

of the Arkansas line. Another old Indian couple buried there are John Rogers who died in 1835 and his wife, Martha Rogers, who was buried in 1838. The Rogers were Arkansas Cherokees.

For many of the wide expanses of prairie lands in the early days they were designated by name, such as Beaties Prairie, Cowskin Prairie, Butler Prairie, Lindsey Prairie, etc. The area that included Siloam Springs and running west into Indian Territory was known as Lindsey Prairie. Flint Creek ran from over in Arkansas into Indian Territory. Along Flint Creek many Indians had their homes and farms, as it was a beautiful and fertile valley. Before the Civil War there was a large and prosperous trading post operated by the Lindsey family on the Prairie that bore their name. Dr. Gunter tells that during the Civil War much of that part of the country was laid waste by burning, robbing, and killing. During that conflict the country was occupied by one side of the other at various times. For the most part the only buildings left standing were those used as headquarters. Crops and pasture lands never had a chance to mature as they were burned whenever the occupying forces moved out. He tells that there were four or five houses at Cane Hill that were never destroyed for some reason.

The grandfather, and the father of Dr. Gunter were also named Caldeen. It was his grandfather who came from the Chatooga District of Alabama in the Old Cherokee Nation, and for whom Guntersville, Alabama was named. The older Gunter was the one who settled at Hi-go. Dr. Gunter says that the Cherokee word 'Hi-go' is a short form meaning "sparkling water".

Dr. Gunter relates that about 1885 Belle and Sam Starr, well known personalities in the Indian Territory came to Siloam Springs to a horse race. In a matched race between a horse belonging to the Starrs