

COMMUNITY NAME ORIGINS IN WEST-CENTRAL
ARKANSAS: A STUDY OF LOGAN, SCOTT,
SEBASTIAN, YELL, AND SOUTHERN
FRANKLIN COUNTIES

By

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by

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PREFACE

When I began this project as a simple research paper on Logan County in my first year of doctoral study, I had no idea that it would lead me to the much broader area that it has since encompassed.

A quest such as the one required to research and write a dissertation cannot be accomplished alone. For the support and advice that I have received along the way, I have many people to thank. Dr. Bruce Southard, my major advisor, deserves credit for being more than an advisor; he is an intelligent, resourceful, and thoughtful friend as well.

Other members of my committee, Dr. Margaret Nelson, Dr. Paul Klemp, and Dr. Jeffrey Walker of the English Department, and Dr. George Carney of the Geography Department, also merit recognition for their roles in my dissertation.

To Dr. William Pixton, Director of Freshman Composition, I must say thanks, for he challenged me to achieve more than I thought I could. Appreciation is expressed to Dr. Sherry Southard; she gave me encouragement and helped me listen to my dreams.

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friendship, and occasional chastisement.

Academics may be the framework of graduate studies, but friends compose the foundation that sustains every graduate student. Sharing the tribulations of the strenuous graduate program at Oklahoma State University created friendships which I hope will never end. In addition to those already mentioned are those special people who shared office space in 310 Morrill: Dr. Janet Buck Rollins, Gwen Griffin and, later, the "Tech Writing Mafia": Jo Allen, Richard Barnes, Rose Reese, and Patricia E. Williams. Julie Bills, Karen Robb, and Libby Young are other special friends. JoAnn Halley merits recognition: she shared with me her secret for success and that sustained me through some difficult experiences.

For the tremendous support and help given by the staff, faculty, and administration at Wharton County Junior College, I am deeply appreciative.

The help given me by Booneville librarian Patricia Curry is noted with deep appreciation. And the use of books on an extended loan from the J. D. Leftwich High School Library, Magazine, Arkansas, is also acknowledged.

To my friends AuraLee Kelcey, who proofread this dissertation, and Emma Whitaker, I give thanks for their help and concern. They believed in me.

But to my family goes the deepest and most sincere gratitude that I could ever give. Mom and Dad bolstered my courage, especially in those first dark days and months, even through their own difficulties.

To my son, Stephen Hamilton Poor, who has spent his entire conscious life with a mom was always busy researching and working, I must apologize. He is the one person who has suffered most; torn from family and friends, unable to understand or to help, he is, nonetheless, always affected most by the project at hand. It is to him, my much-loved Stephen, that I dedicate this dissertation.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Antecedents of the Study

Although place name studies in England have been on-going for over 100 years, the scholarly study of place names in the United States is relatively new. Henry Gannett's rather limited volume of 1902 marks the tentative beginnings of place name studies in America. It was not until Warren Upham's 1920 study of Minnesota that the first major effort of an American scholar to record and document place names was presented. Similar works done as dissertations by Lilian Linden Fitzpatrick in 1924 and Allen Walker Read in 1925 cover the states of Nebraska and Iowa, respectively. The best treatment given any of these early studies is that of Robert L. Ramsay in his work covering Missouri. He spent a professional lifetime directing research and writing and polishing the work until his death in 1953. And, even though his mammoth work has yet to be published in its entirety, its plan of development, organization, and methods of investigation remain a model for all other American place-name studies. The 1947 classic study "Place-Names of Dane County, Wisconsin" by Frederic G. Cassidy follows

Ramsay's plan and, indeed, even has a foreword by the noted professor.

George R. Stewart departs somewhat from Ramsay's model in Names on the Land: An Historical Account of Place-Names in the United States. He not only records the onomastics information but sets these designations in an historical and cultural perspective thus allowing the reader a vision of the place-naming process that is less artificial than the method used by Ramsay.

Neither Charles N. Gould's Oklahoma Place Names (1933) nor Will C. Barnes' Arizona Place Names (1935) lives up to Ramsay's high standards of academic excellence, but they do record many names of places that have long since vanished from the minds of even the most ancient residents of these states.

Formation of the American Name Society in 1951 with its journal, Names, gave onomastic scholars a forum; and, it was in 1966 that noted European scholar W. F. H. Nicolaisen called for the Society to sponsor a definitive scholarly survey of America's place names. Francis Lee Utley became a leader in formulating plans for the national venture.

As a part of the larger work, smaller surveys, as per Ramsay's strategy of dividing each state into workable smaller units (usually county units) for dissertations and theses projects, have taken place at numerous universities across the nation. Of note here are projects in Alabama and those directed by Fred Tarpley of East Texas State University.¹

Another important study is presented in the dissertation of Cheryl Barnwell Fenno, "Place Names of Benton County, Arkansas." Until Fenno's project, begun in 1975, there had been very little research into place-names in Arkansas. The few local histories often proved more legend than fact² and were without documentation (for obvious reasons).

Before the Fenno work on the mountainous north Arkansas area, only two studies of any stature about Arkansas had been done: John C. Branner's "Some Old French Place Names in the State of Arkansas" (1899) and that of Norman W. Caldwell. An abbreviated Caldwell article titled "Place Names and Place Name Study" published by the Arkansas History Quarterly in 1944 heralded his greater, unpublished research and touches on the store of information that was planned to follow. Unfortunately, Caldwell never published his collection and the material is now lost.³

This study, then, is one of the first scholarly investigations of Arkansas community names and is the first study of areas south of the Arkansas River.

Purpose of the Study

This study of community names in a five-county area south of the Arkansas River in Arkansas has three purposes. First, it records and thus preserves community names in addition to relevant information concerning the names of the places within the subject area. For some communities, no definitive explanation as to name origin can as yet be

given. These communities' names are included and are accompanied by as much appropriate current information as was available. Second, it investigates the trends in naming practices in the subject area. And third, it also investigates the development of the culture, history, and language of the area as shown in its community names. In revealing the onomastic heritage of the communities, this study will discuss migration routes into the area, locate communities both extinct and extant, and examine linguistic variants of community names.

Scope of the Project

The initial scope of the project was determined basically by the physical geography of the area (see Figure 1, "Location of the Study Area," page 17). Natural features dictated a triangular land area with the Arkansas River on the north/northeast, the Petit Jean River southeast to northeast, and the Fourche La Fave Mountains on the south/southeast. The western border of Arkansas from the Arkansas River south to the Fourche Mountains served as the western limits of the study, and as the short leg of the triangle.

The area includes approximately 3317 square miles (General Highway Maps, Franklin, Logan, Scott, Sebastian, and Yell counties). Its northern boundary, the Arkansas River, was chosen not primarily because it is a convenient, millenium-old landmark, but mainly because it was a major barrier~that separated the early people of north Arkansas

from those of middle Arkansas physically, culturally, historically, and linguistically as well. The south boundary's Fourche Mountains offered a similar barrier, dividing the early settlers of the Red River region and Texas from those pioneers of the middle section of Arkansas. The Petit Jean River on the east boundary of the area served as a route for exploration, migration, and shipping. The river also draws part of the present eastern county line of Yell County. The western border marks the division lines between Indian and white settlements as far back as 1818 when the last of the Quapaws ceded the lands south of the Arkansas River and moved to new lands in the Oklahoma Territory.

Additionally, the scope of the investigation focuses only on community names; physical geographical barriers and topographic features, however, such as springs, creeks, streams, rivers, lakes, mountains, hills, and valleys are discussed if this information is relevant or if it contributes to a better understanding of the community names in question. This focus is much narrower than that of analyses based on Ramsay's model which rely on sterile interpretation of data obtained from an intense linguistic investigation of a limited geographic space. This paper, rather, follows more closely the plan of scope Stewart uses in his inquiries (Names). The favored technique is also used by George H. Shirk. These scholars intertwine linguistics, history, culture, anthropology, and folklore to relate a more holistic view of the origins of communities and their names.

The information desired for each community name was the same, with one exception,⁴ as that sought by Frederic Cassidy for "Place Names of Dane County, Wisconsin":

1. Present spelling.
2. Variant spellings and dates (if applicable).
3. Present pronunciation.
4. Variant pronunciations.
5. Type of name--e.g., descriptive, named for a person, place, etc.
6. Etymology or immediate source of name.
7. Circumstances and people involved.
8. Date for use of name.
9. Documentation for sources.
10. Location and any changes of location.
11. Alternative names which the community has or has had.
12. Folklore or legends about the community.

Not all information for each community name was found, however.

Ronald L. Baker and Marvin Carmony state in Indiana Place Names that there are four categories considered essential to any onomastic study: maps, written documents, local residents, and folklore. All of these elements are important to this study. Because the research seeks origins, however, a greater emphasis was placed on maps and early written documents than on folklore and informants.

Method of Investigation

The plan of investigation of community names in West-Central Arkansas closely resembles those of other place-name researches with one major exception: as noted above, there was less reliance on informants than there was in many other onomastic studies. Informants are especially useful in areas where the researcher is unfamiliar with the dialect, speech, and customs of the general population. As I was born and have lived in the west-central Arkansas area almost all of my life, dialect, speech, and customs of the area were not a problem. To those who were interviewed, my presence did not cause affectations that sometimes occur when "an outsider" is on the scene. Many important and valuable suggestions for this study appear in Ramsay's Introduction to a Survey of Missouri Place-Names, Cassidy's "Place-Names of Dane County, Wisconsin," and Thomas F. Duffy's A Controlled Research Project: American Place Names. In addition, publications of the American Name Society were also helpful.⁵

One of my first tasks was to compile as much information on place-name studies as possible. As an adjunct to the tedious library searches for materials, computer searches for scholarly place-name investigations examined data bases in ERIC (Educational Research Information Center), America: History and Life, and Historical Abstracts. Extensive searches in Dissertation Abstracts International and the MLA Bibliography were

conducted, and Sealock's Bibliography of Place-Name Literature; United States and Canada was also very useful.

While building a strong bibliographic base and knowledge in place-name studies, I was also delving into the history of west-central Arkansas. These dual activities provided a solid base on which to simultaneously build knowledge of place-name pedagogy and to learn about communities in the study area. The two approaches dovetailed beautifully.

A major stumbling block arose, because in each of the five counties under discussion, court houses had burned one or more times, destroying all original records stored there.⁶ Duplicate records were not available. Some information such as names of land owners and residences in particular areas could be generally, but not specifically, traced through state tax records and some census reports available on microfilm at the Arkansas State History Commission's Archives in Little Rock.

Post Office Department Geographic Site Location Reports and Registry of Postmasters for the various counties were invaluable as primary resource material. These grew to even greater importance when it was discovered that the Post Office Department had issued a directive in 1894 which has probably caused a skewing of the natural place-naming scheme.⁷ The directive ordered that "only short names or names of one word" would be accepted for names of new post offices unless the name were historical. Many prefixes and additions were forbidden as well. The Geographic Site

Location Reports chronicle several of these mandated changes.

Especially valuable sources of information were the various maps of the area. While Arkansas State Highway Department maps were the most current and convenient maps on which to locate or chart community sites (see Map Pocket), the maps of the early nineteenth century were particularly useful. U. S. Geological Survey maps were used, not to locate communities primarily, but to illustrate land features such as rivers and mountains that were unclear on other maps. The map collections of the Arkansas State History Commission Archives, the University of Arkansas/Fayetteville Mullins Library Special Collection, and the Houston Public Library's Genealogy Branch were quite helpful. Surprisingly, the Arkansas State Highway Department had rare maps (not available for copying at the Arkansas State History Commission Archives) in its Little Rock sales office; copies were immediately made--original size--for a very small fee.

A last part of the research process (even though it was on-going throughout the entire project) was the search of all available written documents for names of and information about communities within the study area. A great variety of sources of both published and unpublished information, as can be seen in the bibliography, was helpful. Some sources were voluminous, tedious, difficult to read, and useless. Other sources, after initially appearing very fruitful, had to be discarded as mere fantasy. The quality of the

information available varied among the sources and even within the sources themselves. Care also had to be exercised to prevent hasty conclusions from taking the place of intensive research. Errors in written information were especially important to note and record as they originally appeared.

An off-shoot of this part of the study involved sending a letter of inquiry to the mayor or postmaster of every extant community within the scope of the study area. (Exceptions were Booneville, Magazine, and Fort Smith; no inquiry was made of them because of the quantity of information already available concerning these towns.) Of the 31 sent, 9 were answered. While the percentage of returns to the inquiries was discouraging, the fervor of those who did answer was gratifying. Appendix A lists these informants. The answers vary in their quality, reliability, and length. Of these answers, only one letter was devoid of any opinion as to a community's name origin; this same letter was also the only one that had no suggestions for finding more information. Several of those who answered expressed a desire for more projects of this sort to preserve local history. These letters are available on request for scholars.

The number of community names for the study area totalled 349. This total includes variant names as well as names of extinct communities in the study area.

Format of the Report

Since this study involves more than a mere pronouncing gazetteer, a dictionary of names common to many onomastic investigations is not appropriate as the format to present gathered data. Therefore, each county is discussed in a separate chapter. In each, onomastic materials are supported by anthropological, historical, and geographical data to give the reader a clearer idea of the atmosphere during which the communities of the area were named. A conclusion arranges the various place names into categories and presents generalizations about the historical, cultural, and linguistic bases for these names. Figures illustrate the discussion concerning migration routes in the five counties.

Appendices contain a list of informants; lists and locations of all communities (extinct and extant) noted within the study area; a guide for pronunciation of each place-name; name origins by classification; a group of legends relating to Petit Jean, Magazine, and Dardanelle. A map pocket contains current maps for each of the subject counties. An index is also appropriate and useful since the data gathered are presented in a narrative rather than a tabular form.

History of the Study Area

Every region carries in its place-names some record of the people who have, from time to time, inhabited the area.

Logan, Scott, Sebastian, Yell, and southern Franklin counties, located in west-central Arkansas, are not exceptions to these naming practices. Originally called New Madrid County when the lands were first organized under the Missouri Territory in 1812, the lands became the County of Arkansas at the end of 1813. Then, in 1821, five counties were formed as the totality of the new Arkansas Territory; of these, as shown in Finley's map of 1826, Crawford was by far the largest political land area. It covered the entire western section of the state and also took in a triangular-shaped piece of the northeastern quarter of the state as well. By 1836 the study area boasted the creations of Crawford, Scott, Johnson, and Pope counties in the newly-created state. It was not until 1871, notes Dallas Herndon, that the final division occurred, establishing the boundaries⁸ of the present counties.

Well before the time the counties received their current names Spanish, and later French, troops ranged over the land, seeking to map and investigate the region.⁹ Before the arrival of the Europeans, Indians who inhabited the region certainly named locations and landmarks; unfortunately, none of those early names has survived the influx of the white man. The coureurs de bois were a new wave of frontiersmen who traversed the area after the early explorers. They named landmarks, but set up no permanent communities. It was not until the very early 1800's when pioneers began to migrate into the area that settlements began to be established and later either abandoned or

improved. The settlements were named (as is the custom) for people, places, slang of the time, literary or Biblical references, or incidents. Other, smaller categories for place-names also pertain as well.¹⁰ In revealing the origins of community names, this paper preserves the onomastic heritage of the west-Arkansas people by locating county communities both extinct and extant; examining linguistic variants of community names; discussing sources of settlement names; and tracing migration routes into the various counties.

NOTES

¹See East Texas dissertations by Donald Artley Gill and Lawrence Eugene Underwood, and J. S. Rich's Alabama dissertation.

²One journalist even related how he, while on a buggy ride, concocted a story about "Petit Jean" which became embedded in the folklore of the area ("About the Legend of Petit Jean--The Old Tale Reproduced"). See Appendix D for various versions of how Petit Jean was named.

³A footnote by Fenno (3) indicates that Caldwell's collection might be housed at the College of the Ozarks Library. An outing to the library suggested the validity of Fenno's idea. The librarian on duty, however, could not locate the box of data and solved the problem by very gingerly ripping the cards from the catalog and tearing them into small pieces.

⁴"Type of feature label" (9) was not needed in this investigation since the study predominantly covers community names.

⁵See the American Name Society's "Bulletin" and "The Newsletter of the Place Name Survey of the United States." Also, Granger's "Handbook for Establishing a State Center for a Survey of Place Names" and Nicolaisen's "Recording and Transcribing of Place Names" present valuable information.

⁶Franklin County Courthouse was burned in 1863 as a result of the Civil War. The Sebastian County building burned in 1865. Logan County's permanent courthouse burned in 1878 without any records being saved. None were saved from the Scott County structure either. It was destroyed in 1882.
(Baker)

⁷The order, in part, reads

To remove a cause of annoyance to the Department and injury to the Postal Service in the selection of names for newly established post offices, it is hereby ordered, that from this date only short names or names of one word will be accepted. There may be exceptions when the name selected is historical, or has become local by long usage, but the Department reserves the right in such cases to make the exception or not as it sees proper. Names of post offices will only be changed for reasons satisfactory to the Department.

The prefix of East, Old, New, North, South, or West to the name of a post office is objectionable; as also is the addition of Burg, Center, City, Corners, Cross Roads, Depot, Hill, Hotel, Hollow, Junction, Mill, Mound, Peak, Plains, Point, Port, Prairie, Rock, River, Run, Ridge, Store, Station, Springs, Town, Vale, Valley, or Village, and all other prefixes or additions, as such prefixes or additions are liable to

lead to confusion and delay in transmission of the mails.

Delay may often be avoided by here submitting [with the post office application form] in order of preference several names as the one first selected may be rejected by the Department.

(Geographic Site Location Reports. "Instructions relative to names of post offices." 9 April 1894)

⁸Although a serpentine county line was relatively permanent between Logan and Yell by 1871, a more exacting geographical division for tax collection purposes also exists (General Highway Map, Logan County and Yell County).

⁹Proof that the Spanish were canvassing the area as late as 1796 was discovered by John Dollens in 1905. The farmer was plowing in western Scott County when he unearthed a silver coin. The coin, smaller than a quarter, was adorned with the portrait of Charles V of Spain and was stamped with the date 1796 (N. Goodner History 2).

¹⁰Fenno's diagram "Classification System for Sources of Benton County Place Names" (356) presents a wide variety of possible name classes. (See Figure 2 for the classification categories designed for this study.)

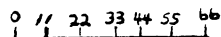
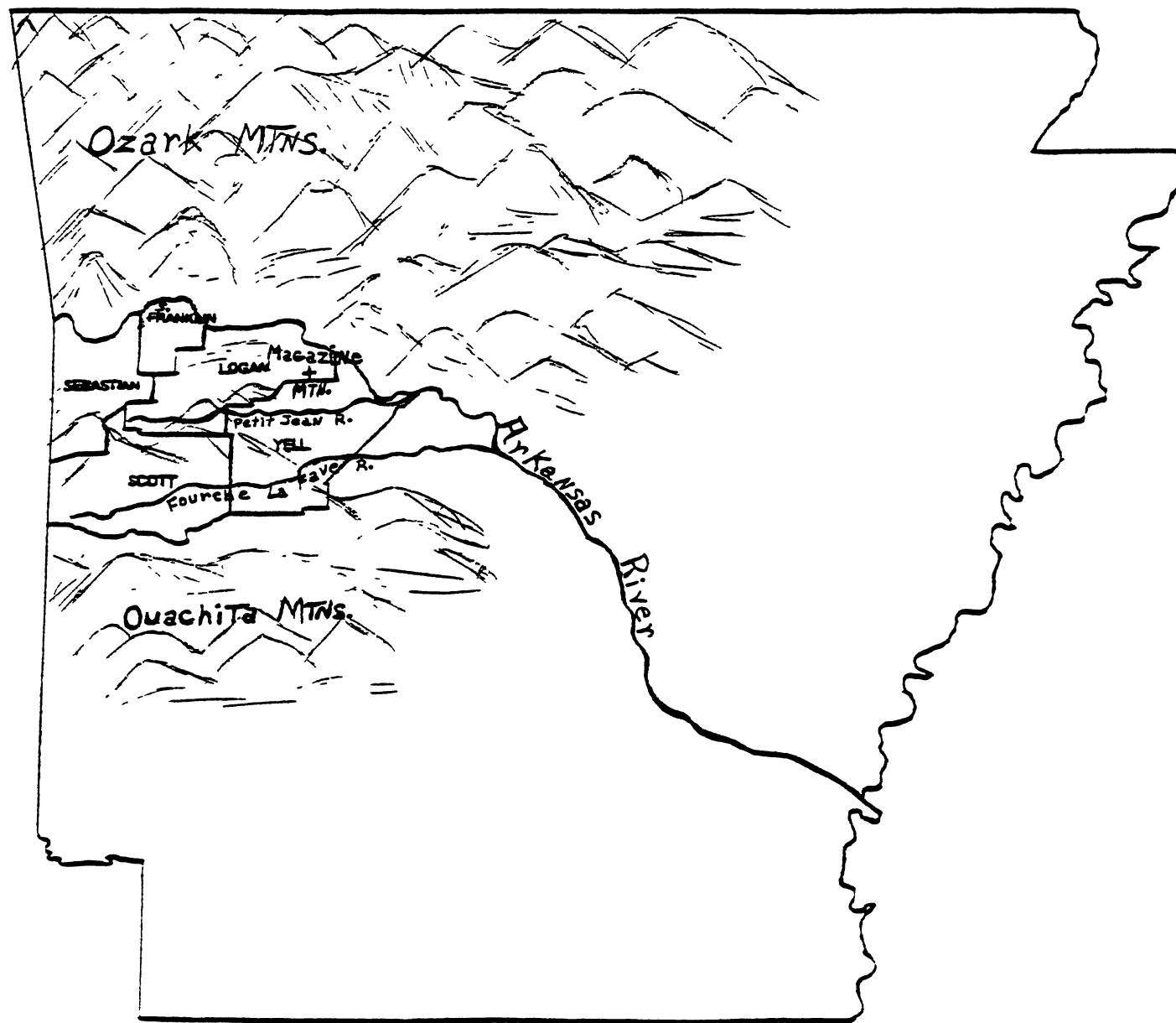


Figure 1. Map of Study Area.

1" = 66 miles

CHAPTER II

LOGAN COUNTY

Logan County, located in the west-central part of Arkansas and originally called Sarber County,¹ was organized in 1871 from territory that had previously been designated as belonging to Scott, Crawford, Franklin, and Yell counties (Herndon I: 776). The northern border lands of this county in the Arkansas River Valley were among the earliest settled places in the study area. Using the river as a roadway, explorers had, long before the coming of the pioneers, begun to name important landmarks.

The earliest names that have survived to this day are those given to the grandest landmark in the county--Magazine Mountain--and to an important tributary of the Arkansas River, the Petit Jean River. According to accounts published in the Booneville Democrat, both of these designations are attributable to the French who explored the region in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (28 March 1978: 5A). Their naming of Cassetete (Tomahawk) Mountain, now Short Mountain, survived into the 1800s (Nuttall 194). (See "Yell County" for a discussion of Petit Jean and Appendix D for a selection of the various legends of Petit Jean and Magazine Mountain.)

The beautiful mountain that is now known as Magazine Mountain, or Mount Magazine, is a shape-changer; each of its various sides gives the viewer totally different versions of its grandeur. From the south and east, it is seen as a series of ever-climbing, undulating slopes with a final upthrust reaching to the high plateau. From the west, the mountain's symmetry appears like an Aztec temple with complementary, ascending ridges supporting the flat-top summit. From the north, a completely different vista is evident. The ridge is a wedge, its highest peak pointed west. It is this northern view that D. D. Owen captured in his sketch of the mountain, and this is, most likely, the side from which Nuttall saw the place and noted a description of in his Journal as

a magnificent empurpled mountain . . . forming a long ridge or table, and abrupt in its southern extremity. From its peculiar form it had received the name of the Magazine or Barn by the French hunters [sic]. (173-174)

If the naturalist had viewed the peak from the west, his narrative would have been much more elaborate, for the western face of the mountain is its most picturesque.

As for the mountain's name, the French did indeed come to the area and did name a mountain Magazine, for their findings and those of other early explorers are documented on the earliest maps (Maps Delisle [1700]; Map of the Treaty of the Quapaw Cession of 1818 [#054]). However, the mountain now called Magazine was not the same one as the one

charted as Magazine by these men. Some astute scholars have noticed for many years that the location of the mountain on old maps did not coincide with its current location (Green 29-30). Nevertheless, these findings have been explained away as mapmakers' or clerks' errors or as surveyors' mistakes that put the mountain in the wrong place in the past. Neither the old maps nor the personnel are to blame; the two Magazine Mountains are not the same, nor were they ever intended to be.

When the coureurs de bois came up the Arkansas River, they carefully charted their path through the wilderness, never venturing too far from their watery lifeline into the dense vegetation which James described as "almost impassable" (Thwaites XVI: 189). As they passed the place now called Dardanelle, they could see, from their low vantage point on the river, a large peak rising over the trees. Perhaps they travelled the six miles to the place and found its springs and caves--caves large enough to use to store supplies. Magazine, i.e. storehouse or barn, would be a good descriptive label for such a place. And so it was called and mapped.

The Second Report of a Geological Reconnoissance [sic] of 1860 describes Magazine Mountain as forming "a most remarkable headland where it terminates on the Arkansas River, opposite Norristown [at Dardanelle]" (82). The Report also calls this termination point Dardanelle Rock. At a height of only about 280 feet, it could not possibly be Nuttall's "empurpled mountain"; its shape and size, and its

lack of caves for storage, help refute any attempt at referring to it as Magazine.

The Report goes on to point out that from the top of Dardanelle Rock can be seen Magazine Mountain "in full view, bearing away to the west-southwest. . ." (83). However panoramic the view from Dardanelle Rock, even in 1859, it still was not possible to see Magazine Mountain from anywhere on the rock whether it be summit or side: Mount Nebo intervenes. And it is Mount Nebo that early explorers must have charted and called Magazine Mountain.

As further evidence that Mount Nebo must have been the original Mount Magazine are the words of Lt. A. W. Whipple in 1854. His exploring team journeyed on the Arkansas River, surveying along the 35th parallel for a railway route. As they journeyed up the river, they saw "the Magazin, a finely timbered mountain, 1100 feet in height, within three or four miles of the river [sic]" (12). Mount Magazine is over 2800 feet tall and lies about 15 miles west-southwest of the river; Mount Nebo, however, is about 1700 feet high and is approximately 6 miles west of Dardanelle (Quadrangle Maps "Blue Mountain," and "Chickalah Mountain, East," respectively).

The similarity in shape of the two landmarks might also account for some of the confusion between them. Mount Magazine's wedge shape rises to the west, and then sharply drops off. Mount Nebo presents a mirror image of this outline: its wedge rises to the eastward, dropping sharply toward the river.

Not being totally satisfied with the explanations of Magazine's naming that appear in legends, Mrs. Adele Rahn has additional thoughts about the topic. Her research of the Osage Indians has led her to conclude that the mountain was designated by the Indians for the white birds that frequented the area. Because the French translated white birds as swans, cygnes [/ sin /], this place of the white birds became Mont des Cygnes (Interview). Through language distortion prevalent on the frontier, the pronunciation could easily have become Magazine.

Rahn further discusses Magazine, and compares this etymology with that of other designations in areas inhabited by the Osage, in one of Deane's "Place Name" columns (Arkansas Gazette 18 November 1979). These observations are certainly intriguing.

The frontiersmen who followed the French, comments Henry Ford White, came not to settle in the countryside, but to exploit the Indians for their furs or to use the land as a refuge from civilization (53). One of the first frontiersmen who did come to settle in the area is documented by most authorities as being Jesse Noak[e]s² who came to Logan County in 1806 by traveling up the Arkansas River. He must have traveled either by canoe or keelboat for these, as noted by Wyatt, were the only methods of access to the land in the earliest times (55). Bearing no name for several years, the place in which he settled later came to be known as McLean's Bottoms.³ This is the present

site of Roseville (Southwest Times Record 10 March 1968: 6C).

At first accessible only by canoe and keelboat, the river was dredged farther and farther north, allowing flatboats to travel up the waterway, and these brought pioneer families to their new homes (Wyatt 55). These earliest pioneers to the northern part of the county found rich bottom lands and beyond that to the south lay prairies of rolling lands. Twenty-five miles farther to the south, a ridge of mountains beyond which less fertile, rocky soils lay, kept the newest arrivals concentrated in the northern area. They depended on the Arkansas River for a trade route; it was their sole link to civilization.

Across the river to the north was the only roadway, and even it was barely a well-beaten path when the first families moved into the area. To get to that road, settlers had to make a ferry trip across the sometimes treacherous Arkansas River. It was natural then that the first real community to spring up would be a port along the river. Sister Annene Siebenmorgen relates that Morrison['s] Bluff owns this distinction. A Mr. Morrison, while traveling up the Mississippi River with a keelboat of slaves, mistakenly entered the Arkansas River instead of continuing up the Mississippi. The group found its way up to a bluff inhabited by friendly Quapaw Indians (34). Presumably, Morrison decided this was as good a place as any to settle and seek his fortune. More settlers followed.

In Arkansas and Its People, Thomas comments that 1811 and 1812 brought many new settlers to the Logan County region. A devastating series of earthquakes had caused lands in New Madrid County (southeast Missouri-northeast Arkansas) to fall an estimated six to twelve feet in most places. Waterways changed their channels, and formerly rich farms turned into worthless swamps (734). In recompense for the lost lands, the federal government offered for resettlement lands lying mostly to the north of the Arkansas River, east of the Indian lands, and west of the Mississippi. Victims of the earthquakes received New Madrid Certificates which could be redeemed for up to 160 acres in the new area (Hempstead 150-151). The Arkansas Territorial Papers indicate that some settlers overshot the area that had been set aside for them to the east of the Indian lands, and homesteaded lands that were reserved for the Indians (XIX: 56). The Quapaw, from the time they were removed to Arkansas in 1828 when they ceded the lands, owned much land to the south of the Arkansas River; the lands to the north as far as the border of Missouri were owned by the Osage (Herndon Annals II: 8). As documented in the Dardanelle Reservoir, farther to the south, marauding Cherokee proved a threat not only to whites entering the area, but also to the more peace-loving Quapaw (25-26). Thomas says that one of the principal tasks assigned to the newly-established military fort at Belle Point (Fort Smith) was the removal of whites from the Indian lands. Unfortunately, as soon as the soldiers returned to the fort, the white settlers once again

moved back into the areas from which they had just been evicted. As shown in numerous letters in the Territorial Papers, this problem was a constant source of irritation for the Indian tribes and the government. Settlers were continually petitioning for a complete removal of the Indians so that the whites could take over the fertile lands of the region (XIX: 60-62). These pleas were finally answered when in 1828 the Quapaws gave up their claim of the Arkansas lands for lands farther to the west in what is now Oklahoma. The other tribes soon followed.

The trespassers on the Indian lands refused to move until all possible legal procedures were exhausted. Their lands already cleared and crops in the ground, these squatters remained on their new farms until after the Indian removal. At the time of the official removal, the squatters' New Madrid Certificates were honored and the lands became their official property (Beares 39-40; Territorial Papers XIX 286). Major William Lewis Lovely (Lovey), the Indian agent, wrote to President Madison in 1815 of the uncivilized conditions of the area:

My situation is, I can assure you, very disagreeable, living upwards to three hundred miles from a post office. No ways of procuring information but those which are owing to chance, and these seldom happen. So I may say with propriety that I am entirely secluded from the land of the living, surrounded on all sides by Indians together with the worst of White Settlers

[sic] living just below me, betwixt whom there are daily disturbances arising and against whom there are no possible means in my power of enforcing any laws. (Foreman Indians and Pioneers 35)

At the same time that other pioneers were traveling up the Arkansas River to settle the fertile flat lands in the northern part of the county, other pioneers were traveling the tortuous Indian and game trails and the small Petit Jean River enroute to the hilly southern part of the county. These settlers were of a different caste than those who settled the northern area. Wyatt says that these new pioneers came from the hills of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and also the Carolinas (50) seeking areas similar to the lands they left behind; they cared little for the flatlands offered in the northern section of the county (Territorial Papers XIX: 23). The hills beckoned to them. These hill people were a more independent breed, not caring as much as settlers in the northern half of the county for civilization and its accompanying niceties. Many of these less-cultured pioneers had been given grants of land by the federal government for their services in the War of 1812. However, some were simply poor folk who took the opportunity to secure cheap, or free, land in the wild country of Arkansas.

A major deterrent to the arrival of civilization, believes White, was the lack of travel routes in the wilderness. To alleviate part of this need, the commander of the fort at Belle Point determined a need for a military

road in 1817 to connect that fort with the larger military establishments at Little Rock and Fort Gibson farther to the west. To this end, Major William Bradford requested that roads be built to facilitate travel from one fort to another (256-257). These military roads were actually little more than rough wagon trails in many places. Mattie Brown indicates that one such military road was surveyed through the Logan County area (then called Crawford County) by Jefferson Davis (110). White quotes letters in which the county populace tried to encourage the building of the road by promising to construct seventeen miles of the thoroughfare themselves (Territorial Papers XIX: 256-257). Such a road would certainly aid transportation in the area and ease some of the hardships of overland travel. The main route of the military road paralleled the Arkansas River for quite a distance, thus little aiding the northern area's settlements since the river was still the preferred means for transporting goods that were extremely heavy or bulky and for transporting goods long distances. A southern road, however, built somewhat later, did greatly influence the southern part of the county which heretofore had only been serviced by scarcely-visible game and Indian trails and the flood- and drought-prone Petit Jean River. With this opening up of the southern region, more and more settlers came to the area.

A Southwest Times Record article indicates that included in the refugees from the New Madrid earthquakes were the families of Col. James Titsworth, Dr. Stephen H.

Chism, and Benjamin H. Caulk (10 March 1968: 6C). Col. Titsworth in 1814 settled in McLean's Bottoms.⁴ The community received its name from the family of Alexander McLean, whose large log home served as the county seat for Crawford County at one time, according to Sonja Parker (7). In 1826, the newspaper goes on to say, a post office was established at this place. 1846 found the community in the hands of land speculators L. C. Quen and S. M. Weaver. They renamed the town in honor of H. B. Rose, a gentleman from New Orleans who had become a wealthy and socially prominent resident of the bottoms (8).

Biographical and Historical Memoirs relates that Robert Caulk, brother of Benjamin H. Caulk of Roseville, moved to the south of Roseville and began to farm. Following his lead, other farmers moved into this area. Caulksville became the moniker for the town they established (Western Arkansas 345).

Dr. Stephen H. Chism had come to Roseville in 1840. He married Jeannette Logan, a daughter of the county's namesake, Col. James Logan, and set up his homestead at an intersection of military roads between Fort Smith and Little Rock (Eno 54). The place was first termed Cross Roads for obvious reasons (see "Logan County" in Map Pocket); and a letter from John L. Ferguson, Arkansas State Historian, says that a post office with Dr. Stephen H. Chism as the postmaster was established there on December 31, 1850. The name of the growing community was officially changed to

Chismville on May 14, 1857. The post office stayed in operation until October 15, 1934.

A postal road from Chismville to the southern recesses of Scott County served as a trail for migration as well as a path for mail service. A Booneville Democrat article says that Col. Walter Cauthron followed this trail in 1827 when he settled with his wife and children in the Petit Jean River Valley. There he built a cotton gin and opened a store ("Walter Cauthron" 19 March 1970). Clearly he would not have done this if trade were not possible; hence, it can be assumed that the area was already somewhat populated with farmers.

Another article, authored by Fay Hempstead, relates the story of how Cauthron, in his younger bachelor days, had wandered over Arkansas and had met and become well acquainted with Lt. Benjamin Louis Eulalie De Bonneville (1136), a Frenchman who later commanded the military garrison at Fort Smith on three separate occasions (Beares passim; Booneville Democrat 19 March 1970: 2C). Washington Irving was so impressed by Bonneville that he wrote a book concerning the soldier's adventures in the West entitled The Adventures of Captain Bonneville, U. S. A., in the Rocky Mountains and the Far West. Newspaper accounts relate that Mr. Cauthron found Bonneville equally fascinating and in his honor named the community founded in the Petit Jean River Valley Bonneville. Somehow, down through the years, the spelling became Booneville and many people were of the

mistaken idea that the town was named for Daniel Boone, the frontiersman (Booneville Democrat 30 March 1978).

M. T. Tatum, says Herndon, was the originator of the name Booneville. The gentleman came to the place about 1824, opening a store and a cotton compress. It was Tatum who procured the community's first post office and suggested it be called Booneville (II: 492). The original Geographical Site Location Report, unfortunately, is not available. It might contain pertinent information about its name origins.

Still another theory, expressed by Adele Rahn, is that the name honors a descendent of Daniel Boone, Nathan Boone, who was in charge of issuing trader licenses for white men doing business in the Indian lands (Interview). Currying the favor of such a powerful person would certainly be a reasonable motive for designating a settlement by his name.

Harder disagrees with all the above accounts. She says that the name derives from Booneville, Kentucky and, so, does honor the backwoodsman; it is not a vulgarized form of Bonneville at all (55-56).

A bit of research into the life of the veteran of the War of 1812, combined with logic and some knowledge about human nature, confirms that Bonneville is not an appropriate choice for the town's namesake. Bonneville lived in Fort Smith during much of his career and also after his retirement from military service until his death at age 82 (Fort Smith Weekly Herald 24 June 1878). Since he had to know of the small community named Booneville only 35 miles

to the southeast, it is inconceivable that such a worldly and egotistical man as the retired general, knowing that a community was named for him, would allow it to be called by any other name than his own. Clearly, he would not; thus, the theory of the Bonneville/Booneville confusion is not viable. It must be remembered, too, that the community was already somewhat settled and being called Booneville by the time surveyors came through in 1825, well before the time that the name Bonneville became widely known (County Survey Field Notes).

Part of the namesake difficulty may have arisen due to the variant spellings of the town's name. Postal reports and maps show several spellings as do private papers.⁵

Cauthron sold out his business at Booneville in 1837, traveled about eight miles to the southwest, and there began a new settlement called Cauthron's Prairie (Hempstead, 1138). The place was not really a town, but a designation for several hundred acres of relatively flat lands. Another account in Biographical and Historical Memoirs indicates that a Thomas Cochran settled near Cauthron, naming his land south of Booneville Cochran's Prairie not later than 1810 (Western Arkansas 328). However, no verification for this information can be found.

About the time that Cauthron was establishing Booneville, Col. James Logan was also settling a homestead. Herndon says that Logan came up the Petit Jean River with slaves and other properties and settled on Sugar Creek, one of the tributaries of the Petit Jean (776). Biographical

and Historical Memoirs indicates that a Mr. Scott was also settling on the river at this time, and it is possible that Scott Creek near Magazine was named for him (Western Arkansas 328).

Elizabeth Titsworth tells us that Walter Cauthron had met, in his wandering days, not only the famous Lt. Bonneville, but also a young immigrant Englishman who had formed a trading company on the Red River ("Humphry Family" 43). [Presumably, Cauthron influenced the Englishman to settle down in the Petit Jean River Valley because a few years after 1828 Charles Humphry and his wife Elizabeth (Garner) located near the western boundary of Arkansas, and then moved eastward to the location that became the Humphry homestead.] As was the tradition of the English, they named their new home. They called it Reveille. Lillian Lee Cozart, one of the Humphry's grandchildren, reported in the Titsworth article that Humphry built a huge log home to house himself, his wife, and their nine children. Out buildings were constructed for the servants. In 1835, Humphry was appointed to fill an unexpired term of sheriff and tax collector. Wyatt notes that any type of designation such as county seat or land office could cause a community to be outstanding in that day. This could give a type of permanence to a town (57). Surely, with Humphry's appointment as sheriff, this must have happened to Reveille. A Paris Express article says that a post office was first established there in June of 1848; the spelling was "Revilee" then.⁶ The post office was an on-again, off-again

operation until December of 1905 when it was discontinued permanently (28 November 1968). Hempstead writes that after the area became part of Sarber County in 1871, Reveille became one of the temporary seats of justice, probably because a post office was situated there at the time (1134).

Biographical and Historical Memoirs indicates that another post office around which a community developed was located in the Petit Jean Township near the Petit Jean River. Mr. Jacob Buttram was postmaster when the office was secured for the community around 1868. The name of the community, Sugar Grove, was inspired by a fine grove of sugar maple trees in the yard of Mr. Buttram (Western Arkansas 343).

While these primitive settlements were being established on the south side of the county, the northern area was likewise growing in population and settlements. Siebenmorgan comments that along the Arkansas River, ports began and flourished with the advent of steamboat traffic (34). Patterson's Bluff, a bit to the east of Morrison Bluff, appeared on the Colton map of 1855. Little is known of Patterson's Bluff, which is today only a spot on an old map.

Wyatt says that, other than Indians, almost all the settlers in Arkansas after the year 1820 were white Americans who had migrated from other states (51). This remained the case until the advent of the railroad after the Civil War when foreign emigrants came to the areas mainly through the efforts of the railroads. David Y. Thomas says

that interest in the railroad was very strong in west and northwest Arkansas (114). According to Assenmacher, the federal government had cooperated with the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad in the railroad's attempt to secure land through Arkansas for the construction of a railroad link from Little Rock to Fort Smith (2). Before plans for the roadway could begin in earnest, however, the Civil War intervened (Thomas I: 114). Following the desolation of the war, the state was desperate to interest immigrants in helping to restore the state's shattered economy (2). Publicity releases to interest these immigrants were commissioned by the state and the railroad company and were widely printed both in the United States and abroad. Col. William D. Slack, Land Commissioner of Little Rock, was "deeply interested in colonists with common religious and cultural backgrounds who had strong agricultural traditions" (Assenmacher 2). These, he believed, were the attributes found in successful colonists for the state. He was especially interested in luring German settlers to the state (21). To these Germans, the railroad would sell at a nominal sum lands that the railroad had been ceded by the state for the construction of a railroad. Such lures, a common practice of all states, enticed the companies to construct the lines. The sale of these lands thus assured customers for the railroads. Additionally, the railroad, through the Catholic Church at Little Rock, gave land for the establishment of a monastery near where Paris, Arkansas,

now stands (2-3). The plan worked and Germans were drawn to the land in the northeastern part of the county.

Ruth Mapes indicates that the first results in this campaign to interest immigrants were not spectacular for the Logan County area even though great numbers of Germans, Swiss, and Austrians came to the United States from 1840 to 1850 (65). Perhaps a widely-read travel book by Friedrich Gerstaecker, Wild Sports in the Far West, which sensationalized the wilderness aspect of the territory, smothered interest for Arkansas.

Benedictine monks established the monastery. The town that grew up near the monastery was called Subiaco, "sub-lacu"--"the land below the lake"--for the birthplace of Benedictinism, in Italy (129-130, 373). Nearby to New Blaine and Sand Ridge, east of Subiaco, is the site of a convent, St. Scholastica. It complements Subiaco's monastery.

When the monastery began, Paris, four miles to the west of the church lands, was just beginning to be considered a village (Assenmacher 12). Parker reports that prior to 1874, a community farther to the west, Short Mountain, was considered more important than Paris, but Robert D. Waddill [Waddell] conducted an intense campaign to put the infant community on the map. Before they "put it on the map," however, they had to have a name for the town. There was great support for the name "Mary[s]ville" in honor of Waddill's two-year-old daughter, Mary, who had been blinded by an angry Negro servant. The name could not be used, for

there was already a community in Arkansas by that name. (Today, Mary Street in Paris bears her name.) Waddill convinced the town council to designate the community Paris in admiration of the beauty of France's capital (Parker 33).

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

Changes also accompanied the coming of the iron horse. According to Assenmacher, Creole, a tiny community whose postmaster could not read, lost its importance to Spielerville, a prosperous community set up by the German Catholic Spieler family (113). However, this town too faded away after the railroad passed it by in favor of the monastery's neighbor, Subiaco.

Ellsworth (Elsworth) was a settlement located about ten miles east of Paris. It is described by Mattie Brown as "a busy and prosperous community" during the 1800s (109). A Paris Express article reveals that the place became the county seat after commissioners James R. Laffery, Daniel R. Lee, and James A. Shrigley (Shigley?) selected the site. Political dissension which developed over the choice

culminated on February 17, 1874, when an arsonist's blaze destroyed the log government structure and all county records. After the fire, Paris received the seat ("Corley Now and Then" 4).

Further west of Ellsworth, and "midway" between Paris and Yell County, was the trading spot called Pumpkin Center, now Midway. J. J. Satterfield remembers the place as a mere crossroads when he was a small boy. Local residents, who called the place Punkin' Center, used the rural location as a landmark and rendezvous point more than as a business center (Interview).

The small settlement of Delaware is believed to have received its name as a result of the Indian tribe that existed there years ago (Lena Maude Wood Letter). Adele Rahn adds the information that the Delaware traditionally had above-ground gravesites, and notes that a site containing Indian relics near Delaware may be such a gravesite (Interview).

Another village just six and a half miles west of Delaware is New Blaine. Originally located about a mile north of its current spot on an old military road at Shoal Creek, Blaine moved to the railroad line where a depot was set up. The town moved again when Arkansas State Highway 22 was relocated and the railway was losing importance. The New designation was added about 1919 (Paris Express 4 December 1975). Blaine was also called Roady at one time (Smith Interview). The name Sand Ridge, further west,

describes the soil conditions found near the hamlet (Smith Interview).

Other towns were created through the coal boom which had begun just west of Paris. James P. Henry reports that geologists soon found that practically the entire northern half of the county was sitting atop a vast coal field of good quality that could be easily mined (36). The coal industry of the North was not blind to the opportunity that presented itself in Logan County. It quickly became interested in mining the area's wealth. The main problem was transportation. The railroad that had promised so much to the area was constructed at a snail's pace. Assenmachen indicates that it was 1890 before the tracks had been laid as far as Paris (214). It was not until the first decade of the 1900s that the people along the tracks began to enjoy the benefits brought by the iron horse. Mr. Smith also indicates that Scranton, a mining community to the northeast of Paris, was thought to have enough coal beneath its soil to rival the Pennsylvania community of the same name. Late in 1909, Assenmacher relates, the railroad had finally extended to Scranton (216). A letter from Dortha L. Terway elaborates:

In 1905, a group of investors from Memphis came to this area and bought up as many mineral rights as possible, thin[k]ing the area was rich in coal deposits. A coal mine was started during the 1890's about 1 mile northeast of Prairie View. These investors thought they would build a new

town that would "boom" from coal as Scranton, Pa. did. They were unable to buy land near the existing coal mine, so they started the town of Scranton 2 1/2 miles away thinking they would [f]ind coal there. No other mines were ever started and the existing mine near Prairie View "played out" in early 1940's. Their dream of another Scranton, Pa. boom town never materialized. The town of Prairie View was so named because the area was flat and devoid of trees. F. M. Gwaltney platted the town site and recorded it April 6, 1880. His daughter, Jennie, named the town and applied for a post office which was in existence until Feb. 20, 1981.

Needless to say, there was a great deal of dissention among the the people of Prairie View and those who started a new town only 2 1/2 miles away. It became an area "divided" and as a result, neither town thrived [sic].

To the west side of Paris, the railroad created the new community of Ratcliff, very near Caulksville. Vela Kinney says that the name originated from the surname of the foreman of the common labor crew; this crew worked with no mechanized equipment; there were only men and mule-drawn slips (4-5). The creation of Ratcliff spelled the doom of National Springs, south of the railway. A small health resort modeled after the Hot Springs spa, it died when the railroad passed it by (3-4).

The southern communities of the county were also influenced by the railroad when it came through. Blue Mountain, so called for its proximity to what Thomas Nuttall termed the "empurpled mountain" of Mount Magazine (173), grew up along the rail line. (There is a possibility it was also the location for another community called Briar Creek [Map of Arkansas 1887].) Farther to the west, the line traveled near Magazine, another community that was beholden to the grand landmark for its label. The town quickly grew a quarter-mile south to the road bed of the rail line, according to A Brief History of the Town of Magazine (2). The name of Eli Hooper, the first postmaster of Magazine, is one that is frequently found in the history of the area. He was a "mover-and-shaker" in the progress of southeastern Logan County.

The creation of a community termed Mount Magazine atop Magazine Mountain between 1890 and 1900 was supported by Capt. Joseph Ervin. Even though the land was surveyed and platted and the enterprise looked promising, the town died because of difficulties with access to the land and with the availability of water (Rogers Bobwhite Calls 59).

A Booneville Democrat article says that the railroad continued westward and influenced the communities of Ione (Belva), named for another community in California (11 May 1978: 23), and Barber. Barber is a small community that, until very recently, still had its own post office branch. The acquisition of the Barber name by the community is

related in an article written by Velta Farmer and others who did a study of the community:

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

(1)

As late as 1967, reports a Southwest Times Record article, some residents still referred to the place by the name of the non-demoninational church there, Pine Log (Allen "Wooden Arrows. . ." 3 September 1967).

Ione, almost directly south of Barber, is another settlement with an interesting anecdote to describe its present appellation:

Virginia Lee was a maiden of 16 when handsome Reginald Randolph left a certain Virginia Tidewater plantation for the California mines. At a tearful parting, she promised to "wait forever." [Virginia waited for the day when] a letter arrived. Reggy had made a stake. Would she take steamer for San Francisco, so they could be married? Unfortunately that letter was dated "BEDBUG, CALIFORNIA MINES, JANUARY 12TH, 18__."

That one word "BEDBUG" was earthquake, war, conflagration, plague, all telescoped into its six letters. . . .a letter [sped] by Pony Express to

Reggy. "Do you expect me to spend the rest of my days at BEDBUG?" . . . [Reggy] called a miner's meeting. He pleaded forcefully that the need of jocular appellations was past. A self-respecting community should adopt a civilized name. He knew, from her letters, his ladylove had been reading Bulwer-Lytton's novel [Last Days of Pompeii]. She had written repeatedly of its heroine. "I propose Ione, a name world-renowned in current fiction," declaimed Randolph from the digger-pine stump beside the Sacramento turnpike. There was a shout of approval. His next epistle read "IONE, CALIFORNIA, MARCH 23RD, 18__." . . . they were married in late June in the Methodist Church at Ione. (Goethe 8-10)

It was from this California community that Dick Hurt gave Ione, Arkansas, its name about 1910. The place, settled about 1897 by a Mr. Slawson and his sons Dick and Sims, had also been known as Belva when it was situated a mile north of the current site (Vertical File). A Geographical Site Location Report, nevertheless, shows that the post office was already established in 1881, indicating that a settlement was already well-progressed by the time the Slawsons arrived (Logan County).

The name of one southern Logan community, Golden City, acquired its name in a unique manner. Biographical and Historical Memoirs indicates that in 1886 gold was found in the area. Great activity ensued as a boom town atmosphere

prevailed (Western Arkansas 324). A newspaper article reports that no strikes resulted, and it was soon determined that the mine had been "salted" to encourage sales of land (Booneville Democrat 11 May 1978: 4A). The population shrank as quickly as it had expanded after news of the deception was released. Some families, however, remained and homesteaded the area.

Other communities named for their founders existed in the southern section of Logan County as well. Driggs, a designation for the Truman Driggs family, lies about halfway between Paris and Magazine (Parker 46). A well-attended school gave an importance to the place that similar, surrounding communities did not have (J. J. and M. F. Satterfield Interview). Corley (Burnett Springs) sits atop Flattop Mountain, six miles southeast of Paris. Both, like Driggs, bear the names of settlers, Springs denoting a fresh water source near the site (Goodspeed Western Arkansas 334).

Trouble Hill is quite a mystery. It appears on an early map (J. H. Colton [1855]) located between Booneville and Magazine on the old road which connected the two. The mostly likely location for the spot is the switchback on State Highway 116, northeast of Booneville, at T6N R27W Sec 28 (General Highway Map, Logan County). Even today with the improved roadway and modern vehicles, the slick shale at the spot can be hazardous.

The best site for the Arkansas State Tuberculosis Sanatorium was selected on Wildcat Mountain, southeast of Booneville in 1910 after a long search. The institutional

name is descriptive of the sponsoring entity, the disease to be treated, and the basic method of treatment. A relaxed sanatorium (sanitarium) regimen of healthful rest was supplemented with drug therapy and surgery. Patients and employees who lived on "The Hill" created a large population that was gradually phased out until 1971 when the facility was officially closed (J. J. and M. F. Satterfield Interview). The physical plant was taken over by another state agency and is now termed Human Development Center (General Highway Map, Logan County); it serves the needs of educable mentally retarded adults.

A final group of communities for discussion includes Harmony. Settled shortly after the Civil War by both Union (J. M. Laster) and Confederate (J. B. Porter) sympathizers, the citizenry had "such harmonious relations and congenial agreements. . . [that] the community became known as Harmony" (Allen "Ex-Confederate. . ." 19 March 1967). Porter's grandson, J. L. Porter, says that this story was verified by Dr. R. E. King, who, at age 86 in 1967, was still living on the Harmony homestead where he was born. A report also indicates that earlier, the settlement may have been called Greasy [locally pronounced / gri zi /] because it was situated on the banks of Greasy Creek in Greasy Valley (Paris Express 6 August 1974).⁷

Lucas and Echo still survive in the very southwest recesses of the county. Lucas is a quiet place that was known as Crow even as late as 1902 (Geographic Site Location Reports, Logan County). Its most memorable contribution is

as the home of baseball All-Star Dizzy Dean (Jay Hanna Dean), pitcher for the St. Louis Cardinals, and his brother, Paul, also a major league pitcher. The close-by Echo offers serenity, but no clue as to its name origin.

There is much knowledge yet to be gained concerning communities and names in Logan County. Many communities have passed out of even the memories of the residents of the county and there are few, if any, indications as to where these communities were. Some old settlements and their name origins have recently come to light. Patsie, near Sugar Grove, received its unique name as a tribute to the daughter of Eli Hooper, well-known figure in the settlement of southern Logan County (Beck). Red Bench (on one of the lower slopes of Mount Magazine and later called Anderson and Old Anderson) "derived its name from . . . the tradition that the Government [sic] surveyors marked trees along one of their lines . . . with red chalk" (Goodspeed, Western Arkansas 329 fn). Money (near Patsie), Goren, Baparo, Boyce, British, Brown, Cloudcrest, and Blue Gizzard are but a few that can be further investigated. These names and their approximate locations can be found on old maps, but such information can give only a vague indication of the actual locations of the places.⁷ When former locations of these towns are found, more precise information of migration patterns and the naming practices of the region can be discerned.

NOTES

¹The county was named for J. Newton Sarber, a Reconstruction Republican politician. When Reconstruction ended in the state, the Democratic population wanted to rid themselves of all vestiges of the oppressive post-Civil War government. Thus, the county received the name of one of its pioneer families.

²Much of this can be found in Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Western Arkansas 327; Territorial Papers of the United States XXI: 691-693. These citations list a "Jesse Noakes." The only other accounts of Noakes do not indicate a first name.

³There are various spellings of McLean: McLain, McClain, McLane.

⁴Other accounts show that a Thomas Cochran also settled in and named Cochran's Prairie to the south of Booneville as early as 1810 (Western Arkansas 328).

⁵See Geographic Site Location Reports, Logan County and the Samuel W. Williams Papers. Site Reports indicate the spelling any number of ways: Boonesville, Boneville, Boonvil, and Boonville. Maps of 1841 (Tanner) and 1855 (Colton) show Boonville. Letters to G[ilbert] Marshall from P. T. Gaines (24 August 1839) and the federal Post Office Department's Auditor's Office (20 August 1839) spell the

town's name as Boonville and Booneville, respectively; another letter, from William H. Dundus, (9 February 1839) is addressed to the postmaster at Boonville. Wyatt's Travel Diary (29) records the name as Boonville. Fay Hempstead spells it Boonsville (1135).

⁶Reveille has had various spellings. The Humphrys first spelled it Revilee; however, Geographic Site Location Reports, Logan County (Magazine) show spellings of Reville, Revilee, and Reville as well.

⁷The use of Greasy may originate from the use of glazy, (French glaise), designating the slick clay compact enough for making pottery that is prevalent in the area. Branner traces the use of glazy in the Hot Springs section of Arkansas (38). Since the French were also active in the lands of this study area, this usage could also apply here as well.

⁸See maps: New Family Atlas of the World and Tanner's Universal Atlas; also, Early Map of Arkansas; 1855 Map of Arkansas; Cram's Superior Map of Arkansas; General Highway and Transportation Map, Logan County, Arkansas; Map of Arkansas, 1887; Higgins Sectional Map of Arkansas; New Railroad and Township Map of Arkansas.

CHAPTER III

SCOTT COUNTY

Scott County, as it is known today, was created about 1881 (Western Arkansas 388). It had first been established as one of the huge counties of Arkansas in 1833 and was named for Judge Andrew Scott, the first Justice of the Superior Court to be appointed in the Arkansas Territory (Thomas II: 771).¹ In 1861 a part of Sebastian County was attached to Scott; twenty years later the county was split to spawn a new Sarber (now Logan) County to the northeast.

Of the five counties included in the subject area of this study, Scott County is the most rugged, isolated, and the least populous. The northern third of the county, after the Poteau Mountain range is passed, consists of relatively accessible hills, but the southern two-thirds is almost completely dominated by Ross Mountain and by the Fourche Mountains. Sparse population (9685 in the 1980 U. S. Census) is encouraged as the Ouachita National Forest has appropriated 555 square miles of the 898 square miles of available territory in the county. The communities that do exist are grouped, except for Black Fork, Winfield, Harvey, and Nola, along supply lines of railroads and major highways.

Goodspeed notes that Scott County was in the 1880's an exclusively agricultural region and hypothesizes that, because the sales market for products was at Fort Smith, 48 miles distant, a series of crossroads towns and villages characteristic of other areas did not spring up (Western Arkansas 393). The same sentiments could be expressed for other areas as well, however. More likely, crossroads and towns did not readily develop, and are still not known 100 years later, because roads are few; and those people who chose to live in areas as isolated and remote as Scott County wanted the land to stay that way. Even small villages were an intrusion for these folk.

Of the four exceptions to places located on thoroughfares, Black Fork is the only community not on a state highway. It lies on a county road maintained by the National Forest Service between the creek that gives it its name and the Oklahoma state line (see General Highway Map, Scott County; see map pocket). The community has existed since at least 1850 (Geographical Site Locations, Scott County) and probably served as a trading post, as did other border communities, for the Indians who came across the border from the Choctaw Nation (Foreman Five Civilized Tribes 79).

The earliest community found on old maps is that of Tumlinson (also Tomlinson and Tumlinsonville) in the northern part of the county (Maps #057 [1825] and #085 [1867]). It appears as Settlement on #082 (1854) and "Map of Arkansas" (after 1833, before 1845). Joseph J. Tomlinson

and his family were its founders in the 1830's (Goodner, Retrospect 10). Now extinct, it was later known as Boothe (for John Booth[e], a settler of 1845) (Land Patents, Scott County, 1845). A more recent hamlet of New Boothe is its nearby heir.

About the same time that Tomlinson was establishing his homestead, William G. Featherston arrived near the center of Scott County. When Featherston and his family arrived from Virginia only the buffalo, deer, and other wild beasts roamed the land. These pioneers soon had other neighbors, among them Featherston's brother, Ed; they soon managed to acquire a post office in June of 1838 under the name of Poteau (Map #0098), Poteau Valley (Retrospect 10), or Pontoon Valley (Claunts 33). This post office was discontinued in 1859 when the town of Waldron became populous.

William G. Featherston can be credited with supplying Scott County with a permanent seat of government. He donated, in 1845, a ten-acre plot as near to the geographical center of the county as possible (Western Arkansas 388). This was to be Waldron. The selection was a success and the town, now the largest in the county, is still the county seat.²

Waldron received its name through a rather peculiar circumstance. John P. Waldron, namesake of the town, was not a powerful citizen of the area. There is no evidence in land deeds, tax records, marriage records, or other political records that John P. Waldron, or anyone else by

the name of Waldron, had lived there in the nineteenth century. Goodner identifies Waldron as a law student who had studied surveying and was working under George W., the elder Featherston's son. Waldron platted the new town on the ten acres donated by Featherston and lent his name to the place; Featherston was remembered by having the first residential addition named for him. Today a main street bears his name as well (Goodner Scott County 2). The town gradually began to progress and especially profited from the construction of the Fort Smith/Red River Military Road which passed through it. That roadway, cutting the basic route now coursed by U.S. Highway 71, is the only major north/south road in the county.

Winfield was the first county seat after the division of the county took place in 1879 (Western Arkansas 388). It was at that time a community three miles northeast of Waldron and was essentially a homestead. There the government seat remained until 1845. "Windfield" (Map #327) has the dubious honor of being the site of Scott County's only hanging. Winfield has since disappeared from its former spot; a community of the same name has arisen about five miles due west of Waldron. The spot that the original Winfield occupied is now Pleasant Valley, a name that speaks for itself in such a rugged area as Scott County. On early maps it is also called Green Ridge (Map #0098), an equally appropriate label. On the northernmost border of the county, Scott County shares the town of Mansfield with Sebastian County. It was created as a consequence of the

building of the railroad through the area. (Mansfield is discussed in the chapter on Sebastian County.)

Abbott is also near the north boundary. According to M. Lester Satterfield, a 67-year resident of the area and postmaster at Abbott for more than 39 years, the town was named for W. R. Abbott, superintendent of a large lumber planer located there (Letter). Abbott was a boom town on the Rock Island Railroad that came to life when rail transportation made lumbering a profitable enterprise. Dense forests of both hardwoods and softwoods had, before the arrival of the railroad, defied exploitation because of the immense expense involved in removing the timber to be marketed. The railroad also gave birth to several other communities of various sizes on its lines. Along the Western Arkansas Railroad that links Scott County and Oklahoma are half a dozen of these settlements.

Coaldale is located on the western Arkansas border where the railroad enters the state. Mining interests could use the rail line to send out coal they produced from the vast reserves found under the land. The railroad named the once-thriving town for the commodity which brought it wealth.

About four miles east of Coaldale on the Western Arkansas line is Bates, another small mining and lumbering community. Goodner indicates that the coal mines in Bates contain the most excellent grade of coal mined in the entire section of the state (Goodner History 24). While there are many Bates' names that appear in Scott County history,³

there is no definitive evidence as to which of these, if any, gave his name to the place.

Cauthron is the next stop on the Arkansas Western Line. Located about five miles east of Bates, this community should not be confused with the early-established hamlet of Cauthron near Booneville, Logan County. There is evidence that the little Scott County community was founded by A. Tyler in 1876 (Goodner History 27). Any of the several Cauthrons in the county may have been the namesake for the village. Goodspeed lists a Walter Cauthron (see Logan County) as one of the earliest settlers; others listed are Charles Cauthron, John Caughran [Cauthron?], Louis Caughran [Cauthron?], and Thomas Cauthron (388, 389, 392). Charles Cauthron or Thomas Cauthron is the likeliest choice as the namesake. Walter had affiliated himself with Logan County by this time, and Louis and Charles Caughran settled along the Fourche La Fave River several miles from the railway. Charles was a county surveyor in 1840 (Western Arkansas 384), and he might have been so honored (or honored himself) as to name the place for himself. Even so, Thomas might be the better namesake choice because he served in the State Legislature for Scott County from 1864 to 1865 (Historical Report of the Secretary of State of Arkansas: Rolls of Congressmen 15th-18th General Assemblies). Of course, it is possible that none of these was the origin of the name. The true source may never be known. The Cauthron surname also appears as a township of that designation. The township became a part of Logan [Sarber] County when that new

political entity was created, in part, from Scott County lands (Western Arkansas 388).

About two miles farther east on the railway is Oliver. Again, no definite source for the name is known even though it may be speculated that the designation pays homage to William Oliver, County Judge in 1862 (Goodspeed Western Arkansas 388). Another possibility, however, is James Oliver, a prominent planter and businessman. Goodspeed identifies him as the owner of a cotton mill, a grist mill, and a saw mill (Western Arkansas 419). A mutually-profitable shipping alliance with the railroad most certainly could have won him a train stop in his own name.

There is no doubt, however, as to whose family name Hon perpetuates. Goodner identifies Jackson Hon as locating on the town site in the mid-1830's (Retrospect 10). His son Daniel was involved in politics and became County Judge in 1888 (Goodspeed Western Arkansas 409). This village could boast of a full depot on the Western Arkansas Railroad. Hon was the easternmost stop in the county before the tracks turned south to pass through Waldron.

Paralleling the Western Arkansas until it reaches Hon is State Highway 28. As the rail line turns south, however, the highway continues east to intersect with U.S. 71, the only north/south highway. Halfway between Hon and the U.S. 71-State Highway 28 west junction is the small town of Evening Shade. Bypassed by the railroad and main highway, it has nonetheless survived as a peaceful outpost. A brochure reveals the origin of the hamlet's name:

tall pines. . .threw a welcome shade over the spot. . . . It is said that [the] Cherokee. . . were actually first to call the spot by that name [Evening Shade]. ("Welcome to Evening Shade[,] Arkansas" n.p.)

Another community probably named for its foliage is Elm Park, about twelve miles north of Waldron on U.S. Highway 71. The once-small settlement is not even that now, the combination store and gas station that gave some semblance of vitality to the place having been abandoned in the 1970's. The store clung to the edge of a precipice over the Petit Jean River, its front facing the highway. Widening of U.S. Highway 71 crowded the business so greatly that the gasoline pumps were within a yard of the roadway. Fire and vandals have demolished what remained of the building. It is also unfortunate that many willowy elms concentrated in one grove and segregated from the surrounding pine, oak, and hickory were destroyed by roadbuilding as well. Thus, few clues remain as to the settlement's name origin, or even of its existence.

Y City, located in the southern part of Scott County, may soon suffer a fate similar to that of Elm Park. The community sits at the convergence of two highways: U.S. Highway 71 which comes from the north and then turns southwest, and U.S. Highway 270 which branches off of U. S. 71 to course southeast toward Hot Springs. The configuration created when these roads meet resembles the letter Y, hence, the name Y City. A new path for the

highways has recently left the old business area about a quarter of a mile from the thoroughfares. Such a distance will probably cause the small number of businesses there either to die or move nearer the new roads.

Boles and Needmore are the two other small communities situated on U. S. Highway 71 in Scott County. Boles was settled a little before 1870 when Andrew J. Patrick began the first post office there (Geographic Site Locations, Scott County). The place was originally called Stringtown (Goodner History 25), or Stringer (Blaisdell's Map 1915), but for what reason is unknown. Martha Lynn Wilson published a letter from S. J. Calvert, Boles postmaster in 1969, who gave his version of how the town was named:

"I think it is a true story that this community got its name 'Boles' from the Congressman who served this district in the U. S. Congress some time during. . .the reconstruction period. . . . [T]he post office was given his last name in recognition of his work by the local citizens."

(7)

If the story were true, the populace would seem to have been very generous to this man, especially since in the adjoining Sarber County (named for a Reconstructionist politician), the voters hated the memory of the situation so much that they officially changed the county's name to Logan (see "Logan County"). Wilson goes on to say that Calvert had personally met the son of the said Congressman when the son visited the community named for his

father. However sincere these gentlemen may have been, official records supplied by the Arkansas Secretary of State show no one by that name as serving in Congress for Scott County at any time (Historical Report of the Secretary of State of Arkansas: Rolls of the 16th and 17th General Assembly [1866-1869]). During Reconstruction, a Thomas Boles did serve as a circuit judge for Yell County from 1865 to 1868, and an Alfred Boles was the Yell County surveyor in 1871 (Western Arkansas 121).

Even less is known about Needmore, a community two miles north of Boles. The place may be a relatively new settlement, since no mention is made of it by Goodner (History) (1934), Goodspeed (Western Arkansas) (1889), Thomas (1930), or Herndon (Annals) (1947); however, this is unlikely.

Parks (also Parkes) is five miles east of Needmore on State Highway 28. This is a place of early county settlement. From Virginia, James F. Gaines and his 18-year-old wife Permelia Francis Halley Gaines came to the land in 1837 and set up a store (Goodner Retrospect 10). White Church was the original name for the community, recognizing its main structure (Scrapbook 10). The name was short-lived, however, as in 1838 Cyrus Parks established the first post office as an addition to Gaines' store and named the place Parks (Goodner Retrospect 10).

Another old community is Cedar Creek. It was the center of perhaps the most populous part of Scott County until the growth of Waldron. Goodspeed notes at least 29

families in the immediate area of Cedar Creek (Western Arkansas 392) and also lauds the great productivity and richness of the farms along this section of the Fourche La Pave River (398-433). Evergreen growth near the waterways undoubtedly gave rise to the names of the streams Big Cedar Creek and Little Cedar Creek and also to the village.

Norman Goodner mentions a Forrester in the southeast of the county (History 23). It appears on a 1952 map (#317-1952). This town was owned at one time by the Caddo River Lumber Company and was named for C. F. Forrester of Waldron. It was located about 1930 on an extension of the Western Arkansas Railroad. In its heyday the place had a population of 1500. Goodner speaks of the settlement with intimate knowledge (23). Forrester was about two miles east of Cedar Creek at the end of the improved blacktop of State Highway 28 (General Highway Map, Scott County).

Two smaller settlements, Harvey and Nola, are located further east on State Highway 28. James M. Harvey served as the County Judge in 1890 (Goodspeed Western Arkansas 389). But, before Harvey took his position as Judge, he published the oldest newspaper in the county, the Waldron Reporter. From the time it was established in 1879, it espoused Democratic tenets and Harvey boldly used it to get himself elected Judge after he took over the paper in 1883 (Western Arkansas 396).

Nola is a community whose name is much more a mystery than that of Harvey's. About three and one half miles northeast of Harvey, Nola is the most eastern settlement in

Scott County on State Highway 28. Although probably named for a pioneer's wife, mother, or daughter, there is no definite way to be sure as to the namesake. Neither Goodspeed nor Goodner gives clues to the mystery. The village is termed Nebraska on maps of 1890 (Maps #0098 and #0102) and 1901 (Map #0111), but by 1915 the name had been changed to Nola (Maps #0115, #0117, and #0111).

Dutch Creek is a stream that flows near three other very intriguingly-named hamlets, Olio, Union Hall, and Blue Ball (Blueball). Located on State Highway 80 east of Waldron, the settlements are recognizable on maps of 1890 (#0098 and #0102), but not of 1867 (#0083). M. H. Blue is very likely the source for Blue Ball. As County Judge in 1848 (Goodspeed Western Arkansas 388), he had a great deal to do with the development of Waldron as the seat of government. Perhaps meetings for Grange organizations were held at Union Hall. This hamlet is located between Olio and Blue Ball. Olio likewise appears on maps of 1890 (#0098 and #0102) and is absent from one of 1867 (#0083). It defies any reasonable explanation as to how it acquired its name, and so remains an onomastic mystery.

Extinct as well as extant communities in Scott County are few in number in comparison to the other counties in the study area, but it must be remembered that the county has had relatively few settlements at all because of the land's rugged terrain.

Maps of 1890 (#0098; #0102) show Blansett in the southwest of the county about halfway between Black Fork and

Boles. James P. Blancett [Blansett] is recorded as settling in the Fourche La Fave River area (Goodspeed Western Arkansas 392). Brawley, directly south of Scott County's Cauthron, is charted on these maps also. It perpetuates the family name of a group that settled on Ross Creek (391). Buck Knob in the very northeast corner of Range 28 West, Township 1 South near the Montgomery County border also appears on these maps (Maps #0098; #0102). Map #0102 (1890) also indicates Cardiff between Olio and Pleasant Valley (Green Ridge, Greenridge), and Gipson (Gipsonville) on the Poteau River west of Cauthron. This Gipson is probably the same community shown as Weeks on a 1960 map (#317-1960).

Sullivan (for Dr. J. O. A. Sullivan, influential Scott countian [Goodspeed Western Arkansas 428-429]), east of Black Fork; Ritz (Gate of the 1901 and 1915 maps #111, #115, and #117) east of Sullivan; Nella, east of Sullivan; and Beaucamp (Beauchamp), west of Blansett, appear on this map as well (#317-1960). These same maps of 1901 and 1915 place Girard in the north of the county, Newman in the east, and Chant just south of Waldron.

By 1978 field inventories of the county by the Arkansas State Highway Department had determined that none of these marginal settlements existed any longer as towns and so eliminated them from their maps (General Highway Map, Scott County).

NOTES

¹Ernie Dean (Arkansas Gazette 12 November 1978)

condenses the story of the violent temper of the namesake of the county. Although Judge Scott was termed "a chivalrous gentleman" when his wrath was under control, his career was ruined when he was involved in a duel and a brawl that killed two men. Dean summarizes: "Not for his bad deeds, but for his good ones, was Andrew Scott honored by the territorial legislature in the naming of Scott County."

²P. M. Claunts reports a different order of events. He agrees that Featherston was the first postmaster in the area, but that

Featherston owned a farm about one and a half miles northeast of Waldron and made an effort to establish a town out there and in 1843 moved the [post] office out to his farm and changed the name to Winfield, but had nothing to do with the present Winfield now west of Waldron. Mr. Featherston failed in his effort to build a town out on his farm and in May, 1846, the office was moved back to Waldron and given the name of Waldron (72).

This attempt to establish a farm post office may account for

the Cotton Valley (1839) application in Geographic Site Location Reports, Scott County.

³Thomason G. Bates appears in Land Patents Records, 1852; Goodspeed (Western Arkansas) includes J. R. Bates, Sanford Bates, Spencer Bates, Thompson G. Bates, and Frank Bates. Of these, all lived on Ross' [sic] Creek during the late 1800s except J. R. Bates (391-392). Ross Creek, however, is not near the current Bates community.

CHAPTER IV

SEBASTIAN COUNTY

Sebastian is the northwesternmost county in the study area. Its northern border is the Arkansas River and its western border is the Oklahoma-Arkansas state line. The county was formed in 1851 from parts of the once-mammoth Crawford County and Scott and Polk counties and was named for the state politician and jurist William K. Sebastian (Thomas II: 773).

Built on the riverbank in the most northwestern point of this county is the most populous and one of the oldest communities in the entire study area--Fort Smith. Fort Smith was a strategic military possession well before it became a thriving city. Its position overlooking the junction of the Poteau River and the Arkansas near the Indian Territory gave its occupants convenient transportation by water for trade and travel, provided them with a buffer to guard against Indian attack, and allowed them to scrutinize and regulate all river traffic both into and out of Indian Territory. The last item was primarily the reason for choosing this particular spot for a fort location. The War Department had ordered Brevet Major William Bradford to select a position for the new post "as

near to the point where the Osage Boundary line strikes the Arkansas as circumstances permit" ("Records of the War Department" in E. Beck 68).

La Belle Point ("the beautiful place" as Fort Smith was first called by the French), was the perfect spot. Thomas Nuttall described the site choice as "agreeably situated. . .on rising ground of about 50 feet elevation. . .The view is more commanding and picturesque than any other spot of equal elevation on the banks of the Arkansas" (Nuttall 24[?] April 1819). Edna Beck relates that an exploring team under the command of Lt. James B. Wilkinson discovered that the area had been mapped by the French by 1742, some sixty-five years earlier (E. Beck 68). As a result, the rivers had already received French names (68), leading to at least one very peculiar name change later on (68) (see Petit Jean, "Yell County").

The site for construction of the army post was selected by topographical engineer Major Stephen H. Long who named the post Fort Smith to honor the commanding officer for the frontier, Brigadier General Thomas A. Smith (War Department Letter 16 May 1818). The completed construction erected on the 35-foot embankment must have been a welcome landmark to the white men in the wilderness, for Nuttall laments the razing of the first fort in his Journal:

It is to be regretted that "La Belle Point" does not now stand in the majesty of half-a-hundred feet above the water, but was demolished when quantities of rock were taken from it for the

second fort. But. . .the rugged pioneer, too hard-pressed for a mere existence to have much eye for the beautiful, often tears away irreplaceable work. . . . (April 1819)

A second group of buildings, of which the Commissary still stands in Fort Smith, replaced the original fort.

Ensuing years saw the fort repeatedly closed and opened (Northwest Arkansas 751), and, for a time, the fate of the town that had grown up by it was unsure. When the fort did permanently close in 1871 ("Fort Smith" n.p.), however, the town was well-established. The city grew even more after it became the seat of justice for Federal Judge Isaac Parker. The famous "Hanging Judge," Parker was sent to dispense justice in the notorious border town known as "Hell on the Border."

After permanent settlement in Sebastian County began with the establishment of Fort Smith in 1817, other settlements followed as settlers ranged first down the Arkansas River to settle along its banks. Completion of a military road encouraged slow migration after the 1840's into the central and southern interior areas of the county. And the establishment of a stage route and plans for a railroad spurred quick homesteading after the 1850's.

The establishment of a military post at Fort Smith and the inevitable influx of settlers raised a need for a seat of government, however temporary, to be located in the area. To that end, says Goodspeed, the commissioners met at the cabin home of lawyer John Penn Dillard who came to the

territory in 1822 from Virginia. Dillard's home was open to lawyers who used the Crawford County home as both court and inn, and the place was dubbed Crawford Court-house¹. The site was soon abandoned for a new Crawford Courthouse; the settlement persisted and was known as Old Crawford Courthouse to distinguish it from the newer location (Northwest Arkansas 69). Neither of these communities survived the removal of the county seat to Jenny Lind in 1851 after Sebastian was officially created a county (Acts of Arkansas 10 January 1851). A creek, however, labeled Courthouse Slough, which empties into the Arkansas, still carries on the name.

After Fort Smith, the first extant community to spring up was that of Barlings (now Barling). Aaron Barlings had come to the area as one of Major Bradford's men (E. Beck 69). Bearing a land certificate as a soldier in the War of 1812, he chose to secure lands at the end of his service along the Arkansas River only nine miles east of Fort Smith (Northwest Arkansas 691). There he opened a "house of entertainment" (E. Beck 69) or an "inn" (Northwest Arkansas 691, 698). Regardless of the terminology, "Barlings [sic] inn" became the nucleus for a thriving little community which is still in existence today.

Lavaca is another community whose founding and growth came about because of government forces. Soldiers constructed a military road between the important towns of Fort Smith and Russellville about 1827 (Gaither 5; Strang 7). The road was later extended all the way to Little Rock.

It was an extremely important supply and information route and, while arduous, did not have the obstacles such as low water, ice, and sand bars that were a plague on the fickle Arkansas River.

One of the central supply depots for road materials during the building of this military lifeline was erected under a sheltering grove of trees about twenty miles east of the fort. The site was near Myer's Landing on the Arkansas. That docking area has been credited as being named for Myers, another of Bradford's original regiment who had decided to try his luck in the virgin lands of Arkansas. There, a temporary military compound was erected which later became an important stop for those traveling the military road between Little Rock and Fort Smith. By 1870, with reduced reliance on the river for travel and transport, the road, south of the landing, rather than the landing became the focus of commerce, and the community officially changed its name to Military Grove (The Key 2.1: 7).

E. E. Strang presents the theory that the community used the name Oak Bower for a while sometime between 1879 and 1881 (The Key 2.1: 7). Strang mentions that J. M. Ingram (Goodspeed, Sebastian, says "Dr. Lee H. Ingraham") built a small frame mercantile complete with post office and called it Oak Bower because of the many massive oaks there. United States Post Office Geographic Site Location Reports, however, lists no approval or application for such a place ("Sebastian County"). It may be that Ingram was simply following an aristocratic tradition of naming estates.

Nevertheless, that appellation was also short-lived, for by 1881 the community took the name Lavaca from the Spanish La Vaca: the cow (Strang 8). This was a very appropriate designation: Ingram and others of his area were cattlemen whose herds gave Sebastian County the greatest population of livestock in the state according to the U.S. Census of 1880.

By the time Sebastian County became an official political entity in 1851, settlement had ranged away from the Arkansas River and had infiltrated further south into the interior of the land. Crawford Courthouse's northwestern site was far too inconvenient for most citizens. Because of this, there was strong lobbying for the county seat to be located near the center of the new county. Documents point out that Charles A. Hinkley urged for Jenny Lind, about twelve miles southeast of Fort Smith, to receive the honor of being the county seat. He got his request. Eaton Tatum's home became the courthouse, but the move was only temporary. The small hamlet which Hinkley suggested be named for the "Swedish Songbird," the popular singer Jenny Lind, was abandoned in 1851 as the government seat only a year after its move there (Sebastian County 697). Fort Smith was considered a more desirable location than the small village because of the larger place's conveniences and the availability of accommodations. But a Fort Smith county seat was still unsatisfactory to most of the population and a great furor arose as to where the seat should permanently be situated (Wilkinson 22). The problem was finally solved by allowing the county two seats

of government, one in Fort Smith for the northern district and one in the newer community of Greenwood for the southern district.

At the time of its naming as the southern district seat, Greenwood was little more than a meadow about three miles southeast of Jenny Lind. The forty acres of land donated by Reuben Coker (9) to begin the town was geographically in the center of the county and was relatively accessible to the inhabitants of the southern district.

Opinion as to the namesake of the town is divided. One general opinion expressed is that Green J. Clark was the source of the name (Sebastian County 698 fn; Wilkinson 9). As a state senator, Clark would have been in a position to help the area if he so chose, and so the use of his name could have been a wise decision that would mean strong political aid for the fledgling community. A second statesman who the name might have honored was A. B. Greenwood. Goodspeed credits him as a judge of the Fourth Circuit, appointed in 1851 and the first to hold court in the new hamlet in 1852(?) (General History 71).

A third idea for the source of the name centers on the site's prolific plant life. As the choice for county seat and the supposed naming were both done in May of 1851, it is extremely unlikely that Greenwood's verdure would have been any more outstanding than most of the surrounding lands. This explanation, therefore, is not likely.

Many communities began as small trading posts and, because of enterprising land owners, became established villages and towns. Hartford is such a town. It was after the Civil War that W. P. Gwyn with a few others migrated there and established the place; they called it Gwyn²[n] (The Key 10.1: 23). Both Gwyn and a man named Williams were powerful influences in the community. Williams owned a general mercantile and was a town physician (Northwest Arkansas 776) while Gwyn owned and operated the first coal mine in the area. Later, he sold an important right-of-way through the town to the Choctaw-Memphis Railroad (which later sold out to the Rock Island Railroad) (The Key 2.1: 23). Apparently, the name of Gwyn[n] was dropped in favor of Hartford in 1874 (Geographic Site Location Reports, Sebastian County) even though Gwyn was still in common use to designate the community.

Norma Lockhart Michael speculates that the current name originated because people had to ford a creek near the homestead of the Hart family (23). This notion, while reasonable, cannot be corroborated since homestead and tax records were destroyed in courthouse blazes and no informants are available for verification.

Means Wilkinson identifies Hartford as the old Sugar Loaf [Sugarloaf] community, but this seems impossible since Sugar Loaf Post Office lasted from 1851 to 1888 (Geographic Site Location Reports, Sebastian County and Registry of Postmasters). This time period overlaps the 1874 beginning

date for Hartford's own office as reported in these same records.

A West Hartford also grew up about 1-1/2 miles southwest of Hartford proper. This area, which is south of the Rock Island Railroad line, became known as "Little Italy" during the coal boom at the turn of the century. Because it sat on the richest veins of high quality coal in the county, every immigrant (and particularly Italians) who could wield a pick or shovel flocked there; hence, the nickname "boomiest town in Arkansas" came into use (The Key 2.1: 23). Today, both Hartford, population 616, (General Highway Map, Sebastian County) and the smaller West Hartford are veritable ghost towns that have only memories of their heydays.

Hackett, to the north of Hartford, is another example of entrepreneurship. Early maps give the name as James Fork after a branch of the Poteau River that flows nearby (Colton [1854]; Colton [1855]; #0083 [1867]; O.W. Gray [1875]; #1461 [1878]). The earliest settlers also called the place Hickory Grove (The Key 1.1: 11). Jeremiah Hackett had homesteaded the land about 1834.³ In 1872, his son B. F. Hackett opened a general store and, to insure himself plenty of customers, began giving a free city lot to anyone who would build a house and take up residence in the town. This practice insured survival for the town and wealth for Mr. Hackett through his general store. In 1876 the citizens voted to rename the town Hackett City in honor of B. F. Hackett (Western Arkansas 1321). The city part of the name

was dropped in 1882 on order of the Post Office Department (see "Introduction"), and the town has since been called, by all but a few old-timers, simply Hackett.

The small community of Jenson is located about a mile northwest of Hackett. Goodspeed says that William Tichenal [Tichnal] settled there in 1829 before later moving into Hackett (Northwest Arkansas 694). As the unusual name of Tichnal was the maiden name of B. F. Hackett's mother (1321), a kinship must surely have existed; thereby, the two communities were bound. However, no satisfactory explanation for the name Jenson has emerged thus far.

Witcherville was also named for an enterprising businessman. Originally called Salem, a Biblical appellation referring to the Old Testament Jerusalem, the "city of peace," the settlement became known as Witcherville in 1875 (Northwest Arkansas 779). William J. Witcher platted out the town (then Salem) in 1868 and was a moving force there. He petitioned the authorities to secure a post office in the community and named it for himself (Geographic Site Location Reports). The town name was changed to reflect the post office label.⁴ Today, the town is a mere hamlet of a few small businesses and a handful of residences. Several other communities also began as small trading centers: Slaytonville [Slatonville] (Map #0117; Geographic Site Location Reports, Sebastian County [1890]); Dayton, Rye Hill [Rye] ; Burn[s]ville (Map #0117; Geographic Site Location Report, Sebastian County [1879]); Sugar Loaf [Sugarloaf]; Milltown; and Washburn [New Market], all

started this way. Of the above, all seem to have been named for early settlers except Sugar Loaf, Milltown, and Washburn.

Sugar Loaf was one of the oldest settlements in the territory and was a thriving little community by the time that Sebastian County was officially formed in 1851 (see Nuttall's Journal April 1819). The Tuckers, James, Jack, and Ned, from Mississippi settled there in the 1840's (Northwest Arkansas 694). The area was already well-known, however, to travelers before any pioneer decided to call the place home. Nuttall as early as 1819 records the welcomed sight of the familiar mountain called Sugar Loaf 35 miles distant from Fort Smith:

Rising. . .out of the alluvial forest. . .is a conic mountain nearly as blue as the sky, and known by the French hunters under the name of Point de Sucre, or Sugar Loaf. (24 April 1819)

Edwin G. Gudde traces the use of this common topological term. He notes that sugar packaged in a conic loaf and tied with cord was a common commodity in Europe from at least the 1500's; mention of "sugar loaf" gave the listener a clear, quick reference to the shape of the mentioned object. And, although the reference is lost on contemporary man, the pioneers took it not only for the landmark's name, but for their village too.

Milltown did not take its name from a topographical feature or an early settler, but from man-made structures.

Situated on Washburn Mountain southeast of Greenwood, the community boasted several mills. Installed beginning in 1870 as a matter of necessity, for there were no mills to grind grain nor cotton gins to process and bale the money crop, the first crude treadmills were later supplanted by a steam mill and saw rig installed by J. H. I. (Irby) Burke (Wilkinson 22). Milltown became a center for these activities by 1874. The settlement today, however, has a population of less than 100 (U. S. Census 1980).

Located only about three miles from Milltown is Washburn. Another small valley community, it has had at least two different names since its first settlement in about 1853. First called New Market because the locals met there to exchange goods in an open-air place, the village decided to change its name in 1875 (Wilkinson says 1877 [22]), to honor Cephus Washburn, missionary to the Indians. Washburn had established schools and church facilities at Dwight Mission near Dardanelle⁶ and then followed the Indians west to do the same in Oklahoma. On his many trips through the Arkansas River Valley, he had so impressed the people that they wished to honor him by naming their community for him (Reminiscences of the Indians 78). Even before this, the stream that flowed nearby was termed Washburns Creek [sic] (Map Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad of 1875); the two names for the community were probably used interchangeably for a time.

Creation of communities was a natural consequence of the arrival of railroads and mining interests in Arkansas.

Sebastian County had numerous examples of these communities. Enterprise (Long Prairie until December, 1871--perhaps for the Stephen Long who chose La Belle Point as the site for Fort Smith--and Bonanza [1896] [Mapes 73]) were both named as expressions of the great economic boom brought to the area by the coal industry. Excelsior was a brand of coal that was world famous for its high quality; the mining community of Excelsior, between Hackett and Greenwood, adopted a label that advertised its excellent mineral product (Moore n.p.).

Huntington also came about as a result of mining interests. The 120-acre townsite was purchased in 1887 by the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Coal Company from L. P. Barrett (Northwest Arkansas 774-775). No records are available as to how it received its name, but one may speculate that the hilly forest area, teeming with wildlife, would be an appropriate place for a "hunting town." Mrs. Patti Anderson offers the following story as one explanation for the town name:

"J.B. Huntington, mine superintendent, was riding his handsome black horse across the old bridge to the miner's place for watering their stock, when he [the horse] became frightened, and jumped off the bridge, killing both the man and the horse. The miners said their superintendent was well liked, and they'd just name the town [which had not officially been named at that time] Huntington." (Anderson)

Another mining community, Arkola (Arcola), settled after the 1890's (Map #0115) combines parts of Arkansas and the area's most important export coal. This combination created a coined word designating the small coal mining town.

Towns created or stabilized by the railroads included Jenson, Montreal, Midland, Mansfield, Central City, and Ursula. Jenson, Montreal, and Midland were located on the north/south Little Rock and Texas (now the Burlington Northern) Railroad; Mansfield was an important stop on the east/west Choctaw (now the Rock Island) Line in the southern part of the county. At Mansfield the two lines joined. Closely following the old military route in the north, the Missouri-Pacific Railroad made stops at both Central City and Ursula (Hull 343).

Little is known of Jenson (discussed above with Hackett) except that it sported a post office in 1887 and 1888 (Geographic Site Location Reports, Sebastian County) and that it is still on modern maps although its present population of fewer than fifteen would almost belie the existence of a town (Hammond Atlas). Montreal and Midland were both coal mining towns on the railroad lines. While no official records tell of Montreal's name origin, there is ample documentation for Midland. Midland was, for a time, the terminus for the Midland Valley Railroad (Hull 343) and the community took its name from that railroad company.

While information is lacking for some name origins, for others there is such an over-abundance that one hardly knows

which explanation to consider the most reasonable.

Mansfield is one such example with abundant data. The most common story, and the one most local people prefer, revolves around the railroad (Chapman Letter; The Key 7.1: 11; Allsopp I: 84-85). Frank Boyd reports it this way:

. . .[S]ometime in the early 1880's, a civil engineer was running a line survey for the railroad, and at the end of a day's work, was asked where he had ended the survey. He replied that he had reached some "man's field." Further references were made to the "man's field," and the name stuck. (The Key 7.1: 11)

The railroad junction built in that field became the center of the new town. There are several versions of a similar nature revolving about the railroad. Another version indicates that the town was originally called Coop's Prairie by a group from Hiddinite, North Carolina, that had come to the area in 1870 and felt very "cooped in" on their small prairie surrounded by mountains (Vowell 56; Boyd 12).

Still other accounts credit the town with the original name of Chocoville (Boyd 12; The Key 1.1: 11). Actually, Chocoville was a small trading community on the Military Road between Little Rock and Texas (New Family Atlas "Arkansas," 69). Part of the confusion about the two locations of the settlements probably involves the fact that the Chocoville post office, 1 1/2 miles west of Mansfield, was discontinued in 1887 as an office was opened in the

more-populous Mansfield (Geographic Site Location Reports, Sebastian County).

Mansfield may also have been named for a famous state politician and jurist of the 1880's, W. W. Mansfield (Moore n.p.; Wilkinson 1). This theory seems highly unlikely, however, since the area was flourishing in 1887, well before the jurist gained his prominence on the state Supreme Court in 1889 (General History of Arkansas 69, 71). The origins for Frog Town and Prairie Creek, both near Hartford, are not so mysterious as are some other communities. An abundance of amphibians in West Creek probably named the former as being on relatively flat land near a stream did the latter.

The most recent community, if a military post can be called so, is Camp Chaffee, about a mile east of Barling. Now called Fort Chaffee, it was constructed during World War II and named to honor Major General Adna Romanza Chaffee, so called "Father of the American Armoured Forces" (M. M. Allen 3). The camp has been deactivated since the 1960's, but the Department of the Army has recently (summer 1985) investigated the possibility of opening it again (Southwest Times Records August 1985 passim). The post is the site for National Guard summer camps and was used in the 1970's to house Vietnamese refugees; late in 1980-82 it sheltered great numbers of Cubans who were expelled by Castro in 1980.

Sebastian County contains a spectrum of types of communities from the most urban in the study area (Fort Smith) to settlements of fewer than twenty inhabitants. The county has also had a variety of immigrants: Americans from

the Northeast, the Middle Atlantic states, and the South; Europeans from England, Germany, Austria, Italy; Middle Easterners from Iran and Lebanon; and Asians from South Korea and Vietnam. Cubans and Haitians compose a significant percentage of the population as well. The development of communities in Sebastian County by these people has created a diversity of names that chronicle their history, culture, and philosophy within the county.

NOTES

1

The term "Courthouse" was a misnomer as no less a person than Washington Irving found out when, on a private expedition on the Arkansas River, he got off the boat to see the "courthouse." On being told that there was no specific structure, the noted author "expressed chagrin" and returned to his boat (Mapes 85). "Courthouse" simply meant the site where court was held. The place where court convened was moved several times before the site of a permanent county seat was selected.

2

Other accounts indicate the first settler was W. D. or Dr. J. D. Williams (Herndon Annals II: 497).

3

Goodspeed reports this as B. F. Hackett, son of Jeremiah; however, B. F. was born in Sebastian County in 1844, so this claim of his settlement in 1834 is clearly in error (Northwest Arkansas 1321).

4

There was apparently quite a rivalry between the locals and the "outsider" Witcher who came into the village as a bustling entrepreneur. Others did not appreciate the intrusion of so much industry into their lives. Witcher was not daunted by their sluggardly ways and continued his industriousness and progressiveness.

5

Founder W. T. Rye was Sebastian County Treasurer at the turn of the century (Sebastian County Plat Book, 1900).

6

The site is now under the waters of Lake Dardanelle.
An historical marker there memorializes Washburn and the
Mission.

CHAPTER V

YELL COUNTY

Yell County contains the earliest explored land within the study area. The county's boundary on the north and northeast is the Arkansas River, the main avenue of exploration for the territory from the very earliest of times (see "Yell County" in map pocket). Two navigable tributaries of the Arkansas, the Petit Jean River and its southern neighbor the Fourche LaFave River, opened the interior of the county to settlement more easily than other land under investigation.

The Spaniard Hernando Desoto¹ is credited with being the first white man to traverse the region in 1541; but his purpose was not settlement. He sought treasures. Desoto's expedition ended in miserable failure as only a few survivors struggled back from the interior of Arkansas to report that the lands possessed no wealth, only disease, starvation, and ruthless Indians. DeSoto was not among the survivors, having died and been buried in the murky waters of the mighty Mississippi.

Over a century passed before the French explorers and the coureurs de bois travelled up the great rivers and began mapping the unknown countryside (E. Beck 68-69). Maps by

Guillaume Delisle in 1700 show the extent of French exploration of North America including the Arkansas River. On these maps the river is reliably charted as far west as the Grand Fork in present Oklahoma, more than 100 miles upstream from the area under discussion, so there can be no doubt as to the actual presence of the French in the land even at this early date. America's acquisition of Arkansas with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 did not result in the expulsion of these Frenchmen; however, most of them fled as the land was opened to white settlement after the Indians were removed.²

Directly on the Arkansas River is Dardanelle, the earliest point in Yell County known to be inhabited by white men. Judge W. D. Jacoway writes in his report concerning the county that James Miller, who later became governor of the Arkansas Territory, landed at Dardanelle about 1820 with Indian agent David Brearley to conduct a census of the Cherokees (Goodspeed General History of Arkansas 117).³ Brearley reportedly purchased the land that jutted into the river there from a French hunter, Joe Peran, who had possession of it (Independent Arkansian 4 July 1876). Peran called the spot (also termed "Point of the Rocks" by Brearley) as The Dardonnie which Jacoway believed to be Cherokee or Choctaw for "sleep with one eye," an important consideration in hostile territory (Western History 117). Thomas Nuttall's Journal also mentions the place as being called "Derdanai" by both the French and the white American settlers (1818). In Stephen Long's report of his expedition

the name is "Dardenai Eye" (II: 288). Vandermallen's American map of 1827 also notes the name as Dardenai.

John C. Branner theorizes that that the term may come directly from the French dort d'un oeil ("sleep with one eye") and does not arise from an Indian tongue at all (37). Because the Point of Rocks (Dardanelle Rock) juts into the river, navigation can be somewhat treacherous at the place, and this, coupled with the ever-present threat of hostile Indians, could surely produce a situation for staying as alert as possible, i.e., for "sleeping with one eye open."

Information in government documents, however, puts a stop to all such romantic notions of Indians and perilous river journeys. They indicate the source of Dardanelle's name as the family name of Jean Baptiste Dardonne who settled there about 1798. Dardonne lost his lands, which were later claimed by Joe Peran from whom Miller and Brearley took possession.⁴

A U. S. Army Corps of Engineers information brochure concerning the area further indicates that Col. Brearley "bestowed the title of Dardanelle because the large rock towering above the Arkansas suggested the Dardanelles, souther[n]most of the Turkish Straits" (27). M. L. Wilson agrees (32). A map of 1827 also supports this idea (Map #0194). The hand-drawn sketch is a very meticulous rendering of the Dardanelle area in its very earliest days. Exacting details locate the Council Tree, Brearley's home, fields, and paths and roads with mileages to adjoining villages. Others features appear as well. But, whether

named for a Frenchman, or through a slurring of the French, or because of a deliberate effort to label the spot for its resemblance to the Old World landmark, the place is now known as Dardanelle.

Confusion is also apparent when the sources for the names of two major tributaries of the Arkansas River are sought. Legends abound concerning the name origin of the Petit Jean River (see Appendix E). As mentioned above, the French were great explorers of the area and the names they gave some features still remain. Petit Jean is one of these names that has survived, if in a rather twisted fashion.

A search of the earliest maps discloses that the river is not named for a courageous French soldier who bravely fought Indians, or a romantic young girl who followed her lover to the New World, or even for a devoted paramour struck down in a drunken rage. The river is named for a much more mundane quality--its color.⁵ The waterway drains a land covered with a twelve-inch layer of silty clays: tan silty clay, tan shale, weathered brown clay and brown shale; predominant of these is a mulatto silty clay that muddies the Petit Jean to a murky yellow/tan (Dan Berry).

The map which adorns the Treaty of the Quapaw Cession of 1818 very clearly shows the original name; a map of 1825 offers a transitional stage of the river's naming and gives a clue as to how the name confusion began (#054). The first map charts the river as the Little Yellow River, in French the Petite Jaune. In an effort to label the stream with its proper name, and to reconcile that name with the one used by

the local population (the French were still a strong influence in the early nineteenth century), mappers labelled it as they heard it: the Petite Jaune [/ 'pet ɪ 'dʒɔn /]. Little Yellow of the Quapaw Cession Treaty map of 1818, became the Petite John [/ 'pet ɪ 'dʒɔn /], Little Jean on the Browne and Brancroft map of 1825 for the Surveyor General of the United States. The French jaune [/ 'dʒɔn /], the English John [/ 'dʒɔn /], and the French Jean [/ 'dʒɪn /] became irrevocably intermixed. Subsequent spellings on maps and in documents show great confusion in the use of the name (see Maps; Geographic Site Location Reports for Logan, Scott, Sebastian, and Yell counties; Letters of the Woodruff Collection). Various maps perpetuated Browne and Brancroft's error: Petit Jean (#0194 of 1827), Kleine (the German little) Jean ("Charte von Arkansas" of 1828), and Petite Jean (Finley of 1826, Tanner of 1836), until the mistake was indelible. By 1840 the name was standardized on maps to read Petit Jean. Even so, the populace clung to its vulgarized form of the term and called it Petty John as shown by spellings on many post office documents that originated along the river. Other papers record the vernacular of Petit Jean as Petty Jane and Petty John, pronunciations that still occur in all rural parts of the study area. Even though Petit Jean [/ 'pet ɪ 'dʒɔn /] is most common, native residents easily understand the former references and accept them as alternate name forms without question or comment.

Fourche La Fave is the second stream in Yell County that bears a French designation. Opinions as to the origin of this name vary from obviously ridiculous to believeably plausible and blatantly impossible. Wilson reports without comment a story that the river and its valley of the same name took their name from an early incident:

"A Frenchman and his son were crossing this river. Their name was LaFave [sic]. The river was low and the boat was sticking and the man yelled at his son, "Push, LaFave!" People on the shore heard this and thought he called out "Flurche LaFave" [sic], so they called the water by that name." (32)

The lack of credibility in this explanation is apparent for (1) the river had already been named a century before there would have been enough settlers to stand about, (2) there would be no reason for a Frenchman to shout an English "Push!" rather than a French "Avante!" or some similar French command, and (3) there would be no reason for a man to call his own son by a surname. This folktale, then, can be quickly discarded.

There is no doubt about the meaning of the first part of the phrase "Fourche La Fave": fourche means fork, or fork of the river in this case. The second part of the phrase presents the onomastic mystery and on it a limited number of notations have been published. William Dunbar and George Hunter's Observations record "a Mr. Le Fevre. . . . residing at the Arkansas [River]" in the early 1800's (159).

Thomas Nuttall later also indicates that a family by the name was living near the mouth of the stream of that same name (103). An Etienne and a John Le Fevre are recorded as living in Arkansas Territory in the Arkansas Sheriffs' Census of 1823 [n.p.]. Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains does not comment on any people there, but does record the river as Le Fevre (II: 345).

Early maps detailing the region show the pattern of origin for the current appellation. The map outlining the Treaty of the Quapaw Cession of 1818 is a high-quality reference tool that labels the river as Fourche d[e] Laf[e]re. Finley's map of 1826 declares it as LaFevre, and European charts of 1827 (Vandermallen) and 1828 ("Charte von Arkansas") give the name as Le Fevre. Callan's 1836 map uses the European Le Fevre as well. By 1875 the label became La Fave (O. W. Gray) and this has become the standard spelling (General Highway Map, Yell County). It even appears as "fouchlephave" in one place (Geographic Site Location Reports, Yell County, "Bluffton").

John C. Branner used the standard spelling of the name to hypothesize about a foundation for the term's beginnings (38). He believed the word to be the French febe, bean, and to represent the name of the family who lived at its mouth. This would follow the logic of Dunbar and Hunter and agree with Nuttall's observations. It would be a perfectly sane explanation; however, the naming might not be as simple as bean. If a family "Lafevre" did live near the stream, the allusion to the river being named for that family would be

more than adequate to satisfy most inquisitive onomastic researchers. There may be other possibilities that take into consideration changes in spellings through the years. The possibility of translating the phrase as merely "Bean's Fork of the River" must, therefore, be looked at very closely before it is accepted.

One intriguing possibility is based on the health problems experienced by early voyageurs and the Spaniards before them. DeSoto's men tramped the rivers and swamplands where they furnished hearty meals for yellow fever- and malaria-carrying mosquitoes. Disease decimated the Spanish ranks (killing even the famed leader) until less than a third of the original 1000 survived (of these original 1000, 100 stayed with the ships) (Final Report of the U. S. DeSoto Expedition Commission 137). The French had similar experiences (Mathews passim). It may be that the French named the river for the disease bred near it: la fievre, "the fever." Its pronunciation [/ fɪ 'vɛ /] being near enough to la fevre [/ 'fɪ vr /] to cause the confusion.

A third possibility involves the geographic location of the Fourche La Fave. The mouth of this river empties into the Arkansas, 25 miles above Little Rock. Both French and American maps show it as the first stream of navigable proportions that branches off the main Arkansas channel (Guillaume Delisle; #057; et al.). Along it the French could, and did, travel to near the present Oklahoma border. Such an important waterway could have been called "Fork of the River," "Fourche de la Fleure." And, because oral

designation preceded written records, vulgarized pronunciation could account for the variations of spelling which attempted to capture the phonetic sounds of the words. Current pronunciation by native residents [/ 'tʊl̩ lə 'fɛ /] illustrates further oral deterioration of the label.

However these two rivers were named, they and their branches offered early explorers and settlers alike convenient avenues for reaching the interior of Yell County. And, although white men located single homesteads early on the Arkansas River, perhaps due to flooding problems, community settlements were more frequent in the interior than on the river. These types of migration routes were not so available in the other counties of the study area.

Indian settlements were already established within the county when Miller and Brearley arrived at Dardanelle in 1820. Chickalah was nine miles to the south of Dardanelle on a stream of the same name. Noted as Old Cherokee Village on early maps (#057; #054; Tanner [1836]), the place soon became known as Cheekalah (#082; #083) [Chiekalah (Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad); Chekala (#196); Chickelah (#0194)] for the chief whose band settled there, ignoring the fact that the land was in Choctaw Territory (Foreman Indians 285A; Stroud 44; et al.).

That a community name honoring an Indian should survive until today pays homage to the strong character of a Cherokee chief. Cephus Washburn awefully tells of hearing the noted Indian orator "Chih-kel-leh" in Cherokees West

1794 to 1839: The Letters of Cephus Washburn. The occasion was a conference concerning possible war with the Osage.

Washburn says,

[We] were all crushed and overwhelmed by the thundering power and the melting pathos of Chih-kil-leh's speech in favour of peace. . . . I have never witnessed so signal a display of power of eloquence, nor seen an individual under the power of emotion as was [the chief] at that time. . . .The chief voted for peace instead of war. (83)

For a while the site was also called Howell Post Office (for Danville founder [James? or John?] B. Howell) with James C. Gaulty as postmaster (Geographic Site Location Reports, Yell County).

Goodspeed reports that a related band of Cherokee under the leadership of Chief Dutch came to settle on a major tributary of the Petit Jean (Western Arkansas 117-118). The far-ranging stream which flows from west Scott County bears the name Dutch Creek and so immortalizes that Indian leader of almost 200 years ago. The first post office in Yell County was established on Dutch Creek in 1820 (Geographic Site Location Reports, Yell County). And, 1876 maps of the area place the Dutchess community on its bank (#1452; #1461).

As with most other areas, when naming took place in Yell County, many communities were named for men who first settled there or who had greatly contributed to the welfare

of the area. Yell County followed this practice in a majority of its settlement names.

In the northeast quadrant of the county is Carden's Bottoms, on Arkansas River lowlands first settled as a plantation by the Cardon [sic] family as early as 1827 (Goodspeed, Western Arkansas 117). The site, however, did not receive a post office until 1873 (Geographic Site Location Reports, Yell County), a reliable clue that the place remained for many years a single-family farm of small population. Cooper reports that James Carden homesteaded 100 acres there in 1818; later, his four sons, W. H., George, James, and Tom, also farmed near their father (Part II: 1).

Old Neely (Neely's Ferry of 1859 [Geographic Site Location Reports, Yell County]) about four miles west of Carden Bottoms, has a similar history. Eli Neely, relates Goodspeed, brought his family to Arkansas in 1850 and took up residence in the south lowlands of the Arkansas River. Neely's son, John R., acquired adjoining lands to his father's and the two became very prosperous planters. The younger Neely opened a store on high land in 1882 (Western Arkansas 178) and in 1886 acquired a post office there named for his family (Geographic Site Location Reports, Yell County). Old Neely was moved 2 1/2 miles southeast to New Neely (the Post Office Department wrote Neally [Geographic Site Location Reports, Yell County]) which adjoins State Highway 154. The move was most probably made as a result of levees built for flood control in the 1930's and 1940's.

The site of Old Neely lies directly on a levee; the town was obliterated by this construction.

The label Cotton Town for a small bottomland settlement might indicate that it was so called because its major money crop was cotton. Not so in this case. The name memorializes C. B. (Clab) Cotton, an early land owner. Records show that he commissioned and set up a post office there (Geographic Site Location Reports, Yell County). To clear the land, he first girdled and deadened the trees. For this reason the place was first termed Cotton Town Deadening (Cooper I: 35).

Moseley and Mount George in the northeast are reported also to have received their namings from the first settlers. M. A. Moseley was a notary for the county (Goodspeed Western Arkansas 122), but it is probably not for him personally that the site was designated. The place name, however, does more than likely honor his family. Goodspeed lists a William Moseley as married to Penelope Ragon, daughter of a wealthy planter of the county (Western Arkansas 176). This may be the same [James] Moseley who applied for and was approved a post office for the settlement near Chickalah. His original application of 1873 bears the request that the post office be called Minnie, but that name was stricken and Moseley inserted instead (Geographical Site Location Reports, Yell County).

Mount George (its alternative name was Mt. Homer) was established as a post office in 1889 (Geographic Site Location Reports). Wilson identifies it as a town named to

honor an early settler (32). Although a Henry George and a Hardin George (and his wife, Angelina) are reported to have come to the area in 1841 and 1843 (Goodspeed Western Arkansas 117, 118; Banks 182), respectively, there is no evidence conclusive enough to identify for which of these men the community is named. Perhaps it is both, or neither.

Ola is a community that allows easy investigation into its name origin. Dale S. Sandlin opines that the community of Ola was early referred to as Petit Jean due to the proximity of the town to the river (History of Ola 3). He further implies that Ola is the same village as the Petit Jean that declined and lost its post office after Waldron became the county seat (Yell County had not yet been formed and was still a part of Scott County at the time) (3). There was a Petite [sic] Jean which served as county seat for Scott County before the establishment of Waldron, but that Petit Jean was located at T5N R26W, the same area as the current Magazine (Maps "Map of Arkansas" [1833]; Tanner [1836]).

Another Petite [sic] Jean was located at T4N R20W practically on the county's eastern border with Perry County (Map #0082). This cannot be the pre-Ola community either; for Ola's T4N R21W Sec. 3 location, this Petite [sic] Jean is much too far east and is the present site of Birta (Geographic Site Location Reports, Yell County [1849]; General Highway Map, Yell County; Maps #0083, #1453). Two maps do locate the community of Petite [sic] Jean as T4N R21W, a General Land Office map of 1878 (#1452) and one by

O. W. Gray of 1875 (#1452); however, the vast majority of information elsewhere points to a possible error in these two maps.

No such difficulty arises when the date for the naming of Ola is investigated. Goodspeed notes that J. M. [James Matthias] Harkey arrived in the county as a child and by 1866 had erected a mill on the present site of Ola. Soon after, he established a store with a sawmill, grist mill, flour mill, and cotton gin (Western Arkansas 127). In December of 1880 a post office for the settlement was requested and J. M. Harkey was allowed to set it up in his store. He called the place Ola for his 10-year-old daughter (History of Yell County 3; Traxler n.p.; Humphrey; Geographic Site Location Reports, Yell County).

In explaining the origins of the community's name, Sandlin goes further to tell how Ola Harkey received her name:

The town of Ola is actually named for Olive Viola Strait, the daughter of Powhattan Strait. . . .Harkey. . .passed the Strait Store at Alpha (near Mount George) [in 1869]. The fifteen month old Viola Strait was sitting on the porch and Captain Harkey said, "You are a pretty girl". "What is your name"? She answered "Ola", not having mastered Viola. Captain Harkey said, "That's a pretty name for a pretty girl". "If we ever have a pretty little girl like you, we will name her Ola". That year [actually February,

1870] their oldest daughter was born so she was named Ola. [sic] (32-33)

Gilkey was also named for an early settler. According to information in tax records, Samuel Gilkey must have come to Yell County in 1842. His name appears on Personal Tax Rolls from 1843. 1852 records show his real estate holdings for the first time at T4N R22W Sec. 17. This is the current site of Gilkey. Yell census records for 1850 list Gilkey (aged 53) and his family of seven children; a 24-year-old female, Carolina, is also listed.

In the southwest quadrant of the county Aly and Briggsville were named for early pioneers. Wilson indicates that Aly, located on State Highway 27 South, was named for its first white inhabitant (32). This settler, however, probably spelled his name Alley, W. L. Alley being a Dardanelle businessman before the Civil War (Goodspeed Western Arkansas 126). His kin relocated in the southern section of the county and established the community there (Goodspeed Western Arkansas 142, 181). An 1879 map charts the village (Map #1453), but it does not appear on maps of 1878 (#1452) or 1875 (O. W. Gray). Approval for a post office came in 1885 with Jeremiah Wurt as the first postmaster (Geographic Site Location Reports, Yell County and Registry of Postmasters).

William D. Briggs was a planter in the Fourche River Valley area and, with his father, erected a cotton gin. Later, he built grist, saw, and cotton mills all powered by steam (Goodspeed Western Arkansas 129-130). The town named

for him, Briggsville, is on State Highway 28 southwest of Plainview; it appeared on earlier maps as Happy Creek (Map #1452) in 1878 and Whitely (Sullivan 2).⁶ An 1879 map shows the spot as Briggsville (Map #1453).

A second large category of naming in Yell County involves the use of Biblical appellations. Pisgah, Corinth, Macedonia, and the Mount Nebo landmark near Dardanelle all have their onomastic beginnings in the Bible (Brunn and Wheeler).

The first group of Pisgah [/ 'pɪzgi /] residents came to the area in a single group from the southwestern North Carolina town of the same name in Transylvania County (Pope County Historical Quarterly 13.1: 1). The North Carolina settlement is almost exactly east of the new Pisgah of Yell County. Pisgah, N. C. lies at 35° 15' latitude; Pisgah, Arkansas lies on the 35° 10' latitude. These Methodist colonists brought with them a town name of great meaning. Mount Pisgah was described in the Old Testament as the place from which Moses saw his first and only sight of the Promised Land after leading the Hebrews out of the captivity in Egypt and wandering through the wilderness (Exodus; Deuteronomy 34). The religious theme carries further with the naming of a ridge just north of Pisgah as Christian Ridge (Quadrangle Map, "Chickalah Mountain, East").

References to the New Testament also appear in the community names of Yell County in the forms of Corinth and Macedonia. These two settlements take their names from places associated with the Apostle Paul. Corinth is

celebrated as a citadel of St. Paul's influence. It is to the Christians there that he wrote the Epistles of the Corinthians. The name may also generate memories of another Corinth, this one the Greek city of great wealth and decadence which flourished in ancient times (Zelinsky 471, 472). The Biblical comparison, nevertheless, is the reference which the devout founders must have intended. The label Macedonia is also related to the New Testament figure of Paul. Macedonia, north of Greece, served as Paul's first European theater for preaching about Christ.

Like Pisgah, Mount Nebo takes its name from the Moab Mountain Range in the Holy Land. The Yell County mountain was first called that name after the Civil War when Louis C. White and his family settled on one of its benches. Mrs. White named it to symbolize a place where those who were "wearied. . .worn. . .[and] heartsick. . .[could] retire to the recesses of the inaccessible peaks to commune with [their] Maker. . ." (Evans 51).

Geographical and topographical considerations gave birth to the names of some Yell County communities. Examples of these settlements are Lakeview, Plainview, Onyx, Gravelly, Bluffton, Sulphur Springs, Waveland, Blue Mountain, Walnut Grove, and Chalybeate [Springs].

Mineral water sources offered names for Sulphur Springs in the north and Chalybeate [Springs] in the west-central section of the county. While the former place name is self-explanatory to a contemporary reader, the second has a more unusual sobriquet. Chalybeate refers to waters that have an

iron taste, a phenomenon common to springs, especially artesian springs, of west-central Arkansas. Wilson claims that the town's name arises from an Indian word meaning "a watering place and camp ground," and further reports that the place is older than the town of Danville which was begun before 1869 (34).

The Sulphur Springs site acquired a post office in 1879 (Geographic Site Location Reports, Yell County), but has since declined so that barely a village remains there today. Sulphur Springs occupies the site of the town Delaware (after the Indians) charted there on maps of 1875 ("Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad"). An 1854 map also shows it as Dardanelle Springs (#0082).

Wilson relates a folk story about the naming of the southwestern town of Gravelly:

It was first called Gravelly Hill and later shortened. When Mr. and Mrs. Jim Caviness went there to settle, Mrs. Caviness exclaimed, "What a gravelly place we have here!" (34)

Post office records indicate the change of name came in 1888 as an effect of the Post Office Department's new policy concerning place names (see "Introduction"). A post office under the former name of Gravelly Hill had been established in 1871 (Geographic Site Location Reports, Yell County). Nearby to Gravelly is Bluffton [Bluff Town] which was established by 1862 (Geographic Site Location Reports, Yell County).

Plainview, in the central section of Yell County, presents another case of name change. The community was originally settled in the 1879's and was given the name St. James; it then became Balloon (Geographic Site Location Reports, Yell County). The designation became Clem to honor the family of a Dr. Clements, a large landowner in the Fourche River Valley (Goodspeed Western Arkansas 151). As the railroad came through in the early 1900's, the town name was changed to reflect a more descriptive appellation of the area. The town's post office officially became Plainview in July, 1907, with Rice B. Yates continuing as the postmaster (Geographic Site Location Reports, Yell County and Registry of Postmasters).

Martha Lynn Wilson expresses a prosaic rendition of the naming of the place:

Some settler stood on a high place on the way to Nimrod Lake, and looking off into the valley, exclaimed, "What a plain view!" So it received its name. (34)

The sentiment, if not the story, is probably correct.

Lakeview is another small town with a similar category of name as Plainview. It is located only two miles from the main channel of the Arkansas River in the northeast corner of the county. The community overlooks an ox-bow lake created in the past by the undulations of the Arkansas River at Holla Bend.

The names Waveland and Blue Mountain in the northwestern corner of the county celebrate land formations there

as well. Waveland is located on rolling foothills of Magazine Mountain. From high on the mountain it is possible to see the "wavy land" that Wilson reports gives it its name (33).

Blue Mountain and Blue Mountain Lake both received their names from what the botanist Thomas Nuttall called "the empurpled mountain" (173), the mountain which is now called Mount Magazine (see Logan County) or Magazine Mountain. The town was a stop on the Rock Island Railroad and preceded the creation of the Corp of Engineers' lake of the same name by many years.

Centerville, Walnut Grove, and Onyx are three final communities that took their names from the qualities of the land about them. Onyx is listed as existing at T2N R22W Sec. 5 according to post office records which indicate that an office was established there in 1868 (Geographic Site Location Reports, Yell County). The community now is located two miles due west of that section in R23W.

The use of Walnut as a part of a settlement name was very popular in Yell County. In 1830 a Walnut Tree, located at the site of the current Waltreak, had a post office even when there were not yet roads built to the community (Geographic Site Location Reports, Yell County). Waltreak, Rogers reports, is "a coined word [that] was less confusing to [the] postal service because another office had the word Walnut in it" (Readin' 18). This place was on Dutch Creek, its stately walnut trees standing out easily from the surrounding water-loving cottonwoods and sycamores. A later

Walnut Grove existed in the area now covered by Blue Mountain Lake (General Highway Map, Yell County). The current hamlet of Walnut Grove is situated near Blue Mountain Lake on a secluded roadway by the Petit Jean River. A Walnut, registered as early as 1889 on post office records as near the present Corinth, uses part of the name as well (Geographic Site Location Reports, Yell County).

An 1899 order by the Post Office Department (see "Introduction") figured in the naming of Centerville. Reported by Rogers to have been called Cross Roads, the small village had to change its name in order to acquire a post office, since the Post Office Department objected to both the term cross roads and the use of two words rather than just one for the designation. Because the site was located midway between Ola and Dardanelle, north and south, and Danville and Galla [Galley] Rock,⁷ east and west, it was called Centerville (Fever 40). Centerville had also been termed Kenzie (1889), honoring its first postmaster D. W. McKenzie. Banks laments that after the "wild promises of things to come" made by the railroad, today "only old foundations remain as witnesses of past prosperity" (173).

Development of the rail system through Yell County strengthened several communities already in existence and offered a reason for others to change their names. Blue Mountain and Waveland on the far west of the railway are discussed above. Marvin[s]ville, about five miles east of Waveland, came into existence well before the railraod came through (Geographic Site Location Reports, Yell County).

The arrival of the rail line brought many changes, among them a name change. Greenville was the name of the station located 100 feet south of the town. By 1899 the post office had changed its label to reflect that of the rail stop. Havana, a bit further east, received its name about the same time, and according to C. E. Rogers, is beholden to Marvinsville for its existence at all. Rogers says,

Havana was laid out when the railroad came through here in 1898-1899. There had been a village about a mile west [Marvinsville]. . .but to obtain land there for a town went into problems. So Havana was laid out and was called Greenville because the man who did the survey was a Mr. Green. The postal department did not want any more villes. The first town council met about 1903 or 1904 and changed the name to Havana because the Spanish Am[erican] War was an important subject at that time and the council said no other town in Ark[ansas] was Havana.

(Letter)

If Marvinsville land holders had been more hospitable to the railroad, Havana would not now be in existence.

Another town enlarged by the railroad is Belleville. Goodspeed reports that a Mr. Ferguson set up a grist mill and a saw mill along with a cotton gin on a small stream about a mile north of the present townsite and called the place Ferguson's Mill (Western Arkansas 124, 127). C. E. Rogers' opinion of the origin of the new town name involves

the residents' displeasure with the latter part of Ferguson's Mills. "What besides mills do we have a lot of?" was a question answered by "Pretty girls!" And so, the town became Belleville (Letter). This local color story also reported by Wilson (34) probably has little basis in fact. At least one map of 1901 (# 0111) spells the town Bellville. J. G. Smith, a long-time resident of the area, reports a history of it in Goodspeed (Western Arkansas 127). He spells the town Bellville, as well, pointing to its being named for a person. Goodspeed discusses a commissioner W. M. Bell who was an early citizen of Pope County (Western Arkansas 198), just across the Arkansas River from Yell County. It is possible that he is the namesake of the town.

Mickles [Switch], says Rogers (Bobwhite 96), received its sobriquet as a railroad switching spot on the Choctaw and Gulf Railroad. Ira Micks was a major land owner of the area. To the possessive of this was added the word switch designating the half-mile long branch track that served as a principle meeting place for trains between Booneville and Little Rock. Before the use of Mickles Switch became widespread, the town was also termed Foraker (Rogers Readin' 31).

Except for Dardanelle at the very northern edge of the county, Danville is Yell's largest town. It is situated nearer the center of Yell than Dardanelle and serves as a government seat for the southern district of the county. Danville reportedly received its name from [James? or John?] B. Howell, who is said to have sailed a small steamboat on

the White River,⁸ carrying passengers and freight. The name of his beloved steamboat Danville, which Goodspeed reports he sold because of ill health (Western Arkansas 157), is perpetuated by the town's name (Wilson 32; Rogers Letter).

Wing and Rover present special categories of place names as does the tiny settlement of Liberty Hall in the northeast. The earliest name recorded for Wing is Mineral Springs, but that was changed to Fair Hill. The namesake for the new name was a beloved preacher of the southern Yell County community, Nathan Fair (Rogers Fever 47; Sullivan 72). But commercialism got the better of the settlement about 1891 when it was decided to change the name to Wing after a company that had located in the town.

Rover is an example of a community that "went to the dogs." Catherine E. Rogers relates one old timer's recollection of how the town got its moniker: ". . . a surplus of dogs ran the town and a Mr. [James] Hunt suggested that the name Rover would be suitable." Rogers continues by commenting on the veracity of the story. "James Hunt was postmaster in 1859 and its [sic] just possible!" (Fever 48-49).

Such an anecdote helps chronicle the philosophy and ethnography of the people of Yell County. It is but one example of naming practices that record patterns of settlement and migration in west-central Arkansas.

NOTES

¹Goodspeed (Western Arkansas 113) says Ferdinand DeSoto.

²These earliest Frenchmen were not actually settlers who sought to establish homesteads and communities; they were, rather, adventurers, trappers, and fur traders to whom the wilderness offered a life preferable to that of the society of the times.

³Jacoway does not explain why the men landed on the south side of the Arkansas River. The Cherokee were segregated to the north of the river by 1820.

⁴The white settler from whom Dardanelle probably did receive its name was John B. Dandenne. "Russellville Centennial 1870-1970: Arrows to Atoms" records this information about Dandenne:

Under the Spanish regime he [Dandenne] was granted 600 acres of land on the north side of the Arkansas River. . .near where Russellville now stands. He did not live on that land at the time of the 1817 treaty with the Cherokees. Through some technicality there was no record of title for his holdings, and no exception was made for him in the treaty. He took his grievance directly to Congress and the Committee on Public Lands offered

him his choice of three propositions: (1) to be given identical lands in the Cherokee reservation; (2) to be given \$10,000 in money; (3) to be permitted to take up an equal quantity of unoccupied land anywhere in the Lawrence land district. The latter offer was accepted and the controversy closed. (3)

"Charleston, Arkansas: Centennial Yearbook: A Time of Change" adds that a Jean Baptiste Jardenne had a claim to 548 acres of land before 1762. After France ceded the territory to Spain, Jardenne's claim was recognized and verified by Spain.

⁵Sandlin (1) comes very near this meaning when he translates Fourche La Fave as Fork of the Fawn-Colored River. He, however, does not explain the reasoning for the term.

⁶Whitely was a pioneer gentleman who was an old bachelor merchant and the first settler of this community (Sullivan 2).

⁷Galley (Galla) Rock was an important ferry crossing on the Arkansas River at the time (Rogers Fever 40). Branner notes that this name derives from the French galets, pebbles (37).

⁸S. C. Tucker credits Howell with operating the Danville on the Petit Jean River (73); Mattie Brown agrees with Tucker (68).

CHAPTER VI

SOUTHERN FRANKLIN COUNTY

Formed in 1837 and named to honor statesman Ben Franklin, Franklin County was created of lands taken from the huge pre-statehood Crawford County. David Thomas chronicles this event in Arkansas and Its People (II: 704). Ozark was designated the county seat, but because it is located north of the Arkansas River, problems arose. These problems evolved because the county has the misfortune of being bisected by the Arkansas River; thus, the southern section was effectively cut off from the rest of the county.

As a result of the discontent of the population concerning this problem, a southern district was set up in 1885 with Charleston as its seat of government. Even after adequate bridges spanning the great river were opened, the citizenry of the southern district fought to retain the Charleston government seat. As in several other Arkansas counties that also have dual districts,¹ the system seems to work very well.

This study of community names limits itself in Franklin County to the southern district. The area comprises approximately 215 square miles of land with terrain varying basically, north to south, from rich bottomlands to rolling

foothills. About 15 miles south of the Arkansas River, just south of the first ridge of foothills, the county flattens to form the Grand Prairie. It was from this vantage that D. D. Owen sketched the north view of Mount Magazine around 1860 (U. S. Geological Survey Plate C). (See discussion in "Logan County.")

Dallas T. Herndon discusses the area's first white settlers in Centennial History of Arkansas:

In 1814 three families--Adams, Billingsley and Williams--numbering eighteen persons in all, left middle Tennessee in a flat boat and after a somewhat tedious journey arrived at the Cadron settlement on the Arkansas River [30 miles north of Little Rock], where John Standlee and his family were the only inhabitants. They remained there until the spring of 1816, when they went on up the Arkansas and founded a settlement on Mulberry Creek [on the north bank of the river near Mulberry, Crawford County], in what is now Franklin County. The following year the lands in that part of Arkansas were granted to the Cherokees and settlers of Mulberry Creek, then numbering eighteen families, removed to the south side of the Arkansas River. (I: 756)

These families, then, were the first white settlers to the lands. These pioneers stayed on the river's south bank for over ten years until 1828 when the last Cherokee Cession opened up the Mulberry River Valley lands once again

(Herndon Annals 680). These early-comers had the fortune to be the first permanent whites on both sides of the river. They favored the northern bank and there they established Mulberry, Crawford County, as a thriving community where Mulberry Creek enters the Arkansas. Nothing is now left of their occupation of the south bank.

Among the first communities to develop in south Franklin County was Webb City, river neighbor to Ozark. The village, located about a mile from the south bank of the Arkansas River,² has always been a gateway to the county seat of Ozark. Before 1930 it served as a trade center and gathering spot for the cotton farmers on that side of the river; but when the first bridge connecting the two sections of the county was completed in 1930, many farmers moved their homes to the higher ground available north of the river. The bridge allowed them ease of transportation to farm the rich bottom lands of the southern banks and live, safe from recurrent flooding, on the northern bank.

George Henry cites a Goodspeed History when he states that Captain E. J. Preston, E. D. Davis, and W. Cureton were the community's first settlers in 1840. Surely various ferries cruised from there to Ozark, but in 1859 C. C. Webb, for whom the town is named, installed a permanent steam ferry and operated it for over 50 years. In 1910 his business was taken over by Walter Moore who continued it until the opening of the bridge spanning the Arkansas made his business obsolete in 1930 (47).

Webb City did not receive a post office right away; its post office applications show that the first petition was made in 1898, although the wording leads to the speculation that a post office may have already been in operation at the time (Geographic Site Location Reports, Franklin County).

Webb City appears on maps of 1879 (#1453), 1886 (#1462), and 1890 (#0102 and #0098). An 1867 map (#0083) charts a Mt. Gilead in approximately the place for Webb City. This placement is not appropriate, however, for the Mt. Gilead label would be a misnomer in the relative flat land occupied by Webb City.

Much closer to the river itself is South Ozark. This very small place consists of fewer than two dozen structures and sits practically under the shadow on the east side of the south end of the Arkansas River bridge. South Ozark serves mainly as the site for an abattoir and as an entrance to the Ozark Lock and Dam Park (see General Highway Map, Franklin County, map pocket). The name arises, of course, from the hamlet's sister city, Ozark. As a name, Ozark seems, according to most authorities, to have developed from a corruption of the French Aux Arc, an abbreviation for Aux Arkansas (Branner 39; Featherstonhaugh 89). Others say it was named by French hunters and that it refers to the Quapaw (Akansea in French) Indians who claimed the territory (Schoolcraft 246).

Besides Webb City and South Ozark, there are few extant communities left in southern Franklin County. South of Webb City on Arkansas Highway 23 lies Aetna. Once spelled Etna

(Map #102 [1890], #0111 [1901], and #0117 [1915]), the original town name was to have been Minnie, as shown on Post Office Department records. Postal authorities, however, would not allow the name, and chose the alternate Etna on the 1888 application for a post office (Geographic Site Location Reports, Franklin County). By 1951 the place was officially declared "discontinued" as a viable town and post office (Map #0115), but it continues as a hamlet to this day.

The village sits atop a ridge that abruptly rises from the prairie. Such a commanding height probably reminded early settlers of the Sicilian mountain, Etna, tallest in Italy. Holding this image in their minds, they were inspired with the name Etna.

Other extant places are the villages of Meg, Vesta, Cecil, Peterpender, and Branch, and the town of Charleston. Meg was established before 1898 (the date of its post office application) and by then had a population of about 150. By 1926 the post office had been moved northeast less than a mile. L. C. Gammill [sic], postmaster at Subrosa, had applied for the site change and petitioned for the name to be altered to New Gammeil [sic] or Gammieil [sic] (Geographic Site Location Reports, Franklin County). Because of the Post Office Department naming directive of 1894 (see "Introduction"), Gammieil was the alternative chosen by the authorities (Order #114). Ironically, Gammieil has vanished from contemporary maps while Meg continues to appear (General Highway Map, Franklin County).

Eight and one-half miles west and a little south of Meg is the community of Vesta. Located at the junction of Arkansas Highways 215 and 217, the town is the westernmost in the county and is charted on maps of 1890 (#0102); however, it is not seen on those of 1875 (Gray) or 1878 (#1461). No date is recorded on its petition for a post office, but three name alternatives are listed: Lovely Valley, Hughes, and Vesta. Vesta was selected from among the choices and the application was returned to C. J. Milan, postmaster of SubRosa [sic] with the admonition to "see the accompanyi[ng] Circular in regard to compound names for postoffices" (Geographic Site Location Reports, Franklin County; Order #114).

In the northern part of the study area, only about two and a half miles from the south bank of the Arkansas River, is Cecil, a community that has existed for over 100 years. George Henry credits Thomas and John Cecil with founding the settlement in 1885 (47). A year later, an application for a post office was approved (Geographic Site Location Reports, Franklin County). The Henry paper of 1940 places this settlement on the ridge which separates the rich lands of the river bottom from those of the Grand Prairie (46). A 1985 personal observation, however, revealed that the town's center is now nearer the southern base of the ridge rather than on its crest.

Near the center of the Grand Prairie is Peterpender. Mrs. Norene Rogers Pile, 70-year resident of the community in 1967, noted that "the first settlers arrived [there]

right after the Civil War, about 1866. . . ." A granddaughter of the John Jerome Pendergrass who was the first store and cotton gin owner at the place, Mrs. Pile relates her memories in a Southwest Times Record article. According to her, the earliest settlers came from Tennessee and Alabama (5 November 1967), fleeing the strife and desolation that was prevalent after the war.

Another long-time native of Peterpender was Mrs. Alza Chastain (Southwest Times Record 5 November 1967), granddaughter of Lucas Coleman Milam, a one-time postmaster of Subrosa (Geographic Site Location Reports, Franklin County), and one of the founding fathers of the village.³ Eric Allen's article quotes her when he narrates that the town's original name was to have been Lone Oak, but its application for a post office under that name was refused since a Lonoke already existed in Arkansas. The community's physician Dr. Keith Hudson is said to have suggested the use of Peter Pendar,⁴ the pen name of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century English poet John Wolcot, the English story teller. Originally written as one word (Peterpendar), the words were later separated and the a replaced by an e (5 November 1967).

A scrutiny of Post Office Department records does not support this fanciful tale. The only application on file is that of 1900 which lists as name alternatives (by order of preference) Peterpender (not Peterpendar), Black Jack, Pender, and Jep. These were submitted by Jerome N. Pendergrass, proposed postmaster (Geographic Site Location

Reports, Franklin County). The similarity to Pendergrass' own name of three out of four choices cannot be accidental. Pendergrass contains the key element to Peterpender and Pender, and J e p are the initials (with an obligatory vowel) of Jerome Pendergrass. This egotism of Pendergrass, therefore, is more probably the actual source of the label than the name of British folklorist. Blaisdell's 1915 map shows the town as Peterpender (#0115).

Branch is the last of the extant villages under discussion. A letter by Jerry Ben Turner briefly traces the founding and growth of the south Franklin railroad town:

Branch was a town settled as a result of railroad. The Ft. Smith, Dardanelle and Little Rock railroad construction work reached the present sit[e] of Branch in 1876. A small settlement started in that year. In 1879 the settlement applied for a postoffice [sic] as Turnersville. This application was turned down as a Turnersville postoffice already was in existence. An application for a postoffice by the name of Branch was accepted [with Joseph Sidney Cotner as the proposed postmaster] (Geographic Site Location Reports, Franklin County). Both names were those of pioneer families in the region. At present Branch seems to be at a standstill. The population in 1920 was 370. In 1930 the population was 495, the increase being due to the development of coal fields nearby. The 1940

census shows a population of about the same, 498.

In 1980, the population was 300. . . .

Geographic Site Location Reports for Franklin County and George Henry (42) bear out Turner's information.

The business and government interests of south Franklin County center in Charleston, the seat of law in the county's southern district. Founded about 1843-44, the town, say various sources, first went by the name Charles Town for Charles R. Kellam,⁵ who, with J. B. Thaxton and R. C. Thaxton, was one of the earliest settlers of the area (Centennial Yearbook 1; McDonald Letter; G. Henry 39-40). Local legend, relates Emogene Cameron in a Place Names column, indicates that the men who came to the place with Kellum agreed to naming the town for him in exchange for a favor of some sort (Ernie Dean 8 August 1982). What that favor might have been has not been revealed.

As the town's store owner and first postmaster, the Massachusetts emigrant and Free Will Baptist preacher Kellum was replaced in his government position when he "failed in business." During this change of appointments, the two elements of the name were blended to produce Charleston (Centennial Yearbook 1; McDonald Letter).

Even though only a few extant places survive in southern Franklin County,⁶ once a great number of communities thrived in the area. Many of these have become extinct; about them little except their names is known.

Maps of 1826 (Finley), 1836 (Tanner), and before 1845 ("Map of Arkansas After 1833, Before 1845") show no

settlements in Franklin County south of the Arkansas River. By 1854 (Map #082) the area boasted only three settlements important enough to be mapped: Mt. Gilead, south of the current Webb City; Charleston; and Prairie, directly east of Charleston, near the current Branch. An 1867 map (#083) lists these same places. Settlements blossomed within the next few years, as a map of 1879 reveals a total of ten settlements: Leon, Charleston, Donald, Dahoma, Subrosa, Etna, Gammiel, Dorietta, Cecil, and Webb City (Map #1453).

The arrival of the railroad led to even more growth as new towns sprang up along the lines. These same rails also meant death to the more remote settlements, for people flocked to the railway towns. Pauline was added to the maps by 1886 and Cecil, Donald, Dorietta, and Etna were dropped (Map #1462). Maps of 1890 list Webb City, SubRosa [sic], Dahoma, Charleston, and Leon (#0098), and Pauline, Cecil, Etna, Donald, Effa, and Vesta (#0102). Game Hill, five miles east of Charleston appears on some maps (#086 [1872]; #1452 [1878]) and one also lists a Morton City (#1452 [1878]). In addition, the towns of Anice (also Annice), Peterpender, and Six Mile are first seen on a map of 1915 (#0115).

But perhaps the greatest growth of communities took place between the 1920s and 1945. Sixteen viable settlements simultaneously existed in southern Franklin County during that time. It was an era of "King Coal." Rich deposits of the mineral in Franklin County, coupled with the availability of railroad transport, offered

seemingly endless opportunity for the working men of the area (Arkansas Democrat 14 June 1936 92). Towns flourished in this climate of prosperity.

A Geographic Site Location Report charts the following places on a map circa 1945: Webb City, Pilot Grove, Hills Chapel, and Union Academy lay in an almost straight line north to south in the eastern third of the county with Oak Bend considerably east and just a little south of Hill's Chapel (Item #7). Of these, only Webb City (discussed above) had a permanent post office (Geographic Site Location Reports, Franklin County) or was of any lasting importance as a community.

The central third of the county's land area had, north to south, Cecil, Lows [sic] Creek (for the old gentleman Lowes who lived near Peterpender [Southwest Times Record 5 November 1967 5A]), Peterponder [sic], Branch, and Prairie View; and the western third contained Annice, Vesta, Charleston, and Potts (Geographic Site Location Reports, Franklin County, Item #7).

John L. Graham initially petitioned in 1903 for a post office to be called Graham or Teddy. Postal authorities, however, disapproved both these appellations and, for an unknown reason, wrote in Anice as the designation. From 1886 the area had been served by a post office at Donietta, in the northwest quarter of the same section as Anice, but by 1903 the Donietta postal station was no longer open. Potts, one of the southernmost settlements of south Franklin

County, has practically vanished as well. Today, only a church and a handful of houses remain to mark its existence.

Other extinct communities also had post offices before the turn of the century. A Game Hill post office (variant possibilities of Gaim and Gaime Hill also appeared on the petition) was approved in 1867 for the area near the current Etna. While it might be assumed that the name commemorates an abundance of animals to hunt, the additional alternative names indicate the influence of the Gammiel family name (see Gammiel above). The 1870s saw Morton (Morton City, 1872) and Mount Hope (1879) established only to vanish, leaving dusty records behind to mark their ephemeral existence. Several other post offices were created in the 1880s. Subrosa (also termed Sub Rosa and Pleasant View) began in 1880. Pauline was approved the next year as was Burk[s]ville. Leon (for I. L. McPherson) followed in 1882.

Dahoma was a place that vacillated in both name and location. First begun as Dahoma in 1880 by proposed postmaster Alexander Campbell Northern in Sec. 22 of T8N R28W, it was moved a year later to Sec. 27. There, the name became Kieth [sic] (possibly for Dr. Keith Hudson). In March of 1884 Abijah Burcham moved the office to R27W Sec. 5 and renamed it Dahoma. August of the same year saw a move by George W. Tigner to put the office back in the original R28W Sec. 27 location. The name Dahoma was already in use in R27W by Burcham who declined Tigner's request to relinquish the name.⁷ By September 1884 the place was discontinued but

was later re-established as Gammie (Geographic Site Location Reports, Franklin County).

Donald, near Charleston, became a stable enough community to have its own post office by November of 1889. Originally meant to be called Daisey, postal authorities changed the designation to Donald when the petition was submitted. (No references to Disney's famous fowl were intended.) William H. Obar served as the first postmaster.

1892 saw the creation of three post offices within a three-month period of March, April, and May. Ford carried on the name of the new postmaster John Kindrick Ford. He had requested it be named Ervin to honor James W. Ervin, postmaster at Webb City who had certified and signed the petition for Ford. Six Mile, near Chismville in the most southeastern part of the study area, came into existence as a post office in April. "Serving a population of 60 or 70," the office had James Cole as postmaster. The last of these extinct communities established its post office in May of 1892 at Effa. George Washington Hill was postmaster (Geographic Site Location Reports, Franklin County).

Postal stations in southern Franklin county served as kernels for the development of communities which were to grow up around them. Without such magnets, settlements would most likely have developed in a more scattered and sparse pattern than they did. State highways, like the post offices of the past, now support the stability of communities clustered along them.

NOTES

¹In the study area alone, the majority of the counties have multiple county seats. Along with Franklin's Ozark and Charleston, Logan has Paris and Booneville, Sebastian has Fort Smith and Greenwood, and Yell has Danville and Dardanelle. Scott has a single seat, Waldron.

²The Geographic Site Location Report for Webb City gives a more exact distance: "88/100 of a mile."

³George Henry indicates a founding date of 1890 by J. W. Hill and G. R. Kizer (47).

⁴Elsewhere, it is spelled Peter Pindar (Oxford Dictionary of Nursery Rhymes 320).

⁵Kellum appears in a variety of guises: Kellum in the Charleston Centennial Yearbook (1); Kelleam in George Henry's "History of Franklin County, Arkansas" (39-40); Kellam in the Post Office Department's Geographic Site Location Reports for Franklin County.

⁶A WPA project documented those Arkansas post office names that appeared in newspapers between 1817 and 1874. For southern Franklin County, seven offices were named: South Ozark, Webb City, Meg, Cecil, Vesta, Peter Pender [sic], and Charleston (List of Post Offices in Arkansas, 1817-1874 Inclusive as shown by newspaper files [sic]).

⁷The request reads, "This office [Dahoma] should have the old name of Dahoma. Perhaps Mr. Burcham, the P. M. of the new Dahoma would be willing to have the name of his office changed" (Geographic Site Location Reports, Franklin County).

CHAPTER VII

CONCLUSION

"Wherever men live, there must be a hundred or a thousand little names to every great one" (Stewart 39). This sentiment certainly holds true for the ratio of community names in the western Arkansas area under study. Of the 349 community names discussed in the project, perhaps only five are what might be termed important. Magazine, Petit Jean, and Fourche la Fave were essential navigational labels that have survived to the present day. Ozark (Aux Arcs) and Fort Smith are two names that still designate key river towns. These place appellations, along with hundreds of "little names," form onomastic and migration patterns that show the influence of local history, geography, and religion on the naming practices in the region.

Various scholars categorize place-names into a variety of classifications. Cassidy uses fifteen categories (216-217); Tarpley, eleven (xiii-xviii); Baker and Carmony, thirteen (xii-xx); Ramsay, five, with subdivisions (20-21); and Stewart, twenty (87). Each of these systems possesses commendable points; however, no single one seems appropriate for presenting the onomastic results of this study. Consequently, an adapted system of classification

ORIGINS OF COMMUNITY NAMES IN WEST-CENTRAL ARKANSAS

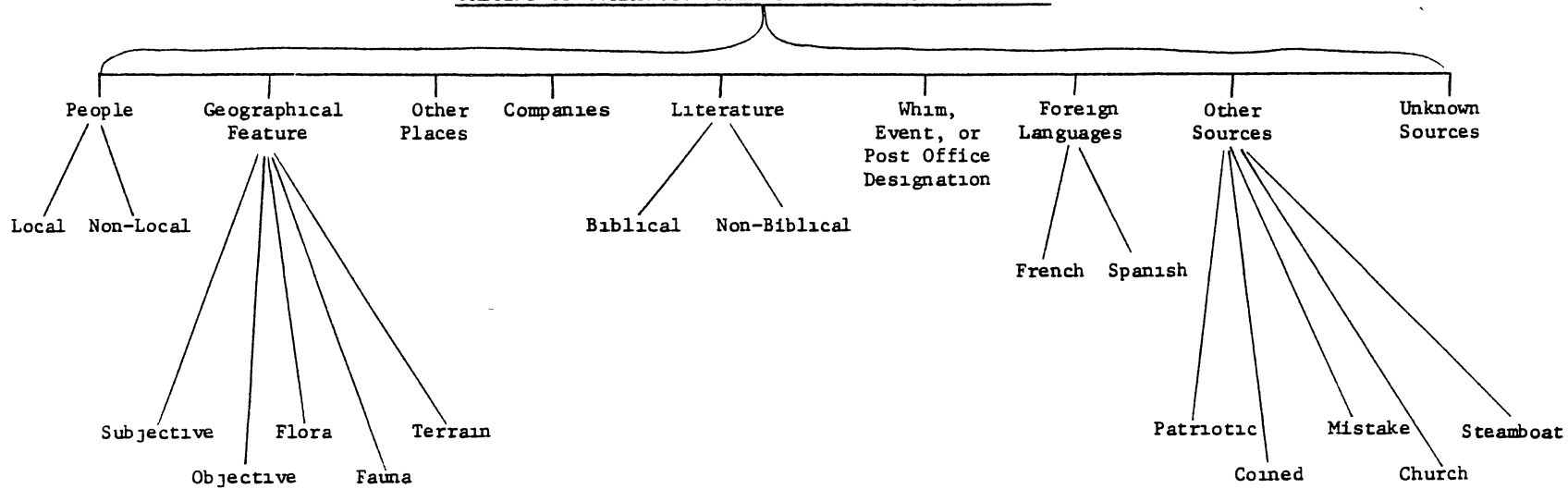


Figure 2. Classifications for Origins of Community Names in West-Central Arkansas

has been devised and charted in tables to present a compilation of the research data (see Figure 2).

Table I enumerates the community names that appear in each county. Logan has the largest number of names discussed in the study (92); Yell has the next highest with 84; Scott and Sebastian have similar counts of 61 and 66, respectively; predictably, southern Franklin has the smallest number at 46. The tables do not reflect 17 other non-community place names in the study.

TABLE I

TOTAL COMMUNITY NAMES IN THE STUDY AREA

COUNTY	NO. OF NAMES
Logan	92
Scott	61
Sebastian	66
Yell	84
Southern Franklin	46
	TOTAL
	349

Tables II-X categorize the community names by origin. Source categories of derivation include people (both local

and distant); geographic features; other places; business enterprises; literature and the Bible; whim, event, or Post Office Department designation; foreign languages; other sources; and unknown sources.

TABLE II

COMMUNITY NAMES DERIVED FROM ACTUAL PEOPLE

COUNTY	LOCAL	NON-LOCAL
Logan	35	1
Scott	25	1
Sebastian	22	3
Yell	35	1
Southern Franklin	23	1
	Totals	7
	TOTAL	42% of Total Names

Table II represents the category with the highest number of community names. 42% of the names in the study are listed as originating from actual people. The percentage by county appears highest (50%) in southern Franklin County with the lowest percentage (33%) in Sebastian County.

TABLE III

COMMUNITY NAMES DERIVED FROM GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES

COUNTY	SUBJECTIVE	OBJECTIVE	FLORA	FAUNA	TERRAIN
Logan	3	4	5	0	18
Scott	3	2	6	2	2
Sebastian	1	1	4	1	6
Yell	7	5	3	0	18
So. Franklin	2	2	4	1	7
Totals	22	14	23	5	51
TOTAL 115 32% of total names in study					

The second largest representation is illustrated in Table III. Geographical features account for 115 names, or 32% of the total. Subdivisions are subjective and objective geographical names, names derived from terrain, and those from flora and fauna.

Table IV accounts for 27 community names that derive from other actual places.

TABLE IV

COMMUNITY NAMES DERIVED FROM OTHER PLACES

COUNTY	NO. OF NAMES
Logan	10
Scott	2
Sebastian	5
Yell	6
Southern Franklin	4
Total	27 7.6% of names

TABLE V

COMMUNITY NAMES DERIVED FROM COMPANIES

COUNTY	NO. OF NAMES
Logan	1
Scott	1
Sebastian	5
Yell	5
Southern Franklin	0
Total	12 3.4% of names

Except for Southern Franklin, each county is represented in Table V, "Community Names Derived from Companies," for a total of 12.

TABLE VI

COMMUNITY NAMES DERIVED FROM LITERARY SOURCES

COUNTY	BIBLICAL	NON-BIBLICAL
Logan	2	1
Scott	0	0
Sebastian	1	0
Yell	6	0
Southern Franklin	1	0
	Totals	1
	TOTAL	3.4% of names

Biblical appellations appear in eleven instances of community namings; there is one instance of a non-Biblical literary name as shown in Table VI.

A significant total of 33 community names is listed in Table VII. Names derived from whim (anecdote), event, or Post Office Department designation are tabulated here.

TABLE VII

COMMUNITY NAMES DERIVED FROM WHIM, EVENT, P. O. DESIGNATION

COUNTY	WHIM (ANECDOTE)	EVENT	P. O. DESIGNATION
Logan	5	3	3
Scott	0	1	0
Sebastian	3	4	0
Yell	6	1	1
Southern Franklin	0	1	5
	Totals	14	10
		TOTAL	33
			9% of names

The names left in the area by the Spanish and the French are organized in Table VIII. French names appear in all five counties of the study area, marking the presence of the early French explorers. Sebastian County lists the only name of Spanish derivation.

TABLE VIII

COMMUNITY NAMES DERIVED FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES

COUNTY	FRENCH	SPANISH
Logan	3	0
Scott	2	0
Sebastian	3	1
Yell	1	0
Southern Franklin	1	0
	Total	1
	TOTAL	3.2% of names

TABLE IX

COMMUNITY NAMES DERIVED FROM OTHER SOURCES

COUNTY	PATRIOTIC	COINED	MISTAKE	CHURCH	STEAMBOAT	
Logan	0	0	0	0	0	
Scott	2	0	2	1	0	
Sebastian	0	2	0	0	0	
Yell	1	1	0	0	1	
Southern Franklin	1	0	1	0	0	
	Totals	4	3	3	1	1
			TOTAL 12			3.4% of names

Table IX presents the community names derived from "other sources." Represented in this group are four names that can be attributed to patriotic fervor; three are coined words for specific communities, developed from the blending of two words. Mistakes account for three names; and a church and a steamboat are credited with one community name each.

TABLE X

COMMUNITY NAMES DERIVED FROM UNKNOWN ORIGIN

COUNTY	NO. OF NAMES		
Logan	10		
Scott	12		
Sebastian	7		
Yell	8		
Southern Franklin	5		
		Total	42
			12% of names

A relatively large number (42 or 12%) of the total community names are of unknown origin (see Table X). Of the five counties, Scott has the highest ratio in this classification. Surprisingly, even with its high number of

communities, Yell has the lowest ratio of names with unknown origin per total in the county.

Migration routes through the various counties trace the advance of white man's civilization to the area. The earliest migration northwest along the Arkansas River gave rise to naming practices at the least sophisticated levels of classification, names derived from geographical features and those derived from people. These practices appear as well along other pre-1830 migration routes in all five counties included in the study. The prominence of geographical feature appellations also apoint to the strong relationships of man and land and to the great dearth of cultural identity during the initial stages of settlement in the area of the study. A comparison of migration routes plotted in Figures 3-7 with community names and locations appearing on the General Highway Maps (Map Pocket) shows this relationship clearly.

Logan County migration routes (Figure 3) before 1830 follow the Arkansas River and then branch southward through gaps in the hills into Scott County (Figure 4) and beyond. Such places as McLeans Bottoms (now Roseville) and Tomlinson bear witness to these geographic and person naming trends as do Anderson and Blue Mountain. Similar categories of namings along migration routes in Sebastian (Figure 5), Yell (Figure 6), and Southern Franklin (Figure 7) account for the community names of Belle Point (now Fort Smith) and Barling; Chalybeate Springs and Chickalah; and Oak Bend and Charleston, all named for geography and people, respectively.

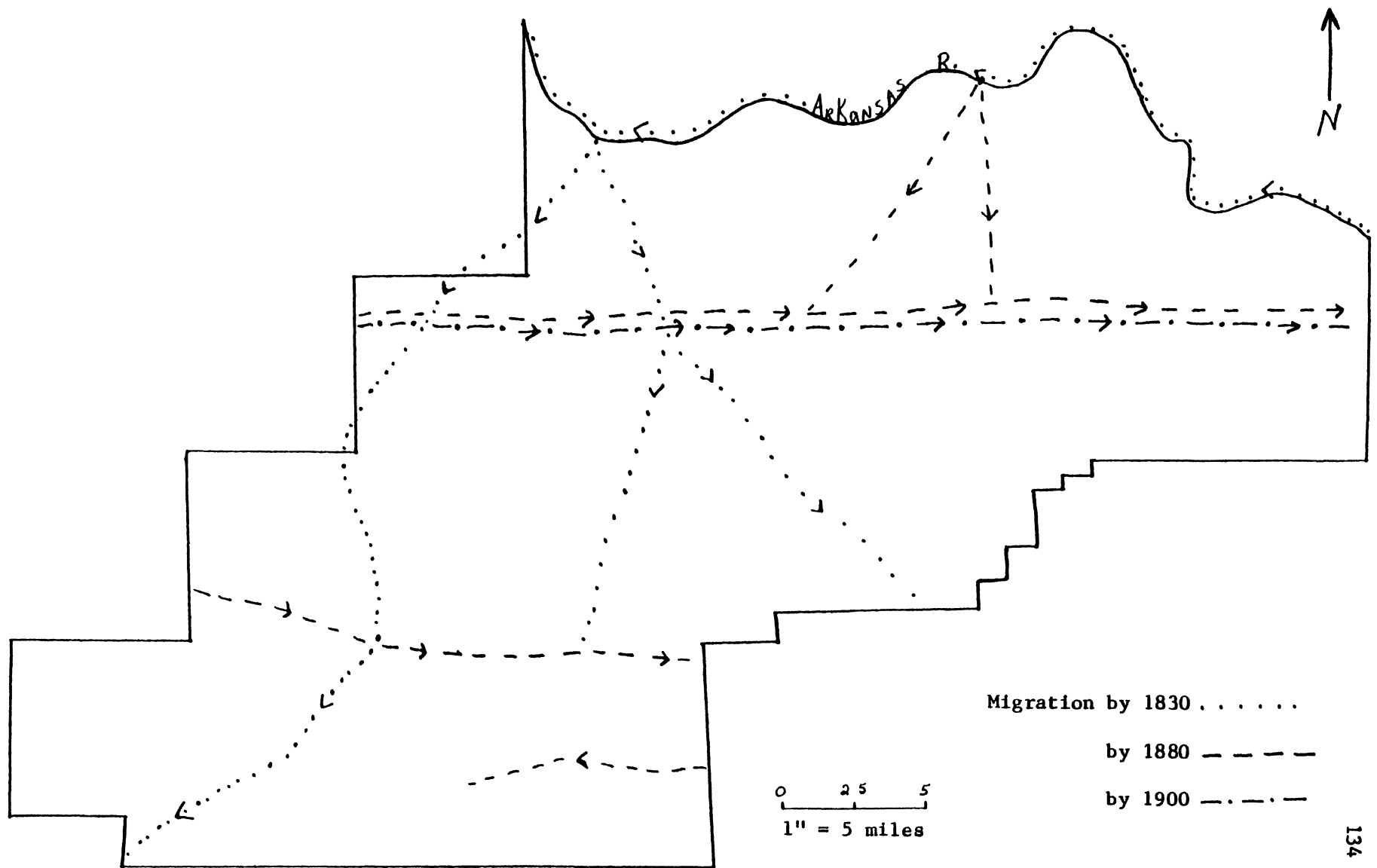


Figure 3. Migration Patterns of Logan County.

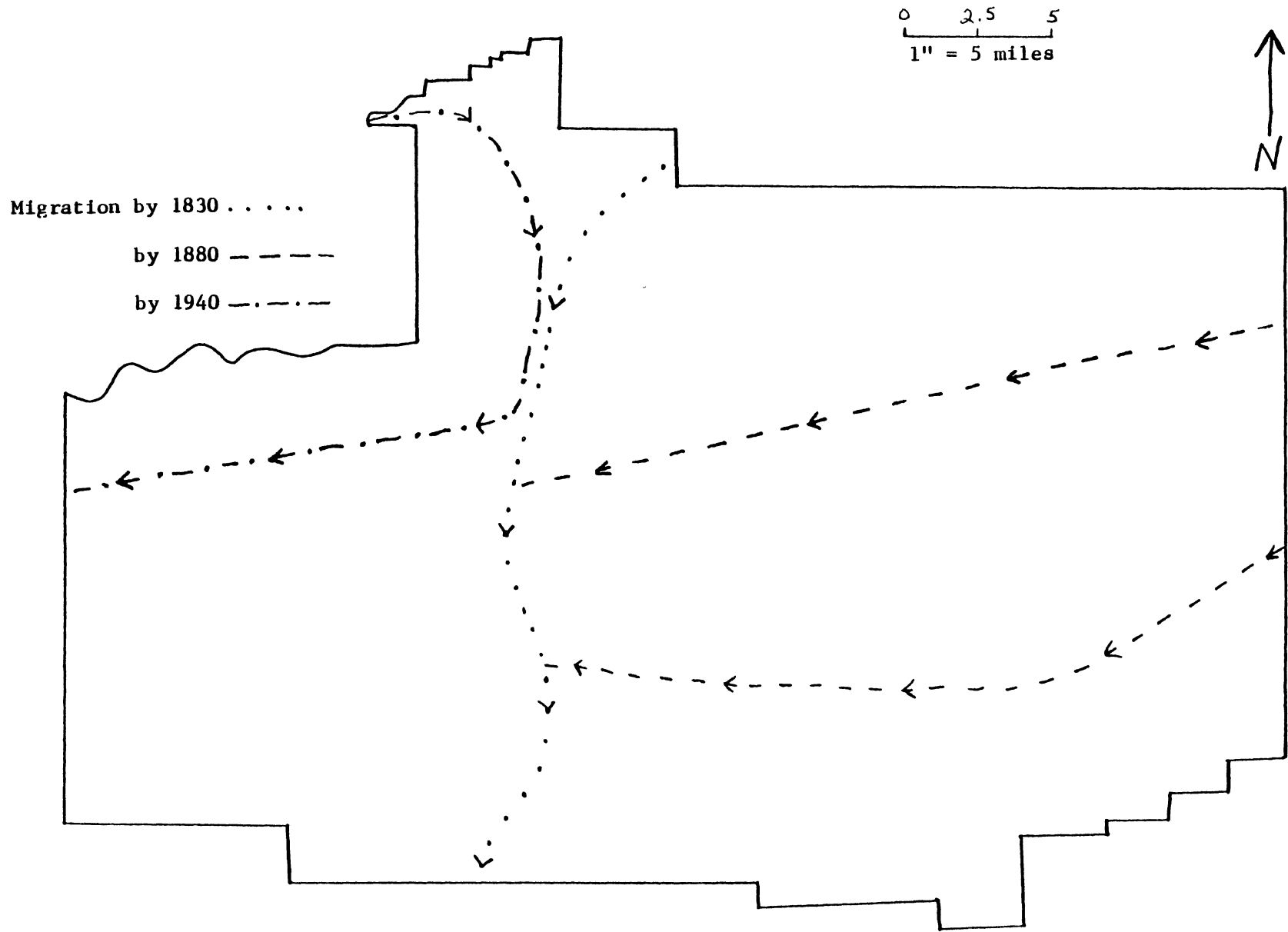


Figure 4. Migration Patterns of Scott County.

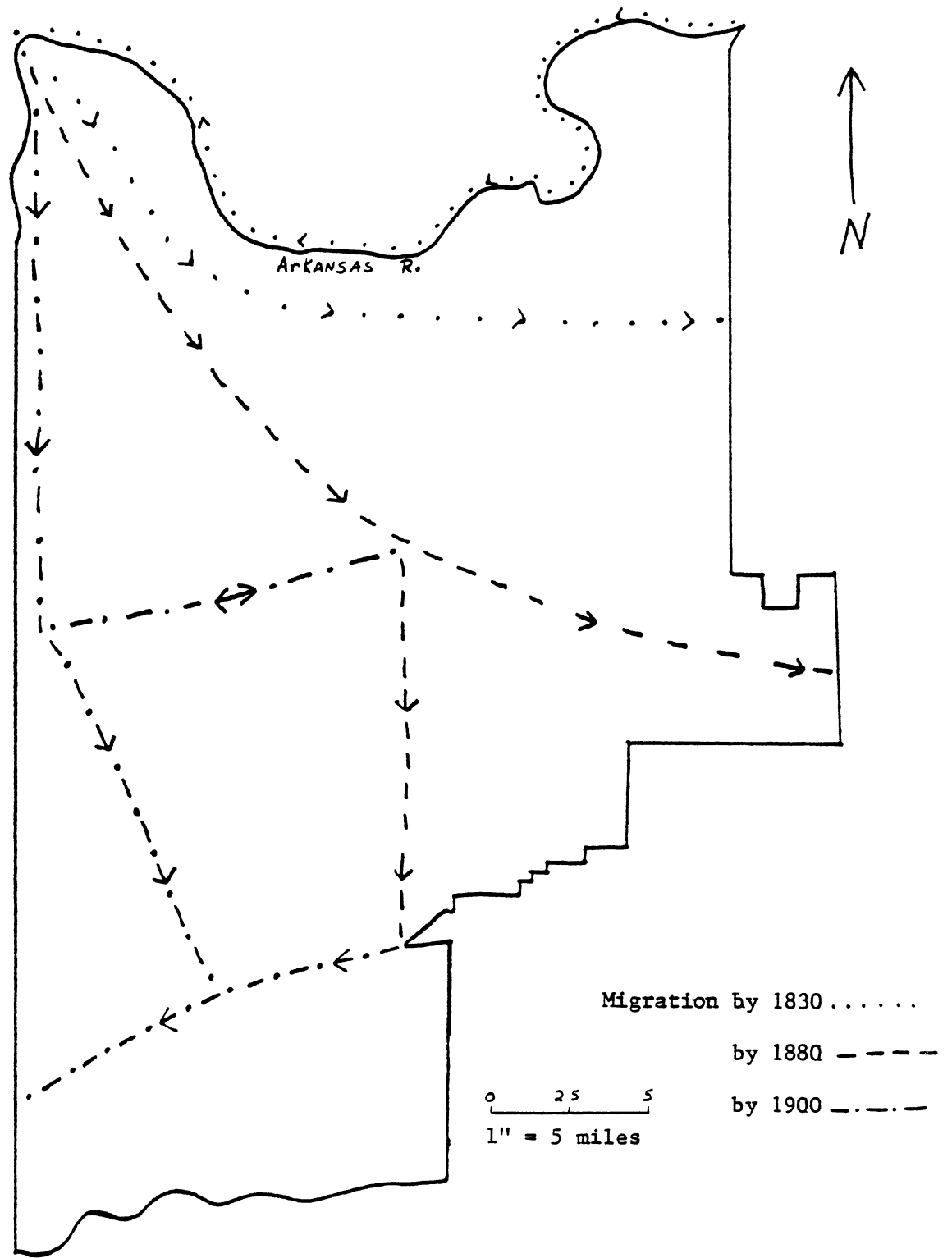


Figure 5. Migration Patterns of Sebastian County.

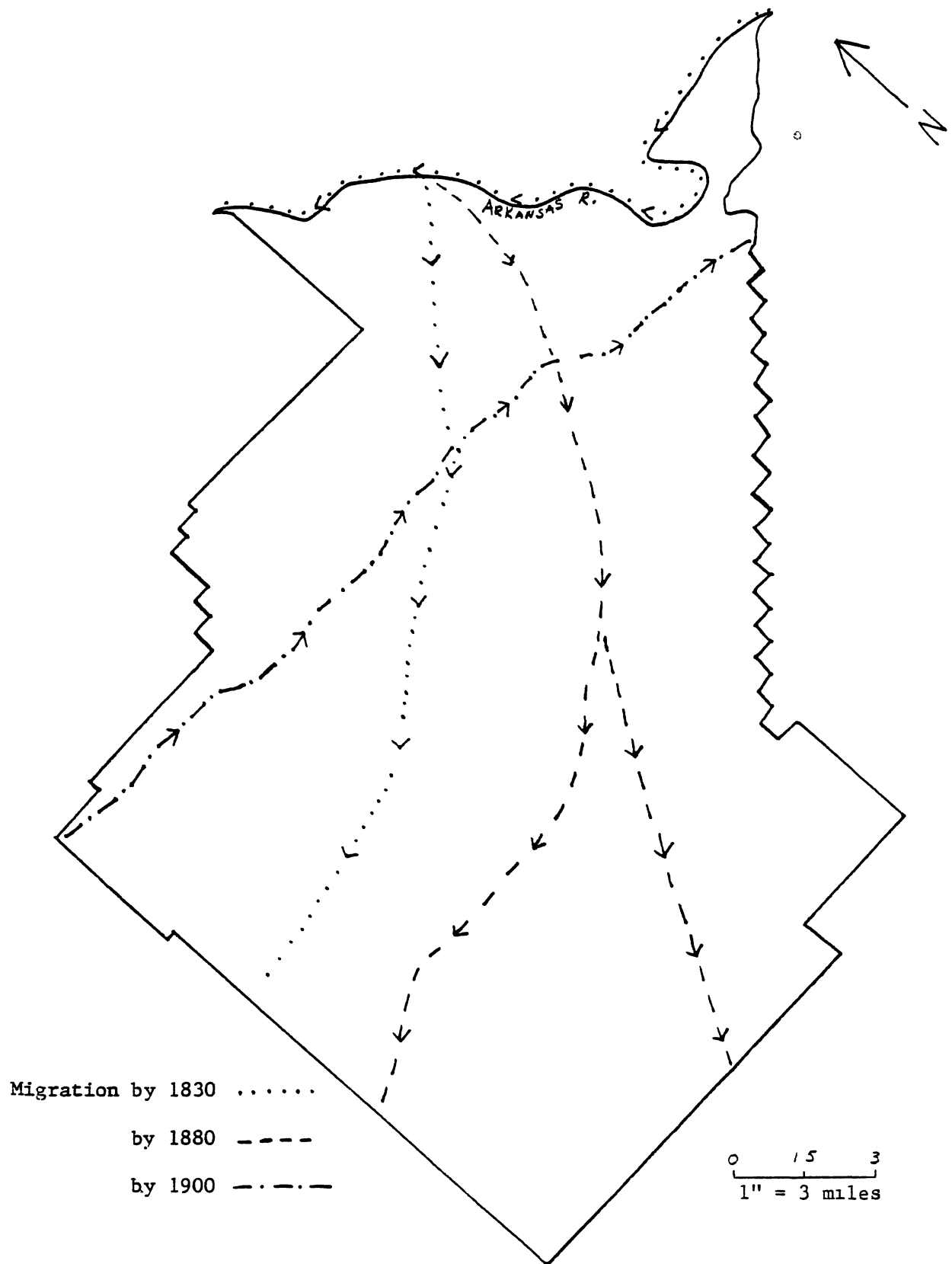


Figure 6. Migration Patterns of Yell County.

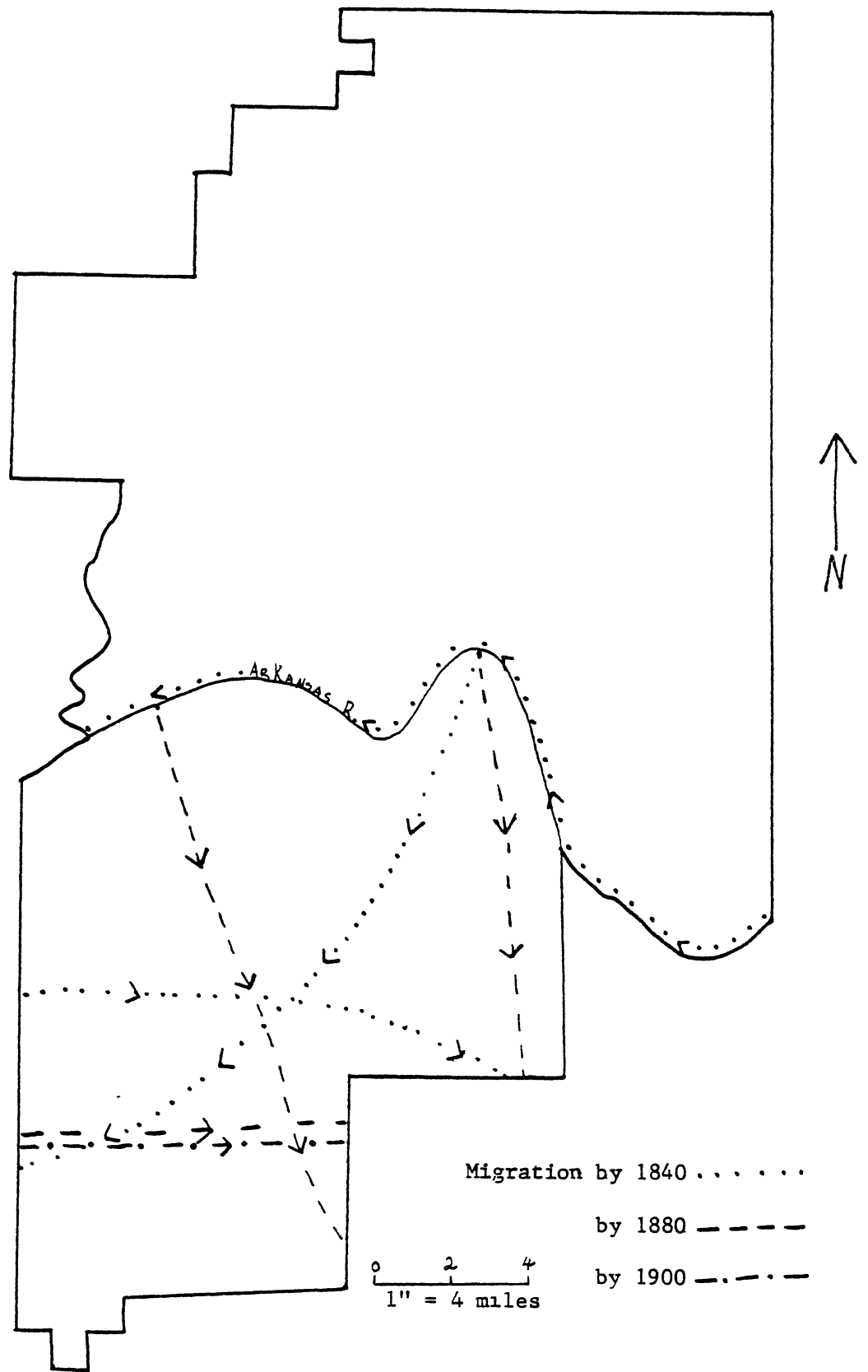


Figure 7. Migration Patterns of Southern Franklin County.

Early French exploration also accounts for the various foreign labels attached to a small number of communities such as Magazine, Petit Jean, and Poteau Valley. The only Spanish appellation (Lavaca), however, came about as an affectation at a much later time.

A second wave of migration into west-central Arkansas just before and just after the Civil War brought additional, more refined naming practices to the area. The interior regions of each of the counties were more heavily explored and settled than they had been during earlier times. Military roads opened up much of the land across Sebastian, Logan, South Franklin, and Yell counties east and west, and also through Sebastian and Scott counties north and south (see Figures 3-7).

The settlers in this period were more learned, religious, sophisticated, and wealthy than those who had come before. The majority settled on the best lands in the northern part of the west-central area; comparatively few braved the wilds of Scott County. Literary appellations for their towns came into use. Almost totally of Biblical origin, with Ione, Logan County, the sole non-Biblical literary name, these Biblical namings were concentrated in the German Catholic communities of Logan County (St. Anne and St. Scholastica) and the Methodist settlements of eastern Yell County (Christian Ridge, Corinth, Pisgah, and others). Mount Gilead (Southern Franklin) and Salem (Sebastian) are the singular references to Biblical community names in those counties; Scott County has none in

the category, probably due to the type of early settler its rugged land attracted.

The pre-1880 period also saw immigrants who named their communities for the places from which they had come or for far away places that they wished to emulate. Nebraska and Reveille are examples of the former, and Paris and Subiaco of the latter.

A last period of migration after 1880 brought on by the railroads and by industrialization fostered still another type of naming scheme. Companies exploiting timber, coal, and other resources created settlements which they named for their businesses. Some already-established places (such as Fair Hill, now Wing, Yell County) even willingly changed their names to that of the company.

Routes of settlement altered and began to follow the railroad tracks rather than the streams and mountain passes of earlier times. The creation of trade centers every 10 to 20 miles along the railroad lines built straight lines of communities at regular intervals, a pattern which was very different from the casual location of settlements along streams, trails, or at crossroads that had been the common practice (see Figures 3-7). While these tactics may have forever skewed the natural migration patterns of the area, they assured the railroad of customers and provided new settlers with cheap and plentiful productive land. Most railroads could not wait for the natural selection process to name these spots and so usually gave them names of nearby post offices or of prominent landowners such as Mickles

Switch (Yell County), Branch (Southern Franklin), Sommer (Logan County), Oliver (Scott County), and Central (Central City Station, Sebastian County).

Names derived from whim, event, or Post Office Department designation have appeared in all the counties except Scott during all migration phases. In addition, names arising from other sources have occurred throughout the history of the area. Specific types of name origins, however, such as "patriotic" seem to occur most often during times of war as Havana (Yell County) during the Spanish-American War or severe national strife as was the case with Union Academy (Southern Franklin) after the Civil War. Coined words also come under the heading of "other sources." The two communities with coined word names resulted from mining interests in Sebastian County (Arcola or Arkola) and an overabundance of places called Walnut in Yell County (Waltreak or Waltrek).

As intriguing as is finding origins of community names, this activity would be of only esoteric importance if it were presented in a vacuum devoid of a cultural and historical matrix. Ronald L. Baker speaks to this point when he comments that "the ultimate goal of onomastics is to throw some light on the Weltanschauung [the view of the world] of any given community; it does this through interdisciplinary study of names and all their ancillary manifestations . . . rather than focusing simply on names themselves as mere words" (368-369). Following Baker's admonition, this study interweaves such historical,

geographical, migratory, and cultural information with linguistic and onomastic data to present the origins of community names in west-central Arkansas.

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APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A
LIST OF INFORMANTS

LIST OF INFORMANTS

Karen Barnard, Mgr.

North Logan County Chamber of Commerce

124 North Elm

Paris, Arkansas 72855

A. Margaret Chapman, Mayor

P. O. Box 476

Mansfield, Arkansas 72944

Jesse G. Cravens, Postmaster

General Delivery

New Blaine, Arkansas 72851

Donna K. McDonald, Librarian

Charleston Public Library

P. O. Box 338

Charleston, Arkansas 72933

Catherine Eikleberry Rogers

General Delivery

Havana, Arkansas 72842

John Jack Satterfield

Rt. 4 Box 105

Booneville, Arkansas 72927

Margie Faye (Osborne) Satterfield

Rt. 4 Box 105

Booneville, Arkansas 72927

Melvin Lester Satterfield, Past Postmaster (Abbott)

P. O. Box 313

Abbott, Arkansas 72947

T. Rufus Smith

General Delivery

Paris, Arkansas 72855

Dortha L. Terwey

Rt. 1 Box 276A

Scranton, Arkansas 72863

Jerry Ben Turner

General Delivery

Branch, Arkansas 72951

Lena Maude Wood, Past Postmistress (Delaware)

General Delivery

Delaware, Arkansas 72835

APPENDIX B

LOCATIONS OF COMMUNITIES NOTED
WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

<u>NAME</u>	<u>COUNTY*</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>			
		<u>TN</u>	<u>RW</u>	<u>SEC</u>	<u>QUARTER</u>
Abbott	Sc	5	30	27	SW 1/4
Actus	Se	7	31		SE 1/4
Aetna (see Etna)					
Akeville	Se	8	31		NW 1/4
Alley (see Aly)					
Alpha	Y	5	22	1[?]	SE 1/4
Aly	Y	1885 2 1888 2	23 23	20 29	SE 1/4 SW
Anice	F	9	28	32	NE 1/4
Annice (see Anice)					
Apex	Se	4	32		NW 1/4
Ard	Y	6	21	26	NW 1/4
Arcola (see Arkola)					
Arkola	Se	5	31	28	NE 1/4
Auburn	Se	7	32		SW 1/4
Aux Arc	F	10	28	4	NE 1/4
Balloon (see Plainview)					
Barber	L	5	29	1	SW 1/4
Barling[s]	Se	8	31	33	SW 1/4
Bates	Sc	3	32	22	SW 1/4
Beaucamp	Sc	2	31 [?]		
Beauchamp (see Beaucamp)					
Belle Point[e] (see Fort Smith)					
Belleville	Y	5	23	16	NE 1/4

*Franklin County = F; Logan County = L; Scott County = Sc;
Sebastian County = Se; Yell County = Y.

Belva (see Ione)						
Beverly	Se	8	29			NW 1/4
Birta	Y	4	20	4		SE 1/4
Black Fork	Sc	1	32	8		NW 1/4
Black Jack (see Peterpender)						
Blansett	Sc	1	30		[26?]	
Blocher	L					
Bloomer	Se	1869	7	29	7	SW 1/4
			7	30	12	SE 1/4
Blue Ball	Sc	4	26	36		NE 1/4
Blueball (see Blue Ball)						
Blue Gizzard	L					
Blue Mountain	Y	5	25	1		NE 1/4
Blue Mountain Lake	Y	5	25		7-10;	
	L	5	24		15-20	
					12	
Bluffton	Y	3	24	17		SW 1/4
Bluff Town (see Bluffton)						
Boles	Sc	2	29	35		SE 1/4
Bonanza	Se	6	32	4		NW 1/4
Boonville (see Booneville)						
Booneville	L	5	27	6		NW 1/4
Boothe	Sc	4	29	6		
Boyce	L	6	26			SW 1/4
Branch	F	7	28	3		SE 1/4
Brawley	Sc	2	31	21		NW 1/4
Briar Creek	L	5	26			NE 1/4
Briggsville	Y	3	24	11		SW 1/4
British	L	5	27			NE1/4

Brown	L	8	24		NW 1/4
Brownsville	L	6	28	13	NE 1/4
Buck Knob	Sc	1S	28	1	NW 1/4
Buell	Se	7	32		
Burke[s]ville	F	8	27	6	SW 1/4
Burma	Se	5	31		SW 1/4
Burnett Springs (see Corley)					
Burn[s]ville	Se	6	30	15	SW 1/4
Camp Chaffee	Se	8	31	3	
Carbon City	L	7	26	6	SE 1/4
Carden's Bottoms	Y	6	19	34	NE 1/4
Cardiff	Sc	3	28[?]		
Carolan	L	5	28	22	NW 1/4
Carnall	Se	8	31		SW 1/4
Caulksville	L	7	27	4	SE 1/4
Cauthron	L	6	27	21	SE 1/4
Cauthron	Sc	3	31	16	SW 1/4
Cauthron's Prairie (see Cauthron, Logan County)					
Cavanaugh	Se	7	32		
Cecil	F	9	28	23	SW 1/4
Cedar Creek	Sc	2	27	33	E 1/4
Cedars	Se	7	32		
Centerville	Y	6	20	31	NW 1/4
Central City	Se	7	31	1	NE 1/4
Chalybeate [Springs]	Y	4	24	21	NW 1/4
Chant	Sc	2	29		NE 1/4
Charleston	F	7	29	12	SW 1/4

Charles Town (see Charleston)						
Cheekalah (see Chickalah)						
Chekale (see Chickalah)						
Chickalah	Y	6	22	24	NE 1/4	
Chickelah (see Chickalah)						
Chismville	L	6	27	6	SE 1/4	
Chocoville	Se	5	31		NE 1/4	
Christian Ridge	Y	6	21	22[?]		
Chula	Y	2	24	27	SE 1/4	
Clem (see Plainview)						
Cloudcrest	L	6	25		SW 1/4	
Coaldale	Sc	3	33	25	SE 1/4	
Coop's Prairie (see Mansfield)						
Corinth	Y	5	23	22	SE 1/4	
Corley	L	6	25	3	NE 1/4	
Cotton Town	Y	5	19	6	E 1/4	
Cotton Town Deadening (see Cotton Town)						
Cotton Valley	Sc					
Crawford Court- House	Se	9	29	28	NE 1/4	
Creole	L	7	25	3	NW 1/4	
Crescent	Se	7	32			
Cross Roads	L		(see Chismville)			
Cross Roads	L		(see Wilkins)			
Cross Roads	Y		(Centerville)			
Crow	Sc		Tomlinson Township N			
Dahoma	F	1880	8	28	22	SW 1/4
		1881	8	28	27	NW 1/4
		1884	8	27	5	SE 1/4
		1884	8	27	27	NW 1/4

Danville	Y	5	23	25	SE 1/4
Dardanelle	Y	7	20	32	NW 1/4
Dardanelle Springs	Y				
Dayton	Se		530	17	NW 1/4
Delaware	L	7	22		NE 1/4
Delaware	Y	7	22	11	NE 1/4
Donald	F	7	28	2	NW 1/4
Donietta	F	9	28	32	NW 1/4
Doubleday	Se	6	32		SE 1/4
Driggs	L	7	26	33	NW 1/4
Dublin	L	8	23	17	NW 1/4
Dutchess Creek	Y	6	21[?]		
Echo	L	5	29	19	NW
Effa	F	7	28	22	NW 1/4
Elm Grove					
Elm Park	Sc	4	29	7	SW 1/4
Elmsvale	F	8	28	32[?]	
Emma	Y	6	22		SW 1/4
Enterprise	Se	7	32	32	NE 1/4
Ervin	F	9	27	19	SW 1/4
Etna	F	8	27	10	SE 1/4
Evening Shade	Sc	3	30	1	
Excelsior	Se	6	31	16	NE 1/4
Fair Hill (see Wing)					
Farmer	Sc				Lewis Township N
Ferguson's Mills (see Belleville)					
Fidelity	Se	7	32		SW 1/4

Flat	L	6	24		NE 1/4
Foraker (see Mickles [Switch])					
Ford (see Ervin)					
Forrester	Sc	2	27	36	NE 1/2
Fort Smith	Se	8	32	8	E 1/2 SE W 1/2 SE
Fourche Valley	Y	3	24	15	NE 1/4
Frog Town	Se	4	32	2	SE 1/4
Fuller	Sc	Lewis Township N			
Game Hill	F	7	27	14	NE 1/4
Gammiel	F	9	27	32	SE 1/4
Galla [Galley] Rock	Y				
Gate	Sc	1	30		SE 1/4
Geren	L	8	23	15	SE 1/4
Gilkey	Y	4	20	17	NE 1/4
Gipson	Sc	3	32	25	[?]SE 1/4
Gipsonville (see Gipson)					
Girard	Sc	4	28		E 1/4
Glendale	L	6	28	32	NE 1/4
Golden City	L	5	27	31	SW 1/4
Goren (see Geren)					
Grand Prairie	F	8	28	28	[?]NE
Gravelly	Y	3	25	29	SW 1/4
Gravelly Hill (see Gravelly)					
Gray Rock	L	8	26	22	SE 1/4
Grayson	L	5	27	33	NE 1/4
Greasy					
Greenridge (see Pleasant Valley)					

Green Ridge (see Pleasant Valley)

Greenville	Y	5	24	4	SE 1/4
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Greenwood	Se	6	31	12	W
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Gwyn[n] (see Hartford)

Hackett	Se	6	32	21	W 1/4
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Halstead	L	7	25		NE 1/4
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Happy Creek (see Briggsville)

Harpsville (see Echo)

Hartford	Se	4	32	10	SW 1/4
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Hartman

Harvey	Sc	2	26	5	S 1/4
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Havana	Y	5	24	11	NW 1/4
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Hickory Grove (see Hackett)

Hills Chapel	F	8	27	3[?]	
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Hobart	L	7	23	26	SW 1/4
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Hodges Prairie

Holla Bend	Y	5	19		
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Hon	Sc	3	30	9	NE 1/4
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Hoss (see Ross)

Howell (see Chickalah)

Hoye	Se	4	32		SE 1/4
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Hughes (see Vesta)

Huntington	Se	5	21	25	SW 1/4
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Idell	L	5	26		NE 1/4
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Ione	L	5	29	25	NW 1/4
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Ipava	Sc		Sugar Loaf Township		
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Jack Creek

James Fork (see Hackett)

Jenny Lind	Se		7	31	32	SW 1/4
Jenson	Se		6	32	17	SW 1/4
Jep (see Peterpender)						
Kalamazoo	L		8	25		NW 1/4
Kenzie (see Centerville)						
Kieth (see Dahoma)						
Kingston	Y		4	22	11	NW 1/4
Lakeview	Y		6	19	28[?]	
Lavaca	Se		8	30	34	NE 1/4
Leon	F		7	28	32	SE 1/4
Liberty Hall	Y		5	20	4	NE 1/4
Long Prairie (see Enterprise)						
Long Ridge (see Carolan)						
Lows Creek	F		8	28	2[?]	
Lovely Valley (see Vesta)						
Lucas	L		5	29	32	NE 1/4
McClain (see McLean's Bottom)						
McLain (see McLean's Bottom)						
McLane (see McLean's Bottom)						
McLean (see McLean's Bottom)						
McLean's Bottoms	L					
Macedonia	Y		4	23	17	NE 1/4
Magazine	L	1867	5	26	32	SW 1/4
		1891	5	26	30	SW 1/4
		1898	5	26	31	SW 1/4
		1922	5	26	30	SW 1/4
Magazine Mountain	L					
Maggie	L		6	26		SE 1/4
Mansfield	Se/Sc		5	31	31	SW 1/4

Marvin[s]ville	Y		5	24	4	SE 1/4
Mary[s]ville (see Paris, AR)						
Massard	Se		8	31		
Meg	F		8	27	5	NE 1/4
Mickles [Switch]	Y		5	22	22	SW 1/4
Midland	Se	1901	5	31	20	SW 1/4
		1904	5	31	19	SE 1/4
Midway	L		7	24	10	NE 1/4
Military Grove (see Lavaca)						
Millard	L		6	24		NW 1/4
Milltown	Se		6	30	36	NW 1/4
Milor	Se		7	31	2	SE 1/4
Mineral Springs (see Wing)						
Minnie (see Moseley)						
Mixon	L		5	27		NW 1/4
Money	L		6	28	19	SW 1/4
Montreal	Se		5	31	18	NW 1/4
Morrison Bluffs	L		8	24	3	NE 1/4
Morton (City)	F		9	27	32	NW 1/4
Moseley	Y	1892	6	21	9	SE 1/4
		1894			17	NE 1/4
Mount George	Y		5	21	4	SW 1/4
Mount Gilead	F		9	27	22	[?]NE 1/4[?]
Mount Homer (see Mount George)						
Mount Hope	F		8	28	4	NE 1/4
Mount Nebo	Y		7	21	32	
Mount Pisgah (see Pisgah)						
Myer's Landing (see Lavaca)						
Natural Springs	L		7	27		NW 1/4

Neally	Y	6	20	26	SE 1/4
Nebraska (see Nola)					
Needmore	Sc	2	29	24	SW 1/4
Nella	Sc	1	30		NE 1/4
New Blaine	L	7	23	11	SW 1/4
New Neely	Y	5	20	1	NW 1/4
Neely's Ferry	Y	6	20	26	SE 1/4
New Gammiel [New Gammeil]	F	8	27	5	NE 1/4
Newman	Sc	2	27		NW 1/4
New Market (see Washburn)					
Nola	Sc	3	26	26	SW 1/4
North Boothe	Sc	5	29	31	NW 1/4
Oak Bend	F	8	27	6[?]	
Oak Bower (see Lavaca)					
Oates	Y	5	24		NE 1/4
Ola	Y	4	21	3	NW 1/4
Old Anderson (see Red Bench)					
Old Cherokee Village (see Chickalah)					
Old Neely	Y	6	20	26	SW 1/4
Olio	Sc	3	27	15	NE 1/4
Oliver	Sc	3	31	11	SW 1/4
Onyx	Y	2	22	5	W 11/4
Ozark	F	10	28	36	SW 1/4
Ozark Lock and Dam Park	F	9	27	2, 1, 10	
Paris	L	7	26	11	NE 1/4 NW 1/4
Parkersburg	Y				

Parkes (see Parks)

Parks	Sc		2	28	27	NE 1/4
Patsie	L		5	26	22	NE 1/4
Patterson	Se		4	32		SE 1/4
Patterson's Bluff	L		8	25		NE 1/4
Pauline	F	1881 1904	9	28	29	SE 1/4 NW 1/4

Pender (see Peterpender)

Peoria	Se		4	32		NE 1/4
Peterpender	F		8	28	24	NW 1/4
Petit Jean	Sc		5	26		SE 1/4
Petit Jean	Y		4	20	4[?]	SW 1/4
Pilot Grove	F		9	27	23[?]	SE 1/4[?]
Pisgah	Y		6	21	27	E 1/4
Plainview	Y		4	22	24	NW 1/4
Pleasant Valley	Sc		3	28	19	SW 1/4

Pleasant View (see Subrosa)

Point de Sucre (see Sugar Loaf)

Pontoon Valley (see Poteau)

Poteau	Sc		3	30		NW 1/4
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Poteau Valley (see Poteau)

Potts	F		7	29	36[?]	
Prairie	F		7	28	22[?]	NW 1/4[?]
Prairie Creek	Se		4	32	2	NE 1/4
Prairie View	L	1877 1915	8 8	24 24	26 26	NW 1/4 SW 1/4
Prosperity	Y		6	21	19	SE 1/4

Pumpkin (Punkin') Center (see Midway)

Ranger	Y		5	22	4	NE 1/4
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Ratcliffe	L		7	27	5	NE
Red Bench						
Reveille	L	1880	6	26	2	SW 1/4
		1898	6	26	10	NE 1/4
Revilee (see Reveille)						
Revilie (see Reveille)						
Reville (see Reveille)						
Riley	Y		5	25	15	SE 1/4
Ritz	Sc		1	32[?]		
Rock Creek	L					
Roseville	L		8	26	8	NE 1/4
Ross	Sc		2	29	3	NW 1/4
Rover	Y		4	23	36	SW 1/4
Rutland	Y		4	20		SW 1/4
Rye Hill	Se		7	32	23	NE 1/4
St. Anne (see Carbon City)						
St. James (see Plainview)						
St. Scholastica	L		7	23	32	SE 1/4
Salem (see Witcherville)						
Sand Ridge	L		8	24	5	SW 1/4
Scranton	L		8	24	15	NE 1/4
Shark	Y					
Shoal Creek	L		7	23	6	NW 1/4
Short Mountain	L		7	26	4[?]	
Six Mile	F		7	28	25	SW 1/4
Slatonville (see Slaytonville)						
Slaytonville	Se		5	32	18	S 1/2
South Fort Smith	Se		8	32		NW 1/4

South Ozark	F	9	27	2	
Southern Home	Y	55	25	19	[?]
Spielerville	L	8	24	4	NE
Spring Hill	Se	7	30	[?]	NW 1/4 [?]
Stafford	Y	5	23	34	SE 1/4
State Sanatorium	L	5	27	18	NE 1/4
Steve	Y	3	22		NW 1/4 [?]
Stillwater	Y	1	23	[?]	
Stringer (see Boles)					
Stringtown (see Boles)					
Stroups	L	7	25		NW 1/4
Subiaco	L	7	25	10	NE
Subrosa	F	8	28	11	NW 1/4
Sugar Creek	L	5	26 or 27		
Sugargrove (see Sugar Grove)					
Sugar Grove	L	5	26	19	SE
Sugar Loaf					
Sullivan	Sc	1	32	8	[?] NE 1/4
Sulphur Springs	Y	6	22	10	NE 1/4
Tate	L	4	28		NW 1/4
Tomlinson (see North Boothe)					
Trouble Hill	L	6	27	28 or 27	
Tumlinson (see North Boothe)					
Tumlinsonville (see North Boothe)					
Union Academy	F	8	27	1	[?] SE 1/4
Union Hall	Sc	3	26	7	NE 1/4
Ursula	Se	7	29	33	SW 1/4
Utley	L	7	23		NW 1/4

Vesta	F		8	29	11	SE 1/4
Walnut	Y		4	25	24	SW 1/4
Walnut Grove	Y		5	24	19	NW 1/4
Walnut Tree (see Waltreak)						
Waltreak	Y		4	25	24	SW 1/4
Washburn	Se		6	29	28	NE 1/4
Waveland	Y		5	25	4	NE 1/4
Webb City	F	1898	9	27	11	NE 1/4
		1917	9	27	11	SE 1/4
Weeks (see Gipson)						
West Hartford	Se		4	32	20	NE 1/4
White Chapel (see Parks)						
Whitely (see Briggsville)						
Wickes						
Wilkins (see Cross Roads, Logan County)						
Windfield (see Winfield)						
Winfield	Sc		3	30	28	SE 1/4
Wing	Y		3	23	4	NW 1/4
Winnie (see Etna)						
Witcherville	Se		5	31	1	SW 1/4
Y City	Sc		1	29	22	NW 1/4

APPENDIX C

**GUIDE FOR PRONOUNCIATION OF PLACE-NAMES
WITHIN THE STUDY AREA**

<u>NAME</u>	<u>IPA</u>	<u>SIMPLIFIED RESPELLING</u>
Abbott	^ə / ^l æbət/	AB uht
Actus	/ ^l æktəs/	AK tuhs
Aetna (see Etna)		
Akeville	/ ^l ekvɪl/	AYK vil
	(or / ^l ekivɪl/	AYK ee vil
	or / ^l ekvəl/	AYK vuhl
	or / ^l ekivəl/	AYK ee vuhl)
Alley (see Aly)		
Alpha	/ ^l ælfə/	AL fuh
Aly	/ ^l eɪlɪ/	AY lee
Anice	/ ^l ənɪs/	AN is
Annice (see Anice)		
Apex	/ ^l epɛks/	AY peks
Ard	/ɑrd/	AHRD
Arcola (see Arkola)		

Arkola	/ark ¹ olə/	ahrk oh luh
Auburn	/ ¹ ɔbən/	AW buhrn
Balloon	/bɔ ¹ lun/	baw LOON
Barber	/ ¹ barbə/	BAHR buhr
Barling	/ ¹ barlɪŋ/	BAHR ling
Belleville	/ ¹ bəlvil/	BEL vil
	(or / ¹ bəlvəl/	BEL vuhl)
Bates	/bets/	BAYTS
Beaucamp	/ ¹ bitʃəm/	BEE chuhm
Beauchamp (see Beaucamp)		
Belle Pointe	/ ¹ bəl ɪpɔɪnt/	BEK POINT
Belleville	/ ¹ bəlvil/	BEL vil
	(or / ¹ bəlvəl/	BEL vuhl
Belva	/ ¹ bəlvə/	BEL vuh
Beverly	/ ¹ bɛvəli/	BEV uhr lee

Birta	/ˈbɜtə/	BUHR tuh
Black Fork	/ˈblæk ˌfɔrk/	BLAK FORK
Black Jack	/ˈblæk ˌdʒæk/	BLAK JAK
Blansett	/ˈblænsət/	BLAN suht
Blocher	/ˈblækər/	BLAHK uhr
Bloomer	/ˈbluːmər/	BLOO muhr
Blue Ball	/ˈblu ˌbɔl/	BLOO BAWL
Blue Gizzard	/ˌblu ˈgɪzəd/	BLOO GIZ zuhrd
Blue Mountain	/ˌblu ˈmaʊntən/	BLOO MOWN tuhn
Blue Mountain Lake	/ˌblu ˈmaʊntən ˌleɪk/	BLOO MOWN tuhn LAYK
Bluffton	/ˈblʌftən/	BLIHF tuhn
Boles	/boʊlz/	BOHLZ
Bonanza	/bəˈnænzə/	buh NAN zuh
Booneville	/ˈbuːnvɪl/	BOON vil
(or	/ˈbuːnvəl/	BOON vuhl)

Boothe	/buθ/	BOOTH
Boyce	/bɔɪs/	BOIS
Branch	/bræntʃ/	BRANCH
Brawley	/ˈbrɔli/	BRAW lee
Briar Creek	/ˈbraɪə ˌkriːk/	BREYE UHR KREEK
Briggsville	/ˈbrɪgzvəl/	BRIGZ vuhl
(or	/ˈbrɪgzvɪl/	BRIGZ vil)
British	/ˈbrɪtɪʃ/	BRIT ISH
Brown	/braun/	BROWN
Brownsville	/braunzvil/	BROWNS vil
(or	/ˈbraunzvel/	BROWNS vuhl)
Buck Knob	/ˈbʌknɒb/	BUHK NUHB
Buell	/ˈbɪuəl/	BYOO uhl
Burke[s]ville	/ˈbɜk[z]vəl/	BUHRK[Z] vuhl
(or	/ˈbɜk[z]vɪl/	BUHRK[Z] vil)
Burma	/ˈbɜmə/	BUHR muh

Burnett Springs	/ˌbɜːnɛt ˈsprɪŋz/	BUHR net SPRINGZ
Burn[s]ville	/ˈbɜːn[z]vɪl/ (or /ˈbɜːn[z]vɛl/ or /ˈbɜːnvɛl/	BUHRN[Z] vil BUHRN[Z] vuhl BUHRN vuhl)
Carbon City	/ˌkɑːrbən ˈsɪtɪ/	KAHR buhn si tee
Carden's Bottom	/ˌkɑːdɛnz ˈbɒtəm/	KAHR duhn BAW tuhm
Cardiff	/ˈkɑːrdɪf/	KAHR DIF
Carolan	/ˈkɑːrələn/ (or /ˈkɑːrlən/	KAHR oh luhn KAHR luhn)
Carnall	/ˈkɑːrnɔːl/	KAHR NAWHL
Caulksville	/ˈkɔːksvɪl/ (or /ˈkɔːksvɛl/ or /ˈkɔːrksvɛl/	KAWKS vil KAWKS vuhl KORKS vuhl)
Cauthron	/ˈkɑːθrən/	KAHTH ruhn
Cauthron's Prairie	/ˈkɑːθrɛnz ˌpraɪəri/	KAHTH ruhnz PRAIR ee
Cavanaugh	/ˈkævəˌnoʊ/	KAV uh NAW

Cecil	/ˈsɪsəl/	SEE suhl
Cedar Creek	/ˈsɪdər kɹɪk/	SEE duhr KREEK
Cedars	/ˈsɪdəz/	SEE duhrz
Centerville	/ˈsɛntəvɪl/	SEN tuhr vil
(or	/ˈsɛntəvəl/	SEN tuhr vuhl)
Central City	/ˈsɛntərəl ˌsɪtɪ/	SEN truhl si tee
Chalybeate Springs	/ˈtʃələbiət ˌsprɪŋz/	CHAL uh BEE it SPRINGZ
Chant	/ˈtʃænt/	CHAIINT
Charleston	/ˈtʃɑrlɪztən/	CHAHRLZ tuhn
Chickalah	/tʃɪˈkilə/	shi KEE luh
(or	/ˈtʃʌkilə/	cha KEE luh
Chismville	/ˈtʃɪzmvɪl/	CHIZUHM vil
(or	/ˈtʃɪzmvəl/	CHIZUHM vuhl)
Chocoville	/ˈtʃokovɪl/	CHOH KOH vil
Christian Ridge	/ˈkrɪʃtɪn ˌrɪdʒ/	KRISH chuhn Ridj
Chula	/tʃulə/	CHOO luh

Clem	/klem/	KLEM
Cloudcrest	/ˈklaʊd,krɛst/	KLOWD KREST
Coaldale	/ˈkɔldɛl/	KOHL DAYL
Coop's Prairie	/ˈkups,praɪrɪ/	KOOPZ PRAIR ee
Corinth	/ˈkɔrɪnθ/	KOR inth
Corley	/ˈkɔrli/	KOR lee
Cotton Town	/ˈkɔtən,taʊn/	KAHT uhn town
Cotton Town Deadening	/ˈkɔtən,taʊn ,dɛdɛnɪŋ/ (or /,dɛdnɪŋ/	KAHT uhn town Ded uhn ng DED ng)
Cotton Valley	/ˈkɔtən,væli/	KAHT uhn VAHL ee
Crawford	/ˈkrɔfəd/	KRAW fuhrd
Creole	/ˈkriol/	KREE ohl
Crescent	/ˈkrɛsɛnt/	KREES int
Cross Roads	/ˈkrɔs,roʊdz/	KRAWS ROHDZ

Crow	/kro/	KROH
Dahoma	/de ¹ home/	duh HOHM uh
Danville	/ ¹ dænvɪl/	DAN vil
	(or / ¹ dænvəl/	DAN vuhl)
Dardanelle	/ ₁ dɑrde ¹ neɪl/	dahr duh NEL
Dayton	/ ¹ deɪtən/	DAY tuhn
Delaware	/ ¹ deɪləweɪr/	DEL uh wair
Donald	/ ¹ dəneɪld/	DAHN uhld
Donietta	/ ¹ dənetə/	DAHN et uh
Doubleday	/ ¹ dʌbl ₁ de/	DUHBL DAY
Dover	/ ¹ dovə/	DOH vuhr
Driggs	/drɪgz/	DRIGZ
Dublin	/ ¹ dʌblɪən/	DUHB LN
Dutchess Creek	/ ¹ dʌtʃes ₁ kri:k/	DUHCH es KREEK
Echo	/ ¹ eko/	EK oh

Effa	/ˈɛfə/	EF fuh
Elm Grove	/ˈɛlm ˌɡroʊv/	ELM grohv
Elm Park	/ˈɛlm ˌpɑrk/	ELM PAHRK
Elmsvale	/ˈɛlmsvɛl/	ELMZ vel
Emma	/ˈɛmə/	IM uh
Enterprise	/ˈɪntəpraɪz/	IN tuhr preyɛz
Ervin	/ˈɜvən/	UHR vuhn
Etna	/ˈɛtnə/	ET nuh
Evening Shade	/ˈiːvniŋ ˌʃeɪd/	EEV ning SHAYD
Excelsior	/ɛkˈsɛlsiər/	ek SEL see uhr
(or	/ɛkˈsɛlsər/	ek SEL suhr)
Fair Hill	/ˈfɛr hɪl/	FAIR HIL
Farmer	/ˈfɑrmər/	FAHRM uhr
Ferguson's Mill	/ˈfɜɡesənz ˌmɪl/	FUHR guh suhns MIL
Fidelity	/faɪˈdɛləti/	feye DEL e tee

Flat	/flæt/	FLAT
Foraker	/'fɔrekeɹ/	FOHR ay kuhr
Ford	/fɔrd/	FORD
Forrester	/'fɔrestə/	FOR ruhs tuhr
Fort Smith	/ɪfɔrt 'smɪθ/	FOHRT SMITH
Fourche la Fave	/ɪfʊʃ lə 'fev/ (or /ɪfʊʃ lə 'fe/	FUSH luh FAYV FUSH luh FAY)
Fourche Valley	/ɪfʊʃ 'væli/	FUSH VAHL ee
Frog Town	/'fræg taun/	FRAHG TOWN
Fuller	/'fulə/	FUL uhr
Game Hill	/'gem hɪl/	GAYM HIL
Gammiel	/'gemɪl/	GAYM mil
Galla Rock	/'gælə ɹak/	GAL uh RAHK
Gate	/get/	GAYT
Geren	/'gɛrən/	GAHR en

Gilkey	/ˈgɪlki/	GIL KEY
Gipson	/ˈgɪpsən/	GIP suhn
Girard	/ˈdʒɪrard/	ji RAHRD
Glendale	/ˈglendəl/	GLEN DEL
Golden City	/ˈgɒldən ˌsɪti/	GOHLD uhn SI tee
Goren	/ˈgɒrən/	GOR in
Grand Prairie	/ˌgrænd ˈpraɪri/	GRAND PRAIR ee
Gravelly	/ˈgrævəlɪ/	GRAV uh lee
Gray Rock	/ˈgreɪ rɒk/	GRAY RAHK
Grayson	/ˈɡreɪsən/	GRAY suhn
Greasy	/ˈɡreɪzi/	GREE ZEE
Greenridge	/ˌɡriːnˈrɪdʒ/	GREEN RIDJ
Greenwood	/ˈɡriːnwud/	GREEN wud
Gwyn[n]	/ɡwɪn/	GWIN

Hackett	/ ¹ hækət/ (or / ¹ hæket/)	HAK uht HAK et)
Halstead	/ ¹ hɔlstəd/	HAWL STED
Hartford	/ ¹ hɑrtfəd/	HAHRT fuhrd
Hartman	/ ¹ hɑrtmən/	HAHRT muhn
Havana	/hə ¹ vænə/ (or / ¹ hevænə/)	huh VA nuh HAY van uh)
Hickory Grove	/ ¹ hɪkəri ¹ grɒv/	HIK uhri GROV
Hills Chapel	/ ¹ hɪlz ¹ tʃæpəl/	HILZ CHAPUL
Hobart	/ ¹ hɒbɑrt/ (or / ¹ hɒbət/)	HOH bahrt HOH buhrt)
Hodges Prairie	/ ¹ hɒdʒɪz ¹ prɛəri/	HAHJEZ PRAIR ee
Holla Bend	/ ¹ hɒlə ¹ bɪnd/	HAHLUH bend
Hon	/hɑn/	HAHN
Hoss	/hɒs/	HAHS
Howell	/ ¹ həʊəl/	HOW uhl

Hoye	/hau/	HOW
Hughes	/hju:z/	HYOOZ
Huntington	/'hʌntɪŋtən/ (or/'hʌnɪŋtən/	HUHN ting tuhn HUHN ng tuhn)
Idell	/'aɪdɛl/	EYE del
Ione	/'aɪɒn/	EYE ohn
Ipava	/'aɪpava/	eye PAH vah
James Fork	/ɪdʒemz 'fɔrk/	JAYMZ FORK
Jack Creek	/ɪdʒæk 'kri:k/	JAK KREEK
Jenny Lind	/ɪdʒɛnɪ 'lɪnd/	JEN ee LEND
Jenson	/'dʒɛnsən/	JEN suhn
Kalamazoo	/ɪkæləmə'zu/	KOWL uh muh ZOO
Kenzie	/'kɪnzɪ/	KEEN zee
Kieth	/kiθ/	KEETH
Kingston	/'kɪŋztən/	KEENGZ tuhn

Lakeview	/ˈlekvju/	LAYK VYOO
Lavaca	/ləˈvækə/	luh VAK uh
Leon	/ˈliɔn/	LEE ahn
Liberty Hall	/ˌlɪbətɪ ˈhɔl/	LIB uhr tee
Logan	/ˈlɒɡən/	LOH guhn
Long Prairie	/ˌlɒŋ ˈprɛrɪ/	LONG PRAIR ee
Long Ridge	/ˈlɒŋ ˌrɪdʒ/	LONG RIDJ
Lows Creek	/ˌlɒz ˈkriːk/	LOHZ KREEK
Lovely Valley	/ˌlʌvli ˈvæli/	LUHV lee VAHL ee
Lucas	/ˈlʊkəs/	LOO KUHS
McLean's Bottom	/məˈkliːnz ˈbɒtəm/	muh KLEENZ BAW tuhɪm
Macedonia	/ˈmæseɪdɒnjə/	MAS uh DOH ny uh
Magazine	/ˈmæɡəzɪn/	MAHG uh zeen

Magazine Mountain	/ˈmæɡəzɪn ˈmaʊntɪn/	MAHG uh zeen MOWN tuhn
Maggie	/ˈmæɡi/	MAG ee
Mansfield	/ˈmænsfild/	MANS feeld
Marvin[s]ville	/ˈmɑrvɪn[z]vɪl/ (or /ˈmɑrvɪn[z]vəl/	MAHR ven[z] vil MAHR ven[z] vuhl)
Massard	/ˈmæzɑrd/	MAZ ard
Meg	/meg/	MAYG
Mickles Switch	/ˈmɪkəlz ˌswɪtʃ/	MIK uh lz SWICH
Midland	/ˈmɪdlænd/	MID lund
Midway	/ˈmɪdwe/	MID way
Military Grove	/ˌmɪlətəri ˈɡroʊv/	MIL uh TAIR ee GROHV
Millard	/ˌmɪlˈlɑrd/	MIL LAHRD
Milltown	/ˈmɪltaʊn/	MIL town
Milor	/ˈmɪlɔr/	MIL or

Mennie	/ˈmɪni/	MEN nee
Mixon	/ˈmɪksən/	MIX uhn
Money	/ˈmʌni/	MUHN ee
Montreal	/ˈmɑntri,ɑl/	MAHN tree AWHL
Morrison['s] Bluff	/ˌmɔresən[z] ˈblʌf/	MOR uh suhn[s] BLUHF
Morton (City)	/ˈmɔrtən ˌsɪti/	MOR tuhn si tee
Moseley	/ˈmoʒli/	MOZ lee
Mount George	/ˌmaʊnt ˈdʒɔrdʒ/	MOWNT JOHRJ
Mount Gilead	/ˌmaʊnt ˈgɪliæd/	MOWNT GIL ee ayd
Mount Homer	/ˌmaʊnt ˈhɒmə/	MAWNT HOHM uhr
Mount Hope	/ˌmaʊnt ˈhɒp/	MAWNT HOHP
Mount Nebo	/ˌmaʊnt ˈniːbo/	MOWNT NEE boh
Mount Pisgah	/ˌmaʊnt ˈpɪzɡɑ/	MOWNT PIZ gee
Myer's Landing	/ˈmaɪəz ˌlændɪŋ/	MEYERZ lend ng

Natural Springs	/ˌnætʃəəl ˈsprɪŋz/	NACH uhr uhl SPRINGZ
Nebraska	/neɪˈbræskə/	nuh BRAS kuh
Needmore	/ˈniːdmɔr/	NEED mohr
Nella	/ˈnelə/	NEL uh
Neely	/ˈniːli/	NEE lee
New Blaine	/ˌnju ˈblaɪn/	NYOO BLAYN
Newman	/ˈnjuːmən/	NYOO muhn
New Market	/ˌnju ˈmɑrkɪt/	NYOO MAHR ket
Nola	/ˈnoʊlə/	NOH luh
North Boothe	/ˌnɔrθ ˈbuθ/	NORTH BOOTH
Oak Bend	/ˌoʊk ˈbɪnd/	OHK BEND
Oak Bower	/ˌoʊk ˈbaʊər/	OHK BOW uhr
Oates	/oʊts/	OHTZ
Ola	/ˈoʊlə/	OH luh

Old Anderson	/ˌold ˈændəsən/	OHLd AN duhr suhn
Olio	/ˈoʊliə/	OH li oh
Oliver	/ˈolɪvər/	AH luh vuhr
Onyx	/ˈɒnɪks/	AH niks
Ozark	/ˈoʊzɑrk/	OH zahrk
Paris	/ˈpærəs/	PAIR uhs
Parkersburg	/ˈpɑrkəz, bɜːrɡ/	PAHRK uhrz buhrg
Parks	/pɑrks/	PAHRKS
Patsy (Patsie)	/ˈpætsɪ/	PAT see
Patterson's Bluff	/ˌpætəsən[z] ˈblʌf/	PAT uhr suhn BLUHF
Pauline	/ˈpɔːlɪn/	PAWL een
Peoria	/piˈɔːriə/	pee OR ee uh
Peterpender	/ˌpɪtər ˈpɛndər/	PEE tuhr PEN duhr
Petit Jean	/ˌpɛtɪ ˈdʒɪn/ (or /ˌpɛtɪ ˈdʒɛn/	PET i JEEN PET i JAYN

	(or / ₁ pɛtɪ 'dʒɔn/	PET i JAUN)
Pilot Grove	/ ₁ pɑɪlɪt 'grɒv/	PEYE luht GROHV
Pisgah	/ ₁ pɪzgi/	PIZ gee
Plainview	/ ₁ plɛnvju/	PLAYN vyoo
Pleasant Valley	/ ₁ plɛzənt 'væli/	PLEZ uhnt VAL i
Pleasant View	/ ₁ plɛzənt 'vju/	PLEZ uhnt VYOO
Pontoon Valley	/ ₁ pɑntun 'væli/	PAHN toon VAHL ee
Poteau	/ ₁ poto/	POH toh
Potts	/ ₁ pɑts/	PAHTS
Prairie Creek	/ ₁ prɛɪ 'kri:k/	PRAIR ee KREEK
Prosperity	/ ₁ prɑs'pɛrɪtɪ/	prahs PAIR uh tee
Pumpkin Center	/ ₁ pʌŋkɪn 'sɪntə/	PUHN KEEN sin tuhr
Ranger	/ ₁ rɛndʒə/	RAYN juhr
Ratcliffe	/ ₁ rætklɪf/	RAT klif

Red Bench	/ˈrɛd ˌbɪntʃ/	RED binch
Reveille	/ˈrɛvəlɪ/	REV uh lee
Riley	/ˈraɪlɪ/	REYE lee
Ritz	/rɪts/	RITS
Rock Creek	/ˌrɔk ˈkriːk/	RAHK KREEK
Roseville	/ˈrɔzvil/ (or /ˈrɔzvel/)	ROHZ vil ROHZ vuhl)
Ross	/rɒs/	RAWS
Rover	/ˈrɒvə/	ROH vuhr
Russellville	/ˈrʌsəlvil/ (or /ˈrʌsəlvəl/)	RUH suhl vil RUH suhl vuhl)
Rutland	/ˈrʌtlənd/	RUHT lund
Rye Hill	/ˈraɪ ˌhɪl/	REYE HIL
St. Anne	/ˌsɛnt ˈæn/	SAYNT AYN
St. James	/ˌsɛnt ˈdʒeɪmz/	SAYNT JAYMZ

St. Scholastica	/ˌsɛnt skoˈlæstɪkə/	SAYNT sko LAS ti KUH
Salem	/ˈsɛləm/	SAY luhm
Sand Ridge	/ˌsænd ˈrɪdʒ/	SAND RIDJ
Scott	/skɑt/	SKAHT
Scranton	/ˈskræntən/	SKRAN tuhn
Shark	/ʃɑrk/	SHAHRK
Shoal Creek	/ˌʃoʊl ˈkriːk/	SHOHL KREEK
Short Mountain	/ˌʃɔrt ˈmaʊntɪn/	SHORT MOWN tuhn
Six Mile	/ˈsɪks ˌmaɪl/	SIKS MEYEL
Slaytonville	/ˈsleɪtənˌvɪl/	SLAY tuhn vil
Southern Home	/ˈsaʊðən ˌhoʊm/	SUHTH uhrn HOHM
Spadra	/spædrə/	SPA druh
Spielerville	/ˈspiːləvɪl/	SPEE luhr vil
Spring Hill	/ˈsprɪŋ ˌhɪl/	SPRING HIL

Stafford	/ˈstæfəd/	STAF fuhrd
State Sanatorium	/ˈstet sənəˌtɔriəm/	STAYT san uh TOR i uhm
Steve	/stiv/	STEEV
Stillwater	/ˈstilwɑtər/	STIL wah tuhr
Stringer	/ˈstriŋər/	STRING uhr
Stringtown	/ˈstriŋtaun/	STRING town
Stroups	/strops/	STROHPZ
Subiaco	/subiˈæko/	syoo bi AK oh
Subrosa	/ˈsʌbrozə/	SUHB rohzuh
Sugar Grove	/ˌʃugər ˈgroʊv/	SUG uhr GROHV
Sugar Loaf	/ˌʃugər ˈloʊf/	SUG uhr LOHF
Sullivan	/ˈsʌliˌvən/	SUHL uh vuhn
Sulphur Springs	/ˌsʌlfər ˈsprɪŋz/	SUHL fuhr SPRINGZ
Tate	/tet/	TAYT

Tichnor	/ˈtɪtʃnər/	TICH nuhr
Tomlinson	/ˈtɑmlɪnsən/	TAHM lin suhn
Trouble Hill	/ˌtrʌbəl ˈhɪl/	TRUH buhl HIL
Union Academy	/ˌjʊnjən eˈkædəmi/	YOONG yuhn ay KAD ay mee
Union Hall	/ˌjʊnjən ˈhɔl/	YOON yuhn HAHL
Ursula	/əˈsuːlə/	uhr SOO lah
Utley	/ˈʌtli/	UHT lee
Vesta	/ˈvestə/	VES tuh
Waldron	/ˈwɔldrən/	WAWL druhn
Walnut Grove	/ˌwɔlnət ˈgrɒv/	WAWL nuht GROHV
Waltreak	/ˈwɔltrɪk/	WAWL treek
Watalulu	/ˌwɔtəˈluːlə/	wah tuh LOO luh
Washburn	/ˈwɔʃbɜn/	WAWSH buhrn
Waveland	/ˈwevlənd/	WAYV luhnd

Webb City	/,web 'sɪtɪ/	WEB SI tee
Weeks	/wɪks/	WEEKZ
West Hartford	/,west 'hɑrtfəd/	WEST HAHRT fuhrd
White Church	/'hwaɪt ɪtʃətʃ/	WHEYET CHUHRCH
Whitely	/'hwaɪtli/	WHEYET lee
Wickes	/wɪks/	WIKS
Wilkins	/'wɪlkinz/	WILKINS
Winfield	/'wɪnfɪld/	WIN feld
Wing	/wɪŋ/	WING
Winnie	/'wɪni/	WIN nee
Witcherville	/'wɪtʃəvɪl/	WICH uhr vil
Y City	/'hwaɪ 'sɪtɪ/	WHEY si tee

APPENDIX D

LISTS OF COMMUNITY NAMES BY CLASSIFICATION

COMMUNITY NAMES DERIVED FROM ACTUAL PEOPLEFOR LOCAL PEOPLEFOR NON-LOCAL PEOPLE

Abbot	Sc	Booneville	L
Akeville	Se	Forrester	Sc
Alley	Y	Fort Smith	Se
Aly	Y	Greenville	Ye
Anderson (Old)	L	Huntington	Se
Aux Arcs	F	Jenny Lind	Se
Barling	Se	Peterpender	F
Bates	Sc		
(?)Belleville	Y		
Beverly	Se		
Birta	Y		
Blaine	L		
Blansett	Sc		
Blocher	L		
Blue Ball	Sc		
Boles	Sc		
Boothe	Sc		
Branch	F		
Brawley	Sc		
Briggsville	Y		
Brownsville	L		
Burke[s]ville	F		
Burnett Springs	L		

County abbreviations: Logan = L; Scott = Sc; Sebastian = Se; Yell = Y; Southern Franklin = F.
 Carden's Bottoms Y

Carolan	L
Carnall	Se
Caulksville	L
Cauthron	L
Cauthron	Sc
Cauthron's Prairie	L
Chaffee, Camp[Fort]	Se
Charleston	F
Chickalah	Y
Chismville	L
Clem	Y
Cochran's Prairie	L
Corley	L
Cotton Town	Y
Cotton Town Deadening	Y
(?)Cotton Valley	Sc
Dardanelle	Y
Delaware (Indians)	L
Delaware (Indians)	Y
Donietta	F
Driggs	L
Dutch Creek (Indian)	Y
Dutchess Creek (Indian)	Y
Ellsworth	L
Elsworth	L
Emma	Y

Ervin	F
Fair Hill	Y
Farmer	Sc
Ferguson's Mill	Y
Foraker	Y
Ford	F
Fuller	Sc
Game Hill	F
Gammiel	F
Geren	L
Gilkey	Y
Gipson	Sc
Gipsonville	Sc
Goren	L
Grayson	L
Greenwood	Se
Gwyn[n]	Se
Hackett	Se
Hartford	Se
Harvey	Sc
Hills Chapel	F
Hobart	L
Hodges Prairie	L
Hon	Sc
Howell	Y
Hoye	Se
Hughes	F
Jennings Falls	Se

Jenson	Se
Jep	F
Kenzie	Y
Kieth	F
Kingston	Y
Long Prairie	Se
Lows Creek	F
(?)Lovely Valley	F
McLeans Bottoms	L
Maggie	L
Marvin[s]ville	Y
Mary[s]ville	L
Meg	F
Mickles Switch	Y
Milor	Se
Minnie	Y
Mixon	L
Morrison's Bluff	L
Morton (City)	F
Moseley	Y
Mount George	Y
Mount Homer	Y
Myer's Landing	Se
Neally	Y
Needmore	Sc
Nella	Sc
Newman	Sc
Nola	Sc

Oates	Y
Ola	Y
Old Cherokee Village (Indian)	Y
Old Neely	Y
Oliver	Sc
Ozark (Indian)	F
Park[e]s	Sc
Patsie	L
Patterson	Se
Patterson's Bluff	L
Pauline	F
Pender	F
Peterpender	F
Potts	F
Ratcliffe	L
Riley	Y
Roseville	L
Rye Hill	Se
Slaytonville	Se
Spielerville	L
Stafford	Y
Stroups	L
Sullivan	Sc
Tate	L
Tomlinson	Sc
Ursula	Se
Utley	L

Waldron	Sc
Washburn	Se
Webb City	F
Whitely	Y
Wilkins	L
Winfield	Sc
Winnie	F
Witcherville	Se

COMMUNITY NAMES DERIVED FROM GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>SUBJECTIVE</u>	<u>FLORA</u>	<u>FAUNA</u>	<u>TERRAIN</u>
Black Fork Sc	Belle Point Se	Black Jack F	Buck Knob Sc	Bluff-ton Y
Center-ville Y	Blue Mt. Y	Briar Cr. L	Crow Sc	Bluff Town Y
Central City Se	Blue Mt. Lake Y/L	Cedar Cr. Sc	Frog Town Se	Burnett Spgs. L
Chalybeate Spgs. Y	Cloud-crest L	Cedars Se	Game Hill F	Carden Bot-toms Y
(2) Cross Roads L	Gate Sc	Cotton Valley Sc		Cauthron Prairie L
Cross Roads Y	Gray Rock L	Elm Grove ?		Chalybe-eate Spgs. Y
James Fork Se	Happy Creek Y	Elm Park Sc		Christ-ian Ridge Y
Jennings Falls Y	Lovely Valley F	Elms-vale F		Cochran's Prairie L
Lake-view Y	Plain-view Y	Even-ing Shade Sc		Coop's Prairie Se
Midway L	Pleas-ant Val-ley Sc	Glen-dale L		Crawford Slough Se
Military Grove Se	Pleas-ant View F	Green-ridge Sc		Darda-nelle Rock Y
Myers Land-ing Se	Prairie View L	Green Ridge Sc		Darda-nelle Spgs. Y
Poteau Valley Sc	South-ern Home Y	Hickory Grove Se		Flat L
Prairie Creek Se		Military Grove Se		Fourche Valley Y

Prairie Creek F	Oak Bend F	Grand Prairie F
Red Bench L	Oak Bower Se	GravellyY
Six Mile F	Pilot Grove F	Gravelly Hill Y
Spring Hill Se	Pine Log L	The Hill L
Still- water Y	Sugar Grove L	Hodges Prairie L
Sulphur Sprgs.Y	Sugar Creek L	Long PrairieSe
Y City Sc	Wal- nut Y	Long Ridge L
	Walnut Grove Y	Lows Creek F
	Walnut Tree Y	McLean's Bottoms L
		Mineral Sprgs. Y
		Morrison Bluff L
		Mount George Y
		Mount Gilead F
		Mount Homer Y
		Mount Hope F
		Mount MagazineL
		Mount Nebo Y
		National Sprgs. L

Oak Bend F

Onyx Y

Patter-
son's
Bluff L

Petit
Jean L

Petit
Jean Sc

Petit
Jean Y

Poteau
Valley Sc

Prairie F

Prairie
Creek Se

Prairie
Creek F

Prairie
View L

Rock
Creek L

Rye
Hill Se

Sand
Ridge L

Shoal
Creek L

Short
Mtn. L

Spring
Hill Se

Sugar
Loaf Se

Sulphur
Sprgs. Y

Wave-
land Y

COMMUNITY NAMES DERIVED FROM OTHER PLACES

Anderson	L
Burma	Se
Corinth	Y
Dardanelle	Y
Dayton	Se
Dublin	L
Etna	F
Havana	Y
Ione	L
Kalamazoo	L
Macedonia	Y
Montreal	Se
Mount Magazine	L
Nebraska	Sc
Nebraska	Y
New Blaine	L
New Boothe	Sc
New Gammiel	F
New Neely	Y
Paris	L
Peoria	?
Reveille	L
Scranton	L
Subiaco	L
West Hartford	Se

COMMUNITY NAMES DERIVED FROM COMPANIES

Coaldale	Sc
Enterprise	Se
Excelsior	Se
Ferguson's Mill	Y
Mickles Switch	Y
Midland	Se
Milltown	Se
Montreal	Se
Neely's Ferry	Y
Wing	Y

COMMUNITY NAMES DERIVED FROM LITERARY SOURCES

<u>BIBLICAL</u>		<u>NON-BIBLICAL</u>	
Christian Ridge	Y	Ione	L
Corinth	Y		
Macedonia	Y		
Mount Gilead	F		
Mount Nebo	Y		
Pisgah	Y		
St. Anne	L		
St. James	Y		
St. Scholastica	L		
Salem	Se		

COMMUNITY NAMES DERIVED FROM WHIM, EVENT, P. O. DESIGNATION

<u>WHIM</u>		<u>EVENT</u>		<u>P. O. DESIGNATION</u>	
Apex	Se	Bonanza	Se	Donald	F
Balloon	Y	Carbon City	L	Effa	F
Barber	L	Coop's Prairie	Se	Ervin	F
?Belleville	Y	Dardanelle	Y	Halstead	L
Bloomer	Se	Golden City	L	Idell	L
Blue Gizzard	L	Harmony	L	Leon	F
Frog Town	Se	Mansfield	Se/ Sc	Lucas	L
Happy Creek	Y	Mount Hope	F	Moseley	Y
Omega	Y	New Market	Se	Vesta	F
Prosperity	Y				
Punkin' Center	L				
Roady	L				
Rover	Y				
Trouble Hill	L				

COMMUNITY NAMES DERIVED FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES

<u>FRENCH</u>		<u>SPANISH</u>	
Cassetete Mtn.	Se	Lavaca	Se
Cavanaugh	Se		
Fourche la Fave	Y		
Galley (Galla) Rock	Y		
Greasy	L		
Magazine	L		
Massard	Se		
Ozark	F		
Petit Jean	L		
Poteau	Sc		
Poteau Valley	Sc		

COMMUNITY NAMES DERIVED FROM OTHER SOURCES

<u>PATRIOTIC</u>		<u>COINED</u>		<u>MISTAKE</u>		<u>CHURCH</u>		<u>STEAM- BOAT</u>
Fidelity	Se	Arcola	Se	Game Hill	F	White Church	Sc	Dan- ville Y
Liberty Hall	Y	Arkola	Se	Petit Jean	L			
Union Academy	F	Waltreak	Y	Pontoon Valley	Sc			
Union Hall	Sc			Windfield	Sc			

COMMUNITY NAMES DERIVED FROM UNKNOWN SOURCES

Actus	Se
Alpha	Y
Anice	F
Annice	F
Ard	Y
Auburn	Se
Baparo	L
Beaucamp	Sc
Beauchamp	Sc
Belva	L
Boyce	L
British	L
Brown	L
Buell	Se
Burn[s]ville	Se
Cardiff	Sc
Cecil	F
Chant	Sc
Chocoville	Se
Chula	Y
Creole	L
Crescent	Se
Dahoma	F
Doubleday	Se
Echo	L
Guard	Sc

Harperville	L
Hoss	Sc
Ipava	Sc
Millard	L
Money	L
Olio	Sc
Parkersburg	Y
Ranger	Y
Ritz	Sc
Ross	Sc
Rutland	Y
Shark	Y
Steve	Y
Stringer	Sc
Subrosa	F
Weeks	Sc

APPENDIX E

SOME LEGENDS OF PETIT JEAN,
DARDANELLE, AND MAGAZINE

Legends of Petit Jean

This article appeared in a September 1899 issue of the Fort Smith Elevator. It is also preserved in the Weaver Collection (7: 139-140) at the Fort Smith Public Library.

One pleasant afternoon last spring, a little party of us, viz Judge Edgar Bryant, of Fort Smith, Mr. H. M. Jackson, editor of the Pilot, Mr. M. L. Davis and the editor of this paper, were bowling over the rain freshed road, in a two-seated surrey, whirled behind a span of spanking grays, toward the west, enroute for Rover, where Judge Bryant had promised to deliver the literary address at the closing excersises of the Fourche Valley High School. The Judge had dropped into a reminiscent mood and as we approached the Rocky Crossing at Petit Jean, he began to tell us of the romance, of the legend rather, that gave the river its peculiar name, related in his happy style it was a delightful story and interested the editorial couplet vastly, but Mr. Davis sat silently, with a far-away look on his fact, and an amused twinkle in his eye, but without uttering a single comment until asked if he had ever heard it? "Yes," he replied laconically. "I know a good deal about it. In fact, all about it, for the truth is, I wrote the thing myself more than twenty years ago in a little newspaper I had then,

and since you have been talking about it I have been trying to remember what foundation in fact I had at the time upon which to base the story. I am quite sure there was some, but I can't now recall it." The other day they were cleaning out a lumber room over Hart's store, and among the rubbish found a box filled with the broken files of Mr. Davis' old paper, the "Western Immigrant," and in the edition of October 17, 1878, appears the story.

A people without history, a land without legend, a State without story is as a man without ancestors, a prince without pedigree. Therefore without apology to the public we hasten to rescue this from oblivion e'er the roar of the railroad train shall shortly drown the ripple of the Petit Jean, and the mighty whirl of the wheels of traffic shall sweep it with the rest to the land of the lost.

A LEGEND OF THE PETIT JEAN, OR
THE ROMANCE OF THE GRAVES
ON THE MOUNTAIN.

"One Christmas night, some ninety years ago (so legend says) in a little cabin built of logs, each well marked by the ever gnawing tooth of time, and rotting away upon the northern slopes of the Petit Jean Mountain, an old man lay dying all alone. His hair was bleached with the frosts of

more than eighty winters, and as the pinched, wan look of death stole over his haggard face and glazed his bright black eye, he counted the beating of his pulse and muttered out strange words.

"It was a wild night and cold, bitter cold, and bleak and black and drear. Up high, like a maniac's laugh, the winds whooped to the shivering pine tops and rattled the roof of the rotten old cabin like a skeleton's jaws. It was dark, deeply dark, and save when a flash of lightning gleamed down like a mad devil's eye, there was not a ray, not a spark, not a faint glimmer of light from star, moon, or mysterious comet to break the black pall of this . . . [?] winter night. The _____ [?] seemed at war, and the very heart of _____ [?] of the mountain shuddered as the heart of the old man ceased to beat. He was dead, and when the storm was over and the moon came out, shining coldly down upon the frozen face of nature, her glance was met by the dead man's frozen stare, and her white beams were rivaled by the dead man's snowy hair. There was something like a martial majesty in the poise of the stark, stiff form, which seemed a wreck of what had once been a splendid specimen of manhood. His brow was high and noble, and the shrunken features, though deeply marked with lines of age and care, were

firmly cut and regular. The figure was that of a tall man, and very symmetrical, even in death. The hands were extended down the side with a sort of soldierly grace, and the long fierce white moustache upon his lip lent a military sternness to the commanding features. But, why should he seek a spot so wild and lonesome in which to die?

"Well, the story of the dead man's life is not less sad, perhaps, than the surroundings of his death. His proper name was Jean Pierpont and he was a native of sunny France. When eighteen years of age he loved a sweet, little, brown-eyed beauty with all the passion of his fiery nature, and the petit mademoiselle, with the characteristic enthusiasm of the gay French people, almost worshipped her lordly lover. The twain were happy, too happy, doubtless, for such ecstatic bliss as theirs rarely endures long on earth.

"One night, with a party of boon companions, young Pierpont was at a wine supper. The banquet was a wild one, and the revelry rang out loud and long; but, before it ended, a handsome, hot-headed young Monsieur, and one of Pierpont's dearest friends, under the influence of the subtle fluid, took offense at some careless remark the latter had uttered and demanded its immediate retraction. This Pierpont promptly refused. In those days the

code of honor in France was almost the law of the land, and no gentleman was well-dressed without his arms. Upon this occasion, however, not even the code was thought of, and the coolest brain throbbed mad and wild from drunken passion. Hot words rang high and madness ruled the hour. Friends took sides, daggers gleamed and rapiers flashed, pistols talked, and the blood of men, inebriated with rage and liquor, flowed as freely as the purple wine that just an hour ago had sparkled so kindly in the merry, tinkling glasses, beneath the mellow light of the radiant chandelier above the table.

"In the thickest of the fight was Pierpont, and when it was over, his poniard was reddened with the heart's blood of three of his best friends. Thirteen young gentlemen, of the very flower of the society of Calais, had entered the festive banquet hall. Seven lay dead upon the floor, and the remaining six, like murderers, fled the country.

"Pierpont took passage in an American bound vessel and in due time landed at New Orleans. After months of vain endeavor to drown his trouble by reckless dissipation, he joined a party of French explorers.

"In the meantime, Pierpont had dropped his surname and was known among his comrades simply as

Jean. One of the party was a soft-eyed boy, of gentle mein, yet lion courage, who was likewise named Jean. From the very first the two Jeans were inseparable companions, and to distinguish them the one was called Grand Jean and the other Petit Jean.

"Well, after many months of tedious travel by land and water, the party had penetrated into the very heart of the then trackless wilds of Arkansas, and one Christmas day, (it matters not in legend what year), but it was one Christmas day long, long years ago, and in the evening, they moored their barge not twenty miles from the present site of Dardanelle, upon the then nameless river Petit Jean.

"That night, because it was Christmas, may be presumed they drank (all but little John, or "Petit Jean," the boy,) then gambled, quarrelled and fought like demons. Peirpont's ready knife had leaped from its scabbard and raised mid-air in his brawny hand, the keen, sharp blade gleamed a second in the sickly starlight, when a short arm was thrown about his neck and the fatal stab arrested. The knife was dropped, but Pierpont turned in blind fury, before he thought, and with a stunning blow knocked his little friend into the icy stream. It was the work of a second, but just as the sweet, sad face went under the cold, dark

water, Pierpont looked, and his glance was met by the soft brown eyes of the drowning boy; in each a big tear stood that lent a gentle luster in the look of unutterable love and sweet reproach with which they kindly beamed.

"Sobered in an instant, Pierpont knew that the love of his native land and the boyish friend of his travels were one and the same. In vain he dived and hunted up and down the stream all night. But next morning some miles below the boat he found her frozen form lodged upon a drift. He took the body, cold and stark, clasped it to his breast, and started up the mountain. On the last bench he dug a grave and buried his treasure, and built the cabin where he died.

"Little remains to be told. The river was called Petit Jean and the mountain Petit Jean, but Grand Jean was never seen again by his companions. He led a strange, wild life with but one single aim, and that was to spend each Christmas night by the grave of his love; and when a straggling party of trappers found his dead body in the cabin, next morning after our story begins, they took it reverently up and laid it away to rest, unconsciously very near the mouldering ashes of her whose image the old man had carried in his heart so long and faithfully.

"The tale is finished." [sic]

Turner relates a similar, though not so elaborate, story when she says that Petit Jean is named for Adrienne DuMont who came to America in the disguise of "Petit Jean," a cabin boy. DuMont was said to be following her love, Jean Chavez, who had to flee France for some unknown crime (passim).

Another version of the tale appeared in the Paris Express 6 August 1970 (4):

Petit Jean Fr. (Little John) by legend was a young French girl who disguised herself as a boy [and] enlisted in the Army expedition to America to be with the man she loved. She became ill and she revealed herself and they were wed before she passed away. The river was named Petit Jean to honor the memory of her love [sic].

Rock Island Magazine reports that Petit Jean originated when the first white explorers came to the region. "One of the explorers' name was Petit Jean. He was wounded by the Indians and died in a canoe, which was being rowed down Petit Jean river, a half mile south of Magazine" [sic].

And, Adele Rahn offers a different explanation for the naming. She says that the river and the mountain nearby are named for the smaller of the Walker brothers whom she believes was the first permanent white owner of Petit Jean Mountain. Both the brothers were named John Walker; the larger of the two was Big John and the smaller was Little John (Interview). Tax and census records do not shed any light on the Walker brothers.

Dardanelle

Along with the renderings of how Dardanelle got its name that appear in the chapter on Yell County are two other legends. Catherine E. Rogers relates the romantic story of Dard and Nelle:

Dard was a boy of a tribe on the west side of the [Arkansas] river who fell in love with Nelle, a girl on the east side. Their tribes were at war. The couple had planned to meet, but Nelle was delayed. Dard, believing that Nelle had betrayed their love, killed himself by leaping from Dardanelle Rock that overlooks the river. Discovering his fate. Nelle then followed him over the precipice. The two warring tribes reconciled when they learned of the deaths of the young people, and they called the place Dard and Nelle, which has since become Dardenelle.

Similar stories as the above are prevalent. Another version by the Arkansas Parks and Recreation Department which appeared as an advertisement for Arkansas gives the young lovers' names as Leonieta and Dardanelle.

. . . two tribes were camped on opposite sides of the river near the prominent rock outcropping. Dardanelle, a young chieftain, fell in love with Leonieta, a maiden from the tribe across the river.

Dardanelle instructed Leonieta to tell her father of their love and if he approved their marriage to signal to him across the Arkansas. Dardanelle awaited the outcome atop the high rock and, heartbroken when his love did not appear, hurled himself to his death in the river below.

Magazine

Another legend to be added to those in the text (see "Logan County") concerning the naming of Magazine and Magazine Mountain is the following account printed in the Rock Island Magazine. The information was supplied to the magazine by the station agent in Magazine at the time.

Residents of Magazine are proud of the legend of the naming of Mount Magazine, from which the nearby town derived its name. More than 300 years ago, De Soto, that ill-fated Spanish explorer, was marching along the south bank of the river with his band of explorers, when a great explosion on the top of Mount Magazine shook the country for miles around.

"Oh, look at the Magazine!" De Soto is said to have cried to his men, believing that a volcanic eruption or explosion of a powder magazine had occurred.

A giant cliff had broken loose from the top of the mountain and crashed down the mountainside

to a cavern below. Today these rocks can be seen, tradition says, lying where they fell several centuries ago. From this episode of De Soto's travels, Mount Magazine and the town at its foot received their names. [20]

Recently, an even stranger tale concerning the majestic mountain appeared in the Southwest Times Record (10 November 1985). This article relates a story crediting the mountain with housing the Ark of the Covenant.

An ancient ark on Mount Magazine?

Perhaps.

Garvin Green, a retired school teacher, has roamed the 2,200 acre mountain plateau since age 6.

He's addicted to it. It's almost like the mountain belongs to Green.

He knows every trail, waterfall, rock, ledge.

In 1982 he authored "Mount Magazine," a paperback history of the landmark.

He's the resident expert on Mount Magazine.

So, Garvin was floored when a Kansas couple dropped by the Green residence at 2600 South Elm at the base of the mountain and [the] conversation went something like this:

"We want to know all about Mount Magazine," the couple explained.

Green spilled out a few hundred words and the Kansans asked:

"And what about the ark?"

"Ark? What ark?" Green asked.

The Ark of the Covenant that's supposed to be up there, the couple explained, pointing.

Green expressed surprise and some dismay.

During his many years of trodding over and studying the mountain through research, he thought he knew it all.

He never heard of an ark on Mount Magazine.

Green recounted the Kansas couples' explanation of how they learned about the ark.

They heard it from a Wyoming lecturer at Rose Hill Community Church in Tulsa (and after returning to Kansas sent Green a tape recording of the lecture).

According to Green, the lecturer concluded that several hundred years before Christ, Jeremiah was divinely impressed to move to safe keeping sacred items of the Jewish temple at Jerusalem. He was to go before the scattered tribes of Israel and place the articles where they would be available to the tribes once they settled in their destined land[,] America.

The lecture was illustrated with color slides. One portrayed the carrying of the Ark of the Covenant, canopied with blue linen and the stone that was Jacob's pillow, aboard a ship.

(Webster defines The Ark of the Covenant as a

chest containing the Ten Commandments written on stone tablets, carried by the Hebrews during their desert wanderings).

The ship sailed with others from Egypt by way of Spain to Ireland. Then the ship with Jeremiah separated and continued westward. After sailing up the Mississippi and Arkansas Rivers, anchor was dropped at Darda. . . nelle, and the ark was carried up Mount Nebo, which the lecturer said was part of Mount Magazine--then to the summit of Mount Magazine.

Magazine is given significance in the account because it means a place of storage, in some cases, secretive. The legend borrows from the modern movie "Raiders of the Lost Ark." In the movie a warehouse in Fort Smith was supposedly the hiding place for the ark, Green noted.

The lecturer claimed story credibility because of the blue appearance of Mount Magazine which relates to the blue canopy over the ark and the modern discovery of Mount Magazine.

Spaniards supposedly learned from Indians that previous metals and stones were hidden in Mount Magazine. A fruitless search ensued. Truth of the treasure (or rock) was supposedly based on the fourth chapter of the Book of Revelation when John was called "up hither" and shown precious stones.

Little Rock supposedly got its name from this interpretation, because the big rock was on Mount Magazine.

The lecturer used the first syllable of Arkansas to suggest it is the hiding place of the Ark. It is said to have been revealed to Moses when he was shown [the] inheritance [of the Jews] from a mountain called Nebo.

So, the land of mountains and valleys, milk and honey, waterways, men and cattle, wilderness and caves turns out to be Mount Magazine where perhaps the Ark of the Covenant was hidden by Jeremiah, the lecturer explained.

"No wonder the vacationers from Kansas wanted to know where the caves are," Green concluded.

Actually, Green has not discovered any caves--just some 25 to 30 foot holes in the bluffs.

There are stories of the finding of the ark on Mount Nebo in Biblical lands.

According to the Tulsa lecturer from Wyoming, that's not so.

It must be the Nebo of Arkansas with Mount Magazine the pinnacle of mountains to which Nebo is the gateway.

Work day efforts to reach the Tulsa church by telephone (918-836-1554) were unsuccessful.

No one answered.

Green agrees the story is intriguing.

But he doubts the ark is on Mount Magazine [sic].

(1A, 7A)

The story may be intriguing, but it is so full of illogic and historical fallacy that, even as fancy, it is ridiculous. It is included here as an example of the variety of tales concocted about the landmark.

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2
VITA

Carolyn Sue Satterfield Poor

Candidate for the Degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

Thesis: COMMUNITY NAME ORIGINS IN WEST-CENTRAL ARKANSAS: A
STUDY OF LOGAN, SCOTT, SEBASTIAN, YELL, AND
SOUTHERN FRANKLIN COUNTIES

Major Field: English

Biographical:

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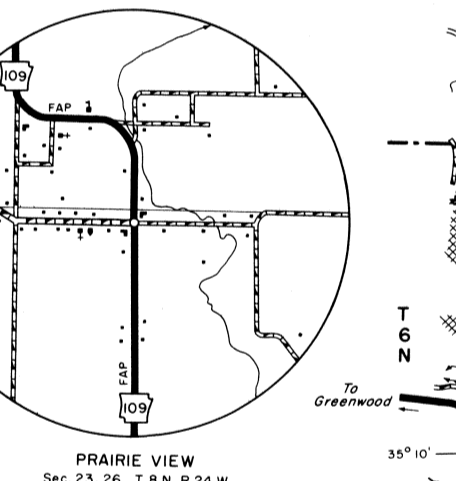
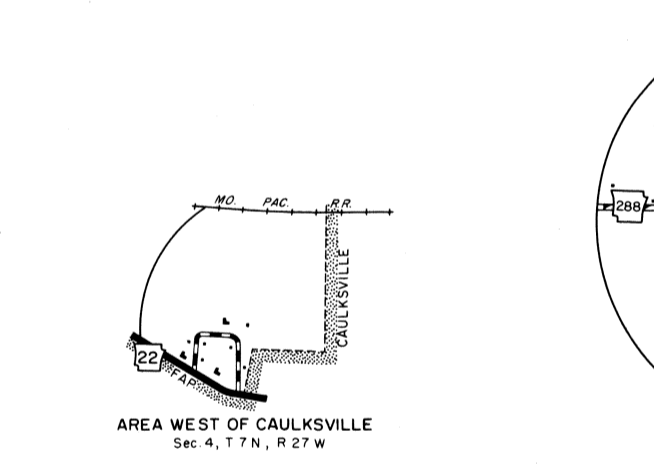
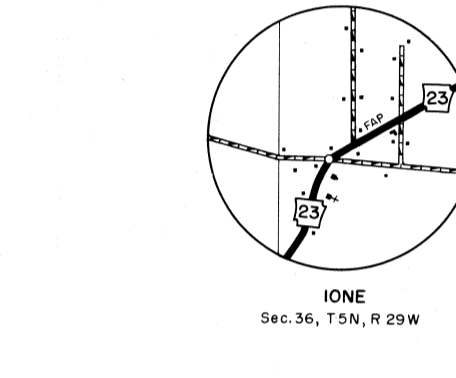
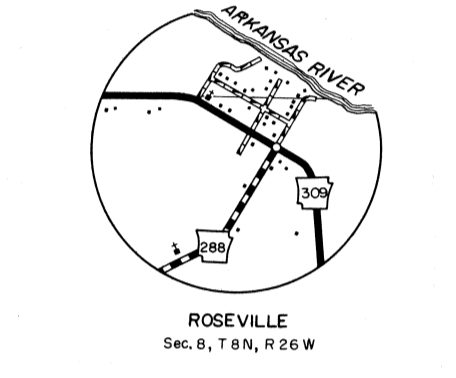
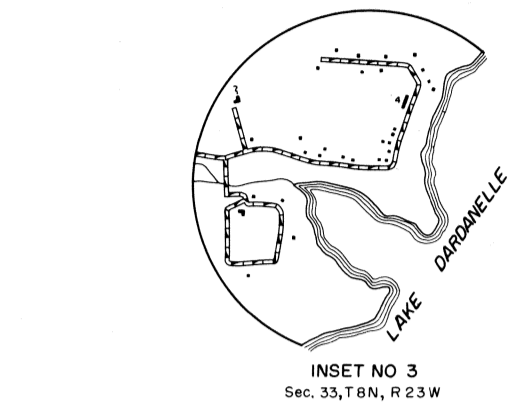
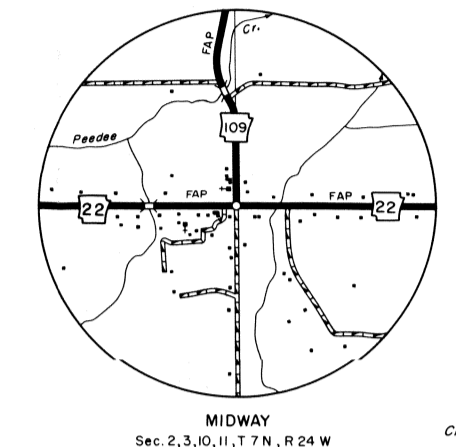
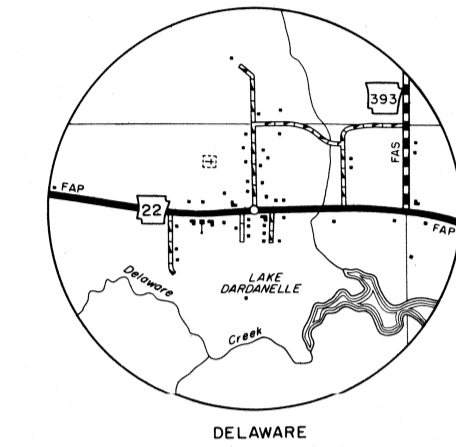
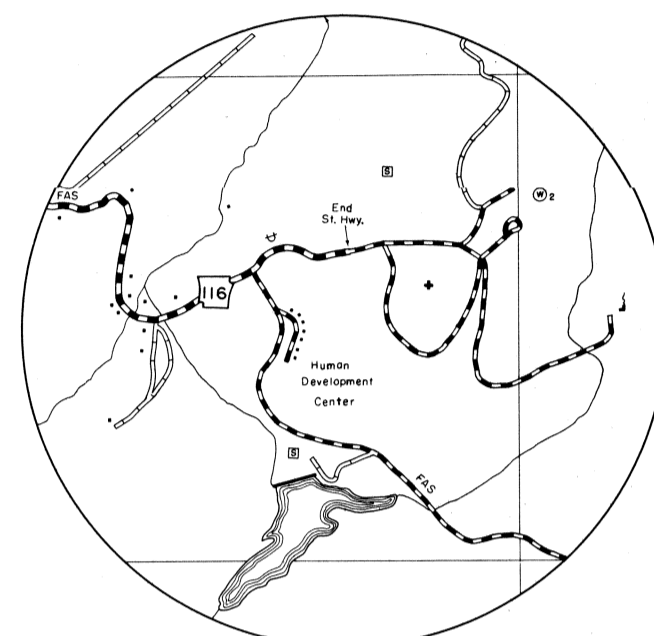
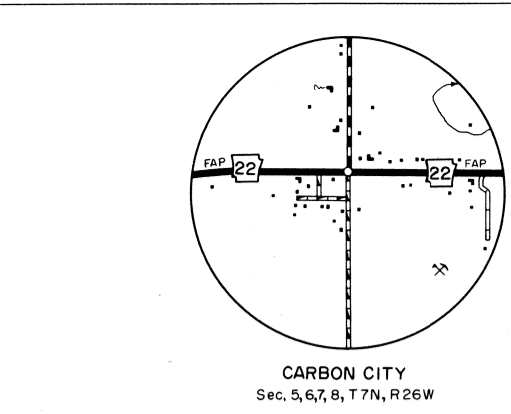
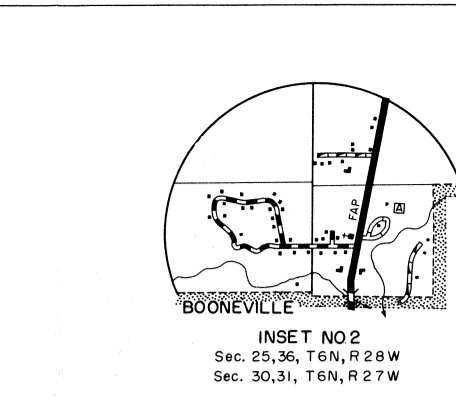
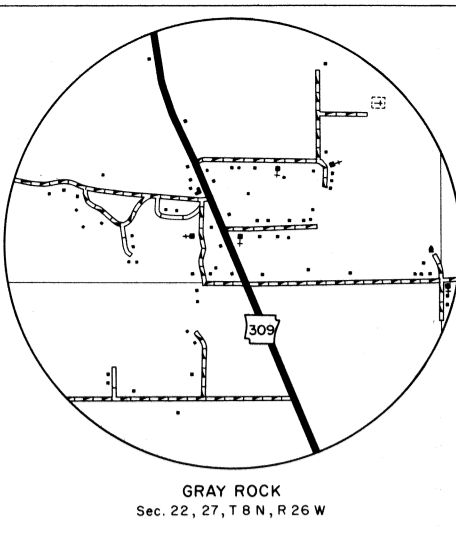
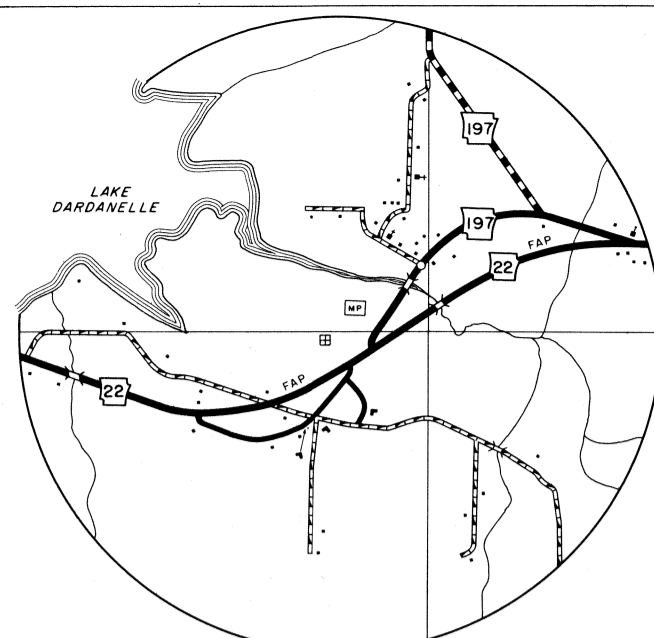
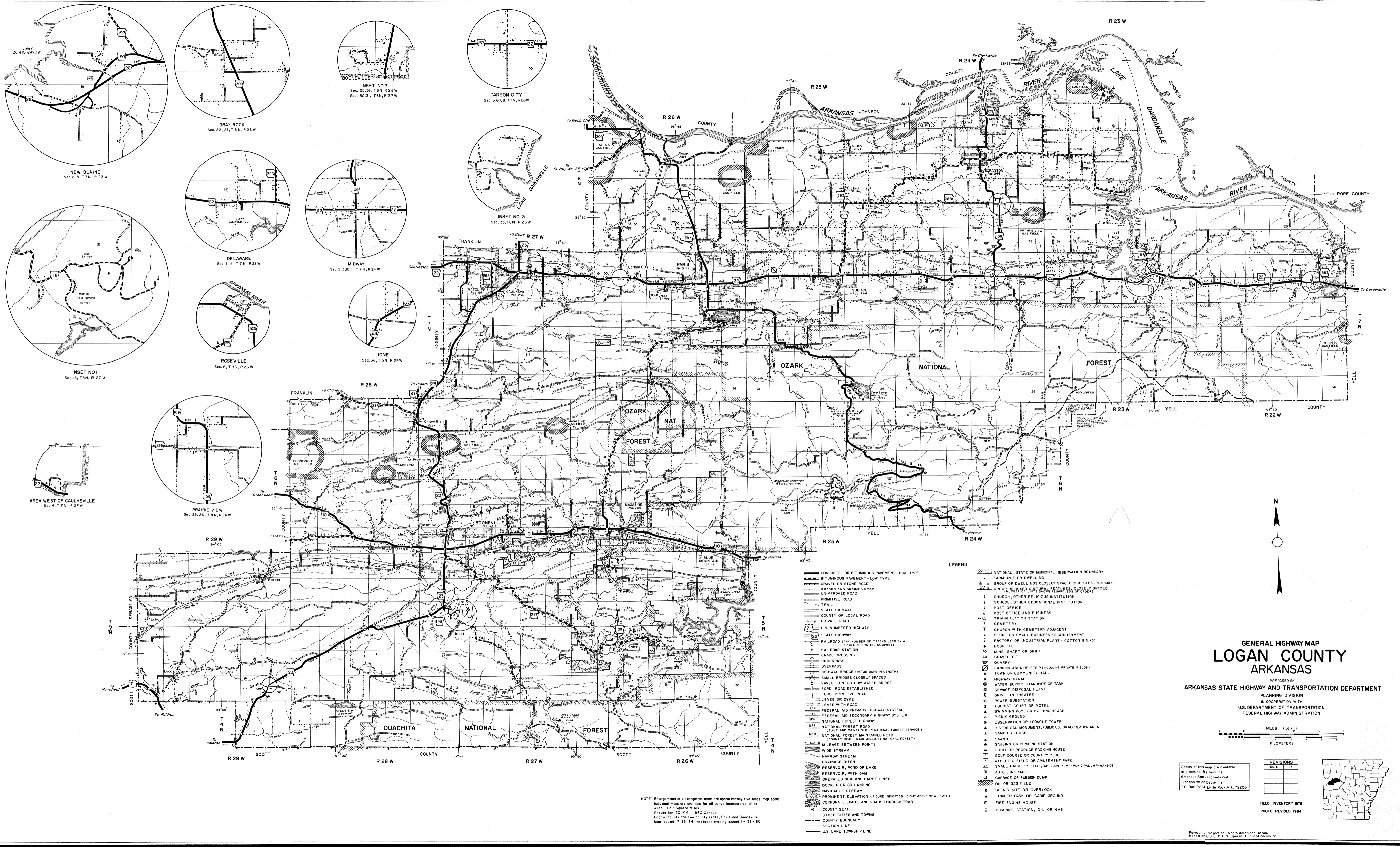
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C. S. S. Poor - 2

and national chair of the Ozarks Culture Panel;
American National Standards Institute Subcommittee
Z39.18; Arkansas Scottish Rite Scholar; Texas
Voices Sesquicentennial Scholar; Kappa Kappa Iota
Education Sorority.



**GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
LOGAN COUNTY
ARKANSAS**

PREPARED BY
ARKANSAS STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT
PLANNING DIVISION
IN COOPERATION WITH
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

MILES (1.6 km)
KILOMETERS

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REVISIONS	
DATE	BY

FIELD INVENTORY 1979
PHOTO REVISED 1984

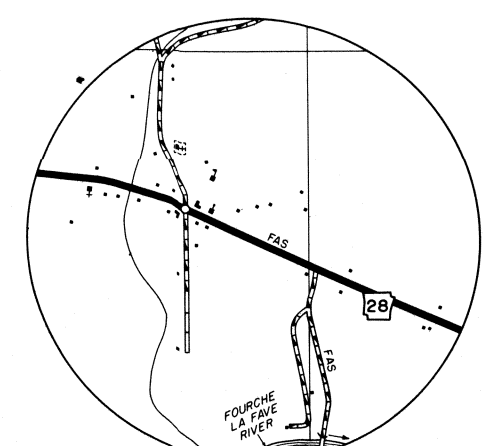
Psychic Projection - North American Datum
Based on U.S.C. & G.S. Special Publication No. 59

LEGEND

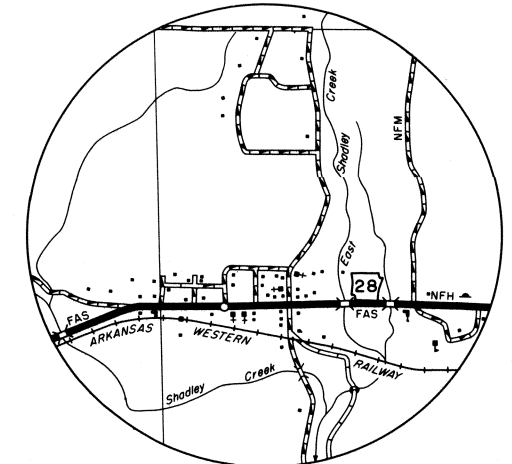
- NATIONAL, STATE OR MUNICIPAL RESERVATION BOUNDARY
- FARM UNIT OR DWELLING
- GROUP OF DWELLINGS CLOSELY SPACED (IF NO FIGURE SHOWN)
- GROUP OF MIXED CULTURAL FEATURES, CLOSELY SPACED
- GROUP OF CULTURAL FEATURES, SPACED
- GROUP OF CULTURAL FEATURES, SPACED (SHOW RESILIENCE OF ORDER)
- CHURCH, OTHER RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION
- SCHOOL, OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION
- POST OFFICE
- POST OFFICE AND BUSINESS
- TRIANGULATION STATION
- CEMETERY
- CHURCH WITH CEMETERY ADJACENT
- STORE OR SMALL BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT
- FACTORY OR INDUSTRIAL PLANT - COTTON GIN (G)
- HOSPITAL
- MINE, SHAFT OR DRIFT
- GRAVEL PIT
- QUARRY
- LANDING AREA OR STRIP (INCLUDING PRIVATE FIELDS)
- TOWN OR COMMUNITY HALL
- HIGHWAY GARAGE
- WATER SUPPLY STANDPIPE OR TANK
- SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANT
- DRIVE-IN THEATRE
- POWER SUBSTATION
- LEVEE OR DYKE
- TOURIST COURT OR MOTEL
- SWIMMING POOL OR BATHING BEACH
- PICNIC GROUND
- OBSERVATION OR LOOKOUT TOWER
- HISTORICAL MONUMENT, PUBLIC USE OR RECREATION AREA
- CAMP OR LODGE
- SAWMILL
- GAGING OR PUMPING STATION
- FRUIT OR PRODUCE PACKING HOUSE
- GOLF COURSE OR COUNTRY CLUB
- ATHLETIC FIELD OR AMUSEMENT PARK
- SMALL PARK, 150'-STATE, CP-COUNTY, MP-MUNICIPAL, WP-WAYSIDE
- AUTO JUNK YARD
- GARBAGE OR RUBBISH DUMP
- OIL OR GAS FIELD
- SCENIC SITE OR OVERLOOK
- TRAILER PARK OR CAMP GROUND
- FIRE ENGINE HOUSE
- PUMPING STATION, OIL OR GAS

CONCRETE, OR BITUMINOUS PAVEMENT - HIGH TYPE
BITUMINOUS PAVEMENT - LOW TYPE
GRAVEL OR STONE ROAD
GRAVEL AND DRAINER ROAD
UNIMPROVED ROAD
PRIMITIVE ROAD
TRAIL
STATE HIGHWAY
COUNTY OR LOCAL ROAD
PRIVATE ROAD
U.S. NUMBERED HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
RAILROAD (ANY NUMBER OF TRACKS USED BY A SINGLE OPERATING COMPANY)
RAILROAD STATION
GRADE CROSSING
UNDERPASS
OVERPASS
HIGHWAY BRIDGE (100' OR MORE IN LENGTH)
SMALL BRIDGES CLOSELY SPACED
PAVED FORD OR LOW WATER BRIDGE
FORD, ROAD ESTABLISHED
FORD, PRIMITIVE ROAD
LEVEE OR DYKE
LEVEE WITH ROAD
FEDERAL AID PRIMARY HIGHWAY SYSTEM
FEDERAL AID SECONDARY HIGHWAY SYSTEM
NATIONAL FOREST HIGHWAY
NATIONAL FOREST ROAD (BUILT AND MAINTAINED BY NATIONAL FOREST SERVICE)
NATIONAL FOREST MAINTAINED ROAD (COUNTY ROAD - MAINTAINED BY NATIONAL FOREST)
MILEAGE BETWEEN POINTS
WIDE STREAM
NARROW STREAM
DRAINAGE DITCH
RESERVOIR, POND OR LAKE
RESERVOIR, WITH DAM
OPERATED SHIP AND BARGE LINES
DOCK, PIER OR LANDING
NAVIGABLE STREAM
PROMINENT ELEVATION (FIGURE INDICATES HEIGHT ABOVE SEA LEVEL)
CORPORATE LIMITS AND ROADS THROUGH TOWN
COUNTY SEAT
OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS
COUNTY BOUNDARY
SECTION LINE
U.S. LAND TOWNSHIP LINE

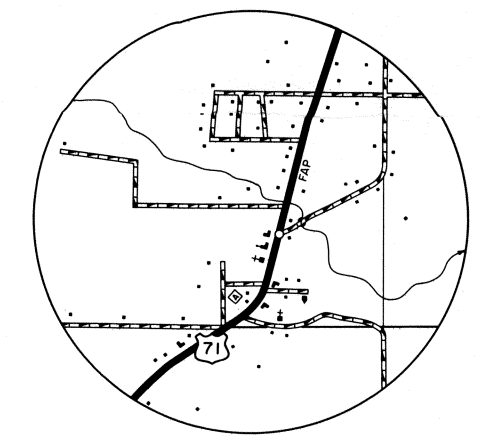
NOTE: Enlargements of all congested areas are approximately five times map scale. Individual maps are available for all active incorporated cities. Area: 732 Square Miles. Population: 20,144. 1980 Census. Logan County has two county seats, Paris and Booneville. Map issued 7-15-84, replaces tracing issued 1-31-80.



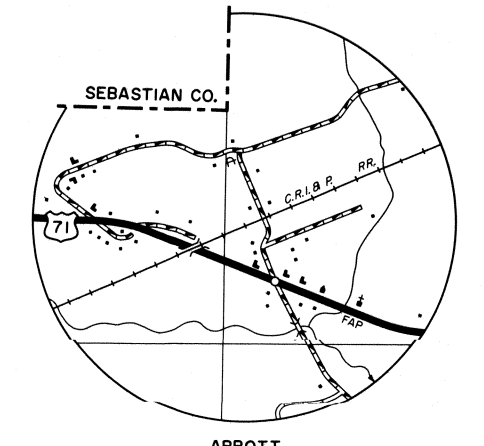
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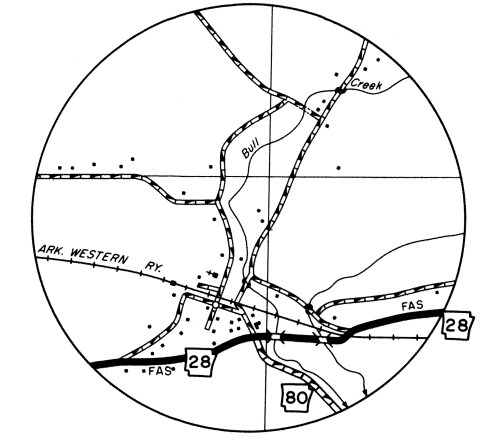
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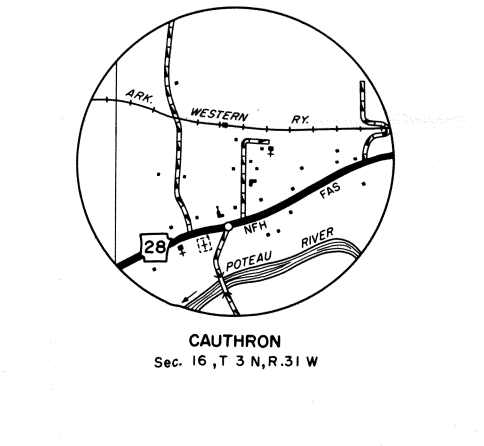
BOLES
Sec. 35, T 2 N, R 29 W



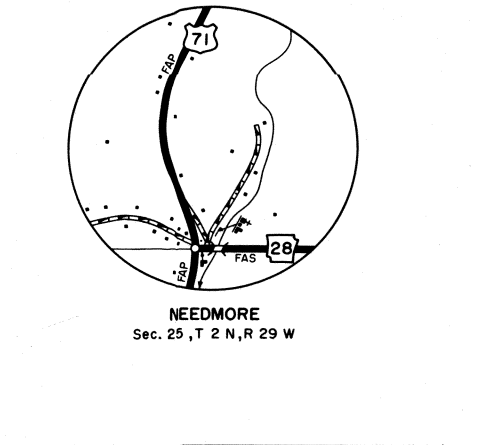
SEBASTIAN CO.
Sec. 27, 28, T 5 N, R 30 W



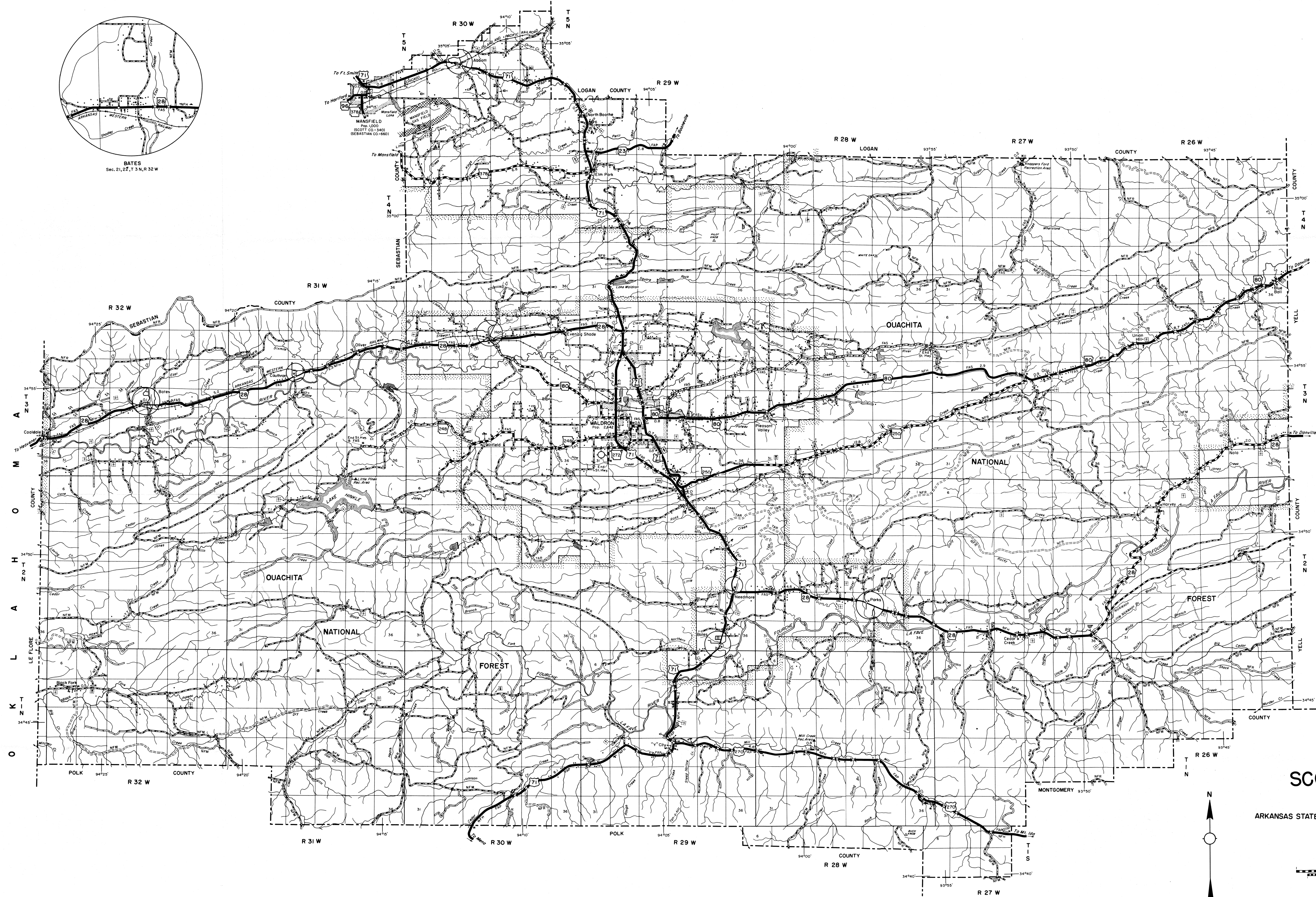
HON
Sec. 3, 4, 9, 10, T 3 N, R 30 W



CAUTION
Sec. 16, T 3 N, R 31 W



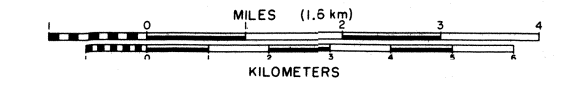
NEEDMORE
Sec. 25, T 2 N, R 29 W



- LEGEND**
- CONCRETE OR BITUMINOUS PAVEMENT - HIGH TYPE
 - BITUMINOUS PAVEMENT - LOW TYPE
 - GRAVEL OR STONE ROAD
 - GRADED AND DRAINED ROAD
 - UNIMPROVED ROAD
 - PRIMITIVE ROAD
 - TRAIL
 - PROJECTED ROAD
 - STATE HIGHWAY
 - COUNTY OR LOCAL ROAD
 - PRIVATE ROAD
 - U.S. NUMBERED HIGHWAY
 - STATE HIGHWAY
 - RAILROAD (ANY NUMBER OF TRACKS USED BY A SINGLE OPERATING COMPANY)
 - RAILROAD STATION
 - GRADE CROSSING
 - UNDERPASS
 - OVERPASS
 - HIGHWAY BRIDGE (20' OR MORE IN LENGTH)
 - SMALL BRIDGES CLOSELY SPACED
 - PAVED FORD
 - FORD, ROAD ESTABLISHED
 - FAP
 - FEDERAL AID PRIMARY HIGHWAY SYSTEM
 - FEDERAL AID SECONDARY HIGHWAY SYSTEM
 - NATIONAL FOREST HIGHWAY
 - NATIONAL FOREST MAINTAINED ROAD (COUNTY ROAD - MAINTAINED BY NAT. FOR SERVICE)
 - NATIONAL FOREST ROAD (BUILT AND MAINTAINED BY NAT. FOR SERVICE)
 - TIMBER ACCESS ROAD (NOT PUBLICLY MAINTAINED)
 - MILEAGE BETWEEN POINTS
 - WIDE STREAM
 - NARROW STREAM
 - DRAINAGE DITCH
 - RESERVOIR, POND OR LAKE
 - RESERVOIR, WITH DAM
 - CORPORATE LIMITS AND ROADS THROUGH TOWN
 - COUNTY SEAT
 - OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS
 - STATE BOUNDARY
 - COUNTY BOUNDARY
 - U.S. LAND TOWNSHIP LINE
 - SECTION LINE
 - NATIONAL STATE OR MUNICIPAL RESERVATION BOUNDARY
 - FARM UNIT OR DWELLING
 - GROUP OF DWELLINGS CLOSELY SPACED (5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100)
 - GROUP OF MIXED CULTURE FEATURES CLOSELY SPACED (NUMBER OF UNITS SHOWN REGARDLESS OF ORDER)
 - CHURCH, OTHER RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION
 - SCHOOL
 - POST OFFICE & POST OFFICE & BUSINESS
 - TRIANGULATION STATION
 - CEMETERY
 - CHURCH WITH CEMETERY ADJACENT
 - BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT
 - FACTORY OR INDUSTRIAL PLANT
 - SHAWMILL
 - MINE, SHAFT OR DRIFT
 - GRAVEL PIT
 - TOWN OR COMMUNITY HALL
 - HIGHWAY GARAGE
 - TOURIST COURT OR MOTEL
 - HISTORICAL MONUMENT OR RECREATION AREA
 - OBSERVATION OR LOOKOUT TOWER
 - SMALL PARK (W/ W/ 1000')
 - SEWAGE DISPOSAL
 - GARBAGE OR RUBBISH DUMP
 - AUTO JUNK YARD
 - REST AREA
 - AIRFIELD, LIMITED FACILITIES
 - PUMPING STATION, OIL OR GAS
 - POWER SUBSTATION

GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP SCOTT COUNTY ARKANSAS

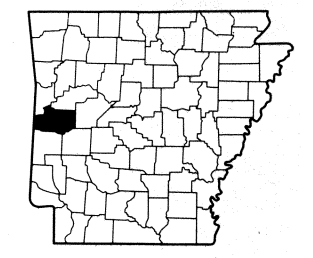
PREPARED BY
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FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION



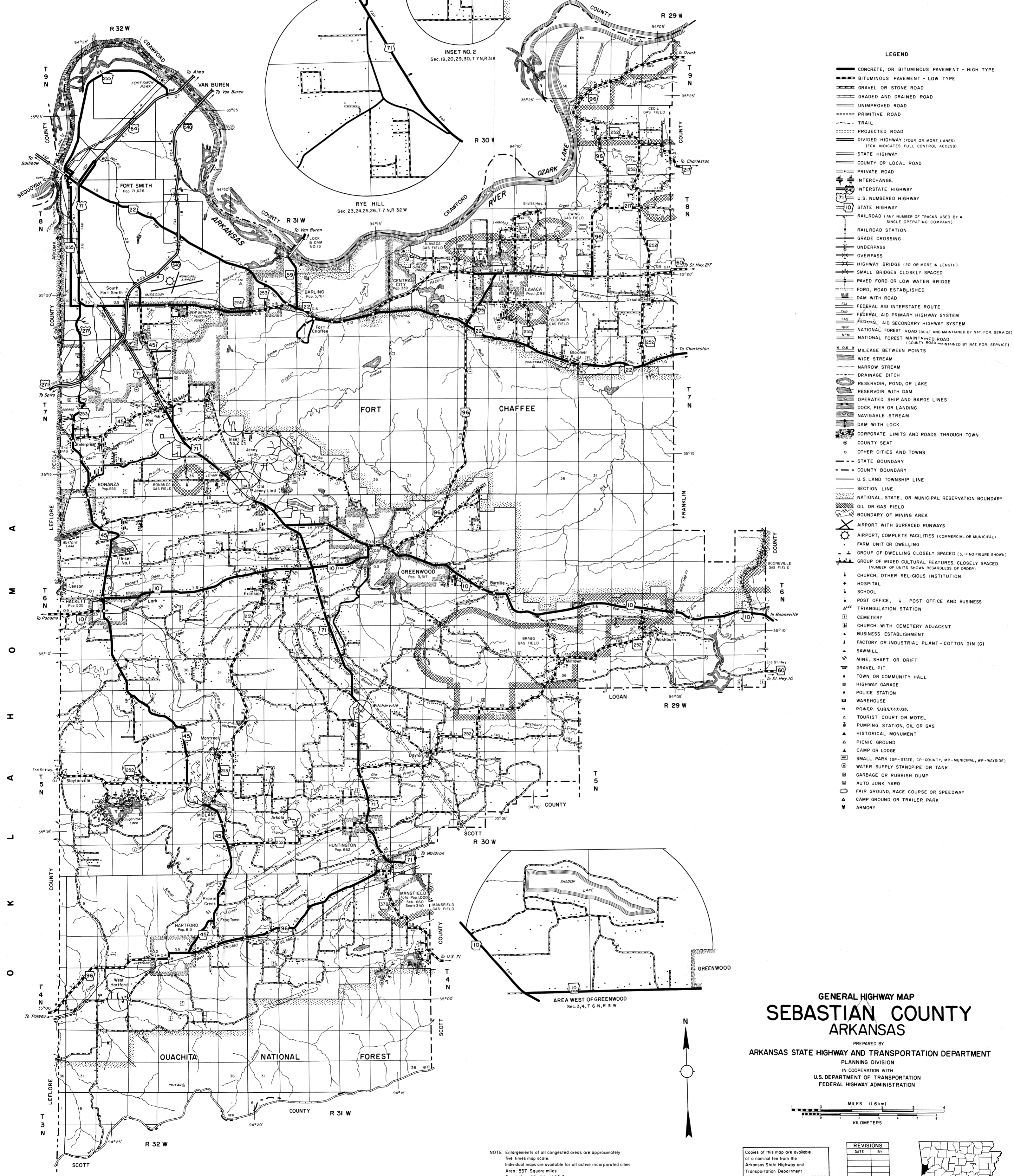
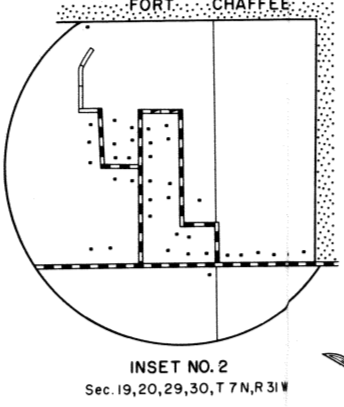
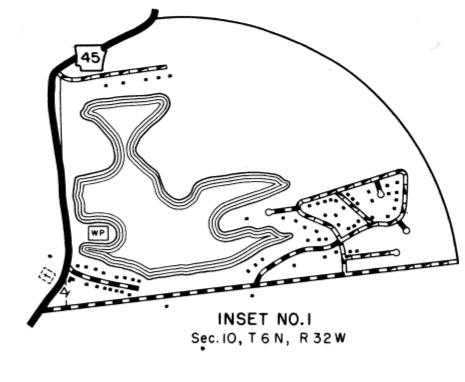
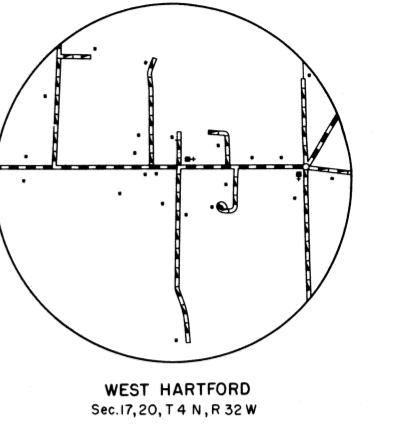
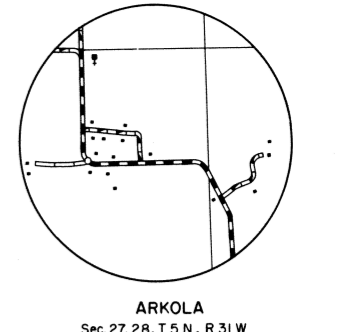
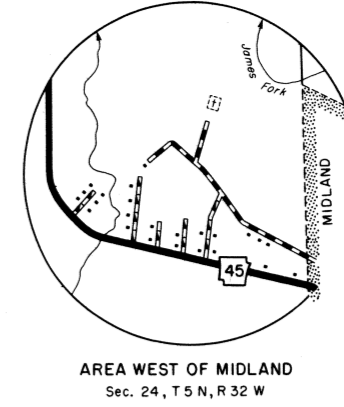
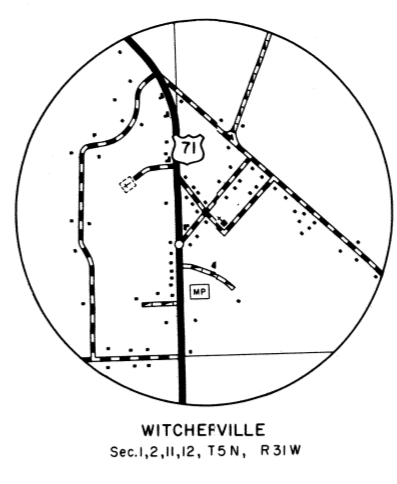
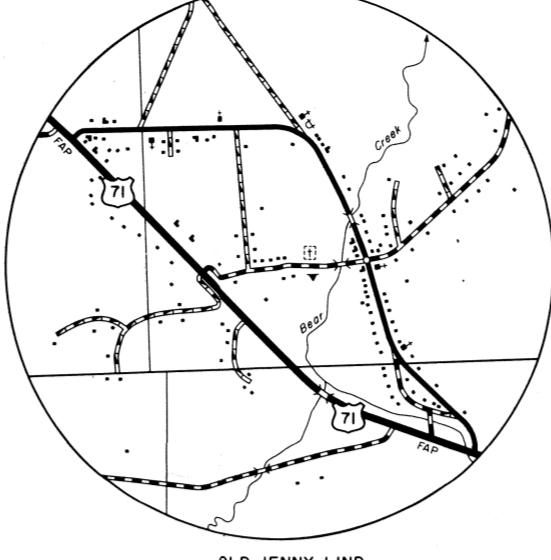
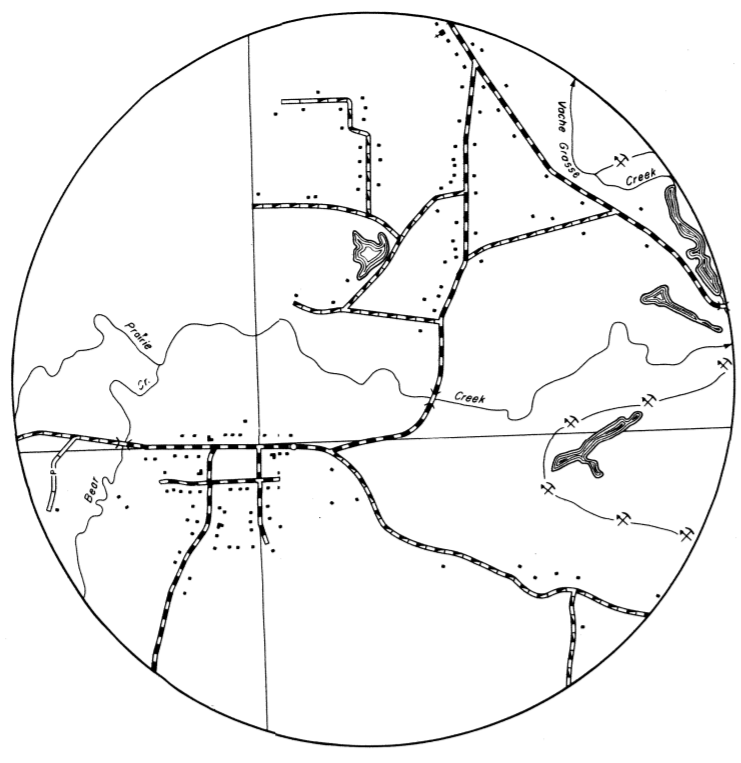
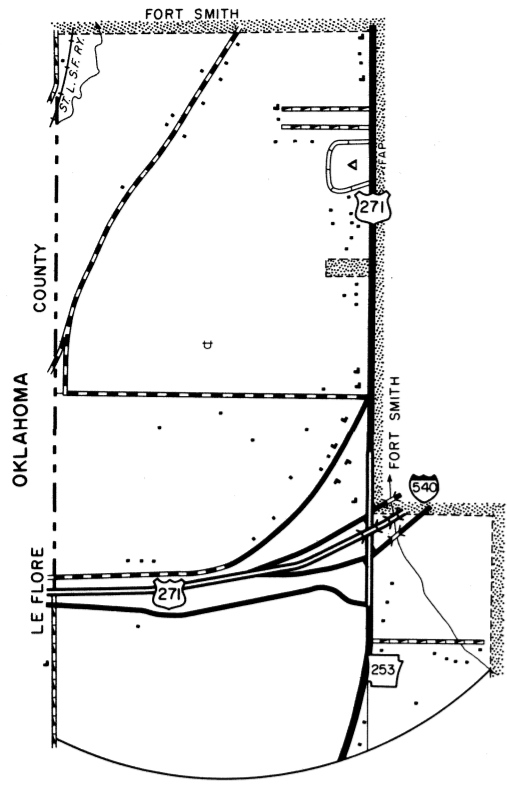
Copies of this map are available
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Transportation Department
P.O. Box 2261-Little Rock, Ark. 72203

REVISIONS	
DATE	BY

FIELD INVENTORY 1978
PHOTO REVISED 1982



NOTE: Enlargements of all congested areas are approximately five times map scale. Individual maps are available for all active incorporated cities.
Area: 898 Square Miles
Population: 9,685-1980 Census
Map issued 3-9-83, replaces tracing issued 7-7-78

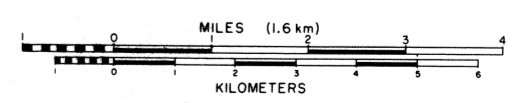


LEGEND

- CONCRETE, OR BITUMINOUS PAVEMENT - HIGH TYPE
- BITUMINOUS PAVEMENT - LOW TYPE
- GRAVEL OR STONE ROAD
- GRADED AND DRAINED ROAD
- UNIMPROVED ROAD
- PRIMITIVE ROAD
- TRAIL
- PROJECTED ROAD
- DIVIDED HIGHWAY (FOUR OR MORE LANES)
IFCA INDICATES FULL CONTROL ACCESS
- STATE HIGHWAY
- COUNTY OR LOCAL ROAD
- PRIVATE ROAD
- INTERCHANGE
- INTERSTATE HIGHWAY
- U.S. NUMBERED HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- RAILROAD (ANY NUMBER OF TRACKS USED BY A SINGLE OPERATING COMPANY)
- RAILROAD STATION
- GRADE CROSSING
- UNDERPASS
- OVERPASS
- HIGHWAY BRIDGE (120' OR MORE IN LENGTH)
- SMALL BRIDGES CLOSELY SPACED
- PAVED FORD OR LOW WATER BRIDGE
- FORD, ROAD ESTABLISHED
- DAM WITH ROAD
- FEDERAL AID INTERSTATE ROUTE
- FEDERAL AID PRIMARY HIGHWAY SYSTEM
- FEDERAL AID SECONDARY HIGHWAY SYSTEM
- NATIONAL FOREST ROAD (BUILT AND MAINTAINED BY NAT. FOR. SERVICE)
- NATIONAL FOREST MAINTAINED ROAD (COUNTY ROAD - MAINTAINED BY NAT. FOR. SERVICE)
- MILEAGE BETWEEN POINTS
- WIDE STREAM
- NARROW STREAM
- DRAINAGE DITCH
- RESERVOIR, POND, OR LAKE
- RESERVOIR WITH DAM
- OPERATED SHIP AND BARGE LINES
- DOCK, PIER OR LANDING
- NAVIGABLE STREAM
- DAM WITH LOCK
- CORPORATE LIMITS AND ROADS THROUGH TOWN
- COUNTY SEAT
- OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS
- STATE BOUNDARY
- COUNTY BOUNDARY
- U.S. LAND TOWNSHIP LINE
- SECTION LINE
- NATIONAL, STATE, OR MUNICIPAL RESERVATION BOUNDARY
- OIL OR GAS FIELD
- BOUNDARY OF MINING AREA
- AIRPORT WITH SURFACED RUNWAYS
- AIRPORT, COMPLETE FACILITIES (COMMERCIAL OR MUNICIPAL)
- FARM UNIT OR DWELLING
- GROUP OF DWELLING CLOSELY SPACED (5, IF NO FIGURE SHOWN)
- GROUP OF MIXED CULTURAL FEATURES, CLOSELY SPACED (NUMBER OF UNITS SHOWN REGARDLESS OF ORDER)
- CHURCH, OTHER RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION
- HOSPITAL
- SCHOOL
- POST OFFICE, POST OFFICE AND BUSINESS
- TRIANGULATION STATION
- CEMETERY
- CHURCH WITH CEMETERY ADJACENT
- BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT
- FACTORY OR INDUSTRIAL PLANT - COTTON GIN (G)
- SAWMILL
- MINE, SHAFT OR DRIFT
- GRAVEL PIT
- TOWN OR COMMUNITY HALL
- HIGHWAY GARAGE
- POLICE STATION
- WAREHOUSE
- POWER SUBSTATION
- TOURIST COURT OR MOTEL
- PUMPING STATION, OIL OR GAS
- HISTORICAL MONUMENT
- PICNIC GROUND
- CAMP OR LODGE
- SMALL PARK (SP - STATE, CP - COUNTY, MP - MUNICIPAL, WP - WAYSIDE)
- WATER SUPPLY STANDPIPE OR TANK
- GARBAGE OR RUBBISH DUMP
- AUTO JUNK YARD
- FAIR GROUND, RACE COURSE OR SPEEDWAY
- CAMP GROUND OR TRAILER PARK
- ARMORY

**GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
SEBASTIAN COUNTY
ARKANSAS**

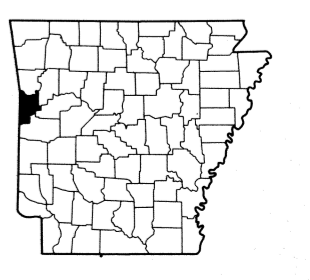
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FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION



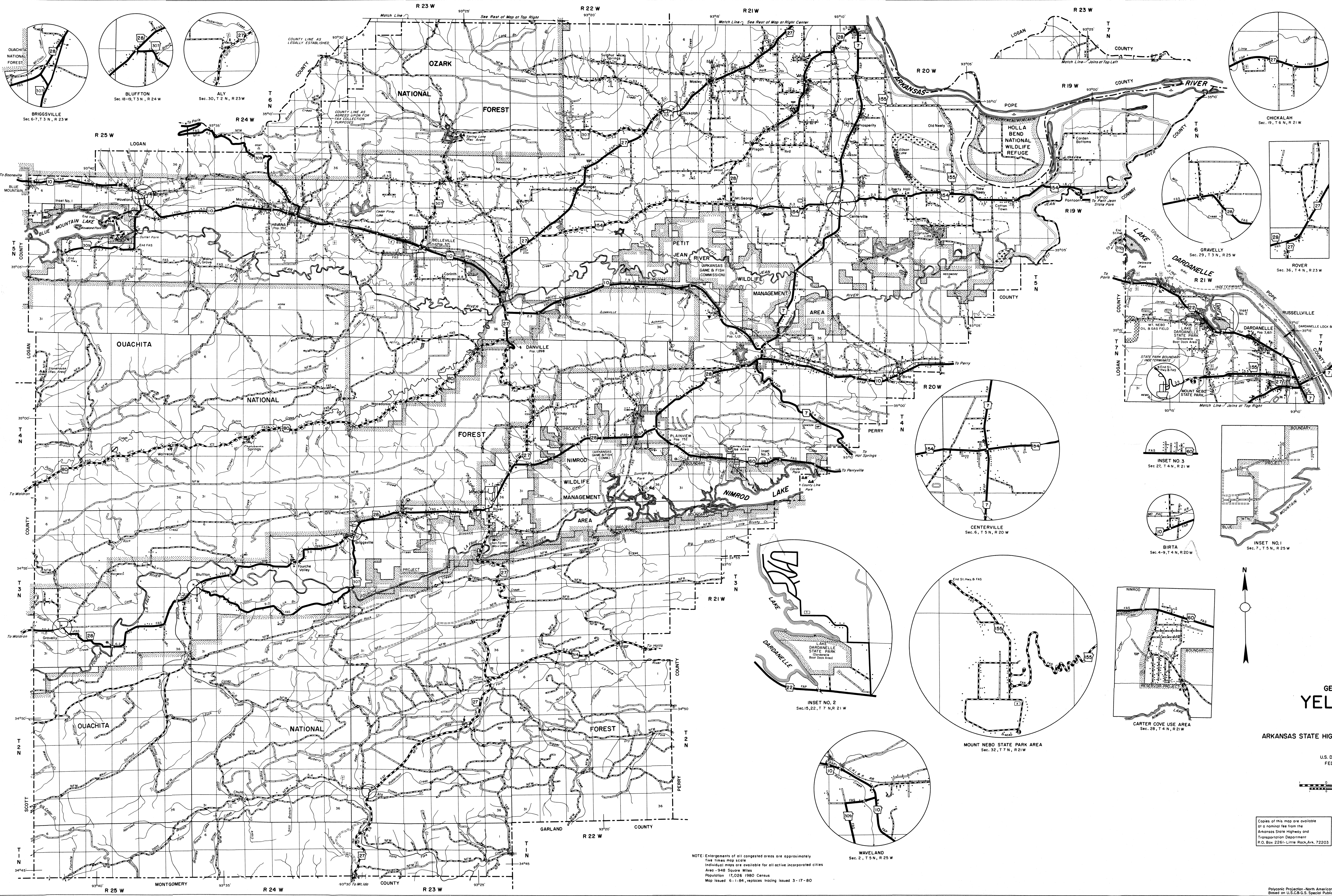
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DATE	BY

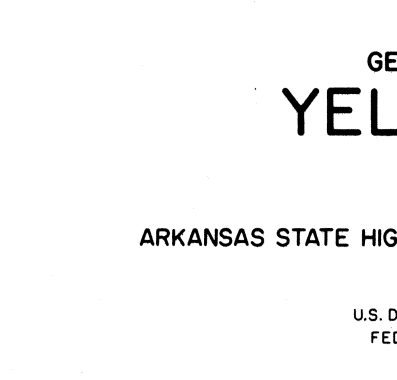
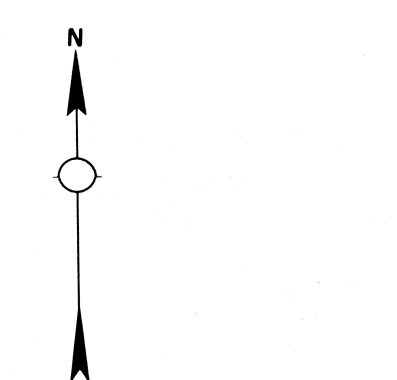
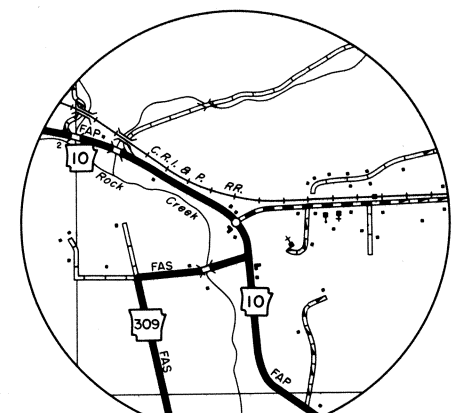
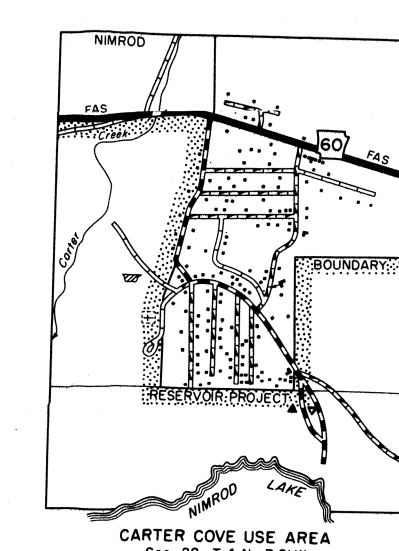
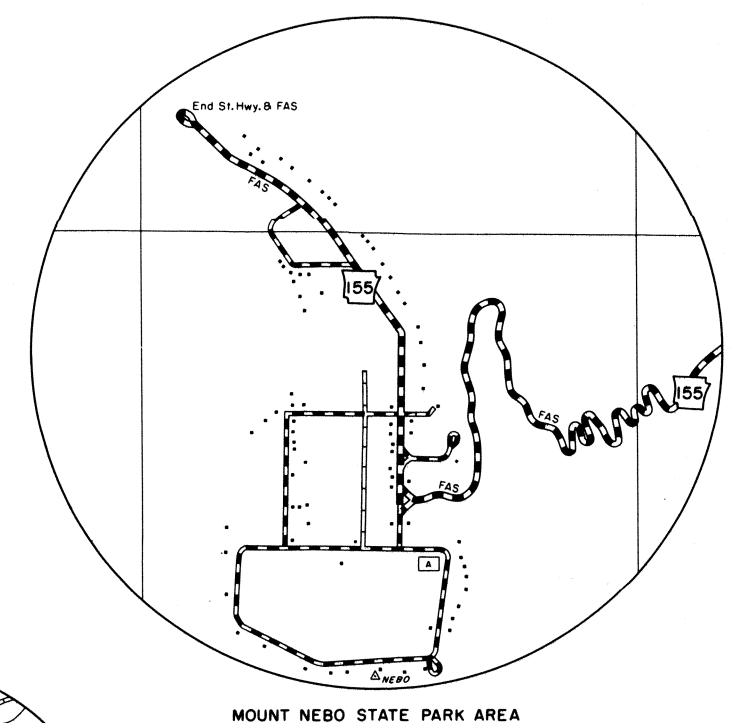
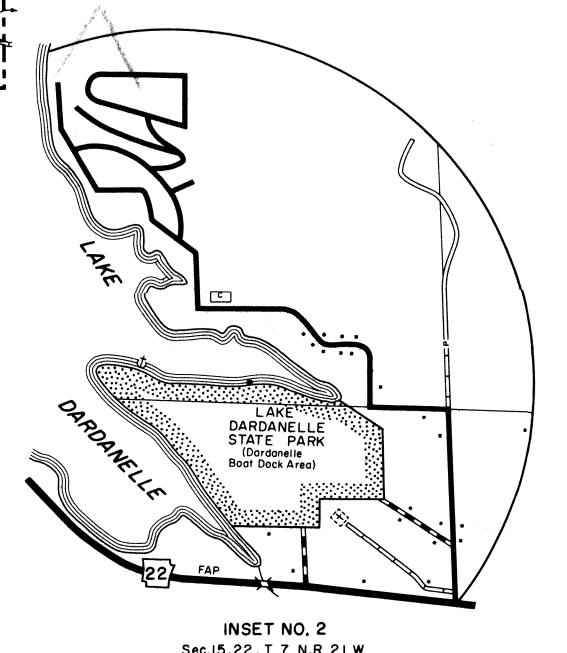
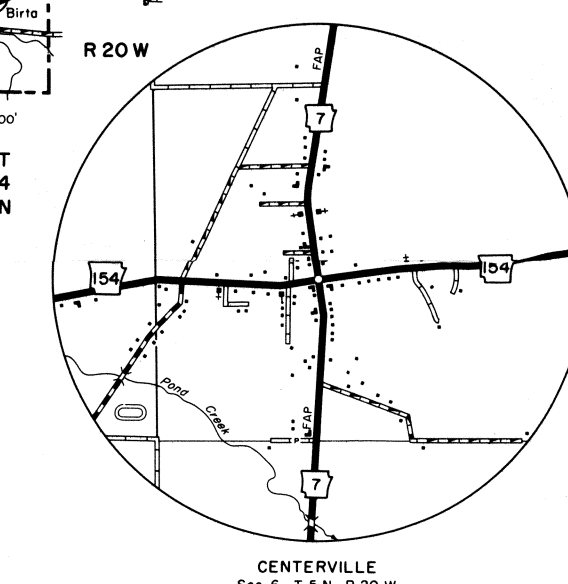
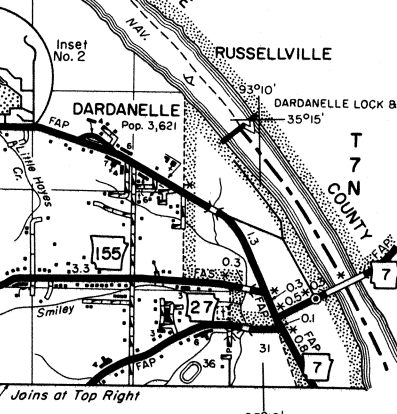
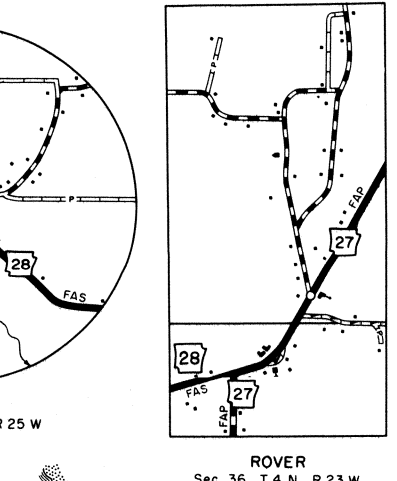
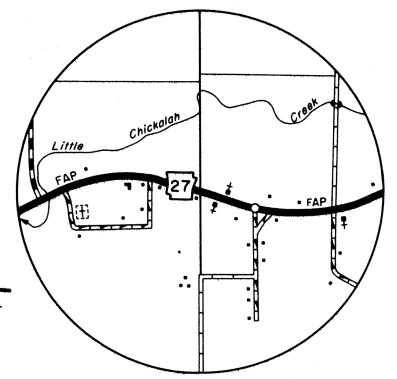
FIELD INVENTORY 1977
PHOTO REVISED 1982



NOTE: Enlargements of all congested areas are approximately five times map scale.
Individual maps are available for all active incorporated cities
Area - 537 Square miles
Population - 95,172 1980 Census
Map issued 6-21-83, replaces map issued 2-6-78



- LEGEND**
- CONCRETE, OR BITUMINOUS PAVEMENT - HIGH TYPE
 - BITUMINOUS PAVEMENT - LOW TYPE
 - GRAVEL OR STONE ROAD
 - GRADED AND DRAINED ROAD
 - UNIMPROVED ROAD
 - PRIMITIVE ROAD
 - TRAIL
 - STATE HIGHWAY
 - COUNTY OR LOCAL ROAD
 - PRIVATE ROAD
 - U.S. NUMBERED HIGHWAY
 - STATE HIGHWAY
 - RAILROAD (ANY NUMBER OF TRACKS USED BY A SINGLE OPERATING COMPANY)
 - RAILROAD STATION
 - GRADE CROSSING
 - UNDERPASS
 - OVERPASS
 - HIGHWAY BRIDGE (20' OR MORE IN LENGTH)
 - SMALL BRIDGES CLOSELY SPACED
 - PAVED FORD OR LOW WATER BRIDGE
 - FORD, ROAD ESTABLISHED
 - LEVEE OR DYKE
 - FAP FEDERAL AID PRIMARY HIGHWAY SYSTEM
 - FAS FEDERAL AID SECONDARY HIGHWAY SYSTEM
 - NATIONAL FOREST HIGHWAY
 - TRAIL AND MAINTAINED BY NATIONAL FOREST SERVICE
 - NATIONAL FOREST MAINTAINED ROAD
 - COUNTY ROAD MAINTAINED BY NATIONAL FOREST SERVICE
 - TIMBER ACCESS ROADS (NOT PUBLICLY MAINTAINED)
 - MILEAGE BETWEEN POINTS
 - WIDE STREAM
 - NARROW STREAM
 - DRAINAGE DITCH
 - RESERVOIR, POND OR LAKE
 - RESERVOIR, WITH DAM
 - NAVIGABLE STREAM
 - DAM WITH LOCK
 - DAM WITH LOCK AND DAM
 - CORPORATE LIMITS AND ROADS THROUGH TOWN
 - COUNTY SEAT
 - OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS
 - COUNTY BOUNDARY
 - U.S. LAND TOWNSHIP LINE
 - SECTION LINE
 - NATIONAL, STATE OR MUNICIPAL RESERVATION BOUNDARY
 - LANDING AREA OR STRIP (INCLUDING PRIVATE FIELDS)
 - FARM UNIT OR DWELLING
 - GROUP OF DWELLINGS CLOSELY SPACED (5, IF NO FIGURE SHOWN)
 - GROUP OF MIXED CULTURE FEATURES, CLOSELY SPACED (NUMBER OF UNITS SHOWN REGARDLESS OF ORDER)
 - CHURCH, OTHER RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION
 - SCHOOL
 - POST OFFICE 1 POST OFFICE & DWELLING
 - POST OFFICE AND BUSINESS
 - TRIANGULATION STATION
 - CEMETERY
 - CHURCH WITH CEMETERY ADJACENT
 - BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT
 - FACTORY OR INDUSTRIAL PLANT - COTTON GIN (G)
 - SWAMP
 - PUMPING STATION, OIL OR GAS
 - GRAVEL PIT
 - NURSERY
 - TOWN OR COMMUNITY HALL
 - QUARRY
 - AUTO JUNK YARD
 - GARBAGE OR RUBBISH DUMP
 - FOREST RANGER STATION
 - GAUGING OR PUMPING STATION
 - POWER SUBSTATION
 - TOURIST COURT OR MOTEL
 - FISH HATCHERY
 - HISTORICAL MONUMENT OR RECREATION AREA
 - PICNIC GROUND
 - OBSERVATION OR LOOKOUT TOWER
 - CAMP OR LODGE
 - GOLF COURSE OR COUNTRY CLUB
 - ATHLETIC FIELD OR AMUSEMENT PARK
 - SMALL PARK (MP - MUNICIPAL, WP - WAYSIDE)
 - MARSH OR SWAMP AREA
 - DAM WITH ROAD
 - OPERATED SHIP AND BARGE LINES
 - CAMP GROUND OR TRAILER PARK
 - FAIR HOUSE, RACE COURSE OR SPEEDWAY
 - BATHHOUSE
 - OIL OR GAS FIELD



**GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
YELL COUNTY
ARKANSAS**

PREPARED BY
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FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

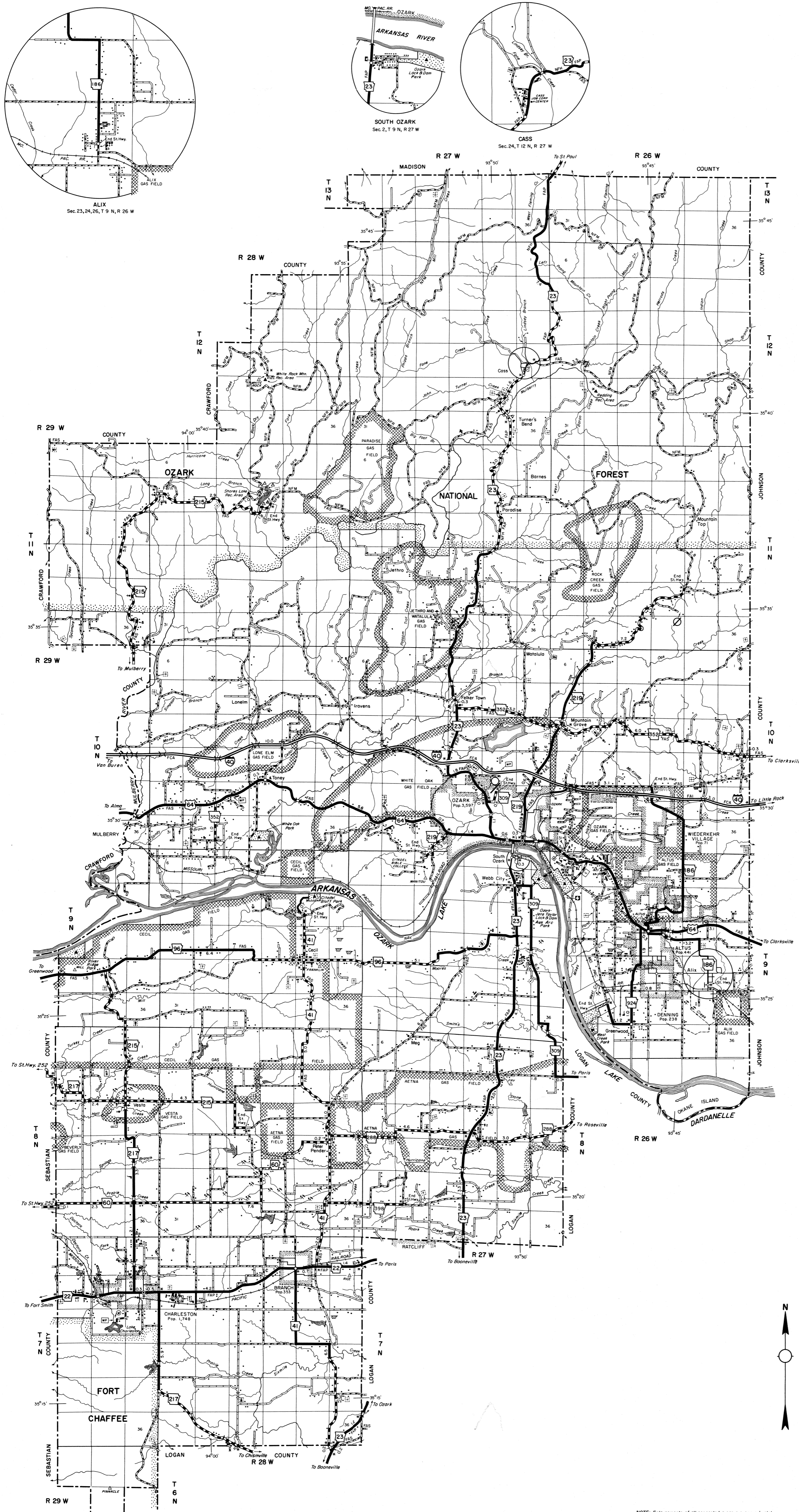
MILES (1.6 km)
KILOMETERS

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REVISIONS	DATE	BY

FIELD INVENTORY 1979
PHOTO REVISED 1984

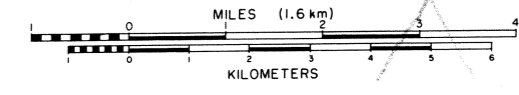
NOTE: Enlargements of all congested areas are approximately
1/4 inch times map scale.
Individual maps are available for all active incorporated cities
Area - 948 Square Miles
Population - 12,026 1980 Census
Map Issued 6-1-84, replaces tracing issued 3-17-80



- LEGEND**
- CONCRETE, OR BITUMINOUS PAVEMENT - HIGH TYPE
 - BITUMINOUS PAVEMENT - LOW TYPE
 - GRAVEL OR STONE ROAD
 - GRADED AND DRAINED ROAD
 - UNIMPROVED ROAD
 - PRIMITIVE ROAD
 - TRAIL
 - PREDICTED ROAD
 - DIVIDED HIGHWAY (FOUR OR MORE LANES)
 - STATE HIGHWAY
 - COUNTY OR LOCAL ROAD
 - PRIVATE ROAD
 - INTERSTATE HIGHWAY
 - U.S. NUMBERED HIGHWAY
 - STATE HIGHWAY
 - RAILROAD (ANY NUMBER OF TRACKS USED BY A SINGLE OPERATING COMPANY)
 - RAILROAD STATION
 - GRADE CROSSING
 - UNDERPASS
 - OVERPASS
 - INTERCHANGE
 - HIGHWAY BRIDGE (20' OR MORE IN LENGTH)
 - SMALL BRIDGES CLOSELY SPACED
 - PAVED FORD OR LOW WATER BRIDGE
 - FORD, ROAD ESTABLISHED
 - FEDERAL AID INTERSTATE ROUTE
 - FEDERAL AID PRIMARY HIGHWAY SYSTEM
 - FEDERAL AID SECONDARY HIGHWAY SYSTEM
 - NATIONAL FOREST HIGHWAY
 - NATIONAL FOREST MAINTAINED ROAD (COUNTY ROAD - MAINTAINED BY NAT. FOR SERVICE)
 - NATIONAL FOREST ROAD
 - BUILT AND MAINTAINED BY NAT. FOR SERVICE
 - MILEAGE BETWEEN POINTS
 - WIDE STREAM
 - NARROW STREAM
 - DRAINAGE DITCH
 - RESERVOIR, POND, OR LAKE
 - RESERVOIR, WITH DAM
 - DOCK, PIER OR LANDING
 - NAVIGABLE STREAM
 - DAM WITH LOCK
 - CORPORATE LIMITS AND ROADS THROUGH TOWN
 - COUNTY SEAT
 - OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS
 - COUNTY BOUNDARY
 - U.S. LAND TOWNSHIP LINE
 - SECTION LINE
 - NATIONAL, STATE OR MUNICIPAL RESERVATION BOUNDARY
 - OIL OR GAS FIELD
 - BOUNDARY OF MINING AREA
 - LANDING AREA OR STRIP (INCLUDING PRIVATE FIELDS)
 - FARM UNIT OR DWELLING
 - GROUP OF DWELLINGS CLOSELY SPACED (5, IF NO FIGURE SHOWN)
 - GROUP OF MIXED CULTURAL FEATURES, CLOSELY SPACED (NUMBER OF UNITS SHOWN REGARDLESS OF ORDER)
 - SCHOOL
 - CHURCH, OTHER RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION
 - POST OFFICE, POST OFFICE AND BUSINESS
 - TRIANGULATION STATION
 - CEMETERY
 - CHURCH WITH CEMETERY ADJACENT
 - BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT
 - FACTORY OR INDUSTRIAL PLANT - COTTON GIN (G)
 - SAWMILL
 - MINE, SHAFT, OR DRIFT
 - OIL OR GAS WELL
 - GRAVEL PIT, QUARRY
 - TOWN OR COMMUNITY HALL
 - POWER PLANT
 - RADIO OR TELEVISION STATION, CALL LETTERS
 - WATER SUPPLY STANDPIPE OR TANK
 - AUTO JUNK YARD
 - POWER SUBSTATION
 - TOURIST COURT OR MOTEL
 - PUMPING STATION, OIL OR GAS
 - HISTORICAL MONUMENT OR RECREATION AREA
 - SWIMMING POOL OR BATHING BEACH
 - PICNIC GROUND
 - OBSERVATION OR LOOKOUT TOWER
 - CAMP OR LODGE
 - SMALL PARK (SP-STATE, CP-COUNTY, MP-MUNICIPAL, WP-WAYSIDE)
 - CAMP GROUND OR TRAILER PARK
 - WAREHOUSE
 - GOLF COURSE OR COUNTRY CLUB
 - AIRPORT WITH SURFACED RUNWAYS
 - AIRFIELD, LIMITED FACILITIES

**GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
FRANKLIN COUNTY
ARKANSAS**

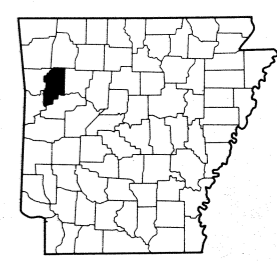
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ARKANSAS STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT
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IN COOPERATION WITH
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FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION



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REVISIONS	
DATE	BY

FIELD INVENTORY 1971
PHOTO REVISED 1984



NOTE: Enlargements of all congested areas are approximately five times map scale.
Individual maps are available for active incorporated cities
Area - 623 Square Miles
Population - 44,705 1980 Census
Map issued 7-20-84, replaces tracing issued 3-17-80

Polyconic Projection - North American Datum
Based on U.S.C. & G.S. Special Publication No. 59