Outlines of Boundary of Osage Mountain Group.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

An often-asked question by tourist is, "Where do they cut the corral lines?" This is a good question, and one that is often asked by tourists visiting the Osage Mountains in southeast Missouri.

The boundary of the Osage Mountain Group is marked by the Osage River, which forms the eastern boundary of the group. The Osage River is a major waterway in the region, and it is important for both tourism and agriculture.

However, there is another important boundary that defines the Osage Mountain Group. This boundary is marked by a series of ridges and valleys that run through the heart of the region. These ridges and valleys are important for both tourism and agriculture, as they provide a natural barrier to wind and water.

The Osage Mountain Group is home to a diverse range of wildlife, including white-tailed deer, turkey, and small mammals. It is also home to a number of unique plant species, including the Osage orange and the Ozark chinquapin.

The Osage Mountain Group is an important part of the Ozark Mountains, which stretch from Arkansas to Missouri. The Ozark Mountains are a popular destination for tourists, and they offer a wide range of activities, from hiking and camping to fishing and hunting.

In conclusion, the Osage Mountain Group is an important part of the Ozark Mountains, and it is important for both tourism and agriculture. The boundary of the Osage Mountain Group is marked by a series of ridges and valleys that run through the heart of the region, and these features provide a natural barrier to wind and water. The Osage Mountain Group is home to a diverse range of wildlife and plant species, and it is an important destination for tourists.

Sincerely,
[Your Name]
MARKING THE
Southwestern Trail
Bronze Markers Are Being Placed at Eight River Crossings on the
Earliest Travel Route Through Arkansas.

By Virgil E. Barnwell

When the pioneers first began setting
thing Arkansas the only passable trail
had been made by the Indians. History
records de Soto and the members
of his expedition were the white
men in Arkansas. They camped during the
winter of 1541-42 somewhere close to
the Ouachita river. For many years
no other white man came to this
country.

Next came the French traders, who
established a fur trade. Little by little
other settlers made their way to the
new country and began blazing the	rail for future generations.

The new country was an open invi-
tion to adventurers and traders. There
was plenty of room for all and
natural resources provided the needs
of man without too much physical ef-
tort. Clad in buckskin and armed with
heavy rifles, good men and bad men
forced their way into the new country.
History was in the making and this
"subere path" played a most impor-
tant part.

Down the Southwestern trail, accord-
ing to legend, came James Woodson
Bates, first territorial delegate of Ar-
skansas Territory to Congress and for
whom the city of Batesville is named.
Andrew Scott and Robert Critten-
den, too, rode down the trail on horseback
to seek their fortunes and added much
to the history of Arkansas.

The ferries were the first industries
in the territory and it is for this reason
that markers are being placed along
the trail to designate the course of the
old road. The following sites have been
approved for marking on the South-
western trail:

Hix's ferry, on Little Current river,
In lower Pike county.

McNeil's ferry across the White river,
In Independence county, near Bates-
ville.

Ferry across the Little Red river,
in White county, near Beary.

Ferry across the Saline river, Saline
county, near Benton.

Ferry across the Ouachita river, near
Old Rockport, Hot Spring county.

Ferry across the Caddo river, near
Arkadelphia, in Clark county.

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Ferry across the Ouachita river, near
Old Rockport, Hot Spring county.

shaped to hold the goods in place and
arched with hump-shaped slats covered
with canvas to protect the merchan-
dise, was popular with the pioneers.
Named for the town of Conestoga, Pa.,
where it was made, it soon acquired
another, more suitable name. West of the
Mississippi the settlers called it the
"conestoga wagen." It was practically the only
vehicle on wheels used by the incoming
pioneers.

Most of the travelers used the "big
route" into Arkansas and regardless
of the danger, men brought their fam-
ily, built crude cabins, planted cotton,
corn and some vegetables and made
their homes permanent. Each year new-
comers pushed farther into the wilder-
ness.

About 1835 or 1836, the stage coaches
made their appearance and took over
the mails and freight, and the carrying
of passengers.

The trail was still the main road of
travel, swinging down from St. Louis
to the footills of the Ozarks, crossing
the Arkansas river at Little Rock and
deepen and wider and developed into a
crude highway.

During the hostilities with Mexico
the volunteer fighters from Arkansas
were encamped at Washington and
ready to march to San Antonio, but
shortage of provisions delayed them.
An investigation showed the supplies
had been delayed at Fulton because
Red river was at a low stage. The sup-
plies would have to be sent by wagon
train or the troops recourted and this
meant further delay, because of the
roads. Later it developed the command-
der of the company had failed to re-
ceive a letter informing him of the
change in plans.

After Texas won her independence
the migration of settlers to Texas in-
creased. An article in the Gazette Cen-
tennial says: "The movement of set-
tlers to Texas through Little Rock,
over the old Military road has come to
be almost a customary procedure.

Davidsonville, in Lawrence county,
one of the places to have a marker, was
the site of the first courthouse in Ar-
skansas Territory. The mails were al-
ways late until a postoffice was estab-
lished in June, 1817, at Davidsonville,
where the post rider left the packs of
mail. Even then it wasn't always on
time, the weather having much to do
with the conditions of the roads.

Another historical place along the
trail was Washington, in Hempstead
county. In 1833, during the Civil war,
and the capture of Little Rock was an-
ticipated, the capital was moved from
Little Rock to Washington. Stephen
Austell, founder of Texas, Sam Hous-
ton, Albert Pike and Augustus Garland
were among the many famous men
associated with this little town.

After the Civil war and during the
Reconstruction period, transportation
was a problem. During the summer
months the roads were dry and sut-
ting inches thick on the roads. Worse,
by far, was traveling in winter when
the roads were just mud.

The automobile made its appearance
about 1900, and the owners used their
resources to build roads. With swifter
transportation came the need for
better highways.

From the early days before the
Louisiana Purchase, each generation
has contributed some improvement on
the old Southwestern trail until today
it is known as United States Highway
No. 67, and though incomplete as to
the original program, it serves as a
link connecting Arkansas with other
Broadways of America.

Route of the Southwestern Trail,
the Red at Fulton. From there it wound
down into Texas and Mexico.

In 1846, Texas declared her indepen-
dence and called on her neighbors and
relatives to help her. Then began the
stream of pioneers, soldiers, adventur-
ers, gamblers and outlaws, all march-
ing over the old route until it became
OLD HAWKINS WATER MILL

Placed in the Hawkins water mill, located five miles from Huntsville on War Eagle Creek. It is said to be the oldest water mill still in operation in the Arkansas Ozarks. The mill was built in 1835 by Matt Hawkins, one of Madison county's earliest settlers. At that time Huntsville, the county seat, was a settlement of a few log cabins and a trading post. This mill served a large area of the mountain country. People came as far as 50 miles to have their grain ground, and generation after generation has followed them. The pioneer customs of the old mill claim the grain ground on the old water mill makes a superior grade of meal. During the Civil war the old mill was used as a fort by the owner and settlers in the community. The many bullet holes in the walls are mute testimony of the shooting that occurred there. Although 103 years old, the mill has been in the Hawkins family ever since it was built, until recently when it was purchased by Bud Combs and Virgil Weather, who operate it. It is said that the millstones were imported from France, unloaded at New Orleans and brought by water to Clarksville up the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers, then taken by waggon to the mill site. The old mill is three stories high and while it once was lighted with tall oil lamp, it now has electric lights, the current furnished by a small dynamo on the ground floor, turned by the water wheel. There are many decendants of the mill's builder in and around Huntsville.

Decaying residence of Tom Lane at Greensboro. He was the first sheriff of Greene county.

By W. Clarence Adams.

THE OLD ROAD TO GREENSBORO

Winding through the hill-north of Jonesboro, past decaying farm homes that were beautiful mansions in the 90's, is the old Greensboro road—a romantic thoroughfare down which the early settlers traveled to old Wittsburg in the ante-bellum days before either Jonesboro or Paragould were laid out.

Like other early roads in Arkansas, it was cut out along an old Indian trail. These road cutters slowly the old trail leading from the Delaware Indian village, just north of the present site of Greensboro, to Jonesboro and down Crowley's Ridge almost due south to Wittsburg, an old river port on the St. Francis river near Vannsdale.

With the development of Wittsburg as a river port, merchants and traders from Greensboro, Gainsville and other northeast Arkansas towns, including old Davidsonville, traveled down the road to obtain goods.

Greensboro was laid out along the headwaters of Lost Creek, 12 miles northeast of Jonesboro, in 1837 and in 1847 Gainesville, just north of Paragould, was established.

Down the road came waggons from cart to Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee. Along the roadside were homes constructed as pioneer families surveyed out their lands and settled. The land was all forests in those days, but plots were soon cleared up for cultivation.

Driving out from Jonesboro today the visitor can see the site of many of these early farm homes where the log structures are still standing, though few are used. Perhaps two or three homes may be glimpsed where the occupants have removed the homes. It was along this road that Joe Clark, the first photographer in Craighead county, first lived. Nearby is the old homestead site of Ben Freeman, who kept the mill for the settlers, his home being the half-way house for the mail riders who carried the mail from Bolivar to Gainesville and Greensboro.

Further up the road the Ransome family resided, adjoining the Ransome cemetery. Nor far away is the site where Major Warner erected the first brick house in the county in 1862. Two miles up the road stands the old J. N. Burks home, occupied by the county's first surveyor.

The homestead site purchased by W. T. E. Armstrong, the county's first sheriff, is nearby, now owned by the William Burdeshaw estate. The old log house where Mr. Armstrong lived has been torn down.

Scattered along the road are homes and the sites of early homes where lived the Kitchens, Gibson, Willey, Dicknons, Calhoun, Smiths, Smiths, Purvysars, Nisbetts and the McCullars.

The road winds over the hills, into the valleys and over hills again. Atop a hill sits an old house, now used by Mrs. Jones, a distant neighbor of the old homestead.

Today the road winds along the longer and lower road, but it is still a beautiful road, and it is still a charming road for those who like to ramble and explore.

The old road was the main road to Jonesboro, and it was the main road to Greensboro.

THE OLD ROAD TO GREENSBORO

To the Editor of the Gazette:

Read with pleasure in the Gazette Magazine that markers are to be placed in Arkansas at some of the most prominent places along the old Southwestern Trail, which in this (Lawrence) county is known as the Old Military Road. Here it is understood to have been opened in 1811. It is the route over which most of the early settlers came into this county. It is no longer a route of travel but sections of it are used locally. Enough of it remains to make it easily traceable through the country.

It crossed Spring river from Randolph county a short distance down the river below Pineville, and passed through the county to way of the village of Daviesville, and crossed Spring river at the still called Old Military Ford and passed through the county into Independence county.

Until I saw the mention in the magazine I never heard that the road went by or near Daviesville. It had gone by Davidsonville in order to continue its course it would have been necessary for it to cross Spring river below its junction with Eleven Points river, at which point the river is not fordable, and a bridge had just recently been built across that part of the river.

However, tradition says that Solomon Hewitt was operating a ferry across Spring river at the mouth of Eleven Points river in 1818, and there was evidently a mail route from Davisonville to Batesville. The court record at Portaleo reveals that the first court appointed a pensioner in 1819, and the next is a request for a pension in 1824. The records do not reveal that the road was ever opened. It probably was not operated as an independent road, but only far enough to connect with the Military Road a few miles to the southwest.

These facts reveal to my mind that Davisonville was not on the Military Road by a few miles.

I have been advocating a suitable marker for the Military Road, not because it was the Old Military Road but because of its historical value and the interest of the being the first county seat of Lawrence county and the first postoffice in the state. The first court in the county was not held until December, 1817, and the first postoffice was established there in 1819. On the spot where the courthouse would be, the marker should be placed, whether or not it was the exact position of the courthouse or not. The marker should be placed on the present courthouse.

W. E. McLeod.

Wheat Ridge, Ark.
The History Of Flat Creek Valley

Only a Few Descendants Remain of the Early Pioneers Who Settled Along the Springs of Flat Creek in Southwest Corner of Flat Creek.

By W. E. McLeod.

Arkansas was one of two sites for the cities of their settlements along streams, for their abundance of water. Lawrence county was one of those favorable spots, probably the most favorable within the present limits of the county. It was the valley of Flat creek, extending from the point of the country called the Flat Woods on the northwest and from the divide between Black and Strawberry rivers on the west, in a southeast direction, to its junction with the Black river bottoms at the bridge on the Powhatan-Lynn road, two miles southwest of Powhatan.

Through this valley from end to end flows Flat creek, fed by many springs. The two prongs of the creek each have a spring as a source, and from there to its entrance into the flood plain of Black river, the springs seem to have been spaced at exactly the right distance apart for homesteads. It is the same on the several lateral branches.

The low land along the creek is from a few yards to a quarter-mile wide, but the higher slopes of the valley are, for the most part, gentle, affording fine locations for homes. In its primitive state the soil of the valley slopes was fertile and covered with heavy timber, oak, hickory, pine, etc.

At about equal distance to the west and the east of the valley, after about 1838, were the young towns of Smithville and Powhatan.

At the point now called Denton, about the middle lengthwise of the valley, two roads crossed, the Military road extending north and south through the county, and the then new Smithville-Powhatan road, extending east and west along the northern slope of the valley. These roads gave unusual facilities for getting into and out of the valley. The valley must have seemed very attractive to the incoming homeseekers.

That is a picture of the valley about 1840, ready and waiting for its inhabitants. The dates of their entry are hard to determine exactly. The dates of the entry of their lands may or may not be the same as the dates of their first settlement. They may have "squatted" for years on their lands before entering them. In that they were protected by the preemption laws of the federal government. The dates here given are the dates of land entries. Judging from some of the dates known and other information, there is reason to believe that the dates are of settlements as well as of entry.

Tradition says that William Stuart of Virginia, was the first settler in the valley, in 1814. He and his wife, Rebecca, are the ancestors of one of the outstanding families of this county. A son, C. T. Stuart, was one of the leading business men at the old county seat at Davidsonville, and when the county seat was moved to Jackson, in 1839, he moved there; but when the county seat was moved, in 1838, to Smithville, he located for a time on a farm on Stonet's creek and later moved to the new town of Powhatan, where he spent the remainder of his long life in various kinds of business. Records show that he entered much land, so it is presumed that he speculated. He had a fine home for that day in Powhatan. He was treasurer of the county from 1838 to 1840. He was the father of C. A. F. C., T. H. Stuart, leaders in the affairs of the county after the Civil War. Capt. C. A. Stuart was sheriff of the county from 1825 to 1846. The other brothers did not seek office, but for many years were identified with the Democratic party.

While tradition says that William Stuart settled in Flat Creek valley in 1816, the records do not show that he ever entered any land. He could not have done so before 1820, when the lands in the Arkansas Territory were opened for entry. The records show that his wife, Rebecca Stuart, entered 320 acres in 1825, which no doubt was the land on which they had lived since 1816, and she entered it probably after his death. This family played an important part in the religious development of Flat Creek valley. It is said that it was through the influence of Mrs. Rebecca Stuart and others of like mind, that the first Methodist church in Lawrence county was organized there in the valley, and some have said that it is the oldest Methodist church in Arkansas. It may be; there is no positive proof to the contrary; but it seems improbable. It is a fact by El. Lindsey, a pioneer Methodist preacher, established the Spring River circuit, the first in Arkansas, and embracing all the state north of the Arkansas river, in 1816, and the next year reported it to the Missouri Conference.

After that time preachers were assigned regularly to the circuit, but, so far as known, none of them preached in the present limits of Lawrence county before the Rev. Isaac Brookfield came in 1820. The Rev. Mr. Lindsey also is credited with having organized Flat Creek church, but it hardly could have been that early, for at that time there was, so far as can be ascertained, only one family in Flat creek valley, and apparently there were not a half-dozen families there until after 1840. But Crockett's evidence reveals that there was a Flat Creek "meeting house" as early as 1844.

The only other settlers known to be in the valley before 1850 were William Wayland (1820), Taylor Portenberry (1821), Hugh Rainwater (1849) and Hiram Dotter (1840).

Many Waylands were among the pioneers of the county. They settled mainly in the Spring, river country, some miles north of the Flat Creek valley. One of them, Jonathan Wayland, was a noted Methodist preacher, who had a great influence in shaping the religious life of the Flat Creek community. Another local Methodist preacher was Hugh Rainwater, father of the numerous Rainwater tribe in this county. Hiram Dotter is said to have come into the first copper butten evaporating pan for making sulphur molasses, an important substitute for sugar in those days. His son, John Dotter, was an early school teacher in the valley and was surveyor for the county from 1871 to 1880, and sheriff from 1880 to 1886.

The influx of settlers into the valley started in 1850 and continued for ten years, with the greater number coming in 1850 to 1854. I will attempt to name only the well known families. In addition to those already mentioned, they were, in somewhat regular order down the valley: A. F. Phillips, 1851; John Davis, 1854; S. W. Dodson, 1853; Allen Moore, 1851; W. E. Moore, 1852; W. G. Howard, 1852; Robert C. Williams, 1853; James McCord, 1850; W. L. Watson, 1851; Jefferson Webb, 1851; D. W. Moore, 1853; W. G. Hammond, 1852; John Matthews, 1852; Jeremiah Brady, 1851; G. R. Ritchie, 1854; W. J. Matthews, 1852; Thomas J. Guthrie, 1854; Marion Morris, 1850; W. G. Morris, 1854; W. H. Richle, 1854; and W. M. Moore, 1851.

A few of those who were a little later residents in the valley were James Davis, Emanuel Good, Murdock McLeod, John W. Watson and Jeve Ivie. All the names are mentioned because those to whom they belonged played important parts in the economic, moral and social development of the valley.

In the days when the valley was new and the soil fertile, the farmer population was prosperous for that time, and the valley was outstanding, for its good citizens. They were of good families, mostly of English descent, through Virginia and Tennessee, for the most part. They were religious folks and believed in education. So they attached themselves early either to Flat Creek Methodist church in the lower end of the valley or to New Hope Baptist church near the upper end. That church, one among the oldest Baptist churches in northeast Arkansas, was organized with five members in 1844. Both churches were in existence several years before 1850. Both had church-school houses, and schools before the Civil war. Both had noted preachers.

The New Hope church, the third building on the site in Flat Creek Valley. The first building of the church was built in 1853; the present building was built in 1892.

Today on every hand are marks of decay and erosion. Nearly all the old homes are gone. The creek, fringed with cotton wood trees, still winds its way through the valley, but the once fruitful soil, robbed of its fertility, no longer responds with bountiful harvests. About the only thing that remains unchanged are the crystal waters that gush from the springs, once the joy and pride of their owners.

Descendants of the pioneers have wandered away to seek a livelihood in other parts. If the call of the names of the pioneer families once in the valley were called, only a very few could answer here.
Market For Bat Guano Developed

Miners Making Big Temple of Missouri Hill

Gazette 2-15-38

Prospecting Made Easier By Chemicals

Gazette 2-15-38

Demonstrat...
Marvels of Magnet Cove

Wide Variety of Minerals Is Found in Unique and Limited Area in Hot Springs County Which Has Been Visited by Many Scientists and Investigators.

Arkansas Gazette

By Mary Dengler Hudgins.

The old "Diamond Jo" stopping to "wood up" at Magnet Cove in the early 1800s.

Magnet Cove in Hot Springs county has all the makings of a successful tourist attraction. It is a magnet, which has drawn man's attention through the ages over thousands of years. Even in the earliest part of the Nineteenth century geologists found their attention turning to this unique district in the Arkansas Territory. Reports made by these men led investors to try out commercial mining, resulting in a widely diverse variety of ores and gems to be found in the area. Collectors from all over the world have been seeking specimens of Magnet Cove minerals.

State Senator Joe W. Kingman, who visited Magnet Cove, states that one of the best and most elaborate collections of minerals in the United States which attempts completeness that does not boast a few Magnet Cove specimens. The geologists who have described the area and its wonders for better than a century. Scientific brochures are available at the Visitors and on certain of its products in particular with surprising frequency. G. W. P. Murphysore, who visited Arkansas in 1834, was the first geologist to report on the district. The book he wrote about his trip, "Journey Through the Slave States," was published in London in 1834. The picture of Magnet Cove reproduced in the book by the Frederic J. Hassam page in the Gazette Magazine of May 29 was taken from the Freeth Streethouse volume. As packed as it is with details about the Cove are given in the book. The geologist was amazed and delighted with what he saw, both in quality and quantity of minerals. Since his time expert after expert has given serious attention to the phenomena of Magnet Cove. The current pictorial map, "Historic Map of Arkansas," sold on behalf of the building company of Dormitory to be erected at the University of Arkansas and sponsored by the Hot Springs Association, and distributed at the Demonstration Clubs, gives Magnet Cove a place of prominence. A pamphlet released by the Arkansas Highways and Travel Department describes the spot as a "Point of Interest" for tourist travel. The Encyclopedia Brittanica neglects to mention the Arkansas diamond mines of Murfreesboro, but gives Magnet Cove full attention.

Magnet Cove has probably been passed through Magnet on United States Highway 270, 12 miles east of Hot Springs, without realizing they were encountering anything unique. This stickly boulder when mapped looks 5 feet high and 50 feet long. The district covers scarcely 5.1 miles—a space about 15,000 feet, at its greatest length and width. A space within that space may be found more than 50 different minerals. There is every reason to believe that not all of the varieties of the district have yet been isolated.

Of the four-page list of "Gems and Precious Stones of Arkansas," distributed by the Geology Department, Miss Lucy C. Librarian is colorblind for the extensive collection of both books and brochures). May be found in the letter to the Gazette from F. F. Lippin

"Marble of Magnet Cove"

By Mary Dengler Hudgins.

"Marble of Magnet Cove"?

The old "Diamond Jo" stopping to "wood up" at Magnet Cove in the early 1800s. Bublinkes, estimates its weight at a pound. Mrs. Bernice Babcock, head of the Babcock Museum formed during the Civil War, little Rock, took to estimate its poudre, and said this was 12 2 in diameter and too heavy to lift for her. Through the years which followed Francisco de la Gardoia, the Cove grew in reputation. The 1811 postcard of J. Francis Williams on the igneous rocks of Arkansas was published.

This volume contained three chapters on Magnet Cove which contain chapters on petrography and mineralogy. Publications to the petrographers were made by S. W. Washington in 1800 and 1901, and by G. L. Landis.

Men and women have traveled far and near to study Magnet Cove, some of them have perhaps been the best private collection of mineral states, in the state, wrote: "I have had the pleasure of being associated with Magnet Cove—there being a prehistoric Indian village site near Lodestone Hill. Arch- ecologists also have found many artifacts made of the rocks and minerals of Magnet Cove in numerous localities of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

G. W. P. Murphysore, the first trained geologist in the area, visited Little Rock in 1834 and then made his way to Hot Springs by way of Magnet Cove, where he made extensive collections of the human life of his trip, he said: "Colonel Conway, the geologist, was at this time building a castle for his family—and has been kind enough to give me a letter or two, desiring us to supply him with specimens for his collection in the castle for his family and has been kind enough to give me a letter or two, desiring us to supply him with specimens for his collection in the castle for his family and has been kind enough to give me a letter or two, desiring us to supply him with specimens for his collection in Magnet Cove.

"Mrs. Conway received us very politely and was very well prepared for our stay, as she was with carpenters and laborers to provide for, she had some supper for us. Feeling that we were very much in the way, we retired to a room which was not enclosed and still open to the weather on the side the chimney was afterwards to be built.

"Colonel Conway informed me that on surveying the country the needle would not traverse on approaching this locality and the cause was here apparent. There is a cave in the Cove covered with pebbles of magnetite oxide from one ounce to four pounds in weight. These pebbles were brought away, especially one which contained a portion of a large crystal of iron, possessed of an intensity of magnetic power which is truly surprising.

Featherstone, highly impressed by what he saw at the surface, predicted possible phenomena in the commercialization of the magnetic ore. Later developments proved that the outcroppings are more concentrated than the deep-seated deposits. One of the best known was dug up by a steam shovel in excavating for the Hot Springs Malvern highway. Bublinkes estimates its weight at a pound. Mrs. Bernice Babcock, head of the Babcock Museum formed during the Civil War, little Rock, took to estimate its poudre, and said this was 12 2 in diameter and too heavy for her to lift for her. Through the years which followed Francisco de la Gardoia, the Cove grew in reputation. The 1811 postcard of J. Francis Williams on the igneous rocks of Arkansas was published.

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TITANITE is a Titan among metals and it has been reproduced in the area. The power of its inertia for many years kept it from being commercialized to any extent. It still remains very useful in pigments for paints; but it is also used in arc lamp electrodes, ferrotitanium, and for continually increasing in importance.

In 1890 Williams mentions rutile and zircon in Vare's "Titanium," as occurring in the Cove. Probably on the strength of this report, E. E. Ferdy, in the 44th Annual Report of the Geological Survey this year, says: "Rutile occurred in the area: a shaft 3 feet deep with drift west 100 feet and east 125 feet. Ore was reported to run high. Today the shaft has caved. Samples of ore are still lying on the old dump. This project was begun about 1917.

In 1931 Senator Kinsey aroused the interest of H. R. McNight, the Titanium Corporation of America, in commercializing the strontium oxide of the "Titanium" deposit. McNight has purchased all the strontium oxide of the "Titanium" deposit and is said to be the only woman opticalminate of Magnet Cove. The company is called "E. T. Co."

The "war emergency" minerals are contributing to the investigation of the Cove. Probably on the strength of this report, E. E. Ferdy, in the 44th Annual Report of the Geological Survey this year, says: "Rutile occurred in the area: a shaft 3 feet deep with drift west 100 feet and east 125 feet. Ore was reported to run high. Today the shaft has caved. Samples of ore are still lying on the old dump. This project was begun about 1917.

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Call Attention to Errors In Article in the Gazette.

By the Editor of the Gazette.

I read with keen interest the article entitled "New War Emergency Mineral Found in the Mission," August 29 issue of the Gazette (page 3). The article is well written and essentially correct, with the exception of the omission of the word "woman" (opticalminate) from the "war emergency" minerals. The word "woman" should be added to the list of minerals to which the "war emergency" minerals belongs.

The suggested revision in some of the names to "war emergency" minerals is probably more likely to be understood and to lose its appeal if some small points which are in my judgment are sufficiently small to be corrected.

With grateful appreciation, I am,

Jewett J. Gli.

Washington, D. C.
Geological Survey Helps Develop Mineral Resources

Good Government
By GEORGE C. BRANNER
State Geologist

(This is the first of two articles on the work of the State Geological Survey.) 9-10-38

Although Arkansas is known as an agricultural state, the value of the mineral products in 1936 was 52 per cent of the value of the agricultural products for the year. This was in the days when the production of the Smackover oil field was at its peak. During the year 1936 the value of the mineral products was $15,438,448 or approximately 11 per cent of the value of the agricultural products of $230,041,600. During 1936 the mineral industry employed about 8,000 persons, met payroll aggregating $8,250,000 and paid state taxes estimated to be in excess of $1,500,000.

In view of the importance of mineral production, the legislature of 43 states have believed it to be good public policy for the state to assist in the development of mineral resources and to this end have created and maintained state geological surveys.

In Arkansas the creation of the Office of State Geologist is authorized by the Constitution of 1874. The present state survey was created by an act of the legislature of 1933 and has functioning continuously ever since. Prior to that year independent surveys had functioned intermittently from 1877 to 1880, 1871 to 1875 and from 1877 to 1883.

A state geological survey should perhaps better be called a "Bureau of Mineral Resources, Mapping and Stream Measurements," as it is primarily interested in the development of mineral resources and secondarily in mapping and the measurement of streams for the development of water power and other uses.

The work of the geological survey is usually carried out on by the procedure of field studies of mineral occurrences, detailed information on which is lacking and concerning which there seem to be reasonable chance for commercial development. To undertake a study of any mineral resource usually requires the investigation of an entire region in which it occurs and to do this often requires the work of a crew of men for months at a time. Private corporations or individuals will undertake a regional, or even a county, study and it is therefore essential that such surveys be made that either the state or federal government agencies undertake them. For example, in 1939, the Arkansas Geological Survey undertook a study of the oil and gas production of western Arkansas and published an 86 page report on the subject. This covered an area of approximately 30,000 square miles and included maps showing the position of 186 structures and many cross sections of the area. The basic information set forth in this study has served as a groundwork for the detailed investigation of many small areas by private groups. In 1938 the Survey published a report of 539 pages on the oil and gas possibilities of the Gulf Coastal Plain, or lowland portion, of southern and eastern Arkansas. This report contained 117 maps and figures and county by county descriptions of the formations to be expected. This report is particularly valuable as the edition of 1,250 copies has been exhausted.

Other important state geological surveys during the past few years have had to do with:

(1) The glass sands of northern Arkansas. This investigation covered some 12 counties and indicated the presence of large reserves there of high grade silica sand.

(2) The quicksilver region of southwestern Arkansas. This report covered the entire area of occurrences through Pike, Clark and Howard counties.

(3) The black marbles of northern Arkansas. This report covered 18 counties of the eastern Ozarks.

(4) Battle in Hot Springs area.

(5) Bauxite deposits in central Arkansas. These have been discussed in two reports. One of these, the "Bauxite Resource of Arkansas," sets forth the results of a magnetic survey of bauxite in central Arkansas. The second report was published from a manuscript supplied by the U. S. Geological Survey and contains drill hole records of 56 test holes drilled in two counties.

Federal Agencies Co-Operate In State Geological Survey

By GEORGE C. BRANNER
State Geologist

PART II

(This is the second and final article on the work of the State Geological Survey.) 9-10-38

It is interesting to note that during the last 10 or 20 years 90 per cent of the reports and maps have been distributed by the Arkansas Geological Survey in response to requests for geological and mineralogical data on Arkansas resources. A map reference in all points of the world.

Since 1933 much of the money expended by the Survey has gone into state-federal cooperative projects. Under the C. W. A., the F. B. R. A. and the W. P. A., both statistical and field projects were set up. Under these, mineral data from all sources has been compiled and five volumes published. These include a report on mineral production, a bibliography, a report on mineral producers for 1933, a list of oil and gas wells, a list of wells with and without production and a list of elevations.

The data for these reports were compiled and the master sheets were typed for reproduction by the government agencies.

Files Completed

In addition, oil and gas well and water well logs have been collected which have brought together the largest collection of Arkansas well logs in existence. This reference project has also been set up and is in operation.

Under the C. W. A. and W. P. A., four important field projects have been approved with the Survey acting as sponsor. These are (1) a state leveling and traverse survey; (2) the mineral and stream survey; (3) a limestone drilling project and (4) a mapping project.

Under the C. W. A. program, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey mapping program in 1933-1934 employed 450 men in Arkansas for a period of several months. This project ran 57.4 miles of leveling, 194.9 miles of traverse, established 550 leveling stations and 322 traverse stations and erected 423 monuments. This work was continued on a reduced scale under the F. B. R. A. in Pulaski and Jefferson counties after the close of the C. W. A. project. This field work was done in order to provide the preliminary information for the making of accurate topographic maps by providing the necessary vertical and horizontal control points.

The State Mineral Survey was initiated to make a study of the easily recoverable and easily accessible minerals and mineral products of the State. To accomplish this, county groups were established in 32 counties, each functioning under a county supervisor. Up to June 29 a total of 5,192 square miles of the state had been surveyed in these counties. This is 14 per cent of the total area of 35,515 square miles which has been selected for surveying. A total of 562 persons were employed on this project.

On August 14, in making this investigation, every square mile of each county being surveyed is walked over by field parties. Each section of land is marked as to roads, houses and streams and the location of all rock outcrops and mineral deposits and water wells are shown. Specimens are systematically collected and sent to the state office for identification and analysis. To date a total of more than 2300 specimens have been submitted. These include lead, zinc, manganese, iron, quicksilver, copper, silver, copper, zinc, lead, cinnabar, dolomite, tripoli, glass sand, sand and gravel and building and road construction materials.

Information on caves, springs, and other items of interest to tourists is also collected.

Creeks Prospecting

A crew of 15 persons including one foreman has been prospecting for limestone in Pulaski and Saline counties since January of this year. To the present time 50 holes have been drilled and beds of limestone which cover several square miles in the vicinity of Alexander, Collegeville and Mabryville have been located.

At the present time a topographic mapping project is being carried on in eastern Arkansas. About 400 square miles in Lonoke and Prairie counties have been mapped and one quadrangle, the England quadrangle, containing 250 square miles, has been completed and is now being prepared for publication. A second quadrangle is of similar size, the Lonoke quadrangle, is about 3/2 completed.

It is interesting to note that no systematic program for the completion of the topographic mapping of the unmarked area in Arkansas now exists due to lack of funds for that purpose.

It is estimated that the total area 18,328 square miles or 54.5 per cent is adequately mapped. This 20,689 square miles or 38.7 per cent is inadequately mapped and 14,513 square miles or 27.2 per cent is totally unmapped.

In addition to sponsoring the W. P. A. projects described above, the Arkansas Geological Survey is cooperating with the U. S. Geological Survey in its stream measurement programs in the state.

Future Studies

Future studies on the following mineral deposits are mentioned:

Chalcopyrite:
Blad mill in Northwest Arkansas:

Cadmium:
Cyanide:

Manganese:
Cobalt:

Chromite:

Molybdenite:

Zinc:
Copper:

In view of the fact that only 27 per cent of the state is not mapped, it seems highly advisable that a systematic program for the mapping of the unmarked areas cooperatively with the U. S. Geological Survey on a 50-50 basis, with the state providing a total of $15,000 per year, would permit the cooperative mapping of all unmapped areas in about 17 years. Funds are also needed to increase the contributions to the cooperative stream measurement program.

ORE IN BOLD KNOB AREA

The Geological Survey is working through the United States Geological Survey, U. S. Department of the Interior, to discover what minerals are located in a group of strange looking rock which lake in the southern part of Arkansas and which are now being studied by the Survey. The surveying for this purpose has been done under the direction of Dr. J. H. Overman, Jr., of the University of Arkansas, who is conducting the study in a type of rock known as "Alpine." The Alpine rock has been found to contain copper, lead, zinc, and gold, and it is estimated that the mineral value of these rocks is in the billions of dollars.

The survey is being carried out by the Geological Survey and the University of Arkansas, with the cooperation of the United States Geological Survey. The work is being done on a cooperative basis, with the Survey providing the funds and the University providing the scientific and technical expertise. The survey is expected to take several years to complete, and it is estimated that the total cost will be in the neighborhood of $5 million. The results of the survey will be used to determine the best methods for mining the minerals contained in the Alpine rock, and to develop a plan for the extraction of these minerals.

The study of the Alpine rock is expected to be of great importance to the mineral industry, as it is believed that the Alpine rock may contain large quantities of valuable minerals, including copper, lead, zinc, and gold. The survey is expected to provide valuable information for the development of a mining operation, and it is hoped that the results of the survey will be used to develop a large scale mining operation in the area.

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Rock Off Highway 5 has been worked for 5 months, and has produced 275,000 bushels of corn and 3,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $250,000. The number of tons of coal produced is estimated at 1,125 feet.

Another Rock on New Ground.

North of the town of Abingdon, Illinois, there is a small coal bed which has been worked for 5 months, and has produced 275,000 bushels of corn and 3,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $250,000. The number of tons of coal produced is estimated at 1,125 feet.

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Geologists On Study Tour Of Arkansas
6-5-59
Special to the Gazette
Hot Springs, June 2.—Interesting facts are being developed by Dr. W. F. Shimer, of the University of Chicago, and Mr. N. H. K. Tschermak, of the Geology Department of the University of Graz, Austria, in their study of the geology of the Hot Springs area. They have been in the area for several weeks, and have made extensive field work, including the examination of rock and mineral samples from various locations.

Dr. Shimer and Mr. Tschermak are working on a project sponsored by the U.S. Geological Survey, which aims to improve the understanding of the geology of the Hot Springs area. Their work is expected to contribute to the development of a comprehensive geologic map of the region.

Research Called Aid To Agriculture
5-3-59
Permanent solution for agricultural research is still a distant goal, according to Dr. H. S. Swanson, head of the Agricultural Research Station at the University of Arkansas. He said that while many institutions are engaged in agricultural research, the results are often not translated into practical solutions that can be implemented on farms.

Swanson emphasized the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration among scientists, farmers, and policymakers to address the complex challenges faced by modern agriculture. He called for closer cooperation between universities and the private sector to ensure that research findings are promptly translated into effective practices that can improve crop yields and increase food security.

State Department's Progress Told
7-3-59
Progress of state departments under legislation adopted by the Arkansas legislature in 1957 and 1958 was presented in a report to the Governor at the opening of a two-day session of the Hot Springs convention of the State Department of Agriculture.

The report noted significant achievements in various areas, including the expansion of the Cooperative Extension Service, the establishment of the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, and the creation of new programs aimed at improving agricultural education and research. The Governor commended the departments for their efforts and encouraged them to continue working towards the goals set by the legislature.

State Planning Board

The Governor has appointed a new board of directors for the Arkansas State Planning Board. The board, which will oversee the development and implementation of the state's comprehensive plan, consists of representatives from various economic sectors and community groups.

The Governor stressed the importance of planning for the future and stated that the new board will play a crucial role in ensuring that the state's resources are used efficiently and sustainably. He urged the board members to work together to develop a plan that will benefit all Arkansans.

Group to Draft Textbook Will Meet

A group of education professionals and stakeholders will meet to draft a new educational textbook for the state's K-12 schools. The group, which includes representatives from the Arkansas Department of Education, local school districts, and educational publishers, will work collaboratively to create a textbook that meets the needs of Arkansas students.

The Governor expressed his support for the initiative and said that it is essential to ensure that every student in the state has access to high-quality educational materials. He encouraged the group to work diligently to produce a textbook that will foster learning and inspire future generations.
Arkansas Gets Part in Plan to Speed Industry

Gazette 9-2-39

17 Wars Would Aid In War Program.

Washington, Sept. 1 (A.P.)—War Department experts have enlisted the services of 136 key industrial plants in Tennessee, Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, and Kentucky to turn out war materials—24-hour-a-day manufacture of supplies for the defense of any war invading this country.

The plants, together with their workers, will be in secret towns and are signed up for the beginning of immediate production wherever the activated secretary of war, Louis Johnson, should find it necessary to call for the machinery of industry.

Officials declined today to reveal the names of the plants having wartime contracts, but they noted 136 include concerns in Tennessee, 24 in Mississippi, 28 in Missouri, 21 in Arkansas, and 42 in Kentucky.

Arkansas Plants Would Make Variety of Products.

Seven of the 17 plants in Arkansas are located in Little Rock, six in Batesville, five in Pine Bluff, and one in Arkadelphia. Arkansas is an acknowledged center of the manufacturing of cotton-rubber products.

Cinnabar Mines Plan Mass Production.

Mining engineers predicted yesterday a speed development of the cinnabar mines of Arkansas, which is making Arkansas an acknowledgment among the mining centers of the nation.

Cinnabar, found in Pike and Claiborne counties, has become a mining center of industrial importance, and the manufacturer of mosquito killing carbides by using the manufacture of the arsenic-tungsten camp equipment.

Major Rails To Aid Drive For Industry

Gazette 9-27-39

Aid of six major railroads operating in the state was pledged by their representatives today to the Arkansas Chamber of Commerce and Industrial Commission at a meeting held here yesterday.

A railroad representative meeting with H. C. Thrall, executive director of the Arkansas Chamber of Commerce, to discuss the program under which the railroad services of the state will be offered to Arkansas business, announced that the service to be offered would welcome lack of workmen's compensation insurance and also the reduction in the nation's transportation problem, though it may cause a reduction in the nation's transportation problem.

Such services established by the Arkansas Chamber of Commerce are expected to increase the competitive position of the railroads of the state, and the railroads of the nation.

The state's railroad plans are expected to send members of its industrial departments to the state's railroad programs to discuss competitive railroad plans. The committee was instructed to study the railroad's programs and to consider the railroad's plans in the interest of the state's economy.

Mr. Thrall said he is in a position to use any industrial concern desiring his service, but he advised that good results could be obtained only through cooperation with railroads and the state's railroad authorities, rather than by a general command.

W. E. Bellinger of Chicago, industrial commissioner of the state, suggested an advertising campaign for the state's railroad program, which would be increased by the advertising of the state's railroad plans. It is anticipated that the advertising will be increased by the advertising of the state's railroad plans.

Many Other War Materials Available in Arkansas.

The Hills and valleys of Arkansas are a veritable storehouse of war materials, records of the state's war materials, and the people of Arkansas are making a unique contribution to the war effort through the production of war materials.

Manganese, bauxite and cinnbar, which are essential for the war effort, are among the state's valuable mineral resources.

Cinnabar, used as a coloring material, is essential for the war effort. The state's manganese deposits have been studied extensively, and other mineral resources are being developed for the war effort.

Production Contracts Already Drawn.

The War Department and the enlistment officials have had a considerable number of contracts with which to supply the demands of the war effort. The War Department has already placed orders for the production of other war materials.

State Offers Minerals In Event of Emergency.

Other minerals which might be put to war uses are the state's iron. The state's iron resources are under active development, and it is expected that the state's iron production will increase in the near future.

Effective Functioning Goal of Program.

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Camp Assured of Sufficient Water Supply

Gazette 11-5-39

Business Men Give Guarantee.

An adequate water supply will be furnished for Camp Robinson soldiers. The War Department has decided to establish a permanent water supply at Camp Robinson, and business leaders of the city have been notified.

Mayor Tells of Indication Camp Will Be Permanent.

The plan to establish Camp Robinson as a permanent army post is being developed by the War Department. The city has been notified that the army will remain at Camp Robinson for at least another year.

Mayor Belfield said he learned of the decision of the War Department to make Camp Robinson a permanent post when he received a letter from General Robinson, commanding officer of the camp. Mayor Belfield said he will immediately take steps to ensure that the city is prepared for the permanent occupation of the camp.

New Water Reservoirs Will Be Built.

The city will build new water reservoirs to meet the needs of Camp Robinson. The reservoirs will be located near the camp and will be connected with the city water system.

3,000 Men Assured For Camp Here

Gazette 11-5-39

Gen. Bishop, Corps Commander, Here to Survey Training Site.

Bishop, the commanding general, will arrive here to survey the training site for Camp Robinson. The site will be near the present camp and will be large enough to accommodate 3,000 men.

The survey will be conducted by a team of engineers and experts, who will determine the best location for the camp and the necessary facilities to be constructed.

First Troops Due at Camp Wednesday

Gazette 11-5-39

Two companies of the Fourth Infantry Brigade will arrive at Camp Robinson Wednesday. The companies will be commanded by Capt. Joseph T. Robinson and Capt. Charles W. Bishop.

The troops will be welcomed by the city officials and will be quartered in the new barracks.

Concentrating Mill Planned

Gazette 11-10-39

Special to the Gazette.

Etiwah, Nov. 18—M. L. Ford, who has been buying and preparing land for an iron ore mine, has offered a prospectus of the Marguerite mine near here. The mine has produced 1,000,000 tons of ore, which is still in existence.

The mine is located on the banks of the Tennessee River, and is known as the Marguerite mine. The ore is high grade and is expected to yield a large profit.

Work on Army Post Credited To Planners.

Gazette 11-5-39

COUNTY PLANNING.

County officials are triumphant in a meeting in which they announced that the permanent army post at Camp Robinson was made possible by the efforts of the county planning board.

The board, under the leadership of Mr. Smith, has been working on the project for several months, and has succeeded in securing the necessary funds and equipment for the construction of the post.

Property Valuation

The property valuation of the Marguerite mine is expected to be high. The mine is located in an area that is rich in minerals, and is expected to yield a large profit for its owners.

The property will be sold at public auction, and is expected to fetch a high price at the sale.
The outcrop for lumber in Arkansas and the Southeast is the best in the western two-thirds of the state. The primary crude of the mill was the 4-foot long, green and yellow, and it was cut down on a sawmill using a chain saw. The wood was then sent to gristmills and processed into boards and lumber for various uses. The mill was located in a small town in the southeastern part of the state, and it was operated by a local family.

Lumber Shipments Exceed Production.
Colonel Jones was president of the company, and he had been in the lumber business since 1920. He was known for his innovative ideas and his dedication to the company. Under his leadership, the company had grown significantly, and he was respected throughout the industry.

South's Minerals Dallas Nov 14-23

Dense, Scenic Hemmed-in Hollow Planned.

By CLYDE GREENBRIER Special to the Gazette.

Federal authorities have made the first move toward surveying Arkansas war minerals. The Department of Commerce has designated as many as 10 mineral areas as war minerals. The state geologist, Dr. George C. Branner, has been instructed to hold a special investigation to determine the location of the mineral areas which are needed. The investigation will be conducted by the state geological survey, and it will be under the direction of Dr. Branner. The investigation will be conducted in partnership with the United States Bureau of Mines, and it will be conducted by a team of experienced geologists.

Survey Of War Minerals Under Way

The federal government has been monitoring the mineral resources of the state for some time. The investigation will be conducted in partnership with the United States Bureau of Mines, and it will be conducted by a team of experienced geologists. The investigation will be conducted in partnership with the United States Bureau of Mines, and it will be conducted by a team of experienced geologists.

Colonel Jones Heads Reserve Officers

With the recent developments in the international situation, it is imperative that the United States has a strong defense. One aspect of this is the need to have a strong reserve force. Colonel Jones, a respected leader in the military, has been appointed as the head of the reserve officers division. He will be responsible for ensuring that the reserve officers are ready to mobilize in case of war.

Mineral Study of Scenic Hemmed-in Hollow Planned

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Ban On Export Of Tin, Rubber, Hinte

Washington, D.C. — The War and Navy Department jointly urged today that tin, rubber and crude rubber today and henceforth. The two departments issued a joint appeal for cooperation in curtailing shipments to the Axis countries. The War Department, in particular, urged that tin and rubber be kept out of Axis countries. The Navy Department, in particular, urged that tin and rubber be kept out of Axis countries.
60 Newcomers Win Nomination To Legislature

Primaries Caused Many Changes.

Sixty members of the 39th legislature who face re-election in the May 18 primary, including 32 Democrats, filed petition nominating applications in the Secretary of State's office. The 32 Democratic primary candidates were nominated by their respective county committees and 28 of them were given their party's endorsement, as their names were placed on the ballot.

Cathedral City

Monsignor Richard A. Cavanaugh, Father John J. O'Hara, Father Joseph J. O'Mahoney, and Father Francis J. O'Callaghan, will be the seminarians of the Cathedral City parish, according to Father Joseph J. O'Mahoney, the new pastor of the parish.

Sons of Meat Packers

The meat packers of the San Diego area have organized a local chapter of the International Bakers and Butchers Union, according to a report from the union's headquarters in Chicago.

Many Hazards Found At Metal Mines

Many hazards were found at the metal mines in Arizona, according to a report from the Bureau of Mines. The report states that the mines are being operated under the supervision of the Bureau of Mines.

Zinc Ore Plant Sought for Arizona

A zinc ore plant is being sought for Arizona, according to reports from the Bureau of Mines. The plant will be built in the town of Yuma, according to the report.

Importance Attached To Mine Survey

The importance of mine surveys in the development of the mining industry in Arizona was emphasized by a report from the Bureau of Mines. The report states that mine surveys are essential for the proper development of the mining industry.

Mining Camps To Be Studied

A mining camp survey is being conducted in Arizona, according to a report from the Bureau of Mines. The survey will be conducted in cooperation with the state mining commission.

Cottonseed Oil

A report from the Bureau of Mines states that cottonseed oil is being used in the manufacture of paints in Arizona. The report states that the use of cottonseed oil in the manufacture of paints is increasing.

Probes To Be Made

A probe is being made in the earth for the discovery of a new mineral in Arizona, according to a report from the Bureau of Mines. The report states that the probe is being made using a new method.

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Seven Wonders of Arkansas

Each Loyal Arkansan Has His Own List of the State’s Remarkable Features, But Here Is An Arresting Description of One Group Worthy of Pride.

By Irene Carlisle.

Arkansas officially became “The Wonderland State” by resolution of the General Assembly in 1932. We forgot about it until we came across a term—"the seven wonders of Arkansas." One might as well attempt to select the seven pretty girls of Hollywood, or...tailor-made

In this state whose terrain ranges from ancient mountains to broad alluvial plains from whose natural wealth springs all that might be built and equipped to the last marvel of industry...the diamond rich, and lavender of the sun. This, as one of the most important and best-informed Arkansans we could find...Dr. George C. Branner, Little Rock, state geologist; Charles J. Finger of Gayla, Arkansas, and James E. Henry, Little Rock, chief of the state Planning Board...is the story of the seven wonders of Arkansas.

Magnet Cove, Diamond Cove, Hot Springs, the diamond field near Murphysboro, Mammoth Spring, Mount Magazine and the bauxite mines of Saline County.

The selections were not unanimous. They included, for example, the natural gas fields, which have been reported in Arkansas, not to mention the granite, marble, and limestone deposits. But Magnet Cove, Diamond Cove, Hot Springs, the diamond field, and Mount Magazine...are the seven wonders of Arkansas.

While we are on the United States Highway 270, we might as well stop off at Hot Springs. Every well-planned road in Arkansas seems to have a feature that makes it worthwhile to stop. Yes, the hot springs are one of the best features of this state. They have been known for over 150 years and are the natural healing place for many ailments. The water is warm and soothing, and people come from all over the country to enjoy its healing properties.

The water is min...
Rare Ochre Deposit Reported

Special to the Gazette 11-2-40

Russellville, Ark., large supply of a pigment valuable in the manufacture of commercial paint, has been discovered by mining experts of the Smith Mining Company, Inc., of Russellville and Crystal Springs, will be marketed by the market next week. D. L. Smith of Russellville, president of the company, said today.

The pigment deposit is located in a cave, 500 feet from the surface, on Nortmont mountain, two miles southwest of the town, in the Nortmont area.

R. G. Finner, representing a large Eastern pigment concern which supplies pigment to leading paint manufacturers, said that the Nortmont area is an active. Tests made by Mr. Finner indicated that the deposit is a rare and desirable Venetian red. While several estimates of the pigment ore are known to be in the area, work will be started next week to determine the extent of the deposit. A test will be made to determine the proper place to drive a shaft to other parts of the area. The work will be directed by Mr. Milano.

State Mining Inspector Would Improve Safety Laws

Fort Smith, Ark., Nov. 2 (AP) - State Inspector J. H. Poppert said today that he would make recommendations to the next General Assembly for improvement of state mining safety laws.

The Federal Bureau of Mines, commenting recently on the State mine explosion in which 18 miners were killed, recommended that all fire-fighting equipment be installed and that all fire-fighting training be inaugurated immediately at all Arkansas mines.

Washington Office Costs State $2,940

Gazette 12-8-40

Expenses of the office opened in Washington by the state June 15 to purchase of strategic minerals amounted, through last week, to $2,940. It was revealed in a check of vouchers at the state Auditor's Department.

The figures included rent of $105 for office and an apartment, personal expenses of the personal office expenses, such as telephone and telegraph. All expenditures were paid from the Agricultural and Industrial Commission appropriation.

H. K. Thatcher, executive director of the Agricultural and Industrial Commission, is in charge of the office. He has been in Washington almost continuously, Mrs. Helen Crawford, formerly with the state Department of Public Utilities, is secretary. The Utilities Department has continued to pay her salary.

State Tax Summarized

Of the amount charged to the office, $143.95 was for railroad tickets to Washington. These included tickets for Mr. Thatcher, H. A. Henry, engineer-district of the state Planning Board, and Jack Pickens. Little Rock tickets were included in the total.

Expense accounts totaled $186.58. These included meals and hotel expenses. This also included a "breakfast" offered the members of the Arkansas congressional delegations by the state May 9, 1940. Another article, however, would be defense projects, he said, but would "be here long after the present emergency is over."

"I'm particularly interested in a cellulose plant, a manganese plant and a synthetic rubber plant," he said, but declined to say whether these types of industries might be expected.

State Given First Contract For Minerals

Gazette 10-20-40

Washington, Oct. 19 (AP) - Senator Hatton W. Caraway and Representative Paty Craven, Arkansas Democrats, announced today that the first contract with an Arkansas firm for government purchase of strategic minerals had been negotiated.

In a joint statement, Mr. Caraway and Mr. Craven said the formal contract was expected to be signed soon for the government purchase of strategic minerals, including manganese, from Arkansas.

Efforts also being made, it was said, to interest the national Defense Council and the Bureau of Mines in the development and purchase of other Arkansas strategic minerals, including manganese, quartz crystals, anhydrite and bauxite.

It was said that experts of the United States Geological Survey had sent to study the manganese deposits in western Arkansas.

Will G. Albers of Little Rock, Mercury company lawyer, is in Washington, George J. Hochle, secretary of the corporation, in which several Arkansas residents are stockholders.

Plants Said To Hinge On Labor 10-28-40

Location of "several extensive industries" in Arkansas may be affected by the general election vote on proposed labor regulations workmen's compensation and damage suits, Governor Bailey said yesterday.

He said no action will be taken to bring the industries here until after the election November 3. He emphasized that industry here the "insurance plan" of white's compensation rather than the "state plan." He said they favor adoption of Revised Act No. 184, which would the warrants for damages.

"All factors are favorable for establishment of these industries in Arkansas, but if these two proposals are defeated the hope of getting any of them is very dim," the executive said.

The governor explained that industrial unions may not have the state for worker's compensation as "any assurance whatever of protection."

Washington Office Credited

Industrial interests have been attracted to Arkansas by the state's branch office maintained in Washington by H. K. Thatcher, executive director of the state Agricultural and Industrial Commission, Governor Bailey said. He added that several Arkansas firms, including the Ely Walker Dry Good Company, have been manufacturing plant at Little Rock, have been instructed in obtaining contracts under the national defense program by Mr. Thatcher's office.

Mr. Thatcher, preparing to return to Washington tomorrow morning, said he has "high hopes" in the state, will receive two or three major industries in the next six months. They would be defense projects, he said, but "would be here long after the present emergency is over."

"I'm particularly interested in a cellulose plant, a manganese plant and a synthetic rubber plant," he said, but declined to say whether these types of industries might be expected.
TOUR OF DAM SITES WAS FIRST MADE BY SCHOOLCRAFT IN 1818

BY TOM SHILLAS

The Times-Picayune, Oct. 24—Gary A. Schleifer, director of the United States Engineers, inspected the proposed sites for construction of the North Fork dam near West Point, the site of the Great Bend dam. The site is on the north bank of the Missouri River, near the southern boundary of the United States.

Schleifer was the first member of the United States Army Corps of Engineers to inspect the site of the Great Bend dam. He made the trip from St. Louis, Missouri, and stopped at the site on his way back to Washington, D.C.

State Schoolcraft was impressed by the size and potential of the North Fork dam, and he recommended its construction. In fact, he even went so far as to write to R. H. Thomas, a United States Senator from Missouri, about the dam.

During an interview by this correspondent, General Schleifer said, "We are still working on the North Fork dam, and I am confident that it will be completed in the near future. The dam will be constructed on the White River, and it will provide a valuable resource for the people of the area." He also mentioned that the dam would be one of the largest in the United States when completed.

General Schleifer Appointed Committee Chairman

General Schleifer smiled. "I can heartily approve Schoolcraft's report," he said. "The North Fork dam will be a tremendous asset to the people of the area. It will provide a reliable source of water for irrigation and power generation, and it will also help to control flooding." He added that the dam would be completed within two years.

The dam was to be one of the largest in the United States when completed. It would provide a valuable resource for the people of the area, and it would also help to control flooding.

State Must Industrialize, Ellis Says

The question of whether generating electricity at the North Fork dam is the correct decision is a matter of debate. Some believe that the dam will bring economic benefits to the area, while others argue that it will have negative environmental impacts.

The situation is complex, and there is no easy answer. However, it is clear that the decision to construct the dam was made with the best intentions, and it is up to the people of the area to ensure that the benefits of the dam are realized in a sustainable manner.

The dam will be one of the largest in the United States when completed, and it will provide a valuable resource for the people of the area. It will also help to control flooding, and it will be completed within two years.