

WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

A PARTIAL HISTORY

OF

THE GREATHOUSE
FAMILY IN AMERICA

Author

JACK MURRAY GREATHOUSE

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THOSE WHO DO NOT LOOK UPON THEMSELVES
AS A LINK CONNECTING THE PAST WITH THE FUTURE DO NOT
PERFORM THEIR DUTY TO THE WORLD.

(Daniel Webster)

A MAN WHO IS NOT PROUD OF HIS ANCESTRY
WILL NEVER LEAVE ANYTHING FOR WHICH
HIS POSTERITY MAY BE PROUD OF HIM.

(Edmund Burke)

DEDICATION
to
ROBERT AMBROSE GREATHOUSE 1826 – 1911

FOREWORD

In my youthful days my grandfather, to whom this book is dedicated, was a member of the Populist Party and a great admirer of Tom Watson, its leader. He was also at various times a Whig, a Know Nothing, and a Democrat, but never a Republican. He was a subscriber to Mr. Watson's magazine and when he visited in my father's home, one of my allotted tasks was to read to him, from cover to cover, each issue. Invariably he would fall asleep during the process and, when awakened, would always swear by all that is holy that he hadn't been asleep and that he had heard every word.

On one occasion, after nudging him awake and being tired of reading, I asked the question, "Grandpa, what was your Grandpa's name?" His answer was "Gabriel". The name Gabriel seems to have stuck in my mind throughout the years. This incident, together with a remark I once heard my father make (that he was a member of one of the oldest Arkansas families), was to a great extent the motivating influence which, almost a half century later, prompted me to attempt the compilation of a family history.

Being 62 years of age and in poor health the work involved has given me a new lease on life and has also been an extremely pleasant diversion. If the reading of this book gives some degree of pleasure to those within whose veins flows the blood of Herman Groethausen, that stubborn German emigrant who fought so hard for his right to a home in the New World, I shall feel amply rewarded for my efforts.

-- J. M. G.

PREFACE

The author realizes that this manuscript is only a partial and incomplete history of the family. A much more complete history could have been compiled had the author been physically and financially able to make a long and extended trip through the States of Kentucky, Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania in search of material. Also the further employment of the services of professional genealogists in the states named would, no doubt, have unearthed mere genealogical data and historical information. However, it is hoped that from this book we may at least gain a true picture of our origin and the westward trek of the family during the years following the Revolutionary War.

Almost every statement in this book is based on actual records obtained from search of deed books, mortgage records, tax books, wills, census reports, marriage records and orphan statistics, as well as cemeteries, family Bibles, old newspapers, and the memory of the aged. Where a statement is based on conjecture or family legend, it is so stated.

The author wishes to extend to the following named individuals his heart-felt thanks for their generous assistance in research work and gathering of materials for this book. Without their kind and understanding aid the compilation of this history would not have been accomplished:

Mrs. M. E. Marsh, Jr., Triadelphia, West Virginia State Genealogical Secretary for the D.A.R.

Mr. Henry A. Greathouse, Liberty, Missouri

Miss Alice Greathouse, Richmond, California

Hon. Claude A. Rankin, Commissioner of Lands, State of Arkansas, Little Rock, Arkansas

Mrs. Margaret Smith Ross, Secretary, Pulaski County Historical Society, Little Rock

J. M. G.

GREATHOUSE FAMILY IN PENNSYLVANIA

Herman Groethausen, a German emigrant from whom we are all descended, together with his family consisting of two minor sons — Henry and John — arrived in the New World during the year 1710 and settled in the Province of Pennsylvania. His acquisition of land is an extremely interesting story in itself and is very thoroughly described in two entries in Vol. XIX, First Series of Pennsylvania Archives, comprising the minutes of the Board of Property of the Province of Pennsylvania, as follows: (Spelling follows original.)

Page 538 “At a meeting of the Commissioners, the 19th of November, 1712: Herman Groethausen, who a few years ago came into this Province, having had deeds from the Proprietor for 500 acres of land, applied to the late Commissioners (as some of them inform) for the said, upon which a warrant was prepared for him, but instead of calling for it, he seated himself on the Mannor of Springfield, in the County of Philadelphia, which being represented to the Board, the said Herman was summoned to appear this day and produce his authority for so settling.

And for this he produced a lease under the Proprietor’s hand and Seall, bearing date the 30th of the 10th, 1709, for a thousand years, and a Release dated the next day granting to the said Herman forever five hundred acres of land clear of all Indian incumbrances in the Province of Pennsylvania, between the Rivers of Susquehanna and Delaware, there together with all and every the Profitts, Commodities, and Hereditaments whatsoever unto the same belonging, every acre to be admeasured and computed according to the Statute 33d Edward 1st, Royall mines and all others excepted (This is the whole Grant), paying yearly, and the said Herman doth for himself and his heirs Covenant and Grant to pay yearly as a Chief of quitt rent for every sere that shall be taken up one penny Sterl’g, to commence within 3 years after seating. But in another paper signed by the Proprietor, dated the 30th of December, the payment of the said Rent is released till seven years after Seating, and by an indorsement on the Release of the said 30th of 10, the Proprietor further grants one-twentieth part of all Royall Nines and two-fifths part of all other Nines, they paying a proportionable part of the Charges. The Proprietor also reserves to Himself and Co., free liberty to search for Mines in the said Lands, and further by the said Indorsement grants Liberty to Hawk, Hunt, Fish and Fowl, etc.

This being the sum of the whole Grant, in which no particular Privilege is mentioned, He is required to move off from the said land, otherwise he must be proceeded against and ejected without delay.

Because the said Herman appears a stranger to our Constitution and he has laid out most of what he had on s settlement made upon it, the Board has considered and are willing to grant that he may enjoy his improvement for some years on a reasonable Rent, He taking his own 500 acres elsewhere.

Page 595 - At a meeting of the Commissioners the 21st 10 ma, 1715:

Herman Groethausen, late of Germany but now of this Province, having in the year 1709 purchased of one Coll. Rhedegalt, 9000 acres of land, to be laid out in this Province, upon which he repaired to London in order to transport himself and family hither, and meeting with the Proprietor there, acquainted him with his design. The Proprietor and he came to an agreement that upon Herman's resigning of his right which he purchased of Rhedegalt he should have in the lieu thereof 500 acres laid out amongst the inhabitants at the yearly rent of one Penny Sterling per acre, for which the said Herman took short Deeds of Lease and Release, dated the 30th and 31st days of December in the said year, and soon thereafter arrived in this Province and laid his Deeds before the Commissioners in order to have the land laid out, but by Deeds mentioning no particular Place (only between the Rivers of Susquehanna and Delaware), for layout out the same there could be no warrant granted but in the Common form, which he not complying with seated himself on the Mannor of Springfield, which soon after being made known to the Commissioners, they ordered him to remove from thence, but instead thereof he insisted on the Proprietors praises to him upon their agreements, and so went to England for redress, and being now returned with some Depositions of his resigning his Deeds for the said 9000 acres for only 500 acres, and that at one penny Sterl'g per acre, and also a letter from Mrs. Hannah Penn to the Commissioners, they have thereupon ordered that 500 acres of land be forthwith laid out to him within the said Mannor including within the same his Improvement, and accordingly a warrant is granted and Signed."

(NOTE: Springfield Manor, now Springfield Township, had been granted by William Penn to his wife, which accounts for her interposition in the dispute about the land granted to Herman Groethausen. According to the "History of Chestnut Hill" by John J. McFarlane, the Groethausen tract extended for a mile and a quarter along Stenton Avenue, from Paper Mill Road to Willow Grove Avenue, and east from Stenton Avenue nearly to Cheltenham Road. Stenton Avenue is the dividing line between Philadelphia and Springfield Township. Springfield Township was part of Philadelphia County until 1784, when it was taken into the new County of Montgomery. That part of Philadelphia west of Stenton Avenue was Germantown Township.

The term "Proprietor" in the proceedings means William Penn, Coll. Rhedegalt was evidently one of William Penn's agents in Germany.

It is easy to understand why Herman Groethausen was agreeable to William Penn's proposal that he trade his 9000 acres, purchased from Herr Rhedegalt, for 500 acres "located amongst the inhabitants". Outside of Philadelphia and its environs the Province of Pennsylvania was, at that time, a wilderness inhabited only by Indians who were at times hostile and who quite often attacked and killed white frontiersmen and their families who strayed too far from the populated settlements.)

Herman Groethausen died October 27, 1743. He is buried in the grounds of St. Michael's Lutheran Church, Germantown, and the Inscription on his tombstone reads -as follows: "Harman Grothaus, born 1670; died Oct. 27, 1743." He was 73 years of age. It is not known whether the spelling of the name on the tombstone was due to an error on the part of the tombstone maker or an effort on the part of old Herman himself to shorten and to some extent anglicize his name.

The will of Herman Groethausen is recorded in Philadelphia Will Book "G", page 76, and is dated October 19, 1743. This instrument is very brief - merely stating that all his lands are to be divided equally between his two sons Henry and John, who are appointed executors. Evidently his wife preceded him in death as no mention is made of her in his will.

About three years prior to his death, Herman Groethausen, "Springfield yeoman", deeded 109 acres

of his original tract of 500 acres to his son John — “consideration, love, good will and fatherly affection and £ 13, 10 s.” (Deed Book G 1, page 216 - Office of the Philadelphia Recorder of Deeds, dated November 24, 1740.) John had evidently been living on this tract for some time and had considered it as his property long before his father actually deeded it to him, for in the “List of Philadelphia County Land Owners”, published for the first time in 1734, there appears the following entries under Springfield Township:

“Herman Greathouse, 260 acres” (largest landowner in the township)

“John Greathouse, 109 acres.”

(Note that the English version of the name was written into these records by the person who recorded them.)

Evidently Herman had, even at this early date (1734), disposed of a part of his original 500 acres.

Other interesting data concerning Herman Groethausen, the emigrant, follows:

- (a) Theodore W, Bean's "History of Montgomery County", in the chapter on Springfield Township, page 1073, says "Herman Greathouse" was collector of taxes in that township in 1723. (Note that Mr. Bean also uses the English spelling of the name.)
- (b) The earliest mention of the name of Herman Groethausen in the records of the Philadelphia Register of Wills is when he was a witness to the will of Cornelius Tyson, of Germantown, dated April 6, 1716. He subsequently witnessed other wills.
- (c) Johann (John) Adolf Groethausen witnessed the will of George Muller, Germantown Township, dated Sept. 21, 1719. In this will Herman Groethausen was appointed "Executor or guardian".
- (d) There is considerable evidence that Herman and his son John engaged in the manufacture of tile for a number of years. In Christopher Sower's Germantown newspaper for February 19, 1757, John Groethaus had an advertisement offering for sale a plantation three miles above Germantown, in Springfield, "whereupon there had been a tile kiln for a long time". It is highly probable that Herman brought with him from Germany a knowledge of the manufacture of tile.

(Note: There has been no effort on the part of the author to trace the family to its origin in Germany. One writer, a Mrs. Alice Winters Greathouse Nelson, who compiled and published a genealogy of her branch of the family, states that Herman Groethausen was born in Heidelberg, Germany. However, since she produced no proof in the way of documentary evidence in support of her statement, this writer gives little or no credence to her version of his place of origin. This is not intended as a

reflection en Mrs. Nelson (now deceased) or her work. It is entirely possible that she possessed such proof but emitted it from the published booklet due to a lack of space.)

Henry Groethausen was born in Germany in the year 1695. He died during the year 1745 and is buried in St. Michael's churchyard, Germantown. The inscription on his tombstone reads as follows: "Henry Grothouse, born 1695; died 1745." (Note spelling of surname.)

When Henry arrived in the New World (1710), he was 15 years of age. Whether he was older or younger than his brother Johann (John) is not known since there seems to be no record of John's death. It appears that Henry struck out, for himself as a very young man. He settled in Lancaster County and there, he and his wife Ann reared a large family.

It is believed that Henry sickened and died while back in Philadelphia County settling up his father's estate (he having died Oct. 27, 1749). His will indicates this, as all of the witnesses thereto were residents of Springfield Township, Philadelphia County. In the will the testator's name is "Henry Grothouse" of Heidelberg, "County of Lancaster, yeoman", who is "sick and weak in body".

Henry's will is dated January 3, 1744, and was probated February 23, 1745. It is recorded in Philadelphia Will Book "G", page 170, To his "dear and beloved wife Ann" he leaves in lieu of her dowry £6 a year during her life time and also during her life time the use of six acres of land in Springfield, "part of the lands lately devised by my father, Herman Grothouse, in any place where there is water." John Grothouse and Wiccard Miller, "part of my executors", are to attend to this transaction and they are also to have a log house built for the wife on the six acre tract "for her to live in". Note: I have found, in my research, that the German emigrants who settled in Pennsylvania were the first of the early American colonists to build log houses.)

His land and appurtenances (160 acres), located in Heidelberg Township, Lancaster County, and the land inherited from his father in Springfield Township, Philadelphia County (except for the six-acre tract willed to his wife during her life time), are to be sold and the proceeds therefrom are to be put at interest with the exception of £100 to be paid to the wife. Interest to be paid to the wife during her life time to defray the "annual costs of the children", who are:

Harman Christiana

Magdalena Katherine

Jacob Elizabeth

Peter Susanna

Mary John

Apparently the £100 bequeathed to the wife was to be put at interest by her to produce the "£6 a year during her life time", for later in the will he says – "After my wife's death the six acres and £100 bequeathed to her and all other personal estate are to be equally divided among the children."

He further states in his will that the interest is to be divided equally among the children. Those who are of age are "to be paid at a convenient time after my decease and the rest are to be paid as they

arrive at the age of 21 or marry”.

Another codicil reads as follows — “My son Harman is to have all of my smith tools and utensils, which he now uses, paying £10, 6d therefor”.

Just one month after their father’s death, Henry and his brother John sold part of the land which they had so recently inherited. This transaction is recorded in Deed Book G 6, page 128 – Nov. 22, 1743, as follows: “Henry Grothouse, Heidelberg Township, Lancaster County, and his wife Ann, and John Grothouse, Springfield, Philadelphia County, and his wife Amelia, transfer to George Rex, Germantown Township, Philadelphia County, blacksmith, 50 acres, consideration £100, part of 500 acres & Springfield, patented by Thomas Penn, proprietary, Feb. 28, 1733, to Herman Groethausen and devised by his will to Henry and John Grothausen”.

Not too much is known about Johann (John) Adolf Groethausen, son of Herman, the emigrant, and brother of Henry. There is no record of his death, - therefore we do not know when he was born or when he died. There is a record of the burial of his wife Amelia in the records of St. Michael’s Church, Germantown. It reads as follows: “Burials - Amelia Groethausen, November 1, 1774, aged 74 years.”

From this burial record I think that we can safely deduce that John never left Springfield Township, Philadelphia County, but lived out his life span on the land which his father acquired from William Penn in 1709.

Records of St. Michael’s Church indicate that they, John and his wife Amelia, had at least one son - “Wilhelm”. These records read as follows: “Wilhelm, son of Wilhelm Groethausen and his wife Anna Maria Puff, born August 2, 1748, baptized , 1749.” No doubt this Wilhelm, to whom a son was born in 1748, was the son of John and his wife Amelia.

Evidently Wilhelm’s first wife, Anna Maria Puff, died within a few years after the birth of their son, Wilhelm Jr., as another church record reads as follows: “Johannes (John), son of Wilhelm Groethausen and wife Barbara, born February 13, baptized April 19, 1756. Catherine, daughter of same, born September 23, baptized October 16, 1757.” This very plainly indicates that Wilhelm took unto himself a second wife and that at least two children were born to them.

Most eighteenth century tax records of Pennsylvania, especially prior to 1760, have been destroyed. Those extant have been published in Third Series of Pennsylvania Archives.

Vol. XXII, page 13, Third Series, Pennsylvania Archives, shows a William Greathouse, Brothers Valley Township, Bedford County, in 1773. The same William moved to Turkeyfoot Township, same County, in 1774. Records show that he paid taxes on 200 acres there from 1774 to 1783. John Greathouse, single freeman, owned 100 acres in this same township in 1783. (These men were, in all likelihood, the elder Wilhelm, son of John, and his youngest son, John.)

Vol. XIX, page 191, lists a William Grothouse in Upper Saucon Township, Northampton County, during the years 1786-1788. His property listed as follows: ”50 acres, 1 horse, 4 cows.” This man was undoubtedly ”Wilhelm” born 1748, son of Wilhelm and his first wife, Anna Maria Puff.

Vol. XIV, page 86, lists a John Greathouse as living in Springfield Township, Philadelphia County, in 1769 but shows no acreage after his name, This was probably John, son of Herman, the emigrant. He had probably by that time disposed of all his holdings in Springfield Township. In 1784, when Springfield Township became a part of the new County of Montgomery, there were no Greathouses listed as owning land in the township.

Vol. XVI, page 660, lists a John Greathouse as residing on the Groethausen estate, consisting of six acres, in 1783. This John was, no doubt, the youngest son of Henry Grothouse and he was living on the six acres in Springfield Township which Henry had willed to his (John's) mother during her life time.

The will of David Owen, Upper Saucon Township, Northampton County, dated July 26, 1786, probated June 29, 1790, mentions a daughter Mary, who was the wife of William Grothouse. This William, shown, by records of Pennsylvania Archives previously quoted, to have been a resident of the township and county named above during the years 1786-1788, was the son of Wilhelm and grandson of John, son of Herman the emigrant.

Letters of administration were granted in Philadelphia in these estates of persons who made no wills:

John Groethouse, 1791
John Groethouse, 1796

Although we have no proof, one of these men must have been John, the youngest son of Henry, who was living on the six-acre Groethausen estate in Springfield Township, Philadelphia County, in 1783. It is possible, but highly improbable, that the other was John, son of Herman the emigrant. It is more reasonable and logical to think that he was a son of John and his wife Amelia and a brother to the first Wilhelm. John, based on the age of his wife Amelia, at the time of her death in 1773, would have been 91 years of age in 1791.

Other grants of land to members of the Greathouse family by the Pennsylvania Provincial authorities were as follows:

Pennsylvania Archives, Third Series, Vol. XXIV, page 419 -

Peter Greathouse, Lancaster County, 80 acres, June 7, 1750.

Pennsylvania Archives, Third Series, Vol. XXVI, page 84 -

William Grothouse, Northampton County, 15 acres, Dec, 3, 1789.

The diverse spelling of the family name in the legal documents quoted, has, of course, been noted by the author and was a source of considerable worry. Mr. Edward W. Hocker, a professional genealogist of Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., has however to a great extent cleared this up with the following explanation:

“In those early days in Pennsylvania, all legal documents were written by professional scribes who were, for the most part, Englishmen. They had little or no knowledge of the German language and spelled those names as they sounded to them when spoken by the German emigrants.”

Mr. Hocker states that he encounters this all the time in tracing the genealogy of families descended from German emigrants to Pennsylvania. Quite often, he says, a man's name will be spelled in two or three different ways in the same document. I believe however that some of the changes were deliberate on the part of some members of the family in an effort to shorten and to some extent anglicize the name.

Dr. Thomas, Professor of German at the University of Arkansas, assures me that the name Greathouse is a literal English translation of the German name Groethausen. He further states that the name Groethausen indicates that our family originated in the northern part of Germany.

The religion of the early members of the Greathouse family was Protestant. Apparently, from such records as are available, they were all members of the German Lutheran or Reformed Church. The Documentary History of the Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania, page 8, states that at the first

convention of the Ministerium, when it was organized in Philadelphia, August 15, 1748, John Groethausen was one of four delegates representing St. Michael's Church, Germantown.

GREATHOUSE FAMILY IN MARYLAND

Harman Greathouse (or Harmon, as he himself spelled it) was the eldest son of Henry Grothouse of Heidelberg Township, Lancaster County, Pa., and the grandson of Herman Groethausen the emigrant. He was born in Lancaster County in 1720. He was married twice. His first wife was Anna Maria Baret and it is believed that they were married in the year 1745. My reason for this belief is based on entries found in the records of St. Michael's Church, Germantown, for that year. These entries were as follows:

"Harman Grothouse and wife Anna Maria Baret were sponsors at the baptism of Anna Maria, daughter of Georg Michael Schellmeir, born Jan. 9, baptized June 2, 1745."

"Johannes, son of Johann Jacob Leimer and his wife Regina, born Jan. 8, 1745, baptized June 2, 1745.
Sponsors: Baltus Baret and wife."

(Note: Since the name Baret does not appear in the records of St. Michael's Church before or after the date of these baptisms, it is believed that Baltus Baret and his wife (evidently the parents of Anna Maria, the wife of Harman Grothouse) came from afar and were there on that particular date for some special occasion. It is my belief that they were there for the marriage of their daughter and that sponsoring the two baptisms was incidental to the main event - the marriage. This however is pure conjecture and should be treated as such.)

To this marriage between Harman Grothouse and Anna Maria Baret, only one child was born – a daughter. Record of this child's birth and baptism is found in an entry in the records of St. Michael's Church, which reads as follows:

"Rachel, daughter of Harman Grothouse and his wife Maria, born Feb. 20, 1747, baptized April 12, 1747.
Sponsors: Jurg (George) Rieger and wife Barbara."

It is believed that Anna Maria Baret, first wife of Harman Grothouse, must have died within a short time after the birth of their daughter Rachel. In 1748 or 1749 he migrated to Frederick County, Maryland, and there married Mary Stull, daughter of Captain John Stull.

Captain John Stull made a will, which is of record in Frederick County, Maryland, dated October 1749 and probated in 1751. In this will he makes mention of his daughter Mary, wife of Harmon Greathouse, and "their little daughter Rachel". From this will it is evident that Harmon must have married his second wife, Mary Stull, in 1748 or 1749.

(Note: The name of Rachel Grothouse does not again appear in the records of St. Michael's Church, Germantown, after the date of the entry quoted above concerning her birth and baptism.)

Evidently Harmon and his wife lived in Frederick County, Maryland, from 1749 to 1771, a period of 22 years. During this period nine children were born to them and their names were as follows:

Daniel Gabriel

William Harmon,
Jr.

John Isaac

Susannah Jonathan

Mary

I don't know that I have the children listed in the order of their birth. I am assuming that Daniel was the oldest since apparently he was of age when they moved to Virginia in 1771 -- he filed on land at the same time his father did (1771), the other children filing at later dates. If Daniel was born in 1750, he would have reached the age of 21 in 1771.

(Note: Mary Stull, mother of the above-named children of Harmon Greathouse, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, in 1725; this would make her five years younger than her husband.)

In 1770 or early in 1771, Harmon Greathouse, together with his wife and ten children, moved from Frederick County, Maryland, to the Commonwealth of Virginia, settling in what was then known as Augusta County. Augusta County, at that time, took in most of what is now the State of West Virginia. Later, the area in which he settled was called Yohogania County, then Ohio County. In 1797 Brooke County was formed from land cut off from Ohio County. The Greathouse lands all lay in what is now Brooke County, West Virginia. Brooke County is located in what is now known as "The Panhandle of West Virginia". This is a very narrow strip of land located between the western boundary of Pennsylvania and the Ohio River which forms the boundary between West Virginia and Ohio.

GREATHOUSE FAMILY IN VIRGINIA

When Harmon Greathouse moved to Virginia he settled on the waters of Harmon's Creek in what is now Brooke County, West Virginia, "History of the Panhandle", published 1879, says that Harmon Greathouse was the first settler in what is now Brooke County. Harmon's Creek, site of the Greathouse settlement, was named for him. The Rev. Joseph Doddridge in his book, "Doddridge's Notes", says this of these early pioneers:

"A fierce, implacable foe met them on every hand. Braddock's Trail was the route by which the greater number crossed the mountains. Some came by way of Bedford and Fort Ligonier, few were encumbered with much baggage. Land was their object. Raising a crop of grain, however small, entitled the settler to 400 acres of land."

(Note: I shall quote quite often from Mr. Doddridge's writings. He was a son of John Doddridge, an early settler of what is now Brooke County, West Virginia, and he himself was reared there. He was born in 1769. He wrote his book, "Doddridge's Notes", when he was 52 years of age. He married

Jemima Bukey in 1793. She was the sister of Marcy Bukey, wife of Harmon Greathouse, Jr.)

Names of other pioneer families who by 1773 had settled in what is now Brooke County were Wells, Caldwell, Doddridge, Brown, Biggs, Swearingen, Elson, Baxter, Baker, Crawford, and come few others.

Almost all of the early settlers of the Panhandle of West Virginia came from Maryland and Virginia, around the Potomac River section.

Although Harmon Greathouse settled on the waters of Harmon's Creek in 1771, he did not receive a patent on his land until 1785. In 1785 the Commonwealth of Virginia granted him a patent to 800 acres. Daniel Greathouse, his eldest son, settled on 400 acres located in the Mingo Bottom of the Ohio River in 1771 but sold his rights to this land in 1775. John Greathouse settled on 400 acres, adjoining that of his brother Daniel, in 1774, Gabriel Greathouse acquired patent on 400 acres of land adjoining that of his father (Harmon) in 1785. William Greathouse owned land on Harmon's Creek, probably 400 acres, prior to his death in 1791. The other sons, Isaac, Harmon Jr., and Jonathan, all acquired land from their father after 1785, from his original tract of 800 acres. In 1788, Harmon Greathouse, Sr., and his wife Mary sold "218 acres and a saw mill", part of his original tract of 800 acres, to their son Harmon Jr. for \$150. Prior to this time he had sold or given to his son Jonathan 122 acres. Jonathan, in turn, sold this tract to Jonathan Boyle and Jonathan Hunt for \$100. This sale was made just prior to his ill-fated attempt to migrate to Kentucky, which will be described in detail later in this book.

It is not believed, however, that Harmon Sr. gave away any part of his land to his sons or anyone else. It was not the practice of these early Greathouses to give their children land, as will be noted from records of land transfers between father and son heretofore mentioned in this book.

By 1788 Harmon Sr. had disposed of all of his holdings in Virginia. There is no record of his ever again owning land in that State after that year. Furthermore, there is no record of a will or letter of administration for him in either Brooke or Ohio counties. Church records have been searched for entries concerning his death and burial but nothing has been found. The census of 1790 shows a Harmon Greathouse and his wife residing in Baltimore County, Maryland. It is my belief that this was Harmon Sr. and his wife Mary. This, of course, is pure conjecture, but here are my reasons for believing this to be true:

- (1) In 1786 he and his wife Mary authorized the sale of all of their holdings in Frederick County, Maryland. This is of record in Deed Book 1, page 96, Ohio County, Virginia, and reads as follows: (spelling follows the original)

October 2, 1786. "Harmon Greathouse and Mary his wife, both at present of Ohio County, Va., Mary formerly Mary Stull, for Divers good causes and Considerations us thereunto moving but more effectaly Trusting in the Provadent Care and good Management of Margret White widder and relect of Petter White which Margret was formerly Margret Stull of the County of Frederick and state of Maryland do by these presents constitute appoint and ordain the said Margret White our well beloved friend our free and lawful attorney ---- to use our names for Recovoury of all Debts dues contracts moneys lands slaves goods or other property due us or either

of us ----- etc."

From the above indenture we see that Harmon and his wife Mary, in 1786, gave power of attorney to Margret White, his wife's sister, to dispose of their holdings in Frederick County, Maryland. From the above it is evident that by 1788 Harmon and his wife had disposed of all of their holdings in both Maryland and Virginia.

- (2) By 1788 both Harmon and his wife were "getting on in years", he being 68 and his wife some five years younger. His sons were in the process of moving on into the frontier settlements of Kentucky. It is logical to assume that, at his age, he did not wish to again undergo the rigors, hardships and dangers of frontier life and decided in favor of returning to the older and more populous settlement in, or near, Baltimore City, Maryland.
- (3) The census of 1790 indicates that there were other members of his family residing in Baltimore County, Maryland. This also could have been an inducement for his settling there in his old age.

A thorough search has been made of the records of both Baltimore County and Baltimore City for wills or administration papers in the case of the Greathouse families reported in the 1790 census but, to my great disappointment, nothing was found.

Harmon Greathouse Sr. was a Revolutionary soldier and served in Colonel William Crawford's regiment. He participated in the expedition against Sandusky (1782). Record of his service can be found in Pennsylvania Archives, Sixth Series, Vol. II, page 390.

Historical data concerning the children of Harmon Greathouse Sr.:

Rachel, eldest child of Harmon, daughter of Anna Maria Baret, his first wife, was born February 20, 1747. Entry concerning her birth can be found in the records of St. Michael's Church, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. Rachel married Benjamin Tomlinson of Ohio County, Va. Little is known about Rachel or her husband after their marriage, Mrs. Nelson, in her booklet, "Greathouse Fame - A History", states that her (Mrs. Nelson's) grandmother visited in the home of the Tomlinsons in Virginia in 1820, If Rachel was alive at that time she would have been 73 years of age.

Daniel, eldest son of Harmon Greathouse and his wife, Mary Stull, was born about 1750 in Frederick County, Maryland. According to Thwaite & Kellog's book, "Dunmore's War", he "died of the measles in 1775." Daniel, due to his participation in the Yellow Creek massacre (1774) was probably the most publicized of any of the early members of the family. According to Doddridge's Notes and also History of the Panhandle, he was in command of the group of 21 men who participated in this Indian massacre. Yellow Creek is a small tributary of the Ohio River located some forty miles above Wheeling. A Mr. Baker lived at the mouth of this creek and operated an inn or tavern of sorts, selling grog to both whites and Indians. Feeling between the whites and Indians had been at a high pitch for some time; a number of both had been killed. Scouts returning to Fort Pitt reported that war was inevitable. Word had been sent out from Wheeling for people in the outlying settlements to come in. Baker had not responded to this call but was preparing to do so when a squaw came across the river and told him that, the Indians were preparing to murder him and his family. Baker got out word that he needed help. Daniel Greathouse, with a group of 21 men, responded. They reached Baker's on April 30, 1774, and were concealed by Baker in a back room or apartment. Soon after their arrival,

seven Indians came across the river to Baker's place, among them the brother of Logan, Chief of the Mingo tribe of the Iroquois Nation. Two women and a child were also in this group. The Indians were all drinking. Logan's brother put on a hat and coat belonging to one of the white men, got abusive and attempted to strike one of the white men. The white man shot and killed him. Thereupon, the white men who had been concealed in the back room rushed out and killed all of the Indians except the child. As they rushed out of the house, they saw two canoe loads of Indian braves, painted and armed for war, coming across the river. Daniel's group fired on them, killing most of the occupants of one of the canoes, whereupon the other turned back.

It is believed that Daniel never married. I found an entry in the records of Yohogania County, Virginia, where, in 1778, three men were appointed by the court to appraise the estate of Daniel Greathouse, deceased. I have found no record of a will or letter of administration for his estate.

If, as some historians would have us believe, the Yellow Creek massacre brought on Dunmore's War, then Daniel, and his cohorts, on that fateful 30th of April, 1774, were instrumental in altering the course of history for years to come, since the Treaty of Chillicothe, which ended the war, kept the Indians quiet for a number of years and permitted the settlement of Kentucky long before it would have otherwise been possible.

As for me, I have a wholesome respect and admiration for Daniel Greathouse and all of his ilk. These sturdy frontiersmen and pioneers, who suffered untold hardships and lived under almost intolerable conditions, succeeded in overcoming and subduing the Indian tribes and thereby paved the way for the rapid settlement and growth of this great nation of ours. I have no patience with latter-day historians who, from the sanctuary of a land free from internal strife, so glibly condemn as "murderers" their forefathers, who, by almost superhuman efforts, made it possible for these same, smug historians to live in a land of peace and plenty. All hail to Daniel and his contemporaries! They deserve the respect and reverence of the generations of Americans who have succeeded them, I am thankful that the blood of these men still courses through the veins of many of us. Our Country will be safe and well defended as long as descendants of these men form a preponderance of our population.

Mr. Simpson, author of "Old Westmorland", says this of the Rev. Joseph Doddridge: "Doddridge's books well describe conditions of pioneer life in western Pennsylvania, but as to historical events they are totally unreliable. Doddridge was a mere boy when these events of border warfare occurred and he did not write his notes until some forty years later. His only source of information was the exaggerated yarns told by ignorant frontiersmen beside the log cabin fires into the ears of the wondering boy."

William Greathouse was born in the year 1752 and died in 1791. He was 39 years of age at the time of his death. The courts of Ohio County, Virginia, appointed appraisers and administrators for his estate in the year 1791. His widow, Elizabeth Decker Greathouse, married George Edgington of Ohio County. In 1795 the courts appointed Mr. Edgington as guardian of William's three minor children. Their names were Harmon, Isaac, and Rachel. Harmon, in 1805, married Elizabeth McColloch. Isaac, in 1808, married Susannah McColloch. Rachel died in 1809; she never married.

William was a Revolutionary soldier and served in the Washington County, Pa., militia. (Pennsylvania Archives, Sixth Series, Volume 2, page 106.) Pennsylvania Archives, Fifth Series, Volume IV, page 401, shows that William Greathouse was awarded depreciation pay for service during the Revolution.

John Greathouse was born in the year 1753 and died during the year 1830. He was 77 years of age at the time of his death. John, in 1774, settled on 400 acres of land located in the Mingo bottom of the Ohio River. In 1777 (October 30th) he sold this land to a Br. William McMahan. He later acquired

land in the disputed area between Pennsylvania and Virginia, so the survey of this land is found in Washington County, Pa., as well as Brooke County, Va. However, when the state line was finally established, all of his land was on the Virginia side. This home of John Greathouse was known as "Greathouse Castle" and was even referred to in official documents by that name.

About 1815, John, and his wife Elizabeth, sold their holdings in Virginia and moved to Brown County, Ohio. In 1827 John made a will which was probated in 1830. In this will he mentions his wife Elizabeth; four sons whose names were Benjamin, William, Isaac, and Jesse. The manner in which he mentions his sons in the will, indicates that these were all of his sons. His mention of them was in this manner - "Benjamin, my first son; William, my second son", etc. He also mentioned two grandsons, both named John. One of them was the son of William, the other the son of Isaac. However, he did have other children, for we find this codicil in his will: "and lastly it is my will further that all the rest of my children have no other or further share in my estate more than that which I have already given them, etc."

I find that John Greathouse was a soldier of the Revolution serving in the company of Capt. William Baxter, Washington County, Pa., militia. (Fifth Series, Pennsylvania Archives)

Susannah Greathouse was born in the year 1756. She married Van Swearingen of Ohio County, Virginia. Mr. Swearingen served as a Captain during the War of the Revolution.

The Swearingens migrated to Kentucky and established themselves in Shelby County. Captain Swearingen was born November 3, 1754, and died in Shelby County, Kentucky, July 1839. He was almost 85 years of age at the time of his death. His will, which is of record in Shelby County, mentions his wife Susannah and the children. The names of their children were as follows: Caty, Harmon, Charles, Matilda, Van, Drusilla, Rachel, and Polly. I have been unable to determine the date of Susannah's death. She was alive at the time of her husband's death and was 82 years of age.

Mary Greathouse was born during the year 1758. She was married in 1782 to Joseph Fawcett. I have been unable to find any further record of Mary or her husband.

Gabriel Greathouse was born in the year 1761 in Frederick County, Maryland, and died in Pulaski County, Arkansas, about 1828. He was about 67 years of age at the time of his death. On October 13, 1798, he and his wife Ruth, then residents of Bourbon County, Kentucky, sold their 400 acres of land in Brooke County, Virginia, to George Edgington of Brooke County for the sum of \$1200. (Note: This is the same George Edgington who married Elizabeth Greathouse, widow of William, Gabriel's brother.) This transaction is recorded in Deed Book 1, page 463 - Brooke County, West Virginia.

The description of this land states that it joined the land of Harmon Greathouse (Gabriel's father). Gabriel is the most elusive of all of our ancestors, due to the fact that, apparently, he never again obtained title to any land, either in Kentucky or Arkansas. This is understandable to some extent since in those early days, in both Kentucky and Arkansas, a man could "squat" on a tract of land indefinitely, then he could either sell his "squatter's right" or he could apply for a patent and get a clear and sound title to his land. "Squatter's rights" however were recognized and many a man in these days acquired title to large tracts of land by merely purchasing from the "squatter" his rights; then, without any long delay, he could apply for and secure a patent or title. The "squatter" would then move onto another tract of Government land and repeat the procedure.

The next we hear of Gabriel is when Mr. William E. Woodruff, editor of the little newspaper at Arkansas Post, published under date of Dec. 4, 1819, a list of people for whom there was mail waiting at the post office at Arkansas Post. In this list was the name of "Gabriel Great-house". (Note: This was the second issue of this newspaper, the first issue having been published on November 20, 1819.) This notice, insofar as Gabriel is concerned, could have meant anything. It could have meant that Gabriel had

not as yet arrived in Arkansas or it could have meant merely that Gabriel was a little slow in calling for his mail.

Since Mr. Woodruff did not, unfortunately, publish the date of this notice (which he had evidently copied from the postmasters bulletin board), it may have been an old and weathered notice which had been there for some time and the young Mr. Woodruff, in his zealous search for something to print, merely copied and published it in order to fill space in his paper. I am inclined to believe that this was the case. Even in my time, I have walked into country post offices and read notices on the bulletin board which were yellow with age. These old rural postmasters were not very neat housekeepers. (Note: This little newspaper, published for the first time at Arkansas Post on November 20, 1819, (published every two weeks), was the forerunner of the present-day "Arkansas Gazette".

It is my opinion that Gabriel was in Arkansas much earlier than 1819. However, since we have nothing more definite to go on than Mr. Woodruff's newspaper announcement, we will have to assume that he did not arrive much earlier than the year 1819.

In 1820 Gabriel Greathouse was elected sheriff of Pulaski County (Arkansas Territory) and served in that capacity for one two-year term 1821-1823. (Note: Mr. Claude Rankin, Commissioner of Lands, State of Arkansas, says that he has proof of this in the files in his office.)

At this late date even the passing of Gabriel is shrouded in obscurity. We know however that he must have died some time during the six-year period – 1824-1830, for in 1830 his widow, Ruth Greathouse, was making her home with her son Daniel. The census of 1830 for Pulaski County, Arkansas, lists "one female, 60-70" as a member of his household. In further proof of this, I remember hearing my father, Benj. H. Greathouse (1849-1940), make the following remark with reference to his grandmother, Elizabeth Magness Greathouse: "She was an exceptionally good woman; She took care of her husband's mother for several years and cared for her aged father during his last illness and death".

There has long been a legend to the effect that one of the older members of the Arkansas branch of the family lost his life by drowning while engaged in moving Indians. I had always thought, until began this research, that this was great-grandfather Daniel. However, I have found that Daniel died in bed at his home, in 1836. Nevertheless, I firmly believe that some member of the family did die in this manner, as I have heard the story both from my father and grandfather. This story was told to me as a child and I do not have too clear a recollection of the details, but as I recall, his body was never recovered from the stream in which he was drowned.

The member of the family who lost his life in this manner could have been Gabriel (father of Daniel). Although the forced migration of the Cherokees did not start until the 1830's, there was a voluntary movement on the part of a large number of this tribe during the 1820's. This movement had the blessings and aid of the Federal Government. Since the route of march in the movement of these Indians was through both Pulaski and Conway counties, it is entirely possible that Gabriel being an ex-sheriff and acquainted with the country, was given employment (probably as a guide) by the contractor in charge.

It is my firm belief that Gabriel Greathouse, Cicero Hinkson and Robert Magness, together with their families, came to Arkansas during the year 1815. They settled on the upper waters of Bayou Meto, some 15 miles north of Little Rock. Gabriel Greathouse and his wife Ruth came from Bourbon County, Kentucky. They brought with them to Arkansas three of their children whose names were Mary, John and Daniel. There may have been other children but I am inclined to believe this was their entire family.

Gabriel's wife Ruth died in the early spring of 1841. She made a will which was probated in Pulaski

County, Arkansas, on April 20, 1841. In her will she left all of her belongings, which consisted of cattle, hogs and household furnishings, to her daughter, Mary Greathouse Hinkson, with whom she was making her home at the time of her death. It is believed that she was about 74 years of age at the time of her death.

Harmon Greathouse Jr., was born in Frederick County, Maryland, in 1762 and died in Nelson County, Kentucky, in 1849. He was 87 years of age at the time of his death. He was married twice. His first wife was Mary Massey of Ohio County, Virginia (now West Virginia). His second wife was Mercy (or Marcia) Bukey, also of Ohio County, Virginia. In the early 1790's he and his wife Mercy migrated to Nelson County, Kentucky, where they reared a large family. It is believed that Harmon Jr.'s first wife died young and that the mother of all of his children was his second wife, Mercy Bukey. Harmon Jr. and his wife Mercy both died in Nelson County, Kentucky, and are buried near the village of Deatsville on property now owned by the Sorrell's Distilling Company. The headstone at their graves is still standing and the inscriptions thereon read as follows: "Mercy Greathouse, born March 19, 1768; Died February 25, 1841." "Harmon Greathouse, born June 30, 1762; Died July 5, 1849." (Note: The author has seen a photograph of this large stone. It was cut in such a manner as to give the appearance of two stones but is in reality just one large stone.) Harmon Jr. was a soldier of the Revolution. He served in the Washington County, Pa., militia. (Pennsylvania Archives, Sixth Series, Volume II, page 152.)

Eleven children were born to Harmon Greathouse Jr. and his wife, Mercy Bukey Greathouse. Their names were as follows:

Dr. Isaac N. Greathouse (1792-1832), married Elizabeth (Betsy) Lewis in 1818. They had five children whose names were William, Susan, Fletcher, Amanda, and Joseph ("Mill Joe").

William Greathouse (1793-18)6), married Sallie Swearinger. They had six children whose names were as follows: Eliza Jane, Martha, Amanda, Louisa, James and Wesley. William, at an early day, migrated to Hannibal, Mo. (Note: Mrs. Alice Winters Greathouse Nelson, in her book, states that William Greathouse died at Hannibal, Mo., in 1896 at the age of 103 years.)

Roldolphus Bukey Greathouse (1801-1838), married Susannah Lewis in 1825. They had six children: John, William ("Blue Billy"), Isaac, Margaret, Joseph ("River Joe"), and Harmon.

John Joseph Greathouse, married Millie Hughes. They had seven children: Thomas, Dolly, Nannie, Amelia, Isaac, Ben and Dave, Descendants live in Louisville, Ky.

John B. Greathouse (1797-1857), married Elizabeth Grass in 1821. They had eight children: Marcey (or Mercy), Isaac, James, Amanda Margaret Elizabeth, Sarah, Cecilia, Daniel and Ann Elizabeth.

Mary (Polly) Greathouse. Married Shadrack Hall. They had six children: Harmon Joe, Mollie, Frank, Willie, Bukey and Alice.

Elizabeth Greathouse, married Coleman Bridwell, They had seven children: Martha, Joe Arm, America, Mason, Isaac, Harmon and Nary Elizabeth.

Rebecca Greathouse, No record of marriage.

Luther Greathouse. Married Mary Samuels in 1822. They had five children: Julia, William, Walter, Harmon and Wilson.

Jemimah Greathouse. Married James Porter. They had six children: Elizabeth, Mary Ann, Jim, Marcy, Tennessee, and Jack.

Jonathan Greathouse. Married Sallie Caldwell. They had nine children: America (died young), Eliza, James Harmon (died young), Sallie Jane, Martha, Nary Ann Elizabeth, Amanda, George, and Mary Adaline.

Isaac Stull Greathouse (Harmon Sr.-Henry-Herman). Born 1763 in Frederick county, Maryland. Married Elizabeth Rigby (1788), daughter of _____ Rigby and Ann Ridgley. They had eight children. In the early 1790's or late 1780's Isaac and his wife migrated from Brooke County, Virginia, to Shelby County, Kentucky. This is where they reared their family. Isaac was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He served with the Washington County, Pa., militia. (Pennsylvania Archives, Sixth Series, Volume II, Page 152)

Their children were as follows:

Nancy Stull Greathouse. Married (1808) to Thomas Clark McAfee.

Elizabeth Greathouse. Married Thomas P. Wilson.

Sarah Jane Greathouse. Married Samuel Tevis.

William Greathouse. Married Jane Lewis. (Note: Jane Lewis, wife of William Greathouse, was the daughter of Col. George Lewis, brother of Meriwether Lewis of the Lewis and Clarke expedition.

Isaac Greathouse. Married (1) Miss Johnson, (2) Mrs. Madera.

Dr. Ridgley Greathouse. Married Mary Elizabeth Hancock.

Stull Greathouse. Married (1) Lucy Clarke, (2) Kate Waring.

America Greathouse. Married James Buchanan.

Children of William Greathouse and his wife, Jane Lewis Greathouse, were:

Mary (died without issue)

George Lewis (1820-1879). Married Louise Lafferty (1856).

Jennie (died single)

Ridgley Greathouse never married, He helped to outfit a Confederate privateer at San Francisco, Cal., to prey on Union shipping during the Civil War. For this he was tried for treason in the Federal Courts of California after the war but was acquitted.

Ann Greathouse. Married Edward Randolph Edmunds.

Belle Greathouse. Married (1) John Young, who was killed in the Civil War; and (2) Lawrence.

Robert Greathouse. Married Marcella Jones.

Henry Greathouse, Married (1) Margaret Leheigh and (2) Jennie McCall.

(Note: The author has had considerable correspondence with the grandchildren of George Lewis Greathouse, who are residents of Richmond, California. George Lewis Greathouse was born at Maysville, Ky., in 1820. He went to California in 1849 and remained there until his death in 1879. He married Miss Louise Lafferty of Shasta, Cal., in 1856. He was one of the founders of an express company in California. which later sold out to Wells-Fargo.)

Sarah Jane Greathouse, daughter of Isaac Stull Greathouse and his wife, Elizabeth Rigby, married Samuel Tevis of Kentucky. Their children were as follows:

Robert Tevis. Killed in a duel over politics at Downieville, Oalif.

Benjamin T. Tevis

Lloyd Tevis. Married Susan Saunders and became a partner of J. B. Haggin and George Hearst (father of the late William Randolph Hearst) in mining and land business in California. He was the first president of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, and one of its founders.

Joshua Tevis. Married Miriam Carter of Versailles, Kentucky.

Descendants of Lloyd Tevis and his wife Susan Saunders Tevis:

Maggie Tevis. Married Gordon Blanding of Belvedere, Calif. (Note: George Blanding and Clarence Ridgley Greathouse, son of Dr. Ridgley Greathouse and his wife Mary Elizabeth Hancock Greathouse, formed a law partnership in San Francisco, Calif. This firm became noted as one of the leading corporation law firms in the state.)

Louise Tevis. Married J.C. Breckenridge first. Second marriage was to William Sharon, son of U.S. Senator Sharon of California, owner of the Palace Hotel of San Francisco.

Dr. Harry Tevis. Died at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco in 1931.

William Saunders Tevis. Married Mabel Pochecho, daughter of Governor Pochecho of California.

Hugh Tevis. Married Alice Bloat, daughter of Judge Bloat, first. Second marriage was to Miss Baxter of Denver, Colo.

Dr. Ridgley Greathouse married Mary Elizabeth Hancock. He practiced medicine in Woodford County, Ky., until his death. They made their home in Versailles, the county seat. So far as I can learn they had only one child – Clarence Ridgley Greathouse. This man had a varied and colorful career. The following article concerning him appeared in the Magazine Section, Sunday edition of the Louisville Courier-Journal for November 19, 1950:

Clarence Ridgley Greathouse was born in Versailles, Woodford County, Ky., September 17, 1843. He was the son of Dr. Ridgley Greathouse and his wife, Mary Elizabeth Hancock Greathouse. He was educated at Bethany College, Wheeling, West Virginia, and "read" law in the office of his uncle, Governor Thomas P. Porter. He was admitted to the bar of the State of Kentucky at the age of 21, and at the age of 23 he was elected county attorney of Woodford County.

In 1866 he established a newspaper in his home county calling it "The Woodford Sun". He was its editor and publisher.

In 1867 he went west and settled in the city of San Francisco, Cal. There he entered into a law partnership with Gordon Blanning who was married to his cousin, Maggie Tevis. This firm developed into one of the leading corporation law firms of the city. Among their clients were the Wells-Fargo Express Company, headed at that time by Lloyd Tevis, Mr. Greathouse's first cousin. In addition to being a partner in a thriving and busy law firm, he purchased a controlling interest in a newspaper, The San Francisco Chronicle, and became its editor and publisher.

Clarence Ridgley Greathouse was a close personal friend of President Grover Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland twice offered to appoint him an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States which he declined. However, in 1886, at the age of 43, he accepted, from President Cleveland, appointment as Consul General to Japan.

While he was serving as Consul General to Japan, a little neighboring country, the Kingdom of Korea, was having considerable trouble with her larger neighbors - China, Russia and Japan. Korean diplomats, serving in Japan, became acquainted with him and were very favorably impressed with his ability. They recommended to the King of Korea that if possible, the services of Mr. Greathouse be secured for Korea. He was extended an invitation to visit the King which he accepted. The result of this visit was that Mr. Greathouse accepted the King's offer and immediately tendered to the State Department his resignation as Consul General to Japan. In 1890 he entered upon his new duties with the title of "Legal Adviser to the Throne". San Francisco papers, particularly rival sheets of the Chronicle, came out with cartoons showing the picture of Mr. Greathouse in Korean garb and labeling him "Deputy King."

Mr. Greathouse remained in this position until his death, Oct. 21, 1899. He and his widowed mother lived in splendor at the Korean Court for a period of almost ten years. At his death he was buried in the King's compound at Seoul and his gravestone can be seen there to this day. His saddened and bewildered mother was returned to her home in Versailles, Ky., by the Government of Korea. A Korean nobleman served as her escort on the journey.

Due to his ability, sagacity and diplomatic know-how, Mr. Greathouse was able to maintain peace with Korea's neighbors during his entire stay on that presently ill-fated peninsula. In addition to maintaining peace he was largely instrumental in the development of that country. He secured for Korea its first railroad and interested western capital in coming to the assistance of that country.

Mr. Greathouse never married. His widowed mother, for whom he had a great affection, made her home with him until his death. He was a handsome man and, although popular with the ladies, he remained a bachelor, devoting himself to his mother.

(Note: Oddly enough, some six years after the death of Clarence Ridgley Greathouse, there arrived in Korea another member of the Greathouse family. In the year 1905 the Rev. Alfred W. Wasson and his bride of a few weeks, the former Miss Mabel Sutton of Fayetteville, Ark., arrived in Korea as Christian missionaries representing the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. They remained in Korea for twenty-one years, returning to the United States in 1926. Their two children were both born in Korea, Margaret in 1908 and Houston in 1911. These two members of our family contributed much to the spiritual welfare and material advancement of the people and government of Korea.

Alfred W. Wasson was born at Greathouse Springs in Washington County, Ark., on May 7, 1880. He is the son of Eudora Maria Greathouse Wasson Reed and her first husband, Alfred Washington Wasson.)

Jonathan Greathouse, youngest son of Harmon Greathouse Sr., and his wife, Mary Stull Greathouse, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, during the year 1766. He was killed by Indians in the late 1780's. He was a member of a party who were on their way (traveling by flatboat on the Ohio River) to Kentucky. An unpublished manuscript, written by John Gantt Doddridge (1806-1889), son of Rev. Joseph Doddridge, entitled "Partial History of the Doddridge Family", gives a rather sketchy and incomplete account of this happening. (Note: This manuscript is now in the possession of The Western Reserve Historical Society of Cleveland, Ohio.) Mr. Doddridge's account of the massacre is as follows:

"Jonathan Greathouse, youngest son of Harmon Greathouse, accompanied by his intended bride, Henrietta Rigby, sister to the wife of his brother Isaac, with several other individuals, being on their way to Kentucky in a flat boat, were assailed by a party of Indians and all massacred. Greathouse's sufferings were prolonged as long as possible, being tied to a tree and tortured to death, his tormentors supposing him to be a connection of Daniel Greathouse, who commanded the party at Baker's house which murdered the family of Logan, the great Mingo chief. The body of Miss Rigby was left exposed on the river beach, to be destroyed by wild animals."

(Note: This completes such information as I have been able to secure on the family of Harmon Greathouse Sr., and his wife Mary Stull. It would have been possible, since I have such information in my files, to have followed through with the descendants of John, William, Isaac, Harmon and Susannah. However, since this book is written primarily for the benefit of the descendants of Gabriel (who came to Arkansas), his line is the only one which I shall undertake to bring down to the present generation. Publishing the family tree of all members of this family would have consumed much space and, it is believed, would not have been of too much interest to our (Arkansas) branch of the family. Since I have already, in this manuscript, placed Gabriel in his proper niche among the children of Harmon Greathouse, Sr., and his wife, Mary Stull Greathouse, and, since the remainder of this book will, for the most part, be devoted to his descendants, a repetition of some of the information concerning him, previously inscribed herein, will be necessary.)

GREATHOUSE FAMILY IN ARKANSAS

Gabriel Greathouse, the patriarch of the Arkansas branch of the family, was born during the year 1761 in Frederick County, Maryland, the son of Harmon Greathouse, Sr., and his wife, Mary Stull Greathouse. Early in the year 1771, Harmon Greathouse, together with his family consisting of his wife and ten children migrated to what is now Brooke County, West Virginia. At the time of this migration Gabriel was ten years of age. In 1785 he acquired title to 400 acres of land on the waters of "Harmon's Creek", Brooke County, Va. This land adjoined an 800-acre tract belonging to his father. It is believed that Gabriel moved on into Kentucky about 1790 and acquired his wife after becoming a resident of that state. I have been unable to determine just when they were married nor have I been able to learn his wife's maiden name. Her first name was Ruth. This information was secured from a deed recorded in Brooke County, W.Va. This deed reads, in part, as follows:

"Deed Book 1, page 463 - Brooke County, W.Va.

"October 13, 1798, between Gabriel Greathouse and Ruth his wife, of Bourbon County, State of Kentucky, of the one part and George Edgington of Brooke County, State of Virginia, whereas the supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Virginia by patent dated at Richmond on the eighth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, for and in consideration of a preemption treasury warrant did grant and confirm unto said Gabriel Greathouse a certain tract of land situate and lying on waters of Hazen Creek, Brooke County (formerly Ohio County) beginning at two Red Oaks corner to Harmon Greathouse south eighty-five degrees, etc., etc., containing 400 acres more or less. Sold to George Edgington for \$1200.

Gabriel Greathouse
Ruth Greathouse"

This land transaction definitely places Gabriel and his wife in Bourbon County, Kentucky, in the year -1798, However, they were in Kentucky much earlier than this, as Census records show that their oldest child, Mary Greathouse, was born in Kentucky in 1795. The George Edgington, to whom Gabriel sold, married Elizabeth Decker Greathouse, widow of William Greathouse, Gabriel's brother.

"So they came on then to the South,
The land-hungry men, the lean men, ready for a feast or a brawl;
And where Arkansas Post waited above the river's mouth,
They spread across the Grand Prairie, ninety miles long ever all;
And sparse settlements went up the river, till at last the forest knew
The sound of their long keen rifles, the glimmer of their campfire cast.
The bear crawled into green thickets, the Indians withdrew,
And the broad-axe hacked at the logs, till the cabins stood fast."

(From John Gould Fletcher's "The Epic of Arkansas")

Although at this late date it cannot be definitely proven, it is the firm belief of the author that Gabriel Greathouse arrived at Arkansas Post some time during the year 1815. Mr. Herndon, in his writings on the early history and settlers of the state, says that Gabriel Greathouse settled in what is now Pulaski County about the year 1815. Professor Shinn, in his book "Pioneers and Makers of Arkansas", says that, Robert Magness came to Arkansas about 1815. Members of the Hinkson family, now living,

tell me that it is their understanding that the Hinksons came to Arkansas in 1815.

Since these three families settled in the same general neighborhood, same 12 to 15 miles north of Little Rock on the upper waters of Bayou Meto, it is entirely logical to assume that possibly they made the migration from Kentucky to Arkansas together. It is fairly certain that Mary Greathouse, daughter of Gabriel, was married to Samuel Hinkson prior to their departure from Kentucky. Also, there were other marriages between members of these families after their arrival in Arkansas.

Robert Magness' home was located in what is still known as the "Tate's Mill" community, about 12 miles north of Little Rock. About 2 miles north of his place, in another little valley, were the homes of Samuel H. Hinkson and his father, Cicero N. W. Hinkson. About 5 miles north of the Hinksons, near the present little town of Saltillo, was the home of Gabriel Greathouse.

Although I have found no record of Gabriel ever obtaining title to any tract of land in Arkansas, old settlers of Faulkner and Pulaski Counties tell me that long before the Civil War the Greathouses lived near the old "Holmes store" (presently called Saltillo). "History of Faulkner County", published in 1927, states that "the Greathouses, in the early days, lived near the old Holmes store, same 12 miles east of the present town of Conway," (Note: This would have been about 20 miles north of Little Rock and a part of Pulaski County prior to the creation of Faulkner County.) If any of the Greathouses ever lived at this place it must have been Gabriel. I have made a rather careful check of land records in Pulaski County and the only members of our family who had title to lands in Pulaski County prior to 1830 were Daniel and John, both sons of Gabriel. Daniel's land was located 8 miles east of Conway at the "Cross Roads", about 25 miles north of Little Rock. John's lands were located on the Arkansas River, a few miles upstream from the present, city of Little Rock, near the mouth of Maumelle Creek.

When Gabriel Greathouse and his wife Ruth migrated from Kentucky to Arkansas, they brought with them their three children: Mary, John and Daniel. It is believed that this was their entire family. Assuming that they came to Arkansas in 1815, Mary, who was born in Kentucky in 1795, would have been twenty years of age. It is believed that she and Samuel Hinkson were married prior to their departure from Kentucky. John, born in 1801, would have been 34, and Daniel, born in 1802, would have been 13 years of age.

Children of Gabriel and Ruth Greathouse:

Mary Greathouse. Married Samuel H. Hinkson. Born in Kentucky (Bourbon County in 1795. She and her husband came to Arkansas with her parents about the year 1815. Land records show that she and her husband owned land on the upper reaches of Bayou Meto, about 15 miles north of Little Rock, in Pulaski County. The census of 1850 lists the family of Samuel H. Hinkson as follows:

U.S. Census report on the family of Samuel H. Hinkson of Bayou Meto Township, Pulaski County, Ark., for the year 1850:

Samuel H. Hinkson, age 55, born Kentucky

Mary (Greathouse) Hinkson (wife), age 55, born Kentucky

Charity Hinkson Hogan, age 25, born Arkansas

Charles B. Hogan, age 3, born Arkansas

(Note: Charity Hinkson Hogan, daughter of Samuel H. and Mary Greathouse Hinkson, was the wife of Daniel Hogan. Daniel Hogan was the traveling companion of the author's grandfather, Robert Greathouse, when he went to California in 1849.)

Catherine Smith, age 8, born Arkansas

(This child must have been a grandchild of Samuel H. and Mary Hinkson.)

Sampson G. Hinkson, age 21, born Arkansas

William C. Hinkson, age 19, born Arkansas

Thomas Hinkson, age 17, born Arkansas

H. Clay Hinkson, age 11, born Arkansas

Another son, John M. Hinkson, was married at the time the 1850 census was taken and the report on his family was as follows:

John M. Hinkson, age 24, born Arkansas

Edny (Magness) Hinkson (wife), age 31, born Arkansas

Sarah C. Hinkson, age 2, born Arkansas

Mary E. Hinkson, age 1, born Arkansas

{Note: The wife of John M. Hinkson was Edny Magness, daughter of Robert and Sarah Magness – their youngest child – and the sister of Elizabeth Magness, wife of Daniel Greathouse. Apparently the two little girls were named for their grandmothers – Sarah Magness and Mary Greathouse Hinkson. John M. Hinkson and his wife had other children after 1850, among them at least two boys, as the author is acquainted with their descendants who now live in Little Rock and North Little Rock.)

The 1830 and 1840 census reports have very little value, since they give only the name of the head of the family. All other members are listed as to whether they are male or female, with ages given in five-year periods up to 20, and above 20 in ten-year periods. Census reports of 1830 for the Hinkson family, Pulaski County, read as follows:

Samuel H. Hinkson, age 30-40

Wife, age 30-40

2 boys under 5

1 girl 5-10

2 girls 10-15

John Greathouse, oldest son of Gabriel Greathouse and his wife Ruth, was born in Kentucky in 1801 and died in Pulaski County, Arkansas, in 1867. He was 66 years of age at the time of his death. I have learned from census reports and old newspaper records that John was married three times. I have been unable to learn the name of his first wife but the census report of 1830 for Pulaski County, Arkansas, shows the following:

John Greathouse, age 20-30

Wife, age 15-20

1 boy under 5

1 girl under 5

(Note: The author has not been able to find any information concerning the children of John and his first wife.)

According to an announcement in the Arkansas Gazette, issue of March 23, 1831, John took unto himself a second wife. This announcement reads as follows:

"Married, in Pyeatt Township in this county (Pulaski) on the 10th inst., Mr. John Greathouse, to Mrs. Mary Hawkins, widow of the late Mr. James Hawkins."

The Arkansas Gazette, issue of December 23, 1834, announced the marriage of John Greathouse and Miss Lydia Rankin on December 15, 1834. This was John's third wife, and I am sure his last, for, in his will probated in 1867, he mentions his wife Lydia and her children. However he made no mention in his will of his first wife or her children. It is possible that his second wife, the widow Hawkins, did not live long after their marriage.

Land records indicate that John Greathouse was the owner of a large plantation up the Arkansas River from Little Rock near the mouth of Maumelle Creek. For same reason he was known as "Captain Jack". The author's brother, T. B. Greathouse, who has lived in Little Rock for a number of years, says that he has heard that John Greathouse acquired the title of "Captain" through having served as a steamboat captain on the Arkansas River.

John was a planter and large land holder. Prior to the Civil War he owned a number of slaves and was considered well-to-do for that time, From what I can gather, he was a little on the "cantankerous" side. Court records show that he was engaged in numerous lawsuits throughout his adult life, many of them over extremely small matters. The names of the children of John Greathouse and his wife, Lydia Rankin Greathouse, were as follows:

Francis Madison Greathouse
Missouri Ann Greathouse
Mary C. Greathouse
Robert Johnson Greathouse
Lydia J. Greathouse
Junetta Greathouse

The census of 1850 gives the ages of these children, at that time, as follows: Francis Madison – 13; Missouri Ann - 9; Mary C. – 6; Robert Johnson - 4; Lydia J. – 1.

(Note: Junetta, their youngest child, had not been born at the time of the 1850 census.)

John Greathouse made his will in April 1858, Throughout his will he mentions his "loving wife Lydia" and her four children – Missouri Ann, Robert J., Lydia J., and Junetta. In one codicil he states: "I want my estate to be equally divided among my four children (naming the same four) and my little grandson, John Jr." Apparently Mary C. Greathouse was dead at the time he wrote his will. However, Francis Madison was alive, for he mentions him in his will -- leaving him the munificent sum of one dollar. This would be understandable if he had not stated in his will just who were his children, omitting the name of Francis Madison.

John specified in his will that all of his personal property was to be sold except his slaves but that none of his land was to be sold. The land was to be rented out and the Negro slaves hired out. Moneys in the hands of his executor was to be loaned out "except what is necessary for the support of my family and the education of my children." He further stated that "It is my will that my wife retain the home and lands so long as she remains a widow but on her marriage she is to receive no further benefit from my estate, that is, no further benefit other than a child's part or one-sixth part of moneys on hand and rents and hires of Negroes to be paid to her annually by my executor during her lifetime or until Junetta Greathouse, our youngest child, comes of age at which time I want my estate to be equally divided among nor four children and my little grandson, John Greathouse Jr."

(Note: The author has not been able to determine who were the parents of the grandson, John Jr. It is highly probable that his sire was the son of John and his first wife, The 1830 census showed that they had a son under 5 years of age at that time.)

Missouri Ann Greathouse, daughter of John and Lydia Rankin Great-house, married William H. Nelson. On August 26, 1870, the Pulaski County courts appointed Mr. Nelson guardian of Junetta Greathouse, youngest child of John Greathouse, deceased, and John F. Greathouse, grandson of the deceased John, both minors. (Note: William H. Nelson, husband of Missouri Ann Greathouse, was one of a group of four men who organized and owned the first gas company to be put in operation in the city of Hot Springs, Ark, (July, 1875).

Daniel Greathouse, born in Kentucky in the year 1802, was the youngest son of Gabriel Greathouse and his wife Ruth. He was about 13 years of age when his parents migrated to Arkansas and settled in what is now Pulaski County. In 1825 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Magness. An announcement of their marriage was published in the Arkansas Gazette (Weekly) under date of September 13, 1825, which reads as follows: "Married – In this county, on Thursday evening, 25th ult. (August 25th) by Samuel McHenry, Esq., Mr. Daniel Greathouse to Miss Elizabeth Magness, daughter of Mr. Robert Magness, all of this county."

Daniel's wife, Elizabeth Nagness, was the daughter of Robert and Sarah Magness. She was born October 9, 1808, in the Territory of Indiana. (Note: The populated area of Indiana Territory in 1808 consisted of a few scattered settlements along the Ohio River in the extreme southern part of what, is now the state of Indiana, Most of its settlers came from Kentucky – Just across the Ohio River.) At the time of their marriage Daniel was 23 years of age and his wife 17. Elizabeth Magness was 7 years of age when her family arrived in Arkansas (1815).

Elizabeth was one of a rather large family. The children of Robert and Sarah Magness were: Robert, William, John, Samuel, James, Thomas, Mary, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Edney Ann. (Note: Professor Shinn, in his book, "Pioneers and Makers of Arkansas", states that Robert Magness went into Lawrence County about 1815 and became a large land holder in what is now Independence County.) The author believes that Professor Shinn is in error in this statement. The will of Robert Magness, who died on June 22, 1837, indicates that all of his land holdings at the time of his death were located in Pulaski County and consisted of some 406 acres on the upper waters of Bayou Meto, some 12 to 15 miles north of Little Rock. However, records in the office of the Commissioner of Lands at Little Rock indicate that at least three of his sons did acquire large tracts of land in what is now Independence County during the period 1835-1847. These lands are located in and around the present town of "Magness".

Daniel Greathouse died at his home at the "Cross Roads" in Pulaski (now Faulkner) County on April 2, 1836. Announcement of his death was published in the Arkansas Gazette under date of April 5, 1836, and reads as follows:

"Died: at his residence at the Cross Roads, in this county, on Saturday last, Mr. Daniel Greathouse, aged about 34 years."

(Note: The home of Daniel Greathouse at the "Cross Roads" was located some 25 miles north of Little Rock and 8 miles east of Conway. The old home, a double log house made of hand-hewn post-oak logs, is still standing and still in use. (1954). This old house is on Highway 64 across the highway from Bryant's Store.)

The Cross Roads, in the early days, seems to have been a stopping place for travelers, and Daniel

and his wife apparently ran an inn or hostelry of sorts at their home. On page 22 of their "Journal of Travels", written by Wm. N. Wyatt and J. F. Gaines, the following appears:

"Started on the morning of the 13th (13th of November 1836) and rode over some poor barrens and post-oak glades, about 30 miles to Widow Greathouse's – a good accommodation and bills one dollar each."

Land records indicate that the farm of Darnel Greathouse and his wife Elizabeth, located at the "Cross Roads", consisted of some 500 acres on the upper waters of Palarm Creek.

A little over two months after the death of Daniel Greathouse (April 2, 1836) his widow advertised a sale of their personal property (this in her capacity as administratrix of his estate). This advertisement appeared in the Arkansas Gazette under date of May 24, 1836, and reads as follows:

"Administration Sale of Negroes, Horses, Oxen, Cattle, Wagons, Bacon, Corn, &c. There will be sold at Public Auction, at the dwelling-house of the undersigned, at the Cross Roads, Pulaski County, 25 miles north of Little Rock, on Thursday the 16th of June next, all the personal estate and effects of Dan'l Greathouse, deceased, consisting in part of:

One Negro Woman and 3 children

One free Negro Man's time for 2 years and 5 months

25 or 30 yoke of work Oxen

5 head of Horses

Milch cows and Calves

Hogs, Sheep, Wagons

A quantity of Bacon and Corn

A variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture

Together with many other articles which it is deemed unnecessary to enumerate.

Terms: -- Cash for all sums under \$5; for all sums of \$5 and upward, a credit of nine months - purchasers giving bond with approved security. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day and to be continued from day to day until completed.

ELIZABETH GREATHOUSE, Adm'x
of Daniel Greathouse, Dec'd."

(Note: Letters of Administration on the estate of Daniel Greathouse are on file in the office of the county Clerk, Pulaski County. Prior to his death he had sold four slaves to a planter in Tennessee on credit. His wife, as administratrix, was charged with the collection of this money.)

Children of Daniel and Elizabeth Greathouse who lived to maturity were as follows:

Robert Ambrose Greathouse - born July 3, 1826

Eudora Maria Greathouse - born 1829

Sarah Ann Greathouse - born 1833

Mary Etta Greathouse - born 1835

(Note: The census of 1830 of Pulaski County showed two boys under five and one girl under five in the family of Daniel Greathouse. The other boy mentioned in this census must have died in infancy, for I can find no record of him other than the 1830 census report.)

About a year after the death of Daniel Greathouse (April 2, 1836) his widow, Elizabeth Magness Greathouse, married Jonathon Hardin of Conway (now Faulkner) County, Arkansas. I do not know the exact date of this marriage but Robert Magness (father of Elizabeth Magness Greathouse) in his will, written on June 18, 1837, refers to her as "my daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Hardin".

(Note: Robert Magness was 72 years of age at the time of his death--June 22, 1837. He was visiting in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Hardin, when he sickened and died.)

The census of 1850 for Conway County, Arkansas (Hardin Township), lists the family of Jonathon Hardin as follows:

Jonathon Hardin, age 48, born Ky.

Elizabeth Hardin, wife, age 40, born Ind.

Sarah Greathouse, age 17, born Ark.

Mary Greathouse, age 15, born Ark.

Elizabeth Hardin, age 13, born Ark.

Louisa Hardin, age 10, born Ark.

Ambrose Hardin, age 7, born Ark.

Missouri Arkansas Hardin, age 4, born Ark.

(Note: There was one other child, John Francis Hardin, who was born after the 1850 census was taken.)

The information given in the 1850 census with reference to the ages of Jonathon Hardin and his wife Elizabeth, is at variance with the information given on their tombstones. Inscriptions on their tombstones read as follows:

"Jonathan Hardin - Born Dec. 15, 1800

Died Dec. 16, 1869, age 69 yrs, 1 day

Elizabeth Harden – Born Oct. 9, 1808

Died Oct. 24, 1873, age 65 yrs, 15 days."

(Note: At the time of the 1850 census, the two older children of Daniel and Elizabeth Greathouse, Robert Ambrose and Eudora Maria, were no longer living in the Hardin home. They were both married and had established homes of their own.)

It is believed that Jonathon Hardin and the widow of Daniel Greathouse were married in less than a year after the death of Daniel. My reason for this statement is that their first child, Elizabeth Hardin, was 13 years of age when the 1850 census was taken (Nov. 18, 1850). This would indicate that she was born during the year 1837.

Jonathon Hardin was a widower when he married Mrs. Elizabeth Greathouse. His first wife died January 8, 1831. A report of her death was published in the Arkansas Gazette under date of January 26, 1831. There was at least one son born of this marriage – William Hardin.

Jonathon Harden was one of the largest land holders in what is now Faulkner County. Land records indicate that he, at one time, owned some 5000 acres of the best land in the county. He came to Conway County about 1827.

Elizabeth Greathouse Hardin, widow of Jonathon Hardin, in her will, written March 6, 1872, and probated January 14, 1874, left all of her estate to her youngest son, John Francis Hardin. She mentions her other children, those living, and those deceased who had heirs, as follows: To Robert Greathouse; Heirs of Maria (spelled Marriah) Murphy deceased; Heirs of Sarah Sherman deceased; Heirs of Mary Etta Jones deceased; Elizabeth Venable; Heirs of Missouri Kelso deceased - \$5.00 each. Apparently Louisa Hardin Sherman and Ambrose Hardin were both dead and left no heirs, since their names were not mentioned in her will.

The last item in her will reads as follows: "And it is my Will and I do hereby give and bequeath unto my beloved son John Francis Hardin, the following: (follows a description of her lands consisting of

some 1540 acres) together with all the personal property of which I may die possessed consisting of monies, notes, mortgages, etc. I make this seemingly unequal division of my property for the reason that my son John Francis is quite young and unsettled in life, my other children some of them being dead leaving their heirs well provided for, and those who are living all have a competency and as a further consideration, my said son John Francis agrees to reside with and care for me during the remainder of my life. And I do hereby constitute and appoint my beloved son Robert Greathouse without Bond to Execute this my last will and testament, etc., etc."

Witnesses: Anthony Hinkle, A. J. Ingram, Thomas J. Matthews, Thomas M. Alexander.

Such knowledge as I have been able to secure concerning the children of Jonathon Hardin and Elizabeth Greathouse Hardin is as follows: Elizabeth Hardin, born 1837, married Jim Venable and reared a family. Although the oldest of their children, she outlived them all. Louisa Hardin, born 1840, married Dr. George Sherman (Dr. George Sherman was a brother of Dr. Will Sherman who married Sarah Ann, Greathouse, half-sister of Louisa Hardin). Louisa must have died young and without issue since no mention is made of her or her heirs in her mother's will. Ambrose Hardin, born 1843, grew to manhood and was a soldier in the Confederate Army (10th Arkansas) during the Civil War. Apparently he also died young and without issue since his mother, in her will, makes no mention of him or his heirs, Missouri Arkansas Hardin, born 1846, was married to a Mr. Kelso. They both died within a few years after their marriage. They had at least one son, John Kelso, who also died young. John Francis Hardin, born about 1852 or 1853, grew to manhood, married and reared a family in Faulkner County. Whom he married has not been learned by the author. Two of his children - Mrs. Tom Shaw (Amanda) and Mrs. John Powers – are, at this writing (1954) still living and are residents of Faulkner County. I am informed that he died, a moderately young man, at the age of 34, in 1886 or 1887.

There is ample evidence that Jonathon Hardin during his lifetime was very generous with his children, making no distinction between the Greathouse children and his own. When Missouri Arkansas Hardin married Mr. Kelso, he and his wife gave them the old Greathouse place at the Cross Roads. The author's grandfather, Robert Greathouse, then a resident of Washington County, made a trip to Faulkner County in order to sign the deed so that they could have a clear title. When Mary Etta Greathouse married Dr. J. J. Jones (April 28, 1856), Jonathon presented them with a large farm near the present town of Conway. When Sarah Ann Greathouse married Dr. William Sherman (November 14, 1852), I am informed by her granddaughter, Mrs. Barbara Patterson Lytch, that in lieu of land they were given a wedding present of some \$15,000 in gold.

The author's grandfather, Robert Greathouse, so far as I can learn, was not given any land during Jonathon's lifetime nor did he inherit any lands or money upon the death of his mother. However, it is known that he did from time to time receive money in gold coin from his mother and stepfather. My father, BHG, used to tell this story: "He (Robert Greathouse), prior to his mother's death, made several trips back to his old home in Conway County. Each time, upon his return, he would have a "hatful" of gold coin. (Note: This hatful business was, of course, an exaggeration.) However, there is no doubt that he did, on different occasions, receive substantial sums of money from his parents.

The author's aunt, Mrs. Eudora (Dora) Reed, tells this story of John Francis Hardin: "John Francis, as a boy in his late teens, came to Washington County to the home of his half-brother, Robert Greathouse. His idea was to attend school at Elm Springs. At that time there was a very good school in operation at that place. (Note: This was in the early 1870's.) Upon his arrival he stalked into the house with a money sack in his hand. He dropped the sack in Aunt Dora's lap and remarked, "Count that". Aunt Dora poured the money out into her lap and counted it. She says that it came to exactly \$1,200, all in gold coin. Aunt Dora, although the daughter of John Francis Hardin's half-brother, Robert Greathouse, was herself at that time in her teens and but a few years younger than John Francis. Both

Aunt Dora and John Francis started to school at Elm Springs but, for some reason, the school broke up at mid-year. Evidently John Francis at that time knew that he was going to inherit his mother's fortune, or had already done so, for Aunt Dora says that as he was leaving to return to his home in Conway County, he remarked that he was "going home and get married so that he would have heirs to inherit his money and lands."

From all of this the author believes that we can safely and truthfully say that, for their times, Jonathon and his wife, Elizabeth Greathouse Hardin, were at least well-to-do, if not wealthy.

Mr. S. S. Surratt, in his writings, tells this story of how Jonathon Hardin came into possession of his first tract of land. "In the early 1800's, a "squatter" had built a cabin and cleared a small field and fenced it with rails. This was on the "haunted ditch" in the lower end of the Moore bottom near a spring in the creek bank. Jonathon, wandering through the bottom, came up on the little field and climbed up on the fence. Observing a man working in the little field he said, "Howdy, I'll give you five dollars in gold for your squatter's rights if you will move. " The squatter stopped his work, glanced at Jonathon and replied, "Howdy, pay me and wait till I call my dog." The next year, or the next, the house and fence washed away when the Cadron flooded. Jonathon settled permanently about a quarter of a mile from the cabin site, on a small hill."

No one seems to know just when the Hardin Union Church was started. Mr. DeWitt H. Parsons of Vilonia, Faulkner County, who has been extremely helpful to the author in his research in Faulkner and Pulaski Counties, has been kind enough to furnish me copies of pages from Uncle Jimmy Ford's Class Book for the Union Class at Hardin, one for June 13, 1852, and one for September 24, 1854. Mr. Parsons states that so far as he can learn this was the first church organized in Conway County. The pages from this old class book are quoted in their entirety:

"A Class Book for the Union Class at Hardin. Remember the Friday before each Quarterly Meeting as a day of fasting and prayer.

June 13th, 1852

J. M. Boyd, Pastor in Charge John Cowl, Presiding Elder

Members Named

James Ford (Class Leader)

Pleasant Boyd

Mary E. Greathouse

Rebecca Hardin

Sarah Ann Greathouse

Sarah C. Adams

Mary Adams

Elizabeth Adams

Mary Henry

Sarah J. Martin

Elizabeth Hardin

Margaret Martin

William Hardin William Gipson Matthew Allen

Jane Allen

James Carey

Elizabeth Carey

Rheuben Carden

S. A. Carden

Elizabeth J. Carden

Jasper Carden

Nancy Carden

(Note: Sarah Adams, named above, was the sister of Elizabeth Greathouse Hardin, Mary and Elizabeth Adams were her daughters,)

Blacks Slaves of Jonathon Hardin named

Talton Hardin (exhorter) Eveline Hardin

Albert Hardin Isabella Hardin

John Hardin

The author hopes that present-day advocates of "brotherly love" and the mingling of the races in our churches (An idea to which I am strictly opposed) will take note of the fact that Negro slaves were given full membership in a white man's church more than ten years before the Civil War. Some of these folks will no doubt be surprised to find that their idea of Negroes and whites holding membership and worshipping together in the same church is not exactly new, However, I can assure them that what they advocate and the practice maintained in those pre-Civil War days is not, by any stretch of the imagination, the same. Special pews, located in the back of the house, were reserved for the "colored membership" and I am sure that there was not any "social mingling" before, during, or after the religious services.

The old Negro slave, Talton Hardin, was a preacher, and my father states in his writings that, as a boy of some five or six years of age, he took a great delight in riding behind "Uncle Talt" and attending the services, when he visited other plantations and nearby communities to preach to the Negroes.

Mr. Ford's Class Book for September 24, 1854, reads as follows:

"Dear Brethren and Sisters remember the Friday before each Quarterly Meeting as a day of fasting and prayer for the prosperity of Zion and the servants that labour among you this 24th day of September, 1854."

George A. Danley, Pastor in Charge

John Cowl, Presiding Elder

Members Named

James Ford (CL)
matthew Allen
Elizabeth Hardin
William Gipson
Elizabeth
Cameron

Mary E. Greathouse
Elizabeth F. Hardin
Margaret Martin

Amanda Irvin
Absalom Bryant

Jane Allen

William Irvin

Sarah C. Irvin

Amanda Irvin

(Note: Negro slaves named were the same as listed in the membership for June 13, 1852.)

Mr. Parsons says that this little church, organized long before the Civil War by the Hardin and Greathouse families, together with their relatives and friends, is still going strong. About 1855, Uncle Jimmy Ford, assisted by friends from all over the county, built a log church at Oakland, one mile south of Holland, and the church moved from Hardin to Oakland. Some of the Greathouse names were on the roll until 1858 and some of the Hardins until 1863. In that, year some five or six slaves of the Hinkle family and two or three others became members. The church was reorganized in 1870 and became affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Parsons tells me that the present membership of this church have just recently completed a new building.

Apropos of Mr. Parson's statement that the old Hardin Church, in 1870, became affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church South -it was of considerable interest to the author to find, through the reading of Mrs. Nelson's booklet, "Greathouse Family -- A History", that practically all of the Kentucky Greathouses were and are members of the Methodist Church. In the genealogical data published in her booklet, a surprising number of the male offspring, born during the period 1840-1890, were christened Charles Wesley, John Wesley, or just plain Wesley.

[ILLUSTRATIONS]

Robert Ambrose Greathouse was born in Pulaski County, Arkansas, July 3, 1826, the son of Daniel and Elizabeth Magness Greathouse, He died in Washington County, Arkansas, February 2, 1911. He is buried in the Elm Springs cemetery, He was 84 years and 7 months of age at death. He was married to Miss Margaret Blount, May 31, 1848, at Lewisburg, Conway County, Arkansas, She was the daughter of Wiley and Sallie Kuykendall Blount, Some 21 years earlier, 1827 to be exact, they too were married in this same town of Lewisburg.

Margaret Blount Greathouse was born March 1, 1828, at Lewisburg, Arkansas. She died August 28, 1892, at Greathouse Springs, Washington County, Arkansas, and is buried in the Elm Springs cemetery. Wiley Blount and his brother Reuben came to Arkansas from Tennessee about 1820. (Note: Reuben was a member of the seventh General Assembly of the State Legislature.) My father, BHG, always contended that they were closely related to William Blount, early Governor and first U.S. Senator from the State of Tennessee. Since I have been unable to locate a published genealogy of the Blount family, verification of this has not been possible. Sallie Kuykendall Blount was the daughter of Adam Kuykendall who came to Arkansas Post in 1811. Adam Kuykendall and his family came from Kentucky to Arkansas with a large party of immigrants, In this party were the Pyeatts, Carnahans, Buchanans, Beans, Tennants, Tindals, Moores and others. A number of these families, at a later date, came on to Washington County and settled at Cane Hill. Arkansas is indeed fortunate that this particular company of Kentucky immigrants elected to settle within her borders. They, and their descendants, have been and are among our outstanding citizens. They have contributed much to the cultural growth and material advancement of the State and its people.

Adam Kuykendall settled at a point known as "Red Hill", a few miles down the Arkansas River from the mouth of Cadron Creek. His children were: Amos, Peter, Adam Jr., and Sallie. Sallie Kuykendall was born in Kentucky, September 21, 1805. She died November 28, 1877, at the home of her son-in-law, Robert Greathouse. She is buried in the Elm Springs cemetery. Amos Kuykendall was a member of the territorial legislature that voted for statehood and he served as a member of the Senate from Conway County for several years after Arkansas became a state.

Robert Ambrose Greathouse was born on the banks of Bayou Meto in Pulaski County, at the home of his maternal grandfather, Robert Magness. It is believed that he was named Robert for his grandfather, and it is possible and highly probable that he was named Ambrose for Ambrose H. Sevier who at that time was a member of the territorial legislature from Pulaski County and a budding young political leader.

Ambrose H. Sevier was the "idol" of the people of Pulaski County (and later of the entire state). Mr. Sevier was born in Tennessee in 1801, came to Arkansas at the age of 19 and settled in the town of Little Rock in 1821. He was elected for three 2-year terms as a member of the territorial legislature from Pulaski County -- 1823-1829. However, in 1827, just after his election to a third term, Mr. Henry Conway, then territorial delegate to the Congress of the United States, was killed in a duel. At a special election, Mr. Sevier was chosen for this position and remained in Congress until Arkansas became a State in 1836, whereupon he was elected one of the State's first U.S. Senators. I find in my research that a great many Arkansas men, born during the period 1825-1847, were named Ambrose for this great political leader. Mr. Sevier died at his plantation home near Pine Bluff in 1848. (It will be noted that Jonathon Hardin named one of his sons "Ambrose". In all likelihood he too was named for Mr. Sevier.)

In 1856 Robert Ambrose Greathouse, together with his wife Margaret and their four oldest children -- Benjamin, aged 7; Alex, aged 4; Daniel, aged 3, and John R., aged 1 -- left their old home in Conway County, Arkansas, and moved to Washington County. Here he acquired a farm of something over 700 acres located on Clear Creek, at what is now known as Greathouse Springs. It is believed that he acquired most of this land by purchase; however, it is possible that he homesteaded some small part of it. Here Robert and his wife were to spend the remainder of their lives and here there were born to them six more children.

Some two years after the death of his first wife, Margaret Blount Greathouse, Robert Ambrose Greathouse was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Gibson. This marriage took place on January 25, 1894., at Elm Springs, Arkansas. He was 67 years of age and Mrs. Gibson gave her age as 54. Elizabeth Gibson Greathouse died June 12, 1897, and is buried at Elm Springs. Of course there were no children born of this marriage.

Although definitely opposed to secession, Robert Greathouse, after Arkansas voted to cast her lot with the Confederacy, enlisted in the Southern Army and served with the Confederate forces throughout the Civil War.

Eleven children were born to Robert Ambrose Greathouse and his wife, Margaret Blount Greathouse. Their names and dates of birth were as follows:

Benjamin Harvey Greathouse - born April 26, 1849
W. R. Greathouse -- born July 13, 1850
Alexander James Greathouse -- born March 10, 1852
Daniel W. Greathouse -- born October 17, 1853
John R. Greathouse -- born September 26, 1855
Sallie Elizabeth Greathouse -- born March 20, 1858
Eudora Maria Greathouse -- born November 28, 1859

William Gibson Greathouse - born January 16, 1862
Braxton Bragg Greathouse – born November 17, 1863
Robert Ambrose Greathouse – born March 6, 1866
Margaret Addeline Greathouse - born October 21, 1867

Benjamin (Ben) Harvey Greathouse was born April 26, 1849, in Conway County, Arkansas, and died May 2, 1940, at Lincoln, Arkansas, Washington County. He is buried at Elm Springs. On March 18, 1869, he was married to Miss Martha Emmeline Kate Stout, the Rev. Jordan Banks officiating. He was a Methodist minister and, after superannuating from the Ministry, served two terms as State Senator from Washington County and one term in the House of Representatives. He was 91 years old at the time of his death. Martha E. Kate Stout Greathouse was born February 5, 1853, in the Mt. Comfort community, Washington County, Arkansas, the daughter of Peter B. and Grace McCurdy Stout. She died September 24, 1905, at Longview, Texas, and is buried at Tyler, Texas.

(Note: Benjamin H. Greathouse served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, enlisting at the age of 15.) Children of Benjamin and Martha Kate Stout Greathouse were:

Harlston Greathouse – born September 21, 1877.

Robert Benton Greathouse - born June 21, 1880. Died December 29, 1924. Married Miss Bessie Ross Allen June 18, 1912.

Charles Eufala Greathouse - born November 21, 1883.

Benjamin Albert Greathouse - born March 2, 1885. On January 1, 1910, he was married to Miss Leah Ruth Schwartz. Three children were born of this marriage. He and his first wife (Leah Schwartz) were divorced, and on February 29, 1936, he married Mrs. May Witmer, who died February 24, 1954. No children were born of this second marriage.

William Burrow Greathouse - born September 16, 1887. Died February 27, 1936. Married Miss Verna Henderson March 27, 1910.

Jack Murray Greathouse - born July 5, 1891. Married Miss Bessie Eula Flanakin, July 16, 1918.

Theodore Brewer Greathouse - born June 15, 1893. Married Mrs. Delia Griffin May 26, 1921, and she died on December 14, 1953.

(Note: After the death of his first wife in 1905 and prior to his death in 1940, Benj. H. Greathouse was married four times. The names of these ladies, listed in their order of succession, were as follows: Mrs. Fambrough, Mrs. Susan Edwards, Miss Mollie Dean and Mrs. Ida Anderson. Mrs. Anderson survived him. There were, of course, no children born of these late-in-life marriages.)

W. R. Greathouse - born July 13, 1850, in Conway County, Arkansas, Died September 23, 1851, and is buried near Pickle's Gap, Faulkner County, Arkansas. He was the second child of Robert A. and Margaret Blount Greathouse and was one year, 2 months and 10 days of age at his death. {I have been unable to learn the full name of this infant.)

Alexander Alex James Greathouse – born March 10, 1852, in Conway County, Arkansas. Died at his home at Greathouse Springs, Washington County, Arkansas, February 15, 1937, and is buried at Elm Springs. He was the third child of Robert A. and Margaret Blount Greathouse and was 84 years, 11 months and 5 days of age at his death. He was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth (Betty) Woodruff of Washington County on January 15, 1890, the Rev. T. R. Hopkins officiating. Mary Elizabeth Woodruff was born February 9, 1868, the daughter of Jasper Newton and Mattie Kelleam Woodruff. Children of Alexander James Greathouse and his Wife Mary Elizabeth Woodruff Greathouse:

Herman Woodruff Greathouse – born November 6, 1890. Married Miss Cora Mabel Dolson November

20, 1912.

Maud Greathouse – born September 27, 1894. Married Mr. Arnold Dale Allen November 20, 1917.

Margaret Greathouse – born September 29, 1905. Married Mr. Tuell Andrew White, June 18, 1933.

Daniel W. Greathouse – born October 17, 1853, in Conway County, Arkansas. Died August 17, 1870, at Greathouse Springs, Washington County. He is buried at Elm Springs and was 16 years and 10 months of age at his death. He was the fourth child of Robert A. and Margaret Blount Greathouse.

John R. Greathouse – born September 26, 1855, in Conway County, Arkansas. Died October 27, 1859, at Greathouse Springs, Washington County. He is buried at Elm Springs and was 4 years, 1 month and 1 day of age at his death. He was the fifth child of Robert A. and Margaret Blount Greathouse.

Sallie Elizabeth Greathouse – born March 20, 1858, at Greathouse Springs in Washington County. Died June 20, 1935, at Elm Springs and is buried there. She was 77 years and 3 months of age at her death. She was the sixth child of Robert A. and Margaret Blount Greathouse. On December 25, 1889, she was married to Mr. William Atkinson Webster, the Rev. Dave Sturdy officiating, William Atkinson Webster was born in Tennessee, January 12, 1848, the son of James N. and Frances Webster. He died at his home in Elm Springs, Washington County, Arkansas, on March 27, 1925. He was 77 years, 2 months and 15 days of age at his death. He also is buried in the Elm Springs cemetery.

Children of Sallie Elizabeth Greathouse Webster and her husband William Atkinson Webster:

Nellie Webster - born May 4, 1882. Died September 14, 1953. Married William Lee Fair, January 1, 1901.

Mora Webster – born September 17, 1884, Married James Groves Webber, January 6, 1907. Mr. Webber died February 17, 1937.

Bennie Webster - born January 26, 1888. Married William Elmer Linebarger, October 27, 1914.

Robbie Webster - born June 26, 1890. Married Frank Linebarger Smiley, December 20, 1911.

Fannie Webster - born May 18, 1894. Died December 15, 1945. Married Lee Derrick, October 1922.

Eudora (Dora Maria Greathouse - born November 28, 1859, at Greathouse Springs, Washington County, Arkansas. She was the seventh child of Robert A. and Margaret Blount Greathouse. She was married twice. On June 8, 1879, she was married to Alfred Washington Wasson, the Rev. James A. Maiden officiating. Alfred Washington Wasson was born February 14, 1852, the son of Abner and Hannah Trotter Wasson. He died, February 14, 1880, and is buried at Elm Springs. He was 28 years of age at his death. To this marriage one child was born - a son.

On November 1, 1885, Eudora Maria Greathouse Wasson, widow of Alfred Washington Wasson, was married to William Penn Reed. William Penn Reed was born January 20, 18<9, the son of Lewis and Nancy Coffin Reed. He died at his home at Greathouse Springs, Washington County, Arkansas, May 20, 1906. He is buried in the Elm Springs cemetery and was 57 years and 4 months of age at his death,

Child of Eudora Maria Greathouse Wasson and Alfred Washington Wasson:

Alfred Washington Masson – born May 7, 1880, at Greathouse Springs, Washington County, Arkansas. Married Miss Mabel Sutton of Fayetteville, Arkansas, August 24., 1905.

Children of Eudora Maria Greathouse Wasson Reed and William Penn Reed:

Margaret Theresa Reed - born August 23, 1886. Married Hugh Robert Tate, . March 13, 1918. Hugh Robert Tate died October 23, 1948.

Robert Lewis Reed – born February 14, 1888. Died December 12, 1945. Married Wanda Hoag Harter,

September 20, 1919.

Alex Hassel Reed - born October 23, 1889. Died February 7, 1898.

Mary Kate Reed - born January 14, 1892. Married Arthur Leonadus St.Clair, June 24, 1914. Arthur Leonadus St.Clair died February 19, 1920.

Fred Penn Reed - born April 13, 1896. Died February 25, 1930. Married Miss Frankie Lula Cardwell, January 1, 1920.

Joe Summers Reed – born April 12, 1899. Married Miss Winnie Delozier, March 26, 1921.

Lelia Mabel Reed - born March 13, 1901. Married William Christian Moell, October 15, 1921.

William Gibson Greathouse – born January 16, 1862, at Greathouse Springs, Washington County, Arkansas. Died at Carson City, Nevada, March 15, 1937, and is buried in Masonic Cemetery, Reno, Nevada. He was 75 years and 2 months of age at his death, He was the eighth child of Robert A. and Margaret Blount Greathouse. He was married to Miss Helen Rebecca Moore, December 1, 1887, the Rev. James A. Walden officiating. She was the daughter of John (Woog) and Belle Banks Moore of Washington County, Arkansas, and was born on her father's farm near Fayetteville, August 25, 1870, William (Billy) Gibson Greathouse, as a young man, went to Nevada in the employ of Sparks & Tinnen, cattle barons of northeastern Nevada (Sparks later became Governor of Nevada). He returned to Washington County, Arkansas, for a time, but after a few years he again went, to Nevada as an employee of Sparks & Harrall, cattle barons. He subsequently launched into the cattle business for himself. He became interested in politics and served as Recorder and Auditor of Elko County for fourteen years (1909-1923). He was elected for four terms of four years each as Secretary of State for Nevada. He died while serving his last term.

Children of William Gibson Greathouse and his wife, Helen Rebecca Moore Greathouse:

Ruth Cleveland Greathouse - born October 29, 1888, at Fayetteville, Arkansas. Married Mr. Ernest Earl Ennor, October 11, 1911, at Elko, Nevada. Mr. Ennor died November 15, 1952, at Reno, Nevada.

Beulah Lee Greathouse - born July 17, 1890, at the Moore farm, near Fayetteville, Arkansas. Married Dr. Homer Waldo Spiers, April 20, 1912, at Los

Angeles, California. Dr.Spiers died at Los Angeles July 10, 1942.

Harry Sparks Greathouse - born July 2, 1895, at Wells, Nevada. Married Ruth Powers Moore, August 28, 1927, at Reno, Nevada.

Braxton Bragg Greathouse – born November 17, 1863, at Greathouse Springs, Washington County, Arkansas. Died August 16, 1951, at Fort Worth, Texas, and is buried at Rogers, New Mexico. He was 87 years and 9 months of age at his death. He was the ninth child of Robert A. and Margaret, Blount Greathouse. He was married in Washington County, Arkansas, to Miss Sarah Hannah Wasson on November 1, 1885. Sarah Hannah Wasson was born in Washington County, Arkansas, March 1, 1868. She died August 9, 1919, at Rogers, New Mexico, at the age of 73 years, 5 months, and 8 days. She was the daughter of Abner and Hannah Trotter Wasson.

Children of Braxton Bragg Greathouse and his wife, Sarah Hannah Wasson Greathouse:

Ollie May Greathouse – born August 1, 1886, in Washington County, Arkansas. Married Mr. Hugh Bardin, December 24, 1922, Mr. Bardin died September 9, 1937.

William David Greathouse – born August 21, 1888, in Washington County, Arkansas. Died March 31, 1944, in New Mexico. Married Miss Mary Tommie Carder, July 1, 1912.

Braxton Frank Greathouse - born February 3, 1893, in Washington County, Arkansas. Married Miss

Esther Marrs of Washington County, March 22, 1919.

Robert Ambrose Greathouse – born March 6, 1866, at Greathouse Springs, Washington County, Arkansas, Died December 27, 1933, at his home at Greathouse Springs and is buried in the Elm Springs cemetery. He was 67 years, 30 months, and 21 days of age at death. He was the tenth child of Robert A. and Margaret Blount Greathouse. He married Miss Josephine Ethel Good of Washington County, Arkansas, October 9, 1889. Josephine Ethel Good was born October 22, 1871, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Thomas Good.

Children of Robert Ambrose Greathouse and his wife, Josephine Ethel Good Greathouse:

Orlon Ambrose Greathouse – born March 7, 1891, at Greathouse Springs, Washington County, Arkansas. Died August 31, 1923, and is buried at Elm Springs, Married Beulah Steele of Washington County, February 28, 1915.

Glades Young Greathouse - born October 7, 1898, at Greathouse Springs, Washington County, Arkansas. Married Ray Oliver Hughes of Washington County, March 26, 1917.

Margaret Addeline Greathouse - born October 21, 1867, at Greathouse Springs, Washington County, Arkansas, the eleventh and last child born of the marriage of Robert Ambrose and Margaret Blount Greathouse. She was married twice, Her first marriage was to Gustavus Eugene Farish of Washington County, Arkansas, December 31, 1893. Gustavus Eugene Farish was born January 30, 1867, the son of Robert (Bob) Albert and Elizabeth (Eliza) Edwards Farish. He died February 24, 1905, and is buried in the Elm Springs cemetery. Children of Margaret Addeline Greathouse Farish and Gustavus Eugene Farish:

Gustavus Harlan Farish - born November 9, 1894. Died November 29, 1907. He is buried at Elm Springs.

Thomas Harold (Hal) Farish - born February 2, 1896. Married Miss Blanche Beatrice Hurst, May 20, 1922.

Robert Albert (Pete) Farish – born October 10, 1897. Married Miss Minnie Catherine Wilkinson, December 25, 1922.

(Note: The Farish family came to Washington County, Arkansas, from the State of Mississippi, during the year 1873.)

Margaret Edna Farish - born April 16, 1900, in Washington County, Arkansas. Married Dewey Elmer McCamey, June 29, 1919.

Lois Eugene Farish - born April 25, 1902, in Washington County, Arkansas. Married Oscar Sampson Spyres, July 30, 1921.

On January 22, 1908, Mrs. Margaret Addeline Greathouse Farish, widow of Gustavus Eugene Farish, married William Henry Cox of Washington County, Arkansas. Mr. Cox died May 12, 1934. One child, who died in infancy, was born of this marriage:

Mattie Cox - born March 18, 1912. Died March 25, 1913. She is buried in the Elm Springs cemetery.

(Note: Mrs. Margaret Addeline Greathouse Cox died June 1 1954, Just as this book was going to press. She was 86 years of age.

(Family of Eudora Maria Greathouse Murphey and her husband, Alex Murphy)

Eudora Maria Greathouse - born 1829 at "Cross Roads", Pulaski County, Arkansas. She was the daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Magness Greathouse. Died at Ash Grove, Greene County, Missouri.. (Date of death unknown to author .) Married Alex Murphy of Conway County, Arkansas, in 1845.

Names of their children were as follows:

Dr. Albert P. Murphy - born October 20, 1846, in Conway County, Arkansas. Died November 17, 1922, at his home in Washington County, Arkansas. Dr. Murphy studied medicine and was a licensed physician but, so far as I can learn, never practiced. He was married but there were no children. Served as a Union soldier during the Civil War.

Josephine Elizabeth Murphey - born June 22, 1850. Died February 21, 1918, at Ash Grove, Missouri. Married Howard Grantham, 1872. Mr. Grantham was sheriff of Greene County, Missouri, for one 2-year term, 1891-93. Their children were Zonie, Fred Maude and Rose.

Robert Murphy - Date of birth not known. Died at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 1936. Left two sons, George and Albert.

Zack Murphey - Dates of birth and death not known. Died at Springfield, Missouri. Left no heirs.

Alex Murphey - Dates of birth and death not known. Died at San Gabriel, California, Left no heirs.

John Murphey - Died at Ash Grove, Missouri. Left one daughter, Alma, who died young.

Anna Murphey - Married a minister named Charles Porter. Left one son - Edwin Porter.

Some time during the early 1850's, Alex Murphey Sr. and his wife, Eudora M. Greathouse Murphey, together with those of their children who had been born at that time, left Conway County, Arkansas, and moved to Washington County.

For some reason, unknown to the author, about the year 1860 they left Washington County, Arkansas, moving on north into Missouri. They settled near the present town of Ash Grove, in Greene County, Missouri. Alex Murphey served as a Union soldier during the Civil War, Sometimes the organization to which he was assigned would make forays into northwest Arkansas, On these occasions Alex would leave salt and other items, which were difficult to obtain, in a hiding place and get word to the family of Robert Greathouse, his brother-in-law, where they could be found. However, he would always leave a message to the effect that he was not doing this for Bob but for the women and children of his family, who could not be held responsible for his (Bob's) actions. He (Alex) knew, of course, that Robert Greathouse was serving as a soldier in the Confederate Army,

(Family of Sarah Ann Greathouse Sherman and her husband, Dr. William Sherman:)

Sarah Ann Greathouse -- born during the year 1833, at the "Cross Roads", Pulaski County, Arkansas. She was the daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Magness Greathouse. Died during the year 1860. She was married to Dr. William Sherman on November 14, 1852, at Springfield, Conway County, Arkansas. Dr. Sherman was born in the year 1822 in North Carolina. He died at his home in Belton (Bell County), Texas, in 1908. He was 86 years of age at his death. He graduated from the Louisville Medical College, Kentucky, in 1851 and immediately came to Arkansas, locating at Quitman (Cleburne County), Arkansas. He practiced medicine at Quitman until the start of the Civil War. During the War he served as a Surgeon in the Confederate Army. I am told that he was captured by Federal troops during the War but was paroled. After the War he and his young daughter moved to Texas. He settled in Bell County and became a large land owner. I understand that he became moderately wealthy and a prominent citizen of his community.

Dr. Sherman was a brother of Dr. George Sherman, who married Louisa Hardin, his wife's half-sister. He was also the brother of Thomas (Tom) Jefferson Sherman, a resident of Washington County, Arkansas. Tom Sherman was a resident of the Elm Springs community and was, at one time, the postmaster at that little town. "Uncle Tom" Sherman, as he was affectionately known to members of the Greathouse family, was the father of the Reverend Will Sherman, now retired and residing in

Fayetteville, Arkansas (1954). Tom Sherman and the author's father, Benjamin H. Greathouse, served together during the Civil War. "Uncle Tom" was captured by the Yankees and spent some time in a military prison in Indiana. Benj. H. Greathouse was with him at the time he was captured and would have been captured himself had he not possessed an excellent horse. He evaded capture by outrunning the Yankee soldiers on their inferior mounts.

Children of Sarah Ann Greathouse Sherman and her husband, Dr. William Sherman:

Laura Sherman – born January 21, 1855, at Quitman, Cleburne County, Arkansas. Died January 19, 1944, in Texas. She was 89 years of age at death. In the year 1884, she was married to Daniel Edwin Patterson. This marriage took place in the home of her father at Belton, Texas. Mr. Patterson was born December 14, 1854, and died June 10, 1910. He was an attorney and for some time was a member of the Texas legislature. Their children were:

Sherman McNair Patterson -- born August 25,
1889, Married Pauline Watson, 1915.

Barbara Mary Patterson – born April 30, 1891. Married Edmund Shaw Lytch, November 1, 1918.

(Family of Mary Etta Greathouse Jones and her husband, Dr. John Joseph Hones:)

Mary Etta Greathouse - born during the year 1835 at the "Cross Roads" in Pulaski County, Arkansas. Died June 30, 1870, in the town of Conway and is buried there, She was married in Conway County, Arkansas, on April 28, 1856, to Dr. John Joseph Jones. She was the youngest child of Daniel and Elizabeth Magness Greathouse. Dr. Jones was born in Hickman County, Tennessee, August 10, 1824. His family came to Conway County, Arkansas, when he was 13 years of age (1837). He practiced medicine in Conway County and established the first drug store in the town of Springfield. During the Civil War he served for a time as a Surgeon in the Confederate Army but was forced to resign his commission on account of ill health.

Children of Mary Etta Greathouse Jones and Dr. John Joseph Jones:

Hybernia
Elizabeth Eudora
Martha
Mary Magdaline
Marietta
Joseph Arthur
Laura
Margaret Tennessee

Only three of the above-named children lived to maturity. They were: Joseph Arthur, who married and lived at Center Ridge, Conway County, Arkansas; Martha, married Edward Vann and lived at Plumerville, Conway County, Arkansas; Laura, married William Gardner and they also lived at Plumerville. Descendants of these families are still living in Sebastian, Conway and Faulkner Counties.

Within six months of the death of his first wife, Dr. Jones married a Miss Anna Watson, an Irish lass, born in County Carlow, Ireland, and who came to America at the age of 9 years.

[ILLUSTRATIONS]

OTHER INTERESTING ITEMS

OF

GREATHOUSE FAMILY LORE

(Note: The following is copied from page 358, "History of the Panhandle", edited by J. H. Newton, Wheeling, West Virginia, and published in 1879 by J. A. Caldwell.)

“HARMON GREATHOUSE settled in Holliday’s Cove about the year 1771. From him Harmon's Creek, which runs through the cove, takes its name. He settled near where Brown and Caldwell built the woolen factory. One night his home was attacked by Indians. At home on this particular night were Mr. Greathouse, his wife, three of their children, Mrs. Muncy, his widowed sister, and Benjamin Davis, son of Nathaniel Davis, Sr.

While the Indians were prying at the door, and Greathouse and Davis were resisting them, Mrs. Greathouse and Mrs. Muncy ran and made a great noise among the chairs and other furniture, and called loudly men's names, urging them to come to the chest and get powder and ball, The Indians heard the calls and supposed the upper story was filled with men. At the proper time Mrs. Greathouse fired a rifle from the garret window, which dispersed the Indians. The family then fled to Edgington's Fort, protected by the darkness of the night. The following night the fort was surrounded and attacked by Indians, but was successfully defended by twelve men, among whom was Greathouse, three Davis brothers, Huston, Edgington, Griffith and others.”

MEMBERS OF THE GREATHOUSE FAMILY WHO SAW MILITARY SERVICE DURING THE WAR OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

1. Harman (Harmon) Greathouse Sr. (Henry, Herman) Member of an organization known as the "Rangers on the Frontier" (1778-1782). (Ref: Pennsylvania Archives, Third Series, Vol. XXIII, page 206,) Served as a volunteer in Colonel William Crawford's regiment during the expedition against Sandusky (1782).(Ref: Pennsylvania Archives, Sixth Series, Vol. II, pages 153 and 390.)
2. Jacob Greathouse (Henry, Herman) Served in the German Regiment of the Continental Line under Captain William Heyser. This regiment was commanded by Baron Arendt. Jacob Greathouse enlisted in this regiment May 22, 1777.
3. John Greathouse (Wilhelm, John, Herman) Enlisted in Captain Kilgore's Company, 8th Pennsylvania Regiment, (Regulars) 1777. Served in this organization throughout the War. Was the only Greathouse ever awarded a Federal pension for service in the Revolution. He applied for and received this pension during the year 1816 – he was 60 years of age at that time. He died in Harrison County, Virginia, in 1838, at the age of 82,

(Note: The following named men were all sons of Harman Greathouse Sr. and served in the Washington County, Pennsylvania, Militia during the War of the Revolution.)

4. John Greathouse (Harman, Henry, Herman) Served in the company of Captain Edwin Baxter, Washington County, Pennsylvania, Militia. (Fifth Series, Pennsylvania Archives,)
5. William Greathouse Served in the company of Captain Andrew Swearingen, 3rd Battalion, Washington County, Pennsylvania, Militia. (Ref: Pennsylvania Archives, Sixth Series, Vol. II, page 106.)
6. Harmon Greathouse Jr. Served in the regiment of the Washington County, Pennsylvania, Militia, company of Captain Charles Bilderback, (Pennsylvania Archives, Sixth Series, Vol. II, page 152.) Received depreciation pay for his military service. (Pennsylvania Archives, Fifth Series, Vol. IV, page 401.)
7. Isaac Greathouse Served in the regiment of Washington County, Pennsylvania, Militia, company of Captain Charles Bilderback. (Pennsylvania Archives, Sixth Series, Vol. II, page 152.)

(Note: The author has found that members of the family have fought in all of our wars, There were two John Greathouses in the War of 1812. During the Civil War there were Greathouses in both the Confederate and Union Armies. One Lucian Greathouse, whose antecedents I have been unable to determine, was a Yankee soldier and during the War rose in rank from Private to Brigadier General. His military record, furnished the author by the War Department, indicates that he enlisted as a private on May 12, 1861, rose through the ranks and was promoted to Brigadier General February 26, 1864. He was killed in action near Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864, He was reputed to have been the youngest Brigadier General in the Union Army. He first enlisted at Cairo, Illinois, and all of his service was with troops from that state.)

GRANDFATHER' S TRIP TO CALIFORNIA IN 1849

In 1849, after the birth of his first child, Benjamin H. Greathouse, Robert Greathouse, with a party of Conway County men headed by Andy Harris, made the overland trip to California in search of gold.

This long trip was uneventful, except that while crossing the Arizona desert they went for some two or three days without water. Grandfather says that when they did find water it was alkali. or "Gip" water

and really unfit for human consumption. Although they had been warned about the danger of drinking such water, some members of the party, due to their extreme thirst, imbibed rather freely and as a result, were, in a short time, terribly nauseated. Others suffered for several days from a form of diarrhea. Grandfather said that, he drank sparingly of the water, but, that he undressed and lolled in it for hours soaking it up through the pores of his skin; in this way he avoided the unpleasant after-effects suffered by other members of the party.

On reaching California the Conway County party stuck together for a time, They found a small stream or creek which gave promise of containing gold. Some one conceived the idea of altering the flow of this stream, the idea being that they would be able to pick up gold nuggets in the dry stream bed. They pooled their resources and at much expense changed the course of the stream for a considerable distance. This did not prove profitable and very little gold was recovered. After this fiasco, the party broke up. Grandfather was broke, his little capital of about \$300 exhausted, and he went in search of employment. He became, "acquainted with a man who was operating a gambling house, This man offered grandfather a job running a "chuck-a-luck" game in his place of business at \$16 per night. Grandfather accepted and worked for this gambler about a year.

Daniel Hogan, who was the husband of Charity Hinkson, grandfather's cousin, was a member of the Conway County party. Sometime early in 1851 grandfather and Mr. Hogan decided to return home. Grandfather said that, except, for a walk across the isthmus of Panama, the entire trip was made by water.

They caught a ship out of San Francisco and landed on the Pacific side of the isthmus of Panama. There they attached themselves to a mule train which was making the trip across the Isthmus to the Atlantic side. This trip was made without incident, Upon arrival at the Atlantic seaport, they found that there would be some delay in securing transportation to New Orleans. During this wait, Grandfather and Dan Hogan were in a saloon one night. An argument arose between Hogan and another patron of the establishment. The argument led to a fight and grandfather said that before he realized what was happening, Hogan had whipped out his bowie knife, bent his adversary over a table and was in the process of removing his scalp, a la Indian fashion. Grandfather, however, with the aid of others, pulled Hogan away from the man before he could fully accomplish his purpose. Grandfather then persuaded Hogan to leave the place, going to another saloon. While there, a Panamanian policeman entered, walked up to Mr. Hogan and informed him that he was under arrest.

Hogan asked him if he had a warrant. The policeman replied that he did. Hogan asked him to produce it. The policeman complied, handing it to Mr. Hogan, Hogan made a pretense of reading it, then tore it in two, reached in his pocket for some loose tobacco, rolled a cigaret, using a remnant of the warrant for this purpose, and walked out of the place unmolested. apparently the policeman did not, care to tackle, singlehanded, a man of Hogan's proven ability as a rough and tumble fighter. Grandfather in speaking of Hogan said that he was a rugged individual, always ready for a fight or a frolic.

Without further mishap, they caught a boat for New Orleans. There they went up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Arkansas, thence up the Arkansas to the mouth of Cadron Creek. At this point, grandfather was within ten miles of his home.

This trip, so far as grandfather was concerned, was not financially profitable. He states that he left home with about \$300 and returned with just about the same amount.

REMINISCENCES OF REV. B. H. GREATHOUSE

The following letter, written by the Rev. B. H. Greathouse when he was 85 years of age, was published in the Log Cabin Democrat, a Faulkner County newspaper, under date of April 16, 1936:

"Mr. Editor:

I don't know to whom I am writing. Neither do I know why I am writing. It is just an impulse. It is said old people live in the past. Today I am living in the long ago. I was born on the Beaver Fork of the Cadron, near Pickles Gap, April 26, 1849, the son of Robert and Pegg Blount Greathouse,

What I am writing about now may not be of any interest to you and your readers, but they are part of my life, Simple and silly as they may seem to others, they are much to me -- reminiscences of my first seven years. My first recollections are painful. When I could barely toddle a bold hornet struck me on the eye brow and laid me out, Then a fight in my father's yard between John Joslin and Bill Tanner frightened me. When I could walk a little, I went to the spring 50 yards away and. was terribly frightened. I ran to my mother and told, her I had seen the devil. I don't know how I knew anything of his majesty, but children become aware of his presence early. My mother ran to investigate and found a big crawfish sticking his red pincers out of the ground, The next thing I remember is going to the cowpen to drink warm milk. At that age I called my father and mother Bob and Peggy. Then one night they told me I must quit it, and I did.

One day my father caught a beautiful spotted fawn and gave it to me for a pet. Soon we were cronies. Then one day it muddied the waters of Beaver Fork where the colored woman, 'Aunt Hannah', was washing, and she killed it. I was heartbroken.

All this before I was four years old. Then we moved to a farm farther down the creek and I was put in school, The school was taught, by Miss Alma Vann, afterwards Mrs. J.W. (Judge) Duncan of Conway, in the home of B. V. King on the north bank of. the Cadron, where the bridge crossed it on the road to Springfield. More trouble. One Sunday my mother left me with Miss Vann and went home. I ran after her and the preacher, Rev. James Caldwell, ran after me, and caught me on the bridge. Then a royal battle occurred. I bit and scratched and cursed him, but he carried me back to my teacher. Fifty years after this I saw a statement from the Rev. Caldwell saying 'That little rascalion who cursed me so on the Cadron bridge is now pastor of the great Marvin Church at Tyler, Texas.'

In my fifth year I went to school in the Gap just out of where Conway now stands. My teacher was Walter C. Dent. There was no Conway then. Mr. Hogan had a farm there; the rest was covered with large oak trees and a large pond was near where the depot is now, Alex Murphey lived near the Gap. Ben Murphey lived between the Gap and the river. Ben Murphy's son, Alex, married my aunt, Maria Greathouse.

The next year I went to school to Bill Dent, between the Gap and Cadrontown, also to Mr. Barker on the south side of the Cadron ridge, where the tunnel now enters it, at the home of Martha Murphy.

My godfather, Jack Murray, lived at the mouth of the Cadron. He was sheriff of the county and collected taxes in coon skins and deer pelts.

It was about ten miles from where we lived to the mouth of the Cadron where my grandmother lived. My mother would frequently take me behind her on a horse, and we would soon make the trip. On one trip we met a big bear in the road about halfway between the Gap and the Cadron. My mother was not afraid, for she was a great rider and owned a great horse. Once we were at a circus in Lewisburg, when one of the riders fell from her horse. Just then some old gentleman across the ring from us called out, 'Put Peggy Greathouse on that horse; she will ride him.' Shows were uncommon in

those days and my father took his family to all of them. One night we went 15 miles to Bill Meniffee's stage stand to a Punch and Judy show.

Jonathon Hardin was my father's stepfather. Among my early recollections is that of the old Colonel standing on his back porch early in the morning, calling his Negroes. He had two slaves who were preachers, Talt was a blacksmith, as well as a preacher, and I thought he was a great man. I would often ride behind him on a mule to his appointments and how I did love to hear the Negroes sing!

The first wedding I ever saw was that of Dr. George Sherman and Louisa Hardin. Dr. Sherman studied medicine under Dr. Harton of Cleburne County.

It is a great pleasure to me that many of my kin have had something to do with the progress of the town of Conway, and Faulkner County. My uncle, Dr. J. J. Jones, raised his family there, and the Kuykendalls, Amos and Peter, my grandmother's brothers, and their descendants have been helpful in the county's history.

My father went to California with a company headed by Andy Harris in 1849. He came home with the intention of returning, but we did not get started until 1856. The preparations were exciting to me. I never can forget the trip to Mr. Whaley's shop on the Palarm, for the big wagons. Then came the roundup of the stock and the sale. I never had seen so many people. The herd of cattle was beautiful. The auctioneer was wonderful. The chief cattle buyer was Dr. Harrold of Conway. Uncle Jimmy Ford bought the old Seth Thomas clock. We had loosed our anchor. Soon in the prairie schooners we were leaving my birthplace forever. I often think of it with a sigh, and often long to look on the home of my boyhood.

'Lives there a man with soul so dead
Who to himself hath never said,
This is my own, my native land'?
Lincoln, Ark., April 9, 1936.

– B. H. Greathouse"

(Note: Robert Greathouse, father of the writer of the above letter, never realized his ambition to return to California, He and his family got as far as Washington County, Arkansas. There he settled on the banks of Clear Creek, some six miles north and west of Fayetteville, at a place now known as Greathouse Springs. There he lived out the remainder of his life span, and there some of his descendants are living at the present time.)

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE AUTHOR

concerning stories told by his grandfather, Robert Greathouse, with reference to Civil War and Reconstruction in Northwest Arkansas

Prior to the Civil War, grandfather was an antisecessionist. However, during the months preceding the Secession Convention of 1861, when on visits to the town of Fayetteville, some of its leading citizens would try to point out to him the error of his ways. One prominent citizen was extremely outspoken in favor of secession and he and grandfather would have long and heated arguments on the subject.

After Arkansas seceded from the Union, grandfather went with his State, He enlisted in the Southern Army and served throughout the War. The gentleman referred to above, who was such a rabid supporter of secession, secured a position as a Sutler in the Union Army and, after the War, returned to Fayetteville in a much better financial condition than he was when the War started. Grandfather, of course, like all other citizens who espoused the cause of the South, returned home ragged and broke; except for his land, he owned nothing of value.

Once, during the Civil War, when grandfather had slipped in home for a visit with his family, he was captured by a small patrol of Federal soldiers from the garrison at Fayetteville. This was a small group consisting of an officer and some three or four men. They placed grandfather on his horse and started for Fayetteville, grandfather riding abreast of the officer. When a short distance on their way, grandfather, who was a Mason, discovered that his captor was also a member of that order. As they approached a sharp bend in the road, the officer informed grandfather that he was going to permit him to escape. On some pretext or other he ordered the patrol to ride ahead of them *and* when they had rounded the bend in the road, he told grandfather to make a run for it. When grandfather had gained quite some distance, the officer started firing. The patrol, hearing the shots, rushed back and gave chase but by that time he had too great a lead and knowing the country as he did, had no trouble in making good his escape.

During the last year of the Civil War, both grandfather and his eldest son, Benjamin H. Greathouse (the author's father), were serving in the Southern Army. Yankee soldiers stationed at Fayetteville and the bushwhackers had stolen and driven off all of his stock, both horses and cattle. Grandmother, with her flock of youngsters, the eldest of whom was their son Alex, a boy of 12, was living on the home place at Greathouse Springs.

That spring, grandmother, with the aid of the boy Alex, had rounded up a bull yearling and broken him to pull a plow. With this pitifully inadequate and primitive equipment, consisting of a single-stock bull-tongue plow and the scrawny yearling, they put in a crop of some four or five acres of corn, planting beans in each hill of corn. Grandfather says that in the Late spring of that year, he was granted permission to visit his home. As he neared his home he realized that the sun was still some two hours high and that, due to the danger of enemy patrols being in the neighborhood, he would have to wait until nightfall before he could approach the house. He rode into a thick woodland on a hill overlooking Clear Creek valley. Here he dismounted from his horse and prepared to await the darkness.

He could see his home and the cleared land along the creek. Grandmother was in the field, plowing her little crop of corn. She was holding the plow handles and Alex was leading the bull yearling. Grandfather said that he believed that his spirits were lower at that particular time than at any other time in his life. There he was, hiding in the woods, unable to visit his family except under cover of darkness. His farm despoiled of all of its stock, his brave little wife working in the fields with such pitiful equipment, in an endeavor to produce bread for her family, and he at that time in possession of

the certain knowledge that his cause was lost. The future, for him and his family, at that particular time, must have looked very black indeed,

During the period of Reconstruction in the South, Grandfather had occasion to visit the town of Little Rock on business. This was during the heyday of the carpetbagger, the southern scalawag and their dupes, the bewildered and deluded Negroes. Powell Clayton was then Governor and, with the aid of his Negro militia and part Negro legislature, was ruling Arkansas with an iron hand. The intelligent whites, the only element in the South capable of establishing a stable government, had been disfranchised.

Grandfather said that while in Little Rock, walking down Main Street, he saw a well-dressed Negro man approaching him. The Negro stepped up to him and said, "Mr. Bob, don't you know me?" Grandfather immediately recognized him as a former slave of his stepfather, Jonathon Hardin. Grandfather had grown up with this Negro; in fact they had been boyhood companions and had worked and played together for many years. The Negro was some two or three years younger than grandfather, and, was the son of "Aunt Hannah", a house servant in the Hardin home. As boys together, grandfather had taught him to read and write.

Grandfather inquired of the Negro as to what he was doing in Little Rock and his reply was "Why, Mr. Bob, I'se a membah of the legislatah". Grandfather then inquired about the Negro's mother, Aunt Hannah. The Negro informed him that Aunt Hannah, except for being a little tottery, was well, and living with him in Little Rock.

Grandfather then went about his business, returning to his hotel in an hour or so. Upon his arrival there, he found the "colored legislator" awaiting him. The Negro rushed up to him saying, "Mr. Bob, you just got to come home with me. When I told my mammy that I had seed you, she told me that I had to get right out and find you. She sho' wants to see you, Mr. Bob."

Grandfather returned with the Negro to his home. Aunt Hannah met them at the door. In grandfather's own words – "She took on over me like an old mother hen with one chicken." Since it was about noon, Aunt Hannah had her dinner prepared and ready to serve. She insisted on "Marse Bob" eating dinner, with the statement that she knew her vittles were better than what he would get at that old hotel. Since grandfather knew that Aunt Hannah was an excellent cook, this didn't require much persuasion.

After grandfather had eaten, Aunt Hannah hovering ever him throughout the meal and anticipating his every wish, the "legislator" and Hannah had their dinner, After *they* had finished their meal, the Negro man went about his business and grandfather and Aunt Hannah sat down and had, a long and pleasant visit, talking over old times back in Conway County.

STORIES OF CIVIL WAR DAYS

as told to the author by his father, the Reverend B. H. Greathouse

In the fall of 1864 the author's father, Benjamin H. Greathouse, enlisted in Colonel Buck Brown's regiment at Cane Hill, Arkansas. He was assigned to a company commanded by Captain Pleas Crawford of Prairie Grove. Except for a few men from Carroll, Madison and Crawford Counties, this regiment was made up entirely of men from Washington and Benton Counties.

My father said that although Buck Brown's regiment was not a part of General Stand Watie's command, they were often attached to it and operated under his orders. He recalled that at one time while his regiment was operating under General Stand Watie's orders, they raided the live stock supply of the Federal troops at Fayetteville and drove off some 200 horses and mules. Those animals were being pastured on the "prairie" between Fayetteville and Greathouse Springs. Among the animals driven off was an exceptionally fine saddle horse, the property of Major Hunt, a Federal officer with the garrison at Fayetteville. Major Hunt was a long-time resident of Fayetteville after the War and he and my father became good friends. I remember hearing these two gentlemen discuss this incident many years after the Civil War. In this conversation I recall hearing my father jokingly remark that he (Major Hunt) "had provided the Southern Army with one of the best saddle animals he had ever seen, thereby aiding and abetting (no doubt unwillingly) the cause of the Confederacy."

Another Civil War experience, told by Benjamin H. Greathouse, was as follows:

During the early spring of the last year of the War, Benjamin H. Greathouse, Jack Mount and the Reverend Jasper Banks, all soldiers in the Southern Army, were on their way home for a "stolen" and short visit with their families. They were forced to travel at night in order to avoid encounter with enemy patrols from the Federal garrison at Fayetteville and also northern sympathizers among their neighbors who might report their presence to the Federal troops.

The signs of spring were all about them. It was a bright, moonlit night and the blossoming redbud and dogwood trees were clearly discernible. The grass was green, and the spirits of the three men were extremely high in anticipation of again seeing their families and loved ones after a long separation.

Their first stop was to be the home of Jordan Banks. As they rode onto his place, a scene of utter ruin met their eyes. Where the house and barn had stood, there were two great piles of fresh, gray ashes which, in the moonlight, looked like two dirty patches of late winter snow which had not as yet melted.

The three men sat their horses for some time in stunned silence as they viewed this picture of wanton destruction. Not a sign of life was in evidence. Mr. Banks, of course, did not know whether or not his family had survived this holocaust or, if alive, where they had taken refuge. After a time, and while the silence of him and his comrades still prevailed, Banks dismounted from his horse, dropped to his knees on the grass in front of the charred embers of his ruined home and with bared head and eyes turned heavenward, began to pray aloud. The gist of his prayer was as follows: "Oh Lord, Thou teacheth us to pray for our enemies and all those who despitefully use us. I am now asking Thee, oh Lord, to please forgive these 2nd Arkansas Yankees for the terrible things they have done. But, Lord, if Thou, in Thy infinite tenderness and mercy, cannot find it in Thy heart to bestow Thy loving forgiveness upon them, then let them die and go to hell. Amen."

My father stated that the "Amen" uttered by the Reverend Jordan Banks on that occasion was loudly and enthusiastically echoed by his two companions who, throughout his prayer, had sat their horses with bared and bowed heads.

(Note: The Reverend Jordan Banks in the above story was the same Jordan Banks who was the

officiating clergyman at the marriage of Benin H. Greathouse to Miss Martha Kate Stout (1869).

GRANDVIEW CHURCH

Old Grandview Church was built by Robert Greathouse and his children and neighbors during the year 1879. Some of the neighbors who assisted by donations of money and labor were Joe Pyeatt, George Taylor, John Stokes and Kate Mount. The land was donated by Wes McCoy. The site of the old church was about one-half mile from the Greathouse home at Greathouse Springs, in a northwesterly direction. It was named "Grandview" because it was built on a high hill which overlooked Clear Creek valley and also afforded an excellent view of the town of Fayetteville.

Upon the completion of the church building, it was donated to the Methodist Episcopal Church South and became a part of the Elm Springs Circuit. This was the place of worship for the Greathouse family and their kin for almost 40 years. Other families who were members of this little congregation were the Tailors, Brodericks, Pyeatts, Stokes, Jacksons, Mounts and Pages. About 1914, its use as a Methodist church was discontinued, but it continued to be used as a Methodist Sunday School until November 1918, when the building was purchased by John McCoy, the land having already reverted to the McCoy heirs. The Reverend Will Sherman, now retired and living in Fayetteville (1954), received his license to preach on July 17, 1886, at this little church.

The old church has long since been torn down, either by storm or the hands of man, and most of its early members have gone on to their reward. Some of the neighboring families used the old churchyard as a burying ground. In this little cemetery were seven graves – Mr. and Mrs. Cottrell and their son Jim; Mr. and Mrs. Weeks; a little girl, daughter of Jim Sullivan; and a Lindley child.

The present owners of the McCoy property have completely destroyed the last vestige of this little cemetery and have built a new home on the old church site.

A fitting tribute to the old church is contained in the following poem, written by Ollie Greathouse Bardin, now a resident of Oakland, California. The author believes that Ollie has, in her poem, beautifully expressed the feelings of all of us who are old enough to remember the many, many Sabbaths of the long ago when all the kin gathered at this old shrine to worship God.

GRANDVIEW

Grandview, little church we loved so well,

With oak leaf shadows on its weathered walls, Stan' through years of sun and rains and winds
And snows as winter approached the fall;

Strong Citadel guarding our needed faith -Standing lone in the grove of a leafy wood
-Which Grandfather built so long ago,

A shrine to the Giver of all things good.

To give thanks for blessings in the week just gone

They came from all around on each Sabbath Day,

And to ask for guidance in the week to come

All of the family met to pray.

It sometimes seems I can see them now

Stopping on the wide steps to exchange a word,

Of pleasure at seeing each other again,

Then quietly entering that house of the Lord.

Dear Uncle Alex with kind twinkling eyes,
Aunt Dora, Uncle Bob and my own father, Brack;
Cousins and nieces, grandchildren and aunts
Came in procession. How that scene comes back,
Grandfather leading the procession down the aisle,
His proud straight figure, head slightly bent,
Followed by the kindred who loved him so,
As if in humility a prayer he sent.

Then every voice whether young or old
United in singing those loved old songs –
"Rock of Ages" and "He Leadeth Me" and
"Must Jesus bear the Cross alone".
Here all of us babies were baptized;
Here we later pledged vows to Church and God;
Here tremulously Alfred his first sermon preached
As tears wet the faces of every bowed head.

And there, grand beloved dear Uncle Ben
Preached a sermon one Sunday Just for me;
I've never been back to Grandview since then
But the words that he spoke live in my heart today.
United was the family that with love and faith
Met in that church that stood in the wood --
Which Grandfather built so long long ago --
Where his loved ones could worship the Giver of good.

-- Ollie Greathouse Bardin

EDITOR'S NOTE

The Washington County Historical Society is proud of this latest number in its Bulletin Series. We feel that "The History of the Greathouse Family in America" is an important contribution to the story of the building of our state and our nation.

The author, Captain Jack Greathouse, is a lineal descendant of the Herman Groethausen who bought his land from William Penn and settled, in Pennsylvania 244 years ago, Captain Greathouse, now retired after 33 years of army service, lives in Fayetteville, Arkansas, almost within view of the Greathouse Springs where his grandfather settled nearly a century ago.

Jack Greathouse entered the service in 1912 with the Coast Artillery on Puget Sound. He was sent to Officer Training School at The Presidio San Francisco, where he was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps. At the outbreak of World War I, he transferred to the Infantry and served overseas with an Arkansas National Guard unit in the 154th Infantry, 39th Division. After the war he was assigned to the Military Department at the University of Arkansas, where he served for nearly 25 years. Recalled from retirement during World War II, he was an army instructor at the University of Tulsa and then PMS&T at Arkansas State College, Jonesboro.

This is Captain Greathouse's first attempt at historical writing. From the flair which he shows for genealogical and historical research, we predict further articles from his typewriter.

The following numbers in the Bulletin Series of the Washington County Historical Society are available:

- No. 1 – Monuments and Markers of Washington County, Arkansas
- No. 2 – The War-Time Letters of Capt. T. C. DuPree
- No. 3 - Thirty Years in Arkansaw, by Rev. J. H. Rhea
- No. 4 - The Journals of James A. Walden, Confederate Soldier
- No. 5 - The Journals of James A. Walden, Methodist Minister
- No. 6 - Early Academies and Colleges of Washington County
- No. 7 - A Partial History of the Greathouse Family in America
- No. 8 - The Pyeatts and the Carnahans of Old Cane Hill

The Bulletins are \$1 each and may be ordered from Tom Feathers, secretary, Box 225, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

W. J. Lemke, editor, Bulletin Series Washington County
Historical Society