. directed and delivered to James A. Davie constable of Upper Township. Returnable on the 4th day of September 1861 endorsed. Debt, \$95.23; Interest and (illegible) 90; Justices costs \$3.00; this (illegible) 50; constable costs \$1.50.

(The above judgment in the Perry/Gallagher case is repeated.)

(The book appears to have pages torn out and these are followed by three blank pages.)

Last Page

There was a man, they called him Ginger
and he was what they call a swinger.

He is a little man.

JUSTICES DOCKET

FORT SMITH ARKANSAS

Evans from La accused J.E. of selling his
(Drawn as it appeared in docket.) 28th June 1861.

Inside Back Cover

Charles C. Reid, J.

Marie Zealand Rose: Baby Girl Born on the High Seas Comes Here With Mother and Brothers

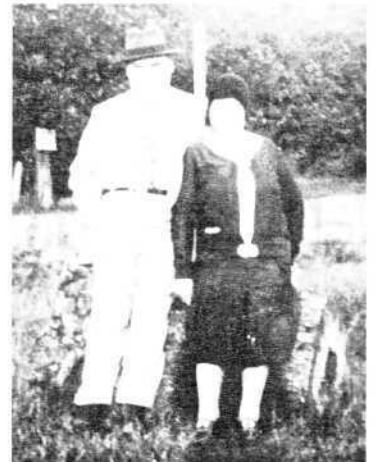
All the way from Munich in the Vaterland, Mrs. Henry Rose and her three children, two interesting little boys and a baby girl, reached Fort Smith Wednesday night to become permanent residents of this city. The husband preceded his family to Fort Smith several months ago and yesterday was a happy reunion at the home of his uncle, Henry Rose of the Arkansas Hide and Fur Co.

The baby girl innocently bears the greatest distinction of any member of the Rose family. She was born on Thursday, September 14, 1911 on

board the steamer Zealand of the R. M. S. Line on the high seas between Liverpool and New York, and therefore some day will be a "woman without a country." The birth of the baby girl on board the steamer was not only regarded as an interesting event by the ship's passengers, but was made the occasion of general rejoicing. The little one was christened by a Lutheran minister and named Marie Zealand in honor of the ship. A purse of \$50 was made up for her and the women passengers showered the new arrival with costly presents and fine raiment.

Before landing at New York the captain of the ship exacted promise from the mother to permit Marie Zealand Rose on attaining the age of 21 years to become the guest of the R. M. S. line for a voyage back to the Vaterland.

When the Rose family arrived at New York last spring the mother and two boys were refused admission to the United States because one of the lads had a ringworm on his face. The father came on to Fort Smith and the mother and children reluctantly returned to Germany to await the disappearance of the blemish on the child's face.



Henry and Marie Rose,
parents of Marie Zealand Rose.
Photograph courtesy of
Mari Zee (Gutensohn) Cockram

(Marie Zealand Rose was a naturalized citizen, a retired bank officer, and worked for the First National Bank for 25 years. She was the first woman elected to be elected as an officer of the bank. She also worked with the Hospice Foundation. She married Paul Gutensohn, an attorney, in Fort Smith, and sometime between 1926 and 1932 played in the Smile Girls Band directed by Carl Wortz. Her sister-in-law, Carolyn Bugg (Mrs. James) Gutensohn also played in the band. An article about the Smile Girls Band was published in Volume 7, No. 2 of *The Journal of the Fort Smith Historical Society*.)



Marie Zealand Rose, circa 1928.

Photograph courtesy of Mari Zee (Gutensohn) Cockram

The Golden Deeds Award

The Golden Deeds Award originated with the Exchange Club of Huntington, Indiana, in 1917. Shortly thereafter, the national organization adopted the program and recommended it to all Exchange Clubs.

The Noon Exchange Club of Fort Smith named its first Book of Golden Deeds recipient on December 19, 1942, at a banquet at the Goldman Hotel. A winner has been named every year since then. The 1996 recipient, Mary Prewitt, is the 55th Fort Smith area resident to have received this honor.

The award is made to persons who have given unselfish outstanding service to organizations and people of Fort Smith. Recipients of this honor have a common thread of being involved in youth programs, charity organizations, people in need, teaching, church services, scouting and PTA.

1942

—*George D. Carney, Sr.*—

A Rotarian who served as president of the Chamber of Commerce, the Traffic Bureau, the Community Chest, the Carnegie Library, and the Sebastian County Tuberculosis Association, Mr. Carney was active in the Red Cross, Amrita Grotto, and numerous other civic and social organizations.

1943

—*Margaret F. Baird*—

A social and philanthropic worker who served as superintendent of the Rosalie Tilles Children's Home, Miss Baird was a native of Scotland and a trained social worker specializing in child guidance.

1944

—*Ben I. Mayo*—

A veteran of World War I, Mr. Mayo became recognized as an outstanding leader in physical education. For 16 years he was head coach and Athletic Director at Fort Smith Senior High School and Junior College. He also served as playground supervisor for the Fort Smith parks, as director of the High School Teen Town, as chairman of the High School and Junior College Health Council, and was active in the Arkansas Athletic Association.

1945

—*Major Carl Miller*—

A native of Indiana, Carl Miller attended the Salvation Army Training College in Chicago and came to Fort Smith to head that organization's local operations. He was active in the Lions Club and was chairman of the ministerial Association of Fort Smith. Major Miller was an active leader in U.S.O. work.

1946

—*Clarence F. Byrns*—

A Texan, Mr. Byrns came to Fort Smith as a reporter and news editor with the Southwest American. After continuing his journalism work in Oklahoma, he returned to Fort Smith as city editor and later became editor-in-chief of both the Southwest American and Times Record. He was chairman of the board of the Arkansas Economic Council, a member of the Arkansas Resources and Development Commission, director of the Arkansas Basin and Flood Control Association, and was active in numerous other social and civic endeavors, including the Noon Civics Club.

1947

—*R. Earl Farnsworth*—

A life long educator, Mr. Farnsworth came to Fort Smith from his native Kansas to work as a printing instructor at Fort Smith Junior High School. He later was dean of boys and then principal. An active Kiwanian, he contributed his efforts to the success of that club's annual Camp for Boys, and organized and directed the "Stay-at-home Recreation Program." An active scout leader, Mr. Farnsworth was honored with one of the highest of Scouting awards, that of the Silver Beaver.

1948

—*Charles F. Wilmans*—

He organized the first boy Scout troop in Fort Smith in 1916 and the following year organized the Boy Rangers, an organization that grew to a peak of 611 members in Fort Smith and more than 2,000 members in 31 other states. A printer who came to Fort Smith from Dallas, Texas, Mr. Wilmans remained active in Scouting throughout his life, serving as a nature counselor at boy Scout camps while in his 80's.

1949

—*Judge Joseph Morrison Hill*—

Born in North Carolina during the Civil War, Judge Hill practiced law for many years. He was elected Chief Justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court, was chairman of the State Democratic Convention, was a pioneer member of the Noon Civics Club, and was an active Mason. Stricken by tuberculosis, Judge Hill, while recuperating at a sanatorium in a western state, decided Arkansas needed such a facility. Upon his return, he authored a bill which was enacted by the Arkansas General Assembly, resulting in the creation of the Booneville Sanatorium. This was only the third such facility in the United States, and Judge Hill later served as president of the trustees of that facility.

1950

—T. Leland Hunt—

A Fort Smith native, Leland Hunt attended Hendrix College and began his career as a minister in Pea Ridge, Arkansas. Later he returned to Fort Smith to assist his father in the operation of the Hunt's Store and expanded that business to include a chain of stores in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Mr. Hunt's community interests were diversified. He served the Boys Club, the Salvation Army, both hospitals, the Community Chest, and numerous other such organizations. He gave liberal support to rural and Black churches, mission work, Hendrix College, and to young ministerial students.

1951

—Louis Cohen—

The operator of Fort Smith Office Supply, Mr. Cohen served 20 years as Red Cross disaster chairman, was one of the founders and the first secretary of the Community Chest, was president of the local Lion's Club, and served as district governor. He was also an active worker for the Girls Club and the Salvation Army. For 18 years he served as president of the United Hebrew congregation in Fort Smith. A native of Buffalo, New York, Mr. Cohen came to Fort Smith in 1902 when he was 13 years old.

1952

—Ed Wright—

A 43-year employee of Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company, Ed Wright devoted his life to helping the suffering and underprivileged. An active Mason, for over 20 years he was in charge of children's activities at the Masonic Home at the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium. He annually delivered Christmas gifts for the 125 children there and prepared and delivered remembrances to the children at Easter, Valentines, and Halloween. He was active in Boy Scout work, serving for two years as president of the Westark Area Council, and earned the award of Silver Beaver. For 16 years Mr. Wright was chairman of "Bundle Day," an activity which aided thousands of indigent people. For two years he held the office of president of the Board of Directors for the Fort Smith Federated Welfare Association.

1953

—Stanley E. Evans—

Head of a construction company, Mr. Evans provided untold deeds of service for the boys and girls of this community, for the relief, education, and development of crippled and handicapped children generally, and also by generous contributions to his church and various humanitarian causes. He was particularly active in Boys Club work, and his generosity made possible the construction of two

Boys Club buildings. Mr. Evans was a member of the board and supporter of Fort Smith Junior College.

1954

—Dr. Davis Goldstein—

A native of Mississippi and a World War I veteran, Dr. Goldstein was affiliated with Cooper Clinic as a dermatologist. He organized and supported the Arkansas and Sebastian County Cancer Societies to promote awareness of that disease at a time when it was not well understood. He was a charter member and organizer of the Infantile Paralysis Society and served the community through the Crippled Children's Clinic, the Rotary Club, the American Legion, B'NAI B'RITH, Health Department, and the Arkansas Medical Association. He worked diligently to increase awareness of venereal diseases, particularly among the Fort Chaffee troops. For 17 years he was chairman of the Sebastian County Department of Public Welfare and during the depression personally underwrote projects to ensure that every child served by welfare had a Christmas.

1955

—Elmer H. Cook—

Mr. Cook served the youth of Fort Smith, first as principal of Fort Smith High School, then dean of Fort Smith Junior College, and later as president of that institution. He was president of the Arkansas Association of Secondary Schools, state coordinator for the National Association of Secondary Schools, a member of the National Education Association, and numerous other professional educational organizations.

1956

—Dr. Ralph Crigler—

A Walnut Ridge native, Dr. Crigler began practicing medicine in Fort Smith in 1937. In addition to active participation both as an officer and member of various professional organizations, he served on the board of directors of the Fort Smith Boys Club for 19 years, as its secretary for 3 years, and as its president for 5 years. Each year he personally handled the physical examinations required of each boy. He provided the same service for the boy's camp sponsored by his civic organization, the Kiwanis Club. He helped organize the Joseph M. Hill School and served as president of the board of the Arkansas Tuberculosis Sanatorium. His other work included support of the Red Cross, the Community Service, the Arkansas Emergency Defense Council, and the Chamber of Commerce.

1957

—Morgan Wright—

He served well his church, his civic club, the Fort Smith Boys Club, Arkansas Boys State, the Senior

High School Key Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Fort Smith Industrial Organization, the Red Cross, the Community Chest, Masonic Order, the American Legion, the Boy Scouts, the Public Historical Restoration Committee, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, and the 4-H Club.

1958

—*Annie Brown*—

Throughout the 1920's, 1930's, 1940's, and 1950's a familiar sight to all in Fort Smith was the tiny, uniformed figure of a woman treading the streets accepting contributions to the Salvation Army. She led singing on the street corners and held devotional services in every available place, including the city jails. Officially retiring from the Salvation Army in 1951 after 30 years service, there was no noticeable change in her pace at work. Prior to her affiliation with the Salvation Army, she had been widowed early in her marriage and supported her children and retired a mortgage on the family land by milking, ironing, canning, washing, and doing housework.

1959

—*R. K Rodgers*—

Born in humble circumstances in Cane Hill, Arkansas, he began his career with a menial job with the railroad. Through hard work and native shrewdness, he climbed the ladder of success to become a businessman of many interests – coal, oil, land, cattle, transportation, and finance. His leadership brought to the sick the facilities of a modern hospital and a nursing school; to the elderly, the most advanced geriatric facility in the United States; to the youth of this area, the improvements at Camp Orr for boys and at Kelley Cabin for girls, and a school for the children at the Booneville Sanatorium; to the needy, years of work on the boards of the Community Chest and the Salvation Army; for the entertainment and economic development of the area, the Arkansas-Oklahoma Rodeo and the Livestock Show; and for the improvement of the face of the community, the rehabilitation of Coke Hill.

1960

—*Clarence Higgins*—

Born in 1910 in Sulphur Rock, Arkansas. Mr. Higgins, after working as a teacher and coach in several Arkansas communities, came to Fort Smith in 1945. For 15 years he was executive director of the Fort Smith Boys Club and his influence for good was felt in almost every home in Fort Smith. Under his inspiration and supervision, the Boys Club program in Fort Smith was greatly expanded in scope and multiplied many times in membership and effectiveness.

1961

—*Willie Crane*—

Known as "Miss Willie," Mrs. Daniel H. Crane was for many years the doorway to Fort Smith for the indigent, the confused, the people with nothing but hard luck stories. As the receptionist for the Traveler's Aid Society, "Miss Willie" was on call 24 hours a day to help those in need. She always found time to aid the children of indigent families – feeding, clothing, and even at times bathing them. Her PTA work led to her pioneering a school lunch fund and collection and distribution of clothing for children.

1962

—*Ed Louise Ballman*—

Born in Fort Smith to a family of culture and wealth, she recognized no class distinctions. A member of the board of trustees of then Fort Smith Junior College, she worked tirelessly and contributed generously to the fine arts and library building on the campus. For 9 years, she served on the public school board, and Ballman School is named in her honor. Among the organizations to which she contributed and worked tirelessly were the Old Fort Commissary, the Community Chest, the Carnegie Library, the Arts Center, the Symphony Orchestra, the Little Theatre, and the Boys Club Auxiliary.

1963

—*Dr. Roger B. Bost*—

The Clarksville native practiced medicine in Fort Smith and provided leadership to the Crippled Children's Clinic, the Sebastian County Mental Health Association, the State Polio Commission, and many other such activities. He is most noted though, for the creation of the Roger Bost School for Retarded Children and the Child Family Guidance Center.

1964

—*Fred G. Roebuck*—

Born in New Edinburg, Arkansas, Dr. Roebuck served for more than two decades as minister of the First Methodist Church of Fort Smith. In addition, he performed outstanding service for many local and area organizations including Sparks Hospital, Sebastian County Mental Health Association, the Red Cross, Fort Smith Girls Club, U.S.O., Traveler's Aid, Child Welfare Association, Family Service Agency, Committee for Jewish Relief, and Alcoholics Anonymous.

1965

—*Anne W. Ayers*—

A Tennessean, she arrived in Fort Smith in 1917 to teach in Rogers School and married William Norton Ayers. Though she had no children of her own, she made it possible for many people to enter nurses training or higher education, including on

many occasions, the provision of dental care, glasses, and other personal needs. She often provided graduation clothes for children who could otherwise not have dressed like other graduates. For many years she supported an orphan home in Caddo Valley near Mt. Ida, and she helped a small Presbyterian church survive the depression. She also assisted the YWCA and the Teen Club, and served on the Sparks Woman's Board. She was particularly interested in world missions, visiting by mail and personally with numerous missionaries.

1966

—**John R. Thompson**—

Better known simply as "Coach," he was born in Clark County, Arkansas, he graduated from Hendrix College and excelled in 11 sports. In 1927, he came to Fort Smith Senior High School where he taught and later became head coach of football, basketball, and track. He gave willingly of his time to other endeavors such as the Junior Service Club, the Key Club, and the Kiwanis Boy's Camp.

1967

—**Ruth Armstrong**—

A long time teacher at Darby Junior High School and chairman of the Science Department for over 30 years, Miss Armstrong was active in numerous local and state educational organizations. She was the founder of the Fort Smith Audubon Society in 1949 and served as its president for 10 years. She was the leading proponent of the creation of the Bird Sanctuary at Creekmore Park. Her other activities included work with the Committee for Better Schools, which sponsored open meetings for the discussion of school problems and solutions.

1968

—**Gladys Krone**—

A member of a pioneer Fort Smith family, Miss Krone was a strong supporter of music in Fort Smith. She taught violin and worked with the Community concerts, the Music Coterie, and the Fort Smith Symphony. She served as secretary of the Arkansas Library Association and was a member of the Soroptimist and the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

1969

—**Alma L. Gallaber**—

She came to Fort Smith with her husband who was pastor of First Presbyterian Church and worked tirelessly for this community. She served on the Board of Trustees at Fort Smith Junior College and taught home nursing through the Red Cross. She was active in Job Corps work, and was instrumental in clean-up drives in blighted portions of Fort Smith. She also worked to teach illiterate adults to read and devoted a great deal of time to working with young people who were high school dropouts.

She was instrumental in establishing the Girls' Shelter in Fort Smith and served on the board of the Girls Club.

1970

—**Marie Stone**—

"Aunt Dee," as she was affectionately known, was a widow and childless, but she literally adopted the entire population of Van Buren and Fort Smith as her very own. Her birthday, anniversary, and other special occasion lists seemed endless, for she seldom let anyone's special event pass unnoticed. She was particularly active in First United Methodist Church where she performed enumerable tasks. She was a member of the Woman's Board of the Methodist Nursing Home and devoted many hours to that facility.

1971

—**D.L. Ford**—

David Ford was a lawyer who came from Franklin County where he served as County Judge. He was a leader of the bar in Fort Smith and served as the city's mayor. He served the state of Arkansas as revenue commissioner, as a member of the Arkansas Corporation Commission, and as chairman of the State Claims Commission. He was noted for his tireless industry, ability, and integrity of the greatest degree. Active in the Methodist Church, he was a beloved Sunday school teacher, and never failed to give his all for the civic betterment of his community.

1972

—**Virginia Fort**—

The "Traveler's Aid lady" for many years sat at her desk at the Fort Smith Bus station. From that post she aided hundreds of people with problems. She returned runaways to their homes, found places for people to sleep, and fed the hungry. Often she used her own salary to help children, including the disturbed, handicapped, and the retarded.

1973

—**Mrs. Roscoe McKee**—

She came to Fort Smith in 1904 and was called "Aunt Bertie." She defended the right of neighborhood boys to build a clubhouse the neighbors called an "eyesore," on the grounds that "constructive work of any kind was better than energy spent on wasteful things." That clubhouse group became one of the city's first Cub Scout troops. Mrs. McKee's home was open to others over the years. Along with her own children, she raised her young brother-in-law as her own child and took in the daughter of a destitute family who needed a place to live while she finished high school. During World War II, Ms. McKee was assigned the task of finding housing for families of servicemen stationed at Fort Chaffee. She took many of them into her own home until she could find housing they could afford.

1974

—*Gloria White*—

Seeing the loneliness of those in nursing homes and feeling the sense of abandonment suffered by those not able to take part in community activities, Gloria White founded Project Compassion in 1972. That organization has gained a national reputation and has spread to many cities throughout the nation. Mrs. White was asked to explain the concept to the 1500 delegates at the joint conference of the American Hospital Association and the American Nursing Home Association in 1974.

1975

—*J. Fred Patton*—

Best known for his involvement in the Christian Businessmen's Committee, he organized the first Mayor's Prayer Breakfast in Fort Smith. In addition, he worked tirelessly for a north-south expressway through western Arkansas, and organized and was the first president of the Western Arkansas Economic Development District. He also served as president of the Arkhoma Regional Planning Commission and the Sebastian County Planning Commission. He served the U.S.O. Council, the Salvation Army, the Boy Scouts, Young Life, Campus Crusade for Christ, and numerous other such organizations. For 10 years he was a teacher and dean of boys at Fort Smith Senior High School and assisted in starting the school system's guidance program. He later entered private business and served as vice president of the Fort Smith School Board.

1976

—*Dorothy Cheyne*—

During the World War II years, she worked with the U.S.O., where she was affectionately known as "Mom" to thousands of servicemen and their families. For more than 2 years she was coordinator for the Fort Smith Volunteer Probation Program and she took an active part in securing better facilities for women prisoners at the Sebastian County Jail. For many years she was a key person in Project Compassion, providing visitors and personal needs for lonely people in nursing homes. A tireless worker for the local Salvation Army, she was active in the Home League, the Women's Auxiliary, and taught a Sunday school class. She was a member of the Salvation Army's String Band, playing her mandolin at regular services, open-air services, and at frequent services at local nursing homes. In 1970 she was named Arkansas Mother of the Year.

1977

—*Tom Futral*—

Active in the Boy Scouts of America since his youth, he attained the rank of Eagle with 36 merit badges in 1923. He twice served as the Westark

Area Council Commissioner and organized Troop 74 in Ozark in 1931. He later was a scoutmaster in Fort Smith and received the Silver Beaver Award, Scouter's Key, and Butterfield Trail Award. His other work included the Christian Businessmen's Committee, the Salvation Army, the Arkansas Tuberculosis Association, the Sebastian County Association for Retarded Children, the Governor's Council for the Aged, and the United Fund. For 27 years he was a member of the Rodeo Fair Board and for 16 years was chairman of the Fort Smith Housing Authority.

1978

—*Edward T. Schrotz*—

He came to Fort Smith to retire in 1952, then went to work instead. He worked full-time to help establish the Sebastian County Mental Health Association, but also worked with Abilities Unlimited, Retarded Children's Association, the Children's Colony at Conway, and the Retired Senior Volunteers program. He was one of the organizers of the Child-Family Guidance Center. His special interest was in the transportation problems of the elderly, and it was through his efforts that the SCAT (Senior Citizens Activity Transit System) was established in 1976.

1979

—*Claudia Vaughn*—

Her best known work is with girls' softball and with the Girls' Shelter. She plunged into young peoples softball in 1968 when she first sponsored a women's team and decided to extend softball to girls through church youth work. Through her efforts the participation level has grown to about 2500 area girls playing softball. Having accomplished that, she turned her attention to the sport for boys and began conducting boys' softball tournaments for 129 teams in her district. She spent countless hours promoting the restoration of Andrews Field as a playing site. Later she was the Arkansas delegate to the World-Wide International Convention of the Amateur Softball Association and sponsored a softball team for retarded children. Mrs. Vaughn has been vice president of the Special Learning Center, a board member of Comprehensive Juvenile Services, and vice president of the Western Arkansas Criminal Counseling Committee.

1980

—*Rose Bethell*—

She received the award primarily for the many hours she spent with the elderly and the sick, having "literally adopted" several elderly women in the nursing home by spending time with them on holidays and taking them shopping. Her civic contributions include work with the Girl Scouts, the PTA, the Junior Civic League, and the Friends of the Library.

1981

—*Marionette Thompson*—

Recognized for 45 years of volunteer work, Mrs. Thompson became the only recipient whose spouse had earlier received the Golden Deeds Award (John Thompson, 1966). Her volunteer work has included assistance at Sparks Manor six days a week for 22 years. She also assisted at Sparks Regional Medical Center with blood drives, Minister's Appreciation Day, and numerous other activities. Other volunteer work was with the Federation board of Welfare, the Red Cross, the Bloodmobile, the Grey Ladies and Junior Grey Ladies, swimming classes for handicapped children, the U.S.O., and the PTA City Council.

1982

—*Bob Kuykendall*—

In the 1920's Fort Smith was a city beset with juvenile delinquency problems. Numerous civic clubs tried different approaches to dealing with the problem, and one effort involved a summer camp for boys sponsored by the Amrita Grotto. A young teacher and principal from Atkins, Arkansas, was brought to Fort Smith to operate the camp. It was a huge success, and Bob Kuykendall became full-time director of the new Boys Club and remained for 17 years to direct the activities of that organization that later became known as the Fort Smith Boys Club. He continued his deeds of service to the community by helping to organize the first American Legion baseball team and by helping to raise funds needed to acquire ten acres of land where Hunt's Park now stands. He was involved in helping Fort Smith Junior College, now Westark, obtain its present campus in the early 1950's.

1983

—*Rose Weinberger*—

She founded the Junior Civic League in 1942, she helped women find jobs during the depression, she helped to form the original board of Twin City Hospital (the only medical facility for Blacks), she established a library for Blacks, she organized the Young Women's Community Guild, and she served the Mental Health Association, the League for Women Voters, the Saint Edward Hospital Auxiliary, and the Federation of Women's Clubs. Two weeks after arriving in Fort Smith in 1931 she was made a member of the board of the YWCA and helped organize the YWCA branch for Black women and girls. Later she became active in Project Compassion, visiting the elderly residents of Medi-Home Nursing Home.

1984

—*Janie Glover*—

A person whose deeds "are so quiet and private that most pass unnoticed," she has been called Fort Smith's "No. 1 volunteer for children and the

elderly." As a worker without pay, she provided and organized car pools, obtained food and prepared it, begged medical and dental care, and raised money to keep utilities turned on for underprivileged preschool children served by Interfaith Center. She visited the elderly in their homes and in hospital rooms, seeing that they had food, gifts and, most of all, a concerned, caring friend. She has been credited with "saving lives" and making the lives of the less fortunate better.

1985

—*Jimmie Delle Caldwell*—

A friend to children, Jimmie helped found Fort Smith Crisis Center and Inter-Faith Community Center. She also rebuilt playgrounds and furnished food and clothing to needy children. Jimmie served as first vestrywoman of St. Johns Episcopal Church, president of YWCA, and League of Women Voters. Jimmie was also active in all Fort Smith Historical Endeavors.

1986

—*Vivian Yoes*—

Friend to elderly and outstanding volunteer, Vivian helped found Western Arkansas Retired Services Volunteer Program (RSVP). She was also active in YWCA, Business & Professional Women's Club, International Credit Women's Breakfast Club, Red Cross, Sparks Hospital Auxiliary, Council of Social Workers, Retirement Homes Inc., and Beckman Center nutrition site.

1987

—*C. Grady Secrest*—

Founder of local Noon Exchange. Mr. Secrest was president of local Noon Exchange at the presentation of the first Golden Deeds Award. He was a great supporter for disadvantaged children, local softball association, active in Fort Smith Junior Chamber of Commerce, Boys Club, Boy Scouts, Scottish Rite, UCT, and an active church member. Mr. Secrest was also a promoter of semi-professional baseball in Fort Smith.

1988

—*Sylvia Young Lassen*—

Outstanding social worker and charter member of Traveler's Aid. Sylvia helped organize Mental Health Association and Western Arkansas Counseling and Guidance Center. She was active in Abilities Unlimited, RSVP, Boys' Shelter, Bost School, and McGill Community Center. She was also active in Project Compassion, Hospice Program, and the Salvation Army.

1989

—*Robert Miller*—

As a Christian missionary to Haiti, Robert drilled many water wells in Haiti during several trips there which contributed greatly to the health of the

Haitian people. He was also active in Fort Smith Methodist Nursing Home, Boys Club, Sparks Hospital, CBMC, Westark Community College, Hendrix College, and an active church member.

1990

—John Bayliss—

John is a dedicated minister who helped form Inter-Faith Community Center, Girls' Shelter, and Oklahoma Smith Home for Children with Problem Parents. He was active with Mallalieu Community Center, a volunteer at St. Edwards Hospital, and continues to be concerned with and dedicated to the underprivileged.

1991

—Dr. Sam Landrum—

As a dedicated, caring physician, Dr. Landrum founded the free medical clinic at St. Paul Methodist Church. He was a volunteer physician for international mission work in Haiti, and teacher and counselor for Westark Community College emergency medical training. He helped develop automobile child restraint program. He was also active in the Fort Smith Symphony, Cancer Society, and the Twin City Ambulance Service.

1992

—Nancy Orr—

A tireless community worker, her golden deeds encouraged the self esteem and pride of those she helped. In addition to countless private golden deeds, Mrs. Orr was a leader in helping to shape and guide the growth of Westark Community College, Westark Community College Foundation, Fort Smith Girls Club, Sparks Regional Medical Center, Sparks Guild, Fort Smith Little Theatre, and the Arkansas-Oklahoma Rodeo. Her history of service goes back to her service on the Gasoline Rationing Board during WWII and continues with her service as a member of the Arkansas-Oklahoma Cancer Care Foundation and of the AHEC Advisory Board.

1993

—Dr. Ted Skokos—

For over forty years, Dr. Skokos has used his considerable energy and talent for the benefit of the youth of Fort Smith – as a basketball coach (including championship Boys' Club teams and the first Fort Smith Junior College teams) and as the leader in the creation and development of Fort Smith Church League Baseball and its wonderful facilities. Also, Dr. Skokos co-founded the first Arkansas "Huddle Group" of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes, was instrumental in the creation of the Lincoln Day Care Center and served as a member and president of the Fort Smith School Board. of the Golden Deeds Award.

1994

—Jon Grimm—

(Awarded in January 1995)

Dedicated his entire adult life to the care and assistance of persons needing a hand, including service to his community as the employee, then owner/operator of the ambulance service that has today evolved into the EMS system that serves the entire area. But his greatest service was as the co-founder, director and day-to-day driving force in the operation of Community Rescue Mission of Fort Smith. Because of Jon Grimm, the Mission has, since 1981, been able to offer refuge, safety, warm meals, loving Christian support and encouragement to thousands of individuals and families needing a hand up.

1995

—Floy Looper—

(Awarded in January 1996)

A retired army nurse and Fort Smith native, Ms. Looper has continuously volunteered her time, talent and boundless energy for the benefit of the very young and the very old. Beginning as a high school student, Ms. Looper has quietly and effectively assisted the efforts of the Crippled Children's Clinic, the elderly of her church, the Head Start Program at Belle Grove School, the Inter-Faith Community Center, the League of Women's Voters. Her giving has been lifelong.

1996

—Mary Prewitt—

(Awarded in January 1997)

A caring person and capable leader, Mrs. Prewitt has devoted her adult life to her family and to the Fort Smith community as a volunteer, and often a leader, at her church, the Community Rescue Mission, Mount Magazine Council of Girl Scouts of America, Inter-Faith Community Center, Fort Smith Symphony Guild, Church Women United, Sebastian County Medical Auxiliary, the Heart Guild, St. Edward Medical Auxiliary, Fort Smith Art Center and Community Concert Association.

Sincere thanks to Dennis Sbanotto for making this information available.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Change of Address Cards are free at your post office. If you move, please fill one out and send it to

Fort Smith Historical Society
c/o Fort Smith Public Library
61 South 8th Street
Fort Smith, Arkansas 72901

News and Opportunities

FORT SMITH HISTORICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING

**7:00 pm. – Thursday, April 24, 1997
New Flanders Building, Room 100**

Westark Community College

Speaker, John Northrip

Subject, Presence of the Past

The Presence of the Past is a unique, multi-faceted, interdisciplinary educational experience. During the 1995-1996 academic year this involved nearly 400 students, teachers, historians, biologists, earth scientists, geographers, and archeologists in a year-long program of study and activities.

**Mark your calendar now – program will be
both informative and entertaining**

Open meeting – All guests welcome

For more information, call 783-1237

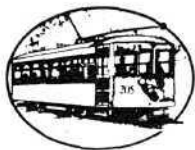
ARKANSAS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING

April 17 - 19

Holiday Inn, Texarkana, Arkansas

For information contact the Arkansas Historical Association, Department of History, Old Main 416, University of Arkansas, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701. Telephone (501) 575-5884. e-mail gearhart@comp.uark.edu

FORT SMITH TROLLEY MUSEUM



After approximately a three month delay due to the April 21 tornado that struck downtown, the Rogers track crossing has

been completed and the trolley is able to terminate at Garrison Avenue. The initial run was August 18 about 10:15 P.M. The official opening was August 29 with Mayor Ray Baker operating.

Credit is due the city for helping in the purchase of the switch and rebuilding of the street after installation of the switch. The switch will allow the operation of two trolleys at the same time by providing a passing lane next to the Old Fort Museum. The passing lane is scheduled to be completed within the next year. The car now runs from Garrison Avenue to the gate of the National Cemetery, a length of one half mile.

Stopping beside Garrison Avenue provides greater exposure of the car to the increased traffic on this main thoroughfare. Every month since

this opening occurred there has been more riders each month than the same month last year. Plans to integrate the schedule of the city's trolley tourist bus and that of the trolley is being considered in order that tourists can ride more conveniently.

Long range plans are being studied to increase the Trolley Museum's tourism attractions.

OLD FORT MUSEUM

Ongoing events in April:

"MAPS OF ARKANSAS, 1823 - 1897" (Boyd Gallery) Nine vintage maps with attached magnifiers. Display courtesy of Merchant's National Bank.

"NO WARNING: DISASTER IN THE RIVER VALLEY, 1898-1996" (Former Transportation Gallery) Exhibit based on a comparison of the tornadoes of 1898 and 1996. Main theme centers on the question of HOW people react in the aftermath of such events.

"MAPS" closes April 28.

"DISASTER" will be up at least through September 1, and may be extended.



HISTORICAL CHRONOLOGY JULY 1996 - JANUARY 1997

*(Extracted from FORT SMITH TIMES RECORD
by Sarah Fitzjarrald McCullough
and Amelia Whitaker Martin)*

JULY

10th – The loose ends on the Judge Parker Celebration to be held during the late autumn were tied up.

The Fort Smith Board of Directors approved a \$36,000 stray cat control program to be operated by the Sebastian County Humane Society. The city will pay the society \$3,000 per month to manage the program, which will make free cat traps available.

Fort Smith Mayor Ray Baker told the city administrator that he wants several complaints received about "deplorable" conditions at the animal shelter investigated immediately.

Fort Smith public school students soon will be able to cruise through the solar system or go on safari in Africa's Serengeti with the help of TCI Internet Services Inc. Tele-Communications Inc. announced it will provide free Internet service to public schools nationwide.

14th – Fort Smith Meter enforcement officers added a handheld touch pad computer to take care of overparking and unpaid tickets to their bag of tricks in collecting fines.

15th – Fort Smith restaurateurs Vonda and Jerry Gardener now own three Western Sizzlin' restaurants and a TGIF's restaurant. They are celebrating 20 years of their successful venture, employing 330 area workers.

Charles Frey, 64-year-old Fort Smith citizen began serving as AARP state president this month.

18th – Fort Smith's Baldor Electric Co. announced on the 16th that it gained record sales and earnings for the 18th consecutive quarter.

19th – Riverside Furniture Corp. of Fort Smith has received the Arkansas Environmental Federation's 1996 Waste Minimization/Pollution Prevention Award in the air emissions category from the Arkansas Environmental Federation.

The Fort Smith Board of Education's finance committee recommended a 15 cent increase in student lunch prices. If approved, the increase would be only the second in 16 years.

21st – Fort Smith officials concluded a three-day redevelopment retreat by identifying three specific areas – neighborhoods, Fort Smith's riverfront and tourism, and downtown, that should be targeted for improvements.

22nd – Fort Chaffee's new commander has been assigned to shut the door behind him and to oversee the Army Garrison turned over to the Arkansas Army National Guard on October 1, 1997.

28th – Detective Jeff Barrows of the Fort Smith Police Department was recently transferred to the Major Crimes Unit. He has been with FSPD since June, 1992, when he began as a patrolman in the Patrol Division. He later moved to the Crime Suppression Unit.

29th – When Don Flanders packed up his young family and moved to Fort Smith more than 40 years ago he began a furniture manufacturing business that would include his whole family and reach all over the United States and to foreign trade markets as well.

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AUGUST

14th – Central Mall, Fort Smith's largest, was developed in 1971 by Ed Warmack. It grew from rough terrain, some trees, a fishing pond and Warmack's dream.

24th – Jonathan Keaton, newly elected bishop of the North Central Jurisdiction of the United Methodist Church, will begin his new job on September 1st. Keaton grew up in Fort Smith and is the son of Euba Harris-Winton, well known to Fort Smithians.

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SEPTEMBER

11th – Ralph Hampton, Assistant Fort Smith police Chief, died of a heart attack while on vacation in Greece. He was a 27-1/2 year veteran of Fort Smith's police force.

27th – A tornado swept through Lavaca Thursday (26th), leaving minor damage at a high school and elementary school and frightening students and teachers in its wake but causing no serious injuries. (Again, there was no warning given. Ed.)

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OCTOBER

9th – Members of Judge Isaac C. Parker's family joined in the celebration of renaming the Federal Building in his honor when the new name marker of granite and stone was unveiled.

29th – An opening reception was held at the Old Fort Museum for their new exhibit, "Fort Smith Remembers Judge Isaac C. Parker." The new exhibit was on display until December 1st.

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NOVEMBER

9th – The U.S. Post Office announced that a special cancellation would be issued the following week to help commemorate the 100 years since Judge Parker's death. The cancellation, which voids a 32-cent stamp, has no monetary denomination, and bore a replica of the scales of justice, the phrase, "The Legacy of Judge Isaac C. Parker," and the date it was issued.

14th through 17th – Dedicated to programs and activities honoring Judge Parker.

16th – GenCorp, worldwide manufacturer of polymer products, plans to move most of its plant operations from Evansville, IN, to Fort Smith, creating 100 new jobs here.

17th – Judge Paul L. Brady of Atlanta, grand nephew of Bass Reeves, the first African American U.S. Deputy Marshal, spoke in a program honoring Judge Parker. He himself was the first African American appointed as a federal judge in 1972.

18th – Chaffin Junior High student Jared Beistline has become an accomplished violinist in just two years. He maintains a 4.0 grade average and is profoundly deaf!

23rd – RKG firm of Durham, New Hampshire hired to consult on the redevelopment of excess Fort Chaffee lands.

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DECEMBER

5th – Spirit of the American Doughboy Monument at Fort Smith in Sebastian County, nominated by the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, an agency of the Department of Arkansas Heritage, to the National Register of Historic Places. The Spirit of the American Doughboy Monument, which stands in the parking lot of the Ellig-Stouffer Post No. 32 of the American Legion at 4901 Midland, was dedicated on July 4, 1930, at Tilles Park in Fort Smith. It was later moved after suffering extensive vandalism. The statue was designed by artist E. M. "Dick" Viquesney of Spencer, Indiana. At least 136 of his "Spirit of the American Doughboy" monuments currently stand in 35 different states, according to the National Register nomination. A second statue of the same design is located at Helena in Phillips County.

22nd – Deployment of 188th Fighter Wing became the first Air National Guard F-16 unit in the nation in support of NATO's peacekeeping mission in Bosnia. Taking place last spring, this was one of the top ten stories selected by the *TIMES RECORD* staff.

24th – Fort Smith Administrator Strib Boynton confirmed that he had withdrawn from the Arvada, Colo., city manager search in which he was a finalist.

25th – Former Fort Smith Police Department detective Fran Hall, who had filed a sexual harassment complaint against the city was chosen as the new administrator of the Sebastian County Juvenile Detention Center.

27th – The destruction of the historic Eads building by fire on April 24th was chosen as a top-ten news story by the *TIMES RECORD* staff.

28th – Fort Smith park ranger Rick Martin received the U.S. Department of the Interior's Valor Award, for his attempt to rescue William Pittman when Pittman's truck plunged into a river near Sulphur, Oklahoma, on May 26, 1994.

30th – Fort Smith schools are entering the high-tech cyberspace, according to Arnol Shaw, director of technology for the school district.

31st – The tornado which ripped through Fort Smith on April twenty-first without warning was chosen as the top news story of the year by the *TIMES RECORD* staff.

JANUARY, 1997

4th – The Wat Buddhasamakeedham, a Buddhist temple at 4625 Armour Street, is Fort Smith's latest religious addition to our varied affiliations and beliefs.

7th – Fort Smith's Channel 5 TV is adding a new program to its listings. Called "The 5 News Crime Stopper series," it will complement the Fort Smith's Crime Stoppers program, which has led to more than 230 arrests and more than 150 crimes solved in the 10 years since its inception.

8th – The number of building permits granted by the city of Fort Smith is 20 percent higher than for 1995.

8th – Part of the money collected by the *TIMES RECORD* CHRISTMAS CARD project will be used to help feed children in our area going without food for as long as three days (over the week-end).

9th – Arkansas State Police investigators have taken over the inquiry into \$2,000 informant buy-out money that has been missing from the Fort Smith Police Department.

12th – Total commercial enplanements at the Fort Smith Regional Airport increased by about 3 percent last year compared to 1995 airport statistics.

2th – Former District 11 state senator, Travis Miles, is working with 30 local residents to open a children's museum in Fort Smith. He is president of the project's planning group, the Fort Smith Children's Discovery Museum.

The Travis Miles Treatment Center in Fort Smith is part of Western Arkansas Counseling and Guidance Center, treating chemically dependent adolescents.

12th – Fort Smith leaders are hoping to reap money for tornado redevelopment from this year's General Assembly, City Administrator Strib Boynton said.

13th – Tom Barr, chairman of the Fort Smith Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors, said he hopes to open windows of opportunity for the city as his family did for themselves in their Fort Smith business since the mid-1970's.

THE PREDICTED TOP NEWS STORY OF 1997, ACCORDING TO SFM (associate editor) WILL BE THE COMPLETION OF THE NEW WEATHER RADAR STATION PROMISED BY THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE TO BE FINISHED BY EARLY OR MID-APRIL BEFORE THE TORNADO SEASON BEGINS! IT IS PROMISED TO BE BUILT ON CHAFFEE LAND, NEAR THE LANDFILL.

Recipes from the Everyday Cookbook

(Title Page Missing, Date Unknown)

ROAST PARTRIDGE

Choose young birds, with dark-colored bills and yellowish legs, and let them hang a few days, or there will be no flavor to the flesh, nor will it be tender. The time they should be kept entirely depends on the taste of those for whom they are intended, a what some persons would consider delicious would be to others disgusting and offensive. They may be trussed with or without the head; the latter mode is now considered the most fashionable. Pluck, draw and wipe the partridge carefully inside and out; cut off the head, leaving sufficient skin on the neck to skewer back; bring the legs close to the breast, between it and the side-bones, and pass a skewer through the pinions and thick part of the thighs. When the head is left on, it should be brought round and fixed on to the point of the skewer. When the bird is firmly and plumply trussed, roast it before a nice bright fire; keep it well basted, and a few minutes before serving, flour and froth it well. Dish it and serve with gravy and bread-sauce, and send to table hot and quickly. A little of the gravy should be poured over the bird. (Page 89.)

CURING HAMS

Hang up the hams a week or ten days, the longer the tenderer and better, if kept perfectly sweet; mix for each good-sized ham one teacup of salt, one tablespoon of molasses, one ounce of saltpetre; lay the hams in a clean, dry tub; heat the mixture and rub well into the hams, especially around the bones and recess; repeat the process once or twice, or until all the mixture is used; then let the hams lie two or three days, when they must be put for three weeks in brine strong enough to bear an egg; then soak eight hours in cold water, hang up to dry in the kitchen or other more convenient place for a week or more; smoke for three to five days, being careful not to heat the hams. Corncobs and apple-tree wood trees are good for smoking. The juices are better retained if smoked with the hock down. Tie up carefully in bags for the summer. (Page 91.)

TO TELL GOOD EGGS

Put them in water – if the large end turns up, they are not fresh. This is an infallible rule to distinguish a good egg from a bad one.

SQUASH PIE

Two cups of boiled squash, three-fourths teacup of brown sugar, three eggs, two table-spoons or molasses, one tablespoon of melted butter, one tablespoon of ginger, one teaspoon of cinnamon; two teacups of milk, a little salt. Makes two plate pies. (Page 174.)

SLIPPERY ELM BARK TEA

Break the bark into bits, pour boiling water over it, cover and let it infuse until cold. Sweeten, ice, and take for summer disorders, or add lemon juice and drink for a bad cold. (Page 257.)

PEARL SMELLING SALTS

Powdered carbonate of ammonia, one ounce; strong solution of ammonia, half a fluid ounce; oil of rosemary, ten drops; oil of bergamot, ten drops. Mix, and while moist, put in a wide-mouthed bottle, which is to be well closed. (Page 257.)

BANDOLINE

To one quart of rose-water add an ounce and a half of gum tragacanth; let it stand forty-eight hours, frequently straining it; then strain through a coarse linen cloth; let it stand two days and again strain; add to it a drachm of oil of roses. Used by ladies dressing their hair, to make it lie in any position. (Page 238.)

PEARL DENTIFRICE

Prepared chalk, one-half pound; powdered myrrh, two ounces; camphor, two drachms; orris root, powdered, two ounces. Moisten the camphor with alcohol and mix all well together. (Page 238.)

Free Persons of Color Among Ft. Smith's Earliest Residents

By Angela Y. Walton-Raji

In 1850, Western Arkansas was at the edge of the American frontier. Immediately to the West were the lands forming Indian Territory. To the north was Missouri, and eastward were the slave states of Tennessee, and Mississippi. A majority of African Americans who were not enslaved, lived along the Atlantic coast, but many free blacks had begun to move westward in search of a better life.

By the early 1800's many colonial states had begun to pass laws restricting the rights and privileges of the free blacks within their domain. Very few free blacks had voting privileges, and most were restricted as to where they could live. For example in the city of Baltimore, free Negroes were not permitted to have homes that faced any public streets. They were limited to structures that had entrances in common alleys, throughout the city. Meanwhile other states, such as Virginia, had begun to pass laws requiring free blacks to leave, so as not to influence the slave population to aspire for similar freedom. States such as Kentucky and Ohio saw their number of free blacks increase when such laws were passed.

Thus in 1850, it is not a surprise to see that a small group of free blacks had found their way to Western Arkansas. They numbered less than two dozen and this small group came from 10 states. They lived in two towns – Ft. Smith and Van Buren. At that time, Ft. Smith was still a part of Crawford County, and was less than 20 years old.

By 1860 all of these persons were gone. In 1859, the State of Arkansas passed a law requiring all Free Persons of Color to leave the state. Most free negroes in fact did leave, and by the time of the 1860 census, only 144 free blacks were living in the entire state. None would remain in Ft. Smith or Van Buren. This was the smallest number of free citizens of African descent in the United States at that time. However, until that time, this small population lived quietly and peacefully in the two western Arkansas towns, seeking a living on the Western Frontier.

What follows is a list of the 23 African Americans in the towns of Ft. Smith and Van Buren, Arkansas – both towns being a part of Crawford County in 1850.

Angela Y. Walton-Raji is a Ft. Smith Native, and the daughter of the late Mr. Sam L. Walton, and Mrs. Pauline Walton, of Ft. Smith. She attended St. John's Catholic Elementary School, and then St. Scholastica Academy. Upon the closing of St. Scholastica, she attended St. Anne's from which she graduated in 1969. She earned a Bachelor's Degree in Romance Languages from St. Louis University, and later a Master of Education from Antioch.

Having an interest in local Ft. Smith history, she explored her family history in the Arkansas/Oklahoma areas. From this pursuit, she discovered her grandparents and great-grandparents were Choctaw Freedmen from Oklahoma. This discovery stimulated an interest in further research, and resulted in her writing the book, "Black Indian Genealogy Research. African American Ancestors Among the Five Civilized Tribes." The book was published in 1993, by Heritage Books in Bowie

Maryland. She is also the publisher and editor of the Frontier Freeman's Journal, which is an African American Genealogy Journal of the South, Indian Territory, and the West. The journal, published twice yearly is now in its fourth year of publication.

Ms. Walton-Raji now lives in Maryland working as the Associate Director of Graduate School Admissions at the University of Baltimore County. From Maryland, she makes frequent trips to the National Archives in Washington, D.C., where she continues to research the history of the African American people in western Arkansas and Western Oklahoma.

Ms. Walton-Raji's mother, Mrs. Pauline Walton, is a member of the board of the Fort Smith Historical Society. Address for Frontier Freedman's Journal is: 6508 Woodridge Circle, Catonsville, MD 21228.

1850 Free Black Population

Ft. Smith and Van Buren, Arkansas

Note that these names are extracted from the 1850 Census Schedule. Those names and places that were somewhat difficult to read, or that were problems in their legibility are followed by a question mark(?) symbol. Some of the persons listed alone were actually enumerated with non-black families, but are listed here separately for consistency. They are listed in the order in which their names appear in the Federal census.

Name	Age	Gender	Race	Occupation	Birthplace
Thomas Brown	80	M	Black	Laborer	Virginia
Anna(?) Brown	56	F	Black	—	Virginia
Charles Sisco	45	M	Black	Laborer	D.C.
Louisa Sisco	35	F	Black	—	Cuba
Sarah Sisco	1	F	Black	—	Arkansas
Austin	35	M	Mulatto	Laborer	Kentucky
Joseph Mason	43	M	Mulatto	Grocer	Virginia
Benjamin Gunter	63	M	Black	Laborer	No. Carolina
Charity Gunter	58	F	Black	—	No. Carolina
Jack Pack	37	F	Black	Laundress	Alabama
William Page	70	M	Black	Laborer	Unknown
Celia Sanders (?)	39	F	Mulatto	—	Virginia
Lavinia Ann Stone	9	F	Mulatto	—	Arkansas
Celia A. Stone	6	F	Mulatto	—	Arkansas
Lorenzo Sanders	2	M	Mulatto	—	Arkansas
Mary A. Carroll	8	F	Mulatto	—	Arkansas
Ellen Sisco	12	F	Black	—	Arkansas
Eve Greenwood	60	F	Black	—	Cuba(?)

Van Buren, Arkansas

Thomas Eppler*	3	M	Black	Servant	Arkansas
Ned Williams	60	M	Black	Laborer	So. Carolina
Penny Williams	56	F	Black	—	No. Carolina
John Williams	3	M	Black	—	Arkansas
Thomas Williams	41	M	Black	Laborer	Tennessee

*Note that the child, Thomas Eppler is actually enumerated with a white family in Van Buren. There are no parents to the child in the household. It is possible that he may be the child of parents who were live-in servants to the households, and who had passed away for unknown reasons. There does not appear to be another family in the vicinity with the same name in this region.

Genealogy

A new book by Rena M. Knight, ***Civil War Soldiers Buried In Arkansas National Cemeteries***, contains micro-histories and maps of Ft. Smith, Little Rock and Fayetteville National Cemeteries. Over 6,400 soldiers, both Union and Confederate, are listed with information from the 1867-1868 Honor Roll, monuments and records from the cemeteries which includes regiments, death dates, birth places, location within the cemetery and more. Available from Rena M. Knight, 512 Ricky Raccon Drive, Jacksonville, AR 71076. Phone:(501)835-8553. Available in both hard and soft binding – Hardbound \$34.00; Softbound \$24.00, plus \$3.00 per copy shipping (Arkansas residents add 4.5% sales tax)

SURNAMES BY REQUEST will search for Indiana surnames in their own home library. Limited resources with Kentucky surnames. Send request and a large self-addressed stamped (two 32 cent stamps) envelope to Surnames by Request, 7200 North Nebo Road, Muncie, IN 47304-9142.

1997 PHILLIPS FAMILY GENEALOGY SWAP MEET

Dates for The Second Annual USA Phillips Families Genealogy Swap Meet are August, 1997 – Thursday 14th, Friday 15th, Saturday 16th and Sunday 17th, 9 AM to 5PM. The meet will be held at the Best Western Inn, 2101 South 4th Street, Chickasha, OK 73018, Phone 405-224-4890.

USA Phillips Family Genealogists will be at the Inn Day and Night.

For more information contact Phillips Family News, c/o Dale F. & Clara Ann Brees Phillips, 1927 South 7th St., Chickasha, OK 73018. Phone (405)224-6927.

Address for Leavenworth County Genealogical Society, publishers of *Rooting Around* is P. O. Box 362, Leavenworth, KS 66048. Considering reprint and update of Leavenworth County History which was published in 1990.

ARKANSAS ANCESTRY CERTIFICATES

The Arkansas Genealogical Society offers certificates of Arkansas Ancestry in three categories to those people who had ancestors living in Arkansas. The three categories are: Territorial, for those who had an ancestor residing in Arkansas before June 14, 1836; Ante-bellum, for an ancestor residing in Arkansas before May 6, 1861 and

Nineteenth Century, for an ancestor here before December 31, 1900. Applications for the certificates are available by sending a long(#10), self-addressed envelope with \$0.55 postage to Arkansas Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 908, Hot Springs, Arkansas 71902-0908. The applications are microfilmed for the genealogy collection of the Arkansas History Commission and there is a \$10.00 fee payable with the submission of the application to pay for the certificate and the micro-filming.

INFORMATION FROM PUBLIC RECORDS

Robert L. Berko, the director of the non-profit Consumer Education Research Center, has compiled a 192 page, softbound book which contains the addresses and fee schedules for obtaining information such as births, deaths, marriages and divorces from public records. There is a listing of the state agencies, national resources, county mailing addresses for each state and a listing of Family History Centers with addresses. The book entitled HOW TO FIND PEOPLE WITH INFORMATION FROM PUBLIC RECORDS is available from Consumer Center, 1980 Springfield Avenue, Maplewood, New Jersey 07040 for \$19.95.

ANCESTORS

If you missed some or all of the PBS series ***Ancestors: Searching for your Roots*** which began in January, cheer up. The series is available on video tape from PBS Home Video, 1320 Braddock Place, Alexandria, Virginia 22314-1698. The five-hour, two tape video (catalog number A2288) is priced at \$59.95 and the companion softcover book (catalog number B2288) is \$16.95. A combination deal for both the book and tape (catalog number C2288) selling for \$69.00 allows you to save \$7.60 on the two. You may also call 1-800-645-4PBS for credit call orders.

ARKANSAS VITAL RECORDS INDEXES

The Arkansas Genealogy Society, working with the Arkansas Department of Health, Division of Vital Records, is making most of the indexes for that department's vital records available on microfiche. Please remember that Arkansas did not begin to record vital records until after 1900 and even then the data recorded were sometimes "spotty." The following records can be purchased at the price listed, postpaid, from AGS, P.O. Box 908, Hot Springs, Arkansas 72902-0908.

Death Indexes

1914-1923 (48 fiche)	\$75.00
1924-1933	Not yet available
1934-1940 (66 fiche)	\$105.00
1941 (13 fiche)	\$20.00
1942 (13 fiche)	\$20.00
1943 (13 fiche)	\$20.00
1944 (23 fiche)	\$30.00
1945 (12 fiche)	\$20.00
1946 (12 fiche)	\$20.00

Marriage Indexes

1933-1939 (180 fiche)	\$175.00
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Divorce Indexes

1923-1927 (18 fiche)	\$25.00
1934-1939 (26 fiche)	\$35.00

The Society also publishes several of its works on microfiche at a considerable savings. Write for a list.

DREW COUNTY HISTORY

If you have an interest or ancestors in Drew County, there is a new book out which you will want to investigate....***Beyond Bartholomew: The Portland Area History***. The 492 page volume written by Rebecca DeArmond Huskey, which is hard bound with a colorful dust jacket, contains over 100 old photographs as well as photographs of those interviewed for the book. Family histories of early settlers which contain approximately 1300 surnames are included in the book, which is indexed. The book is the result of a two-year project sponsored and funded by the Friends of Portland History with the help of a grant from the Arkansas Humanities Council. It may be ordered for the low price of \$29.95 plus postage of \$3.05 from Portland History Project, P.O. Box 159, Portland, Arkansas 71663.

UPPER SEBASTIAN COUNTY DEED BOOKS

The Fort Smith Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has a limited supply of ***Sebastian County, Upper District, Deed Book A*** for sale at the special price of \$5.00 plus \$3.00 shipping and handling. To order or for more information, please contact the current DAR Regent, Jan Eddleman, at 1807 Sunshine Mine Road, Hackett, Arkansas 72937.

CONFEDERATE INFORMATION SOURCE

Hill College in Hillsboro, Texas is home to a little known, but wonderful genealogical resource, the Confederate Research Center. The library of the Center features over 5,000 books on the Civil War; capsule histories of all 3,220 Confederate regiments, special units and ships; microfilm of the complete Confederate index, service records of Hood's Texas Brigade, all the Texas newspapers published during the War, and informational files on Texas Confederate soldiers; original let-

ters and documents and an extensive collection of magazines and newspaper clippings. There is also a Confederate museum and an annual Civil War symposium. They actively seek to register the graves of all Confederate soldiers. Just write and ask for the form, enclosing an SASE, to register your ancestor's grave site. For a \$15.00 fee, they will search for Confederate information about your ancestor. If nothing is found, there is no charge and they prefer to bill you. For more information and the forms, send your request along with a self-addressed, stamped, long (#10) envelope to The Confederate Research Center, P.O. Box 619, Hillsboro, Texas 76645. The Center's director, Peggy Fox, has just published a book *Missouri Confederate Pensions and Confederate Home Applications Index* with contains 4,173 names. The softcover, 55 page book is available from the Center for \$32.00 postpaid.

UPCOMING GENEALOGICAL CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS

The Dallas Genealogical Society is hosting this year's Federation of Genealogical Society's annual conference - "Unlock Your Heritage" - which will be held in Dallas, Texas on September 3-6, 1997. To receive a schedule and registration forms write to FGS, P.O. Box 83020, Richardson, Texas 75083-0220 or FAX your request to 214-907-9727.

The National Genealogical Society's Conference in the States will be held May 7-10, 1997, in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. If you've never been to one of these annual meetings, give yourself an outstanding treat. Attending NGS Conference is, to a genealogy nut, like a six-year-old going to Disney World. Visiting the vendors displays is a real candy store of genealogical treats and the lectures are immeasurable learning experiences. For more information and registration forms write to the National Genealogical Society, 4527 17th Street North, Arlington, Virginia 22207-2399.

The Arkansas Genealogical Society's annual conference will be held October 3 and 4, 1997, in Little Rock, Arkansas. Friday night will feature a selection of mini-workshops and nationally known speaker Christine Rose, C.G., C.G.L., F.A.S.G., will speak from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. on Saturday with a short break for lunch. For more information, contact the Society at P.O. Box 908, Hot Springs, Arkansas 71902-0908.

The North Arkansas Ancestor Fair will be held again this year on June 6 and 7, 1997 at Leslie, Arkansas. This is a wonderful opportunity to exchange family information with the north central area of Arkansas. The fair is usually held in the Leslie High School gym, so carry a hand fan and

take a cooler of ice and cold beverages if the weather is hot because the gym is not air conditioned. For more information contact James J. Johnston, 2333 East Oaks Drive, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72703-6106.

The Four Corners Ancestor Fair is also scheduled for this summer in Springdale, Arkansas. The July fair is usually a real treat for family historians with mini-workshops, vendors, and lots of opportunities to swap genealogical knowledge. For more information contact the Washington County Historical Society, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701.

The Indiana Chapter of Palatines to America is sponsoring the 1997 National PALAM Conference in Fort Wayne, Indiana, June 11-13, 1997. The conference which will coincide with the Fort Wayne German fest has as its theme "German Genealogical Research." If you have German ancestors, this is a real opportunity to develop your research skills and visit the famous genealogical collection at the Allen County Public Library at the same time. For more information write to Palatines to America, Capital University Box 101P, Columbus, Ohio 43209-2394 or telephone (614) 236-8281.

The Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research will hold its annual week-long institute June 7 to 12, 1997, in Birmingham, Alabama. The Institute is also offering a three week course in the British Isles in July. Contact IGHR, Harwell G. Davis Library, 800 Lakeshore Drive, Birmingham, Alabama 35229 for more information.

The Genealogical Institute of Mid-America will hold its fourth annual week-long institute on the campus of the University of Illinois-Springfield on July 6 - 11, 1997. A separate additional workshop entitled "Internet for Genealogists" will be held after the institute on July 11. Contact Julie Slack, Continuing Education, UI-S, Springfield, Illinois 62794-9243 for registration and program information.

Tulsa Genealogical Society will hold its ninth annual July Workshop with guest speaker, Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, on July 12, 1997. Contact TGS, P.O. Box 484, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74101-0585 for registration information.

EXPANDED INTERLIBRARY LOAN SERVICE AVAILABLE

Mid-Continent Public Library in Independence, Missouri, has recently expanded its Genealogy Department and that department's interlibrary loan abilities. The department has over 35,000 books, 80,000 microfiche cards and a large microfilm collection. Over 5,000 genealogy and local history titles are available on interlibrary loan and the library offers a free catalog of these titles. They may be contacted at Mid-Continent Public Library, Genealogy and Local History Department, 317 West 24 Highway, Independence, Missouri 64050. Their phone number is (816) 252-0950 and the internet address is <http://www.mcpl.lib.mo.us>.

Letters and Inquiries

Inquiries and letters are printed free as space allows, but must have some connection to Fort Smith or be submitted by a member of the Fort Smith Historical Society. Effective inquiries must contain full names, dates, places and submitter's name and address – Believe it or not, some people actually do fail to give an address where they hope to receive an answer to their communication.

McADOO – What happened to the parents of George Washington McAdoo and his sisters Fannie, Charity, Nancy, and Ida May? They were all living with other families in 1880 in Logan Co., Arkansas. Does anyone know who their Aunts or

Uncles were? I would like to hear from anyone with McAdoo lines in their family. Tammie (Dice) Jones, 112 W. Ash, Duncan, OK 73533. Phone (405) 255-4141.

DODSON – Searching for information on Vernon Dodson, born 1905, whose parents were Robert L. Dodson born 1871 TX or OK and Nannie Dodson, born 1874 in Ark. The family was listed on 1910 Sequoyah County, OK Census. Need Vernon's date of death or his Social Security Number in order to obtain a death certificate. Jeanne Cariglio, 2041 Carson Avenue, Spring Hill, FL 34608.

SNOW – Searching for an obituary for John D. Snow who died 21 September 1938 in Branch, Arkansas and Philander L. Snow who died 1890-1910 in Oak Grove, Arkansas. Beverly Anderson, 10100 Quince St. N.W., Coon Rapids, MN 55433.

NOLAND – Seeking information on William H. Noland, Private, in Company "D", 2nd Regiment, Kansas Volunteers, Cavalry, born 1842/43 who was in hospital in Fort Smith in April 1864. LaDona Rawlins, 444 Golden West, Shafter, CA 93263.

STANDIFER/AKE – Seeking information on Phoebe Standifer, born 1814 in Alabama, who married Clayborn Ake on 17 July 1834 in Fayetteville, AR. Rodger Barnes, 12411 Deer Track, Austin, TX 78727.

BALL/CHAMBERS/WRIGHT/ATWOOD/KELLY – I have researched the surname BALL and can probably help with your research. Also interested in corresponding with anyone interested in the surnames CHAMBERS, WRIGHT, ATWOOD, KELLY. C. M. Maerz, 3962 Xenwood Ave. So., St. Louis Park, MN 55416.

CORNUTT/CARNUTT, ESKRIDGE – Need data about the parents of Samuel (Thomas) Eskridge's parents, Jesse and Mary ESKRIDGE, and his parents-in-law, Noah and Sarah CORNUTT/CARNUTT. When did they all four die? Where are they buried? Also need marriage information for the children of these two couples. Mary Harrison, 4871 Foxfire Trail, Portage, Michigan 49024.

PHOTOGRAPHS – I have acquired thru some relative a quantity of photographs, many years old, apparently of some of my distant relatives, and I wish to dispose of them to the relatives of those persons.

My grandmother's sister was the wife of SCHUYLER ADAMS, who lived on Mary Ellen Street in Van Buren. They had a son named CECIL ADAMS who worked for the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He was an engineer, and ran between Van Buren and Coffeyville, KS. I also had a relative in Fort Smith named REAMES. I believe he was a psychologist.

If you believe these photographs may be of some of your family, contact Albert R. Bowmaster, 5038 North Kensington Avenue, Kansas City, MO 64119-3605.

Book Notes

Books on Genealogy, Arkansas History or books written by Arkansas authors are welcomed for review. Review copy of book will be placed in the Arkansas Room of the Fort Smith Public Library as a gift of the author and the Fort Smith Historical Society. Review copy of books may be sent to The Fort Smith Historical Society, c/o Fort Smith Public Library, 61 South 8th Street, Fort Smith, AR 72901 or directly to Amelia Martin, 2121 Wolfe Lane, Fort Smith, AR 71901-6243.

TENDING THE MASTER'S GARDEN and CELEBRATING THE MASTER'S CHRISTMAS, by May Harris Gray. Price, \$14.95 each, plus tax, available locally at Vivian's Book Store, Chestnut Books and Books-A-Million. Outside the area they may be purchased at BARNES & NOBLE book stores.

One of the most remarkable things about this well known and highly regarded Fort Smith poet, both locally and nationally, is her age.

On September 8, her family hosted a reception in her honor at the First Baptist Church, celebrating her 100th birthday. It was a come-and-go affair, by necessity, since the church hall could hardly have accommodated her many friends and well-wishers otherwise. Mayor Ray Baker attended and proclaimed it as "May Harris Gray Day" in her honor.

Both these volumes are illustrated beautifully in color by her grandson, Charles Peer. They have a light-hearted touch of youth, of memories treasured and hope of things to come, appealing to the not-so-young and to the young at heart of all ages.

Both these books were published in 1996, the first in April and the second in September – not bad at all for a centenarian! Highly recommend both these books for your own enjoyment and for gifts to those special readers among your friends and acquaintances.

Reviewed by Sarah Fitzjarrauld McCullough

FAMILY ROOTS, TIES, AND TRAILS by Mary C. (Milam) Sturgeon. Publisher: River Road Press, Conway Printing Co, Conway, AR. 8-1/2 x 11 hard binding; 350 pages. Price \$50. Order from Mary C. Sturgeon, 12411 Eagle Pointe Lane, Little Rock, AR 72211.

This book is the result of a tremendous amount of research. Five pages of list of sources. Printed on the book jacket are family crests of Sturgeon, Milam and Nixon; picture and brief biography of author; full-size picture of Ben Love, Jim Robinson, Will Love, and Carl Milam.

End-papers: migratory map and group pictures of Milam, Nixon, Browning, Wilcox, Tilley, and Robinson families.

Text is divided into four parts:

Part I: Descendants charts: Sturgeon (Samuel

1680-); Milam (Samuel 1724-); Nixon (Abner 1777-); Robinson (James Jasper 1839-); Wilcox (John Wiley 1825); Browning (James Elijah 1802-); Harlan (James 1625-) Blakeslee (Samuel 1672-); Judd (Thomas 1608-). From dates given to present generation with narrative background for most lines.

Part 2: Family Ties. Anecdotes and family history from early years through the Depression and World War II.

Part 3: Family Trails. Personal Narrative, 1950-1979.

Part 4: Appendices. Pictorial history (98 illustrations from mid eighteen-hundreds to present.) Bibliography, Addenda.

Reviewed by Amelia Martin

1896 Newspapers

FORT SMITH ELEVATOR – July 3, 1896 - December 31, 1896

(Abstracted by Mary Lou Jacobsen from microfilm in the Fort Smith Public Library)

JULY 3, 1896

DID YOU KNOW

that the best Chill Cure that is made, is made here in Fort Smith by John Schaap, the druggist. It is called Schaap's Chill Cure. It comes as near being an infallible a remedy as there is made. Every druggist or dealer in medicine who has sold it for any length of time will tell you that it is a dead shot on chills and fever. Every bottle is guaranteed to cure or the money is refunded. Price 50 cents per bottle.

Postmaster Garrett has secured permission of the Postmaster General to put electrical appliances in the post office.

The residence of Mr. Ed Smith at 411 North Seventeenth Street has been purchased by the trustees of the Central Methodist Church for a parsonage.

Mrs. Minnie A. Stoner is giving practical lessons at the Baer Memorial Temple in the art of cookery – a subject that should interest every young lady in the city as well as many of the more elderly.

THE GANG AND THEIR CRIMES

Little sympathy has been felt for the men executed Wednesday, owing to the fiendishness of the crimes committed by them. For downright dare devilry and complete abandon they stand at the head of all the dissolute characters who have

been swung into eternity on the gallows of the Federal jail. Their trial was short, there being absolutely no extenuating circumstances for their counsel to offer on their behalf.

The Buck gang sprang up suddenly near Okmulgee, flourished about ten days, and were taken in, but during that ten days they made a criminal record that fades the Dalton Gang or Cook Gang, considering the time they operated ... (This complete article gives a lengthy description of the crimes as well as the hanging and can be read from microfilm at the Fort Smith Public Library).

The infamous Buck gang consisted of Rufus Buck, Louie Davis, Lucky Davis, Maomi July and Sam Sampson. All 5 were hung on July 3, 1896.

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JULY 10, 1896

FOURTH OF JULY FIGHT

The festivities at the Park Saturday were marred by a couple of very rough scrapping matches.

Among the visiting guests were a fire company from Fayetteville which came down to contest for the championship race. During the preliminary arrangements, a fight took place between one of the Fayetteville firemen and Nick McDonald in which the latter was struck on the head with a wrench and pretty badly cut. Officers interferred and prevented further trouble and Mulholland, the man who struck McDonald, was placed under arrest. Later John McDonald and a couple of others met a

couple of the Fayetteville company on the avenue, and following them into the Harper Bros. saloon, beat one of them pretty badly.

Owing to these troubles the Fayetteville boys did not take part in the race and went home feeling sore at the treatment they had received.

From what we can learn the trouble was uncalled for, and the Fayetteville company was treated with anything but the courtesy that firemen should extend to each other.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

At a meeting of the Directors and stockholders of the Boston Store –

Boston Store, Fort Smith

July 8, 1896

A corporation organized under the laws of the State of Arkansas. It was unanimously decided to instruct you to sell every item of merchandise in the house at ACTUAL INVOICE COST for cash in hand, for one week beginning July 13, 1896.

OTTO BUEHRMANN, Pres.

The avenue was enlivened Monday afternoon by 2 runaways. A horse belonging to Mrs. Till Shaw drawing a surrey in which were her daughter and son-in-law became frightened and dashed down the avenue, turning over the surrey at Eleventh Street, but injuring none of the occupants. The horse was cut to some extent on one of his legs. Later in the day the wagon of the Empire Steam Laundry, driven by Mr. Loring, taking advantage of the absence of his driver, made a few short whirls for the edification of the sight-seers at the junction of Sixth Street and Garrison Avenue, stopping in front of the Palace Drug Store, no damage done.

DEATH OF MRS. FOSTER

Mrs. Irene Meliese Foster died at her residence on Sixteenth Street in this city last Sunday evening after an illness of about a week. Her funeral took place Monday afternoon from the Church of the Immaculate Conception. Rev. Lawrence Smythe conducted the sad ceremonies.

Intelligence of Mrs. Foster's death was received with an unusual degree of sadness. She was born and raised in Fort Smith and possessed a large circle of friends, all of whom loved and esteemed her for her genial disposition and her many other virtues. About a year ago she was married to Mr. Ed Foster, whom she now leaves with a girl babe to mourn that greatest of all losses – the loss of a wife and mother. Mrs. Foster was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam McLoud. To them and the

stricken husband the **ELEVATOR** extends deepest sympathy.

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JULY 24, 1896

Rabbi Emile Ellinger, of St. Louis has accepted a call from the Jewish Congregation of this city and will assume his new charge in a few days.

During the past ten days the heat has been dreadful. Sunday the thermometer ran up to 98, Monday and Tuesday it was 96 and 97. The heat is having a bad effect on everything and everybody.

While riding a horse somewhat rapidly last Saturday upon official business, Deputy Nick Porter's pistol was discharged, the ball glancing along his right leg and breaking the skin in one or two places. Had the muzzle of the weapon been a little further back when it went off, Nick would now be eating his meals off the mantle piece and sleeping on his left side.

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AUGUST 21, 1896

JUDGE PARKER IMPROVING

The **ELEVATOR** is glad to mention this week, a vast improvement in the condition of Judge I. C. Parker. For several weeks past the Judge's condition has been critical and his friends have been apprehensive of the worst results but the disease with which he is afflicted is beginning to yield to treatment and it is altogether possible that time will see him restored to his wanted condition of health. This will be gratifying intelligence to Judge Parkers' numerous friends here and in Indian Territory.

The community was blessed Monday afternoon with a splendid shower. Not enough to soak the ground to any depth, but the thermometer fell 10 or 15 degrees and the change afforded great relief to suffering humanity.

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AUGUST 28, 1896

CAMPAIGN SONGS

We have received from the music publishing house of the S. Braenard's Sons Co., 151 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, a copy of the "Red Hot Democratic Campaign Song Book" for campaign of 1896. The book contains solos, duets, mixed and male quartettes and is especially arranged for campaign clubs. It is not a cheap word edition, and is sold for the remarkably low price of 10 cents or \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING

The School Board has at last concluded to erect a high school building. The board has had the matter under consideration for some time but only recently has a determination been reached. The building will cost from \$40,000 to \$50,000. It will be erected on Catholic Avenue and Fourteenth Streets. Building will not begin before next spring.

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SEPTEMBER 4, 1896

A NEW CORPORATION

The Foundry, Gin and Machine Company of Fort Smith filed Articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State last Monday. The Corporators are J. W. Smith, C. Mehlburger and Phillip Mehlburger. The capitol stock of the corporation is \$20,000, of which \$12,000 has been subscribed.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1896

THE DEVLIN SHOE STORE

Where they make, sell, and repair all kinds of
NON-ROTTEN NON-SHODDY BOOTS
AND SHOES

706 Garrison Avenue
Fort Smith, Arkansas

The time of consultation at the free dispensary in connection with St. John's Hospital is from 10 to 11 a.m. The Hospital is on Eleventh Street, between Tenth and Eleventh. Consultation free.

Mr. August Harder has disposed of his butcher shop on Sixth Street to Mr. E. Kaufman, but will still continue to slaughter and will sell meat by wholesale. This winds up a firm which has been constantly in this business for more than thirty years.

Ollie Durham, a 12 year old girl created a little excitement in front of Clark's restaurant by threatening to shoot a man named Maynard, who she claims is her stepfather, and from whom her mother separated a year or so ago. She says Maynard has been abusing her mother.

Messrs. T. P. Winchester and Jos. M. Hill were booked Tuesday night for speeches at the court house, but owing to the fact that everybody was worn out by the work of the preceding day, neither the speakers nor their audience materialized when the appointed hour arrived.

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SEPTEMBER 18, 1896

(SPECIAL NOTE — This edition of the **ELEVATOR** has a very long informative, and interesting

interview with Judge Isaac Parker. To anyone interested in Judge Parker — take time to go to the Fort Smith Public Library and read this article!!!)

The school population of Fort Smith, according to the enumeration just completed by Mr. Thos. Hocott, is 3,810.

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SEPTEMBER 25, 1896

When a Republican begins to shout the beauties of the McKinleyism, show him that during the last year Mr. McKinley's law was in operation there was a deficit of \$76,000,000 in the treasury and that the balance of trade in favor of the United States for the past eight months is \$154,000,000, and his howling will stop

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OCTOBER 2, 1896

THE BOLLINGER-CALDWELL CONCERT

Messrs. Bollinger and Caldwell, managers of the Leipzig Conservatory of Music, gave their first concert at the grand opera house to a large and very enthusiastic audience last Tuesday evening.

The concert was successful to the highest degree. A number of our local musicians participated in the exercises of the evening and assisted in rendering what proved to be one of the most select programs ever placed before a Fort Smith audience.

We are glad Messrs. Bollinger and Caldwell were so well received. They certainly have reason to be proud of their first experience.

The street car service last week underwent a change which is not a very acceptable one. Three of the cars have been taken off and the cars all make through trips. The change was made with a view to reduce the expense of the line, business at present not being very remunerative.

McKinley stands for more taxes and less money. Bryan stands for more money and less taxes. That is the difference between them, and it cannot be disguised by any amount of sophistry.

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OCTOBER 9, 1896

GENERAL NEWS

Mrs. Frazier shot herself through the heart in Cairo, Ill. last week. She had been married four days.

Carl McElhinney, aged 7 has been held by a coroners jury at Wooster, O. for the murder of Thomas Ried age 14.

A tornado swept over the state of Sinoloa, Mexico, last week destroying six towns and causing the death of a number of people.

Thomas Newkirk and Henry Ashcraft killed each other with Winchester rifles in Shelby County, Ill., last week. They fought about a girl.

The monthly statement of the director of the mint show the total coinage of the United States mint during the month of September 1896 to have been \$5,915,363.50, which is divided as follows: Gold \$3,140,922.50; silver \$2,754,165; minor coins, \$90,226. Of the silver coined \$2,700,100 was in standard dollars.

The Fort Smith Directory, just issued by T. J. Maloney of the Maloney Directory Company is the most complete work of the kind ever gotten up for this city. It is arranged conveniently for reference and is strikingly accurate. The directory is arranged alphabetically and by streets, so that no time is lost in searching for any name you want. It shows that Fort Smith has a population of 17,192.

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OCTOBER 16, 1896

Acquitted on counterfeiting, Ed and George Higginbottom who were mentioned in last week's paper as being in custody in the United States jail on a charge of counterfeiting were examined Friday before Commissioner Wheeler and acquitted. It was a pretty tight case, and they were lucky to get off. Judge J. P. Byers was attorney for the defendants and made a good and successful fight for them.

Higginbottom had a wife and six children, and all were in a condition bordering on starvation. We are glad he did not suffer more than he did.

Will Euper on South Thirteenth Street has made extensive repairs on his residence and now has the most commodious house in his neighborhood.

The Salvation Army headquarters have been removed from the old skating rink on Garrison Avenue to a large and well fitted room in the opera house building.

Last week Mr. J. H. Krone purchased through Wharton Carnall, the well known real estate agent, the property formerly belonging to J. Clarke Kellogg on the corner of Fourteenth and D Street. Consideration \$3,500. This is one of the most desirable pieces of property in the city.

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NOVEMBER 6, 1896 FREE BUTTONS

An Elegant Button given away
With each package of
DUKE CIGARETTES
an opportunity to make a
collection of Buttons without cost.

The yellow badge of pestilence takes the place of the starry banner. Hanna's dummy is elected. All of the doubtful states go for McKinley – even Nebraska in doubt. Complete Republican victory.

The game of football between teams from the Fort Smith High School and the State University, played at Fayetteville Saturday was won by the latter. The University boys scored 10 and our boys scored 0.

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NOVEMBER 13, 1896 AN AFTERNOON

Mrs. Dr. Moulton entertained quite a number of her lady friends at her home on North Twelfth Street Thursday afternoon last week from 3 to 6 o'clock. The floral decorations were pronounced the most beautiful ever seen in Fort Smith. Elegant refreshments were served. Several of the ladies bore away with them beautiful and costly souvenirs as a result of their skill and prowess at cards.

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NOVEMBER 20, 1896 THE END

Of an able brilliant, pure, and useful life.

Hon. Isaac C. Parker,

Judge of the United States Court
for the Western District of Arkansas

Passes Away.

A Loss to the City, State, and Nation.

Honorable Isaac C. Parker, Judge of the United States Court for the Western District of Arkansas died at his home in this city at 2:45 o'clock Tuesday Morning, November 17, 1896. The end was peaceful and the Statesman, Jurist and beloved citizen drew his last breath surrounded by his loving family and friends.

(The article covers 4 columns – worth reading)

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DECEMBER 11, 1896

Memorial services in honor of the late Judge Parker will be held in the United States Court Room next Monday at 2 o'clock. Judge Rogers and Judge Bryant will preside jointly.

The ladies of the First Baptist Church are making preparations for their annual bazaar, which will begin December 18 and will last for three days and nights. The bazaar will be held in J. E. Marshal's rooms in the rear of Klein and Fink's Jewelry establishment. The preparations this year are more than ordinary extensive and the bazaar will be a splendid place to buy Christmas presents.

Sustaining Members JS Historical Society

As of February 4, 1997

Ayers, John G., M/M
Blackman, Harry N.
Earnhart, Milt and Mary

Kerr, David H.
McCann, Eleanor R.

Mott, Gordon B.
Mott, Ralph, Mr.

Contributing Members JS Historical Society

As of February 4, 1997

Abrego, Mary Ann, Ms.
Barger, Floyd and Carole
Bedell, Cynthia
Bowers Company, The
Bruce, Forrest & Virginia
Burwell, Ruth
Carter, Walter L., M/M
Combs, Marie, Mrs.
Core, Ben and Polly
Ft. Smith Convention & Visitors
Bureau
Gil, Hildred Boyd
Green, Aaron A., Jr.
Greve, Anna T.
Griffin, John A.

Hawkins, Bob and Margaret
Higgin, Billy D.
Jackson, S.W., Jr., M/M
Jarman, Adele M., Mrs.
Jesson, Bradley D.
Johnson, Juanita
Keck, Kathleene
Kelsey, J.F., Dr. and Mrs.
Kesner, Dale M/M
Kirk, Bill
Kirkpatrick, Fred., Jr., M/M
Knight, W.E., Dr. and Mrs.
Lehnen, Betty D.
Little, Freed
M/M Vick, Robert H.

Mankin, Charles S.
McNeil, Jack
Parker, J. Mayne
Pence, Eldon D. & Betty C.
Staton, Eugene L., M/M
Swafford, Joanne
Taliano's Restaurant
Taylor, June N., Mrs.
Turner, Dr. and Mrs. William F.
Walcott, Annis Lick
Wilder, Franklin, Mrs.
Wilhite, Shirley Parker
Vick, Bobby, M/M
Vick, Charlie

Annual Business Sponsors

Baldor Electric Company
P.O. Box 2400
Fort Smith, AR 72902

Coca-Cola Bottling Co.
3600 Phoenix
Fort Smith, AR 72903

Taliano's Restaurant
201 North 14th Street
Fort Smith, AR 72901

City of Fort Smith
623 Garrison Avenue
Fort Smith, AR 72901

Holt-Krock Clinic
P.O. Box 2418
Fort Smith, AR 72902-2418

Edwards Fentress Funeral Homes, Inc.
201 North 12th Street
Fort Smith, AR 72901

City National Bank
1222 Rogers Avenue
Fort Smith, AR 72901

Spiro State Bank
Spiro
Oklahoma, 74959

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	por	- a portrait of the person(s) named is on page indicated.
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	"- - -"	- for nickname or special emphasis.
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