Most residents of Arkansas, and others, would say "subterranean" if told there are dozens of uncharted rivers in the Arkansan Ozarks, and that their combined length would probably be as great as that of the explored streams. Some of them are large rivers, some are creeks and some so small that they might be lost designated as spring branches. A lot of folks would put you down as a first-class liar if you told them they existed. Still, a lot of these uncharted rivers every time they make a trip through the Arkansas Ozarks. But anyone deriving from Little Rock in the Missouri line, north of Harrison, knows many of them. The same is true in a drive over Highway 67, from Hardy to Hawesville, on any other road that runs through the limestone section of the northern part of the state.

They are beautiful, clear water streams. Some dashing, like mountain torrents, others that can almost gently the peaceful brooks. The scenery along their banks is every bit as wonderful as you will find along the explored streams in the spring.

They are streams that flow through the limestone catacombs of the mountains, many of them huddled feet below the surface, others not so deep. But they are there, flowing all the time, like the surface streams. They have most of the characteristics of the surface streams. In flood time they have their overflow, and in dry weather they go to a low stage. The beds of these streams are about the same as the beds of the surface streams—solid rock and gravel—and in some places clay. The big difference between the underground streams and the surface streams is the aquatic life. The underground streams have no fish, not even blind fish, so don't take your rod and reel or gig along with you if you go to explore one of them. You might snap a blind crayfish, or a salamander, but that would be poor sport.

Curiosity was what brought Floyd Collins to death in a cave in Kentucky. It was the same kind of curiosity that prompted the writer to get the material for this article. Contemplating Floyd Collins' fate, when one is three miles underground, makes one shiver. You just can't help feel that way. If you want to know how fine the line can be, just make a trip like that.

As far as the average tourist is concerned, the only place to walk in the Hurricane cove near Pinehill, is directly under Pinehill county, is the end of the cave. Flash light to the left, however, and you see an eerie snook that is worth a visit, through which flows a stream some 15 or 20 feet wide.

"Where does it go, Harley?" the writer asked as he looked into the darkness.

Harley Myles and his brother Harry and the writer were walking into the darkness, the same thought in all our minds.

"God knows. It just goes off somewhere under the mountain."

There was an eight-foot canon in the pool, which they used to paddle around in, also a pool. The boys looked at the canon, then at the writer with challenging eyes.

"Let's go up the creek a mile or two and try and find a perch hole. What say?"

The two began to walk up the stream. The water was clear, and the stream began to broaden as they go further into the darkness, the same thought in all our minds.

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FUEL MINERALS

Chief Value Of State

That Arkansas's large coal and mineral producing states have been known for their rich mineral resources. The mining industry has contributed significantly to the state's economy, with industries such as coal mining, oil and gas extraction, and metal mining. Here are some highlights:

- **Mining Industry**
  - Coal mining: Arkansas is known for its coal reserves, which have been a significant source of energy for the state.
  - Oil and gas: The state has significant oil and gas reserves, providing jobs and revenue to the state and local communities.
  - Metal mining: Arkansas has a variety of metal deposits, including lead, zinc, and silver.

- **Economic Impact**
  - Mining contributes to the state's GDP and provides jobs for many Arkansans.
  - The industry supports various sectors, including transportation, construction, and manufacturing.

- **Regulations and Policies**
  - The Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality regulates mining activities to protect the environment.
  - Mining companies are required to adhere to state and federal environmental laws to minimize impact.

- **Future Prospects**
  - With advances in technology, new mining techniques may be developed to extract resources more efficiently and sustainably.
  - Research into renewable energy sources may also reduce the reliance on non-renewable resources.

This comprehensive overview of the mining industry in Arkansas provides insight into the state's rich mineral heritage and the economic role it plays in the state's development.
VAST STORES OF RAW MATERIAL OFFER ARKANSAS “OPPORTUNITY OF FUTURE” IN MANUFACTURING

Delightful realization by her b. This no longer applies, and instead, Arkansas is her economic opportunity. There are many and interesting facts that have been utilized.

Endowed with a supply of minerals and other raw material equal to that of any other state of the Union, Arkansas has yet to take full advantage of its natural advantages.

One well-known Arkansas economist explained the gradual but steady industrial growth in the past as due to the gradual advantages of her natural resources.

“The main explanation of the slowing down of growth is that, as our timber supply wanes, we did not shift that enough in other kinds of manufacture,” he said. “Now we are sending vast sums out of the state for many things we might make. We make our own raw material where we have it, and elsewhere we import.

Many of the familiar and obvious industrial opportunities in Arkansas have been seized by the State Plan Board.

With one of the largest cotton-growing areas in the world, the State has capitalized on this fact. Cotton and other textile products are manufactured in Arkansas.

The market is expanding, and the State has a large share of the market. This is one of the most important sources of income in the State.

Naturally there are several advantages for the entrepreneur, as certain lasses now in effect and the cotton mills have been expanded by various manufacturers and turned out as cotton on a large scale.

Within the state there is already enough income to be the envy of the rest of the nation. The income from the mills in the State, the field of the cotton, and the industries already developed out of the various processes and methods turned out as cotton, have 95% of the market in all within a radius of five miles. Mainly the field of the cotton grown in the cotton region in Arkansas.

Arkansas furniture is rapidly finding its way to many American homes. The timber supply is abundant, and the lumber industry is rapidly expanding.

The lumber industry furnishes sufficient raw material for the manufacture of furniture. It offers a large market for the furniture manufacturer, and the time is not far distant when the manufacturing of furniture will be an important industry in the state.

Southern industrialists have long been interested in the manufacture of furniture, and are now making an effort to get into the furniture business. In the next few years, the furniture industry will be one of the greatest industries in the state.

Clay products from Arkansas have found their way into all parts of the country. Today, clay products are manufactured in Arkansas for use in many fields.

Clay products from Arkansas are sold throughout the country, and are used for a variety of purposes.

Due to the abundance of clay in the state, it is possible for the manufacturers to produce clay products at a low cost. This price makes it possible for the manufacturers to sell their products at a competitive price.

Clay products from Arkansas is one of the greatest demands in America for wooden toys and musical instruments. The maker of the wooden toys is not the only one, or the most skilled, to make wooden toys; he is the one who produces the finest and best wooden toys.

The clay is produced by a high-speed process in the tomato-canning industry in northern Arkansas. The clay is selected carefully from many portions of the state. The clay is mixed, and then molded into the shape of the product desired. It is placed in a kiln and burned until it has the desired hardness and hardness of the product.

The clay is then heated to a red heat and is molded into the desired shape. After it is cooled, it is taken out of the kiln and is ready for use.

The clay in the kiln is very hard and is not susceptible to breakage. It is not difficult to handle, and can be worked on by hand or machine.

The clay is then used to make wooden toys. These toys are made to order, and are sold for a reasonable price.

Arkansas’s minerals have increased in value from $1,500,000 in 1885 to $4,500,000 in 1905, and the state has paid $36,000,000 in taxes to state counties and cities during the past 10-year period.

The sale of the mineral products has increased from $20,000 in 1885 to $125,000 in 1905. A large number of state industries have been developed due to the increase in value of the mineral products.

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Mineral Engineers Survey
Mineral Deposits of State
Marshall—Allen Rehberg and S. J. Wilson, mineral geologists from Memphis, are in Brevard County investigating the possibilities of the rich deposits of limestone, coal, and similar minerals which are all}}

Farm Worker Makes Find
Plow Hits “Rock” That Turns Out to Be Petrified Tree.

Fordyce—A curious object found on the Oscar Rake farm, eight miles southeast of Fordyce recently, may prove to be the stump of a petrified tree. Dr. Riker, hired worker on the farm, struck something stony with his plow. The object was brought to the attention of geologist Dr. Allen Rehberg, of Memphis, who has been investigating the area for several weeks. He believes the object is petrified wood, but further study is needed to confirm this.

The object is a large, irregularly shaped rock, about four feet in diameter. It is covered with a thin layer of dirt and debris, but underneath, it appears to be a complete tree trunk. The surface is smooth and polished, suggesting that it has been exposed to weathering for a long period of time. The core of the object is made up of fine-grained material, possibly sandstone or shale, which has replaced the original wood. The structure of the object is consistent with that of a petrified tree, with rings visible on the surface, indicating the growth layers of the original tree.

This discovery is significant because it provides additional evidence of the geological history of the area. The presence of petrified wood indicates that the area was once a forested region, and the discovery of such objects can help scientists understand the climate and environment of the past.

The find has also sparked interest among local residents, who are curious about the significance of the discovery. Some believe that the object could be a valuable relic, possibly of historical or cultural significance.

Output of State's Labor and Energy Used by People in Far Corners of Earth

If you go on to the second page, you will see that the story continues with more details about the significance of this find and its implications for the study of geology and the history of the region.

State Geologist Studies Minerals for U.S. Army

Dr. George C. Branner, state geologist of the U.S. Army Quartermaster Reserve of the United States, is conducting a study of mineral deposits in the state. This study is funded by the U.S. Army to help identify and evaluate potential mineral resources for military purposes.

In the course of his research, Branner has identified several promising mineral deposits that could be valuable for the military. These deposits include iron ore, lead, and copper. The study is ongoing, and the results will be used to inform future military planning and resource allocation.

Sevier County Antimony Mines To Be Reopened

SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE

Sevier County Antimony deposits were first discovered in 1935. Since that time, the mines have been closed due to a decline in prices and a surplus of antimony on the market. However, recent changes in the market have made it economically viable to reopen the mines.

The new owners of the mines are planning to use modern mining techniques to maximize efficiency and reduce costs. The reopening of the mines will provide a boost to the local economy and create new job opportunities for residents of Sevier County.
Petroleum Tree Demolition in Removal

Fordyce—The huge petroleu tree on the Caves River farm, eight miles east of here, was recently broken off its root and hauled away to get it out of the ground with a tracto.

A large filling building has been enclosed in an upright position 12 inches under the surface of the ground about 30 feet from the root, a sandy loam field, where it has been planted.

It attracted considerable attention, many persons feared the tree had been planted.

Relics Found at Murrfreesboro Sold

Special to The Gazette

Murfreesboro, April 22—A large collection of relics provided by former civil war soldiers at a sale of relics held here Monday.

Mr. Brown, who is a native of the county, said he was in the army and had many relics from the Civil War.

The relics were damaged by worms, and they were bought at about $25 each.

State Will Seek

Mineral Survey

By B. E. Backstrom

State Geologist

To Reprint Application

R. C. Beckstrom of Tulsa, director of Oklahoma's project, will be in Las Vegas tomorrow and Thursday to discuss.

He will present the project application to confirm new WPA regulations.

The project application was drawn up under those regulations.

Governor Bailey has endorsed the project as in line with his program for a more progressive Oklahoma.

The major field of the survey is on the Everson Farm, a sandy loam field, where the survey has been

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The South Continues to Lead
Holland's Vol. 56, No. 5, May 1937

The South is going ahead faster than most other localities. During the past five years or more it has led the nation in growth of population and manufacturing activity. Its speed of progress has been about double that of the country as a whole. Moreover, this forward movement does not show the symptoms of a boom. Rather, it seems to be the start of a new and lasting expansion. And even sounder is the fact that the South's speed of progress has led the nation's since 1900.

The way some folks talk, you'd think Arkansas had only one industry, owned and operated by a six-foot-something Van Buren boy named Robert Burns. And this is all right with Van Buren, even with the widespread distribution of the product, the high price, the low overhead, and the crop of tourists wanting to see the industry's home site. Of course, this industry is pretty well decentralized, but Van Buren is not worrying.

Nor Arkansas. Because Arkansas, as any interested party will soon discover, not only has other industries and other resources—Nature has positively lavished wealth on the Bear State, wealth of every conceivable kind, in such dazzling profusion that there are even people living in the state who do not know all its resources. So the stranger going into the state to locate the Burns place and buy what he needs will be surprised and not surprised in Fort Smith, not far from Van Buren. Or on the rich mineral-water-bath business in Hot Springs. Or the richer—far richer!—petroleum and natural-gas operations in the southern part of the state. Or the coal mining in the western area. Or the bauxite.

But I'm getting ahead of myself, and the first thing you know I'll be mentioning diamonds or zinc or pottery, and I don't want to do that yet. I want to take this kind of easy. Because there are so many things you'll find in this state when you come looking around. Things that will bring new light to your eyes and new snap to your step, and may bring you to Arkansas to live. And I'm not talking about mineral waters, either.

Nor is it the atmosphere. Arkansas is alive today with a spark of interest in industry. Industry preferably using Arkansas resources: industry preferably financed by Arkansas money and operated by Arkansas citizens—but industry. Because industry creates a healthier balance between the factory and the farm. And this interest extends from the plain citizen in the small town to the governor of the state.

Naturally, that includes many people and many agencies that today are working to bring about this industrial development: the governor, a newly appointed industrial committee, the State Geological Survey, the State Planning Board, the State Chamber of Commerce, the local chambers of commerce, and the Arkansas Power and Light Company. Quite a healthful and effective array of organized energy, from which a state couldn't help getting results.

All right," you say, "How are they doing? Are they getting those results?"

Well, listen to Charles T. Evans, executive of the Arkansas Power and Light Company, and judge for yourself. "We find industries literally sprouting on every hand," he said. "Take just Little Rock for a second. Fifteen years ago there probably was not a needle-trade employer anywhere around the city. Today there are approximately two thousand people employed in that industry in Little Rock, and more are coming in.

"Who employs them? Well, companies like the one that grew out of a tent-andawning business. About eight or nine years ago, the owner of this business decided there was opportunity in the then little-developed needle trades here in Arkansas. So he installed equipment and began making work and sports clothes, and now he keeps five hundred machines busy supplying a national demand for his products.

"Or take the firm that set up in the wholesale business to job women's wear. Shortly thereafter they discovered that Little Rock buyers do the major part of their buying in New York. So, being ingenious, they absorbed around, tested clays here and there until they found what they wanted, and now they have potteries that ship and sell to all over the country. Much capital? No. I don't think they had to start with. That's the beauty of so many of these industrial opportunities. Most people have the idea that it takes a lot of money and a big factory to start and operate an industry. They're wrong, of course. About four-fifths of this nation's industries are capitalized at fifty thousand dollars or less.

"Take Arkansas timber. You know already about the furniture business in Fort Smith, and the fact that only two other Southern States produce more furniture than Arkansas. Well, seven or eight years ago a few men over in another part of the state decided they could make furniture, too. So they got busy and secured a nominal amount of capital—industry lose in the five-figure range—and started business with ten, or twelve employees. Today they have a hundred, and business is booming.

"Then there's the case of an undertaker who started a casket business with even less capital. He took his money, got together half a dozen unemployed woodworkers, and began making wooden caskets. Business was good, and continued so. He acquired an old wood-working plant. Now he has sixty employees making not only cypress caskets but also walnut chairs and living-room furniture. "And I know an even better case than that. Seven years ago a young salesman lost his job. It happened his hobby was archery. So he began making bows and arrows. The demand for his products grew until now he ships them all over the country and abroad."

"I could go on indefinitely like this. About Arkansas people who have established and are successfully operating small industries of their own. Like the concern that cats blankets from white and red oak, and ships them to Chicago, where they are shaped into baseball bats—though, of course, there's no reason why they shouldn't be made into bats here. Like the man who makes pipes from Hickory and sells them over the state. Like the young man up in the fruit belt who makes wine from grapes and cedar oil from trees. Like the men who gather musk from Arkansas rivers and make them into blanks for arrows, and ship them to the Middle West to be finished—though there's no reason why they can't be finished here in Arkansas.

Yes, I know I'm straying into more opportunities. Arkansas is alive with them. We're mining a million tons of coal a year in the western part of the state, and processing a dump. We're producing eleven million barrels of oil a year, and not processing a drop. I mean really processing—utilizing them in the countless ways chemistry affords: plastics, paints, perfumes, varnishes, lacquers, cosmetics, and all the by-products of other products that can come out of coal and oil.

"And think of the fruit we produce in the northern part of the state, not to mention the other edibles that come from our farms. We already have a solid body of canning plants up there. Wouldn't you say there's a fine chance there for more? And what about the furniture, the furniture field is not overcrowded, and it is just one aspect of timber utilization. Why don't you go talk to the State Forestry Commissioner?"

I did—and found myself (Continued on page 44)
Rail Shipments Show Big Hike On Last Year
Missouri and Arkansas Line Attributes Increase of Region Served.
Loadings Doubled
Canning Plants Along Line Show Record Operation.

St. Joe—An increase of 19% in the business of the Missouri & Arkansas Railway for the first five months of 1927, over a similar period for 1926, is due mainly to the increase of shipments originating on the system, according to L. A. Wat- kins, general manager of the road.

Mr. Watkins has directed a strenuous attack on the traffic and has increased the number of the road's employees to stimulate local industries and develop new local resources with the result that shipments on the line have doubled those of last year.

Development of mineral resources has aided materially. The formation of the White Oak Mining Corporation early in the year was an encouragement to the pick and shovel operators who have built at Marshall and Harrison and each week a buyer visits each station to buy ore offered from any quantity. So while the larger mining concerns are turning out their extensive operations, the smaller operators and the prospectors in the new "slings" are sending a steady stream of ore to market.

In recent months one ore car of ore has been shipped from Harrison. From Missouri City five cars, mostly zinc ore but some lead, have been shipped. The increase in the output of Silva Sand Company at Everson is also resulting in a large number of carload shipments monthly, and zinc, stone and phyllite are adding to the total. The recently installed mill and the Bellfontaine Furnace at Bellfontaine are furnishing larger shipments of fireclay, and the marble mills at Leslie, Harrison and other points are providing an ever-increasing flow of loaded freight cars.

Smoke on the Mountain
A boom not only to the railroad but to the farmers who are seeking to rehabilitate themselves by their own efforts has been the building of a market for red oak ties to be shipped to one of the trunk line railroads. Almost every farmer in the road's territory who can work in his farm he can labor in the tie mill. They are the most plentiful and if treated at the correct stage of being laid directly on the ground they will last as well and are as desirable as the more expensive kinds, such as white oak. The large railroad system with which Mr. Wat- kins has found a market has several tie factories. Each of these factories produces fifteen to twenty ties a day. The tie yards at all the rail line sidings in this territory are now stacked with red oak ties. The demand is daily increasing the price. Many farmers are financing their own farm operations that way. Not only is the local demand taken care of but a large part of the ground it too wet for the plow.

'Ve been working hard to get a market here, to re-establish a tie mill which had been closed. It is important to start now, if we are to get a foothold on this business. It has been the custom to have the ties laid in anticipation of a good crop, when the country is already at its peak productivity, as the farmers are not in a position to sell them. It has been the custom to establish a market and then to bring substantial revenue to the farmers, it has been the custom to establish a market and then to bring substantial revenue to the farmers.

Main headline: Rail Shipments Show Big Hike On Last Year

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Smoke on the Mountain
A boom not only to the railroad but to the farmers who are seeking to rehabilitate themselves by their own efforts has been the building of a market for red oak ties to be shipped to one of the trunk line railroads. Almost every farmer in the road's territory who can work in his farm he can labor in the tie mill. They are the most plentiful and if treated at the correct stage of being laid directly on the ground they will last as well and are as desirable as the more expensive kinds, such as white oak. The large railroad system with which Mr. Watkins has found a market has several tie factories. Each of these factories produces fifteen to twenty ties a day. The tie yards at all the rail line sidings in this territory are now stacked with red oak ties. The demand is daily increasing the price. Many farmers are financing their own farm operations that way. Not only is the local demand taken care of but a large part of the ground it too wet for the plow.

'Ve been working hard to get a market here, to re-establish a tie mill which had been closed. It is important to start now, if we are to get a foothold on this business. It has been the custom to have the ties laid in anticipation of a good crop, when the country is already at its peak productivity, as the farmers are not in a position to sell them. It has been the custom to establish a market and then to bring substantial revenue to the farmers, it has been the custom to establish a market and then to bring substantial revenue to the farmers.
Aid to State's U

Would Give Mile-by-Mile F

Curiosities, With S

Viewed as Practical Way to Speed Up Development of Related Manufactures

Democrat 6-6-37

By WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Imagine yourself running a store. It is a huge establishment that you fell heir to, let us say, and for one reason or another you've never taken a complete inventory of the contents. Unlikely? Well, let's continue the supposition and see if it is. You have only a vague idea of all the goods piled up in dark corners of your vast emporium, and tucked away on remote shelves. So, when customers asked for certain things, you'd have to send them out, with hazy replies. "Yeah, sure, we've got it," you'd stall. "Hummm. Let's see. How'd you like to rummage around in that northwest corner, or maybe the southwest one, or . . . How much have we got? To tell the truth, bro, I don't know. Just you hunt around. There's plenty—I know that—and tip-top, too." The average customer would edge out of your place, and over to a rival store. Pretty soon there'd be a trail worn past your establishment to other places of business.

The point of that fanciful picture is that Arkansas is a store, overrun with a vast assortment of goods. In a multitude of forms, from raw materials to manufactured products, from building materials to foods, from merchant goods to buyable. A veritable cornucopia of all kinds of goods. In a multitude of forms, from raw materials to manufactured products, from building materials to foods, from merchant goods to buyable. A veritable cornucopia of all kinds of goods.

The state's wealth is vast. The state's potential is limitless. But the state's future is up to us. If we want to make the most of it, we must understand it. We must inventory it. We must study it. We must plan for its development.

The problem is complex, but not impossible. It is a problem of coordination. It is a problem of organization. It is a problem of mobilization. It is a problem of leadership.

The plan, according to the state Department of Commerce, is for the Department of Commerce to lead in the development of the state's resources. The plan, according to the state Department of Commerce, is for the Department of Commerce to lead in the development of the state's resources. The plan, according to the state Department of Commerce, is for the Department of Commerce to lead in the development of the state's resources.

But, does anyone ask "Are the workers with training in science, do this sort of thing in a way that will have any value?"

Well, they did it in Oklahoma, and the man who was in charge of that survey, Robert A. Beaumont, has made several trips to Arkansas to study the possibility of organizing the project there. The survey would be conducted by the state's Department of Commerce, and would be supported by the state's Commerce Commission.

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South Has Both Brains and Money to Support Locally-Owned Industries Which, as a Rule, Are Well Managed, Writer Says

Democrat 6-23-57

In discussions of present and future industrial considerations, the South, almost all individuals and businesses. The assumption that the South is too poor and too backward, to do with the development of industry in the region, is incorrect. The South has a great deal of natural resources, but not that much money. There is not enough money in the South to develop its natural resources, but there is enough money in the South to develop its natural resources. The South has a great deal of natural resources, butware is needed, not money. The South has a great deal of natural resources, but it is not possible to develop these resources without money. The South has a great deal of natural resources, but it is not possible to develop these resources without money. The South has a great deal of natural resources, but it is not possible to develop these resources without money. The South has a great deal of natural resources, but it is not possible to develop these resources without money.

Another asset the South needs is a functioning, integrated planning agency in each state. I do not know if Dr. Odum's organization and others like his have the money or the space available to them. The operation of the shellfish and the shellfish industry in the South has been most important, but it is not possible to develop these resources without money.

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The Place Names Of Arkansas

Romance and History, European Nomenclature, the Bible and Clergy, and Pioneers Are Perpetuated in Titles Given to Cities and Towns of State.

By Fred W. Allsopp.

Gazette 6-27-37

There are many legends about Arkansas towns; and the origin of the names of places, as of individuals, is interesting, especially to the antiquary. Few states can compare with Arkansas in the singularity or picturesque nature of its place names. Many of them have been derived from queer sources. Some of them have been supplied by "savage, saint and sage." Sometimes they have historical and even romantic significance. Indeed, one Arkansas town is named Romance. The names often seem to have originated by chance, and sometimes in the same way. Indian names, the names of old forts, French, Spanish and English nomenclature, Biblical or ecclesiastical names, those of pioneers and the odd Anglicization of foreign names, are all represented in Arkansas landmarks.

Those derived from the word Arkansas, include Arkansas City, Arkana, Arkadelphia, Arkadelphia, Artina, Texarkana, Mornak and Newark.

Those with suffixes of "borh," "town," or the German "burg" (meaning headlong or market place) are Hillsborough, Jonesboro, Lockenhe, New Einfurth, Mountainburg, New Rock, Roseboro, Lunenburg, Hamburg, Wallouberc.

Towns with names bearing the French suffix "ville" are Blainville, Cimierce, Fayetville, Beville, Newville, Nashville, Mayville, Mascouche, Jacksonville, Falls, Villamore, Plumerville, Prattville, Smithville, Wrightsville, Westville.

Those ending with "field" (meadows) are Manesfield, Springsfield, Bartfield, Belistlesfield, Belstaff.

Beach and Irish "maco" are represented by McCook, McCollan, McCrosky, McDavid, McCluney, McElroy, McElroy, McFarland, McNeil, McHale and McPherson. Other "sions" are Edwards, Ermeling, McGuiness, Donelson.

Self-styled "centers" are Center, In Sharp county; Center Hill, Centre Point, Center Ridge, Center Point, Centerfield, Centerfield.

Since Arkansas is noted for its fine springs of water, it is not surprising to find towns named Armstrong Springs, Hot Springs, Heber Springs,ureka Springs, Atalissa, Baker Springs, Burt Springs, Nick Springs, Warm Springs, Whlam Springs, Mammoth Springs and Rayveen Springs.

Among the names of foreign origin preceded by "de" are De Witt, De Queen, DeWitt, De Vane, DeWitt, DeRidder, DeRidder, DeRocher. Prefixed by "el" are El Central, El Dorado and El Paso.

Not all the sallies in the calendar are represented, but we find St. James, St. Charles, St. Joe, St. Francis, and St. Paul.

There is a Catholic settlement on Pigeon Roost mountain, in Conway county, called St. Vincent, which has not been listed as a town.

Names ending in "son" (town) are Centerton, Hampton, Mountain, Nettleton, Charleston, Huntington, Morrilton, Mount, Bratton, Smithton, Prouton, Thronton, Trenton, Tolono, Warrenton, Jamestown, Wharton, Georgetown.


Names derived from precious stones are Onyx, Topaz, Jasper, Jade, and Opal.

Those derived from fruits, plants and flowers are Peach Orchard, Tulip, Crab Tree, Strawberry, Wild Cherry, Rosebury, Grape, Daisy, Violet Hill, Rosebud, Snowball, Magnolia, Roseland, Floral Flower, Flowery, Lilly.

Old French towns are represented by Fort Smith, Fort Lyon, Fort Douglas.

Indian names of the towns include Po-eh-lawa, Po-eh-lawa, Toles, O-o-she-ta, O-scoota, Indian, Indians, Indian Bay.

Pine Bluff was named for the huge bluff on the Arkansas river, lined with pines, found by the first settlers of the town.

They have a Kieser in Mississippi county.

There is a Bald Knob in White county.

There is a King in Sevier county, one known as Rees in Van Buren and a Menarch in Marion county.

There is a Lost Prairie in Miller county.

They have Nols in Pike county.

In Pope county there is a place that is Okay.

There is a Princeton in Dallas county.

There are cities of all kinds in Arkansas, among them, Star City, Sulphur City, Junction City, Pine City.

Tippey is in Clay county, Venus in Madison county.

Republic is scarce, but there is one in Faulkner county.

They have a "River" in Phillips county.

Names composed with "wood" and "towns" are Millwood, Traskwood, Townberry, Hellywood, Ashdown, Greenwood and Gnowood.


Names composed with "rock" are plentiful, such as Big Rock, Little Rock, Black Rock, Rocky Creek, Rock Springs, Rockwood, Rock House, Sulphur Rock, Rock and New Rock.

The many mountains, hills and bluffs of the state are exemplified by the following:


There is a Cotton Plant in Woodruff county; a Turkey, in Marion county; a Romana, in Sebastian county; an Amurteur, in Sharpe county; an Abbott, in Scott county; a Prym "town," in Columbia county, a Goshen, in Arkansas county. There is an Ink, in Polk county; Harmony, in Johnson county; Joy, in White county; Oconee in Johnson county; Bear, in Lincoln county; Reform, in Saline county; Prosperity, in Boone county; an Atan, in Searcy county.

We find Islands, in Fulton county; Cove, in Lonoke county; Clay, in White county, and a Fort, in Lincoln county.

The beasts, fish, and insects are not overlooked in the naming of towns, for we have Colt, in St. Francis county; Fox, in Stone county; Buffalo, in Benton county; Buckville, in Garland county; Beaver, in Crawford county; Brina, in Crittenden county; Lamb, in Jefferson county; Deer, in Newton county; Bear Creek, in Perry county; Bear, in Newton county; Pike, in Pike county; Shark, in Yell county; Bear Branch, in Yell county.

Gabriel appears in Pope county, and Aurora rises in Madison county.

There is a Bay in Craighead county, a Baye Mote in Arkansas county and a Baye Cove in Chicot county; a Locust Baye in Calhoun county; Wolf Baye, in Columbia county.

We have Hot Springs in Garland county, and Cold Springs in Saline county.

There is a place Blind in Benton county, and a Red Bird in Montgomery county.

There is a Morning Star, in Greene county, and Bright Star, in Miller county. A Comet appears in Little River county.

There is a Fair, in Phillips county; a Pond, in Benton county; a Flag Stone in Stone county; a Coal Hill, in Johnson county; a Nimrod, in Perry county; a Bald, in Pike county; a Sage, in Izard county; an Earle, in Crittenden county; an Abbott, in Scott county.

There is a Bear in Sevier county, and another in Garland county.

There is a Home in Hempstead county, and Truth will be found in Madison county.

They have Paris, in Jefferson county, and a Treat is found in Pope county, and they have a Banner in Cossiter county.

A Tumbleweed in Mississippi county, and a Turmp in White county.

For natural scenery, there are Natural Bridge, Prairie View, and Prairie Grove.

Water courses are represented by Middlebrook, South Bend, Tumbling Shoals, Waitsville, Washtita, Wolf Bayou, Jordan, Turn Creek, Muddy Popk, Shoal Creek, lakes by Lake City, Lake Village, Lakeview, Snow Lake, and Swan Lake.

We find Stamps, in Lafayette county; Cross Roads in Izard county; Fair, in Montgomery county.

There is a Mountain Home, a Sweet Home, Bella Vista and Sugar Grove.

Among feminine names are Rose, in Mississippi county; Kate, in Crittenden county; Elia, in Pope county; Portia, in Lawrence county; Eleanor, in Pulaski county; Daisy in Pope county; Besal, in Lawrence county; Jenetville, in Garland county; Berina, in Polk county; Tulip, in Searcy county; Florence, in Drew county; Alberta, in each of three counties, Anna, in Carroll county; Ida, in Crawford county; Iris, in Nevada county; Grace, in Franklin county; Joan, in Clark county; Barbara, in Washington county; Dora, in Crawford county; Dorothy, in Craighead county.

Newport and Jacksonport, are Arkansas ports.

The Thadde El Dorado is in Union county.

Water, England, Scotland and Denmark are in Arkansas; also London, Paris, Belfair, Montpelier, Manila and Boston, and there is a Frankfort in Pulaski county.

Daisy is in Perry county.

Both Egypt and Greenland are in Arkansas.

There is a Welcome, in Columbia county, and a Wife, in Perry county.

The trades are represented by a Barber, in Logan county; a Baker in Beary county; a Potter, in Pulaski county.

Celebrated proper names are Richmand, Jason, Lamar, Leon, Garland, Lafayette, Caleo, Pike, Taff, Victoria, Alexander, Ben Hur, Berry, Hingon, Elisabeth, David, Stib, Scipio, Johnson, Dewy, Pat, Glodstone, Fulton, Van Buren.

The "Villes" are Vandreille, Storvantile.
Spring Valley, Ferndale Malevala.
There is a Bull Town, in Woodruff county; and a Sugar Grove, in Logan county.
There is a Fancy Farm, in Montgomery county; and a Social Hill, in Hot Spring county.
We pass from Ansty, in Pike county, to Friendship in Clark county; and to Bills, in White county.
Names of presidents are represented by Washington, Lincoln, Garfield, Taft, Johnson, Taylor, Jefferson, Madison, Arthur, and Hoover.
Biblical names are Palestine, Jerusalem, Dennean, Jeron, Gethsemane, Mount Olive and Antioch.
There is a Pilot in Fulton county, and Pilot Knob is the name of a high mountain in front of the Melbourne cave in Izard county.
You can cross the Robinson in Sulton county.
When Timothy Flint visited Arkansas in 1820, he mentioned in his book the following 18 leading towns in Arkansas:
Arkansas Post (the first settlement, now almost extinct); Harrisborough (now Harrisburg); Villamont (seldom heard of now); Greenock (the county seat of Cross county from 1828 to 1838, but long since washed away by the Mississippi); Hempstead Courthouse (Washington); Lafayette Courthouse (now Lewisville); Jackson (Jacksonport); Miller Courthouse now Texarkana); Jacob's Staff (the last of it); Holens; Sodola (named for John B. House Scott); Acropolis (Arkopolis—Little Rock); Franklin (a former village in St. Francis county, and now the name of a town in Izard county); Paradise (a ghost town); Corea Faire (Camden); Warm Springs (Hot Springs).
Only three of these places retain their own names.
From the People

State Geologist Favors National Park in Ozarks Region

By J. R. Hazel

In a letter to the Ozarks Observer, Dr. John H. Frazier, State Geologist, expresses his support for the concept of establishing a National Park in the Ozarks region. The letter outlines the geological features and mineral resources that make the Ozarks an ideal location for such a park.

The Ozarks are noted for their rich mineral deposits, including silver, lead, zinc, copper, and iron ore. The region is also home to a variety of unique geological formations, such as caverns and sinkholes. Frazier argues that the Ozarks have the potential to become a major tourist destination, providing educational and recreational opportunities for visitors.

From the People

Ouachita National Park Plan Proposed

By J. R. Hazel

The Ouachita National Park Plan was proposed by the National Park Service to protect the natural beauty of the Ouachita Mountains in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. The plan aims to preserve the unique geological features and wildlife of the region.

The Ouachita Mountains are part of the Ozark-Mishak Archipelago, a geologic formation that extends from Arkansas to Texas. The mountains are known for their rugged peaks, deep valleys, and diverse wildlife, including black bears, white-tailed deer, and turkey.

PARK COMMITTEE WILL ARRIVE HERE TOMORROW

By J. R. Hazel

The park committee will arrive tomorrow to discuss plans for the proposed Ouachita National Park. The committee will be visiting the area to gather information and assess the potential for a national park in the Ouachita Mountains.

The committee's visit is significant because it could lead to the establishment of a national park in the region, which would provide a protected area for the unique natural and cultural resources of the area. The committee will be assessing the potential for a park, as well as identifying the areas that would benefit most from protection.

Ouachita National Park

Ouachita National Park is located in central Arkansas, along the Ouachita River. The park is known for its waterfalls, caves, and forests, and is a popular destination for hikers and nature lovers.

The park has a long history of conservation efforts, with the Ouachita National Forest established in 1908. The area was later designated as a national park in 1953, and today it is managed by the National Park Service.

Proposed Park is Studied From Air

By J. R. Hazel

The proposed Ouachita National Park is being studied from the air to assess its potential as a national park. The park committee will be using aerial photography and other aerial technologies to gather information about the area.

The study is important because it will help determine the feasibility of a national park in the area, as well as identify the best locations for park facilities and services. The study will also help the park committee understand the potential for ecotourism and other park-related activities.

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