

was a two-story structure built in an L-shape 40 feet long on each of the outside angles. It was built with a purpose, as its beams were of 8 x 8" timbers and the studs were of 5 x 5" material. Well over a hundred years old the old structure is being partly remodeled into a slaughter house and meat packing plant. However, some of the original timbers can still be seen (and were used in the remodeling). Several of the timbers are charred from a fire during the Civil War. Close by the old building is what Dr. Gunter calls a block house, a stone structure some 8 feet square with walls 18 inches thick. There are three small windows up about head high and a heavy small door. It is said this building was used in fighting the enemy during the War among the states in the 1860s. Just under the hill to the west was where seven springs came out of the rock bluffs to become the head of Flint creek, which is one of the beautiful streams in eastern Oklahoma. Terrain changes, and land fills have erased evidence of most of the springs now, but there is still evidence of the grist mill that once stood over the little creek. The mill was washed away in the flood of 1892 and never rebuilt. In its day Hi-go had a stagecoach stop, a post office, blacksmith shop, and a trading post. Another big spring existed over the hill west of Hi-go, and a man by name of John Hargrove laid out a new town site around the pool of water. The beauty of the spring probably caused Mr. Hargrove to select the name of Siloam, perhaps he liked it to the fountain and pool in Jerusalem of Biblical times of the same name. As the new town of Siloam Springs took root and grew, Hi-go village became only a memory. Just north of Siloam Springs almost on the Oklahoma line is the very old Blegg Cemetery where some Indians were buried in early days. Here is the grave of James Williams who died in 1869. Dr. Gunter