

Biographical and Historical  
Memoirs of  
Hot Spring County

Hot Spring County, Arkansas

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Introduction to the  
Hearthstone Legacy Publications  
Ebook edition of

## Hot Spring County, Arkansas 1889 History

During the 1880's and 1890's an ambitious project was underway by The Goodspeed Publishing Company and several others to document the history of numerous American counties. These histories documented the earliest settlement of the county as well as the events that shaped its history such as natural disasters, political events, crimes, Civil War events, and its prominent citizens and organizations.

Among those county histories was a combined volume titled "Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Central Arkansas". From that volume, we have extracted and present here, the complete Hot Spring County, Arkansas section, including the biographical section.

This edition is a photo replica of the pages from the original edition and so is an exact copy of the pages pertaining to Hot Spring County exactly as they appeared in 1889. The original grammar and spellings (and misspellings) are exactly as they appeared in the original printing.

The page numbering of the original edition has been retained in this edition. As a result, you will note that the history of Hot Spring County begins on page 319 and concludes on page 360.

Turn the page and you will have stepped back more than 115 years in the history of Hot Spring County, Arkansas. You will read of the ordinary as well the extraordinary people and events who shaped the communities and organizations that continue to this day. May you enjoy the journey back to pioneer times in this newly settled land!

## CHAPTER XVIII.

HOT SPRING COUNTY—LOCATION AND BOUNDARY—AREA—DIVISION INTO TOWNSHIPS—NATURAL DRAINAGE—STREAMS AND WATER POWER—DIVERSITY OF SOIL—ADAPTABILITY TO CULTIVATION—TIMBER—PRODUCTIONS—FRUIT GROWING PROPERTIES—CROPS—LUMBER—STOCK INTERESTS—CLIMATE—FIRST OCCUPANCY—EARLY PERMANENT SETTLERS—PIONEER LIFE—TITLE TO LANDS—ACT OF ORGANIZATION—COUNTY SEAT—DIRECTORY OF OFFICIALS—ADVANCE IN POPULATION—COURTS OF THE COUNTY—POLITICAL PROSPECTS—CIVIL WAR HISTORY—FREE SCHOOL SYSTEM—SPIRITUAL WELFARE—MUNICIPALITIES—COUNTY BUILDINGS—GENERAL RESOURCES—LOCAL PERSONAL MEMOIRS.

The hills,  
Rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun; the vales,  
Stretching in pensive quietness between.—*Bryant.*



**H**OT SPRING COUNTY is by no means an unimportant one in the sisterhood of counties of Central Arkansas. Its well defined position and admirable adaptability to agricultural affairs in every particular, without reference to its exhaustless natural resources, combine to make it as favorable a community for farming purposes as can be found anywhere, and all that home-seekers could desire. Situated in the southwest central part of the State, and lying south of the Ozark Mountains, it is bounded on the north by the counties of Garland and Saline, on the south by Clark and Dallas, and on the east by Saline and Grant Counties, the counties of Clark and Mont-

gomery forming its western boundary. A glance will thus serve to show its delightful surroundings.

The area of the territory comprises about 690 square miles, or 441,600 acres, judiciously divided into twelve municipal townships, known as Fenter, Magnet Cove, Lone Hill, Big Creek, Clear Creek, Gifford, Antioch, Ouachita, De Roche, Prairie, Bismarck and Valley. Scattered through these localities are numerous towns and villages of greater or less importance, affording convenient trading centers for the adjacent rural districts, and granting necessary communication with the outside world.

The natural drainage of the county constitutes one of its important physical characteristics. Various streams of clear fresh water course here and there, the most important of which are Ouachita River, traversing the county from north to south, and the Caddo in the southwestern portion, which with their numerous tributaries furnish an abun-

dant supply of never-failing healthful water. These streams have a large fall and are capable of lending an immense force for propelling manufactories. The springs that flow from the hillsides at frequent intervals all over the county yield abundance of the purest water for stock and domestic purposes.

The land lying adjacent to these water-courses is rich alluvial soil and generally level, susceptible of easy cultivation and of unexceptional fertility. The greater portion is elevated upland, which varies in productiveness, some of it being the richest of this variety in the State, as is illustrated by the marvelous natural growth of sumac, hickory, and other timber, the surest indications of a superior quality of land. Wherever artificial methods and man's devices, since the devastations of war, have been able to introduce improved machinery and adopt more modern modes of cultivation, the yield has been commensurate with the outlay, and the many evidences of comfort and affluence, as seen in the humble cottage or the more pretentious home with beautiful surroundings, is proof sufficient that here sure returns can be depended upon for the investment made.

The average production of the bottom lands is from one bale to one and a half per acre of cotton and forty-five to seventy bushels of corn, while on the uplands the yield is from one-half to three-quarters of a bale per acre and twenty-five to forty bushels of corn. In exceptional seasons these figures have been exceeded. A remarkable fact, is observed in the productive durability of some of the farming land, a portion of which has been under cultivation for a number of years, above forty, without any perceptible decrease in yield or a sign of exhaustion in luxuriance. This may be due to some extent to the annual accretions or "washings" which come from the adjoining highlands.

Though the entire State of Arkansas is recognized as a fruit-growing district, no part of it is superior in its adaption to general fruit culture to Hot Spring County. Apples, pears, peaches and plums thrive splendidly where they have been introduced, and certain it is that this industry must

become an important source of income, when a proper appreciation of its value and profit as a market crop is realized. Many specimens seen here are almost perfect in beauty and flavor, and the only wonder is that Nature's rare contribution has not long since been applied and made to serve the necessities of man. Progress in this direction, however, is being made, and will tell in years to come.

The grape is also a native of this county, and in the profusion of its growth and wonderful productiveness, added to its luscious flavor, equals many varieties of greater renown. Berries of different kinds are found growing in abundance.

None of the fruits adapted to this latitude fail of success in the locality where proper cultivation is followed. Indeed, every owner of a lot of ground might, with a small outlay of capital and labor, secure such an amount as would be required for home consumption, from the strawberry and early cherry to the late-keeping apple, and thousands of acres could, with reasonable fostering, be converted into fine vineyards and orchards. The capacity of this county to produce fruit for market and utilize transportation facilities, is not one whit inferior to any other section in the State. In a word, there is no question as to the profit of raising fruit for market, if a proper location is selected, good varieties planted, and reasonable care bestowed on the trees and fruit after it is gathered.

Vegetables of all kinds grow with but slight cultivation, and mature from a month to six weeks earlier than in that section of country lying north of the Ozark Mountains.

The principal lumber producing timber of the county includes yellow pine, oak, ash and gum, though in fact all varieties indigenous to this latitude are found in large quantities. The uplands furnish an abundance of the finest pine, and with the prairie countries to the northwest, south and west, will afford at no distant day an important source of revenue. Already located here are several valuable lumber plants, notable among which might be mentioned those of the Bratt Lumber Company, Ouachita Falls Lumber Company, Mal-

vern Lumber Company, The Christopher Clarkson Company, Joe Brown Lumber Company, and Nerorne Lumber Company, representing a capital of \$480,000. Some 500 men are employed, cutting daily an aggregate of 320,000 feet of lumber. In addition to these interests there are numerous smaller mills, each doing a good business.

The soil hereabouts is unexcelled in the variety and abundance of its natural grasses, which supply adequate grazing for horses, cattle and sheep. The cane that thrives on the lowlands grants bountiful and nutritious food, both summer and winter, for stock purposes.

This being a new country, and especially one so impoverished by war, its people have had a hard struggle to pay for their lands and obtain a comfortable living, consequently but little attention has been paid to the improvement of stock, either cattle, horses, hogs or sheep, but as greater prosperity dawns, and the outlook in every respect becomes more favorable, it is only reasonable to expect a decided and beneficial correction in the condition of native stock, by the introduction of Durhams, Holsteins, and other noted and high graded animals. Grass is generally sufficiently high in February and March to sustain stock, and cattle do not have to be fed until in December and January. Such a feature is a revelation to the farmers of the North and Northwest, who are often obliged to feed nine months in the year. Good ordinary work horses and mules are bred here; Berkshire and Poland-China hogs have been introduced to some extent, and the few scattered flocks of sheep to be seen show that the Merino cross is best adapted to this range.

Dairy interests are coming to occupy favorable attention. Hot Spring, while possessing all the natural advantages of New York as a successful dairy region, is quite as well situated with regard to markets. The great metropolis of the Mississippi Valley on the east, St. Louis, and the world-renowned watering-place of Hot Springs, are within easy access by rail, while other places prove profitable market centers. Rapid communication with the populous communities of the East and South are destined to increase, necessarily creat-

ing an extended demand, which will only be restricted by the limitation of resources.

Every other advantage being equal, climatic condition will, in all cases, tend greatly to influence the emigrant in his choice of location for a home. It is, indeed, one of the most essential elements to be considered, as it concerns not only the individual himself, but the health and comfort of his family, and hence demands important and serious reflection.

The winters in this county are generally confined to the month of January, though cold weather is occasionally obtained in December and February. The spring season commences in February and lasts until May, being followed by summer months of the most pleasant weather. A carefully kept record of temperature for eight years shows the average mean temperature to be 65°, rarely falling below 42° in winter or rising above 88° in summer. There is no local cause for sickness, and the advanced years reached by many individuals in different portions of the county, as well as the large families of children, robust and hardy, show conclusively that as far as health is concerned Hot Spring County will not suffer in comparison with surrounding localities.

The settlement of the territory now comprising this county may properly be said to have commenced about the year 1850, although previously and near the commencement of the present century some came in, a small proportion only of whom remained. These first venturesome comers were principally trappers and hunters. At that time the country was inhabited by the original occupants, the Indians, and remained almost an unbroken wilderness until the admission of the State into the Union in 1836. So truly was this the case that those who entered before 1850 may justly be considered pioneers. Besides the hunters referred to, a considerable sprinkling of refugees from justice might have been found here—men who had crossed the Mississippi to evade prosecution in the courts of some State farther east, some of whom, perchance, hoped to live down among new associations the remembrance of their unfortunate crimes. These were followed by many

farmers from the States of North Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, who settled here and there on the public lands and opened and cultivated small farms, spending not a little time in the restful occupation of killing game which, up to thirty or forty years ago, continued to be abundant.

As years advanced, these evaders of justice, urged on by a guilty conscience, or chafing under the stings of a disproving memory, sought out other homes or were made to leave, and the trappers and hunters disappeared with the game. The present population, especially in the rural districts, is largely made up of the descendants of the better class of permanent pioneer residents of the county. Never were there truer, more honest, or more hospitable individuals than these same first settlers, who broke the forests, and began to open a way for advancing civilization. While such a life as theirs might not suit the present generation, they were suited to it, and, it is safe to say, enjoyed life to its fullest extent. Were some of the refined and cultured people of to-day suddenly taken back to the log-cabin of their forefathers, what a contrast would be presented! Open-hearted, generous hospitality instead of formality and suspicious welcome then prevailed. Personal inconvenience was not thought of; a desire to assist, rather than selfishness, characterized the average individual, and to the thoughtful mind, it is a serious question whether, or not, with all boasted advance and progress, persons of the present are superior to their ancestors in those nobler elements of courtesy, deference and consideration of the wants of others.

The life of these pioneers was anything but dull, though not one in ten as a rule saw a newspaper more than once a year, and the only news which reached them from the East, was by the last new-comer, or from some traveler through the country, or perhaps by letter, that only arrived about three weeks after it had crossed the Mississippi River. Notwithstanding such deprivations, their very surroundings and the life they lived furnished excitement that exactly fitted them, and if any people well filled the place assigned them in social life, the founders of Hot Spring did.

One of the delightful customs of early settlers was a cabin raising affair, when neighbors living anywhere from four to ten miles apart, met and helped construct the new log house. Mills were primitive arrangements, and even as late as in the 40's, one little tub-wheel-mill, grinding away at the rate of ten bushels a day, turned out all the corn necessary for families within a radius of fifteen miles.

Among the earliest of the first in this vicinity these names will be familiarly recognized: Dean, Martin, Fenter, Ewing, Huddleston, Miller, Cunningham, Perciful, Irwins, Blakely, Physic, Gibson, Blalock, Moorehead, Russell and Beason. Later came the Thorntons, Emmersons, Flowers, Williams, Mannings, Hales, Robersons, Hughes, Mitchells, Curls, Lamberts, Spencers, Burnetts, Easleys, Hensons, Saunders, Days, Striblings, Woods, Peytons, Fizhues, Alexanders, Corneliuses, McCleannan, Garbers, Chandlers, Bradleys, Davises, Vantrease, Busie, Halls, Kirbys, Simms, Henrys, Clouds, Floyds, Gillises and others.

It has been said that the original settlements were made and improvements commenced on parts of the public land. It may not be out of place to state also that but little attention was paid to surveys. If two or three happened to locate near one another it was agreed that a certain brook or ridge should be the dividing line regardless of governmental surveys. Strange that it was hardly deemed necessary to procure titles to lands even, indeed, if the thought occurred, but the interested founder of a home built a cabin and cleared as much land as desired, living upon it for years before taking any steps to procure title; and in hundreds of cases the "squatter" sold his improvements to a later arrival, moved to some other spot, and made a new start. In this way some of these places changed hands many times before the proper ownership had been determined by title. The greatest offense a man could commit at that early day was to "enter his neighbor out," an injury so grievous as to be considered worthy of death without the formality of judge, jury or sheriff. An anecdote is told of an old squatter in an adjoining county who, while living on Government land, was approached one day by a stranger.



The latter engaged in conversation and among other things remarked, "You have a nice place here and I suppose you have a title to it." The squatter not liking the appearance of the stranger, and suspecting him to be a land hunter, said, "Yes, if you will step in I will show you my deeds." Leading the visitor into the cabin and pointing to a rifle in the rack over the door, the resident remarked, "There is my evidence of title, stranger." The evidence was satisfactory and no further inquiry was made.

School facilities were limited, school-houses being few and far between. One log cabin, 18x20 feet in dimension, would accommodate all the children within a radius of from six to ten miles, and a man who could "read, write and cipher," possessed all the requisites necessary to impart instruction. The school-house served also as a place of public worship, and it was here that the people for miles around assembled once a month to hear some local preacher utter gospel truths. Preaching was occasionally held at private houses. Among the pioneer ministers in the county, and whose influence was more than local, were Revs. Boyd and Rice of the Methodist Church, and Rev. William Nardagi of the Baptist, these denominations proving to be the advance guard of religious and spiritual welfare throughout a vast region of country hereabouts.

The act creating the County of Hot Spring was entitled "An act for the division of Clark County," approved November 2, 1829, by Gov. John Pope. The temporary seat of government was located at the house of Alexander Rogers near Hot Springs. One of the provisions of this act was that the new county should assume one-fourth of the indebtedness of the county from which it was formed. By an act approved November 14, 1829, John Wills, Thomas Nolman and Christian Fenter were appointed commissioners to locate the seat of justice, which was established at Hot Springs in what is now Garland County. It remained here until 1846 when, the town of Rockport having been surveyed, the county seat was removed to this point. Previous to 1860 the courts were held in a one-story frame building, but about that time a brick court-

house was erected which was burned in 1873. In 1879 the county seat was again removed, this time to Malvern, where it is now undoubtedly permanently settled.

Since 1830 the principal county officers have been as follows:

County judges: W. Durham, G. W. Rogers, G. Whittington, A. N. Sabin, S. S. Lacy, J. H. Stephenson, S. A. Emmerson, W. T. Morehead, G. C. Miller, P. Phillips, T. A. Ward, J. F. Pritchard, D. A. Newman, J. H. Alexander, Hugh McCallum and J. W. Alexander.

County clerks: L. N. West, G. W. Rogers, Asa Thomson, H. A. Whittington, L. Runyon, C. A. Sabin, W. Patterson, John Jester, J. P. Emmerson, R. Stribling, T. M. Henry, H. McCallum, A. H. Bassett, J. Keith, W. W. Dutton, Joe Chamberlain and J. E. Chamberlain.

Sheriffs: G. B. Hughes, T. W. Johnson, John Callaway, James Dorris, R. Huson, W. W. McDaniel, John Chandler, J. W. Tullerton, C. A. Nabe, Joe Jester, D. A. Newman, J. H. Kemp, T. H. Cloud, T. D. Farris, E. A. Nichols, R. M. Stribling, I. H. B. Adams and T. B. McHenry.

County treasurers: C. Polk, W. Dunham, W. G. Chase, J. C. Kuykendall, C. Burke, H. Cornelius, H. G. Clift, T. N. Cloud, T. G. Brooks, H. Roberson, C. C. Crisp, John Verser, L. B. McMillan, J. B. Thrower and J. G. Steele.

The growth and development of the county, though not phenomenal, has been steady and healthy. In 1880 the population was 7,775—7,030 whites and 745 colored. Assuming that an increase proportionate to that of former years has been attained annually of late, it is not unreasonable to believe that the next census will show a population of nearly if not quite 12,000 at the least.

The county court meets on the first Mondays in January, April, July and October. Hot Spring County is in the Third congressional district and the Seventh judicial district. The first court held on the circuit here was presided over by Judge R. C. S. Brown, in 1840. Sessions now convene the first Mondays in February and August.

Politically the county is strongly Democratic

as may be seen from the vote cast for President at the last general election in 1888: For Cleveland, 944 votes; Harrison, 274; Streator, 156, and Fisk, 4. Strict adherence to party principle is a peculiarity of the citizens of Hot Spring County, and this of course determines the result of political questions.

It is never a pleasant duty to record the effects which civil strife has occasioned, but it is certainly not an obligation to be avoided when one is conscious of a noble part borne, however unwittingly, in the fierce conflict. Hot Spring has nothing to regret for the share which it had as a community in the War of 1861, though the consequences of that struggle have been felt in many a desolated home and divided family. Patriots of an humble character there were who served gallantly for the object which they deemed right, some supporting the Union cause by deeds of bravery, and others, and the greater majority, standing by the Confederacy. Since the cessation of hostilities, whatever feelings of enmity may have been engendered, have long since passed away, and peace and prosperity now reign where fratricidal discord and animosity once held sway. Prosperity is here, and unity and harmony characterize all classes of citizens.

No policy of government is more firmly rooted in the affections of the people, or more securely established, than the purpose to extend the advantages of a liberal common school education to all classes, and Hot Spring has ever manifested commendable zeal in the direction of popular free school instruction. When was commenced its existence as a county, then too it began an earnest effort in behalf of education, and there has been no abatement of that endeavor, unless may be the unavoidable interruption during the Civil War. School interests here have kept pace with the county's upbuilding and general enlargement, until now every district has its public school, and so the privileges and opportunities for educational culture are within the reach of all. Each school district votes its own tax of not more than 5 mills, and all the districts in this county vote the full 5 mill tax. While neither high schools nor colleges have as yet entered, institutions of merit are near

at hand, and only a few hours ride by rail is necessary to reach Ouachita College, located at Arkadelphia, or the high schools of Little Rock, or the Benton High School, in Saline County. The most recent school census gives a school population in the county of 4,294, of which number there are 3,814 white, and 460 colored children.

Amidst all the good things bestowed on this county by Nature, its people have not forgotten God as the giver of all. Numerous churches are scattered all over the territory, ministered to by consecrated men, the members of which have ample opportunities for exemplifying in their conduct the maxims which guide their lives. About forty churches are here, varying in size. The principal denominations represented are the Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians, though a few of other faiths find pleasant church homes in the county. The colored people are mainly Methodists and Baptists, and support several thriving and well attended organizations.

Of the towns and accessible business localities within the county, Malvern is the principal one, and the present county seat. It was laid out in 1873, but improved very slowly until the building of the Hot Springs Railroad, in 1875, which here connects with the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad. Since that time it has increased rapidly in population and importance, and has become the trade center for a large community adjacent to it. One of its well known interests is a bank, organized with a capital of \$25,000, which is now building a new brick structure. Capt. W. H. Cooper, president of this financial institution, is one of the most active and enterprising of the many good citizens of the town.

Orr's Commercial Hotel is the leading hotel of the place, presided over by the genial and accommodating Col. W. N. Orr. There is in course of erection another large hotel adjacent to the railroad depot, besides which are several well kept restaurants, and one colored boarding house. The town supports three weekly papers, all of which are edited in a capable and talented manner. These journals are the Arkansas Meteor, under the editorial management of W. D. Leiper;

the Democratic Guard, by John G. Woods, and the Arkansas State Journal, whose editor and publisher is David A. McCollough. They creditably exhibit the advantages of the locality. Among substantial mercantile interests are over twenty business establishments, carrying stocks that represent all branches of trade. The various Christian denominations are well sustained, the Methodists having in process of construction a beautiful brick church, to cost, when completed, not far from \$5,000. The Presbyterians and Baptists occupy large and commodious houses of worship, which would indeed adorn a city of much greater pretensions. The Christian Church also exists as an organization, but as yet has no regular building. Two colored societies, of the Methodist and Baptist denominations, respectively, also worship in their own well built and substantial frame edifices.

Malvern is rapidly advancing in the promotion of educational advantages, supporting one large graded school, which employs six teachers, in addition to the principal. The school opened its session the past fall with 325 pupils in attendance. The colored people also have a thriving school with over 100 pupils enrolled. In either of these institutions scholars are prepared for college. Manufacturing affairs have obtained a permanent foothold here, and include among other concerns one wool-factory, a flouring-mill, carriage-factory, broom-factory, and one large pressed-brick plant, with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The professions also figure prominently in the make-up of the place. Among the legal fraternity might be mentioned such well known individuals as A. Curl, Hugh McCallum, A. M. Duffie, E. N. Vance, N. P. Richmond and others, while Drs. Reamey, J. J. Robinson, T. G. Butler, J. A. Watson and H. C. Baker are conspicuous members of the medical brotherhood. Secret societies flourish and enjoy an active existence. The Masonic order, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Knights of Honor, occupy greatest attention, all having a large and prosperous constituency.

The people of Malvern and Hot Spring County are justly proud of their magnificent new brick court house, erected at a cost of \$18,000, every

dollar of which was paid when the last sound of the hammer echoed through its spacious rooms and halls. The jail is an old and substantial house, but will soon be replaced by a building more in keeping with other public edifices, the last court having levied a tax for that purpose. The county's taxable wealth in real and personal property is \$1,800,000. The trade of Malvern for the last year aggregated \$600,000, and 5,000 bales of cotton were handled, by no means a small item, though perhaps the contiguity of the western portion of the county to Arkadelphia prevents a more favorable showing in this staple, that place having absorbed a considerable share of the product.

Hot Spring's great natural resources, as elsewhere intimated, have been only partially developed, but certain it is that the opportunities for home seekers to become residents of this locality are unsurpassed. At present only about one-eighth of the county's tillable territory is under cultivation. The amount of State land reaches 2,120 acres, and government lands, 40,000 acres, while belonging to the Iron Mountain Railroad are 51,000 acres. These lands embrace some of the finest in the county. Cultured and refined society is not wanting, and the community anxiously await industrious and intelligent emigration from other less favored sections, regardless of political or religious affiliations and beliefs. To the capitalists a brilliant field is offered for ready and paying investment. Mineral resources have not had much attention paid them, and in fact but little is known beyond a few specimens that indicate the presence of gold, silver, lead and lignite. Coal has been found in frequent outcroppings, and one vein two feet in thickness, two miles southeast of Malvern, demonstrates the presence of these black diamonds in abundance. Several mineral springs abound, of whose waters an analysis indicates healing and curative properties. Hot Spring County, in addition to her other advantages, presents the attractive features of being entirely free from debt and its scrip is at par.

Outside of Malvern, the seat of justice, there are the following postoffices in the county, some of which have risen to the dignity of business points

of considerable local importance. These are: Becker, Bismarck, DeRoche, Donaldson, Friendship, Gifford, Joy, Lono, Maddry, Magnet, Oma, Ops, Point Cedar, Reyburn, Sanders, Social Hill, Valley, Witherspoon and Wyandotte.

Judge Joseph H. Alexander is a native of Hickman County, Tenn., but has been a resident of Hot Spring County since 1850. He was the son of J. M. and Susan (Sloan) Alexander, both natives of North Carolina. When seven years of age, his mother died, his father surviving her twenty-two years. When about fourteen years old Joseph left home and went to New Orleans, where he shipped as cabin boy on the Winfield Scott, a packet running between Cincinnati and New Orleans, which life he followed for eight years, serving in various capacities, being at the end of that time mate of the vessel. In 1849 he came to Hot Springs, Ark., but remained only a short time, then going to Texas. The following year he returned to this county, engaged in buying and shipping horses and mules to the Southern market, and later went into the employ of the Hanger & Alif Stage Company, in the capacity of agent, where he remained until the breaking out of the war. Then he enlisted in the Third Arkansas Infantry, known as Albert Russ regiment, and served until 1864, when he received his discharge. He participated in the battles of Atlanta, Sharpsburg, in the seven days' fight in front of Richmond, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, and in the three days' battle of the Wilderness. In the second day's fight of the last named battle, Mr. Alexander was wounded in the arm by a minie ball, which necessitated amputation. He was retired in November, 1864, as orderly sergeant, then returned home and rented a farm, which he ran until 1869, then purchasing a farm of eighty-seven acres on the Ouachita River, on the old military crossing. He lived there until 1881, when he sold out, and in the following January moved to Malvern. In 1880 he was elected county judge, and served three terms. He was again elected to that office in 1888, a position the duties of which

he still discharges in an efficient and painstaking manner. From 1872 until 1880 he held the office of deputy sheriff. Judge Alexander and wife are members of the Methodist Church, South, in which he holds the position of trustee and district steward, also being class leader. He was married in 1858 to Maggie Sivley, a native of Alabama. They are the parents of three children: William D. (lives at home, and is engaged in railroading), Garden P. (also an employe of the railroad company), and Genevia. Judge Alexander is a self-made man, and has risen to a high position in society. He has taken an active part in public affairs since the war, and is one of the pioneers of the county, having seen it develop from a wilderness into its present state of prosperity. His daughter is a student at the Galaway Methodist Episcopal College at Searcy, Ark.

Capt. J. W. Bailey came to this county in 1844, where he early worked on a farm and attended the subscription school on Brush Creek. He was born in Wilson County, Tenn., in 1827, and was the son of William and Frances (Phillips) Bailey, both natives of Virginia. Mr. William Bailey died when Capt. J. W. was a small boy, in the year 1839. He was a farmer and was in the War of 1812. His wife survived him until 1866. J. W. Bailey remained here one year, when he went to Cass County, Tex., and from there to Shreveport, La. In 1852 he returned to Hot Spring County, Ark., and bought a quarter section of land in Big Creek Township, where he has since made his home, investing in more land from time to time until he now owns 1,266 acres in this county. In 1877 Mr. Bailey established a mill in the southeastern part of the county, which he still operates as a custom country mill and cotton gin, and also owns a steam saw-mill with a capacity of 10,000 feet per day, employing thirteen men. Mr. Bailey was married in 1847 to Angeline F. Loving, a native of Alabama, by which marriage he became the father of nine children, six of whom are still living: Ann C. (now Mrs. Cunningham), James (a farmer of this county), Lucy (wife of G. W. Kennedy), Virginia (now Mrs. Phillips, of this county), Saphronia and Mollie (now Mrs. Will-

iams). Mr. Bailey was married the second time to Mrs. Reid, a widow, having by this marriage two boys: Albert C. and Elbert W. In February, 1862, he enlisted in King's regiment, which he helped to raise, and was made first lieutenant of Company B, in the Twentieth Arkansas Infantry. He served till the close of the war, after having participated in Price's famous raid and many engagements, the principal of which were: Pilot Knob, Boonville, Lexington and Jefferson City. Mr. Bailey had his horse shot from under him on one occasion, his hat cut by a ball and his beard clipped by a gunshot, and yet was never wounded. After the war he returned to his home, which he found in a state of desolation, everything having been taken. He has made all he now has, a handsome fortune, since the war—an enduring monument to energy and application. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are members of the Methodist Church. The former also belongs to the A. F. & A. M. He has held the office of county internal improvement commissioner two terms, and is a highly respected citizen. After the war society and communities were badly broken up, and political parties were wholly disorganized and the Masonic fraternity disjointed. Mr. Bailey assisted in reorganizing the latter. He was also largely instrumental as a member of the committee appointed by the State central committee to reorganize the Democratic party throughout the State in 1868, in gathering together the scattered members of the party in his county. He has always taken an active interest in the political welfare of his county and State, aiding in other respects also to the material prosperity and advancement of the community.

James G. Baker, an old and well-known resident of Hot Spring County, having come here in 1853, was born in Tusculum, Ala., in 1829, and is a son of Job and Nellie (Ellis) Baker, natives of England and Scotland, respectively. The father was a carpenter by trade, who died in Tennessee in 1863, but the mother lived to a very advanced age. James G. Baker was reared and instructed in the duties of farm life, and received a somewhat limited education in his youth. When twenty-one years of age he left home and commenced farming

on his own account, renting land for that purpose. In 1853 he moved to Arkansas and settled in Clear Creek, where he purchased a farm and resided until after the war, when he moved to his present home, buying a quantity of bottom land then in a wild state. This he improved and cultivated, and now owns about 145 acres of valuable land, comprising one of the most productive farms in that section. Mr. Baker was married in the year 1853, to Miss Drucilla Gillis, of Tennessee, by whom he has had eight children: Clinton (a farmer), Martha (wife of Mr. Samuel Sims), Lee, Alfonso, Alonzo, Hallie B., Jethro and Adolphus. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the Twelfth Arkansas, and served through the war with distinction, taking part in the battles at Pilot Knob, Port Hudson, Price's raids through Missouri, Boonville, Mo., Lexington, Kansas City, and a great number of skirmishes. He was captured at Island No. 10, and again at Port Hudson, and suffered all the tortures of the enemy's prisons. After the war he returned home and found his farm in a destitute condition, but by unbounded energy and perseverance he succeeded in once more building up his former state of prosperity, and is now on a solid basis. Mr. Baker and wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and take an interest in all religious matters.

Daniel N. Berry, one of the leading citizens of Ouachita Township, Hot Spring County, Ark., was born in Tallapoosa County, Ala., on September 5, 1842. His parents were Joseph and Hollon (Berry) Berry, natives, respectively, of Georgia and Alabama. Joseph Berry was born in 1817, and his wife in 1818. They were married in 1836 or 1837, in the State of Alabama, where they resided until 1847 or 1848, then moving to Chickasaw County, Miss., and one year later to Dallas County, Ark. After another year in that locality, Hot Spring County became their home, and here they have since resided. They are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, Mr. Berry belonging to the Masonic order, and he always votes the Democratic ticket. He was a soldier in the war with the Indians in 1836, and during the late war served in the Eighteenth Arkansas Infantry Regi-

ment, Confederate Army, participating in the battle of Corinth. When about forty-five years old he learned the wagonwright and coopers' trade, at which he has since worked, building a great many houses and gins. In addition to farming, he serves his neighbors as a general mechanic. By his first marriage he became the father of fourteen children, of whom three sons and four daughters are living; our subject being the third child. The latter received his education at the home schools, and in July, 1861, left his home and cast his lot with the Confederacy, enlisting in Company E, Twelfth Arkansas Infantry. He served in this company till after the fall of Port Hudson, when he was paroled and taken into Cook's battalion. After the Price raid through Missouri, he found and joined his old command, in which he served until May, 1865. He participated in many battles, among them being Belmont and Island No. 10, on the Mississippi River. At the latter place he was taken prisoner and transported to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he was confined for six months, then one month at Cairo. From the latter place he was taken to the parole camps at Jackson, Miss., and was soon again in active service. He was captured the second time at Port Hudson, July 8, 1863, paroled, and after being exchanged joined Price. He took part in all the engagements in that famous march. When the war closed, he returned to Hot Spring County, where he attended school at Pleasant Hill for the next few months, then turning his attention to farming, he has followed that branch of industry ever since. He now owns 494 acres of land, 254 of which are in the Washitaw River bottom. On December 20, 1866, he married Miss Kizzie A. Matthews, daughter of Granville and Mary G. Matthews, and a native of Hardeman County, Tenn. She was born January 11, 1844, and died December 14, 1877. By her marriage to Mr. Berry, she became the mother of six children, five now living: Emily T. (wife of I. H. West, farmer of Texas), Charles F. (a farmer of this county), Mary H. (at home), Robert T., Laura A., Joseph A. (died when ten years of age). On February 20, 1879, Mr. Berry married Miss Louvinia C. Harkins, daughter of

Robert Harkins, born in Tallapoosa County, Ala., September 21, 1851. Four children were born to them: Bertha A., Thomas H., Cora J. and Asa M. Mr. Berry and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is also a member of the Masonic order, and politically a strong Democrat. When he began in life he had nothing but a good constitution and an ability to manage. To this he attributes his success. He has always advocated education and religion, and is a warm friend of all public and benevolent enterprises. He was elected justice of the peace in 1872, in Onachita Township, Hot Spring County, Ark., and has served ever since in that official capacity.

Joseph Brown first saw the light of day in Cecil County, Md., December 11, 1837, and is the son of Isaac and Ann (Wesley) Brown, the former of whom was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1803, where he was reared and educated. During the late war he acted in the capacity of provost-marshal in the Federal army. From Utica he moved to Maryland, engaged in the lumber business, and followed this until his death, which occurred at Conowingo, Cecil County, Md., in 1888. His wife, Ann (Wesley) Brown, was born in 1804, grew up in Cecil County, and died near Baltimore, Md., in 1862. Joseph Brown spent his boyhood days in that city, where he was educated. In 1856, at the age of eighteen years, he went to Virginia and engaged in the lumber business. Leaving that State, he came to Little Rock, Ark., in December, 1859, and the next year erected the first circular saw-mill ever built in that city. In 1862, soon after the war broke out, he enlisted in Woodruff's battery, light artillery, and participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, Pea Ridge, and the capture of Little Rock, surrendering at Little Rock, June 5, 1865. In company with his brother, in 1865, he engaged in the lumber business near Little Rock, where he continued in trade till October, 1875, when he came to Gifford, Hot Spring County. Here he established a large lumber-manufacturing business, which still continues. He employs twenty-five hands and turns out 25,000 or 30,000 feet of lumber daily. In addition to his mill he owns about 15,000 acres of timber land. He was married

August 31, 1865, to Margaret E. Dickson, daughter of John and Catharine Dickson. By this marriage he became the father of ten children (three deceased): George A. (living at home), Lillian (living at home), Robert E. L., Ida V., Maggie (died 1882), Charles (died 1880), Joseph, Jr., and Mandolin. Mr. Brown is a member of the Masonic order, and one of Hot Spring's most enterprising citizens.

James Alfred Brumbelow was born in Carroll County, Tenn., in November, 1831, as the son of Joshua and Cynthia (Butler) Brumbelow. The birth of Joshua Brumbelow occurred in Robertson County, Tenn., in 1795. He was reared on a farm and obtained his education at the country schools of his native county, and upon reaching manhood emigrated to Carroll County, the same State, and settled on a farm, being very successful in raising grain and stock. In 1847 he removed to Hempstead County, Ark., where he purchased land from the government. Here he lived until 1857, improving his farm for the successful cultivation of cotton and corn. He then moved to Jack County, Tex., where he engaged in farming. The first year the Indians stole all his crops, but thereafter he farmed in peace until his death, in 1865. His wife was born in Murray County, Ky., in 1808, coming to Hempstead County in 1847, where she died in 1852. James A. Brumbelow was reared on a farm in Carroll County, Tenn., there attending the country schools until 1847, when he accompanied his parents to Hempstead County, Ark. He began farming for himself in that county in 1852. Soon leaving this he roved about the State for a few months, finally settling on a farm in Gifford Township, Hot Spring County. Here he now has a fine farm of 160 acres, sixty under cultivation, where he raises cotton and corn, and many head of horses, cattle and hogs. He was married in October, 1855, to Susan E. Pelton, daughter of John Pelton and wife. Ten children were born to them, five of whom are now living: James A., Jr. (died in 1863), Sarah E. (wife of David C. Fenter, died in 1886), Malinda J. (died in 1863), William A. (married to Sarah Sides, living in Grant County, Ark.), Lewis N. (died in

1867), John T. (living at home and farming in Grant County, this State), Susie, Julia and Emily, (living at home). James A. Brumbelow enlisted in the Confederate army in February, 1863, joining Company I, Hawthorne's regiment. He participated in the battle at Helena, and retired in July, 1863. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and esteemed citizens.

Andrew Jackson Chandler, actively occupied in agricultural affairs in Hot Spring County, came upon the stage of action about half a century after the birth of the famous old general who furnished him a name. He was born in this county, May 14, 1844, being the son of James W. and Anna (Kemp) Chandler. James W. Chandler was born in South Carolina, in 1814, grew to manhood in Cherokee County, Ala., and moved first to Izard County, Ark., then to Hot Spring County, where he arrived in 1843. He settled on a farm in the woods, cleared and improved it, and is living on it to-day, the county lines being so changed that he now resides in Saline County. Anna (Kemp) Chandler was born in Alabama in 1824, and reared in Mississippi. Andrew J., the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm in Hot Spring County, gaining a fair education in the country schools in that neighborhood. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army, joining Crawford's Company (D), Eleventh Arkansas Regulars. He took part in the battle of Island No. 10, and a great many others of less importance. At the former he was captured and taken to Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., being released in April, 1864. He was married December 27, 1864, to Ollie Pennington, daughter of Benjamin and Eliza Pennington. The fruits of this marriage were nineteen children, nine of whom are still living: Benjamin T. (resides at Wyandotte), Octavia (wife of J. C. Davenport), Tunie L. (now Mrs. Martin), Anna E. (living at home), James M. (at home), Andrew W. (at home), Emma, Hattie and Mary (living at home). Andrew J. Chandler is engaged principally in the ginning and milling business, doing an extensive business in cotton ginning in season. He is practically one of Hot Spring's self-made men.

Harvey Clift, for very many years associated

with the affairs of this community, was born at Gunter's Landing, Morgan County, Ala., on January 9, 1817, his parents being Joseph and Sallie (Guerin) Clift. Joseph Clift was born in Maryland, in 1770, and emigrated to Clark, now Saline County, Ark., in 1828, settling on land that was then a vast wilderness. Through hard work, he cleared and improved eighty acres, making a good farm. He died in 1845. His wife was born in South Carolina, and passed from life in Hot Spring County, this State, in 1869. Harvey Clift was reared on a farm in Clark County, receiving his education at the subscription school in that county, to which he was compelled to walk four miles. Taking up a farm in 1836 from the Government, he has followed farming and furniture turning ever since. He owns a fine farm of forty-five acres, raising principally wheat, corn and oats. In 1839 he was married to Elizabeth Ashley, daughter of Miles and Nancy Ashley, natives of Tennessee. Twelve children were born to them, eight of whom are living: Nancy (the eldest, married to Lewis Colier), Sarah (wife of David Wallis, who was lost in the war), Miles (married to Frances Phillips), Mary (wife of Dennis Wallis), Flora (died in 1861), Henry T. (married to Katie Barton), Melissa (wife of William Newcomb), Lucinda (wife of J. L. Holmes). Both Mr. and Mrs. Clift have been active members of the Baptist Church for about thirty-five years, and are highly respected in that neighborhood.

Hiram Jackson Clift, a pioneer of Hot Spring County, and one of its esteemed citizens, was born in Tennessee, and is a son of William and Polly Ann (Wyandus) Clift, both natives of the same State. The father was a successful farmer, and a man of ability, being a natural born mechanic as well as farmer. He left Tennessee with his parents when a boy and moved to Alabama, settling near Somerville, in Morgan County, where he grew to manhood. In 1838 he came to Arkansas, and located in the eastern part of Hot Spring County (then forming a part of what is now Saline County). After residing here until 1856 he moved to Texas, and remained there twelve years, but finally came back to where his son Hiram lives,

where he died on January 9, 1876, the mother dying on January 10, the year previous. The paternal grandfather, Joseph Clift, left Alabama in 1826, and was one of the first settlers of Hot Spring County. Nine children were born to the parents, of whom four are yet living. Two of the sons served in the Confederate army; Joseph died while in prison at Little Rock, and James, who was a lieutenant in the Third Arkansas, was captured at Island No. 10, and died after the war, it is supposed from the exposure and hardships he underwent at that period. Hiram J. was reared on a farm in Hot Spring County, and received a limited education on account of the poor school facilities to be had at that time. He assisted his father in cultivating the land, and learned the blacksmith trade under the elder Clift's able instructions, soon becoming an expert in that line himself. In March, 1851, he was married to Miss Caroline Sanford, of Mississippi, by whom he has had nine children, of whom four lived to maturity, and two are yet living: Gilbert (a farmer), and Mary (wife of Shelby Bud, of this county). The mother died in January, 1868, a firm believer in the doctrines of the Baptist Church. In December, 1871, Mr. Clift was again married, his second wife being Miss Martha A. Davenport, of Mississippi, by whom he had eight children, five of them yet living: Cornelia, Rosa Lee, Madie A., Hiram G. and Anna. Mr. Clift is a member of the Baptist Church, and has belonged to it from childhood. For many years he has been a deacon, and has reared his children to be Christian men and women. They have followed his precepts and example faithfully, and are an honor to his name. During the Rebellion, Mr. Clift was a soldier in the Confederate army, enlisting in September, 1861, in the Third Texas, and afterward transferred to the Eleventh Texas. He served throughout the entire period, taking part in the battles at Richmond, La., Mansfield, La., Yellow Bayou, Jenkins' Ferry, and a great many others, performing his duties in a gallant manner, and often the hero of a thrilling escape. He has applied himself strictly to his agricultural interests since the war, and now owns about 565 acres of choice land. He takes a deep interest in fruit



growing, in fact makes it a specialty, and has been very successful in that direction. He is now one of the leading and most influential men in that section, and a generous supporter of every enterprise that helps forward his county's progress.

T. H. Cloud, the son of Jeremiah and Karon (Berry) Cloud, came originally from Bradley County, Tenn., where he was born April 25, 1827. His father's birth occurred in the year 1787, in North Carolina. Moving to Tennessee, he was elected clerk of the circuit court of Claiborne County in 1812, serving until 1824. In 1852 he removed to Saline County, Ark., and died in August of the same year. His wife was born near Jamestown, Va., in 1792, and moved to Saline County, Ark., in 1852, dying five years later at the age of sixty-five. T. H. Cloud was reared on a farm in Bradley County, Tenn., graduating from the Cleveland Academy. In 1848 he engaged in the tanning business at Benton, Saline County, moving in 1858 to Rockport, Hot Spring County, where he continued the tanning business in connection with farming and tavern keeping. Here he remained for fourteen years, moving in 1862 to Magnet Cove Township, and settling on a farm, his subsequent place of residence. He now owns eighty acres of good farming land. In 1848 he was married to Miss Martha J. Wills, becoming the father of four children: James M. (born in 1850), William N. (born in 1856), Marion T. (born in 1858), Orlando (born in 1862). Mrs. Cloud died in August, 1865. In February of the next year, Mr. Cloud was married to Catherine Henson, daughter of George T. and Elizabeth Henson. By this marriage there were seven children: Karon I. (born in 1867), Thomas B. (born in August, 1869), Sallie E. (born in 1871), T. H., Jr. (born in 1873), Belle (born in 1875), Walter (born in 1877), Minnie V. (born in January, 1884). Mr. Cloud enlisted in the Confederate army in 1862, in Capt. Miller's company, of Gen. Fagan's scouts, taking part in the battle at Helena. He was captured in Dallas County, Ark., and taken to Little Rock, in February, 1864, being transferred to the prison in St. Louis, and in August of the same year was taken to Alton. From there, in

December, he was removed to Rock Island, remaining till February, 1865, when he was exchanged to New Orleans, being released in April. Returning home, he was elected treasurer of Hot Spring County in 1850, and served till 1854. He was then elected school commissioner, filling the office for six years. In 1861 and 1862 he served as deputy sheriff of his county, and in 1865 was appointed as sheriff by the Governor to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Clayton, holding the position with credit to his county for the remaining two years. Mrs. Cloud is an active member of the Missionary Baptist Church. In the various capacities to which Mr. Cloud has been called, he has distinguished himself with peculiar care and fidelity, winning the hearty approbation of all.

W. H. Collie, farmer, of Fenter Township, has been a resident of this State since December, 1845. He is a native of Tennessee, and the son of Charles and Margaret (Clack) Collie. When their son was only nine years old the parents removed to Mississippi, where they remained four years, coming thence to Hot Spring County, where the father died in 1872, at the age of seventy. He had been a blacksmith and farmer by occupation. The mother, who was a member of the Baptist Church, died in 1865. Of their family of eleven children who grew to maturity, six are now residing in this county: Louis (in Fenter Township), Joseph (in Antioch Township), Mary A. (wife of Quincy Laffen, of Fenter Township), W. H. (our subject) and John W. (in Saline Township). W. H. Collie lived with his parents till his twenty-third year, working on the farm and applying himself with assiduity. At that age he was married to Miss Narsissa Wilson, a native of Independence County, Ark. Following this he farmed till the war cloud burst, when he enlisted in the Eleventh Arkansas Regiment, and served till the close of hostilities. His regiment was in numerous engagements, and he was once captured and held about six months. When released he came back home and bought the forty acres on which, with forty acres added, he now lives. He and wife are the parents of nine children: Martha (deceased), Fannie (wife of E. W. McMillen, of this county), George W., Samuel L.,

William R., James L., Sarah J., Joseph B., Bessie and Effie. Mr. Collie makes a specialty of cotton raising. He and his wife are active members of the Missionary Baptist Church, taking great interest in religious and moral work.

Judge Alphonzo Curl is one of the best known attorneys of Hot Spring County, and one of the oldest residents in the southwest-central portion of the State, having emigrated to this locality in 1847 with his parents, from Tennessee. He was the son of Larkin J. and Martha J. (Shepard) Curl, both natives of Tennessee. The paternal great-grandfather, William Curl, was a native of North Carolina, but of English descent, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The paternal grandfather was also a native of North Carolina, in 1806 emigrating to Hickman County, Tenn. He married Keziah Gambling, a native of North Carolina; her father was an officer in the Revolutionary War. Larkin J. Curl was born in 1814, in Hickman County, Tenn., and was married in Perry County, Tenn., in 1838, to Martha J. Shepard. They were the parents of seven children: Alphonzo (the subject of this sketch), William (in the employ of the Hot Springs Railroad), Mary M. (deceased wife of Allen M. Thornton), Keziah J. (wife of M. B. Thornton, of this county), Frances, (wife of James C. Burk, now of Fayetteville, Ark.), Lindsey J. (who lives on the old homestead) and Louisa E. (wife of Peyton McCullers, of this county). Judge Curl was born in Perry County, Tenn., July 11, 1839. When he was seven years old his parents moved to this county and settled on a wild piece of land of 160 acres. Here his youthful days were passed, his education being had in such schools as frontier life might offer. At the age of twenty-one he left the farm, and taught school until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Eleventh Arkansas Infantry, under Col. J. M. Smith, in which he served for four years, taking part in the battle of Island No. 10, and a number of others. At the last named engagement he was captured and held prisoner for five months at Camp Butler, Ill. After his release he was in the siege of Port Hudson, and on a raid by Col. John L. Logan was again taken prisoner near Natchez,

Miss., being at that time first lieutenant. He was taken to Johnson's Island, where he was held twenty two months, until the close of the war, after which, returning home, he engaged in teaching school and clerking in a store until 1872, during this time also studying surveying. In 1873 Gov. Baxter appointed him justice of the peace of Hot Springs. He then took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1875, and in 1878 was admitted to the bar of the supreme court. The following year he moved to Malvern, and commenced the practice of law, where he still follows his profession. He has been elected by the bar as especial judge several times. Judge Curl was married on September 15, 1867, in Hot Springs, to Adelaide A. Keeler, a native of Broom County, N. Y., and a descendant of the Puritans who came to this country in the Mayflower. They were the parents of six children: Edith L. (an artist), Martha A. (a student at Ward's Seminary, at Nashville, Tenn.), Irene and Whitney (both students), Edna Aleen and Beulah. Mrs. Curl died on October 22, 1885, at the age of thirty-nine years. She was a devoted and active church member and a practical friend of the poor. Judge Curl is a member of the Methodist Church, and also belongs to the A. F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F., having held the office of D. D. G. M. in the former lodge. He is a member of the Sunday-school board of Little Rock conference, and has been for a number of years regarded as among the leading Sunday-school workers in this portion of the State. He is a prominent Democrat, has always been a strong advocate and worker for educational interests and literary societies, and is one of the leading men in the community.

Milton Davis, a well-known farmer of Hot Spring County, was born in Jackson County, Tenn., July 5, 1823, and is the son of Joshua and Sallie (Moody) Davis, natives of Virginia. Joshua Davis died in Dallas County, Mo., when about sixty-six years of age. His wife met her death in the same county when near the age of sixty. They were married in Virginia, moving thence first to Ohio, subsequently to Tennessee, and still later to Dallas County, Mo., where they remained until their

death. He had been a farmer, and worked some at the coopers' trade, being very successful, but through his liberality he lost much money. Both he and his wife were members of the Christian Church, taking great interest in church matters. He served in the War of 1812, and participated in the battle of New Orleans and other engagements. He was a member of the Masonic order, and in politics was a Whig. A family of twelve children were born to him, of whom Milton, our subject, is the only one living. Milton Davis received his education in Tennessee and Dallas County, Mo., remaining at home until the death of his parents. He then began to farm for himself, living in Dallas County until 1849, when he came to this county, and has made his home here ever since. After a few years he turned his attention to the wheelwright trade, which he has continued to a certain extent since that time. On May 10, 1847, he was married to Miss Alice A. Henson, who was born January 30, 1830, in Alabama. By this union there were seven children: Ben A. (born November 10, 1848, a prominent farmer of this county), John (born August 16, 1850, a farmer of this county), Sarah (wife of Patterson Haley, of Grant County, born October 6, 1852), Isaac R. (born December 1, 1854; died when eight years old), Martha (born December 17, 1856, wife of M. D. Knight, a farmer of this county), Mary C. (born July 14, 1859, wife of John A. Parrish), Laura L. (born July 22, 1862, wife of Ansel M. Parrish, a farmer of this county), William H. (born October 19, 1866, at home). In July, 1864, Mr. Davis enlisted in the Home Guards, his family going to Texas. After the battle at Jenkins' Ferry, he returned and began life again with nothing whatever. By industry and good management, he now has control of 240 acres of good land, with about sixty under cultivation. He is a Democrat, and has served his township four years as justice of the peace, with honor to himself and satisfaction to all law-abiding citizens.

N. W. Denty, accounted one of Hot Spring County's leading merchants, was born in Marshall County, Miss., July 31, 1847, as the son of John

R. and Mary Ann (Irvine) Denty, natives of Georgia and Tennessee, respectively. They made Marshall County their home, he dying there at the age of seventy-eight years in 1885, and his wife passing away in March, 1862. He had always followed farming, and as such was very successful. He was a Mason of some distinction, having taken the higher degrees. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he was a believer in the principles of Democracy. Mary S., wife of W. T. Nesbit, of Mississippi, was a child by a former marriage. N. W. Denty received his education in the home schools, attending some before and some after the war. In May, 1863, he enlisted in Smith's company, Eighteenth Mississippi Battalion, where he served until May, 1865. Among the battles in which he took part are Spring Hill, Franklin and Fort Pillow. During a raid in Tennessee, he had some very narrow escapes, but always managed to come out all right. In 1869 he turned his attention to farming in De Soto County, Miss. He remained there until the year 1880, when he came to Arkansas and located at Donaldson, embarking in the mercantile business, in which he has since been continuously engaged. As postmaster of Donaldson he has served for five years. In 1868 he married Miss Nanny Johnson, of Mississippi. She died in this county September 12, 1883, leaving five children, all of whom are living: Irvine L., Lulu E., Maggie E., John R. and Samuel J. Mr. Denty was married the second time July 25, 1884, Miss Laura Johnson, sister to the first Mrs. Denty, becoming his wife. She died December 19, 1887, leaving two children: Mina B. and Imogen. His first wife was a member of the Christian Church, while he connected himself with the Knights of Honor and the Democratic party. He is progressive and prosperous; and loyal and honored among his fellow citizens, doing all he can for the welfare of his town and county.

John W. Dorman, an old settler of Fenter Township, Hot Spring County, has been a resident of the country since 1850. His father, William Dorman, was a native of Maryland, where he was engaged in farming, and took part in the Indian

War. He died in January, 1850, at the age of fifty years. Both he and his wife (who was a native of North Carolina) were members of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Dorman lived until 1887, when she died on September 20, at the age of eighty-three years. They were the parents of ten children, two of whom only are living: John W. (the subject of this sketch) and Allen (a farmer of Cleveland County). John W. Dorman came to Arkansas with his parents in 1850, and the same year his father died of cholera. The mother then entered eighty acres of land, and afterward 240 more in Bradley County, and in what is now Cleveland County, which she and her sons improved, and where John remained until the breaking out of the Civil War. Then he enlisted in the First Arkansas Infantry, under Col. Fagan, and served four years and one month, taking part in the battles of Shiloh (where he was wounded and disabled for three months), Perryville, Ky., Chickamauga (where he was again wounded, being shot in the hand, and laid up for four months), Murfreesboro, and Atlanta (where he was again wounded, this time in the thigh). After this last battle he was employed as a scout until the close of the war. When the war closed he returned to his mother's farm, which he then purchased, living upon the same until 1873, when he sold out and moved to Lincoln County, where he remained one year, then returning. In the winter of 1881 he moved to Hot Spring County and here entered 120 acres of land under the homestead act, on which he now lives. Mr. Dorman was married to Harriet Hanes, on January 9, 1867. They are the parents of six children: Emily L. (wife of James A. Horn, of Saline Township), William Henry, Mollie, Hattie, Perry (deceased) and John (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Dorman are members of the Methodist Church. The former was justice of the peace in Cleveland County before moving to Hot Spring County. He is a successful farmer, making a speciality of potatoes and small fruit raising, is a self-made man, and one of the influential residents of his township.

Joseph H. Downey, the son of John and Mary Downey, natives of South Carolina, was born in

Gwinnett County, Ga., in 1823. His paternal grandfather was a native of Ireland, who came to America prior to the Revolutionary War, and took part in that struggle. He first settled in South Carolina, where he engaged in farming. Afterward moving to Alabama, he died at the advanced age of one hundred years. When but seventeen years old Joseph H. Downey left home and enlisted in the army under Wood, serving through the Seminole War. At the close of this brief contest, he returned home and worked on a farm, and in 1838 was married to Ann Vandevier, a native of South Carolina. After this important event, Mr. Downey rented land a few years, when he moved to Georgia and bought property, remaining there until 1854, when he removed to Hot Spring County, Ark., four miles south of Malvern. Here he improved land on which he resided till 1856, then settling in Ouachita River bottom upon a landed purchase of eighty acres, which he improved. In 1857 he again changed his residence, this time locating on the property he now makes his home. He is the father of six children: William S. (killed at Gettysburg, a member of the Third Arkansas Infantry), George L., Whitfield, Lafayette J., Margaret J. and Sarah P. He has also reared three grandchildren: John T., William K. and Mary P. During the war he served in the Twenty-seventh Arkansas Regiment, Confederate army. Mr. Downey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has been steward and class leader for years. Always taking a great interest in churches and schools, he is a warm friend of educational and religious work. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

W. W. Dutton, the popular circuit clerk and *ex officio* county clerk of Hot Spring County, was born in Marshall, Tex., and is a son of Alfred Dutton and Eliza Dyer, of Massachusetts and Indiana, respectively. The father was educated in his younger days for the ministry, and graduated from Bowdoin College, at Springfield, Mass., but shortly after that event he moved to Texas, where he took up the study of law and was licensed to practice. While there he met and married his wife, by whom he had three children: Henry O. (now residing at

Mount Vernon, Tex., and a prominent merchant of that place), W. W. (the principal in this sketch) and Endora J. (wife of J. E. Kimberlin, also of Mount Vernon, Tex.). W. W. Dutton, the second son of his parents, was reared on a farm in Texas, and educated in the public schools of his native county. In 1872 he moved to Hot Spring County, Ark., and commenced farming, and at the same time employed part of his time in teaching. In 1880 he was appointed deputy clerk, and held that position a short time, but wishing to obtain a knowledge of the higher branches of education, he left it to attend the Arkansas University at Fayetteville. Some time after his return, in 1882, he was elected and served one term as circuit clerk and *ex officio* county clerk, and was again elected in 1888 on the Democratic ticket, filling these offices in a manner that reflected great credit on himself and with entire satisfaction to the people of Hot Spring County. His pleasant address and agreeable manners, as well as his efficiency and manifested qualification in the discharge of official duties, have won the confidence of his fellow citizens, and he well deserves the honor bestowed upon him. Mr. Dutton was married November 15, 1884, to Miss Annie L. Orr, of Ohio, by whom he has had two children: Roy (born February 7, 1887) and Annie L. (born July 28, 1889).

John W. Easley was born in Dallas County, Ark., July 13, 1859, being the son of Wiley and Mary A. (Henson) Easley, originally from Dallas County, Mo. Mr. Easley died in 1877 at the age of forty-nine years, but his wife is now residing with her son, the subject of this sketch. They were married in Dallas County, that State, and went to Texas during the war, remaining the rest of the time in Hot Spring County. He was engaged in the mercantile business in connection with farming, owning business at Donaldson, where he had the postoffice established and acted as postmaster for three years. For four years he served in the Confederate army, being commissioned as an officer in an Arkansas regiment, and participating in a number of battles. He also ably served his county as assessor for two years, and was recognized as a man of power and influence. His wife

is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he belonged to the Masonic order, holding the position of master mason. He voted the Democratic ticket, and as a farmer was very successful. To their marriage was born a family of nine children, four now living: Augusta Mebreta (wife of Miles F. Nix, farmer of this county), John W. (our subject), Laura E. (wife of John Griffen, mill operator and farmer of this county) and Thomas Rolland (at home). John W. Easley received his education in the Arkadelphia high schools, and at his father's death took charge of his business, which he has since successfully managed. In 1888 he established his mill one mile south of Donaldson on the railroad, where, with a force of fifteen men, he turns out daily some 15,000 feet of oak and pine lumber. He finds his market in Des Moines, Iowa, and Omaha, Neb. He is also extensively engaged in farming, owning 400 acres of partly bottom land, with 140 acres under cultivation. Since 1886 he has been in the mercantile business at Donaldson. Upon the death of his father Mr. Easley became postmaster, remaining in office for about one year. He votes the Democratic ticket, and is one of Hot Spring County's go-ahead men. Every enterprise that has for an ultimatum the improvement of the condition of his fellow men finds him an earnest advocate. Pursuing his way in a quiet but effective manner, he has become widely and favorably known.

Samuel Alexander Emerson, one of the early settlers of Hot Spring County, Ark., was a native of North Carolina, and came from that State in 1832, at the age of twenty-two years. He was born January 25, 1810, and his early outdoor life formed him into a strong, robust man after reaching his maturity. He was a perfect Hercules in form and strength, but withal a tender-hearted and self-sacrificing man. He was a devout Christian, and belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as also the Masonic order, in which he stood high. Mr. Emerson settled on a farm of eighty acres southwest of Malvern, on the Ouachita River bottom, and that amount of land in those days was considered to make a very extensive farm. The country was thickly popu-

lated with bears, panthers, wolves, buffaloes, wild-cats, and in fact every species of wild animal that infested that section of the country, and the life of a pioneer in those days was by no means a sinecure. His place is known to this day as the Old Emerson place, his name having become famous throughout that section, almost as much so as Davy Crockett's in Kentucky. With him came three brothers: Washington, Joseph and John, and four sisters: Mary, Elizabeth, Catharine and Amanda, as also the widowed mother. She, however, only survived for a few years after her arrival at the new home. The entire family resided all their lives in Hot Spring County, except Washington, who remained there but a few years, and then removed to Van Zandt County, Tex., where he lived to an advanced age. Col. A. R. Givens, of Revolutionary fame, came out from Augusta County, Va., in 1834, bringing with him his son-in-law, Porterfield Rippetoe, and about sixty slaves. He entered a large tract of land in the Ouachita bottom, and after leaving his slaves and land in charge of Mr. Rippetoe, returned to his old home. He made several trips to and fro, and in 1841 came again, bringing with him his daughter, Sara Margaret, to join her elder sister, who had preceded her. Shortly after her arrival, Samuel A. Emerson met and won her hand in marriage, and was united to her on May 26, 1842. She was a native of Augusta County, Va., born on September 17, 1821, and a devout Christian lady, as well as a kind and affectionate mother after her marriage. Her death occurred October 19, 1858, on the place now owned by Mr. J. A. Miller, and she now rests in the old Rockport cemetery. Mr. Emerson purchased largely of town lots, in what is now known as Rockport, and erected the first hotel ever built in the county. He was an active, energetic and enterprising man, always to the front in looking after the best interests of his adopted county, and one of the few men who helped build up the town of Rockport. He was of an exceedingly religious character, and would allow no work, no matter what it was, to be done on Sunday, even the cooking for that day being done on Saturday. He was what is known as an old-time Methodist, and built

the first church and school-house in Hot Spring County. In politics he was a staunch Democrat, and a leader of his party in that section, and always a valuable aid in putting his friends in office, although he would never accept one himself, until the year 1844, when he was elected county judge, and re-elected in 1846. In 1850 he was elected to represent his county in the legislature, and at the expiration of his term returned home, and in a conversation with his wife, told her that during the session he had grown in grace and in favor with his blessed Master, the great Author of his being. In May, 1851, he conceived the idea of building a grist-mill to be run by water, and immediately commenced erecting one down by the rocks near Rockport. During the summer months he was engaged in blasting the immense rocks at that point, and while occupied in this work, became so overheated that in September of the same year he died, and his remains rest beside the body of his wife in Rockport cemetery. Five children were born to this union: Saunuel Alexander Emerson, Jr. (born May 28, 1843, and died September 15, 1845), Mary Elizabeth (born August 25, 1844, wife of Thomas J. Thrasher, by whom she has had nine children, two of whom are deceased), Samuel Henry (the third child and second son was born in Rockport on October 5, 1846). Samuel Henry Emerson was five years old when his father died, and eleven years of age when his mother passed away. He attended school four months in 1855, and five months in the year of 1857, and in 1859 attended five months more, and from September 1, 1860, to May 1, 1861, and about that period the first bugle notes calling the men to arms was heard through the country. He left school and joined a company then being formed at Rockport, and at that time was only fourteen years old. The company numbered seventy-five men, and had as members some of the leading and most influential men in the county, their captain being Daniel A. Newman. They left Rockport on June 24, 1861, at 1 o'clock P. M. for Lynchburg, Va., arriving there on the second day of July, and went into camp at the same time with nine other companies from Arkansas. The Third Arkansas

Infantry Regiment was mustered into service with Col. Albert Rust commanding, and left immediately for Northwestern Virginia, where they were added to Gen. Bushrod Johnston's army. On January 1, 1862, the regiment was added to Gen. Lowering's command, and was with him on his noted Romney and Bath campaigns in that section of Virginia. They were afterward held as reserve troops in Gen. McClellan's assault on Richmond, in the battles at Chickahominy, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Farm and Malvern Hill. Mr. Emerson was also with Stonewall Jackson at Harper's Ferry when 11,000 prisoners, seventy-three pieces of artillery and 13,000 stands of arms were captured. Two days later, on September 17, 1862, he was in the battle of Antietam against Gen. McClellan, when the Confederate army numbered 60,000 and the Federals numbered 120,000. After this engagement his regiment was placed in with the First, Fourth and Fifth Texas Regiments, and were known as the Texas Brigade of Hood's division, Longstreet's corps, and on December 11, 1862, they were confronted at Fredericksburg by Gen. Burnside, whom they defeated. In May, 1863, Gen. Joe Hooker issued forth from Washington, D. C., with flying colors, to wipe Lee and Jackson from off the earth. The two armies came together at Chancellorsville, Va., Mr. Emerson's division being held in reserve, but was never needed in that fight. In 1863 he went with Gen. Lee's army to Pennsylvania, taking part in the great battle at Gettysburg, and for three hours Hood's division of Longstreet's corps fought hand to hand with the enemy in the old peach orchard near Little Round Top. As Mr. Emerson graphically describes the scene, so it will be given: "I was shot down about sundown, and five others of my company were killed. My surroundings at this point were awful to contemplate. There was a calm luster in the sky as I surveyed it from the valley in which I lay. The blue expanse was untarnished by a cloud. Around me everything presented the glorious beauties of a summer's day save the havoc of the broad battlefield, which lay bestrewn with the dead and wounded. The scene was too distressing for description. My thoughts wandered until

I could trace the dawning of the sun upon our shores from the bosom of the Atlantic, and following his course until he sank in the peaceful waters of the Pacific. The enemy's ball had passed across the crown of my head, cleaving the skull, and I had fallen to the ground blind and paralyzed. The sun was just setting in the west, and for a moment diverted my thoughts, but they returned with a paroxysm of agony as I beheld the gray twilight setting in. Great God! I exclaimed, and must I remain here all night? I dare not look around me but cast my eyes upward to the sky, which was garnished with millions of stars, and the pale moon shed a dim light around me, as floating toward the west she promised soon to leave me in utter darkness. I always loved to look upon the heavens, and mark the bright globes as they rolled through their unknown sphere in the regions of space, but a glance now filled me with horror. I closed my eyes in hopes of shutting out the appalling vision, but it hung upon me like an incubus, and occasionally the rattle of musketry and the roar of cannon came rushing over my lacerated brain like traces of fire. In vain did I attempt to calm my feelings. They were as tumultuous as the troublesome ocean. Reason was powerless, and at length I feared had forsaken me forever. I doubted the reality of all around me, and strove to shake it off as a horrible dream. Vain efforts. Wild visions floated before me. My thoughts were bewildered, and though all my sufferings were indelibly impressed upon my brain, I was mad with terror and anguish. The stars and bars were lying at my feet. By and by the storm of battle passed away. The distant mutterings of the cannons soon ceased to fall upon my ear. Then, again, all was dark. Not a star could be seen twinkling in the sky. The heavens themselves were hidden by the thick veil of gloom as well as every object. 'O darkness, you revive my terrors.' I had read Byron's description of darkness, and its memory drew me within its horrid sphere. All was silence save the groans of the dying. I felt as if eternity had begun its reign, and that I was stationed in my allotted corner of endless duration. It appeared as if I were in the center of darkness,

where light was never again destined to penetrate. Long and anxiously did I wait and look around to catch the first dawning of light. I could have wept with joy to behold a single star, a single spark, if it were but the transient light of the fire-fly, but I saw nothing. Ages appeared to have rolled away and yet day came not. I feared that the sun had set to rise no more for me. Fluttering and incoherent thoughts of death came over my mind. Was I in my grave, I mentally inquired. Can this be death? Can these fancies be the dreams of nothingness? Vain thoughts. I could not satisfy myself. I doubted my capacity to move. I strove to remember the cause of my dissolution, and the attendance of friends at the last moment of existence, but memory was like the dim shades of night, and the mist was impenetrable. Oblivion had stretched her pall over me. Heaven and earth seemed to have passed away. Memory was dead. Recollection had forsaken me. I knew not even where I was then. At length the thick clouds of gloom began to disperse. A feeble voice seemed to call: 'Oh, Sam!' Judge, those who can, how intently I listened for the second call: 'Oh, Sam!' Yet how I trembled that it should prove a delusion. O God, it was not. It was the voice of one of my comrades, who had been sent back by the captain of my company, he knowing that several had fallen in that particular locality, the peach orchard near the stone fence, as it will ever be remembered by the survivors of the Texas Brigade. For the first time in three long years did I think of home and friends as memory came rushing back to my brain. May I never witness another such night." He was placed in a wagon and hauled to Williamsport, Md., on the Potomac River, and there conveyed across the river to the Virginia side. From there he was transported to Harrisburg, Va., and then furloughed for thirty days, then going to Waynesboro, Va., and remaining with his mother's oldest sister, Eliza Fritch, until his recovery, when he joined his company again at Chickamanga, Ga. Mr. Emerson was next with Longstreet at Knoxville, Bulls' Gap, Morristown and Zolicoffee. In May, 1864, he was hurried back to Virginia, arriving on the battlefield of the Wilderness on the morning of

the 6th of that month, and taking their position on the right of the plank road, soon drove the Federals from their position. At the second charge of his command Mr. Emerson was shot through the left foot, and was forced to return to his aunt's house at Waynesboro. Gangrene set in his wound, and it was thought at one time that the foot would have to be amputated, but fortunately this did not happen. This, however, prevented him from taking part in the battles of Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania Court House, and several others. His wound finally healed, and he rejoined his command February 17, 1865, near Richmond, Va., and was moved with them from that city April 3, taking part in a number of skirmishes on the retreat to Appomattox Court House, where they surrendered April 9, 1865. Mr. Emerson was one of the five privates of his company who surrendered, the remainder having been killed, captured and disabled. He was paroled on the 11th of that month, and, as he remarks, "made a bee-line for home." He reached Lynchburg, and from there footed it all the way to Greenville, Tenn., where he obtained transportation to Nashville, and from there to Devall's Bluff, Ark. He next rode to Little Rock, and from there was compelled to foot it for forty-seven miles, reaching home May 10, 1865, after an absence of four years. Shortly after his arrival home Mr. Emerson was afflicted with the camp itch, which almost killed him. He was at that time a wild, reckless boy of nineteen years; but through the influence of Rev. A. B. Winfield, a circuit rider belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, he professed religion and joined that church, in September, 1865. October 10, 1865, he was married to Miss Mary Catherine Gill, a native of McNairy County, Tenn., G. C. Miller, Esq., performing the ceremony, at what is now known as the Kelly place. He turned his attention to farming after the war, and has continuously followed it. In the spring of 1872 he entered into business at the town of Rockport, with Mr. Joseph Guggenheimer as a partner. When the Iron Mountain Railroad was built through the county, in 1872, he moved his mercantile business from Rockport to Malvern, and was the first dry-goods house estab-



lished in that town. He built his present residence in Malvern in the fall of 1876, and moved his family into it, and December 31, in the same year, sold out his business. Mr. Emerson was the first mayor of Malvern, elected in 1876, and re-elected in 1877. He was elected to represent the county in the legislature in 1880, and re-elected in 1882. He was also elected sergeant-at-arms of the lower house in 1885, and July 14, in the same year, was appointed postmaster of Malvern by the Cleveland administration, and removed when Harrison was elected, on account of his politics, on December 1, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Emerson have had the following children born to their marriage: Miner Alexander, Fred Garland, Samuel Vancaton, Sallie Ora, John Pinkney, Elbert Lee, Edward Henry, Mary Augusta, William Foster and Ethel Waldo. Mr. Emerson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the A. O. U. W. He has never fully recovered from the wound received at Gettysburg, and his head is now sometimes afflicted by it. After Samuel Alexander came John Bowey Emerson, the third son, who was born August 16, 1848, and died June 29, 1859. The fourth and last son, Elbert English, was born June 17, 1850, and resides in his native county. He was married to Miss Georgia A. Chandler, by whom he had three children: Ernest Elbert, Alberta and Charlie. John Pinkney Emerson married a Miss Joyner, but has no children. He was a well-known Methodist preacher, and also a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he was a staunch Democrat, and was twice elected county clerk. His death occurred January 20, 1857, and his remains lie in the cemetery at Rockport. Joseph V. Emerson was born January 14, 1818, and married a Miss R. C. Riggs on February 2, 1847. Two children were born to this union: Martha J. and Joseph V., Jr. The first named was married to Mr. J. I. Robinson on May 14, 1866, and is now a widow with three children: Ed, Ollie and Frank. Joseph V. was married to A. M. Baker on January 10, 1879, by whom she has had one child. He was a man of great energy and enterprise, and one who loved justice. He had occasion to make a trip to Little Rock at one time, and went by wagon. On the

return journey he took sick, and died before reaching home, his death occurring on January 14, 1858. He also sleeps in the Rockport Cemetery. Mary Emerson, the oldest of the daughters, was married to Mr. George C. Miller, of Augusta County, Va., who came to Hot Spring County in 1835. Two children were born to this union: Hannah E. and Martha R. The first named married Mr. Ewell Chamberlain, who died July 28, 1865, from wounds received at the battle of Gettysburg. Two children were born to this union: Eliza and Hannah, the former being now the wife of Mr. Amos H. Bassett, who shortly afterward moved to Wyoming Territory, and the latter married to Mr. D. H. Rutherford, and residing at Magnet Cove, in the northern part of the county, where she has a family of seven children. Martha R., the second daughter of G. C. and Mary (Emerson) Miller, was married to Mr. J. A. Miller on October 3, 1865, by whom she has had four children: George C., Altha, Thomas and Hattie. Their mother died September 29, 1880, and she too sleeps in the cemetery at Rockport. Elizabeth Emerson married Martin Ward on October 16, 1836, and died July 8, 1838. No children were born to their union. Catherine married Mr. Thomas Blakely, by whom she had two children: William R. and Eliza. The latter is still living, and resides in Hot Spring County, the wife of Mr. W. J. Robinson, by whom she has one child. William R. died in Little Rock on October 2, 1888. Amanda Emerson was married three times. Her first husband was Adam Blakely, who died a year after their union, leaving one son, James T. Blakely, who lived to maturity and was married to a Miss Gardner, by whom he had three children. He and wife are both deceased, while the children are cared for by the wife's family. Amanda's second marriage was to Mr. John F. Keith, by whom she had three children, two yet living. This husband died during the war while serving in the army. Their son, John W., was married to a Miss Jennie S. Nichols, by whom he has a family of eight children. Louis D. married James H. McCammon, who died February 10, 1888. She is now a widow with one child. Amanda's third marriage was to Sherrell Gentry, by

whom one child is living and grown, Thomas J. Gentry. She has long since died, and sleeps in the Rockford Cemetery. The remainder of this remarkable family are residing in Hot Spring County, and are among its best known and most respected people.

George L. Erwin is a well-known resident of Fenter Township, having been a citizen of the county since 1867. Originally from Mississippi, he was reared in Tennessee, the native State of his parents, Nathaniel B. and Susan C. (Mitchel) Erwin. His father moved to Lamar County, Tex., in 1859, and the following year to Lonoke County, Ark., where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1868, his wife dying in 1862. Mrs. Erwin was a member of the Presbyterian Church. George L. Erwin accompanied his parents to Texas, and later to Arkansas, where he lived at home until June 14, 1861, then enlisting in the Confederate army, in the Twenty-ninth Arkansas Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war; he participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, Jenkins' Ferry, Poison Springs, Helena and a number of others, and at Prairie Grove was wounded by a minie ball in the neck and shoulder. After the war he engaged as a stage driver from Little Rock to Hot Springs, thus being occupied for two years. Coming thence to this county he was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary A. Beauchamp (*nee* Gills), a widow lady, in 1867. After his marriage Mr. Erwin bought land in Fenter Township and commenced farming, continuing with fair success until his removal to Little Rock in 1871. Three years after he moved back to his farm, and a short time following entered eighty acres under the homestead act, on which he still resides, and which he has improved and added to, so that he now has a fine farm of 120 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Erwin are the parents of eight children, four of whom are living: Needham E. (deceased), George L. (deceased), Herbert F. (deceased), Minnie L. (deceased), James A. (lives at home), Luke, Galdin May and Willie B. (all at home). Mrs. Erwin is a member of the Methodist Church. In his farming operations Mr. Erwin ably demonstrates his acquaintance with agricult.

ural affairs. He is a representative tiller of the soil, and a man who enjoys the respect of all acquaintances.

George M. Floyd was born in Spartanburg District, S. C., on May 4, 1845, his parents being Enoch and Sarah (Scott) Floyd, natives of South Carolina. They are now deceased. The father was a farmer by occupation, born in 1806, and died in Georgia, in 1850; his wife, whose birth occurred in 1809, passed away in Hot Spring County, Ark., in 1871. They were married in South Carolina, and afterward moved to Bartow County, Ga., living there until separated by death. The widow, in 1871, settled in Rockport, Ark. She became, by her marriage with Mr. Floyd, the mother of ten children, six of whom are now living. George M. Floyd received his education in Bartow County, Ga., remaining with his mother until her death. When but nine years of age he began to help in the duties about the home farm, continuing to aid in the support of the family until Mrs. Floyd's death. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Eighth Georgia Battalion, in which he served till the surrender at Greensboro, N. C., in 1865, having participated in many battles, among which were those at Savannah, Ga., Charleston, S. C., and Jackson, Miss. He was in the Georgia campaign from Dalton, and took part in all the battles around Atlanta, receiving a flesh-wound from a gunshot at Kenesaw Mountain, which disabled him and he was furloughed for thirty days. Afterward he was in the battles at Franklin and Nashville, and was taken prisoner at Jackson, Miss., but making his escape, he returned to Georgia. Here he farmed until October, 1868, when he came to Arkansas, his outfit consisting of one twenty-year-old mule, a wagon, \$35, his wife and baby. After six weeks on the road, he stopped in Boone County, and farmed for one year, then coming to Hot Spring County, where he has since made his home. Farming first received his attention, after which he went to Malvern, and one year later opened the Floyd Hotel, conducting this well-known hostelry one year. He next opened a livery, feed and sale stable, which he has since continued to run, meeting with good success. In November, 1884, he

lost his stable and business house on Main Street by fire, but not discouraged speedily resumed. Again, in October, 1888, fire visited his property on Olive Street, consuming eleven head of good horses and all his livery rigs. Although suffering many set-backs in business, Mr. Floyd upon the whole has been very fortunate. In 1874 he was elected sheriff of Hot Spring County to fill the unexpired term of Thomas D. Farris, serving eighteen months. He has been elected mayor of the city of Malvern several times, besides being called upon to serve various town offices, now officiating as alderman. In January, 1867, he was married to Miss Nettie Pierce, who was born in Georgia, in 1850. She died in this county in 1871, leaving two children, one of whom, Minnie, is the wife of T. J. Laughlin, liveryman at Hot Springs, Ark.; Alice died at the age of eleven years. In 1873 Mr. Floyd was married to Miss Bettie Kiehl, who was a native of this county. She only survived her marriage one year. His third marriage was to Miss Agnes House, also of Arkansas, who died in November, 1882, at the age of thirty-one years, leaving a family of three children, two now living: James A. and George M., Jr. Agnes L. died in infancy. Mr. Floyd is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Democratic party. He is one of the public-spirited men of the county, heartily indorsing all public improvements, and the many capacities in which he has served leave no doubt as to the position he occupies in the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. Hot Spring County has in him a warm advocate.

Moses P. Goodman, a well-known and popular citizen of Hot Spring County, residing in Harrison Township, was born in Henderson County, Tenn., in 1831, and is a son of Claes and Pollie (Cammell) Goodman, both natives of North Carolina. The father was a prominent farmer in his native State as also in Tennessee, emigrating to the latter State at an early day and residing there until the year 1834. He next moved to Tippah County, Miss., being a pioneer of that place, and in the year 1848 came to Hot Spring County, Ark., where he purchased land, improved it and became one of the most influential planters in that section, until

his death in 1870, at the age of eighty-three years. The mother died in 1863, at the age of sixty-five years, and, like the father, was a devoted member of the Baptist Church. They were the parents of nine children, of whom three are yet living: William R. (a leading citizen of Grant County, Ark.), Moses P. (the principal in this sketch) and Artie M. (wife of Thomas Cheneweth, of Calhoun County, Ark.). Moses P. Goodman came to this county with his parents when a lad of eighteen years, and as the country was new, he spent the greater portion of the first few years in assisting his father clear up and improve the land. In 1852 he was married to Miss Nancy A. Selph, of Gibson County, Tenn., but lost his excellent wife in 1870, who left seven children. In 1871 he again married, his second wife being Miss Josephine Berry, a native of Arkansas, by whom he had five children: Daniel B. (residing at home), Nancy (wife of M. F. Harkins, of this county), John Thomas, Joseph A. Goodman and one deceased. The children by his first wife were Marcy M. (wife of A. B. York, of Columbia County, Ark.), Sarah (wife of Love Johnson, of Hot Spring County), W. F. (residing in Texas), Robert P. (at Malvern), Martha Ann (wife of William Johnson, of Saline County), James M. (now residing in Columbia County, Ark.) and Caleb L. Goodman (residing in Hot Spring County, Ark.). Mr. and Mrs. Goodman are both members of the Baptist Church, as was also his first wife, and are earnest Christian people. Mr. Goodman is deacon of his church, and takes an active part in all of its affairs. During the Civil War he served three years in the Confederate army with distinction. After that event he found himself as poor as when he first started in life, but by the most untiring energy and perseverance, he has again placed himself on an independent basis, and owns about 200 acres of the most productive land in that section. Mr. Goodman is a representative citizen, and liberal in his aid to all enterprises that have a tendency to advance the affairs of his county, and is specially interested in educational matters.

James R. Harrison was born in Hardeman County, Tenn., on October 27, 1843, and is the son of

David M. and Elizabeth (Forsythe) Harrison, natives of Maury County, Tenn. The father still lives in this county at the age of sixty-nine years, the mother dying in 1838, at the age of sixty-eight years. James Harrison came to Hot Spring County, Ark., with his parents in 1857, where he has since resided, remaining on his farm except during the war, when he served in the Confederate army as a member of the Eleventh Arkansas Infantry. He joined the cavalry after eighteen months' service, and was taken prisoner at Island No. 10, from which place he was taken to Fort Douglas, and detained for seven months and eighteen days, suffering all the hardships and privation of northern prison life. After being exchanged, he returned to the Eleventh Arkansas Infantry, serving until the close of the war, when he returned to his farm. In 1866 he was married to Louisa Session, daughter of William Session, of Hardeman County, Tenn. The fruits of this marriage were seven children: Charles A., Daniel M., Mary E., Henry J. and James J. Mr. Harrison is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and an interested person in anything that pertains to the welfare of religious movements. He is Democratic, politically, and has served since 1882 as justice of the peace of his township, being successfully elected at each election. Nothing in the nature of an enterprise for public improvement fails for want of Mr. Harrison's support. He is public spirited and philanthropic.

J. M. Henry, present assessor of Hot Spring County, is a native of Rhea County, Tenn., and was born in 1837, being the son of Henry and Martha J. (Montgomery) Henry, both natives of Tennessee. Mr. Henry moved from Tennessee to Georgia, remaining there until 1853, and then emigrating to Hot Spring County, Ark. In 1879 the entire family removed to Cass County, Tex., where Mr. Henry's death occurred the following year, at the age of sixty-five. His first wife, the mother of the subject of this article, died when J. M. was a small boy. Mr. Henry then married Malinda Cook, also a native of Tennessee. By his first wife he became the father of six children: Elizabeth (now the widow of Jonathan Austin,

of Northern Alabama), Matilda (wife of A. H. Rodgers, of Alabama), Francis M. (lives in Texas), Marquis L. (now deceased, and who was a soldier in the Sixth Georgia Infantry, Confederate army, killed at the battle of Seven Pines), J. M. (our subject) and Andrew J. (deceased, also a soldier in the Confederate army.) By his second wife he became the father of three children: George W. (a resident of Hot Springs), Malinda (a resident of Texas) and Ellison C. (also of Texas.) Mr. Henry was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and was a soldier in the Seminole War. J. M. Henry was reared on a farm, obtaining an education in the common schools, and at the age of about twenty-one, or in 1858, came to Pike County, Ark., where he engaged in farming. The following year, 1859, he went to Hopkins County, Tex., and in 1860, came to Ouachita County, Ark., where he was occupied as a farm hand. In 1861 he farmed for himself in Polk County, and also enlisted in Company H, Fourth Arkansas Infantry, in which he served through the war, taking part in the battles of Pea Ridge, Jackson, Chickamauga, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Nashville. He was twice slightly wounded. After the close of the war he was employed as a watchman at Nashville, Tenn., for one year. Returning to Arkansas and settling in Magnet Cove Township on a farm, he rented the same for two years, at the end of which time he bought a partially improved place of 240 acres, and here he still lives, having added to it until he now has a fine farm of 640 acres, mostly improved, and a quarter section of land in Jackson County. Mr. Henry was married in June, 1866, to Mrs. Susan Miller (*nee* Chamberlain), a native of Lincoln County, Tenn., and a daughter of W. P. Chamberlain, a pioneer of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Henry are the parents of five children: Elizabeth (wife of W. C. Garrett, of this county), Francis M. (now a student at Fayetteville, Ark.), Alice (now a student at Ward Seminary, Nashville, Tenn.), Jennie (also a student at the same place) and Samuel (who is at home). Mr. and Mrs. Henry are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The former is also a

member of the A. F. & A. M. He has been justice of the peace two years, and county assessor for the last twelve years (except during the service of James H. McCammon, 1882-83), which office he now holds. He has acquitted himself in a most creditable manner as one of the county's officials, and is recognized as a faithful, painstaking incumbent of this office.

B. Hodges, well and favorably known hereabouts, was born in Sumter County, Ga., on November 18, 1835. His father moved to Alabama in the 40's, remaining there for about two years, when he returned to his old home in Georgia. During his fourteen years here, his son worked on the farm, and just one year previous to his father's second removal to Alabama, at the age of twenty years, B. Hodges was married to Mary Ann Harold, a native of Dooly County, Ga. After only eighteen months of wedded bliss, his wife died, and he returned to his father, with whom he remained four years. He then returned to Macon County, Ga., where he was married the second time. Martha Ann Falford became his wife and bore him a family of ten children: Mary Jane (born August 20, 1861), Henry S. (born December 1, 1863), Martha Ann Fernetta (born August 7, 1866, died March 12, 1884), Andrew Jackson (born May 23, 1869), Charles (born May 7, 1871), Theresa Alabama (born May 12, 1874), William Allen (born June 12, 1876), Joseph Floyd (born May 17, 1879), David K. (born October 29, 1881), Carrie May (born February 5, 1886). In 1874 Mr. Hodges emigrated to Hot Spring County, Ark., settling on Bayou Creek, about twelve miles southwest of Malvern, where he remained six years, then purchasing his present place of 120 acres, which he cultivates in a thorough manner. He enlisted in the Confederate army in 1862, joining the Tenth Georgia Battalion, and was afterward transferred to Wade Hampton's cavalry, remaining in this till he was surrendered at Augusta, Ga., in April, 1865. Returning home, he soon went to Jackson County, Fla., remaining two years, when he again came to Alabama, his home for some years. Mr. Hodges united with the Missionary Baptist Church in the fall of 1856. He is one

of the prosperous farmers of Hot Spring County, imbued with the spirit of progress and championing all worthy public enterprises.

Thomas Holt, the son of David and Selina (Seay) Holt, was born in Amelia County, Va., March 19, 1813. David Holt was born October 11, 1785, and reared on the farm in Amelia County, Va. He joined the army in the War of 1812, and served until its close, dying in Shelby County, Tenn., in 1852. Selina (Seay) Holt was born in Amelia County, on March 23, 1783, and moved to Hot Spring County, Ark., in 1856, where she died September 10, the following year—1857. Thomas Holt was reared in Danville, Pittsylvania County, Va., where he obtained a fair education in the old field school in that vicinity. At the age of fifteen, in 1828, he commenced business as a boat builder. He followed this until 1833, when he moved to Rutherford County, Tenn., where he worked at wagon-making for about three years. Then, moving to Tippah County, Miss., he followed his business for three more years, next going to Shelby County, Tenn., where he built and operated a large mill until the year 1856. Hot Spring County, Ark., then attracted his attention, and here he erected and operated a mill on the Ouachita River, near Rockport, until the commencement of the late war. When hostilities ceased he put up a mill at Hot Springs, Garland County; but soon leaving this, he moved to his present home in Magnet Cove, and since 1870 has worked at farming and wagon-making. He owns twenty acres of land and a comfortable home. In 1860 he was married to Melinda Sloan, widow of William Sloan, and daughter of James and Sarah (Fenter) Martin. Alexander H. Holt, their oldest son, was born in 1861, and is now practicing medicine at Point Cedar, Hot Spring County. The parents are both active members of the Christian Church, keeping Saturday for the Sabbath. Thomas Holt is the author of three diagrams of a religious nature, one illustrating conversion, one indicating what baptism is intended for, and one diagram illustrates the gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God. Thomas Holt has always been identified with enterprises tending to enchanche the conditions of the

county, contributing as largely as his means would permit.

C. B. Horn, a well-known and enterprising farmer of Saline Township, Hot Spring County, was born in Henderson County, Tenn., in 1835, and is a son of William A. and Pollie (Jamdon) Horn, natives of North Carolina. The father was a prosperous and highly respected farmer and mechanic in his native State. C. B. Horn was reared and instructed in the duties of farm life, receiving very few educational advantages, and remained with his parents until his twenty-second year, when he was married to Miss Mahala Smith, a daughter of James and Claricy (Allen) Smith, natives of North Carolina, the latter a daughter of a famous Revolutionary soldier. After his marriage Mr. Horn rented a farm for a number of years in Tennessee, but afterward purchased sixty acres of land which he improved and cultivated up to 1881. Then, in order to give his children better educational advantages, he moved to Hot Spring County, Ark., where he homesteaded his present farm. He now owns 120 acres of valuable land, which he has cleared from the wilderness and made productive, placing himself on an independent basis in the world. Thirteen children were born to his marriage: Claricy C. (wife of Mr. N. S. Thomas, of this county), James (a farmer, married Miss Emma, daughter of John Darmon), Malinda E. (wife of Lee Sims), Charley (married Miss Mollie Moer), Mattie (wife of Lewis Wallis), Harriet (who was the wife of Mr. Samuel Sims, but now deceased), Letha (wife of Mr. Jesse Wallis), Joseph A. (a farmer in Texas), Mary Delaney, Major S., Richard T. (deceased), Darthula J. and Hettie. Mr. and Mrs. Horn have been devoted members of the Missionary Baptist Church for a great many years, in which the former holds the office of deacon, and both are active workers in religious matters. It has always been their desire to rear and educate their children to become Christian men and women, and in this they have succeeded well, and now the father and mother can spend their declining years in the contented thought that they have done their duty. During the Civil War, Mr. Horn served in the Confederate

army, and took part in a great number of battles, principally in Middle Tennessee. He fought gallantly for his cause, and never shirked his duty, and many times was captured by the enemy, but each time made his escape in a daring manner. His life has been an honorable one and without a stain upon his character, and the high respect in which he is held is no more than his due.

Love Johnson, a leading citizen of this county, first saw the light of day in Henderson County, Tenn., on December 24, 1842. He is the son of William and Nancy Johnson, both natives of South Carolina. The father died in Henderson County, in 1844, at the age of sixty-two years, but the mother lived till 1856, dying at the age of fifty-six. Mr. Johnson had been previously married, becoming by that union the father of four children, all now deceased: Stephen, Alexander, Mary and William. Four of his last wife's children are living: Sheard (a miller of Hot Spring County), Jackson (a farmer of this county), Evaline (wife of E. B. Deer, of Grant County), and Love; those deceased are Nancy (wife of James Lemonds), Troy and Eli. Mr. Johnson had spent the most of his life in farming and flat-boating on the Beach River, being very successful in both. He went to Tennessee in 1835 or 1836. In the War of 1812, he served as a soldier, participating in several battles. He and his wife were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Love Johnson lived with his mother till her death in 1856, when he made his home with his brother-in-law, E. B. Deer, for two years. He then came to this county, and has been doing for himself ever since, as a farmer. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the Twelfth Arkansas Infantry, and served until the fall of Port Hudson in 1863, taking part in numerous engagements, among which were Shiloh, Perryville and Port Hudson. During his service he saw many hair-breadth escapes and thrilling experiences. Soon after the war closed he went to Texas and New Mexico, where he engaged in the stock business, with varied success, for seven years. He then returned to this county, and is now the owner of a well-improved farm, in the cultivation of which he has been very successful. In 1874 he married

Sarah E. Goodman, daughter of M. P. Goodman, born in this county, in 1855. By this union there were seven children: Nancy E., Leon, Rosetta, Ada L., Anna B., Allen P. and Eli Love (who died in infancy). Mr. Johnson and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, he officiating as treasurer. He is also a Royal Arch Mason. He is a Democrat, and has served as bailiff for Ouachita Township for four years. At the last election, he was elected justice of the peace of Harrison Township. In progressiveness he is one of the leading citizens of Hot Spring County, always favoring that which will assist in building up the community.

John W. Keith is a son of John F. Keith (deceased), who was one of the early settlers of this county, and whose death occurred in 1862, while in the Confederate service in the late war. John F. Keith was the father of three children: John W. Keith (the principal in this sketch), Elizabeth (deceased, wife of George Floyd) and Laura B. (now Mrs. McCammor, of Malvern). Their mother died on December 25, 1873. John W. Keith was born in Hot Spring County, in 1850, and was reared on the farm and educated in the subscription school of that county. He was married June 3, 1871, to Saphire J. Nichols, a native of Missouri, by which marriage he had eight children: Mary B. (now a student at Jackson, Tenn.), Sophia (also a student at Jackson), Amanda E., John H., Olive, Willie, Dick and an infant. Mr. Keith is a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife is also a member. He owns a fine farm of 500 acres, 300 of which are under cultivation, and is considered one of the best farmers in the county. He held the office of county clerk from 1874 to 1882, which position he filled with credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of the community. His life, while perhaps not an especially eventful one, has been of commendable influence, and the respect and esteem accorded him but fitly illustrates his character. He enjoys a large acquaintance.

Hodge Kimzey was born in Walker County, Ga., January 10, 1850, and is the son of Joshua T. and Louisiana D. (Thompson) Kimzey, the former of whom was born in Buncombe County, N.

C., June 3, 1818. Moving to Alabama at the age of twenty-five years, he was married at Oakville, January 28, 1842, and engaged in merchandising, doing a prosperous business; and although a young man at that time he held various offices, both civil and military, having received a good military training. The issue of this union was as follows, all living in South Arkansas: Vallient, Ann Rebecca, Hodge, William J., James Oscar, Mary L., Josiphine R., Laura Lee, Robert Lee and Alice. In 1852, Col. J. T. Kimzey removed to Itawamba County, Miss., and thence to Van Buren County, Ark., in August, 1858, at the age of forty-five years. Here he engaged in farming, owning good property in land and slaves. At the commencement of the late war he commanded the Twenty-second Regiment of Arkansas Militia, doing some active service as a Confederate officer. He held with credit many county offices during his long residence there. After the war he did much to help mitigate the ill feelings which of necessity were engendered during the trying ordeal through which our country passed, and thereby made many friends of both parties, who never failed to bestow upon him the honors of office whenever he desired their suffrages. In 1874 he removed to Magnet Cove, Hot Spring County, where he died one year later at the age of sixty-two. He was the son of William and Rebecca (Williamson) Kimzey. Louisiana D. Thompson, his wife, was born in Lawrence County, Ala., as the daughter of William and Ann (Wood) Thompson. She is still living at Magnet Cove, Hot Spring County, with her three unmarried children: Ann Rebecca, Robert Lee and Alice Kimzey. At the age of eight years, Hodge Kimzey removed with his parents to Van Buren County, Ark., where he was reared and educated in the country schools, receiving a fair education. He was for years correspondent for several Arkansas and other papers, and gained some celebrity as a humorous writer. In 1874 he removed with his father to Magnet Cove, where he engaged in farming to some extent, and extensively in mineral collecting, selling rare cabinet specimens to Eastern dealers. He owns a good farm in Magnet Cove. December 15, 1875, he was mar-

ried to C. Hattie Mitchell, daughter of Melmoth C. and Alabama O. (Robinson) Mitchell. Melmoth Mitchell was born in Memphis, Tenn., July 28, 1827, and died in Magnet Cove in July, 1861. Mrs. A. O. Mitchell now resides in Magnet Cove. She was born July 16, 1830, was reared and educated near Athens, Ala., and married Mr. Mitchell November 9, 1851. Mr. Kimzey has two children living. The eldest son is Oscar Robert (who was born June 14, 1883), and the younger, Fleming Thornton (born March 22, 1887). Mr. Kimzey enlisted in the Confederate army in June, 1864, at the early age of fourteen years. He first joined Capt. Christopher's company of partisans, and in a few days thereafter they were led into an ambuscade, and under a galling fire this gallant leader and several of his men were slain. Then Capt. John Bradley assumed command. Under his daring leadership a few days after, on a bright July morning, a dash was made upon a battalion of Federals at Ashley Station on Grand Prairie. It was a superb cavalry charge, and perhaps none bloodier in the annals of this State during those tempestuous days. Several of the enemy were captured, and many men and horses went down in a few brief moments, as the enemy used the railroad embankments to shield them from the Confederate fire. Here Mr. Kimzey had his horse shot from under him. Scarce a week passed in 1864 that did not mark a bloody chapter in the wild mountain passes of Little Red River, where both parties had well-nigh discarded the rules of civilized warfare with a blind and fiery zeal, born of hate and revenge, sparing none whom they deemed able to shoulder a musket. At this juncture Gen. Price made the memorable raid with 25,000 cavalry, fighting his way through Missouri and Kansas. Hodge Kimzey, with Capt. Bradley's company, Col. A. R. Witt's regiment, took part in the perilous scenes incident to this last unfortunate, nevertheless heroic effort, to reclaim Arkansas and his own native State from the hand of the enemy. Although history proclaims it a signal failure, it was fraught with many grand achievements, such as tried men's souls. At Lexington, Pilot Knob, Kansas City and more than a dozen other

engagements he took part. The last desperate engagement occurred at Newtonia, Mo., near the Arkansas line. After this Mr. Kimzey returned, home, and a few days later, in a skirmish with a detachment of Illinois troops, was captured and taken to Little Rock, from which place, after undergoing some thrilling experience, he made his escape and returned home, and in a short time, in company with many others, surrendered at Searcy to a Dutch captain, who held that post with Minnesota troops. His wife is an active member of the Methodist Church at Magnet Cove. He is a member of the Masonic order, and an active worker in all judicious enterprises.

John Henry Lecroy was born in Newton County, Ga., September 12, 1831, the son of John and Docia (Dickason) Lecroy. John Lecroy moved to Benton, Saline County, Ark., in 1851, where he engaged in farming until 1862, when he went to Texas. Returning to this State in the following year, he settled in Hot Spring County, where he died in the spring of 1886. Docia Lecroy came originally from North Carolina. She moved to Hot Spring County in 1851, and here died in 1862. John H. Lecroy was reared in Autauga County, Ala., where he had very poor facilities for obtaining an education. In 1853 he began farming in Saline County, Ark., continuing until the opening of the late war, when he enlisted in the First Arkansas Cavalry, Monroe's regiment, Company H, in 1862. At the skirmish of Cotton Plant he had his horse shot from under him. Serving throughout the war he returned home in the spring of 1865. He was first married in the spring of 1855, to Elizabeth Crooks, daughter of Josia and Tilda Crooks. There were five children born to this union: William (born in 1857, died in 1859), Josephine (born in 1859), Willie (born in 1861, died in 1865), Calata (born in 1863) and Joshua (born March 4, 1874). Mr. Lecroy was married the second time to Mary E. Orr, in 1882. The only son born to them is John Henry, Jr., who saw the light of day on April 17, 1887. At the close of the war Mr. Lecroy embarked in the saw-mill business, which he continues, in connection with farming. He owns a large saw-mill and 600 acres of land,



with 200 acres under cultivation, and by his industry and enterprise has won for himself a substantial reputation as one of the county's representative citizens.

William D. Leiper, the present editor of The Arkansas Meteor, published at Malvern, started upon a professional career as editor in August, 1883. He was born in Beaver County, Penn., in 1825, and was the son of Hugh and Esther (Harper) Leiper. His paternal grandfather, James Leiper, came to this country from the North of Ireland shortly after the Revolutionary War, and settled in Pennsylvania. Hugh Leiper was born in that State, in 1798. He followed farming all his life, and was a member of the Presbyterian Church. The maternal grandfather of William D. was James Harper, whose parents were Scotch, and who came to this country shortly after the Revolutionary War. He was a relative of Gen. Goodlow Harper, of Revolutionary fame. He also settled in Beaver County, Penn. Mrs. Leiper was his fifth child. William D. Leiper had eleven brothers and sisters, seven of whom are still living. He graduated at Jefferson College in 1851, after which he commenced the study of law and theology as a resident graduate for two years. He then came to Memphis, Tenn., and accepted a position as principal of an academy at Stanton's Depot, Tenn., which he held for two years and a half. He then moved to Tulip, Dallas County, Ark., in 1857, and was there put in charge of the military academy of the State at that place. He remained in control of that institution until 1860, when he resigned and went into the mercantile business, thus continuing until the year 1861. Then he enlisted as a private in the Third Arkansas infantry, Confederate army, and served until after the battle of Bull Run, when he received his discharge on account of poor health. Returning to Arkansas, he assisted in raising a company of cavalry, and was commissioned its first lieutenant. His company was then transferred to the Second Arkansas Cavalry, commanded by Col. W. F. Slemons. In 1862 Mr. Leiper was commissioned captain in the quartermaster's department, on his staff, and served in that capacity until he was finally made major. He participated in the

battles of Corinth, Coldwater, West Point, Miss., Hernando, Miss., and a number of others. After the war he was engaged in the mercantile business for two years at Tulip, his old home. He then resumed charge of the military academy again for the next nine years at that place, after which he moved to Malvern and took the superintendency of the city schools, which position he held for over four years, when he again went into the mercantile business, carrying on the same for three years. He bought out the Meteor in 1883, and is still editing and publishing this representative journal. Mr. Leiper was married in December, 1865, to Persilla Macon, a native of Tennessee. They are the parents of five children: Willie H. (now wife of Lenard Bratt, of Malvern), Mary F., Samuel H., Macon A. and Ester A. Mr. Leiper and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and take an active part in the Sunday-school, of which he has been superintendent for the last five years; in May, 1880, he represented the church as a lay delegate at the general assembly at Chattanooga. In 1874 he was elected delegate from Dallas County to the constitutional convention, and has several times been a delegate to the State convention. He is president of the County Emigration Society, and a member of the executive committee of the State Emigration Society, and has been county examiner of schools since 1882. As a citizen it is but the truth to say that Mr. Leiper stands among the foremost of the residents of Hot Spring County. His well-known characteristics and honorable traits of manhood have drawn about him a large circle of friends, and in public as well as private circles his word is held in high regard.

Judge Hugh McCallum has been a resident of Arkansas since February 2, 1852. He is a native of Moore County, N. C., where he was born December 25, 1822, being the son of John and Christian McCallum, both of Scotch parentage. The paternal grandfather, Duncan McCallum, was born in Scotland and emigrated to this country prior to the Revolutionary War, in which he took part, being under Gen. Green, and serving until the close of that struggle. After this he settled in Moore County, N. C., on a farm, where he was

married to Mary McDuffy, also of Scotch parentage, and where he died at an old age. The father of our subject, John McCallum, was reared on a farm in North Carolina, making it his home until his death in 1858, at the age of seventy years. He left six children, of whom Hugh is the only survivor. John was a soldier in the late war, in the Confederate service, and died at Fayetteville, N. C., from wounds received; Archibald D., also a soldier in the Confederate service, died from wounds in Moore County, N. C., leaving two children; Malcolm died of brain fever after the battle of Helena, Ark., leaving one child; Angus died as prisoner of war at Fort Elmira, N. Y., leaving one child; and Flora died at the old homestead. Young McCallum was reared on the farm, and at the age of nineteen, went into the county clerk's office of Monroe County, N. C., as deputy. He had obtained a good education while attending the common schools in the falls and winters, and subsequently took what money he had earned in the clerk's office, and attended the Carthage Institute, where he completed his education. In 1850 he was married to Mary A. Blue, of Moore County, N. C. In the fall of the next year they moved to Hot Spring County, settling in what is now Garland County, on the South Fork of the Saline River, coming all the way in a wagon, and being over two months in making the journey. In the spring of 1852, Mr. McCallum rented a farm in Hot Spring County, and the following fall bought a partially improved place of forty acres, where he lived for eight years. In 1860 he was elected clerk of the circuit court. He then moved to Rockport, at that time the county seat, remaining during his term of office, when he enlisted in the Confederate Army State Troops, in which he served one year. In 1864, while still in service, he was again elected clerk, and held the office one term. After the war he was appointed clerk by Gov. Murphy; the term expiring he was elected in 1866, but in 1868 the reconstruction act turned him out, and Mr. McCallum commenced the practice of law. This he has since followed with great success. In 1874 he was elected to the State Senate, representing his constituents in an able

and efficient manner for two years. In 1886 he was elected county judge and served one term. Judge McCallum has always been an active man in public affairs, and was one of the prime movers in building the present court house, which is a credit to the county. His influence is widely felt, and while not a man to desire notoriety, his well-spent and useful life has given him an honorable and substantial reputation. He and his wife were the parents of five children, who grew to manhood and womanhood: Harriet E. (now Mrs. Pryor of Malvern), Christian E. J. (deceased, who married Sam. Kunkel, and mother of three children), Mary A. (now Mrs. Herren of Omaha, Tex.), Jasper (who resides in Malvern) and Annie (at home). Judge and Mrs. McCallum have been members of the Baptist Church since 1853, and have always taken an active part in all church work. He has also been a member of Rockport Lodge No. 58, A. F. & A. M., since 1865, and during his life has voted the Democratic ticket.

David A. McCollough, the subject of this sketch, was born in Columbia County, Ark., in a little village called Liddesdale, just preceding the Civil War. He was the sixth child of Thomas D. and S. L. (Curry) McCollough, natives of South Carolina and Georgia, respectively, who emigrated to Arkansas in the year 1857. Thomas D. McCollough was engaged in the mercantile business at Liddesdale before the war, an occupation to which he afterward devoted himself. He was also quite an extensive farmer. Though at heart a Union man, when his adopted State seceded he linked his fortunes with the Confederacy, and went out early to battle for its cause. When the war was over he was considerably crippled financially, as he was rather a large slave-owner, which property he lost as a result of civil strife. November 11, 1873, at the age of forty-nine years, he died. He was a Royal Arch Mason, and took much interest in that order. No man in Columbia County was more greatly esteemed for his honesty, generosity and high moral character than he. He was also a strict and consistent member of the Baptist Church. On account of his willingness to do such an extensive credit business, his failure to

collect forced him to discontinue mercantile trade a short while previous to his death. At the time of the death of his father, David was thirteen years of age. Thinking Arkansas not large enough for him at that age, he went to Texas and secured a position in his uncle's store at Craigleville, Van Zandt County. After one year he returned to Arkansas and attended school the next two years, following which he taught school, attended store and farmed one year. Subsequently, he and his brother, John L. McCollough, founded the little town of Longstreet, where they were engaged in the mercantile business. Leaving there David went to Texas, and with a partner was engaged in the grocery business and tie-contracting. Happening to be unfortunate in that transaction, on account of fire, he again returned to Arkansas, and with his elder brother, J. C. McCollough, carried on the business of a retail grocer in Magnolia. During this time he was also a law student under Col. J. M. Kelso. Closing out in that town, he traveled one year throughout Texas and the northwest territories, finally settling in Sherman, Tex., where he conducted a large broom-manufacturing business. Selling out in Texas, he took the contract to carry the mail on the Princeton and Malvern route. One year later he purchased the Malvern Weekly News, which he changed to the Arkansas State Journal, January 26, 1888, and which he is still running. Mr. McCollough was elected justice of the peace at the general election, September 4, 1888. He is still having the mail carried, is farming, and is thinking of going into the real estate business on an extensive scale. His enterprise is recognized wherever he is known, and certainly no one deserves success more than he.

John J. Miles is prominent among the substantial citizens of Fenter Township. He has been a resident of the county since September, 1865, though a native of New York State, and the son of James H. and Abigail (Tyler) Miles. His father was of Pennsylvania nativity, born in Erie County in 1805, and was a maker of edge tools by trade. In 1841 James H. Miles emigrated to Osage County, Mo., where his wife died in 1846. He was afterward killed in an accident. Both he and

his wife were members of the Methodist Church. John Miles' paternal grandfather, Thomas Miles, was a native of Ireland, and followed the profession of civil engineering. He came to this country at an early day and received a large tract of land from the United States for his services as engineer. Mr. Miles also took part in the War of 1812. The maternal grandfather was of Scotch birth and became located in America prior to the Revolutionary War, in which he took part, being with Washington at Valley Forge. J. J. Miles left home at the age of thirteen, and was employed on a canal-boat driving mules for about a year. The next season he was engaged as cabin boy on a vessel on the lakes, after which he shipped on board an Atlantic vessel, where he was occupied for eight years, filling almost every position from cabin-boy to mate, and during which time he visited the coast of Africa, West India Islands, South America, England, France and the Baltic Sea. He was crippled by falling from the rigging of the ship to the deck, and consequently was compelled to give up the life of a sailor. He then embarked as a mate on a Mississippi steamer and followed the river for about five years. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted at Fort Smith, Ark., in Reid's battery (which was attached to the Third Louisiana Regiment) and served in that company until the fall of Vicksburg. Mr. Miles took part in the battles of Oak Hill, Elk Horn and Vicksburg. After the war he came to Rockport, where he ran a ferry for about twenty years with J. H. Alexander. He afterward bought a piece of wild land, which he improved, living upon it until his removal to the farm he now owns. Mr. Miles was first married in 1860 to Elizabeth Margaret Young, a native of Tennessee, who died June 19, 1871. He was again married July 29, 1880, to Mrs. Davis, a widow lady, whose maiden name was Sallie A. Braly, a native of Tennessee. Mr. Miles has no children of his own, having lost five, but he has a step-son. He now owns a fine farm of 600 acres, and has a splendid home. He has served as justice of the peace for twenty years, deputy county clerk for six years, and at the same time holding the office of deputy sheriff, and has held the position

of school director for a number of years. Mrs. Miles is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Miles belongs to the A. F. & A. M., in which he has held the office of secretary for several years.

Dr. W. T. Morehead was born in Washington County, Ky., in the year 1818, the son of J. T. and Sarah A. (Thomson) Morehead. Both parents died when the prospective doctor was but twelve years old, leaving him to the care of his grandfather, an old Revolutionary soldier and a successful farmer. At the latter's death, the lad was left to shift for himself. While his parents lived, he had mastered the rudiments of an education, and when his grandfather died he left his native county for Fayette County. Here he worked in various capacities for two years, husbanding his means thus gained for the acquisition of more learning. He was assisted some by his two great-uncles, J. T. Morehead, then Governor of Kentucky, and Charles S. Morehead, United States senator from Kentucky. At the expiration of two years W. T. Morehead began teaching school. He taught nine months in Fayette County, then returned to his native county, where he taught a term of six months. At this time, 1838, meeting an uncle who had been traveling in Arkansas and Texas, he learned of the beauty and fertility of that country and immediately concluded to go west. Adopting the primitive mode of locomotion, he struck out for the Ohio River. Reaching that, he continued his journey on water. After six days of traveling he reached Little Rock, on the 6th of June, 1839, tarried there six days, and then again starting forth, he arrived at Benton, the county seat of Saline County, on June 14. Leaving this place in a few days, he crossed over into Hot Spring County, finally arriving at the home of Dr. P. S. Phisick, who had located in this section some nineteen years previous. On the 8th of July Mr. Morehead commenced a school on Blakely's Creek, ten miles from the present location. During this school he boarded with Dr. Phisick, having access to his medical library. Here he began his study of medicine, pursuing it after school hours, assisted by the Doctor. When his school closed, Mr. Morehead obtained an ox

team from his preceptor and engaged in freighting goods, provisions, etc., from Little Rock, the distance being fifty-three miles. The money thus obtained was the first start young Morehead had in the country. Hot Spring County embraced at that time the counties of Garland and Montgomery and a portion of Grant, west of Saline River, and contained a voting population of about 200. On the 15th of December, 1842, Mr. Morehead was married to the widow Nancy Cates, who had at that time four children, three boys and one girl. After his marriage, he entered forty acres of land. Here he has resided since 1842, with the exception of three years which he spent in Hot Springs practicing his profession. In 1861 he moved his family to the old place and joined the Confederate army, enlisting in the Second Arkansas Mounted Riflemen, McIntosh's regiment. He served eighteen months, when his health gave out and he returned home, resuming his profession when the war closed. In 1841 he was appointed constable, serving one year. Three years later he was chosen justice of the peace, which office he held for four years. In 1846 he was elected county judge, serving two terms. During 1851 and 1852 he acted as deputy sheriff. Under the administration of Gen. Grant he was appointed postmaster in 1871, serving eight years. In 1876 he was elected judge of the county and probate court of Hot Spring County, being re-elected in 1878. He has frequently been appointed by the Governor to set on special cases. His first wife, Nancy Lee, bore him four children: W. T. (born September 1, 1844, died December 26), P. C. (born January 16, 1847), A. J. M. (born September 1, 1848), Araminta Susana (born April 12, 1851). The Doctor's second wife was Jennie Smith, born in March, 1845, in Tennessee. Her mother was a Walker, a native of South Carolina, she having a brother in the Confederate army. By this marriage Dr. Morehead became the father of nine children: J. T. (born April 8, 1864, present surveyor of Hot Spring County), Mary E. G. (born April 18, 1867), Rosalee (born October 1, 1869), Andy W. M. (born May 17, 1873), Cassanna G. (born July 31, 1878.) His third wife was Mary Andrews Criner, born in

Tishomingo County, Miss., in 1843. The Doctor has always been a Democrat, casting his first vote for James K. Polk in 1844, and supporting each successive candidate, except during the war and reconstruction days, when disfranchised. He was made a Mason in 1855, and has filled the different chairs. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, becoming identified with it as early as 1854, and always contributing freely toward any church enterprise. Being quite a hunter in his earlier days, he has killed over 200 bears, many weighing as high as 600 pounds. He is at this date hale and hearty, always ready to entertain, possessing a varied store of interesting experiences.

John Morrison, one of the leading farmers of Fenter Township, came to Arkansas in 1849, and settled in Tulip, Dallas County, where he worked at his trade of carpentering. He is a native of East Tennessee, his birth occurring in 1829, and is the son of George and Mary Pryor, both natives of Hawkins County, Tenn. The father was a college graduate and owned a large farm in Hawkins, and in connection with agricultural pursuits he taught school. He died in Georgia during the late war, his wife dying in 1832, when John Morrison was eighteen months old. Both parents were members of the Methodist Church, in which they took an active part. John Morrison, the only child of the family, lived with his father until sixteen years of age, when he commenced learning the carpenter's trade, serving six years as apprentice. After learning his chosen calling, his father sent him to school at Dandridge, Tenn. He came to Arkansas as above stated, in 1849, and has since resided here. During the war he enlisted in the Confederate army, and served eight months in Capt. Daniel Lamar's company of artillery, when he was discharged on account of disability. Mr. Morrison was married August 25, 1869, to Margaret Gill, a native of Tennessee and a daughter of Thomas Gill. They are the parents of six children: Lotta (who is a teacher in the public schools), Annie M., Fannie J., George, William and Alice. Mr. Morrison owns a fine farm of 139 acres, and also some property in the city. He is

a representative farmer, and also carries on his carpenter trade. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison are members of the Methodist Church, in which they take an active part.

Judge D. A. Newman, closely identified with the affairs of Fenter Township, has been a resident of this county since 1853. He is a native of Marshall County, Ala., was born in 1819, and is the son of Stephen and Jane (Barr) Newman, natives of Tennessee and North Carolina, respectively. Stephen Newman, a wagon-maker by trade, was one of the old pioneers of Alabama, and a man who took an active part in public affairs of the day. He was justice of the peace for a number of years. He died in 1854, at the age of fifty-two years, his wife surviving until 1885, having reached ninety years. She was an active member of the Methodist Church. They were the parents of nine children: Elizabeth (deceased, married Abner Parris), D. A. (the subject of this sketch), Nathaniel G. (who died in 1865), William Carrol (died in the Mexican War), Rhodie (deceased, married John Ceips), Nancy (now Mrs. Hall, of Alabama), Caleb (deceased), Stephen Jasper (deceased) and Mary Jane (deceased). At the age of seventeen years, D. A. Newman enlisted in the Indian War, under Benjamin Snodgrass, and served six months. He then returned to his native county, became engaged in farming for himself, and in 1847 enlisted in the Mexican War, serving until its close. In 1853, Mr. Newman emigrated to Arkansas and settled in Hot Spring County, near Rockport, where he has lived ever since, excepting one year spent in Texas. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, in the Third Arkansas Infantry, and served one year. He was married, in 1840, to Sarah Ceips, a native of North Carolina, who died in 1885, when sixty years old. She was a member of the Methodist Church. They were the parents of seven children: Christopher G. (who resides in Yell County), Stephen D., John W. (deceased), James C. (deceased), Hiram J., Lavina Jane (now Mrs. Rayns), J. W. (deceased). Mr. Newman has always taken an active interest in politics, and has held the office of jus-

tice of the peace for two years, sheriff six years and judge two years. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, is a self-made man, having educated himself by the light of pine knots, and is not afraid of hard work. He owns eighty acres of fine land, and is one of the leading men in his county.

Oliver H. P. Norwood, prominent among the leading citizens of Hot Spring County, Ark., was born in Franklin County, Ga., on August 1, 1826, being the son of John and Mary E. Norwood. The father was a successful tiller of the soil, and died when Oliver was but a young child. After his death Mrs. Norwood married William Wood, who soon passed away. In 1856 the widow moved to Hot Spring County, Ark., where she died, a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, having become, by her last marriage, the mother of four children. Oliver remained at home until his fifteenth year, when he went to live with James Knox, of Cherokee County, Ga. Here he worked on a farm until twenty-one years old, when he was married to Miss Caroline Hammonds, who was born in Cherokee County, in 1834. Nine children blessed this union: Mary E. (deceased), E. P. (farmer of Grayson County, Tex.), Amanda (wife of Frank Parker, farmer of this county), Margaret (deceased), Oliver P. (on a farm in this county), William and Marion (twins, farmers of this county), Evalina (at home), Julia A., John E. and D. R. (at home.) At his marriage, Mr. Norwood began to farm for himself, which he has continued with varied success ever since. In 1851 he moved with his family to Hopkins County, Tex., and remained nearly three years, but at the expiration of that time he returned to this county, locating on the farm he now calls home. He owns a finely improved place of 320 acres. In 1863 he cast his lot with the Confederacy, enlisting in Hawthorne's regiment, with which he took part in the battle at Jenkins' Ferry and other minor engagements. Every member of his family, with the exception of one son, is connected with the Missionary Baptist Church, the father being a deacon. He is a Wheeler, and in politics is rather an independent, voting for the man who, in his judgment, is the better qualified.

Though at the close of the war he possessed nothing but eighty acres of land, with no stock to work it, he is now, through industry and frugality, one of the most prosperous farmers in the county. He is a typical Arkansan, believing in the elevation of county and State.

Col. William H. Orr, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel at Malvern, has been in the hotel business for the past fourteen years in this State, and now runs one of the best hotels in Arkansas. The Commercial is finely furnished throughout, and has a capacity of about fifty guests, the dining room having seating accommodation for 100. Under the watchful eye of the proprietor everything is kept in the best of order, and the wants of the guests are promptly attended to; consequently the Commercial is the first hotel in the city, and patronized by the better class of travelers. Col. Orr was born in Lewistown, Penn., in 1824, and was the son of Thomas A. and Catharine (Reighley) Orr, natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania, respectively. Thomas Orr was a miller by trade, and died in 1827, at the age of thirty-four years. Mrs. Orr's father was a prominent farmer of Lancaster, Penn. In 1847 William H. Orr commenced business for himself at Ripley, Ohio, where he was engaged in merchandising for about three years, then moving to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he embarked in the wholesale and commission business for twenty-five years. He also carried on distilling for eighteen years of that time, consuming 800 bushels of grain daily, and employing fifty-five men. In 1876 he emigrated to Hot Springs on account of his health, and took charge of the Grand Central Hotel at that place, afterward running the Ginn Hotel. Remaining in Hot Springs for seven years, he then went to Malvern, purchased a lot and erected the Commercial, of which he has since been the genial proprietor. Mr. Orr was married in 1848 to Miss Sarah Gray, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Lewis Gray, a prominent citizen of Ripley, Ohio, and a Kentuckian by birth. Mr. and Mrs. Orr are the parents of four children: Thomas L. (who is at present in the hotel business with his father), Charles G. (a prominent merchant and contractor of Hot Springs), Anna (now the

wife of W. W. Dutton, the present clerk of Hot Spring County, and a sketch of whom appears in this work), and Alfred S. (a merchant in Pine Bluff.) The Colonel is an active, outspoken man in what he thinks is right, regardless of consequences, and stands high among his fellow-men.

Dr. S. Reamy, a physician of Malvern, Ark., is an old citizen of this State, having emigrated from Virginia, in 1852, soon after graduating in medicine from the University of Louisville, Ky. He has since been actively occupied in the practice of his profession, not without substantial success both to himself and to the benefit of the community. He enjoys an extensive acquaintance and the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

Garner M. Russell, farmer, was born in Dickson County, Tenn., in the month of March, 1818. His father, Jesse Russell, was born in Eastern Tennessee, and was the nephew of old Capt. Bill Russell, who served under Gen. Jackson in the Seminole War. The Captain had a wide reputation as an Indian fighter, and served with distinction in that war, dying at the age of eighty years. His father was a lieutenant in the War of 1812, participating in the battle of New Orleans on January 8, 1815. Garner M. Russell's mother, Mary Hudson, was reared in Mecklenburg County, Va., and came to Tennessee in the year 1808. In 1836, eighteen years after the birth of Garner, the parents came to Arkansas, settling in what was then Clark County, having to cut their roads through the forests. The settlement was about ten miles east of the site of the present town of Arkadelphia. Here Mr. Russell took up a tract of land—one-fourth section—living on it for a period of ten years, when he died. Before the death of his father, Garner went to Texas to visit a sister. He remained in this State at a Spanish settlement for about seven months, when he returned to his father's home. After remaining but three months at home, he hired out as overseer for James Rambo, whose farm was on the Ouachita River, fourteen miles west of Malvern, on the old military ground. Here he remained for three years, at a salary of \$300 per year. Soon after this, he hired to Dr. Richard Barnum, with whom he remained

for two years, when he sold out to George Eaton, from North Carolina. To the latter, Mr. Russell hired for eight years, receiving the salary of \$400 per year. He was next employed as overseer for Andrew Creduffs. While here, at the age of thirty-five, he was married to Virginia Ryland, and soon after moved to Hot Spring County, where he bought land on the Ouachita River. He began with very little improvements, but, adding to and clearing his property, he now owns 700 acres, about 200 of which are under cultivation. He runs a steam gin and grist mill in connection with farming, and is considered one of the prosperous men of the county. By his marriage he became the father of eight children, four of whom are now living: Attie (born in Dallas County, in October, 1860), Parker M. (born in 1864), John Thomas (born in 1867) and William Theopolis (born in 1870). Mr. Russell has always been a Democrat, casting his first vote for Jackson in 1838. During the war he was postmaster at Midway. He united with the Methodist Church in 1842, remaining with that church for seven years; then he turned to the Church of God, and has since been a consistent member and a liberal donor to all worthy church enterprises. He is a good neighbor and a loyal citizen, and, withal, is honored among his fellow-men.

William Stanley, one of the most progressive men and an old settler of Hot Spring County, was born in Muhlenburg County, Ky., in 1841, and is a son of Moses and Margaret (Laney) Stanley, natives of the same State. The father was a practical farmer, who came to Arkansas in 1855 and settled at Rockport, where he purchased a farm which he improved and made his permanent home. His death occurred in 1886, at the age of sixty-six years, while the mother still survives him. Both parents were devout members of the Baptist Church and earnest Christian people. The father served with distinction through the Civil War. They reared a family of ten children, of whom eight are yet living: William (the principal in this sketch), Margaret (wife of Thomas Catherine), Peter, John (residing in Craighead County), Caroline (wife of John Rice, residing at Camden),

Ellen (wife of Ed Crow), Elizabeth (wife of Elihu R. Ray) and Russell. When twenty-one years old, William Stanley, the oldest son, enlisted in the Third Arkansas Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, taking part in the battles of Fredericksburg, Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, Suffolk, N. C., Chickamauga, in the Wilderness, Gettysburg, Petersburg, Richmond, Spottsylvania Court-House, and a number of skirmishes. He was twice wounded severely, but his indomitable courage still forced him to fight on until the close of the war. After that event he returned to his home and family, and turned his attention to farming, which he has carried on with great success, now owning about 1,027 acres of valuable land, with some 550 acres under cultivation. He also operates a cotton-gin and mill which are both paying industries. Mr. Stanley was married in 1865 to Miss Lucinda Williams, of Georgia, by whom he has had six children: Lucinda (wife of W. H. Catholic), Della, Charles, Willie D., Gatta and Lester. Mr. Stanley is a member of the Baptist Church and takes an active part in the affairs of that faith. His life has been one of remarkable energy and enterprise, as he started after the war with almost nothing upon which to build the foundation of his present fortune. He is now perhaps the largest and most prosperous farmer in Hot Spring County, and owes it all to his individual efforts.

Levi Stone, also numbered among the prosperous farmers of Hot Spring County, was born in Robertson County, Tenn., in 1824. In the fall of 1855 he moved to Ouachita County, Ark., where he resided two years, then becoming settled in Clark County, and subsequently, in 1867, he removed to Montgomery County, remaining there for three years. Gathering together his personal effects he finally took up his home in Logan County, and after a residence of six years came to his present home in Hot Spring County, where he has since resided. He owns 300 acres of fine land, with eighty acres under cultivation. He was married in 1845 to Eliza Price, a native of Tennessee, with whom he lived for twenty years, becoming the father of six children, four girls and two

boys, all of whom are married and living in Logan County: Mary Ann (aged forty), Sarah Ann (thirty-eight), Henry C. (thirty-six), Evans (thirty-four), Julia (thirty-two) and Sythia (twenty-six). He was married the second time to the widow of James A. Bacham (*nee* Thornton) in the year 1881. She was a native of Madison County, Tenn., born November 8, 1843. To this union was given one child, a girl, on September 30, 1884. Mr. Stone served in the Confederate army from 1861 to 1865, participating in the battles at Oak Hill, Elk Horn, Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka and Port Hudson. At the latter place he surrendered, and after being paroled served under Fagan until the close of the war, taking part in the Missouri raid. He has been a member of the Methodist Church for twelve years, having joined in Montgomery County. His wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, becoming affiliated with it some fifteen years ago. They are worthy, public-spirited citizens, having the esteem of all they meet.

Rev. Robert M. Thrasher, one of the prominent citizens of Hot Spring County, has been a resident of this locality since January 15, 1867. He was born in Fayette County, Tenn., on December 14, 1827, being a son of Robert T. and Sarah (Burleson), natives of Georgia and North Carolina, respectively. The father was the first white child born in Franklin County, Ga., his birth occurring in 1787. He was also a soldier in the War of 1812, and was reared on a farm near Huntsville, Ala., and there married. He afterward moved to Missouri, but returned later to Tennessee, then to Mississippi, and from there to Arkansas, in the autumn of 1845, settling on a farm on Tulip Creek, in Dallas County, where he made his home until his death, October 11, 1851, at the age of sixty-five. The paternal grandfather of Robert M. Thrasher, also named Robert, came from Wales before the Revolutionary War, in which he served. The mother of the subject of this sketch died on July 11, 1875, at the age of eighty years. She and her husband were both members of the Baptist Church. They were the parents of ten children: Elizabeth (deceased), Joseph (deceased), James B. (deceased), Henrietta F. (deceased),



Margaret A., Rachel W., Robert M., Sarrah C. (deceased), Jane F. (now Mrs. Dunnahoe) and Thomas J. (of Malvern.) Mr. Thrasher, Sr., was sheriff of Hardeman County, Tenn., and was also a justice of the peace of Dallas County. The maternal grandfather of Robert M. Thrasher was James Burleson, the son of Aaron Burleson, who was the son of Aaron Burleson, a native of Wales, who came to this country and settled in North Carolina, in 1726. He had seven sons in the Revolutionary War, three of whom survived: Thomas (who remained in North Carolina), Jesse (who went to Mobile, Ala.) and Aaron (who with his sons, Aaron, James, Joseph and John, and three married daughters set out in 1784 to join Daniel Boone in Kentucky). Aaron Burleson was killed on the route by the Indians, at the crossing of Clinch River, in Tennessee. His son Aaron was also killed by the Indians at Campbell Station, Tenn. The others all pressed on into Kentucky, but subsequently fell back into Tennessee and North Alabama. James Burleson was a commissary in the War of 1812, under Gen. Jackson, and was in the battles of Horseshoe and New Orleans. In 1816 he moved to Missouri; returned to Tennessee in 1825, and in 1829 he went to Texas with seven sons and three married daughters, and settled on the Colorado River, twelve miles below Bastrop. He died in old age in the bosom of his family. The history of his family is interwoven with the history of Texas. His son, Gen. Edward Burleson, greatly distinguished himself as an Indian fighter and in the War of Independence. He was the hero of thirty battles; was vice-president of the Republic of Texas, and died a member of the senate, in 1851, at Austin, Tex. The voters of the Burleson family in Texas number about 1,200. R. M. Thrasher was reared on the home farm, and received a common-school education in youth, in Mississippi, coming to Arkansas with his parents when sixteen years old. In 1850 he attended the Arkansas Military Institute two terms, and the following year accepted a position as teacher in the same. In the fall of 1851 he took charge of his father's farm, where he remained until 1857, and in 1862 enlisted in the Eighteenth

Arkansas Infantry, being at once elected second lieutenant, after which he was promoted to captain. He participated in the battles of Farmington and Iuka, Port Hudson, Corinth and several skirmishes. At the last-named battle he was taken prisoner, but was shortly after released. He was also taken prisoner after the siege and surrender of Port Hudson, July 9, 1863, and was taken to Johnson Island, Lake Erie, and held until March, 1865. He was paroled and delivered on the James, below Richmond, in feeble health. He then started for his home in Arkansas, having to walk 110 miles of the way, and to travel seventy-five miles of the way in a canoe. He arrived home in May, where he again engaged in farming and teaching until 1867, when he came to Rockport and engaged in teaching school. He also spent two years as a Sunday-school missionary in the employment of the American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia. Mr. Thrasher was licensed to preach the gospel of Christ in 1850, and was ordained, November 22, 1852, an elder in the Baptist Church, and has been engaged in ministerial work ever since. While in the army he preached and baptized many. Mr. Thrasher was married July 15, 1858, to Caledonia McKoy, a native of North Carolina. Her father, W. R. McKoy, was a native of Scotland. They were the parents of five children, two of whom died in infancy: Sallie B. (is the wife of Mr. C. R. Adams, a merchant, of Malvern), Robert W. (a clerk in a store at Malvern) and Anna C. (who is a teacher of instrumental music and English literature.) Mr. Thrasher owns 810 acres of land in Hot Spring and Dallas Counties, and has a comfortable home. He has held the office of county examiner, and has also represented his county in the legislature. Mr. Thrasher has been moderator and clerk of the Saline Baptist association, and secretary of the Arkansas Baptist State convention, and has been very active in establishing churches and Sunday-schools; he also takes a great interest in all things tending to the interest of the community, and is now engaged as a teacher in the Malvern graded school, and bids fair for several years of active service in church and State. He

still takes great pleasure in agriculture and horticulture, and makes fine fruit a specialty.

V. M. Threlkeld was born in Greenville, S. C., on May 9, 1857. He lived at his native town until 1872, when he visited Hot Spring County, Ark., where he remained some eighteen months, teaching school and following to a limited extent his profession as surveyor. He then returned to his old home, and resided there till the year 1877, when he visited Texas, stopping in Rains County for one year, being elected to the office of county surveyor. His health failing him, he did not complete his term, but returned to Hot Spring County, where he arrived in the spring of 1879. He immediately began teaching school, continuing until the summer of 1880, when he was elected county surveyor. Holding this office until 1886, he made the race for the office of sheriff, being defeated by I. H. B. Adams. He held the position of deputy surveyor till 1888, when he was again elected to the office of county surveyor, a position the duties of which he is still discharging in a gratifying manner. Mr. Threlkeld's father, Willis D., was born in Mississippi, and at the early age of thirteen, left home to shift for himself. He made his way to Greenville District, S. C., where he took up his home with an old gentleman by the name of Kilgore. This man was one of the deputy surveyors of the State, and gave the young stranger an education in the art of surveying. In his twentieth year, young Threlkeld was appointed and commissioned deputy surveyor of the State of South Carolina for the Greenville District. He served in all, as surveyor, fifty-two years of his life. He married Malinda Sheppard, of the Greenville District, and to this union there was born a family of eight children, three of whom are now living: Malinda Caroline (aged fifty), Behethland Butler (aged forty-six) and V. M. (the subject of this sketch.) In 1861 Willis D. Threlkeld enlisted in the Fourth South Carolina Regiment, Capt. James Hawthorne, serving one year in the field, and participating in the first and second battles of Manassas. Becoming unwell he was released from regular duty and placed in the hospital at Richmond, Va., remaining there till 1863,

when he was discharged and returned home to Greenville, S. C. He was always a Democrat, casting his first vote for Van Buren in 1837. He joined the Baptist Church early in life, and was always a liberal donator to the churches and schools. V. M. Threlkeld, was married in May, 1887, to Margaret T. Alford, daughter of Rev. Leander H. Alford, a prominent minister of Hot Spring County. The fruit of this marriage was one child, little Della, aged about eighteen months. He is a highly respected citizen, and his estimable wife and himself are recognized as among the good people of this county.

Enoch H. Vance, Jr., one of the leading lawyers of Hot Spring County, has been a resident of this State since a mere child. He was born in Pontotoc County, Miss., in 1848, and was the son of Enoch H. and Lucinda (Massey) Vance, natives of Alabama and Mississippi, respectively. Mr. Vance, Sr., commenced life on his own account when a small boy. His mother having died when he was a child, and his father marrying again, he left home owing to disagreement between himself and his stepmother. Starting out when twelve years of age, on foot and without money, he was finally given work in a printing-office, where he learned the printer's trade. He then established a paper at Aberdeen, Ala., and after conducting it for a number of years went to Mississippi, in which State he was married. He lived there until in the 50's, then moved to Arkansas, and entered land in Saline County, and afterward located at Pine Bluff, purchasing a paper there known as the True Democrat, which he edited until 1859. Mr. Vance then saw that, by reason of his political views, he could not publish his paper, he being a Republican and strongly opposed to slavery. So, moving to his farm in Saline County, he lived there until the war broke out, when, in company with William Murry, he crossed the Mason and Dixon line at Springfield, Mo., and there enlisted in the Eighth Missouri Cavalry, in the Federal service, and served throughout the war. He was captured during the struggle and taken to Little Rock, where he was shackled hand and foot and held in prison for a year, when his wife stole the keys and liberated

him; also freeing at the same time Elisha Baxter, also a prisoner, and who afterward became Governor of Arkansas. After the war Mr. Vance went back to his farm. In 1868 he was elected to the State senate, and while in that body succeeded in having a new county created, which he named Grant and the county seat Sheridan. Mr. Vance was also appointed tax collector of the State of Arkansas by President Lincoln. In 1877 he settled in Perry County, where he lived until his death, which occurred September 24, 1888, at the age of sixty-eight. He left five children: Elizabeth V. (wife of Dr. William M. Allison, of Van Buren County), Enoch H., Jr. (of Malvern), James A. (attorney-at-law, now of Perryville), Samuel H. (of Perry County) and Robert C. (a teacher in Saline County.) Mr. E. H. Vance, Jr., was reared on the farm, and received the rudiments of his education at a subscription school, there being on free schools at that time. In 1865, when eighteen years of age, he went to Abingdon, Ill., and entered college, remaining there two years. He then returned to Saline County, and worked on the farm one year, when he was appointed assessor of his county. When Grant County was created he resigned that office, and was appointed county clerk, which office he held for four years. He was then appointed county judge or supervisor. In the spring of 1873 Mr. Vance was admitted to the bar, and commenced practicing law at Sheridan. He was married in 1871 to Eva Thomson, of Macomb, Ill., by which marriage two children were born, both of whom died. Mrs. Vance died September 19, 1873. Mr. Vance married his second wife, Sarah McKee, of Galesburg, Ill., June 22, 1876, and they have had two children, Eva and McKee. The latter died at the age of three years. Mr. Vance is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has been honored as W. M. of his lodge, and from 1886 to 1888, inclusive, as D. D. G. M. of the Sixth district. Mr. and Mrs. Vance are both members of the Methodist Church. They are sincerely esteemed throughout this community for their sincere worth and elevating influence.

Charles C. Vantrease, one of the younger citizens of Social Hill, Hot Spring County, was born

September 20, 1865, of the marriage of John C. and Nancy (Hicks) Vantrease. Growing up on a farm in this county he was favored with good educational advantages, which he improved. August 4, 1888, Miss Ada Stribbling, a native of Hot Spring County, and a daughter of R. M. Stribbling, an old settler of the county, became his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Vantrease have one child, Lucy, an infant. Mr. Vantrease owns a fine farm of over 162 acres, which he cultivates in an energetic, successful manner. His father, John C. Vantrease, was born in Tennessee, in about 1827. Leaving home at an early age, he was married in Tennessee to Nancy Hicks, in 1848. In 1851 he moved to Hot Spring County, Ark., and settled at Social Hill, where he bought a piece of wild land. Being of generous and hospitable tendencies, although an extensive trader, he perhaps fed more men and horses than any other man in Hot Spring County, and rare, indeed, was it that one left him without first having made a trade of some kind. In a few years his little log house gave way to a fine residence, and he found himself with a well-improved farm, surrounded with many comforts and luxuries of life, with his barns always full and stables well stocked. He was the father of eight children, two of whom were drowned, in 1874, while rescuing stock in an overflow of the Ouachita River. Mr. Vantrease was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for over twenty years, and was always a liberal donor to all religious and educational enterprises, and a leader in the community in which he lived.

Seaborn Walters, the son of William and Mary (Fountain) Walters, first breathed the warm zephyrs of the cotton-fields on June 6, 1843, in Wilkinson County, Ga. The father, William Walters, was born March 22, 1815, growing to manhood on a farm in Wilkinson County, where he was engaged in farming and school-teaching until the year 1879. Then he moved to Gifford Township, Hot Spring County, Ark., where he died July 27, 1889. He served his country as assistant enrolling officer of Berrien County during the war. Mary (Fountain) Walters was born in Wilkinson County, Ga., December 28, 1814, living there until her death,

which occurred April 24, 1877. Seaborn Walters attained his majority on a farm in Berrien County, Ga., where he had attended the subscription school, receiving a fair education. He enlisted, during the war, in Capt. Evans' company of the Fifty-fourth Regiment of Georgia, Confederate army, taking part in the siege of Atlanta and a great many skirmishes. Becoming ill, he was sent to the hospital at Columbus, Ga., where he was confined for three months, and then taken to the convalescent camp at Macon, Ga. From here he obtained a sixty-days' furlough, came home and retired in April, 1865. Settling immediately on a farm in Berrien County, he engaged actively in the cultivation of the soil until December, 1875, when he emigrated to Hot Spring County, Ark., and entered forty acres of land in the forests of Gifford Township, clearing and improving it and making a good farm. He now has 440 acres, with eighty under cultivation, his principal productions being corn, cotton and sweet potatoes. On March 9, 1879, Mr. Walters was married to Manerva L. Bachelor, daughter of Moses B. and Louisa Bachelor. Five children were born to them, all now living and at home: William M., Lacey R., Roena, James A. and Eva I. The father and mother are both active members of the Baptist Church, taking great interest in all matters that tend to elevate humanity.

Henry Clay Ward first saw the light of day in North Carolina in 1830. His paternal grandfather, Leonard Ward, was a native of Maryland and a soldier of the Revolutionary War, in which he took brave and active part, being one of the famous "minute men" spoken of in history. His father was Francis A. Ward, of North Carolina birth, who gave his attention to farming as an occupation. Coming to Hot Spring County in 1850, he settled at Rockport, where he was elected the first county judge of that county. In 1861 he moved to Social Hill, and there spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1879, at the age of seventy-eight years. His widow, the mother of Henry Clay Ward, still survives him. She was also a native of North Carolina, her name being Sarah Miller before marriage. She (as was her husband) is a

member of the Methodist Church, in which they always took an active part. They were the parents of seven children: John W. (deceased), H. C. (the subject of this article), Wiley A., M. D. (now of Cleveland County), Mary (deceased), Benjamin Franklin (deceased, a musician in the Third Arkansas Infantry), William J. (an architect, at Washington, D. C.) and Sallie (deceased, who was the wife of Thomas Daniel). Henry Clay Ward was reared upon the farm in a new county where he had no advantages for schooling, but he improved such opportunities as were presented to obtain an education, and by subsequent self-application has become a well informed man. His natural love of mechanics and his inventive genius have often served him in an excellent way. When the Civil War broke out he took a contract to make drums for the Confederate army, and also furnished drums to the Federal army, the Ward drums being found throughout the lines of both forces. Indeed, he is yet called the "Arkansas drummer." Music with Mr. Ward is an intuitive passion, and he is an expert on the violin, having gained quite a reputation by playing the "Arkansas Traveler," which piece he practiced with its composer. After the close of the war he settled on his father's old farm at Social Hill, where he still resides, engaged in farming and distilling brandy and whisky. His still has a capacity of twenty gallons per day. He makes fine liquors, the most of it finding its way to physicians and those wanting a pure article for medicinal purposes, and "Ward's Best" has achieved a wide and favorable sale. In 1858 Mr. Ward was married to Miss Nancy E. Reasons, who was born in North Carolina in 1840. They are the parents of these children: Mary C. (now the wife of J. R. Alford, a merchant of Social Hill), Martha E. (wife of Henry Hardy, also of Social Hill), F. Ada (wife of P. A. Peyton, of Malvern), Maud (a teacher) and Sallie (who resides at home). Mrs. Ward and all of the children are members of the Methodist Church, South. Mr. Ward belongs to the A. F. & A. M., of which he is a Knight Templar, being one of the first initiated in Rockport. He is a large-hearted man, and of a hos-

pitable disposition, the doors of his house being ever thrown open for stranger or acquaintance, and the poor and afflicted do not hesitate to ask a favor of generous, magnanimous Henry Ward.

John Randolph Wisdom, the son of Brinsley B. and Bethaney (Herne) Wisdom, was born March 22, 1848, in Randolph County, Mo. His father's (Brinsley) birth occurred in Cumberland County, Ky., November 16, 1805, and there he resided until eighteen years of age, when he came to Missouri and engaged in farming. He served in the Federal army, and died December 3, 1888. Bethaney (Herne) Wisdom was born in Boone County, Mo., in June, 1807, and died in 1852. John R. spent his boyhood days in Randolph, Audrain and Boone Counties, Mo., being educated in the country schools of various localities. In 1863 he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-ninth Missouri Regulars, serving until August, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. He then began contracting for lumber and in that and the livery stable business continued for thirteen years. From 1881, to February 6, 1886, he was engaged in steam-boating and towing lumber on the Mississippi River, between Quincy and Louisiana, Mo. At the latter date he came to Gifford Township, Hot Spring County, Ark., and took charge of the large saw and planing-mill at Wyandotte, owned by F. P. Herne, Sr., W. H. Miller, John R. Wisdom and A. G. Hamlin (a cousin to the venerable Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine). The mill employs 100 hands and turns out about 10,000,000 feet of lumber yearly, making shipments to all parts of the United States. Some 3,000 acres of timber land are owned by the company in Gifford Township. John R. Wisdom was married March 10, 1870, to Jennie V. Van Horn, daughter of Robert and Malinda Van Horn. Charles R., the only child born to them, is attending college at Fayetteville, Ark. In 1880 Mr. Wisdom was elected to the Missouri legislature, from Marion County, serving two years. He was the only Republican elected in that county for a period of twenty years. He is a member of the Orders of Knights of Pythias and Maccabees, and an energetic citizen, thoroughly advocating needed reforms and improvements.

J. G. Woods is the present efficient editor of the Democratic Guard, which was established at Quitman, Cleburne County, Ark., in 1887, but moved to Malvern on February 1, 1889. It was established by Mr. Woods, who is a native of West Virginia, where he was born (in Lewisburg, Greenbrier County) in the year 1835. In July, 1849, he started overland to California, but did not arrive until the following summer, having to spend the winter at Salt Lake City, on account of the Mountain Meadow Massacre. He remained in California a short time, when he returned to Richmond, Va., there working on the National American, and also on the Richmond Despatch Daily, until 1857, when he came to Rockport, Hot Spring County. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F, of the Third Arkansas Infantry, under Col. A. G. Rusk, in which he served four years. Mr. Woods was in the battles of Gettysburg, Richmond, Suffolk campaign, Sharpsburg, and a number of others. He was slightly wounded by a piece of shell, but not seriously. After the war he returned to Hot Spring County, and in the spring of 1866 went to Texas, walking all of the way from Rockport to Fort Worth, Tex., where he engaged at cattle driving one year, and then joined the Texas Rangers to fight Indians, in which he served two years. In 1868 he married Miss Sallie E. Slocum, a native of West Virginia. He first settled near Fort Worth, on a farm, and in 1869 worked on the Fort Worth Chronicle, the first paper established at that place. In 1873, Mr. Woods moved to Cleburne, Tex., where he remained one year, engaged on the Cleburne Chronicle. He then went to Ennis, Tex., and established the Ennis Argus, which he conducted a year, and then sold out and went to Peoria, Tex., starting the Hill County Record, when he again sold out and bought the Bosque County Herald, and published that six years. At the end of that period, going to Collin County, Tex., he started the Plano Herald, in 1880, and was burned out the same year. He then became the business manager of the Tribune Publishing Company at Decatur, Tex., and at the same time was correspondent for the Galveston and Dallas News. While there he became interested

in farming and fruit raising. In 1889 he came to Hot Spring County, and established his present paper. Mr. Woods has a family of three children: Lee, John and Daisy. Mrs. Woods is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Wood's life has always been one of activity and usefulness, and he

has ever taken an active interest in the community in which he lives. Careful and painstaking in the publication of his journal, he has gained a creditable circulation and deserves the patronage accorded him. In a word, his paper is just what is needed here.



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