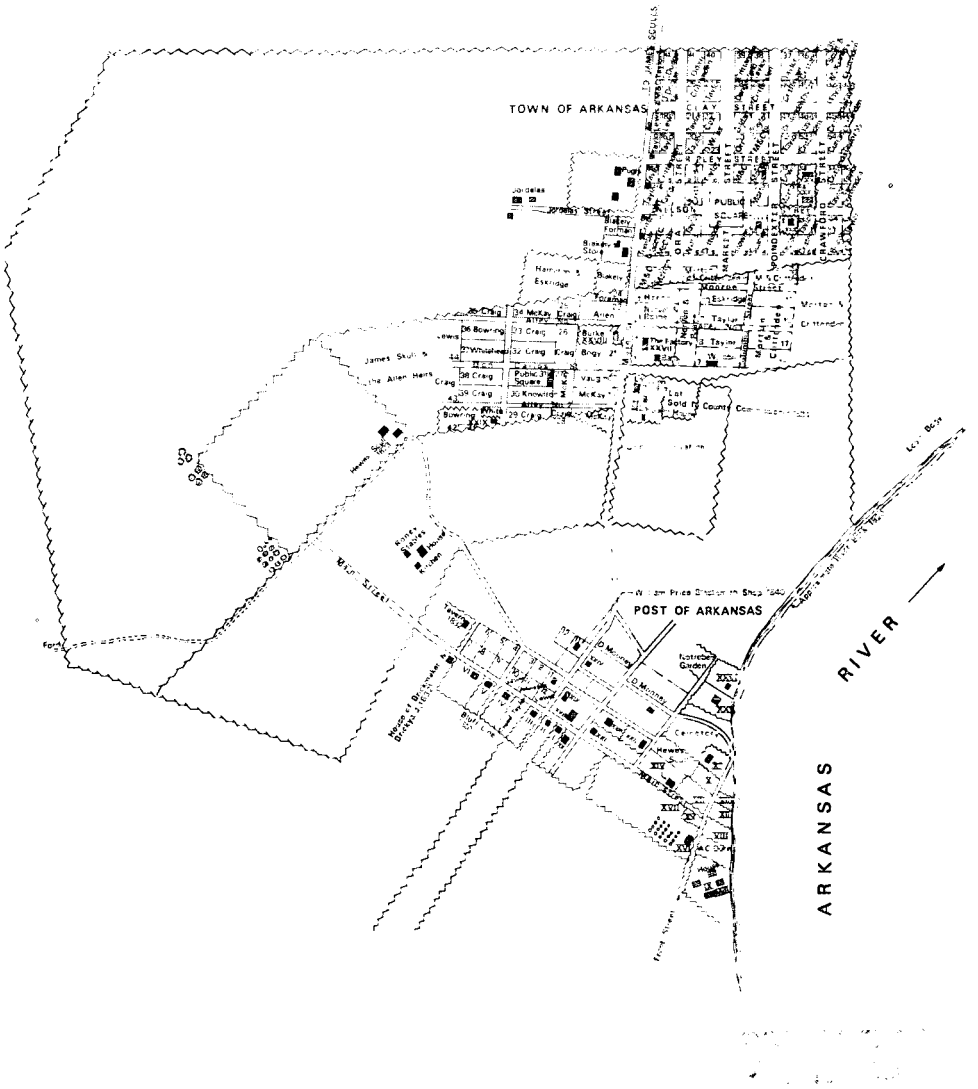
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ARKANSAS POST NATIONAL MEMORIAL

STRUCTURAL HISTORY
POST OF ARKANSAS, 1804-1863
and
CIVIL WAR TROOP MOVEMENT MAPS
JANUARY, 1863



APRIL, 1971

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STRUCTURAL HISTORY
POST OF ARKANSAS, 1804-1863
and
CIVIL WAR TROOP MOVEMENT MAPS
JANUARY, 1863

by

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and

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

INTRODUCTION

This study is divided into three parts. It covers the United States period of the Post of Arkansas and is "pointed exclusively toward location and identification of sites of physical development." The report will serve for orientation of future archeological work and, together with it, is designed to guide park development so as "to avoid irreparable damage to historic values."

The first part of this report deals with structures and residences erected by governmental and religious agencies, the race course, and travelers' and residents' descriptions of the Post. Part II is a study of land ownership in the area, including a lot-by-lot history of the three towns--Post of Arkansas, Rome, and Town of Arkansas--and has enabled the research historian to prepare a historical base map of the Post of Arkansas, circa 1820. Included in this section is a history of land transfer, information on the types and kinds of structures located on each individual's property, and their use from 1818 to about 1875. Part III constitutes the documentation for the historical base map of the Post of Arkansas in 1863. Two troop movement maps show the location of the Union and Confederate troops in the forenoon and at 5 p.m. on January 11, 1863.

Records for the period 1804-16 as to land ownership for the area are fragmentary. Deed books and court records for Arkansas County in the period following 1817 are complete, and have provided most of the data for Part II. Material on file at the Arkansas History Commission, the Arkansas Land Commissioner, National Archives, the Library of Congress, and several private collections were examined in the preparation of this study.

This report was originally prepared during 1964 by Edwin C. Bearss, then Southeast Region Research Historian stationed at Vicksburg, Mississippi. At this time Mr. Bearss also prepared two historical base maps and two troop movement maps contained in this report. Between 1964 and 1967, the historical base map of Post of Arkansas circa 1820 was lost either by the Southeast Regional Office, who received it from Mr. Bearss, or by the Eastern Office of Design and Construction. The two troop movement maps were also misplaced. An archeological investigation in 1967 located the site of the Arkansas State Bank, in the Post of Arkansas. Efforts to locate other sites were blocked by the lack of a map to key in

the sites. A poor blueprint of Bearss' historical base map was located and in mid-1970 it was redrawn and defined by Lenard E. Brown, research historian in the Office of History and Historic Architecture, Eastern Service Center. Mr. Brown, with the help of Mr. Bearss, also in the Office of History and Historic Architecture, edited the narrative that accompanied the two historical base maps, prepared a bibliography, and collected and organized the illustrations. This work was done to fulfill Historical RSP ARPO-H-2 and is part of the 1971 FY program of the Office of History and Historic Architecture.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This joint report is largely the work of Edwin C. Bearss. My contribution was merely one of editorial work and the collection of some illustrative material. During the course of this work I was aided by several individuals. Mr. Bearss aided me during the preparation of the report with information and suggestions that made my job much easier. Frank Sarles of the Division of History, National Park Service, read the manuscript in draft and final form and caught many of the errors of style and grammar. Mrs. Beatrice B. Libys cheerfully and efficiently typed the more than 350 pages that make up the report. Its final appearance is chiefly her responsibility.

During my visit to Arkansas in the last days of June and early July 1970, I was treated with the greatest hospitality by the staff of the national memorial. In Little Rock the staffs of the Arkansas History Commission and the Little Rock Public Library were most helpful. Finally note should be taken of the extreme patience of Mr. Earl Saunders, Little Rock photographer, who waited more than five months while the ponderous fiscal machinery of the government slowly turned and finally produced payment for the photographic work he had done. To all these above and others unmentioned, my thanks.

Lenard E. Brown

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POST OF ARKANSAS

PART I

CHAPTER 1

Travellers' Descriptions of the Post of Arkansas, 1811-56

The Louisiana Gazette of March 7, 1811, informed its readers:

> This Territory, /Louisiana/ shortly after the taking possession of it, was divided by proclamation of Gov. /William Henry/ Harrison, into five districts....
>
> The inhabitants are composed of Whites, Indians, Metis, a few civilized Indians and Slaves.
>
> The Whites consist of the ancient inhabitants, and those who have settled since the change of Government. The former are chiefly French, there was not more than one or two Spanish families in the whole province, and the citizens of the United States, although very advantageous offers were made them, rarely settled on this side of the river. The French inhabitants resided in villages, and cultivated common fields adjacent to them. This, is the European mode, and perhaps, the peculiar situation of the country rendered it necessary. The smallness of the number of Americans settled, here, is also owing to the tide of immigration not having been sufficiently strong at that time; the states of Ohio and Kentucky were yet unpeopled. Besides, until the country came into the hands of the United States, there never was any security from the depredations of the Indians.
>
> For these three years, the settlements of the territory have been increasing rapidly. The American mode of living has been adopted by a number of the french inhabitants of villages, and the settlements, in larger or smaller groups, or of single families sometimes seven or eight miles distant from a neighbor, spread over a great extent of country. The frontier may be said to have retired fifty or sixty miles west of the Mississippi, and the settlements on the rivers are perfectly defended from the attacks of a savage enemy, if there were any to be dreaded. Within the last two years, farms have been opened from the Missouri to the Arkansas, on the Mississippi.

Describing the District of Arkansas, the correspondent continued, "this area does not contain a thousand souls. The settlements are chiefly on the river of that name, and extend in a detached manner, a considerable way up." [1]

According to the Gazette, Post of Arkansas was "situated sixty miles up the river, and contains 450 inhabitants; it has few stores, and seems to be improving. There is a comfortable trade with the Osages up the Arkansas, and with the Indians who live in the White River country. This is also a French establishment, and with about the same proportion of Americans as in the other towns [of Louisiana Territory]." [2]

The great earthquake which centered around New Madrid in the late winter of 1812 had some repercussions at Post of Arkansas. The old road linking the Post with St. Louis by way of Spring River was destroyed. Travelers reported "chasms of great depth and considerable length cross the country in various directions, some swamps had become dry, others deep lakes, and in some places hills have disappeared." [3]

A "distinguished and enlightened French emigrant" visited Post of Arkansas in March 1817. From the Post on the 25th, he wrote a friend in St. Louis:

> Of all the privations I have endured during the last five months that of remaining without letters from you the most sensibly affects me. It would be too formidable a task to attempt to give you extracts from my notes on the Ohio, the Mississippi, the river Volt, the St. Francis, and the White rivers, which afford no position suitable for a large settlement; but from what I have myself seen here, and from every information which I receive, I feel assured that I shall find on the borders of this river all that we can desire.

---

1. Louisiana Gazette, March 7, 1811.

2. Ibid., March 21, 1811.

3. Ibid.

The higher you ascend the long river Arkansas, the more picturesque & fertile is the country, particularly that part of it lying on the right bank which belongs to the Indians, who feel the greatest attachment for the French, and the strongest desire that they would form a settlement near them....It is confidently asserted that /the/ government is at this moment negociating /sic/ the purchase of a considerable portion of this immense territory which has only two or three hundred families for sovereigns, legitimate /sic/ proprietors of a country extending three hundred miles in length, and two hundred in breadth. If this purchase should be made, it might be practicable, after having obtained the left bank, to induce a cession of the right also, which would be very advantageous.

I have been obliged to remain at the Post of Arkansas, on account of the rising of the river, and the difficulty of procuring a light boat to ascend it; but this week's delay has not been lost. I have visited a great proportion of the lands situated between White river, the St. Francis and the Arkansas, and have seen immense prairies. The largest is nearly one hundred miles in circumference, its soil of middling quality. The smaller, which is a Spanish cession is not yet confirmed, would be extremely desirable for any one who could stock it with two thousand head of cattle, but would not be suitable for a colony. Nearly all the inhabitants of the Arkansas post and its environs, are French; many of them very amiable and sociable. All unite in wishing for us as neighbors, unless it be a few who live by hunting and trading; but the greater part have given up this mode of life for the cultivation of the land.

More than one hundred families have within very few years, established themselves here, as squatters at one hundred and fifty, two hundred, and even three hundred miles from this post, on the beautiful banks of the Arkansas. There the lands are of an admirable fertility for the production of cotton, tobacco, indigo, rice, maize, vines, fruits & vegetables. This is without doubt the most beautiful and agreeable part of the U. States, both in temperature of climate and fertility of soil.

Vegetation is gigantic; the cypress, the cedar, the white oak, the plumb [sic] tree, the cherry, the sassafras, the mulberry for silk worms, for above all the indigenous olive flourish here. I do not know if this beautiful tree which rises to the height of one hundred feet, and whose fruit I have seen, will produce oil equal to that of Province; but I am confident it will answer well for the manufacture of soap, the tanning of leather, for burning, &c. &c. I believe this discovery is my own, and that it will be a valuable acquisition to the country, I think also, that the olive of Europe would most assuredly succeed here. Modder, indigo, pecoon, fit for dying red, the yellow tree, the lemon tree, which produces an excellent lemon &c. all flourish here with care of culture. I cannot enumerate all the varieties of the vine, among which... [is] the prune grape, which the Indians call Focco, the mountain grape, ripe in June, the red, the white, the black, the violet &c.

A manufactory of shanois [sic] leather and a tannery, established here, would speedily insure independence. Fine Buffalo skins, whose hair would make excellent matrasses [sic], &c could be purchased at seventy five cts. A cruel war is carried on against these poor animals, solely for their fat. The flesh is more delicate than that of our best oxen. Fish are caught, game killed, and wild fruits procured without difficulty: and vegetables of every kind succeed well.

A mail has been established this year between this post and St. Louis, and another is much wished for from hence to Washita [sic] ; but it is absolutely necessary that there should be a warehouse at the mouth of the river, on the banks of the Mississippi, for the loading & the unloading of steam boats and sloops, and the housing of merchandize, &c. A Frenchman, resident here, who is warmly attached to the interest of the Arkansas settlement, has in contemplation to undertake this establishment on the Indian territory. You may go down from this to New Orleans in ten or twelve days, thirty five or forty are necessary for the ascent in a keel boat. I have never seen any river whose navigation is equal to that of the Arkansas. It can be ascended in a loaded boat at the rate of three hundred miles in twelve days. With scarcely any other expence than that of horses, there might be

relays established on the banks, by which means boats might be drawn up as fast as the mail travels. The shallows are hard bottom, wide, and naturally kept clear by the current. There are neither rapids nor dangerous rocks. The river is as beautiful as the Seine, and only wants a Rouen or a Paris in miniature. [4]

The British natural scientist Thomas Nuttall visited the Post of Arkansas during the fourth week of February 1819. Chronicling his travels, Nuttall reported:

Crossed Oak Swamp--species principally Quereus Lyrata, Q. macrocarpa (Cover-cup oak); Q. phellos (the willow oak); Q. falcata (the Spanish oak); and Q. palustris (the swamp oak), with some red & scarlet, as well as black and post oaks on the knolls, or more elevated parts. In this swamp, I also observed the Nyssa aquatica, N. pubesceus (Ogechee lime, the fruit being prepared as a conserve) as well as N. biflora, and Gleditscia monosperma. After crossing this horrid morass, a delightful tract of high ground again occurs, over which the floods had never yet prevailed; here the fields of the French settlers were already of a vivid green; and the birds were singing from every bush, more particularly the red bird, and the blue sparrow. The ground appeared perfectly withered with the Alyssum bidentatum. The Viola bicolor, the Myosurus minimus of Europe, (probably introduced by the French settlers) and the Houstonia serpyllifolia of Michanx, with bright blue flowers, were already in bloom.

After emerging out of the swamp, in which I found it necessary to wade about ankle deep, a prairie came in view, with scattering houses spreading over a narrow and elevated tract for about three miles parallel to the bend of the river. [5]

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4. Missouri Gazette, Sept. 6, 1817.

5. Thomas Nuttall, Travels into the Arkansas Territory, 1819, Reuben G. Thwaites, editor (Cleveland, 1905), p. 105.

"The town, or rather settlement of the Post of Arkansas," Nuttall found,

> was somewhat dispersed over a prairie, nearly as elevated as that of the Chicasaw [sic] Bluffs, and containing in all between 30 to 40 houses. The merchants, there transacting nearly all the business of the Arkansa and White rivers, were Messrs. Braham and Drope, Mr. Lewis, and Monsieur Notrebe, who kept well-assorted stores of merchandise, supplied chiefly from New Orleans, with the exception of some heavy articles of domestic manufacture obtained from Pittsburgh. [6]

* * *

> The cotton produced in this neighborhood, of a quality no way inferior to that of Red River, obtained this year from six to six and half dollars per cut: in the seed, and there were now two gins established for its preparation, though, like every thing else, in this infant settlement of the poor and improvident, but little attention beyond that of absolute necessity, was as yet paid to any branch of agriculture. Amongst other kinds of grain, rice has been tried on a small scale, and found to answer every expectation. [7]

When he landed at the Post, Nuttall recorded:

> We at length succeeded, and came to the shore, under a bank 100 feet high, without any kind of practicable landing for merchandise, that of last year being now choked up with moving sand.
>
> An insignificant village; containing three stores, destitute even of a hatter, a shoe-maker, and a tailor, and containing about 20 houses, after an existence of near a century, scarcely deserved geographic notice, and will never probably flatter the industry of the French emigrants, whose habits, at least those of the Canadians, are generally opposed to improvement and regular industry. During my stay, I took

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6. Ibid., p. 106.

7. Ibid., p. 109.

up my residence with Dr. [Robert] M'Kay and found in him an intelligent and agreeable companion; but such is the nationality of these ignorant people, that French quackery has hitherto been preferred to the advice of a regular physician. Blankets, capeaus, mocassins, and overalls of the same materials, are here as in Canada, the prevailing dress; and the men and women commonly wear a handkerchief on the head in place of hats and bonnets. [8]

The alluvial forests in the area, Nuttall found, contained oaks, hickories, box elders, elms, etc., and near the river cottonwoods and prickly ash. [9]

"The poverty of the land in the immediate vicinity of this place," Nuttall wrote:

> will probably operate as a perpetual barrier to its extension. The encroachments of the river upon the precipitous and friable bank in front of the town, and the enlargement of the ravines by which it is intersected, renders the site altogether precarious, and prevents the practicability of any thing like a convenient landing for merchandise. During the period of high water, however, the adjoining bayou [Post Bayou], or channel of communication with a neighboring lake, affords this convenience. [10]

"The houses, commonly surrounded with open galleries, destitute of glass windows, and perforated with numerous doors, are well enough suited for summer shelter, but totally destitute of comfort in the winter," Nuttall reported:

> Without mechanics, domestic conveniences and articles of dress were badly supplied at the most expensive rate. Provisions produced in the country, such as beef and pork, did not exceed six cents a pound; but potatoes, onions, apples, flour, spirits, wine, and almost every other

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8. Ibid., p. 109.

9. Ibid., p. 110.

10. Ibid., p. 111.

necessary article of diet, were imported at an enourmous price, into a country which ought to possess every article of the kind for exportation to New Orleans. With a little industry, surely every person in possession of slaves might have, at least, a kitchen garden! but these Canadian descendents, so long nurtured amidst savages, have become strangers to civilized comports and regular industry. [11]

The cattle were generally left to provide for themselves, and suffered to range at large, excepting such as were in domestic use. That the cattle might not become "entirely ineclaimable," they were now and then enticed to come up the fold by a handful of salt, or a few ears of corn. No hay was provided for fodder, nor does it indeed appear necessary, except to assist in fattening for the stall, but this piece of economy, like almost every thing else which might promise comfort, was neglected, and the cattle were killed just as they were rounded up from the prairie or cane-brake. [12]

Nuttall observed many peach, apple, and plum trees. The fig "unprotected by the shelter of a wall, though sufficiently vigorous," appeared every year only to die down nearly to the ground. Grapes seemed to thrive, but without "the advantage of cellars," the wine soon became subject to acetous fermentation. [13]

Horses foaled in the area seemed to have retrogressed. The horses, Nuttall observed, were "rather small, though very hardy, and capable of subsisting entirely upon cane or grass, even when subjected to the hardest labour. They were commonly sold from 30 to 50 and 100 dollars a piece, through paid for in the depreciated currency of the country, leaving a discount of from 10 to 20 per cent." [14]

Before continuing his journey up the Arkansas, Nuttall wrote one of his patrons, Zaccheus Collins. Nuttall informed Collins:

> Nearly all the inhabitants of this place /Post of Arkansas/ are French, above they are chiefly renegade Americans who have fled from honest society; the cotton wh /ich/ is produced in this country is of

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11. Ibid., p. 112.

12. Ibid., p. 113.

13. Ibid.

14. Ibid., p. 114.

> a superior quality and its cultivation in a comparatively healthy climate would well reward those who are even moderately industrious. There is no comparison, in my estimation, betwixt the value of lands on the Arkansa and White rivers and those of the Missouri so remote from a market and so inferior in the value of its produce. The still insignificant town of Arkansas wh ⌈ich⌋ has existed upwards of two centuries and contains scarcely 40 houses stands on the eastern border of an elevated prairie wh ⌈ich⌋ continues uninterrupted to the N.W. for 30 leagues. [15]

Upon returning from his travels along the middle reaches of the Arkansas, Nuttall on January 15, 1820, stopped briefly at the Post of Arkansas. Between Nuttall's visits, Arkansas had become a Territory and the Post a territorial capital. These changes had worked wonders. As Nuttall observed, "Interest, curiosity, and speculation, had drawn the attention of men of education and wealth toward this country, since its separation into a territory; we now see an additional number of lawyers, doctors, and mechanics. The retinue and friends of the governor, together with the officers of Justice, added also essential importance to the territory, as well as the growing town." [16]

Timothy Flint visited Post of Arkansas in May 1819. Writing of his western travels several years later, Flint recalled,

> The Post of Arkansas is situated on a level tract of land, which has a slight elevation above the adjacent bottom. It lies between two Bayous, that are gullied very deep, on the bend of the river. The soil about the town is poor and heavy, and covered with shrub-oaks and persimon trees. So perfectly level is the country, that there is not a hill or stone in forty miles distance. The highest point of land in all this extent is scarcely ten feet above the highest inundations of the river. The courthouse is situated within three hundred yards of the river in front, and about the same

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15. Nuttall to Collins, Feb. 2_, 1819 (Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Richard G. Beidleman, "The 1818-20 Arkansas Journey of Thomas Nuttall," The Arkansas Historical Quarterly, Vol. XV, No. 3, p. 254.

16. Nuttall, Travels into Arkansa Territory, 1819, pp. 292-93.

> distance in the rear from a swamp, into which, in high water, White River flows, which is distant thirty miles. In all directions the country is a dead level, and there are innumerable communications between the rivers, in high water, by one of which, a little below the Post, a canoe has gone out of the Arkansas into the Washita [sic], and from that again into Red River, and from that into the Bayou Chaffatie [sic], and from that into the Gulf of Mexico, a communication eight hundred miles in extent. [17]

When he prepared his chapter on Arkansas for A Condensed Geography and History of the Western States, Flint described the Post as

> a small village on the north bank of the Arkansas, about fifty miles above its mouth. The position is a kind of bluff bottom, on a fine bend of the river. The soil is poor, but the situation is pleasant. The overflow of White river approaches within a short distance of the Arkansas; and the swamps of both rivers can be seen from the court house below the village at the same time. Directly above the village is a bayou [Post] occasionally inundated. The descent of the bench, on which the village is situated, to this bayou, is marked with some of those striking red pillars of earth, where the lighter soils have been washed away, and left these singular columns of clay standing. The same appearances are seen elsewhere on the Arkansas. The inhabitants of the Post and its vicinity are chiefly the remains, or the descendents, of the first settlers; and they are for the most part of French extract. The population cannot exceed 600 in the village and the country around it. [18]

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17. Timothy Flint, Recollections of the Last Ten Years, Passed in Occasional Residences and Journeying in the Valley of the Mississippi...(Boston, 1826), p. 264.

18. Timothy Flint, A Condensed Geography and History of the Western States, or The Mississippi Valley, Vol. I (Cincinnati, 1828), p. 584.

William Woodruff in the first edition of the Gazette on November 20, 1819, informed his subscribers:

> The Village of Arkansas stands on the north side of the Arkansas river, in N. latitude 33° 38' 18", about 55 or 60 miles by water above the confluence of said river with the Mississippi, near 40 miles from the Mississippi by way of the cut-off and White river, and about 25 miles land to the mouth of the latter river, which is passable at low water.
>
> The Village of Arkansas is a French establishment, settled as early as the American Revolution. Two places on the river below were attempted for the establishment of Spanish garrisons, but were drowned out by the high water. The present village is entirely free from inundation; it is situated on a high tract of country that puts into the Arkansas river, say fronting the river for about two miles, and running back to the prairie a distance of three miles. The prairie runs back, high land, ninety miles, dividing the waters of the Arkansas and White rivers. The site of the village is extremely level--no undulations whatever.
>
> The soil in the village and its vicinity, is a clay, mixed with fine sand, which causes it to wash with the heavy rains into gullies, that injure the village very much. There are at present but few buildings, and those principally in the French style; or rather since the change of government from Spain to the United States many houses have been suffered to go to decay, and but few new buildings, erected lately. [19]

19, Arkansas Gazette, Nov. 20, 1819.

A "mission family" sent out under the auspices of the United Foreign Missionary Society of New York reached Post of Arkansas on Saturday, July 1, 1820. The "mission family" was en route up the Arkansas to the land of the Osage. It was noted in the journal, "The country about the Post is level the banks high, and the soil luxurious."

The next day being the "Lord's day," the "mission family" repaired at 10 o'clock "to a private dwel /ling/ in town, and attended public worship with several of the people of that place." On the 3d the keeper of the journal wrote:

> Messrs Woodruff and Briggs Editors of the Arkansas Gazette kindly offered to send us regularly their weekly paper, together with the papers that they receive from the east.
>
> We begin to feel something of the evil of sickness. One of our hired men is sick, as is also Sister Johnson. Left the Post about 5 o'clock.... It appears that the river is in a very low stage, and there is much fear that we shall not be able to reach the station this season unless the water should rise. [20]

A letter from a resident of the Post, who signed his name as PHILOLAOS, appeared in the Arkansas Gazette for December 2, 1820. "The Village of Arkansas," PHILOLAOS wrote:

> (whether the word ought to terminate with an s or w has greatly preplexed the literati' of this place, and which I leave you to decide,) has hitherto been my rallying point.--consequently the river, county, and village of the same name, will command your first attention. The village, which was settled upwards of a century ago, contains about thirty houses, chiefly built in the French style, several retail stores, a land-office, post-office, and printing office; and his hitherto been the seat of the Territorial government; but

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20. "Union Mission Journal"(Archives of the Oklahoma Historical Society).

which the last Legislature has removed to Little Rock, about 120 miles (by land) up the river. [21]

William E. Pope stopped at the Post in October 1832. Years later, Pope wrote:

> The post of Arkansas is distant from Little Rock about 125 miles, and when I first say it in 1832, the original part of it presented a very forlorn and desolate appearance.
>
> The settlement at the Post was scattered over a considerable area, extending back from the river to Grand Prairie. Many of the houses erected during Gov. De Villemont's administration were still standing and were built after the French style of architecture, with high pointed roofs and gables and heavy exterior timbers, and high chimneys. The old houses presented a sad but interesting picture to look upon. In many instances the tall chimneys had fallen down, and trees of considerable size were growing out through the roofs and chimney places.
>
> There were, however, a few modern buildings, situated near the bank of the river, among them two brickhouses, one of which was the store and warehouse of the opulent Frederic Notrebe. The other was pointed out to me as having been the printing office of W. E. Woodruff. /Pope's informant was mistaken. The other brick building was the house in which Hewes Scull resided./ [22]

G. W. Featherstonhaugh saw the Post in the late 1830s. Writing of his journey down the Arkansas from Little Rock, the Englishman reported:

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21. Arkansas Gazette, Dec. 2, 1820.

22. William F. Pope, Early Days in Arkansas, Being the Most Part Personal Recollections of an Old Settler (Little Rock, 1895), pp. 66-67.

we were only about three miles from the ancient French settlement of "Poste d' Arkansas," when /we/ landed and walked to it through woods filled with lofty cottonwood trees, with an undergrowth in many places of white dog-wood and red bud. This place, which is on the left bank of the Arkansas, is situated on the edge of an extensive prairie, and consists of a few straggling houses, principally occupied by some decedents /sic/ of the ancient French settlers, who live in the comfortless way that the same class does at Carondelet.

The great man of the place is Monsieur Notrebe, a French emigrant, who is said to have accumulated a considerable fortune here. His house appears to be a comfortable one, and has a store attached to it, where the principal business of this part is transacted.

In addition to the tenements inhabited by Frenchmen, there are two miserable taverns kept by Americans, where everything is upon the most sordid scale.

The banks of the river, which are about eight feet high here, are crumbling down with a rapidity that must, more or less, attract the attention of the settlers and somewhat alarm them; the descending floods undermining them on one hand, whilst the banks, saturated with the land springs and superfical waters tending to the river, become at length too heavy, tore their adhesion, and are precipitated in immense masses to the bottom. The Arkansas forms a beautiful sweep for two or three miles, where the settlement is, and exposes a deep section of the partly-colored banks, in which I observed a seam of calcareous matter towards the bottom of the left bank, composed of broken-down shells, but it was only about three inches thick. I examined the neighborhood for several miles, and found the

country a dead flat, with a few stunted trees growing here and there, and the land so cut up by broad channels or gullies made by the rain, that even within 300 yards of the settlement they had been obliged to construct bridges over them. [23]

A man who visited the Post in 1856 kept a journal. He reported:

Wednesday, 22 October 1856

Day a little overcast but the Sun Shone out most of the time with much force. About dusk passed the old house of Notrebe and soon after tied up at the old Post of Arkansas for the night.

Thursday, 23 October 1856

The town at the Post of Arkansas has gone to decay but a few remaining, the County seat having been removed. [24]

In the 1870s Robert Trimble of Pine Bluff determined to write a history of Arkansas. Trimble, to gather material for his history, wrote several men who had been at the Post of Arkansas, while it was the territorial capital. These men were asked to answer a number of questions regarding the Post.

Answering Trimble's questionaire, William Woodruff in 1876 reported that when he reached the Post in autumn 1819, the people living there "were generally poor and there were but few Americans, most of the population were French." Woodruff

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23. G. W. Featherstonhaugh, Excursion Through the Slave States, From Washington on the Potomac to the Frontier of Mexico; With Sketches of the Popular Manners and Geological Notices, Vol. II (London, 1844), pp. 234-35.

24. "Diary of a Journey in Arkansas in 1856," edited by Charles S. Sydnor, The Mississippi Historical Review, pp. 421-22.

estimated that at the time of his arrival there were about 50 or 60 families in the area, and these were scattered. When asked about the fort, Woodruff replied, "No fort was standing, but there were some palisades." "The Ground" in the area, Woodruff recalled, "was improved on the west side." Most of the houses were of logs, while the one in which Frederic Notrebe lived was a two story structure. The 25 to 30 houses which constituted the Post, Woodruff observed, were "built with some regularity." "Only one block was improved." The fences were either rail, picket, or palisade. [25]

Daniel T. Witter, who was at the Post in 1819, also replied to Trimble's questionnaire. In reply to the question, "Was anything remaining of the old fort when you arrived at the Post of Arkansas?" Witter answered:

> Whilst at the Post in 1819, [sic] I in company with several gentlemen, went out to look at the old fort. Gov. Miller was one of the party. We found a large unfinished building, built of hewn logs and intended as a sort of a block house. It had the appearance of not having been built long before that date and I learned from Gen. Allen, who was one of the party, that U.S. troops had been stationed there not long before, under the command of Major Armistead. I saw no walls or breastworks and presume it was intended for what in military parlence [sic], is called a "Cantonment." There were no troops there at that time and probably had not been for some 3 or 4 years. [26]

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25. Woodruff to Trimble, 1876 (Trimble Papers, files Arkansas History Commission).

26. Witter to Trimble, Sept. 26, 1877 (Trimble Papers, files Arkansas History Commission).

Contacting Governor Miller's daughter, Rebecca, Trimble was able to ascertain that while at the Post, the governor had boarded with James Scull. [27]

When the Arkansas Legislature failed to make an appropriation to help defray publication costs of his history, Trimble abandoned his efforts.

William H. Halli Burton, who came to Arkansas County in the 1840s, published A Topographical Description and History of Arkansas County From 1544 to 1875. Halli Burton reported that at the time that it became the territorial capital, Post of Arkansas "was a mere collection of huts and small houses and contained a population of less than one hundred persons, mostly French and Indians, with few Americans." [28]

Many of the houses," Halli Burton wrote, that had been erected during Don Carlos de Villemont's administration, "were still standing and were built after the French style of architecture with high pointed roofs and gables, heavy exterior timbers and high chimneys." "The greater number of these buildings had their floors from four to six feet from the ground with galleries on all sides." [29]

According to Josiah Shinn's Pioneers and Makers of Arkansas, the Post of Arkansas at the time it became the territorial capital could not have had a population of "more than 200 and probably not more than 150." Besides several stores, a mill and a hotel, there were "30 dwelling houses built in the French style." Front and Main were the principal streets, while the chief business was the "buying of peltries and cotton." The mercantile business at the Post "was considered large for the times." [30]

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27. Miller to Trimble, Feb. 9, 1876 (Trimble Papers, files Arkansas History Commission).

28. William H. Halli Burton, A Topographical Description and History of Arkansas County from 1544 to 1875 (no publisher and no date), p. 86.

29. Ibid., p. 105.

30. Josiah Shinn, Pioneers and Makers of Arkansas (Washington, 1908), p. 14.

CHAPTER 2

The Arkansas Trading House

1805-10

The Arkansas Trading House, or "Factory" as it was called, was established in 1805, and was one of the first three trading houses placed in operation by the Federal government west of the Mississippi River in the recently purchased Louisiana Territory. The other two were located at Belle Fontaine on the Missouri River just above its mouth and at Natchitoches. The Arkansas Trading House was situated on the north bank of the Arkansas River at Post of Arkansas.

In March 1805 John B. Treat was notified that he was to be appointed factor at the Arkansas Trading House. The journey to the factory site required several months, and it was the fall of 1805 before the factory began operating. In spite of the fact that the establishment of a government trading house was wholly unexpected locally, the natives received Treat kindly.

The Arkansas Trading House met vigorous competition at once from private traders already in the area, especially from Bright & Co., which had been given a special permit for free trade throughout the Arkansas Valley for a two-year period. Because of this competition, the Arkansas Trading House was compelled to pay more for its peltries and at the same time was restricted in the number and quality of furs available to it. Optimism prevailed, however, during the first two years. In June 1807 the factor reported, "Quietness and satisfaction continue with the Inhabitants throughout this District: also with the Aborigines: whose recent exertions and success in their Hunting excursions: far exceed that of any former period." [1] In spite of these good conditions the peltries taken in at the factory and shipped were not well received. The skins were often poor and many were damaged during transportation.

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1. Treat to Dearborn, June 30, 1807 (National Archives, Ltr. Book, Arkansas Trading House, 1805-1810).

Early in 1808 it appeared that a far less successful year than the previous one was in prospect. The factor wrote, "A return made your office the year past show the amount of exports from Arkansas for one year ending with the month of April last, to have been ninety six thousand dollars. this year however including what probably may be received during the approaching month it certainaly [sic] will not exceed thirty thousand." [2]

In September 1808 Treat wrote Secretary of War Henry Dearborn that he was suffering from ill health. Permission was given for Treat to take four months' leave, and on March 31, 1809, he placed the factory in charge of James Waterman, who had been his assistant. Waterman remained in charge until July 1, 1810, at which time he wrote to the Secretary of War and the Superintendent of Indian Trade that ill health made it necessary for him to leave the factory. Affairs at the factory were left in charge of Samuel Treat, brother of John Treat, until such time as the Superintendent of Indian Trade could decide what disposition to make of the property.

In a letter of May 29, 1810, the Superintendent of Indian Trade wrote, "The President has determined to discontinue the factory at Arkansas, and ... he has appointed Mr. Treat, late principal of your Station, to be agent at Chickasaw Bluffs ... to which place (being now nearly restored to his usual health) he will set out in a few days." [3] The process of liquidating the factory was carried out by Samuel Treat.

While the Arkansas Trading House was in operation, the factor wrote a number of letters describing the area and its inhabitants. Upon reaching the Post in October 1805, Samuel Treat wrote the Superintendent of Indian Trade:

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2. Treat to Mason, March 21, 1808 (National Archives, Ltr. Book, Arkansas Trading House, 1805-1810).

3. Mason to Waterman, May 29, 1810 (National Archives, Ltr. Book, Arkansas Trading House, 1805-1810).

> The goods brought with me are in good order, and Stored at the Garrison till I could procure a suitable House for the Factory; two were at my disposal, each about 30 feet by 15; containing two Rooms, and those raised Six feet from the ground, the under part being built perfectly close, with square Timber, has hitherto, and will in future be occupied as a Skin House, it being dark and cool, and therefore well adapted to that purpose: the one near (and which is close to the Garrison); I have preferred at $150 per Annum--altho the other might have been obtained for $130, but its being surrounded with many others; and very combustible Buildings, without adjoining ground; of which I have both Garden, and pasture, caused my prefering the one, though at somewhat higher price. [4]

On November 15, 1805, Treat informed Secretary of War Dearborn:

> The trade at this place is engrossed by nine or ten Persons resident here; and two or three French men who annually descend the Wabash having obtained their goods in Detroit.
>
> The capital employed is nearly fifty thousand dollars, almost the half of which is engaged by the House of Bright and Co. (an establishment transferred from the Chickasaw Bluffs, about two years ago) connected also with a House in N. Orleans, and probably with another in Philadelphia. The other Capitalists may be divided into three Classes, three of whom employ from four to five thousand each, three others about three thousand each and the remainder from fifteen hundred to two thousand each. [5]

"The population here is between sixty and seventy Families," Treat informed Superintendent Davy,

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4. Treat to Davy, Oct. 6, 1805 (National Archives, Ltr. Book, Arkansas Trading House, 1805-1810).

5. Treat to Dearborn, Nov. 15, 1805 (National Archives, Ltr. Book, Arkansas Trading House, 1805-1810). Upon reaching the Post of Arkansas in the autumn of 1805, John Treat wrote Superintendent of Indian Trade William Davy.

nine, or ten of which are from the three States Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania; the others (one or two Spaniards excepted) are all French, either natives: or those who emigrated from the Illinois, N. Orleans, and two or three from Europe; all of whom either reside in the village, or within a circuit of between three or four Miles; there are also scattered up the River, seven or eight Families; the nearest of them not residing within fifty miles, and the furthest double that distance by land.... Divided amongst those in this Neighborhood are sixty Blacks, seldom more than three in a Family; and with one or two exceptions, the whole of them are slaves.

The pursuits of those People are either Farming, Trading or Hunting, amongst the former the most industrious are half a dozen of those, mentioned as having come from the States: but I must admit, that agriculture here is yet in its Infancy; the Lands although not so fertile as are those watered by the Ohio, and its tributary streams, yet are sufficiently so for industrious cultivation; the past Harvest, has produced from fifteen to eighteen Bushels of Wheat per acre; weighing sixty-two English pounds....

Particularly considering that this produce is from grounds which for seven, eight, and ten years have been constantly sown with the same kind of grain; only half cultivated and never to have received any manure. Hemp and Flax also come to great perfection; Indian corn produces well but from the multitude of both crows and Black Birds which destroy it. the year past, the rasing [of] it, has been altogether relinquished. Cotton is raised by each Family for their own domestic purposes, with success, and there are instances of several acres having been cultivated upon separate Plantations, the produce of which has been from nine to twelve hundred pounds (in the seed) per Acre; but the want of a Gin for cleaning it (one of which at this time erecting) had hitherto prevented much attention being paid to planting it....

Those Prairie one of which commencing within two and a half miles of this Village affords (when in yellow Plume) a scene as perhaps not to be excelled in nature. At its commencement its width is about three English Miles varying from that (rather increasing for the first few Leagues) to eight or ten, which is said to be the greatest breadth throughout its extension to the distance of forty Leagues to the North West [,] there we behold Nature in her most varied and beautiful attire and notwithstanding, not only the summer months had passed, but the first of the autumnal and till the coming of the frost other flowers had the appearance of shooting forth to change the scene: though not possible to add an additional beauty to the enchanting ones which had preceded throughout the season, till late in autum [sic]. large numbers of Cattle are to be seen grazing here: the lands also are to be mentioned amongst the best arable grounds, and along the borders are some of the best cultivated Lots.

Horn-cattle, Sheep, and Hogs (the first two particularly) if they are to be boasted of throughout the Union, certainly those inhabiting this country-side will not readily yield the palm to any, and the having them to boast of, does not entitle them to much credit; for nature having made such ample provision that man takes no trouble about them, the Winters (which are so mild) affording a bountiful supply of cane, and the Prairies equally abundant support throughout the other seasons of the Year.

[The Arkansas River] opposite the Garrison... (at this moment it being uncommonly low) its surface is more than forty feet below the Bank, and by measurement across is one hundred and forty seven yards, varrying [sic] in depth from one and a half to three and four fathoms, which greatest depth continuing about twenty yards, then gradually decreasing to the other shore.

At the Post the waters of the Arkansas, because of the saline springs, were not used for drinking purposes, which rendered it very inconvenient to the "Inhabitants, who entirely depend on the River for culinary, and every other use; not from preference, but they being too indolent to sink Wells, one of which alone is in the whole Town; although those residents from the Bank being provided: are fully supplied at all seasons with excellent, Water at the depth of from thirty to forty feet."

"We are very comfortably situated," Treat wrote:

> though in want of Factory Room: the House occupied being the largest to be obtained at a rent of one hundred and fifty dollars per Annum.
>
> To remedy this inconvenience and avoid the heavy charges it will be necessary to build for which purpose I have selected from the Publick [sic] Ground a suitable Lot of _____ acres nearly adjoining to the Garrison, also on the Publick [sic] Grounds, I have a Frame cut together with a sufficiency of Logs for boards. It has been necessary to cut the Timber this early. Otherwise one entire year would be lost to us, as there is no going into the _____ swamps (from whence the Timber is procured) except during the Autum [sic]; where after being cut and hewed, it there remains till the Month of March or April, when the water being from eight to ten, and twelve feet deep we are enabled to float all to the high grounds.
>
> Being very much in want of Factory Room, to avoid a heavy rent and this the only season for cutting Timber in these extensive swamps; [I] already have the Frames cut for a House, and most squared expecting by the middle of December to have all the Timber ready; also the necessary logs for Hewing into Boards, and the shingles made for a Building Fifty by Forty feet, one story hight [sic], (which is the custom of building in the Country [,] having the Cellar or skin Room below raised above the surface, otherwise in the Winter season we have it very wet.

> Wood cutters and sawyers for here all is sawed by hand [,] are not highly paid, but carpenters extremely so, indeed, they are not at all time to be had [,] but when employed it is at two dollars per day. I do not employ any excepting for a few days, sufficiently so for his selecting Timber [,] the most suitable. By April, I thus expect, and without great expence [sic]; that all will be in readiness for commencing the Frame, which I shall plan on a lot two Acres belonging to the Public and near to the Garrison....
>
> Of the three Carpenters now here, none of them are to be considered as residents, and it is not altogether improbable that when they may be wanted, they cannot be procured, and if so only at those high wages. [6]

In April 1806 Treat received a letter from Superintendent Davy, informing him that it has been impossible to find carpenters in the east, who were willing to go west for the wages offered. Writing his immediate superior on April 29, Treat observed:

> that the two carpenters have not been forwarded is a relief to me--although Timber as well as Logs for Boards and also Shingles have been in readiness several months. But the want of Water wholly prevents their being brought from the Swamp, where they are cut and hewed and probably must remain till the ensuing year [,] unless shortly there should be a considerable rise in the Rivers, for at this moment not a stick is floating--though seldom and perhaps never has it been known at this season of the year that there was not a depth of from six to eight, ten, and twelve feet. [7]

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6. Treat to Davy, Nov. 15, 1805 (National Archives, Ltr. Book, Arkansas Trading House, 1805-1810).

7. Treat to Davy, April 29, 1806 (National Archives, Ltr. Book, Arkansas Trading House, 1805-1810).

"The progress of a New Factory," Treat wrote Davy on July 1, 1806, he hoped,

> may prove satisfactory. Its dimentions [sic] fifty by forty feet, and contemplated to be one and a half story high, to enable having a Skin Room beneath and partly under Ground for coolness as it there-by will greatly prevent worms which in our Peltry we at this time find to be very troublesome. It will be placed near to the Garrison on a lot containing about fifty acres belonging to the United States. Two thirds of which is a bowling Green, and the remainder covered with a fine growth of Forest Trees.
>
> Since commencing it [the Factory], their [sic] has been work done equal to the Labour of one man of nineteen months, twenty two days, one month of which was by a carpenter, selecting and hewing Timber at high wages, and fifty seven days by two sawyers who also demand more than is paid to the other workmen. The result is that we have the whole Framing Timber cut and drawn to the Spot, a distance of four miles from whence it has been with great difficulty taken owing to the want of water which has not been more than two feet deep; though almost without exception it is commonly from eight to ten feet [deep].
>
> Excepting the _____ Timber which is of Cypress, the whole Frame is of oak, and well sawed. A great sufficiency of Logs and other Timber cut and partly brought to the Spot for flooring, and every other purpose to completely finish it; whenever it may be convenient or absolutely necessary, also 15,500 shingles are finished, and brought in.
>
> As Timber for erecting a building which with little expence [sic] I expect to get up during the Autum [sic]. For accommodation of Indians on their coming in through the Winter Season; it being very necessary for they have no where to go, and expect to be accommodated wherever they Trade [.]

It will only be covered in, and at a future day, may answer the purpose of a Kitchen [.] At present only one person is employed [,] he at thirteen Dollars per Month, payable in goods, and is engaged with the Oxen hauling in Timber-- though during the Summer I anticipate the Sawing to be fully compleated [sic]. [8]

John Mason had replaced Davy as Superintendent of Indian Trade, when Treat next reported on the progress of work on the Factory. On March 21, 1809, Treat informed Mason,

> The Factory now is in such Forwardness that undoubtedly during the approaching Autumn we shall be able to occupy it [,] when the property will be fully secured both against the weather and other risques [sic]: which hitherto has not been the case though we pay the exorbitant rent of one hundred and fifty $ annually every attention has been paid in economizing towards the erecting it, and I am sure at the period of its completion [it will] be valued equally to the expenditure made thereon. [9]

"Our disbursements," Treat notified Mason on September 30, 1808,

> in erecting a Factory still continue the same, or thereabouts as hitherto; however, after the ensuing quarter I am in hopes to reduce it; for at the present one of the most expensive and tedious part of the undertaking, that of sawing Scantling, and Boards by Hand is wholly accomplished, and the carpenter who hitherto has wholly worked alone is at this time able and obtained assistance, therefore in a few weeks I hope that we shall be enabled to stop paying for the hire of a Factory.

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8. Treat to Davy, July 1, 1806 (National Archives, Ltr. Book, Arkansas Trading House, 1805-1810).

9. Treat to Mason, March 21, 1810 (National Archives, Ltr. Book, Arkansas Trading House, 1805-1810).

> The lime purchased is undoubtedly more than is wanted for immediate use: consequently, a greater expence than is absolutely necessary--but without engaging a certain quantity; as [I did]... the owner of it would not be prevailed on to stop his Boat at the mouth of the River.--however, almost the whole expence we have been at in Building, has been defrayed in articles of Merchandize such as the Indians could not take from us and otherwise at this time would be remaining on our shelves. [10]

Upon closing the factory at Post of Arkansas, Samuel Treat informed Mason:

> The present state of the buildings are: the dwelling House (in which the business has been some time transacted) is 20 ft by 33, one-story, pitched roof piazzas front and rear, roof over all, shingles and painted with eave troughs, two bed rooms finished, one above and one on piazza, seven windows ... all glazed with blinds, two windows besides not glazed, but with Shutters, small sitting room finished except the ceiling, which ... [has] only laths overhead. The large room or kitchen has only a rough floor laid, but is well secured and used as the store.
>
> At some distance is the (illegible) Store House and Skin Room, strong oak frame 20 by 38 feet, 2 Stories, the lower closed in all around with a small room, all the materials provided for the completing the buildings nearly and many wholly (illegible).
>
> In one corner of the lot is a log stable half finished. Near the House is a well of 45 feet depth, in a bed with Cypress frame and a windlass.

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10. Treat to Mason, Sept. 30, 1808 (National Archives, Ltr. Book, Arkansas Trading House, 1805-1810).

The lot /is/ enclosed with strong Oak posts and rails, 7 bars high and measures 5 chains, 5 links square, and contains little better than two and half acres English measure, it was originally intended I believe to take in more, As the place is fit only for a trader, the land extremely poor, tis only the buildings make it of value, and where are no competitors to be expected for the purchase, they must doubtless be sacrificed unless sold by private contract, where they might bring from $1000 to $1200.

The oxen and cart were purchased at the commencement of the Buildings, for hauling Timber, for paring and sawing into plank, procuring Hay ... and were undispensibly necessary. They have been kept these two years at little or no expence, and there have been no orders received for their sale, but agreeable to your Directions they shall be disposed of, and I will apply the proceeds to discharge the debt due for Laborers or the Skins as far as necessary. [11]

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11. S. Treat to Mason, Sept. 10, 1810 (National Archives, Ltr. Book, Arkansas Trading House, 1805-1810).

CHAPTER 3

The Catholic Church at Post of Arkansas, During the American Period

Father Edmond Saulnier reached the Post of Arkansas on December 13, 1831, with two companions. Father Saulnier had been sent to the Arkansas from St. Louis to look after the spiritual well-being of the Catholic population in that area. Writing to Bishop Rosati from the post on December 24, Father Saulnier told of his arrival:

> Towards 9 p.m., we arrived at the Post of Arkansas, but as it was very cold and the banks were full of snow and ice, and it was so late, we went to bed in our little steamboat berths (we felt very cold under one blanket). Next morning we landed. The first thing we saw was a number of houses scattered about from the spot where we landed to a distance of seven miles lower down, comprising all in all twenty-five houses, two of which are built of brick, the one inhabited by Mr. Notrebene [Notrebe] and the other by Mr. Hewes Scull. Since the house of Mr. Frederick Notrebene..., was the nearest on our way, we entered, but were told that he was not at home. Then we went to Mr. Scull. [1]

After failing to secure lodging with one of the Catholic families, Father Saulnier and his companions returned to Hewes Scull's. Although he didn't have much room, Scull agreed to receive the travelers for the night and gave them food. Father Saulnier informed his superior:

> After our supper, we went to bed, myself and Patrick together, Mr. Beauprez in another bed above, for Mr. Scull has many children and consequently few

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1. F. G. Holweck, "The Arkansas Mission under Rosati," St. Louis Catholic Historical Review, Vol. I, July-October 1919, p. 247.

beds to give; besides he is a widower. I told you before that we first went to see Mr. Notrebene and that we did not find him; we found him when we went the second time....He seemed to receive us somewhat coldly; but after reading your own letter to the inhabitants of Arkansas, he told us that we had been badly informed, that the inhabitants were poor, that the majority of the French were at Pine Bluff..., that he was willing to give an arpent more for a church, adjoining the cemetery which he had also given; we told him that we had neither hearth nor home; then we left him.

When we awoke next morning and left our room in Mr. Scull's house, during breakfast, a negro brought me a letter from Mr. Notrebene informing us that we could have one of his houses. We went to see him and with many thanks accepted his offer. He had the room made ready, removed the dry goods boxes, gave us a bed and wood, and we installed ourselves. This house consists of two rooms, in one of them is a fireplace, in the other none. We arranged an altar in the room which has no fireplace; there we say mass. In the other we sleep and prepare the meals ourselves, for after going to a boarding house four days, we saw that our small funds went fast and we resolved to do the cooking ourselves. [2]

Father Saulnier by December 24 had seen enough of the inhabitants of the post to become convinced that they were "very indifferent and ignorant; they have forgotten nearly everything." [3] On Christmas, about 50 persons, Father Saulnier reported,

came to hear mass, which was a high mass. About ten families came on horseback, six miles, in spite of the awful roads. I told them that they would have to subscribe for the construction of a chapel and a house for the priest, and for the support of

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2. Ibid., p. 248.

3. Ibid., p. 249.

the priest, and that Mr. Notrebene would give them another arpent of land in addition to the arpent he had given for a cemetery. [4]

Father Saulnier on January 4, 1832, circulated a subscription form:

> We the inhabitants of the Post of Arkansas, in order to have the good fortune and advantage to possess amongst us a Roman Catholic Priest, who will instruct us and our children and administer to us all the Sacraments, promise to subscribe for the building of a chapel, according to the plan which shall be given us, and subscribe for the support of a priest who shall serve us. [5]

Until the small church (which was to cost from 2 to 300 livres) could be built "near the cemetery on a deserted plot" that Notrebe had donated, Father Saulnier proposed to rent "an old store and house for $6.00 a month." [6] This store and house had been sold by Eli Lewis to Abraham Lewis in 1830.

Father Saulnier left the Post of Arkansas in July and returned to St. Louis. Father Beauprez, who had accompanied Saulnier to Arkansas, was now in charge of the mission. Bishop Rosati on August 17, 1832, wrote Father Beauprez:

> I am grieved to see that Mr. Saulnier has left Arkansas. Do not lose courage. I shall do all in my power to sustain this mission. Mr. Paillasson shall come to see you; together you will select the spot where the residence of the priests must be established. You will accept a plot in my name and build a large loghouse, half of which will serve for church, the other half for a residence. I shall send you another priest and I shall give you $150.00 a year for your subsistence, until the country itself can support you. [7]

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4. Ibid.

5. Ibid., p. 250.

6. Ibid., p. 251.

7. Ibid., p. 257.

Before work on the chapel could be started, Father Beauprez left Post of Arkansas. Bishop Rosati, however, was determined to maintain the mission in Arkansas in spite of this misadventure. [8] Father Dupuy was ordered to proceed to the post, where he arrived on October 29, 1832.

Father Dupuy wrote Bishop Rosati:

> Next morning (it was Sunday), I left and arrived at the Post about noon. Of the inhabitants some were out hunting, others were busy at the gin mill, others trying or selling their horses, others playing billiards. Not knowing where to begin, I went directly to a certain Fred Notrebene. I asked him for news about Mr. Beauprez.
>
> "Six days ago he came to settle up," he told me; "I do not know where he is at present. Go to Mr. Lorquier [sic]; he will give you reliable information."
>
> Mr. Lorquier (the owner of the billiard hall), told me, "He left for New Orleans two days ago. An hour ago I sold his belongings. They were disposed of for hardly anything. I myself bought part of them; if you want them, you can have them."
>
> At the first report that a new priest had come to take the place of those who had left, a crowd gathered around me, asking me a thousand questions: who I was, what had become of Mr. Saulnier, etc; then they turned around laughing outright and saying: "This one won't stay long." At last, after having talked to them a long time, I felt hungry and looked out for a place where I could take my meals. I found a widow, called Victor, in whose house Beauprez had lived. From her house I am writing to you at this moment. She wants ten dollars a month for my room, bed, and table, which is good enough; two cents (un escalin) for each piece of laundry and three dollars a week for my horse,

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8. Ibid., p. 258.

which is poorly kept. This runs up to about twenty dollars a month. I do not know yet what I am going to do. A miserable hut could cost me three dollars per month. What shall I do? I have now talked to a great number of the inhabitants; it seems they are not particularly anxious to have a church and a priest. [9]

After visiting Pine Bluff, Father Dupuy returned to Post of Arkansas. Writing Bishop Rosati on November 12, the father observed,

> I have made the journey to Pine Bluff; I found there much better dispositions than at the Post. The people are much more simple, more religious and less arrogant. Conditions for a religious center are better there. There is no Congress land, neither at the Post nor Pine Bluff, fit for settlement. At the Post there is none even for sale, except at an exorbitant price, ten dollars an acre and poor soil at that. [10]

Father Dupuy on April 6, 1837, listed four places in Arkansas

> where mass might be said, if we had the money to travel, by using the cabins in which the settlers live. (1) Three miles below Pine Bluff, which is the seat of justice of Jefferson Co.; on the left river bank is the chapel and the priest's house which I built. (2) At New Gascony, fifteen miles lower down and in the same country, fifteen families could be gathered, if mass was celebrated there. (3) At Arkansas Post, sixty miles from my chapel, but there is no chapel and it is so difficult to build one, because the people do not pull together; I tried it more than ten times; but did not succeed. (4) At Petit Rocher (Little Rock); but first a chapel must be built there. [11]

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9. Ibid., p. 259.

10. Ibid., p. 259.

11. Ibid., p. 265.

In January 1838, Father Donnelly, who had succeeded Father Dupuy, visited Post of Arkansas. On the 8th he began taking up subscriptions for a church and house, and collected $630 in one week, although he failed to contact more than one-half the inhabitants. Terence Farrelly promised to donate the necessary lots. [12]

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12. Ibid., p. 266.

CHAPTER 4

Post of Arkansas Schools 1804-63

St. Ambrose's Female Academy

The first Sisters of Loretto to teach in Arkansas were led by Mother Agnes Hart, superior, who founded St. Mary's Academy at Pine Bluff. Mother Agnes Hart arrived at Pine Bluff on October 11, 1838. Sisters accompanying Mother Agnes Hart were: Eulalia Kelly, Louisa Phillips, Teresa Mattingly and Allodia Vessels.

Colonel Creed Taylor and Francis Vaugine donated a good 1½-story log house and twelve acres of land for a school. On this plot of ground stood two frame buildings--a church 20 by 40 feet and a schoolhouse and a few log cabins; the cabins had probably been slave quarters. The lumber in the frame buildings was furnished by Creed Taylor from his mill on the Walker place--the only mill in the State at that time run by water power. The first graduation exercises at St. Mary's Academy, Pine Bluff, were held in June 1840. The program consisted of music, essays, dialogues and addresses. Many of the large audience traveled a hundred miles and more to see the St. Mary's Academy graduates receive their diplomas--said to be the first awarded in the State of Arkansas.

The many hindrances and barriers encountered at Pine Bluff--river overflows, climatic conditions, difficulties in obtaining supplies, even the most necessary, finally caused the Sisters to close that school in 1842 and establish St. Ambrose's Academy at Post of Arkansas in August of that year. During the same period they also began an academy at Little Rock. [1]

Since the founding Sisters of these other two Academies were from Pine Bluff, it seems certain that tuition, boarding

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1. The Sisters of Loretto have no record of the names of the Sisters who went to Little Rock, and only the name of the Sister superior, Sister Allodia Vessels, who founded St. Ambrose Academy at the Post.

charges, and curriculum offerings were the same. From an old account book of the Pine Bluff institution we find that tuition was sometimes paid in "Good money, Arkansas money, and Tennessee moneys, but oftener in commodities; Fresh pork, sweet potatoes or cord wood in winter; mosquito netting, fresh fruits, quinine and sweet corn in summer, or pianos, milk cows or the loan of a family of slaves--nails, rope, salt, rice, pumpkins, shoes, cotton, etc., etc. Few accounts are marked 'Paid in full'."

A "devastating fire" that reduced the Loretto Motherhouse to ashes in February 1858 has robbed the order of its records concerning their early establishments, Post of Arkansas, as well as Pine Bluff and Little Rock.[2]

The Catholic Advocate for October 8, 1842, carried a notice concerning St. Ambrose's Female Academy:

ST. AMBROSE'S FEMALE ACADEMY

Post of Arkansas

The Sisters of Loretto, under the patronage of the Right Reverend Bishop of St. Louis, will open an Academy for Young Ladies, at the Post of Arkansas. The location is among the most healthy in the State. The institution is situated within the vicinity of the town, immediately on the bank of the Arkansas river, of which it commands a beautiful view.

The ladies who are charged with the duties of instruction will spare no pains to insure their pupils a satisfactory progress in their studies, whilst a tender and maternal care will be taken of their health and morals.

Young ladies of any religious profession will be received without preference or distinction, and without interference with their peculiar religious opinions. The terms of Tuition in the Branches taught are as follows.

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2. Sister M. Matilda to Bearss, July 9 and 16, 1964. Sister M. Matilda is Archivist for Loretto Motherhouse, Nerinx, Kentucky.

Boarding, per annum,	$104.00
Orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography, plain sewing and marking, per annum	25.00
History, sacred and profane, ornamental needle-work, lace and bead-work, extra per annum	20.00
French language, extra per annum	20.00
Music, with use of piano, ex. per annum	40.00
Washing, if done at the institution, extra per annum	18.00
Bed and bedding, if furnished by the institution, per annum	8.00
Doctors' fees, medicines, &c. per annum	8.00
Day scholars, per annum	36.00

Dress and Furniture

Every boarder must be provided with at least six changes of linen, and a green sunbonnet.

On week days they wear dresses of any color. On Sundays and festivals, the winter uniform consists of a black dress, black cape and apron. The summer uniform consists of a black dress, with a white cape and apron.

Boarders will provide themselves with a plate, knife and fork, spoon, tumbler and bowl, napkins, hand towels, wash-pan, comb, &c.

All written communications are subject to the inspection of the tutoress; and all letters directed to the institution must be free of postage.

Should any of the boarders remain in the house during the vacations, no additional charges will be made, and of course no deduction on account of absence.

Regulations

The scholastic year commences on the first Tuesday in September, and finishes with a public examination and a distribution of premiums, on the last Tuesday of July.

Pupils will be admitted for no less than a session, which consists of twenty-three and half weeks; and no deduction will be made for absence, unless occasioned by sickness or dismission.

Payments must be made semi-annually in advance.

REFERENCES.--Rev. C. Joseph Richard Bole, Rev. Mr. Paris, Mr. F. Notrebe, and Col. T. Farrelly, Post of Arkansas; Gen. Ryan, Napoleon; F. N. Vaugine, St. Mary's; Rev. Mr. O'Reilly, Vicksburg, Mi.; and the Superior of the Establishment.

April 30, 1842.-6m

A small Roman Catholic chapel "dedicated to public worship" was built in connection with St. Ambrose's Female Academy. [3]

The establishments of the Sisters of Loretto in Arkansas were not lasting. In 1845 the sisters abandoned their schools at the Post of Arkansas and Little Rock and returned to their Kentucky motherhouse.

The Arkansas Gazette of August 10, 1842, carried the following notice:

The Undersigned, having attended, the examination of the female school at St. Ambrose Academy, on Tuesday, the 26th of July, feel that it would be injustice to the highly estimable and pious Ladies, who have charge of that institution, to withhold on the occasion an expression of their approbation and the pleasure they derived from witnessing the very interesting exercises of the day. They found in the arrangements of the different classes a system complete and well adopted to the instruction of youth; the school books they found to be the latest editions of the most approved authors. The uniformity correct and prompt manner in which the students answered the various questions in a prolonged examination showed that they were well instructed in

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3. The History of Catholicity in Arkansas from the Earliest Missionaries Down to the Present Time (Little Rock, 1925); Sister Edward to Bearss, May 14, 1964. Sister Edward is Archivist for the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, Nazareth, Kentucky.

their different branches of study; the reading of the dialogue was remarkably correct, and in good taste, and the personal appearance of the young Ladies, showed that prompt attention had been paid to their health. Upon the whole we have never witnessed an exhibition of the kind so highly creditable to the instructors; and we feel bound to recommend and say to parents and guardians who have young females to educate, that they cannot send them to a better school than Saint Ambrose.

Fred. Notrebe
B. S. DuBuse
T. Farrelly
Tho's A. Reeder

Students cited by the sisters on July 26, 1842, for their work during the school year just completed were:

Orthography.--Premium.--Martha A. Hubbard, Rachael Jacobs, and E. Mitchell.
Second Class of Reading.--P. .-Louisa Vaugine, Celisci Vaugine and Mary Hutchins.
Accessit.--Elizabeth Hughes, Mary Cummins, and E. Pertius.
First Class Reading.--P.--Martha Reeder, Nancy Farrelly, Adaline Farrelly, and Agnes Cammac.
Acces.--Matilda Watson, and Jane Malpass.
Second Class of Writing.--Prem.--Eveline Peeler and Mary Maxwell.
First Class of Writing.--1st Prem.--Adaline Farrelly, once crowned,
Nancy Farrelly, once crowned, and Martha Reeder, once crowned.
Acces.--Matilda Watson once named, Jane Malpass once named, and Agnes Cammac once crowned.
2d prem.--Louisian Vaugine once crowned, Celisci Vaugine once crowned, and Elizabeth Pertius once named.
Acces.--Mary Cummins, once named.
Second Class of Arithmetic.--Prem.--Agnes Cammac, once crowned and once named; M. Watson twice named, and Martha Hubbard twice crowned.
Acces.--Elizabeth Pertius once named and once crowned, Lousian Vaugine twice crowned, and Celisci Vaugine twice

crowned.--2d p.--Elizabeth Hughes once named, Mary Cummins twice named, and Mary Hutchins, once named.
First Class of Arithmetic.--Nancy Farrelly twice crowned, and Adaline Farrelly twice crowned.
Second Class of Grammar.--P.--Matilda Watson twice named and once crowned, and A. Cammac twice crowned and once named, and Jane Malpass twice named.
Acces.--Mary Hutchins once named and once crowned, and Elizabeth Hughes once named and once crowned.
First Class of Grammar.--Prem.--Nancy Farrelly three times crowned, and A. Farrelly three times crowned.
Acces.--Louisian Vaugine three times named and once crowned.
Second Class of Geography.--Pres.--Matilda Watson twice named and twice crowned, Agnes Cammac three times crowned and once named, and Jane Malpass twice named and once crowned, and Marha Reeder three times crowned.
Access.--Lousian Vaugine three times crowned and twice named, Celisci Vaugine three times crowned and twice named.
First Class of Geography and Globes.--Prem.--N. Farrelly, four times crowned, Adaline Farrelly four times crowned.
Second Class of History.--Prem.--M. Watson twice named and three times crowned. A. Cammac four times crowned and once named, Martha Reeder four times crowned, and Jane Malpass twice named and twice crowned.
Accessit.--Mary Hutchins twice named and once crowned.
First Class History.--Prem.--Nancy Farrelly five times crowned, and A. Farrelly five times crowned.
Music.--Prem.--Adaline Farrelly six times crowned.
Access.--Mary Cummins twice named and once crowned, and Elizabeth Pertius twice named and once crowned.
Fancy Needle Work.--Prem.--M. Watson twice named and four times crowned, and Louisan Vaugine three times crowned and twice named.
Marking.--Prem.--Jane Malpass twice named and three times crowned, Martha Reeder five times crowned, M. Watson twice named and five times crowned, A. Cammac five times crowned and once named, and E. Pertius twice named and once crowned.
Access.--Eveline Peeler once crowned and once named, and Martha Hubbard once crowned.
Bead Work.--Prem.--Elizabeth Pertius twice crowned and twice named, Agnes Cammac six times crowned and once

named, and Celisci Vaugine three times crowned and three times named.
French Class.--Prem.--Mary Cummins three times named and twice crowned, and Elizabeth Pertius twice named and twice crowned.
Diligence.--Jane Malpass twice named and four times crowned, Nancy Farrelly six times crowned, and Matilda Watson six times crowned and four times named.
Accessit.--Martha Reeder six times crowned, and Agnes Cammac seven times crowned and once named.

The premium for good conduct for the large pupils has been awarded to Nancy Farrelly, seven times crowned, and Jane Malpass twice named and five times crowned.
Second Spelling.--Premium--Charles Refeld, William Larquier, Oliver Larquier, and John Jacobs.
First Class Spelling.--Prem.--Samuel Taylor and Francis Vaugine.
Reading.--Prem.--M. Refeld--Accessist Vrancis Vaugine once crowned.
Grammer.--Prem.--John Hibbard--Accessist M. Refeld once crowned.
Arithmetic.--Prem.--Francis Vaugine, once crowned and once named, Samuel Taylor once crowned.
Geography & Globe.--Prem.--John Hibbard, once crowned.
Writing.--Prem.--John Hibbard twice crowned, Francis Vaugine twice crowned and once named, Samuel Taylor twice crowned, and M. Refeld twice crowned. [4]

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4. Arkansas Gazette, Aug. 10, 1842.

CHAPTER 5

Public Buildings in Arkansas County, 1804-55

During the 43 years that Post of Arkansas was the county seat of Arkansas County, the only public building was the jail. The first jail, which was in use in the period 1813-35, was located on one of the lots in "Drope's Addition." A second jail was built in 1835 on a lot donated by John and Maria Larquier.

The circuit and county courts during this period met in taverns, hotels, and private homes. During 1816, George Armisteads's house "near the Village of Arkansas" was used as the county courthouse. [1] In January 1820, the Superior Court met at Hewes Scull's. For furnishing a room and firewood Scull was paid $19. A year later the County Court convened in a room rented from Robert Crittenden, for which the Territorial Secretary received $10. May 1821 found the Circuit Court meeting in one of the two buildings owned by Benjamin Babcock. [2] During the period 1824-29, the Circuit Court for Arkansas County met in the Arkansas Hotel. [3] The Circuit Court for Arkansas County met in November 1831 in James Smith's Tavern. The November 1833 term of the Circuit Court sat for five days at the tavern of Jesse R. Morris. In January 1834 the County Court agreed to allow John Malpass $21 for the seven days the Circuit Court utilized rooms rented at his tavern. [4] The Circuit Court of Arkansas County met at B. L. Haller's and James Maxwell's in 1836. During the next two years the Circuit Court met alternately at Jesse Morris' and John Larquier's taverns. The October 1839 term of the court convened at William Price's. [5]

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1. Arkansas County Deed Book B, p. 310.
2. Minute Book Arkansas County Circuit Court, 1819-1823, pp. 32, 27, and 58.
3. Records of the Circuit Court, Arkansas County, Sept. 1824-Jan. 1829, p. 182.
4. Minutes of the Arkansas County Court, 1831-1836, pp. 16, 37, and 38.
5. Arkansas County Court Record A, p. 35; Arkansas County Deed Book B, pp. 125 and 143.

According to the minute book of the Arkansas County Court for July 17, 1855, a report was presented by the committee charged with the mission of locating a county seat for Arkansas County. The committee reported that it now appeared that a building was now ready for the reception of the court. The court therefore ordered that Clerk William Refeld "proceed to move the records of this county to the said New County Seat, DeWitt, by or before September 1, 1855, and it is further ordered that the Circuit, Probate, and County Courts of this county be hereafter held at said new county seat, DeWitt, and that all processes be made returnable there." County Clerk Refeld at the same time was allowed $72 for office rent. [6] The County Court convened at DeWitt on October 15, 1855.

The fact that only one public building, if we discount the factory, was erected at Post of Arkansas in the period 1804-55 can be ascribed to a failure of the community to act. On at least two occasions, land was donated for a public square. Several times, the county failed to act when the Territorial Assembly passed bills to authorize the building of a "good and sufficient jail."

Robert Crittenden and Elijah Morton had submitted a proposition in writing to the February 1820 meeting of the General Assembly "offering as a donation to the county of Arkansas four lots of ground forming one Square or block on the plat and in the plan of a town laid out by Wm. O. Allen and adjoining the Post of Arkansas and called the Town of Arkansas. On condition that the legislature would fix and establish thereon the permanent Seat of Justice for said County."

The General Assembly accordingly on February 21 passed a law authorizing Governor Miller to as soon as possible

> after the passage of this act appoint three fit and competent persons to Select from lots forming a Square or block within the Town of Arkansas

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6. County Court Record A, p. 495.

according to the plat and plan thereof which said persons, when so appointed by the governor shall proceed to make the Selection of said four lots of ground forming a Square or block within ten days after the appointment agreeable to the best judgment and in the most eligible place according to the plan or plat.

Section 2 of the bill provided that as soon as the persons appointed by the governor had made "their Selection of aforesaid lots, Square or block, they shall take and receive from Crittenden and Morton a deed in fee simple, which deed shall be taken to the governor and his successors in office in trust and for the benefit of the County of Arkansas." The deed when so taken was to "be recorded in the recording office for the County of Arkansas and the Original filed in the Governor's office." The 3d section of the enactment provided,

> the lots, Square, or block when so Selected, conveyed and recorded shall thereafter be considered Public ground of Said County for the permanent Seat of Justice of Said County and the Court house, jail, and other Public buildings which may be hereafter erected for Said County shall be erected thereon. [7]

When the Territorial Assembly met in October 1820, a bill was passed that the sheriffs of Arkansas and Phillips counties "shall, within thirty days after the taking effect of this act, give public notice, by advertisements set up in at least one place in each township, that he will, until a certain time, which time shall not be more than sixty, nor less than thirty days, from the date of such advertisement, receive proposals for building a good and sufficient jail, at the seat of justice of the county of which he is sheriff." Section 2 provided that the sheriffs should open "subscriptions to raise a fund to pay for said building, and all the amounts subscribed, shall be collected as other debts, by the sheriff suing for the same, for the use and benefit of the county treasury, to be appropriated for the building of said jail." Section 4 provided

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7. Laws of Arkansas Territory, "An Act fixing permanently the Seat of Justice in the County of Arkansas" (National Archives, Record Group No. 59).

that under no circumstances was the sheriff to pay more than $700 for the construction of the county jail. The act was "to take effect and be in force, from and after the first day of December next." [8]

The Arkansas General Assembly in October 1821 enacted a bill which authorized "the building of a jail in the counties of Arkansas and Phillips." A similar enactment had been approved on October 24, 1820, before the territorial capital had been shifted to Little Rock. Arkansas County was given until January 1, 1823, to take advantage of this legislation. [9]

January 1, 1823, passed but Arkansas County failed to act. On October 31, 1825, the Territorial Assembly for the third time approved a measure authorizing the construction of a jail in Arkansas County. Five commissioners (Hewes Scull, Isaac McLain, Louis Bogy, Robert McKay, and Harold Stillwell) were named by the County Court to call for sealed proposals for building a jail. An announcement asking for bids was inserted in the Arkansas Gazette:

> Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the aforesaid act (Oct. 31, 1825), in writing for building said jail, and donations of land for a site for said jail, until the fifteenth day of November next, at the Clerk's Office in said county.
>
> Dimensions of Jail.
>
> To be 18 feet square in the clear, and two stories high; the lower story to be 10 feet high in the clear. The ground floor to be double thickness of one foot square timber; the lower or under course to be good sound cypress; the upper course to be good sound oak timber, and to cross the lower course, and every other piece of both courses to be well bolted down with inch square iron bolts, of 20 inches long, at each end of the logs. The lower story to consist of double walls; the inner wall to be of good sound

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8. Arkansas Gazette, Nov. 25, 1820.

9. Acts Passed by the General Assembly of the Territory of Arkansas at the Session in October, 1821 (Little Rock, 1822), p. 22.

oak timber, one foot square; and the outside wall to be of good sound cypress timber, one foot square, and both walls to be dove-tailed with a space between them of nine inches to be filled with sound upright timber, 10 feet long, and not less than 4 inches in diameter. The upper flooring of the lower story to be of good sound oak timber, one foot square, to extend over both walls of the lower story, and to... /have/ well spiked doors with one inch square iron spikes, of 20 inches long, through both ends of each piece. The outside wall of the lower story to extend nine feet above the second floor, forming the second story. The upper floor of the second story to be of good oak timber, of six inches square to be well spiked down at both ends. with 12 inch bolts of 3/4 inch square, and a piece of oak timber of 12 inches square to extend across the under part of the upper floor, of the second story, for a support to the upper floor, and to be tenanted in six inches in the upper log of the second story. The rafters to be of good sound cypress timber, four by five inches, and the shingles to be of cypress, twenty-two inches long, averaging four inches in width, and to be full 3/4 of an inch thick at the butt end, and to be nailed on sawed laths, with 3d cut nails. The lower story to have two windows of two feet square opposite each other, to be fitted in with an iron grate in each wall, of the following dimensions, viz. a frame of iron three inches wide and 3/4 inch thick, and a grate of six bars of three inches wide and 3/4 inch thick one way, and six bars of one inch square the other, the latter to run through the center of the former and the ends of all the bars to run through the frame and be rivetted on the outside; the upper and lower bars of the frame to be 12 inches longer than the side bars to fasten to the wall; and each frame to be secured by at least 12 bolts or spikes, at least 10 inches long. The upper story to have two windows and grates of the same dimensions, and to be secured in the same way.--

Through the center of the upper floor of the lower story there to be a trap door, of three by four feet, of 2 inch oak plank, to be lined on the outside with one inch oak plank, and secured at each end with very strong iron hinges, to extend across the floor; the hooks to go through the floor and rivet; and two extra iron bars of ½ inch and one inch wide, to run parallel with the hinges across the door, and well rivetted through the planks, with good and substantial iron lock, of at least 12 inches, to be fixed to the trap door. The upper story is to have a door in the right hand gable end, of 6 feet high and 3 feet wide, of good oak plank 2½ inches thick, and lined with one inch oak plank, to be well secured with four iron bars, of ½ inch thick and 2 inches wide, to extend across the door, and well rivetted through the door with at least 6 rivets; and two strong iron hinges of 3 feet long, with hooks or buts to go through the wall and secured on the inside; and a good substantial iron lock of 12 inches. From the door there is to extend a strong platform, on the outside of a 3 feet square, from which will run a flight of stairs to the ground, with a strong railing around the platform, and along the outside of the steps, of 2½ inches high. The fundation to be good hard burnt brick, of 13 inches thick, one foot below the surface of the ground, and six inches above, with a wall of the same dimensions under the middle of the ground floor.

The contractor to give bond and security, for the faithful performance of his contract, on or before the 15th day of July 1827. [10]

No one came forward with an acceptable bid, and once again the construction of a new jail was deferred by the Arkansas County Court.

In 1830 the General Assembly enacted a law naming "Hewes Scull, James Maxwell, and Benjamin L. Haller, and their successors" as commissioners of the "seat of Justice for the

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10. Arkansas Gazette, Oct. 17, 1826.

County of Arkansas." The commissioners were empowered to accept "any donations of lands or lots in the town of Arkansas, town of Rome, or village of Arkansas, or on any adjoining lands thereto, for the purpose of building thereon a court-house and jail, for the use of said county, and take of the donor or donors a deed in fee simple, to them and their successors in office, for the use and benefit of said county." [11]

At the January 1835 meeting of the County Court, James Maxwell, John Malpass, and B. L. Haller (commissioners for building a jail in Arkansas County) presented their report. In accordance with an enactment by the territorial legislature the commissioners announced that they had closed a contract with John Maxwell for the building of a jail. The commissioners also presented a deed to the court from John Larquier and his wife "for a lot of ground for a public square." [12]

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11. Acts, Plassed at the Sixth Session of the General Assembly of the Territory of Arkansas...(Little Rock 1830), pp. 31-32.

12. Arkansas County Court Record A, pp. 57, and 59.

CHAPTER 6

Arkansas Post Jockey Club

The Arkansas Post Jockey Coub held its first meeting in the fall of 1840. According to people of the area interviewed by the research historian, the race course was located on the western portion of Spanish Land Grant No. 2296.

On March 4, 1840, the Arkansas Post Jockey Club announced its fall meeting would consist of:

1. A sweepstake for 3 year olds, subscription $200, half forfeit, mile heats--to name and close on the first of August--three or more to a race. Now two subscribers.

2. A sweepstake for 4 year olds, subscription $300, half forfeit, three mile heats--to name and close on the first day of July--three or more to make a race. Now two subscriptions.

3. A sweepstake for 3 year olds. Subscription $200, half forfeit, two mile heats--to name and close on the first of July--three or more to make a race. Now one subscriber.

Also a poststake, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, subscription $500, half forfeit, two mile heats--three or more to make a race. Subscriptions to this race to close on the first day of July. Now two subscriptions.

In all cases to governed by the rules of the Arkansas Post course.

The purses for the above fall meeting will be published in due time.

Persons wishing to subscribed to the above stakes are requested to address me, by mail, in due

time, and do not neglect to remit the forfeit note.
William Price [1]

William Price on November 11, 1840, informed the public that the fall meeting of the Arkansas Post Jockey Club would

commence on Monday, the 30th of this Month.

First Day
Sweepstakes for 3 year olds--entry $200, half forfeit--mile heats, closed with 3 subscribers.

Second Race

Same day at three o'clock, match race, one mile out, for $600.

Second Day
Sweepstake for 4 year olds, 3 mile heats--closed with 4 subscribers. $300 entrance, half forfeit.

Third Day
Post stake, two mile heats, $500 entrance, half forfeit. Closed with three subscribers.

Fourth Day
Proprietor's Purse--mile heats, $150 purse.

Fifth Day
Jockey Club Purse--2 mile heats, $300.

Sixth Day
Mile heats--best 3 in 5, purse $150.

Same Day, 3 o'clock
Match-one mile out for $1000 a side. [2]

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1. Arkansas Gazette, March 4, 1840.

2. Ibid., Nov. 11, 1840.

On April 21, 1841, William Price told the press that the spring meeting of the Arkansas Post Jockey Club would open on June 7. The program would consist of

First day-Mile heats.
Second day-2 mile heats.
Third day-3 mile heats.
Fourth day-Mile heat; best three in five.
Fourth day-A sweepstake for 4 year olds-$200 entrance--$100 forfeit, three mile heats. Three or more to make a race; name and close 1st day of May. One entry.
Sixth day-A post stake free for all ages, sub. $300, half forfeit.
Three or more to make a race--to close the 1st day of May.

The purses will be liberal, and a full attendence expected, as the track is in neat order, and well enclosed with planks. [3]

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3. Ibid., April 21, 1841.

POST OF ARKANSAS

PART II

CHAPTER 7

Spanish Land Grants In Post of Arkansas Area

Spanish Land Grant 2297

Nicholas Rightor on February 18, 1818, filed the report of the survey he had undertaken for Louis Bogy, "who claimed in his own right 320 arpens equal to 272 20/100 acres of Land situate [d] on the North side of and joining the Arkansas River...." In running his survey, Rightor began on the margin of the Arkansas River at the southwestern corner of Mary Derouisseau's Survey No. 2365, thence with the meanders of the Arkansas River 23.70 chains to a post corner on the margin of the river, thence North 50 chains to a post corner, thence North 30° East 41.90 chains to a post corner, thence North 45° East 64.82 chains to a post corner, thence South 45° East 18.25 chains to the northwest corner post of Mary Derouisseau's survey. From this point, the line ran South 45° West 65.14 chains with the northwestern boundary of Mary Derouisseau's survey to the northwesterly corner of said Survey No. 2365, thence South 39° West 18.39 chains with the western boundary of Survey No. 2365 to the northwesterly corner of said survey, thence South 52.30 chains with Mary Derouisseau's western boundary to the point of beginning. [1]

George Armistead on December 12, 1808, leased to Samuel Treat for one year "a certain piece of land in Arkansas late belonging to the said Armistead and now occupied by Joseph Bogy" and containing about 280 acres. Treat was "to have and to hold all its buildings, privileges and improvements and also the privilege of the wood that may be necessary for repairing the fences and for fuel on the same during the year so to be occupied and held by said Treat save and except only the running geers [sic] & mill works of a house mill on the premisis, which are wholly exempt from any part of this

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1. Book of Spanish Land Grants, pp. 4-5. This book is found in the files of the Arkansas Land Commissioner at the State Capitol in Little Rock, Arkansas.

agreement and considered to be at the disposal of said Mons. Bogy to improve or take away at his pleasure...." [2]

Spanish Land Grant No. 2305

William Russell on April 6, 1818, filed his report of the survey he had made of Spanish Land Grant No. 2305. In selecting his point of beginning, Russell chose a post corner from which a red oak 12 inches in diameter bore South 22° West 268 links and a double honey locust 15 inches in diameter bore North 26° West 26 links. Both these trees were blazed "P.S." From the point of beginning, Russell ran his line North 45° East 14.55 chains to a post corner, thence South 45° East 11.70 chains to a post corner, thence South 45° West 14.55 chains to a post corner, thence North 45° West 11.70 chains to the beginning. [3]

James Scull, as executor for Jacob Bright's estate, which included Spanish Land Grant No. 2305, on September 12, 1809, sold it to Samuel Mosley a 20-arpen tract[4] adjoining the Post of Arkansas. [5] Patrick Casidy on May 21, 1816, sold to Hewes Scull 10 arpens for $50. The land conveyed was one-half of the tract granted by the "Recorder of Lands" to Jacob Bright.[6] Sylvanus Phillips on October 28, 1816, ooveyed to Hewes Scull his interest in 10 arpens. The land transferred was one-half of the 20 arpens originally granted by the "Recorder of Lands" to Jacob Bright. [7] Martin Serano on June 26, 1819, sold to Hewes Scull his interest in 20 arpens originally granted to his father. [8] On November 15, 1821, Henry Armstrong sold to Hewes Scull for $100 his interest in 20 arpens, about one-half mile from the Post of Arkansas. This land had originally been

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2. Index to Book of Records (Deeds, Commissions, Indentures) Louisiana Territory, District of Arkansas, Aug. 3, 1808-Dec. 23, 1809. George Armistead was listed on the Tax Rolls for 1819 of Arkansas County as the owner of Spanish Land Grant No. 2297.

3. Book of Spanish Land Grants, p. 9.

4. An arpen (arpent) is an ancient French land measuare equal to five-sixths of an acre.

5. Index to Book of Records (Deeds Commissions, Indentures) Louisiana Territory District of Arkansas, Aug. 3, 1808-Dec. 23, 1809, p. 49.

6. Arkansas County Deed Book B, p. 148.

7. Ibid., p. 320. 8. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 288.

claimed and confirmed to Serano, and has been purchased by Armstrong at a public sale for taxes and costs. [9]

Hewes Scull constructed several buildings on the land. On December 23, 1820, tickets for a Christmas Ball to be held at Hewes Scull's house went on sale at the stores of Johnston and Armstrong and Elijah Morton. [10] Hewes Scull's barn burned on the night of January 8, 1821, "together with an excellent horse, about 200 bushells of corn a quantity of hay, several hogs, &c." Scull estimated the loss at not less than $800. [11]

When he drafted his will in April 1832, Hewes Scull announced that on his death, the administrators of his estate would sell his "real estate at the post (that is my brick house, dwelling house, and gin) including the lot opposite and on the other side of the street, and forty acres of good land in Armistead's tract" for not less than $4,000. The 20-arpen tract that had been granted Serano (Spanish Land Grant No. 2305) was "not to be sold for less than $500." Scull's undivided half of about 14 acres, adjoinging Spanish Land Grant No. 2305, which he owned jointly with James Scull, was not to be sold until James disposed of his undivided one-half. [12]

Spanish Land Grant No. 2307

William Russell on June 18, 1818, filed a report of the survey which he had undertaken of Spanish Land Grant No. 2307 for Peter Jordelas. When he began his survey, Russell commenced at the "most Southwardly corner of Jacob Bright's" Private Survey No. 2305. From this point, Russell ran his line North 45° West 7 chains with the southwest boundary of Bright's survey to the most western corner of Bright's grant,

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9. Arkansas County Deed Book E, pp. 58-59.

10. Arkansas Gazette, Dec. 23, 1820.

11. Ibid., Jan. 13, 1821.

12. Arkansas County Deed Book E, pp. 160-61.

thence North 45° East 14.55 chains with the northwest boundary of aforesaid Bright's tract to the most northern corner of Private Survey No. 2305, thence North 82° East 46.49 chains to a post corner at the intersection with the western boundary of Joseph Bogy's 320-arpen grant, thence North 18.09 chains with Bogy's western boundary to a post corner, thence West 63.74 chains to a post corner, thence South 29° West 19.17 chains to a post corner, thence South 9° East 35.55 chains to a post corner at the intersection with the north boundary of Joseph Dardenne's survey of 753 arpens, thence South 70° East 7.86 chains (with the northeasterly boundary of Joseph Dardenne's grant) to the southwest corner post of Albert Berdue's 60-arpen survey, thence North 45° East 16.50 chains (with the northwesterly boundary line of Albert Berdue's survey) to the beginning. [13]

James Scull on May 5, 1818, paid John Jordelas $200 for 41½ arpens of land adjoining the Town of Rome. The land in question was the eastern part of Spanish Land Grant No. 2307 originally owned by Peter Jordelas. In marking off the 41½ arpens, the surveyor began at the southeast corner of Spanish Land Grant No. 2307, thence due north with the line between Spanish Land Grant No. 2307 and the property of Joseph Bogy for 18 chains and 9 links to the northeast corner of Spanish Land Grant No. 2307, thence west on the north boundary of said survey 17 chains and 71 links to a post on the road leading from the Post of Arkansas to James Scull's house, thence South 3° West 20 chains and 74 links along the road to the line of survey between Spanish Land Grant No. 2307 and Private Survey No. 2339, thence North 82° East with the line between Spanish Land Grant No. 2307 and Private No. 2339 to the point of beginning. [14]

John and Cecilia Jordelas on December 14, 1824, sold to William Pugh for $225 a parcel of land containing two and one-half and 78/100 acres. In laying off this land, the surveyor marked his point of beginning on the western boundary

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13. Record Book of Spanish Land Grants, pp. 10-11.

14. Arkansas County Deed Book B, pp. 467-77.

of the Town of Arkansas, from which he ran his line west on Jordelas Street 6 chains and 32 links, thence North 3° East 4 chains and 8 links, thence East 6 chains and 32 links, thence South 3° West 4 chains and 8 links, along the western boundary of the Town of Arkansas. [15]

William Pugh on July 20, 1825, sold to William Rainey for $1,825 a parcel of land containing two and one-half and 78/100 acres. The tract was bounded as follows: beginning at the western boundary of the Town of Arkansas and running west on Jordelas Street 6 chains and 30 links, thence North 3° East 4 chains and 8 links, thence East 6 chains and 30 links,[16] thence South 3° 4 chains and 8 links along the western boundary of the Town of Arkansas to the beginning. [17] William and Nancy Rainey on May 9, 1827, sold the tract to Robert Tarleton for $900. [18] On October 12, 1830, Robert and Mary Ann Tarleton sold to James Smith for $700 a parcel of land containing two and one-half and 78/100 acres. In running the line, the surveyor began at the southeast corner on the western boundary of the Town of Arkansas, and ran his line west on Jordelas Street 6 chains and 32 links, thence North 3° East 4 chains and 8 links, thence East 6 chains and 32 links, thence South 3° West 4 chains and 8 links to the beginning. [19] James Smith on September 22, 1831, sold to Charles McDowell for $1,200 the two and one-half and 78/100 acre tract he had purchased from Robert and Mary Ann Tarleton, the previous year. [20]

Charles McDowell as guardian for Nancy Malpass on June 26, 1837, sold to James Smith for $1,000 a tract of land near the

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15. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 267-68.

16. This variation of two links (15.84 inches) in the length of the North-South property lines is not explained. The next time the land was surveyed the length of the property lne on the north and south was 6 chains and 32 links 418 feet. There are 100 links in a chain 66 feet long.

17. Arkansas County Deed Book, D, pp. 305-06.

18. Ibid., p. 460.

19. Arkansas County Deed Book E, p. 97.

20. Ibid., pp. 150-51.

Town of Arkansas, containing two and one-half and 78/100 acres.[21] Albert and Mary Ann Pike and Allen and Margaret Smith on December 4, 1838, sold to James Smith for $150 the rights of their wives as heirs of James Hamilton to the two and one-half and 78/100 acre tract John and Cecilia Jordelas had sold to William Pugh in 1824.[22] James Smith on November 16, 1841, mortaged to William Sutton for $4,000 "a certain parcel or part of a tract of land containing two and one-half and 78/100 acres." The boundaries of the land was the same as listed earlier.[23]

John and Mary Summerville were held liable by the Arkansas Circuit Court for $600 as executors for the estate of John Hughes. Sheriff John L. Jones in October 1845 levied on the property of the Summervilles to satisfy this judgment. Included in the property were: the Northeast Quarter of Section 34, Township 4, South of Range 4, West of the 5th Principal Meridian, and supposed to contain 160 acres. This property was known as the Hughes Stock Farm and was currently occupied by John Roach. Also a lot and all the buildings and improvements thereon, "commonly known by the name of the Smith residence and now in the possession of Dr. M. B. Brown and formerly occupied by John Hughes in his life time and by the said John Summerville and wife after Hughes' death." The boundary of the property in question began on the western limits of the Town of Arkansas, thence running west on Jordelas Street 6 chains and 32 links, thence North 3° of East 4 chains and 8 links, thence East 6 chains and 32 links, thence South 3° of West 4 chains and 8 links to the point of beginning. This property which was sold to Thomas N. Byers reportedly contained two and one-half and 78/100 acres.[24]

Thomas N. Byers on April 29, 1851, sold to Thomas Halli Burton for $350 his interest in a tract of land situated on the western boundary of the Town of Arkansas. The surveyed

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21. Arkansas County Deed Book F, pp. 99-100.

22. Ibid., p. 272.

23. Ibid., p. 549.

24. Arkansas County Deed Book G, pp. 233-34.

limits were the same as the property Byers had acquired in the sheriffs sale five and a half years earlier.[25]

On May 27, 1875, Isaac and Amanda Wilkinson sold to Elihu Randolph for $50 all of a "lot fronting on Main Street in the town or village of Arkansas." This lot was the same tract "once owned by James Smith now deceased and on which he once built and had his family residence and which said James Smith sold to one _____, it being the same tract or piece of ground which Isaac Wilkinson purchased from Col. William H. Halli Burton in the year 1859." In running the line of the lot purchased, the surveyor began on the western boundary of the Town of Arkansas and proceeded west along Jordelas Street 6 chains and 32 links, thence North 3° East 4 chains and 8 links, thence East 6 chains and 32 links, thence South 3° West 4 chains and 8 links along the western boundary of the Town of Arkansas to the point of beginning.[26] Elihu Randolph on November 14, 1879, sold M. A. Fogee for $900 part of Spanish Land Grant No. 2307 "known as the old Jordelas tract." The property line was was identical with the earlier surveys.[27]

John Jordelas on May 3, 1818, sold to William Russell for $100 four acres of ground adjoining on the north the Town of Rome. This tract was bounded on the east by land sold by Jordelas to James Scull, on the south by the 45 arpens encompassed in Private Survey No. 2339, and on the north and west by Jordelas' property. The boundary of the four-acre tract conveyed was to begin at a post alongside the road leading from the Post of Arkansas to James Scull's house. This post was set on the line of survey between Private Survey No. 2339 and Private Survey No. 2307, 28 links east of the northeast corner of fractional lot No. 24 in the Town of Rome. From this point of beginning, the boundary was to run North 3° East two chains and 56 links to a set post corner alongside the road, this being the northeast corner of the four-acre tract; thence North 82° West 10 chains and 3 links, where a post was set to mark the northwest corner;

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25. Arkansas County Deed Book H, p. 87.

26. Arkansas County Deed Book X, pp. 19-21.

27. Arkansas County Deed Book D2, p. 287.

thence South 8° West 5 chains and 40 links to the line dividing Private Surveys Nos. 2339 and 2307, thence with the line between the two aforementioned private surveys, 10 chains and 45 links to the point of beginning. [28]

William Russell sold to Lieutenant William P. L. Blair on April 1, 1819, for $120 one acre of the four-acre tract he had purchased from John Jordelas the previous year. The acre conveyed was the eastern part of the tract. Beginning at a point alongside the road leading from the Post of Arkansas to James Scull's house, the line ran North 3° East 2 chains and 56 links, thence North 82° West three chains and 20 links, thence South 8° West 3 chains and 47 links to a post corner on the north boundary of Private Survey No. 2339, thence North 82° East 3 chains and 32 links to the beginning.[29] On July 24, 1821, Captain William P. L. and Hannah Blair sold to Dr. Robert McKay for $125 the one acre of ground purchased from William Russell two years before. [30] Dr. Robert McKay on May 16, 1821, sold to John Blakely for $150 the one acre tract that he had secured from Captain Blair. [31]

William Russell on February 10, 1821, sold to Thomas P. Eskridge and James Hamilton for $240 a tract of land containing three acres, adjoining the Town of Rome. The three-acre tract conveyed was the western part of the four acres of ground purchased by Russell from John Jordelas three years before. [32] On November 6, 1824, James Hamilton sold to William Pugh for $150 a tract of land containing three acres, adjoining the Town of Rome. The three-acre tract conveyed was the western part of the four acres purchased by William Russell from John Jordelas on May 3, 1818. [33] William Pugh on March 1, 1832, sold to Donald F. Strickland for $100 a "one undivided half

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28. Arkansas County Deed Book B, p. 473.

29. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 187.

30. Ibid., p. 524.

31. Ibid., p. 675.

32. Ibid., p. 675.

33. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 251-52.

part" of this three-acre tract containing adjoining the Town of Rome. [34]

John and Cecilia Jordelas on April 25, 1821, sold to David Brearly for $100 a parcel of ground containing one and 74/100 acres. This parcel of ground was bounded as follows: beginning at James Hamilton's corner on the western boundary of the Town of Arkansas, and running with Hamilton's line West 3 chains and 18 links, thence North 3° East 3 chains and 40 links, thence 3 chains and 16 links and intersecting the west boundary of the Town of Arkansas, thence South 3° West 3 chains and 40 links to the beginning. [35] Six months later, on October 13, David Brearly notified the readers of the Arkansas Gazette that he was opening a store in the Post of Arkansas, which would stock "Dry Goods, China, Glass, Hardware, Books and Stationary, Boots and Shoes, Hats and ready made Clothing, and Drugs and Medicine." [36] Colonel Brearly's store was designated as the place of deposit for the arms of Capt. Thomas Lewis' Company of the 4th Regiment, Arkansas Militia. [37] On October 29, 1822, David and Hannah Brearly sold to Samuel Wright for $1,500 a parcel of land containing one and 74/100 acres. The land was bound as follows: beginining at James Hamilton's corner on the western boundary of the Town of Arkansas, and running with Hamilton's line West 3 chains and 13 links, thence North 3° East 3 chains and 40 links, thence 3 chains and 16 links and intersecting the western boundary of the Town of Arkansas, thence South 3° West 3 chains and 40 links to the beginning. The purchase price was to include the "frame Store house" located on the lot. [38]

On August 31, 1820, John and Cecilia Jordelas sold to John Foreman for $40 a half lot of ground, adjoining the Town of Arkansas. The boundary to begin at a stake in the line

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34. Arkansas County Deed Book E, p. 129.

35. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 631.

36. Arkansas Gazette, Oct. 13, 1820.

37. Ibid., June 3, 1821.

38. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 55-56.

of John Jordelas and run North 5° 30' East 78½ feet to a stake on the corner of fractional Lot No. 84, thence South 2° West 130 feet to a stake, thence South 5° 30' West 78½ feet to a stake, then East 82° 130 feet to place of beginning. [39] Eleven days later they sold the same piece of land to John Blakely for $40. [40]

John and Cecilia Jordelas on May 13, 1837, sold to Lewis Refeld for $1,000 a 204 16/100 acre tract of land. This land was situated west of and adjoined the Town of Arkansas, and had been granted to Peter Jordelas as Spanish Land Grant No. 2307. Of this grant, John and Cecilia Jordelas had on May 13, 1818, sold to James Scull 41½ arpens; to William Russell on May 3, 1818, a four-acre tract; a certain half lot of ground situated near the Town of Arkansas had been conveyed to John Blakely by deed dated August 1, 1820; a half lot adjoining Blakely's half lot had been sold to John Foreman at the same time; a parcel of land containing one and 74/100 acres had been conveyed to David Brearly on April 25, 1821; a tract of two and one-half and 78/100 acres had been sold to William Pugh on November 30, 1824. [41] Benjamin F. Quertermous, as clerk of the Arkansas County Circuit Court on August 15, 1877, issued a deed to J. M. Refeld for 81-57/100 acres of Spanish Land Grant No. 2307. For the land in question, Refeld had paid the delinquent taxes for 1872. [42]

When the public surveyor marked the 60 arpens of land claimed by Albert Berdue, he established his point of beginning at the post corner on the northwest boundary of Joseph Dardenne, from which corner a cypress bore North 60° East 85 links and a Honey Locust bore South 80° West 50 links, thence North 45° East 31.05 chains. At 16.50 chains along this line there was a post corner on the southwest corner of Jacob Bright's survey to the Southeast corner of Spanish Land Grant No. 2305. From

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39. Arkansas County Deed Book B, p. 539.

40. Ibid., p. 537. Which one of the two transactions was completed is not known, It is interesting that the second of the two transactions was recorded first.

41. Arkansas County Deed Book F, pp. 92-94.

42. Arkansas County Deed Book D2, p. 269.

this corner sightings were made on a post oak bearing North 2° East 125 links and on a post oak bearing North 70° 30' West 226 links. Both these trees were blazed "P.S.," thence South 45° East 50 links to a post corner on Daniel Mooney's survey of 45 arpens, from which corner a white oak bore North 73° East 100 links and a red oak bore South 39° East 136 links, thence North 82° East 19.71 chains with Mooney's line to a post corner of said survey, which corner was on the western boundary of John Larquier's 13½ arpen grant. From this corner, sightings were made on a post oak bearing South 31° East 66 links and on a black oak bearing North 51° East 140 links, both of which were blazed "PS." The surveyor then ran his line South 8° West 9.99 chains with Larquier's western boundary to the southwest corner of said survey, from which a white oak bore North 17° West 533 links and an apple tree bore South 49° West 280 links. Thence the line ran South 82° West 13 chains to a post corner from which a honey locust blazed "PS" bore South 40° West 56 links and a honey locust bore North 40° West 38 links, thence South 30° West 20.46 chains to a post corner from which sightings were made on a hickory South 88° West 17 links and on a cypress North 28° West 98 links, thence North 70° West 16.67 chains to the beginning. [43]

William Rainey on March 24, 1827, sold to Dr. Robert McKay a lot containing one-half acre, in the Post of Arkansas. The lot conveyed was the northeast corner of a survey of 60 arpens of land confirmed to Albert Berdue, and was bounded as follows: beginning at the northern boundary of Spanish Land Grant No. 2344, confirmed to Albert Berdue, at the point where it intersected the western boundary of Main Street in the Town of Rome, thence southward with the line of Main Street, parallel with the eastern boundary of Albert Berdue's survey 140 feet, thence westward until it intersected the north boundary of Spanish Land Grant No. 2344, so as to inclose the full quantity of one-half acre. [44]

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43. Book of Exterior Lines and Private Surveys, Arkansas County, pp. 365-66.

44. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 451.

William Rainey on March 31, 1827, mortgaged to Hewes Scull for $240 a tract of land near the Post of Arkansas, containing 60 arpens more or less, it being the same confirmed to Albert Berdue and purchased by Rainey from him. [45] Hewes Scull in January 1830 foreclosed on William Rainey. On doing so, Scull inserted the following notice in the Arkansas Gazette:

VALUABLE RRAL PROPERTY FOR SALE

> By virture of the Honorable Circuit Court of the County of Ark., made at the January term 1830, on a bill in chancery, to foreclose a mortgage, I will sell at the court house door in the county of Arkansas, aforesaid to the highest and last bidder, for cash in hand, on the first day of April next, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the tract of Land on which William Rainey now resides, adjoining the Post or Village of Arkansas.--This tract is represented to contain sixty arpens of land, more or less; was confirmed to Albert ... /Berdue/, and by him conveyed to the said William Rainey. There are upon the premises, a comfortable Dwelling-house, with a kitchen, stable &c., conveniently situated near the center of the village, and well calculated for a house of entertainment. The land is all of good quality and fit for cultivation. [46]

Mary A. Tarleton in late 1845 sold to R. A. Anderson for $500 three tracts or parcels of land. The first of these, originally granted to Albert Berdue, contained "about 50 acres or 60 arpens," along with all the improvements, and was situated in the Post of Arkansas. The second tract contained one acre, and was marked on a plan of the Post of Arkansas as Lot No. 2. The other parcel of ground, originally granted to Michael Petersell, was located on the Arkansas River about one and one-half miles below the Post of Arkansas. [47]

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45. Ibid., p. 456.

46. Arkansas Gazette, Feb. 16, 1830.

47. Arkansas County Deed Book G, pp. 255-56.

Spanish Land Grant No. 2363

Nicholas Rightor on January 8, 1817, filed the report of the survey of Spanish Land Grant No. 2363 that he had undertaken for Mary Jordelas. In selecting his point of beginning, Rightor chose a corner post from which a honey locust 3 inches in diameter marked "P.S." bore North 15° 10' East 15 links and a red oak 4 inches in diameter marked "P.S." bore North 60° West 107 links, thence he ran the line South 54° East 3.68 chains to a post corner, thence North 37° East 4.50 chains to a post corner, thence South 56° East 9.94 chains to a corner post, thence South 18° West 6.79 chains to a post corner, thence South 50° East 5.39 chains to a post corner on the margin of the Arkansas River. The line followed the meanders of the Arkansas River for 159.31 chains to a post corner on the margin of the river, from which a cottonwood 18 inches in diameter blazed "P.S." bore North 44° East 47 links and a cottonwood 30 inches in diameter blazed "P.S." bore North 18° West 77 links, thence North 24° East 102.04 chains to the beginning. [48]

Sheriff John L. Jones on August 30, 1850, conveyed, to Frederick Peeler, Eugene Jordelas' interest in the 500 arpens of land granted Mary Jordelas and "known as the tract of land whereon the heirs of Alexis Jordelas now reside." This was to satisfy the judgment for $61 Peeler had obtained against Jordelas on May 13, 1847. [49]

During the period October 1, 1847-February 8, 1848, George W. S. and P. P. Cross acquired Spanish Land Grant No. 2363 from the heirs of Alexis Jordelas. The acquisitions were made as follows: On October 1, 1847, the Crosses gave Joseph Jordelas $40 for his undivided one-seventh interest in the estate. The Crosses on October 18, 1847, paid Renna Jordelas $40 for his undivided one-seventh interest in the estate. On November 1, 1847, the one-seventh interest of Stephen and Felicity Vaugine in the estate was purchased by the Crosses for $50. Eight days later, the Crosses gave

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48. Book of Spanish Land Grants, pp. 39-40.

49. Arkansas County Deed Book, H, pp. 9-10.

Elijah and Levinia Young $10 for their interest and claim to Spanish Land Grant No. 2363. On January 18, 1848, the Crosses purchased from Augustine Jordelas for $40 his one-seventh interest in the property, and from the guardian of Pauline Jordelas, Elijah Young, for the same sum her undivided one-seventh of the estate. The Crosses on February 3, 1848, paid Jean Jordelas $46.12½ for his undivided one-seventh of Spanish Land Grant No. 2363. Frederick Peeler on February 8, 1848, sold the Crosses his undivided one-seventh of the estate for $35. [50]

George W. S. and Lucy Cross on November 21, 1863, sold to Alphonse Jordelas for $1,250 their undivided one-half interest in Spanish Land Grant No. 2363. [51]

Spanish Land Grant No. 2368

When the surveyor marked out the boundary of Spanish Land Grant No. 2368 for John Larquier, who claimed 13½ arpens, he began at a post corner from which a white oak bore North 17° West 33 links and an apple tree bore at 49° West 280 links, thence North 8° East 13 chains to a post corner. From this corner, sightings were taken on a black oak bearing North 26° West 264 links and a black oak South 19° East 218 links. The surveyor then ran his line South 82° East 8.84 chains to a post corner from which a white oak bore South 68° 30' East 64 links, each marked "PS," thence South 8° West 13 chains to a post corner. From this corner, sightings were made on a black oak marked "PS" bearing North 17° West 152 links and on a peach tree bearing South 75° West 101 links, thence North 82° West 8.84 links to the beginning. [52] John Larquier on March 21, 1826, had the following notice placed in the Arkansas Gazette:

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50. Arkansas County Deed Book G, pp. 361, 363, 364, 365, 369, 370, 562, 563.

51. Arkansas County Deed Book N, p. 66.

52. Book of Spanish Land Grants.

Houses and Lands

For Sale

The subscriber wishes to sell his property in the Village of Arkansas, consisting of 13 acres of land, under cultivation, with the improvements thereon. The improvements consist of a good Dwelling House, with convenient out-houses, and a House adjacent, which has hitherto been occupied as a Store and Billiard Room, together with a good BILLIARD TABLE--all of which will be sold low, and terms made easy to the purchaser. John Larquier. [53]

To enable Arkansas County to build a courthouse and jail, John and Maria Louisa Larquier on November 8, 1834, "granted, bargained and sold" to Commissioners James Maxwell, John Malpass and B. L. Haller a tract of land adjoining the Town of Rome and bounded as follows: beginning on the north boundary of Spanish Land Grant No. 2368, 3 chains and 66 links east of the northwest corner of said survey at a post corner, thence South 8° West three chains and 62 links to a post corner, thence South 82° East three chains and 20 links to a post corner, thence North 8° East three chains and 62 links to a post corner, thence North 82° West three chains and 20 links to the beginning. [54]

J. W. Champion, as administrator of the estate of Joseph M. Refeld, in August 1880 delivered to Leroy Ferrell title to a lot fronting 50 feet on the bank of the Arkansas River, and extending back in parallel lines 150 feet. The land in question was part of Spanish Land Grant 2368, on which was located a store house built by R. W. Watkins. Refeld had previously sold this land to Watkins, who in turn "sold and delivered possession of the lot to Ferrell." [55]

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53. Arkansas Gazette, March 21, 1826.

54. Arkansas County Deed Book E, pp. 268-69.

55. Arkansas County Deed Book F^2, pp. 131-32.

Spanish Land Grant No. 2432

Nicholas Rightor on January 12, 1818, filed the report of the survey that he had undertaken for Joseph Dardenne of Spanish Land Grant No. 2432. When he ran his line, Rightor began at a corner post of Albert Berdue's Private Survey No. 2344, thence South 30° East 18 chains to a post corner, thence South 33° West 4 chains to the northwest corner of Mary Jordelas' Survey No. 2363, thence South 24° West 102.04 chains with the western boundary of Mary Jordelas' survey to the margin of the Arkansas River. Dardenne's line followed the meanders of the Arkansas River 112.03 chains to a post corner on the margin of the river from which an elm 20 inches in diameter marked "P.S." bore South 72° East 64 links and a box elder 6 inches in diameter marked "P.S." bore North 30° East 55 chains distant, thence North 72° East 61.79 chains to a post corner, thence South 70° East 27.38 chains to the northwest corner of Albert Berdue's survey. The line which Rightor ran continued on the "same course" with the southern boundary of Berdue's survey, and at 44.05 chains the southwest corner of Spanish Land Grant No. 2344 was reached, thence North 30° East 13.36 chains (with the southern boundary of Berdue's survey) to the beginning. [56]

William Russell sold for $1,353 to William Drope 902 arpens of land on the Arkansas River, near the Post of Arkansas. Six hundred and fifty-two arpens of land belonged to the tract of 752 arpens granted Joseph Dardenne and sold by him to William Russell. The land excluded was the 100 arpens sold to _____. The other 250 arpens conveyed adjoined Dardenne's grant, being the "southwardly" part of a tract of 550 arpens originally granted Mary Jordelas. [57]

William Drope on June 28, 1819, mortgaged to John Brahan 12 arpens which he had acquired recently from William Russell. The boundary of the land mortgaged was to begin at the corner tree on the opposite side of Post Bayou on the upper line, thence with that line to the Arkansas River, thence with the river to the lower line, thence with the lower line to Post Bayou and the beginning corner, so as to leave out that part of the tract between Post Bayou and the Post of Arkansas, as

56. Book of Spanish Land Grants, pp. 77-78.

57. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 484-85.

well as the high ground that forms part of the village. [58]

Nicholas Rightor was called upon to make a survey of the land sold by Russell to Drope. Upon doing so, he prepared to plat of 40 chains of 100 links each to the inch. On the plat, No. 1 represented the land on which the Post of Arkansas was located; No. 83, the 13½ arpens confirmed and occupied by John Larquire; No. 58, the 60 arpens owned by Albert Berdue; No. 20, the 20 arpens confirmed to Jacob Bright, currently occupied by Hewes Scull; No. 14 marked the 416 arpens confirmed to Samuel Treat; No. 78 represented the 550 arpens originally owned by Mary Jordelas; and No. 147 indicated the 752 arpens confirmed to Joseph Dardenne.

In running his line, Rightor began at the corner of the survey marked L on the margin of the Arkansas River. From there, he followed the meanderings of the river to A. From A to B the line bore South 11° East,

B to C	South 70°	East	44.05 chains
C to D	North 30°	East	20.46 chains
D to E	South 30°	East	18 chains
E to F	South 30°	West	4 chains
F tooM	South 24°	West	102.04 chains
F to G	North 54°	East	6.8 chains
G to H	North 37°	East	4.50 chains
H to I	South 56°	East	9.94 chains
I to K	South 18°	West	6.17 chains
K to L	North 50°	East	5.39 chains
M to N	North 24°	East	32.72 chains

That part of claim No. 78 marked W. D. was certified by Rightor as containing the 250 arpens Russell had sold Drope. No. 147 contained 752 arpens, 652 of which Russell had sold Drope. [59]

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58. Ibid., p. 472.

59. Ibid., pp. 480-81. See plat which accompanies this report as illustration No. 6.

William Drope on January 27, 1820, mortgaged to Eli J. Lewis, for $5,000, 500 arpens of land near the Post of Arkansas. This land had been purchased by Drope from William Russell. The boundary of the land conveyed began on the margin of the Arkansas River at the point marked M, on the plat prepared by Nicholas Rightor. From M the line was to pass through Point N, and on toward Point F till it struck Post Bayou. After striking Post Bayou, the line was to follow the watercourse to the upper line of Rightor's survey, "so as to make the front and back lines as near the breadth as the nature of the survey will admit of and to include 500 arpens." [60] Eli J. Lewis used the first issue of the Gazette to announce that he wished to engate some person to establish and manage a "Tanning & Currying Business" that he planned to establish on his plantation adjoining the Post of Arkansas. Lewis had already acquired one of "J. Old's patent Iron Bark Mills, Tools, &c." with which to start his tannery. [61]

William and Elouisa Drope for $4,000 on February 18, 1821, sold to Eli J. Lewis 626-29/100 acres, being for the most part a tract of 640 acres (752 arpens) originally owned by Joseph Dardenne. The boundary of the land conveyed was to begin at Point A, as marked on the plat, prepared by the surveyor. Point A was on "the bluff at the margin of the low land, and is now the lower most, or southeast corner of the lot in the Post of Arkansas belonging to Richmond Peeler." From this point the line ran South 24° West 102.04 chains to a corner post on the margin of the Arkansas River, thence with the meanders of the river to a corner post on the margin of the Arkansas from which an elm 20 inches in diameter marked "P.S." bore South 72° East 64 links, and a box elder 6 inches in diameter marked "P.S." bore North 30° East 55 chains. From this point the line ran North 72° East 61.79 chains to the southwest corner of Samuel Treat's Survey No. 2299, thence South 70° East 44.05 chains to a post corner (the southeast corner post of Albert Berdue's Survey No. 2344), thence North 36° East 13.36 chains to a post corner, thence South 54°

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60. Ibid., pp. 399-400.

61. Arkansas Gazette, Nov. 20, 1819.

East 6 chains to a post corner, thence South 33° West 2.84 chains to a post corner (at the edge of the bluff), thence South 42° East 5.60 chains along the margin of the bluff to a post corner, thence South 33° West 19.09 chains to a post corner on the margin of Post Bayou, thence South 15° 15' East with the meanders of the bayou 1.25 chains to a post corner, thence North 33° East 18.76 chains to a corner at the edge of the bluff (the southwest corner of Richmond Peeler's lot, thence South 57° East to the beginning. [62]

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62. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 580-82. See plat which accompanies this report.

CHAPTER 8

History of Town of Rome
Including Ownership of the Town Lots, 1819-70

Rome was one of the first towns to be projected in what is now the State of Arkansas. At the time Rome was platted in 1818, Arkansas was part of Missouri Territory. In the part of Missouri which in 1819 became Arkansas Territory there were only two counties--Arkansas and Lawrence. One of the proprietors of Rome was William Russell, one of the chief Arkansas land speculators. His partner in this enterprise was William Craig, who kept a tavern at Rome in 1819 and practiced law in the area for many years afterwards. Craig later became proprietor of the town of Mount Maria.

The land on which the Town of Rome was platted was a 45-arpen Spanish Grant, which had been given to Etienne Vesseur on February 4, 1799, by Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, Governor General of Louisiana. The tract was conveyed by Etienne and Louisa Vasseur to Robert Auldjou, and by Auldjou to Daniel Mooney on August 15, 1811. Mooney's title to the Spanish Land Grant was confirmed by the United States in 1816. [1]

Daniel Mooney on May 7, 1816, sold for $200 to William Russell of St. Louis 45 arpens of land (Private Survey No. 2339) near the Post of Arkansas. The point of beginning of the survey was to be the southeast corner of a survey of 20 arpens, originally confirmed to Serano. From this point the line ran North 45° West 11.70 chains with the northeastern boundary line of Serano's survey to the northeast corner post of said survey. The corner post stood on the north side of and near a small watercourse, which discharged in a southwestern direction into Post Bayou. From this point, the line ran North 82° East 46.49 chains with the southern boundary line of Peter Jordelas' 240-arpen survey to the southeast corner post of said survey at the intersection with the western boundary of Joseph Bogy's 320-arpen survey. From this corner post, the line ran south 8.83 chains with the western boundary of Joseph Bogy to a corner post, thence South 82° West 12.35 chains to a post

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1. Arkansas County Deed Book B, p. 131.

corner at the intersection with the northern boundary of John Larquier's survey of 13½-arpens. The line then ran North 82° West 7.43 chains with the north boundary of John Larquier's survey to the northwest corner post of Larquier's land, thence South 8° West 3.01 chains (with the western boundary line of Larquier's property) to a corner post, thence South 82° West 17.91 chains to a post corner from which a fork five inches in diameter of a double white oak bore North 73° East 100 links and a red oak nine inches in diameter bore South 39° 20' East 13 links distant, thence North 45° West 50 links to the beginning. The surveyor used a compass to run the boundaries. [2] Fourteen days later, on May 21, 1816, another instrument was filed in which Mooney conveyed to Russell title to "certain houses on the said tract of land [Private Survey No. 2339] with shingled Roofs and framed bodies." [3]

On April 5, 1818, William Russell had the 45 arpens of land purchased from Daniel Mooney two years before surveyed and laid off in lots. By this time William Craig was already living in Rome. Evidently the two men had made a verbal agreement with regard to the laying out of the town at some time before the first record appears. Russell and Craig signed the bill of assurances on April 5, 1818, in the presence of Samuel C. Roane and Joshua Norvell. The bill of assurances and a plat of the town were filed for record on May 6, 1818, and recorded in Arkansas County Deed Book B, pages 476-79. Not all of the 45-arpen tract was included in the area platted. Presumably the proprietors planned to use the land to the east and west of the site for expansion if the town's progress justified.

It was the hope of the proprietors that Rome would become the county seat of Arkansas County, as they conveyed, by their bill of assurance, Lots Nos. 29 and 30 to the county as a site for a courthouse, jail, and such other buildings as the county commissioners would see fit to build within a period of ten years. If no county buildings had been built within that time, or if Rome were not the county seat, the property would revert to Russell and Craig.

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2. Book of Spanish Land Grants, pp. 24-25; Arkansas County Deed Book B, pp. 127-29.

3. Ibid., pp. 159-60.

The townsite was poorly located. While near the Arkansas River, Rome had no river frontage, in a day when the river was the main avenue of travel. In addition, Rome was near the Post of Arkansas, already an established settlement. Along with the Town of Arkansas, its neighbor on the northeast, Rome showed the disadvantage of being located too near the eastern boundary of Arkansas to be considered a possible site for the capital of Arkansas Territory.

Rome was divided into 44 lots, numbered consecutively. [4] On September 25, 1818, Russell sold to Craig all lots west of Main Street, except Lots Nos. 20, 21, 29, 37, and 44, which he reserved to himself. Main Street was 85 feet and 9 inches wide. The bill of assurances gave permission for the erection of a market house of any length, provided it did not close a street or alley. The width of the proposed market house was limited to 28 feet, and street space of at least 28 feet was to be left on each side. Other streets were designated State, Columbia, Don Carlos, and Monroe. There were two public alleys. State Street may have been named in anticipation of eventual statehood. Columbia was a popular American name of that period, derived from the name of Christopher Columbus. Don Carlos Street was named for Don Carlos De Villemont, while Monroe Street was named for James Monroe, fifth President of the United States.

Lot No. 1

Stokely H. Coulter on January 8, 1820, informed the readers of the Arkansas Gazette that he had "removed from his former stand on Main Street, to a room in the house of Mr. William Craig, where he carries on the Tailoring Business." [5] Before adjourning in February 1820, the Territorial Legislature passed a bill authorizing the payment of $8 to William Craig for the room he rented to the engrossing clerk. [6]

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4. See plat accompanying this report (Illustration 7). A history of the individual lots comprising the town of Rome follows this section. When the histories of several lots are identical, they have been treated as a single unit.

5. Arkansas Gazette, January 8, 1820.

6. "Act making Appropriations for the year eighteen hundred and twenty and part of the year eighteen hundred and twenty-one," National Archives, Record Group.

Sheriff Hewes Scull on March 9, 1820, deeded to William Montgomery for $210 Lots Nos. 1 and 2. This was to satisfy a judgement William Russell had obtained against Joshua Norvell and Sam C. Roane. Situated on these lots was a "dwelling house called and known by the name of the Factory." [7] Sheriff H.P. Hyde on May 27, 1820, inserted a notice in the Arkansas Gazette that on "Tuesday the 4th day of July next, at the court-house door, in the township of Arkansas," he would sell all the rights and title of Joshua Norvell and Sam C. Roane to Lot No. 1 and Lot No. 2 in the town of Rome to satisfy the debt, interest, and costs in a suit brought by William Russell. [8] William Craig on July 1, 1820, protested the sale of Lots Nos. 1 and 2 in the Town of Rome as advertised by Sheriff H.P. Hyde. Craig announced that he forbid the sale as being "illegal, and unprecedented, and unauthorized by any Court of Judicature in the United States." [9]

William Craig on November 11, 1820, sold to William E. Norvell, for $300, 1/6 interest in Lots 1 and 2. [10] Elijah Morton on January 2, 1821, paid William Montgomery $1 for 1/3 interest in Lots Nos. 1 and 2. [11] William and Ella Craig on May 3, 1821, sold to Elijah Morton for $70, their 1/3 interest in Lots Nos. 1 and 2. [12] Elijah Morton on May 12, 1821, sold to William and George Morton for $1 his undivided 2/3 interest in Lots Nos. 1 and 2, "at present occupied by William Craig." [13] Sheriff Hewes Scull on September 1, 1821, inserted in the Arkansas Gazette a table listing delinquent taxpayers in the Town of Rome. Unless these back taxes were paid by November 5, the property would be sold. Delinquent taxpayers were: John B. Burke, Edward Brown, William Craig, the heirs of Joseph Cook, Norvell & Roane, Nicholas Rightor, and Samuel Wilson. All these people, except Norvell & Roane, and Craig, were liable for back taxes on one lot. Craig was liable for 12 lots with improvements, while Norvell & Roane were liable for three lots. [14]

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7. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 559-60; Minute Book Arkansas County Circuit Court, 1819-1823, p. 32.
8. Arkansas Gazette, May 27, 1820.
9. Ibid., July 1, 1820.
10. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 577.
11. Ibid., p. 569.
12. Ibid., p. 643.
13. Ibid., pp. 667-68.
14. Arkansas Gazette, Sept. 1, 1821.

Sheriff A. B. K. Thetford on March 28, 1828, issued a deed to Lot No. 1 in the Town of Rome to Eli J. Lewis. The lot and improvements thereon had been assessed and taxed for 1824 to Crittenden and Montgomery, and Lewis had paid the delinquent taxes of $4.25. [15] Eli J. Lewis on December 28, 1828, sold Lot No. 1 in the Town of Rome for $100 to John Maxwell. [16] William Montgomery on November 30, 1830, sold to John Maxwell for $100 all that he in partnership with Robert Crittenden "ever owned or held claim" to Lots Nos. 1 and 2 in the Town of Rome" on which Maxwell now resides, it being usually known as the Craig place." [17]

On March 1, 1869, John Hubbard, the county assessor, filled an assessment for 1868 on all lands and town lots in the county of Arkansas. The taxes on Spanish Land Grant No. 2339 were not paid, and on May 29, 1869, the land was sold to Leroy Farrell for delinquent taxes. Notice of the sale had been posted at the front door of Elihu Randolph's store, this building being the "nearest object on which said notice could be posted." [18] Louis Thetford on June 30, 1875, sold to George Kalhofer for $250, Lots Nos. 1-10 in the Town of Rome. This property was known as the Maxwell lots. The purchase price included the improvements. [19]

Lot No. 2

Stokely H. Coulter on January 8, 1820, informed the readers of the Arkansas Gazette that he had "removed from his former stand on Main Street, to a room in the house of Mr. William Craig, where he carries on the Tailoring Bussiness." [20] Before adjourning in February 1820, the Territorial Legislature passed a bill authorizing the payment of $8 to William Craig for the room he rented to the engrossing clerk.[21]

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15. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 511-12.
16. Ibid., p. 514.
17. Arkansas County Deed Book E, pp. 84-85.
18. Arkansas County Deed Book U, p. 425.
19. Arkansas County Deed Book W, p. 493.
20. Arkansas Gazette, Jan. 8, 1820.
21. "Act making Appropriations for the year eighteen hundred and twenty and part of the year eighteen hundred and twenty-one," National Archives, Record Group No. 59.

William Montgomery on November 30, 1830, sold to John Maxwell for $100 all that he in partnership with Robert Crittenden "ever owned or held claim" to Lots Nos. 1 and 2 in the Town of Rome "on which Maxwell now resides, it being usually known as the Craig place." [30]

On March 1, 1869, John Hubbard, the county assessor, filed an assessment for 1868 on all lands and town lots in the county of Arkansas. The taxes on Spanish Land Grant No. 2339 were not paid, and on May 29, 1869, the land was sold to Leroy Farrell for delinquent taxes. Notice of the sale had been posted at the front door of Elihu Randolph's store, this building being the "nearest object on which said notice could be posted." [31] Louis Thetford on June 30, 1875, sold to George Kalhofer for $250, Lots Nos. 1-10 in the Town of Rome. This property was known as the Maxwell lots. The purchase price included the improvements. [32]

Lot No. 3

Sheriff Hewes Scull on March 29, 1821, announced that the interest which Joshua Norvell and Sam C. Roane had in Lots Nos. 3, 5 and 6 in the Town of Rome would be sold to satisfy a judgment William Russell had obtained against them. The sale was to take place on May 8, 1821, at the Court of Common Pleas. [33] Sheriff Hewes Scull on September 1, 1821, inserted in the Arkansas Gazette a table listing land that would be sold for non-payment of taxes. Unless back taxes were paid by November 5, the land would be sold. Delinquent taxpayers in the Town of Rome were: John B. Burke, Edward Brown, William Craig, the heirs of Joseph Cook, Norvell & Roane, Nicholas Rightor, and Samuel Wilson. All these people, except Craig, and Norvell and Roane were liable for taxes on one lot. Craig owned 12 lots with improvements, while Norvell and Roane had three lots. [34]

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30. Arkansas County Deed Book E, pp. 84-85.

31. Arkansas County Deed Book Y, p. 425.

32. Arkansas County Deed Book W, p. 493.

33. Arkansas Gazette, April 7, 1821.

34. Ibid., Sept, 1, 1821.

Sheriff Hewes Scull on March 9, 1820, deeded to William Montgomery for $210 Lots Nos. 1 and 2. This was to satisfy a judgment William Russell had obtained against Joshua Norvell and Sam C. Roane. Situated on the lots was a "dwelling house called and known by the name of the Factory." [22] Sheriff H. P. Hyde on May 27, 1820, inserted a notice in the Arkansas Gazette that on "Tuesday the 4th day of July next, at the court-house door, in the township of Arkansas," he would sell all the rights and title of Joshua Norvell and Sam C. Roane to Lot No. 1 and Lot No. 2 in the town of Rome to satisfy the debt, interest and costs, in a suit brought by William Russell. [23] William Craig on July 1, 1820, protested the sale of Lots Nos. 1 and 2 in the Town of Rome as advertised by Sheriff H. P. Hyde. Craig announced that he forbid the sale as being "illegal, and unprecedented and unauthorized by any Court of Judicature in the United States." [24]

William Craig sold to William E. Norvell for $300 on November 11, 1820, one-sixth interest in Lots Nos. 1 and 2. [25] Elijah Morton on January 4, 1821, paid William Montgomery $1 for 1/3 interest in Lots Nos. 1 and 2. [26] William and Ella Craig on May 3, 1821, sold to Elijah Morton for $70 their 1/3 interest in Lots Nos. 1 and 2. [27] Elijah Morton on May 12, 1821, sold to William and George Morton for $1 his undivided 2/3 interest in Lots Nos. 1 and 2, "at present occupied by William Craig."[28] Sheriff Hewes Scull on September 1, 1821, inserted in the Arkansas Gazette a table listing delinquent taxpayers in the Town of Rome. Unless these back taxes were paid by November 5, the property would be sold. Delinquent taxpayers were: John B. Burke, Edward Brown, William Craig, the heirs of Joseph Cook, Norvell & Roane, Nicholas Rightor, and Samuel Wilson. All these people, except Norvell & Roane, and Craig, were liable for back taxes on one lot. Craig was liable for 12 lots with improvements, while Norvell & Roane were liable for three lots.[29]

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22. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 559-60; Minute Book Arkansas County Circuit Court, 1819-1823, p. 22.
23. Arkansas Gazette, May 27, 1820.
24. Arkansas Gazette, July 1, 1820.
25. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 577.
26. Ibid., p. 569.
27. Ibid., p. 643.
28. Ibid., pp. 667-68.
29. Arkansas Gazette, Sept. 1, 1821.

The Arkansas Gazette of August 10, 1824, cited Sam Roane as a delinquent taxpayer on three lots in the Town of Rome. [35] Sheriff A. B. K. Thetford on November 15, 1826, issued to Hewes Scull titles to Lots Nos. 3, 5 and 6 in the Town of Rome, which in 1824 had been taxed as the property of Sam Roane. [36]

On March 1, 1869, John Hubbard, the county assessor, filed an assessment for 1868 on all lands and town lots in the county of Arkansas. The taxes on Spanish Land Grant No. 2339 were not paid, and on May 29, 1869, the land was sold to Leroy Farrell for delinquent taxes. Notice of the sale had been posted at the front door of Elihu Randolph's store, this building being the "nearest object on which said notice could be posted." [37] Louis Thetford on June 30, 1875, sold to George Kalhofer for $250 Lots Nos. 1-10 in the Town of Rome. This property was known as the Maxwell lots. The purchase price included the improvements. [38]

Lot No. 4

William Russell in January 1819 sold Lot No. 4 in the Town of Rome for $60 to William B. R. Horner. [39] The Arkansas Gazette for August 26, 1823, cited William Horner as a delinquent taxpayer in the Town of Rome for 1823. [40]

Lot Nos. 5 and 6

Sheriff Hewes Scull on March 29, 1821, announced that the interest which Joshua Norvell and Sam C. Roane had in Lots Nos. 3, 5 and 6 in the Town of Rome would be sold to satisfy a judgment William Russell had obtained against them. The sale was to take place on May 18, 1821, at the Court of Common Pleas. [41] Sheriff

35. Ibid., Aug. 10, 1824.

36. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 434-35.

37. Arkansas County Deed Book Y, p. 425.

38. The last two actions recorded for lots 1 to 10-- the sale for delinquent taxes in 1869 and Thetford's sale of the land in 1875--are identical in each case and have not been repeated in the narrative for each lot.

39. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 99.

40. Arkansas Gazette, Aug. 26, 1823.

41. Arkansas Gazette, April 7, 1821.

Hewes Scull on September 1, 1821, inserted in the Arkansas Gazette a table listing land that would be sold for non-payment of taxes. Unless back taxes were paid by November 5, the land would be sold. Delinquent taxpayers in the Town of Rome were: John B. Burke, Edward Brown, William Craig, the heirs of Joseph Cook, Norvell and Roane, Nicholas Rightor, and Samuel Wilson. All these people, except Craig, and Norvell and Roane were liable for taxes on one lot. Craig owned 12 lots with improvements, while Norvell and Roane had three lots. [42] The Arkansas Gazette of August 10, 1824, cited Sam Roane as a delinquent taxpayer on three lots in the Town of Rome for 1824. [43] Sheriff A. B. K. Thetford on November 15, 1826, issued to Hewes Scull titles to Lots Nos. 3, 5 and 6 in the Town of Rome, which in 1824 had been taxed as the property of Sam Roane. [44]

Lot No. 7

Samuel Wilson on April 22, 1820, used the Gazette to announce that he had returned to the Post of Arkansas, and would in a few days go into the "Blacksmith Business...at a shop which he is erecting opposite the house of Mr. John Larquier." [45] An examination of tax lists for Arkansas County indicates that Wilson failed to finish his shop. He was one of the men listed in the Arkansas Gazette in September 1821 as delinquent in his taxes for 1821. [46] Henry Armstrong on February 27, 1823, purchased for delinquent taxes one-quarter of Lot No. 7 in the Town of Rome, which had been assessed and taxed for 1821 as the property of Samuel Wilson. The price paid the sheriff was 77¢. [47] The Arkansas Gazette for August 26, 1823, cited Samuel Wilson as a delinquent taxpayer for 1823. [48] Sheriff Terence Farrelly on November 3, 1823, issued a

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42. Ibid., Sept. 1, 1821.
43. Ibid., Aug. 10, 1824.
44. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 434-35.
45. Arkansas Gazette, April 22, 1820.
46. Ibid., Sept. 1, 1821.
47. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 73-75.
48. Arkansas Gazette, Aug. 26, 1823.

deed to Henry Armstrong for 3/4 Lot No. 7 in the Town of Rome, assessed and taxed to Samuel Wilson.[49] Henry Armstrong was cited in the Gazette as delinquent in his taxes on Lot No. 7 for 1825.[50]

Lot Nos. 8 and 9

William Russell sold to Elijah Morton for $150 on March 29, 1820, Lots Nos. 8, 9 and 10.[51] Elijah Morton on June 8, 1820, sold to John Taylor for $250 Lots Nos. 8, 9, and 10.[52] Sheriff A. B. K. Thetford on January 28, 1829, confirmed Eli J. Lewis' title to Lots Nos. 8 and 9 in the Town of Rome.[53] Eli J. Lewis on May 6, 1830, conveyed to Abraham Lewis Lots Nos. 8 and 9 in the Town of Rome.[54] The heirs of Eli J. Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on Lots Nos. 8, 9, 34, 37, 40, 41, 42 and 44 in the Town of Rome for the period 1831-38. The assessment on this property was $200.[55]

Lot No. 10

William Russell on March 29, 1820, sold to Elijah Morton for $150 Lots Nos. 8, 9 and 10.[56] Elijah Morton on June 8, 1820, sold to John Taylor for $250 Lots Nos. 10, 8 and 9.[57] Thomas P. Eskridge on April 24, 1821, gave Elijah Morton $81 for Lot No. 10.[58]

Lot Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15

William Russell on November 30, 1819, sold to Robert Crittenden for $470.40 fractional Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 18, and Lots Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17, and a parcel of land containing upwards of four acres. The land conveyed was the eastern part of the tract of 45 arpens conveyed to Russell by Daniel Mooney.[59] Robert Crittenden on April 3, 1821, sold to Elijah Morton for $235.20 an undivided half

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50. Arkansas Gazette, Aug. 23, 1825.
51. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 456.
52. Ibid., p. 481.
53. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 535.
54. Arkansas County Deed Book E, pp. 26-32.
55. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1831-1838.
56. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 456.
57. Ibid., p. 481.
58. Ibid., p. 630.
59. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 345-50.

interest in fractional Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 18, and Lots Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17, and an undivided half of a tract of upwards of four acres. The land conveyed was the eastern part of a tract of 45 arpens conveyed by Daniel Mooney to William Russell. [60] The Arkansas Gazette for August 23, 1825, listed Robert Crittenden and Elijah Morton as delinquent in the payment of their taxes for 1825 on eight lots in the Town of Rome. On March 1, 1869, John Hubbard, the county assessor, filed an assessment for 1868 on all lands and town lots in the County of Arkansas. The taxes on Spanish Land Grant No. 2339 were not paid, and on May 29, 1869, the land was sold to Leroy Farrell for delinquent taxes. Notice of the sale had been posted at the front door of Elihu Randolph's store, this building being the "nearest object on which said notice could be posted." [61]

Lot Nos. 16, 17, and 18

William Russell sold to Robert Crittenden on November 30, 1819, for $470.40 Lots Nos. 16, 14, 15 and 17, and fractional Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 18, and a certain tract of land containing upwards of four acres. The land transferred was the eastern part of a tract of 45-arpens conveyed by Daniel Mooney to Russell. [62] Robert Crittenden on April 3, 1821, sold to Elijah Morton for $235.20 an undivided half interest in Lots Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17, and fractional Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 18, and upwards of four acres, being the eastern part of a tract of 45-arpens conveyed to Daniel Mooney to William Russell. [63] The Arkansas Gazette for August 23, 1825, listed Crittenden and Morton as delinquent in the payment of their taxes for 1825 on eight lots in the Town of Rome. Doctor Robert McKay on September 12, 1826, sold to Samuel S. Crocker for $800 Lots Nos. 16, 17 and 27, fractional Lots Nos. 19 and 18 in the Town of Rome, and two acres of land in the Post of Arkansas, heretofore described as the residence of the late Madame Tardeau. [64] Samuel Crocker was assessed and paid taxes on Lots Nos. 16, 17, and 27, and fractional

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60. Ibid., pp. 640-41.

61. Arkansas County Deed Book Y, p. 425. Town lots 11 to 44 were all sold for delinquent taxes on May 29, 1869. The above entry is the final one for each lot.

62. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 345-50.

63. Ibid., pp. 640-41.

64. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 412-13.

Lots Nos. 18 and 19 in the Town of Rome for the years 1831-1835. The valuation of Crocker's property was $400. [65]

Lot No. 19

William Russell on September 25, 1818, conveyed to William Craig all lots in Rome, west of Main Street, except Lots Nos. 20, 21, 29, 37 and 44. [66] William and Hannah Craig on April 3, 1819, sold to Dr. Robert McKay and Lieut. William P. L. Blair for $130 fractional Lot No. 19 and Lot No. 27 in the Town of Rome. [67] Capt. William P. L. Blair on February 5, 1820, sold to Dr. Robert McKay for $75 his interest in fractional Lot No. 19 and the upper half of Lot No. 27. [68] Sheriff H. P. Hyde on May 27, 1820, inserted a notice in the Arkansas Gazette that on "Tuesday, the 4th day of July next, at the court-house door, in the township of Arkansas," he would sell the right, title, and interest of Capt. William P. L. Blair to fractional Lot No. 19, Lot No. 27, and one acre of ground in the Town of Rome to satisfy the debt, interest, and cost in a suit brought by William Russell. [69]

Dr. Robert McKay on September 12, 1826, sold to Samuel S. Crocker for $800 fractional Lots Nos. 19 and 18, Lots Nos. 16, 17 and 27 in the Town of Rome, and two acres in the Post of Arkansas, heretofore described as the residence of the late Madame Tardeau. [70] Samuel Crocker was assessed and paid taxes on Lots Nos. 16, 17, and 27, and fractional Lots Nos. 18 and 19 in the Town of Rome for the years 1831-35. The valuation of Crocker's property was $400. [71] The heirs of Samuel Crocker were assessed and paid taxes on Lot No. 27 and fractional Lot. No. 19 in the Town of Rome for the period 1836-38. [72]

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65. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, and 1835.
66. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 3.
67. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 176.
68. Ibid., pp. 411, 527.
69. Arkansas Gazette, May 27, 1820.
70. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 412-13.
71. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, and 1835.
72. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1836, 1837, and 1838.

Lot No. 20

William Russell on April 22, 1818, sold to Francis Vaugine Lot No. 20. [73] Francis Vaugine was listed in the Arkansas Gazette of August 29, 1826, as delinquent for his taxes on two lots in the Town of Rome. [74] Apparently Vaugine paid his back taxes on the two lots in question, because in 1834 they were still in his possession. [75]

Lot No. 21

William Russell on September 25, 1818, conveyed to William Craig all lots in Rome, west of Main Street, except Lots Nos. 20, 21, 29, 37 and 44. [76] It a separate transaction the same day Russell conveyed to Craig his interest in Lots Nos. 21, 20, 29, 37 and 44. [77] William Russell on November 8, 1822, sold to Joseph Bogy for $50 Lot No. 21. Exclusive of the streets, the lot conveyed contained 16,500 square feet. [78]

Joseph Bogy died in the summer of 1833. In August the estate's administrators (Louis Bogy and James Lucus) placed a notice in the Arkansas Gazette: [79]

Valuable Real Estate,
In Arkansas County,
For Sale.

The Valuable and well improved Plantation, late the property of Joseph Bogy, deceased, situated about three miles below the Post of Arkansas, containing about 880 acres, on which, there is a good Dwelling-house, Mill, Negro quarters, and all the necessary out-houses, and about 150 acres of cleared ground, under good fence.

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73. Arkansas County Deed Book B, p. 502.
74. Arkansas Gazette, Aug. 29, 1826.
75. Arkansas County Tax List 1834.
76. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 3.
77. Ibid., pp. 354-55.
78. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 56-57. See attached plat, illustration Number 14.
79. Arkansas Gazette. Aug. 28, 1833.

Also, a tract of 150 acres, on the Cypress Swamp, near the Post of Arkansas, on which there is much valuable cypress, and other timber.

Also, a lot in the town of.../ Rome /, containing 16,500 square English feet, situated nearly opposite the Billiard house of John Larquier, sen'r.

The above propery will be sold on the 1st day of January next, and immediate possession given.

Henry Hunt on December 7, 1838, sold to Nicholas Jacobs and Jacob Ely for $400 one lot and premise in the Town of Rome, containing 16,500 square English feet. This was the same lot William Russell had conveyed to Joseph Bogy.[80] Nicholas and Ann Jacobs and Jacob Ely on April 18, 1840, mortgaged to Slaughter Picket for $800.50 a lot in the Town of Rome "containing 16,500 square English feet. It being the same lot which Jacob Ely now keeps his grocery store."[81] Nicholas Jacobs was assessed and paid taxes on Lot No. 21 for the period 1843-1846.[82]

Lot No. 22

William Russell on September 25, 1818, conveyed to William Craig all lots in Rome, west of Main Street, except Lots Nos. 20, 21, 29, 37 and 44.[83] Stokely H. Coulter announced in the first issue of the Gazette that he planned to carry on his trade as a tailor "at the house formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Tunner, and opposite Mr. Craig's Tavern."[84] William Craig on January 1, 1820, sold to Stokely H. Coulter for $100 Lot No. 22.[85] J. B. Burke on January 1, 1820, announced that he would carry on his trade as a tailor in "the house lately occupied by Stokely H. Coulter."[86] To assist him in his work, Burke advertised for an apprentice.

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80. Arkansas County Deed Book F., p. 127.
81. Ibid., p. 383.
82. Arkansas County Tax Lists 1843-1846.
83. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 3.
84. Arkansas Gazette, Nov. 20, 1819.
85. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 370.
86. Arkansas Gazette, Jan. 1, 1820.

Stokely H. Coulter on February 1, 1820, sold to John Burke for $100 Lot No. 22, with a 60 foot front and a depth of 106 feet. [87]

Sheriff Hewes Scull on September 1, 1820, inserted in the Arkansas Gazette a table listing land which would be sold for non-payment of taxes. Unless back taxes were paid by November 6, 1820, the land would be sold. Delinquent taxpayers in the Town of Rome were: James C. Whitehead, William Craig, John B. Burke, and Charles Roebuck. All these men, except Craig, were liable for taxes on one lot. Craig owed $5.72 in back taxes on 17 lots. [88] Sheriff Hewes Scull on September 1, 1821, placed in the Arkansas Gazette a table listing delinquent taxpayers. Unless these back taxes were paid by November 5, the property would be sold. Delinquent taxpayers in the Town of Rome were: John B. Burke, Edward Brown, William Craig, the heirs of Joseph Cook, Norvell & Roane, Nicholas Rightor, and Samuel Wilson, All these people, except Craig, and Norvell & Roane, were liable for taxes on one lot. Craig was liable for 12 lots with improvements, while Norvell & Roane were liable for three lots. [89] The Arkansas Gazette for August 23, 1825, cited John B. Burke as delinquent in his taxes for 1825 on a lot in the Town of Rome. [90]

Lot No. 23

William Russell on September 25, 1818, conveyed to William Craig all lots in Rome, west of Main Street, except Lots Nos. 20, 21, 29, 37 and 44. [91] William Craig on March 2, 1820, sold to William O. Allen for $100 Lot No. 23. [92] The heirs of William O. Allen were listed as delinquent for the payment of taxes due on Lot No. 23 for 1823. [93]

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87. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 481.
88. Arkansas Gazette, Sept. 1, 1820.
89. Ibid., Sept. 1, 1821.
90. Ibid., Aug. 23, 1825.
91. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 3.
92. Ibid., p. 442.
93. Arkansas Gazette, Aug. 26, 1823.

Lot No. 24

William Russell on September 25, 1818, conveyed to William Craig all the lots west of Main Street, in the Town of Rome, except Lots Nos. 20, 21, 29, 37 and 44.[94] William Craig on June 10, 1820, sold to Daniel Baldwin for $100 Lot No. 24.[95] Daniel and Hannah Baldwin sold to Robert Dudley on June 26, 1820, their interest in Lot No. 24.[96] Dr. Robert McKay on July 25, 1820, paid William Craig $100 for his interest in Lot No. 24.[97]

Sheriff H. P. Hyde on November 11, 1820, had inserted in the Arkansas Gazette a notice that on January 2, 1821, he would "expose to sale" at the courthouse door in the township of Arkansas "all the right, title, interest, and claim of Daniel H. Baldwin, to Lot No. 24, in the town of Rome, fronting on Main street, supposed to be 60 feet in width, and 105 feet deep." This sale was to satisfy a judgment Henry Cassidy had obtained against Baldwin.[98] Sheriff Hewes Scull on January 2, 1821, sold for $27 to John Foreman Lot No. 24, to satisfy the claims of Henry Cassidy against Daniel and Hannah Baldwin.[99]

Lot Nos. 25 and 26

William Russell on September 25, 1818, conveyed to William Craig all the lots in Rome, west of Main Street, except Lots Nos. 20, 21, 29, 37 and 44.[100] Willaim Craig on March 28, 1821, sold to Margaret Craig for $800 all lots to which he held title in the Town of Rome, south and north of Don Carlos Street, to the number of seven.[101]

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94. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 3.
95. Ibid., p. 485.
96. Ibid., pp. 548-49.
97. Ibid., p, 529.
98. Arkansas Gazette, Nov. 11, 1820.
99. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 567; Minute Book Arkansas County Circuit Court, 1819-1823, p. 33.
100. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 3.
101. Ibid., p. 643.

Sheriff Hewes Scull on September 1, 1821, inserted in the Arkansas Gazette a table listing delinquent taxpayers in the Town of Rome. Unless these back taxes were paid by November 5, the property would be sold. Delinquent taxpayers were: John B. Burke, Edward Brown, William Craig, the heirs of Joseph Cook, Norvell & Roane, Nicholas Rightor, and Samuel Wilson. All these people, except Norvell & Roane, and Craig, were liable for back taxes on one lot. Craig was liable for 12 lots with improvements, while Norvell & Roane were liable for three lots. [102] October 2, 1821, Sheriff Hewes Scull, in accordance with a court order, sold William Craig's interest in the 44 lots in the Town of Rome to the highest bidder, who proved to be Robert Crittenden. The Secretary of the Territory bid $170 for Craig's interest. [103] Crittenden on October 22, 1821, sold to Andrew Scott for $56.66 one-third of the rights he had recently secured to "the right, title, and interest of William Craig to 44 lots in the Town of Rome." [104] Crittenden on October 22, 1821, sold to Henry Armstrong for $56.66 one-third of the rights he had recently secured to "the right, title, and interest of William Craig to 44 lots in the Town of Rome." [105] Sheriff Hewes Scull on November 26, 1821, sold for delinquent taxes ten vacant lots in the Town of Rome assessed and taxed as the property of William Craig. These lots were purchased for $5.27 by Robert Crittenden, Andrew Scott, and Henry Armstrong. [106]

Sheriff A. B. K. Thetford in September 1830 announced that Crittenden, Scott, and Armstrong were delinquent for taxes for the years 1828-30 on ten lots in the Town of Rome. [107] The heirs of Hewes Scull were assessed and paid texes on Lots Nos. 25, 26, 28, 32, 33, 35, 38, 39, and 43 in the Town of Rome for the period 1833-38. The valuation placed on this property was $100. [108]

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102. Arkansas Gazette, Sept. 1, 1821.
103. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 720.
104. Ibid., p. 721.
105. Ibid., pp. 722-23.
106. Ibid., p. 716.
107. Arkansas Gazette, Sept. 1, 1830.
108. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1833-1838.

Lot No. 27

William Russell on September 25, 1818, conveyed to William Craig all lots in the Town of Rome, west of Main Street, except Lots Nos. 20, 21, 29, 37 and 44.[109] William and Hannah Craig on April 3, 1819, sold to Dr. Robert McKay and Lieut. W. P. L. Blair for $130 Lot No. 27 and fractional Lot No. 19 in the Town of Rome.[110] William and Hannah Blair (Hannah Craig had divorced her spouse and married the army officer) on August 17, 1819, sold to Daniel Baldwin for $140 their interest in Lot No. 27.[111] On October 29, 1819, William Baldwin sold to Samuel W. Farmer for $200 his one-half interest in Lot No. 27. Lot No. 27 was described as bounded on the west by the Public Square and on the north by Don Carlos Street.[112] Capt. William P. L. Blair for $75 on February 5, 1820, sold his interest in Lot No. 27 and fractional Lot No. 19 to Dr. Robert McKay.[113] Sheriff H. P. Hyde on May 27, 1820, inserted a notice in the Arkansas Gazette that on "Tuesday, the 4th day of July next, at the court-house door, in the township of Arkansas," he would sell the right, title, and interest of Capt. William P. L. Blair to Lot No. 27, fractional Lot No. 19, and one acre of ground in the Town of Rome to satisfy the debt, interest and cost in a suit brought by William Russell.[114]

Dr. Robert McKay on September 12, 1826, sold to Samuel S. Crocker for $800 Lots Nos. 27, 16 and 17, fractional Lots Nos. 18 and 19 in the Town of Rome, and two acres of land in the Post of Arkansas, heretofore described as the residence of the late Madame Tardeau.[115] Samuel Crocker was assessed and paid taxes on Lots Nos. 16, 17, and 27, and fractional Lots Nos. 18 and 19 in the Town of Rome for the years 1831-35. The valuation placed on Crocker's property was $400.[116] The heirs of Samuel Crocker

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109. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 3.
110. Ibid., p. 176.
111. Ibid., p. 292.
112. Ibid., pp. 314, 477.
113. Ibid., pp. 411, 527.
114. Arkansas Gazette, May 27, 1820.
115. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 412-13.
116. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, and 1835.

were assessed and paid taxes on Lot No. 27 and fractional Lot No. 19 in the Town of Rome for the period 1836-1838. [117]

On March 1, 1869, John Hubbard, the county assessor, filed an assessment for 1868 on all lands and town lots in the county of Arkansas. The taxes on Spanish Land Grant No. 2339 were not paid, and on May 29, 1869, the land was sold to Leroy Farrell for delinquent taxes. Notice of the sale had been posted at the front door of Elihu Randolph's store, this building being the "nearest object on which said notice could be posted." [118]

Lot No. 28

William Russell on September 25, 1818, conveyed to William Craig all lots in the Town of Rome, west of Main Street, except Lots Nos. 20, 21, 29, 37 and 44. [119] William Craig on March 28, 1821, sold to Margaret Craig for $800 all lots to which he held title in the Town of Rome, south and north of Don Carlos Street, to the number of seven. [120]

Sheriff Hewes Scull on September 1, 1821, inserted in the Arkansas Gazette a table listing delinquent taxpayers in the Town of Rome. Unless these back taxes were paid by November 5, the property would be sold. Delinquent taxpayers were: John B. Burke, Edward Brown, William Craig, the heirs of Joseph Cook, Norvell & Roane, Nicholas Rightor, and Samuel Wilson. All these people, except Norvel & Roane, and Craig, were liable for back taxes on one lot. Craig was liable for 12 lots with improvements, while Norvell & Roane were liable for three lots. [121] October 2, 1821, Sheriff Hewes Scull, in accordance with a court order, sold William Craig's interest in the 44 lots in the Town of Rome to

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117. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1836, 1837, and 1838.

118. Arkansas County Deed Book X, p. 425. The above is the final entry for lots 11 to 44 in this narrative. See also footnote 71.

119. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 3.

120. Ibid., p. 643.

121. Arkansas Gazette, Sept. 1, 1821.

the highest bidder, who proved to be Robert Crittenden. The Secretary of the Territory bid $170 for Craig's interest.[122] Crittenden on October 22, 1821, sold to Andrew Scott for $56.66 one-third of the rights he had recently secured to "the right, title, and interest of William Craig to 44 lots in the Town of Rome." Crittenden on the same date sold to Henry Armstrong for $56.66 one-third of the rights he had recently secured to "the right, title, and interest of William Craig to 44 lots in the Town of Rome."[123] Sheriff Hewes Scull on November 26, 1821, sold for delinquent taxes ten vacant lots in the Town of Rome assessed and taxed as the property of William Craig. These lots were purchased for $5.27 by Robert Crittenden, Andrew Scott, and Henry Armstrong.[124]

Sheriff A. B. K. Thetford in September 1830 announced that Crittenden, Scott, and Armstrong were delinquent for taxes for the years 1828-30 on ten lots in the Town of Rome.[125]

The heirs of Hewes Scull were assessed and paid taxes on Lots Nos. 25, 26, 28, 32, 33, 35, 38, 39 and 43 in the Town of Rome for the period 1833-38. The valuation placed on this property was $100.[126]

Lot No. 29

William Russell on September 25, 1818, conveyed to William Craig all lots in the Town of Rome, west of Maine Street, except Lots Nos. 20, 21, 29, 37 and 44.[127] The same day also William Russell also conveyed to William Craig his interest in Lots Nos. 29, 20, 21, 37 and 44.[128] William Craig on March 28, 1821, sold to Margaret Craig for $800 all lots to which he held title in the

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122. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 720.

123. Ibid., pp. 721-23.

124. Ibid., p. 716.

125. Arkansas Gazette, Sept. 1, 1830.

126. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1833-1838.

127. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 3.

128. Ibid., pp. 354-55.

Town of Rome, south and north of Don Carlos Street, to the number of seven. [129]

Sheriff Hewes Scull on September 1, 1821, inserted in the Arkansas Gazette a table listing delinquent taxpayers in the Town of Rome. Unless these back taxes were paid by November 5, the property would be sold. Delinquent taxpayers were: John B. Burke, Edward Brown, William Craig, the heirs of Joseph Cook, Norvell & Roane, Nicholas Rightor, and Samuel Wilson. All these people, except Norvell & Roane, and Craig, were liable for back taxes on one lot. Craig was liable for 12 lots with improvements, while Norvell & Roane were liable for three lots. [130] October 2, 1821, Sheriff Hewes Scull, in accordance with a court order, sold William Craig's interest in the 44 lots in the Town of Rome to the highest bidder, who proved to be Robert Critterden. The Secretary of the Territory bid $170 for Craig's interest. [131] Crittenden on October 22, 1821, sold to Andrew Scott for $56.66 one-third of the rights he had recently secured to "the right, title, and interest of William Craig to 44 lots in the Town of Rome." Crittenden on the same date sold to Henry Armstrong for $56.66 one-third of the rights he had recently secured to "the right, title, and interest of William Craig to 44 lots in the Town of Rome." [132] Sheriff Hewes Scull on November 26, 1821, sold for delinquent taxes ten vacant lots in the Town of Rome assessed and taxed as the property of William Craig. These lots were purchased for $5.27 by Robert Crittenden, Andrew Scott, and Henry Armstrong. [133]

Sheriff A. B. K. Thetford in September 1830 announced that Crittenden, Scott, and Armstrong were delinquent for taxes 1828-30 on ten lots in the Town of Rome. [134] William Russell was assessed and taxed for one lot (29) in the Town of Rome for the period 1836-38. [135]

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128. Ibid., pp. 354-55.

129. Ibid., p. 643.

130. Arkansas Gazette, Sept. 1, 1821.

131. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 720.

132. Ibid., pp. 721-23.

133. Ibid., p. 716.

134. Arkansas Gazette, Sept. 1, 1830.

135. Arkansas County Tax Lists 1836-1838.

Lot No. 30

William Russell on September 25, 1818, conveyed to William Craig all lots in the Town of Rome, west of Main Street, except Lots Nos. 20, 21, 29, 37 and 44.[136] William Craig on June 10, 1820, sold to Abraham Knowlton for $200 Lot No. 30 and a fraction in the Town of Rome, south of the land (Lot No. 31) donated as a public square. Said lot fronted for 60 feet on State Street and ran back along the Public Square for 156 feet. William Craig and William Russell and donated the Public Square for the use of the county.[137] Abraham Knowlton in August 1823 was listed by the sheriff of Arkansas County as delinquent in his taxes on two lots in the Town of Rome.[138]

Lot No. 31

William Russell on September 25, 1818, conveyed to William Craig all lots in the Town of Rome, west of Main Street, except Lots Nos. 20, 21, 29, 37 and 44.[139] William Craig and William Russell had donated to Arkansas County Lot No. 31 to be used as a public square.[140]

Lot Nos. 32 and 33

William Russell on September 25, 1818, conveyed to William Craig all lots in the Town of Rome, west of Main Street, except Lots Nos. 20, 21, 29, 37 and 44.[141] William Craig on March 28, 1821, sold to Margaret Craig for $800 all lots to which he held title in the Town of Rome, south and north of Don Carlos Street, to the number of seven.[142]

Sheriff Hewes Scull on September 1, 1821, inserted in the Arkansas Gazette a table listing delinquent taxpayers in the

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136. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 3.

137. Ibid., p. 486.

138. Arkansas Gazette, Aug. 26, 1823.

139. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 3.

140. Ibid., p. 486.

141. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 3.

142. Ibid., p. 643.

Town of Rome. Unless these back taxes were paid by November 5, the property would be sold, Delinquent taxpayers were: John B. Burke, Edward Brown, William Craig, the heirs of Joseph Cook, Norvell & Roane, Nicholas Rightor, and Samuel Wilson. All these people, except Norvell & Roane, and Craig, were liable for back taxes on one lot. Craig was liable for 12 lots with improvements, while Norvell & Roane were liable for three lots. [143] October 2, 1821, Sheriff Hewes Scull, in accordance with a court order, sold William Craig's interest in the 44 lots in the Town of Rome to the highest bidder, who proved to be Robert Crittenden. The Secretary of the Territory Bid $170 for Craig's interest. [144] Crittenden on October 22, 1821, sold to Andrew Scott for $56.66 one-third of the rights he had recently secured to "the right, title, and interest of William Craig to 44 lots in the Town of Rome." Crittenden on the same date sold to Henry Armstrong for $56.66 one-third of the rights he had recently secured to "the right, title, and interest of William Craig to 44 lots in the Town of Rome." [145] Sheriff Hewes Scull on November 26, 1821, sold for delinquent taxes ten vacent lots in the Town of Rome assessed and taxed as the property of William Craig. These lots were purchased for $5.27 by Robert Crittenden, Andrew Scott, and Henry Armstrong. [146]

Sheriff A. B. K. Thetford in September 1830 announced that Crittenden, Scott, and Armstrong were delinquent for taxes for the years 1828-30 on ten lots in the Town of Rome. [147] The heirs of Hewes Scull were assessed and paid taxes on Lots Nos. 25, 26, 28, 32, 33, 35, 38, 39, and 43 in the Town of Rome for the period 1833-38. The valuation placed on this property was $100. [148]

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143. Arkansas Gazette, Sept. 1, 1821.

144. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 720.

145. Ibid., pp. 721-23.

146. Ibid., p. 716.

147. Arkansas Gazette, Sept. 1, 1830.

148. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1833-1838.

Lot No. 34

William Russell on September 25, 1818, conveyed to William Craig all lots in the Town of Rome, west of Main Street, except Lots Nos. 20, 21, 29, 37 and 44.[149] William Craig on November 15, 1820, sold to Dr. Robert McKay for $100 Lot No. 34.[150] The heirs of Eli J. Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on Lots Nos. 8, 9, 34, 37, 40, 41, 42 and 44 in the Town of Rome for the period 1831-38. The valuation placed on this property was $200.[151]

Lot No. 35

William Russell on September 25, 1818, conveyed to William Craig all lots in the Town of Rome, west of Main Street, except Lots Nos. 20, 21, 29, 37 and 44.[152] William Craig on March 28, 1821, sold to Margaret Craig for $800 all lots to which he held title in the Town of Rome, south and north of Dan Carlos Street, to the number of seven.[153]

Sheriff Hewes Scull on September 1, 1821, inserted in the Arkansas Gazette a table listing delinquent taxpayers in the Town of Rome. Unless these back taxes were paid by November 5, the property would be sold. Delinquent taxpayers were: John B. Burke, Edward Brown, William Craig, the heirs of Joseph Cook, Norvell & Roane, Nicholas Rightor, and Samuel Wilson. All these people, except Norvell & Roane, and Craig, were liable for back taxes on one lot. Craig was liable for 12 lots with improvements, while Norvell & Roane were liable for three lots.[154] October 2, 1821, Sheriff Hewes Scull, in accordance with a court order, sold William Craig's interest in the 44 lots in the Town of Rome to the highest

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149. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 3.

150. Ibid., pp. 556-57.

151. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1831-1838.

152. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 3.

153. Ibid., p. 643.

154. Arkansas Gazette, Sept. 1, 1821.

bidder, who proved to be Robert Crittenden. The Secretary of the Territory bid $170 for Craig's interest.[155] Crittenden on October 22, 1821, sold to Andrew Scott for $56.66 one-third of the rights he had recently secured to "the right, title, and interest of William Craig to 44 lots in the Town of Rome." Crittenden on the same date sold to Henry Armstrong for $56.66 one-third of the rights he had recently secured to "the right, title, and interest of William Craig to 44 lots in the Town of Rome." Sheriff Hewes Scull on November 26, 1821, sold for delinquent taxes ten vacant lots in the Town of Rome assessed and taxed as the property of William Craig. These lots were purchased for $5.27 by Robert Crittenden, Andrew Scott, and Henry Armstrong.[157]

Sheriff A. B. K. Thetford in September 1830 announced that Crittenden, Scott, and Armstrong were delinquent for taxes for the years 1828-30 on ten lots in the Town of Rome.[158] The heirs of Hewes Scull were assessed and paid taxes on Lots Nos. 25, 26, 28, 32, 33, 35, 38, 39, and 43 in the Town of Rome for the period 1833-38. The valuation on this property was $100.[159]

Lot No. 36

William Russell on September 25, 1818, conveyed to William Craig all lots in the Town of Rome, west of Main Street, except Lots Nos. 20, 21, 29, 37 and 44.[160] On January 13, 1821, William Craig sold to John P. Bowring for $100 Lot No. 36.[161]

Lot No. 37

William Russell on September 25, 1818, conveyed to William Craig all lots in the Town of Rome, except Lots Nos. 20, 21, 29, 37 and 44.[162]

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155. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 720.

156. Ibid., p. 721-23.

157. Ibid., p. 716.

158. Arkansas Gazette, Sept. 1, 1830.

159. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1833-1838.

160. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 3.

161. Ibid., p. 573.

162. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 3.

William Russell, in a separate transaction the same day, conveyed to William Craig his interest in Lots Nos. 37, 20, 21, 29 and 44.[163] William and Hannah Craig on May 22, 1819, sold to James C. Whitehead for $100 Lot No. 37.[164] Sheriff Hewes Scull on September 1, 1820, inserted in the Arkansas Gazette a table listing land which would be sold for non-payment of taxes. Unless back taxes were paid by November 6, 1820, the land would be sold. Delinquent taxpayers in the Town of Rome were: James C. Whitehead, William Craig, John B. Burke, and Charles Roebuck. All these men, except Craig, were liable for taxes on one lot. Craig owed $5.72 in back taxes on 17 lots.[165] Eli Lewis on April 16, 1821, purchased from William Russell for $230 Lot No. 37 and fractional Lot No. 44.[166] Eli Lewis on May 6, 1830, conveyed to Abraham Lewis Lot No. 37 and fractional Lot No. 44 in the Town of Rome.[167] The heirs of Eli J. Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on Lots Nos. 8, 9, 34, 40, 41, 42 and 44 in the Town of Rome for the period of 1831-38. The valuation on this property was $200.[168]

Lot Nos. 38 and 39

William Russell on September 25, 1818, conveyed to William Craig all lots in the Town of Rome, except Lots Nos. 20, 21, 29, 37 and 44.[169] William Craig on March 28, 1821, sold to Margaret Craig for $800 all lots to which he held title in the Town of Rome, south and north of Don Carlos Street, to the number of seven.[170]

Sheriff Hewes Scull on September 1, 1821, inserted in the Arkansas Gazette a table listing delinquent taxpayers in the Town of Rome. Unless these back taxes were paid by November 5, the property would be sold. Delinquent taxpayers were: John B. Burke,

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163. Ibid., pp. 354-55.

164. Ibid., p. 430.

165. Arkansas Gazette, Sept. 1, 1820.

166. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 611.

167. Arkansas County Deed Book E, pp. 26-32.

168. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1831-1838.

169. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 3.

170. Ibid., p. 643.

Edward Brown, William Craig, the heirs of Joseph Cook, Norvell & Roane, Nicholas Rightor, and Samuel Wilson. All these people, except Norvell & Roane, and Craig, were liable for back taxes on one lot. Craig was liable for 12 lots with improvements, while Norvell & Roane were liable for three lots. [171] October 2, 1821, Sheriff Hewes Scull, in accordance with a court order, sold William Craig's interest in the 44 lots in the Town of Rome to the highest bidder, who proved to be Robert Crittenden. The Secretary of the Territory bid $170 for Craig's interest. [172] Crittenden on October 22, 1821, sold to Andrew Scott for $56.66 one-third of the rights he had recently secured to "the right, title, and interest of William Craig to 44 lots in the Town of Rome." Crittenden on the same date sold to Henry Armstrong for $56.66 one-third of the rights he had recently secured to "the right, title, and interest of William Craig to 44 lots in the Town of Rome." [173] Sheriff Hewes Scull on November 26, 1821, sold for delinquent taxes ten vacant lots in the Town of Rome assessed and taxed as the property of William Craig. These lots were purchased for $5.27 by Robert Crittenden, Andrew Scott, and Henry Armstrong. [174]

Sheriff A. B. K. Thetfore in September 1830 announced that Crittenden, Scott, and Armstrong were delinquent for taxes for the years 1828-30 on ten lots in the Town of Rome. [175] The heirs of Hewes Scull were assessed and paid taxes on Lots Nos. 25, 26, 28, 32, 33, 35, 38, 39, and 43 in the Town of Rome for the period 1833-38. The valuation on this property was $100. [176]

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171. Arkansas Gazette, Sept. 1, 1821.

172. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 720.

173. Ibid., pp. 721-23.

174. Ibid., p. 716.

175. Arkansas Gazette, Sept. 1, 1830.

176. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1833-1838.

Lot Nos. 40, 41, and 42.

William Russell on September 25, 1818, conveyed to William Craig all lots in the Town of Rome, except Lots Nos. 20, 21, 29, 37 and 44. [177] John B. O'Ragan on February 19, 1820, informed the readers of the Gazette that he had moved his tailor shop from the house of Mr. Cook to the house of Mr. Barry, "about half mile from the Post, and near the home of H. Scull, Esq." [178] William Craig on March 28, 1821, sold to Margaret Craig for $800 all lots to which he held title in the Town of Rome, south and north of Don Carlos Street, to the number of seven. [179] Robert Crittenden on October 2, 1821, purchased from Sheriff Hewes Scull for back taxes ($170) William Craig's interest to 44 lots in the Town of Rome. Robert Crittenden on October 22, 1821, sold to Andrew Scott and Henry Armstrong two-thirds of the rights he had secured to "the right, title, and interest" of William Craig to 44 lots in the Town of Rome. The consideration paid by Armstrong and Scott was $103.32. [180]

Robert Crittenden, Henry Armstrong, and Andrew Scott, on March 18, 1824, sold to John Bowring for $150 one-half interest in Lot No. 40, and fractional Lots Nos. 41 and 42. [181] On March 19, 1824, J. R. Bowring mortgaged to Frederic Notrebe, Andrew Scott, and James Scull for $200 Lots Nos. 41 and 42, and three-quarters of Lot No. 40 in the Town of Rome with "the house and fence now standing upon same, also Lot No. 82 in the Town of Arkansas." [182]

Andrew Scott, Frederic Notrebe, and James Scull, as trustees for John R. Bowring, used the Arkansas Gazette of October 11, 1825,

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177. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 3.

178. Arkansas Gazette, Feb. 19, 1820.

179. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 643.

180. Ibid., pp. 720-23.

181. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 194-95.

182. Ibid., pp. 282-83. See attached plat, illustration Number 8.

to announce that they would "expose to public sale on November 19, in the village of Arkansas at the court-house door," Lots Nos. 41 and 42, and 3/4 of Lot No. 40 in the Town of Rome, along with Lot No. 82 in the Town of Arkansas. This sale was to satisfy a judgment against Bowring secured by Eli Lewis. [183] Robert Bowring on January 23, 1826, mortgaged to Andrew Scott, Frederic Notrebe, and James Scull fractional Lots Nos. 41 and 42, and three-quarters of Lot No. 40, including the house and fences. The guarantors in turn transferred the property to Eli Lewis. [184]

Eli J. Lewis on May 6, 1820, conveyed to Abraham Lewis fractional Lots Nos. 41 and 42, and three-quarters of Lot No. 40 in the Town of Rome. [185] The heirs of Eli J. Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on Lots Nos. 8, 9, 34, 37, 40, 41, 42 and 44 in the Town of Rome for the period 1831-38. The valuation of this property was $200. [186]

Lot No. 43

William Russell on September 25, 1818, conveyed to William Craig all lots in the Town of Rome, except Lots Nos. 20, 21, 29, 37 and 44. [187] William Craig on March 28, 1821, sold to Margaret Craig for $800 all lots to which he held title in the Town of Rome, south and north of Don Carlos Street, to the number of seven. [188]

Sheriff Hewes Scull on September 1, 1821, inserted in the Arkansas Gazette a table listing delinquent taxpayers in the Town of Rome. Unless these back taxes were paid by November 5, the property would be sold. Delinquent taxpayers were: John B. Burke, Edward Brown, William Craig, the heirs of Joseph Cook, Norvell & Roane, Nicholas Rightor, and Samuel Wilson, All these people,

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183. Arkansas Gazette, Oct. 11, 1825.

184. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 377.

185. Arkansas County Deed Book E, pp. 26-32.

186. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1831-1838.

187. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 3.

188. Ibid., p. 643.

except Norvell & Roane, and Craig, were liable for back taxes on one lot. Craig was liable for 12 lots with improvements, while Norvell & Roane were liable for three lots. [189] October 2, 1821, Sheriff Hewes Scull, in accordance with a court order, sold William Craig's interest in the 44 lots in the Town of Rome to the highest bidder, who proved to be Robert Crittenden. The Secretary of the Territory bid $170 for Craig's interest. [190] Crittenden on October 22, 1821, sold to Andrew Scott for $56.66 one-third of the rights he had recently secured to "the right, title, and interest of William Craig to 44 lots in the Town of Rome." Crittenden on the same date sold to Henry Armstrong for $56.66 one-third of the rights he had recently secured to "the right, title, and interest of William Craig to 44 lots in the Town of Rome." [191] Sheriff Hewes Scull on November 26, 1821, sold for delinquent taxes ten vacant lots in the Town of Rome assessed and taxed as the property of William Craig. These lots were purchased for $5.27 by Robert Crittenden, Andrew Scott, and Henry Armstrong. [192]

Sheriff A. B. K. Thetford in September 1830 announced that Crittenden, Scott, and Armstrong were delinquent for taxes for the years 1828-30 on ten lots in the Town of Rome. [193] The heirs of Hewes Scull were assessed and paid taxes on Lots Nos. 25, 26, 28, 32, 33, 35, 38, 39, and 43 in the Town of Rome for the period 1833-38. The valuation of this property was $100. [194]

Lot No. 44

William Russell on September 25, 1818, conveyed to William Craig his interest in Lots Nos. 44, 20, 21, 29, and 37. [195] William Russell on April 16, 1821, sold to Eli Lewis for $230 fractional

189. Arkansas Gazette, Sept. 1, 1821.

190. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 720.

191. Ibid., pp. 721-23.

192. Ibid., p. 716.

193. Arkansas Gazette, Sept. 1, 1830.

194. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1833-1838.

195. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 3, 354-55.

Lots Nos. 44 and 37. [196] Eli J. Lewis on May 6, 1830, conveyed to Abraham Lewis fractional Lot No. 44 and Lot No. 37 in the Town of Rome. [197] The heirs of Eli J. Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on Lots Nos. 8, 9, 34, 37, 40, 42 and 44 in the Town of Rome for the period 1831-38. The valuation of this property was $200. [198]

East End of Town of Rome

William Russell on November 30, 1819, sold to Robert Crittenden for $470.40 a certain tract or parcel of land containing upwards of four acres. The land conveyed was the eastern part of a tract of 45-arpens sold by Daniel Mooney to Russell. The purchase price also included Lots Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17, and fractional Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 18. [199] Robert Crittenden on April 3, 1821, sold to Elijah Morton for $235.20 an undivided half interest in a certain tract or parcel of land containing upwards of four acres, it being the eastern part of the tract of 45-arpens conveyed by Daniel Mooney to William Russell. The purchase price also included Lots Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17, and fractional Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 18. [200] Elijah Morton conveyed to William and George Morton for $1 on May 12, 1821, his undivided "half of that large and commodious house in the Town of Arkansas, known by the name of the Arkansas Hotel, and at present occupied by Long and Scantland, the undivided half of the lot [62] on which the said house stands, the undivided half of Lot No. 58 with the stables thereon, Lot No. 1 in the Town of Arkansas, adjoining the lot on which said hotel stands, Lot No. 13 in the Town of Arkansas on the Public Square, Lot No. 14 in the Town of Arkansas on the Public Square, the undivided half of seven acres of land adjoining the Town of Arkansas and between it and the landing, it being the same which was conveyed by Robert Crittenden to the party of the 1st part," and fractional Lot No. 112 in the Town of Arkansas. [201]

196. Ibid., p. 611.

197. Arkansas County Deed Book E, pp. 26-32.

198. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1821-1838.

199. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 345-50.

200. Ibid., pp. 640-41.

201. Ibid., pp. 667-68.

On March 1, 1868, John Hubbard, the county assessor, filed an assessment for 1868 on all lands and town lots in the county of Arkansas. The taxes on Spanish Land Grant No. 2339 were not paid, and on May 29, 1868, the land was sold to Leroy Farrell for delinquent taxes. Notice of the sale had been posted at the front door of Elihu Randolph's store, this building being the "nearest object on which said notice could be posted." [202]

West End of Town of Rome

William Craig on November 30, 1819, sold for $400 to William Allen and James Scull a tract of land. The boundary of the tract conveyed was to begin at a post on the southwest corner of State Street in the Town of Rome, thence north with the street to the lands of William Russell, thence west along the north line of Spanish Land Grant No. 2339 to the post where Hewes Scull's property (Spanish Land Grant No. 2305) cornered on the land belonging to John Jordelas. From this point, the line ran along the line separating Spanish Land Grants No. 2339 and No. 2305 to the property of Albert Berdue, thence east to the beginning. [203] James Scull and Eli J. Lewis were appointed administrators for the estate of William Allen. At a public sale on August 11, 1830, the administrators sold the deceased's undivided half interest in the lot which he and James Scull had purchased from William Russell on November 30, 1819, to Hewes Scull for $28. The boundary line of the tract of land sold began at a post on the southwest corner of State Street in the Town of Rome, "thence north with the said street to the lands of William Russell, thence west along the line of said Russell to the lands of John Jordelas." At the point where Hewes Scull's property abutted on that of Jordelas, the boundary followed the fence separating Spanish Land Grants No. 2339 and No. 2305 to the land formerly belonging to Albert Berdue, thence east to the beginning. [204]

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202. Arkansas County Deed Book Y, p. 425. This same action was taken in regard to the west end of the town of Rome and is parallel to the action taken on all but lots 1 to 10 in the town itself.

203. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 347.

204. Arkansas County Deed Book E, pp. 55-56.

CHAPTER 9

History of Town of Arkansas and Lots 1-57, 1818-1875

William Russell on June 18, 1818, filed a report of the survey of Spanish Land Grant No. 2307 which he had undertaken for Peter Jordelas. When he began his survey, Russell commenced at the "most Southwardly corner of Jacob Bright's" Private Survey No. 2305. From this point, Russell ran his line North 45° West 7 chains with the southwest boundary of Bright's survey to the most western corner of Bright's grant, thence North 45° East 14.55 chains with the northwest boundary of aforesaid Bright's tract to the most northern corner of Private Survey No. 2305, thence North 82° East 46.49 chains to a post corner at the intersection with the western boundary of Joseph Bogy's 320-arpen grant, thence North 18.09 chains with Bogy's western boundary to a post corner, thence West 63.74 chains to a post corner, thence South 29° West 19.17 chains to a post corner, thence South 9° East 35.55 chains to a post corner at the intersection with the north boundary of Joseph Dardenne's survey of 753 arpens, thence South 70° East 7.86 chains (with the northeasterly boundary of Joseph Dardenne's grant) to the southwest corner post of Albert Berdue's 60-arpen survey, thence North 45° East 16.50 chains (with the northwesterly boundary line of Albert Berdue's survey) to the beginning.[1]

James Scull on May 5, 1818, paid John Jordelas $200 for 41½ arpens of land adjoining the Town of Rome. The land in question was the eatern part of Spanish Land Grant No. 2307, originally owned by Peter Jordelas. In marking off the 41½ arpens, the surveyor began at the southeast corner of Spanish Land Grant No. 2307, thence west on the north boundary of said survey 17 chains and 71 links to a post on the road leading from the Post of Arkansas

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1. Record Book of Spanish Land Grants, pp. 10-11.

to James Scull's house, thence South 3° West 20 chains and 74 links along the road to the line of survey between Spanish Land Grant No. 2307 and Private Survey No. 2339, thence North 82° East with the line between Spanish Land Grant No. 2307 and Private Survey No. 2339 to the point of beginning. [2]

James Scull on /illegible in deed book/ sold to William O. Allen for an unknown price the 41½-arpen tract he had purchased from John Jordelas. After acquiring the 41½-arpen tract, William O. Allen had Nicholas Rightor lay it out as the Town of Arkansas. In undertaking this task, Rightor began at the southeast corner of the tract and worked west along the boundary separating Allen's land from the Town of Rome, setting Posts for the corners of the lots as represented in the plat included in the illustrations at the back of this report, so as to mark the south boundary of the Town of Arkansas, thus making it the town's base line. Next, beginning at the corner separating Lots 66 and 67, Rightor ran a line north between said lots, setting posts for the corners of the lots, to the North boundary of said claim of which the Town of Arkansas were run north from the base line. Posts were set to mark "the corner of lots &c," throughout the Town of Arkansas. Three streets--Crawford, Poindexter, and Orr--ran north to south and were 180 links wide. Nelson, Ripley, and Clay Streets ran from east to west and were 100 links across. The public square was formed by the intersection of Nelson and Market Streets. [3]

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, sold to Elijah Morton for $2,400 the 41½ arpens of land which Nicholas Rightor had laid off as the Town of Arkansas. On doing this Allen reserved for himself Lots 3, 4, 14, 24, 35, 42 and 85, together with a lot (Lot 112 and 113) in the southwest corner of the survey. Lots 112 and 113 were to be equal in extent to the other lots surveyed by Rightor. [4]

Lot No. 1

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, sold to Elijah Morton Lot No. 1. The next day, Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden one equal individed one-half of Lot No. 1. Crittenden

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2. Arkansas County Deed Book B, pp. 467-77. See illustration Number 9.

3. Arkansas County Deed Book B, pp. 576-77.

4. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-96.

had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [5] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 77, 78 and 80-84. [6]

Elijah Morton sold to William and George Morton for $1 on May 12, 1821, his undivided "half of that large and commodious house in the Town of Arkansas, known by the name of the Arkansas Hotel, and at present occupied by Long and Scantland, the undivided half of the lot [62] on which the said house stands, the undivided half of lot No. 58 with the stable thereon, Lot No. 1 in the Town of Arkansas, adjoining the lot on which the said hotel stands, Lot No. 13 in the Town of Arkansas on the Public Square, Lot No. 14 in the Town of Arkansas on the Public Square, the undivided half of seven acres of land adjoining the Town of Arkansas and between it and the landing, it being the same which was conveyed to Robert Crittenden by the party of the 1st part," and fractional Lot No. 112 in the Town of Arkansas. [7]

Sheriff A. B. K. Thetford on January 28, 1829, sold for taxes Lots Nos. 1, 13, 41 and 59, which in 1823 had been taxed in the name of Elijah Morton. Eli Lewis bid in the lots at $3. [8] The heirs of Eli J. Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 11 lots (Nos. 1, 13, 24, 41, 58, 59, 62, 80, 81 and 113) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1834-38. These lots were assessed at $900. [9] Sheriff John Hamilton was unable to collect taxes on 34 lots (Nos. 1, 11, 13, 27-39, 44, 45-54, and 56-62) in the Town of Arkansas for

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5. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

6. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.

7. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 667-68.

8. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 535.

9. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.

the years 1847-50, when these lots were assessed to Crawford Austin, Benjamin Featheringill, and Isaac Stigall. On November 1, 1850, James Brown by paying the delinquent taxes ($3.29) was deeded these 34 lots. [10]

Leroy Farrell on June 5, 1875, was issued a deed for forfeited land to include 57 lots (Nos. 1-57) in the Town of Arkansas. These lots for which delinquent taxes totalled $36.17 had been offered at public auction in May 1872, but were not sold for want of bidders. Farrell's request to the Commissioner of Immigration and State Lands to purchase the lots for back taxes had been granted. [11]

Lot No. 2

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 2. The next day, Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 2. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [12] Sheriff Horace P. Hyde on April 11, 1820, proclaimed an election would be held on August 7 to select a representative from Arkansas County to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William O. Allen. In the township of Arkansas, the house of Elijah Morton, near the Public Square, was named as the polling place. [13] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84. [14]

Robert Crittenden on July 17, 1827, sold to Elijah Barrett for $60 Lot No. 2, "with a hewn log house upon it, and lying on the corner of Nelson and Poindexter Streets and ajoining Lots Nos. 65, 68 and 69." [15] Elijah Barrett on May 26, 1829, sold to Eli J.

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10. Arkansas County Deed Book I, pp. 73-74.

11. Arkansas County Deed Book X, pp. 77-78. As indicated in the text, this was the final transaction in the history of these lots to 1875; for this reason it will not be repeated for each of the 57 individual lots.

12. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

13. Arkansas Gazette, April 15, 1820.

14. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.

15. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 479.

Lewis for $500 Lot No. 2, "with hewn log house upon it." [16] Eli J. Lewis on May 6, 1830, conveyed to Abraham Lewis Lot No. 2. [17]

Lot No. 3

William O. Allen On October 19, 1819, conveyed to Nicholas Rightor Lot No. 3. [18] Nicholas Rightor sold to Edward Browne for $100 on February 9, 1820, Lot No. 3. [19] Sheriff James Hamilton in September 1821 and again in August 1823 cited Edward Browne as delinquent for taxes on Lot No. 3. [20]

Lot No. 4

William Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Nicholas Rightor Lot No. 4. [21] Nicholas Rightor on June 12, 1821, sold to James M. Scantland for $100 Lot No. 4. [22] James and Ellen Scantland on March 9, 1822, sold to Francis Vaugine for $70 Lot No. 4. [23]

Lot No. 5

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 5. The next day, Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 5. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [24] Elijah Morton conveyed

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16. Arkansas County Deed Book E, p. 21.
17. Ibid., pp. 26, 32.
18. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 297.
19. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 439.
20. Arkansas Gazette, Sept. 1, 1821, and Aug. 26, 1823.
21. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 297.
22. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 688.
23. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 16.
24. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13,15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84. The heirs of Eli Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 29 lots (Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 21, 29, 30, 34, 36, 39, 40, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 60, 66, 67, 68, 84, 110, 111 and 112) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1835-38. These lots were assessed at $800. [26]

Lot No. 6

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 6. The next day, Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 6. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided one-half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [27] Elijah Morton and William Crittenden on January 16, 1820, sold to William Willis for $200 Lot No. 6. [28] The sheriff of Arkansas County in September 1821 and again in August 1823 cited William Willis as delinquent in the payment of taxes on Lot No. 6. [29] Sheriff James Hamilton sold for taxes one-half vacant Lot No. 6, which in 1821 had been assessed and taxed to William Willis. Henry Armstrong on November 3, 1823, bid in the one-half lot for 77¢. [30] The sheriff of Arkansas County in August 1825 and again in September 1830 cited Henry Armstrong as delinquent in taxes for the year on Lot No. 6. [31]

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25. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.

26. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.

27. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

28. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 421.

29. Arkansas Gazette, Sept. 1, 1821, and Aug. 26, 1823.

30. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 73-75, 237; Arkansas Gazette, Aug. 26, 1823.

31. Arkansas Gazette, Aug. 23, 1825, and Sept. 1, 1830.

Lot No. 7

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 7. The next day, Elijah Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 7. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided one-half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [32] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84. [33] The heirs of Eli Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 29 lots (Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 21, 29, 30, 34, 36, 39, 40, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 60, 66-68, 84, 110, 111 and 112) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1835-38. These lots were assessed at $800. [34] G. W. S. Gross was assessed and paid taxes on Lots Nos. 7, 16, 84 and 85 in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1844 and 1845. His assessment was $100. [35] Thomas Halli Burton was assessed and paid taxes of $100 on 27 lots (Nos. 7-10, 15, 16, 18-22, 24, 26, 27, 33, 40, 41, 42, 77, 78, 79, 80-84 and 85) in the Town of Arkansas for the period 1851-54. [36]

Lot No. 8

William O. Allen On October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 8. The next day, Elijah Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 8. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal individed half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [37] Elijah Morton on June 8,

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32. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

33. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.

34. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.

35. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1844 and 1845.

36. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1851, 1852, and 1853.

37. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

1820, sold to John Taylor for $1,300 his interest in Lots Nos. 8, 10, 16, 17, 20, 21, 27, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 46, 48, 52, 55, 56, 61, 63, 65, 69, 77, 79, 81, 82, and 83. [38] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83, and 84. [39] Sheriff James Hamilton on November 5, 1823, sold for taxes vacant Lots Nos. 8, 10, 17, and 20, which in 1821 had been assessed and taxed as the property of John Taylor. Henry Armstrong bid in the lots for $13.27. [40] The sheriff of Arkansas County in August 1825 and again in September 1830 cited Henry Armstrong as delinquent in taxes on Lot No. 8. [41] Thomas Halli Burton was assessed and paid taxes of $100 on 27 lots (Nos. 7-10, 15, 16, 18-22, 24, 26, 27, 33, 40, 41, 42, 77-84, and 85) in the Town of Arkansas for the period 1851-54. [42]

Lot No. 9

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 9. The next day, Elijah Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 9. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [43] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84. [44] The heirs of Eli Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 29 lots (Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 21, 29, 30, 34, 36, 39, 40, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 60, 66, 67, 68, 84, 110, 111 and 112) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1835-38. These lots were assessed at $800. [45] Thomas Halli Burton was assessed and paid

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38. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 479.
39. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.
40. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 73-75.
41. Arkansas Gazette, Aug. 23, 1825, and Sept. 1, 1830.
42. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1851, 1852, and 1853.
43. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.
44. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.
45. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.

taxes of $100 on 27 lots (Nos. 7-10, 15, 16, 18-22, 24, 26, 27, 33, 40, 41, 42, 77-84 and 85) in the Town of Arkansas for the period 1851-54. [46]

Lot No. 10

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 10. The next day, Elijah Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 10. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [47] Elijah Morton on June 8, 1820, sold to John Taylor for $1,300 his interest in Lots Nos. 8, 10, 16, 17, 20, 21, 27, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 46, 48, 52, 55, 56, 61, 63, 65, 69, 77, 79, 81, 82 and 83. [48] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84. [49] Sheriff James Hamilton on November 5, 1823, sold for taxes Lots Nos. 8, 10, 16, 17 and 20, which in 1821 had been assessed and taxed as the property of John Taylor. Henry Armstrong bid in the lots for $13.27. [50] The sheriff of Arkansas County in August 1825 and again in September 1830 cited Henry Armstrong as delinquent in taxes for the year on Lot No. 10. [51] Thomas Halli Burton was assessed and paid taxes of $100 on 27 lots (Nos. 7-10, 15, 16, 18-22, 24, 26, 27, 33, 40, 41, 42, 77-84 and 85) in the Town of Arkansas for the period 1851-54. [52]

Lot No. 11

William O. Allen On October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 11. The next day, Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden

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46. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1851, 1852, and 1853.
47. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.
48. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 479.
49. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.
50. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 73-75.
51. Arkansas Gazette, Aug. 23, 1825, and Sept. 1, 1830.
52. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1851, 1852, and 1853.

one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 11. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[53] The heirs of Eli Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 29 lots (Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 21, 29, 30, 34, 36, 39, 40, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 60, 66, 67, 68, 84, 110, 111 and 112) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1835-38. These lots were assessed at $800.[54] Sheriff John Hamilton was unable to collect taxes on 34 lots (Nos. 1, 11, 13, 15, 27-39, 44, 45-54, and 56-62) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1847-50, when these lots were assessed to Crawford Austin, Benjamin Featheringill, and Isaac Stigall. On November 1, 1850, James Brown by paying the delinquent taxes ($3.29) was deeded these 34 lots.[55]

Lot No. 12

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 12. The next day, Elijah Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 12. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[56] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 78, 80-83 and 84.[57] Robert Crittenden on March 24, 1828, sold to A. B. K. Thetford for $200 the interest he and Thomas P. Eskridge had in Lot No. 12, along with the improvements thereon.[58]

Lot No. 13

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 13. The next day, Elijah Morton sold to Robert

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53. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

54. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.

55. Arkansas County Deed Book I, pp. 73-74.

56. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

57. Ibid., pp. 505, 509.

58. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 515.

Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 13. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[59] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84.[60]

Elijah Morton conveyed on May 12, 1821, to William and George Morton for $1 his undivided "half of that large and commodious house in the Town of Arkansas, known by the name of the Arkansas Hotel, and at present occupied by Long and Scantland, the undivided half of the lot [62] on which the said house stands, the undivided half of lot No. 58 with the stable thereon, Lot No. 1 in the Town of Arkansas, adjoining the lot on which the said hotel stands, Lot No. 13 in the Town of Arkansas on the Public Square, Lot No. 14 in the Town of Arkansas on the Public Square, the undivided half of seven acres of land adjoining the Town of Arkansas and between it and the landing, it being the same which was conveyed to Robert Crittenden by the party of the 1st part," and fractional lot No. 112 in the Town of Arkansas.[61]

Sheriff A. B. K. Thetford on January 28, 1828, sold for taxes Lots Nos. 13, 41, 59 and 1, which in 1823 had been assessed and taxed to Elijah Morton. Eli J. Lewis bid in the lots for $3.[62] Eli J. Lewis on May 6, 1830, conveyed to Abraham Lewis Lot No. 13[63] The heirs of Eli J. Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 11 lots (Nos. 1, 13, 18, 24, 41, 58, 59, 62, 80, 81 and 113) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1834-38. These lots were assessed at $900.[64] Sheriff John Hamilton was unable to collect taxes on 34 lots (Nos. 1, 11, 13, 15, 27-39, 44, 45-54 and 56-62) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1847-50, when these lots were

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59. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

60. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.

61. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 667-68.

62. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 535.

63. Arkansas County Deed Book E, pp. 26, 32.

64. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.

assessed to Crawford Austin, Benjamin Featheringill, and Isaac Stigall. On November 1, 1850, James Brown by paying the delinquent taxes ($3.29) was deeded these 34 lots. [65]

Lot No. 14

William O. Allen conveyed to Nicholas Rightor on October 19, 1819, Lot No. 14. [66] Nicholas Rightor on March 3, 1820, sold to Elijah Morton and Robert Crittenden for $150 Lot No. 14. [67] Elijah Morton and Robert Crittenden on March 23, 1820, sold to William E. Woodruff and Robert Briggs for $200 Lot No. 14. [68] Elijah Morton conveyed to William and George Morton for $1 on May 12, 1821, his undivided "half of that large and commodious house in the Town of Arkansas, known by the name of the Arkansas Hotel, and at present occupied by Long and Scantland, the undivided half of the lot [62] on which the said house stands, the undivided half of Lot No. 58 with the stable thereon, Lot No. 1 in the Town of Arkansas, adjoining the lot on which the said hotel stands, Lot No. 13 in the Town of Arkansas on the Public Square, Lot No. 14 in the Town of Arkansas on the Public Square, the undivided half of seven acres of land adjoining the Town of Arkansas and between it and the landing, it being the same which was conveyed to Robert Crittenden by the party of the 1st part," and fractional Lot No. 112 in the Town of Arkansas. [69] William E. Woodruff and Robert Briggs announced the dissolution of their partnership on May 12, 1821. [70] Robert Briggs on May 14, 1821, sold to William Woodruff for $100 his undivided one-half interest in Lot No. 14. [71] Editor William E. Woodruff informed his readers on October 13, 1821, that the office of the Gazette had been removed to "the frame house nearly opposite Col. Brearly's new store." [72]

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65. Arkansas County Deed Book I, pp. 73-74.
66. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 297.
67. Ibid., p. 460.
68. Ibid., p. 458.
69. Ibid., pp. 667-68.
70. Arkansas Gazette, May 12, 1821.
71. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 619.
72. Arkansas Gazette, Oct. 13, 1821.

Lot No. 15

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 15. The next day, Elijah Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 15. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [73] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83, and 84. [74] The heirs of Eli Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 29 lots (Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 21, 29, 30, 34, 36, 39, 40, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 60, 66, 67, 68, 84, 110, 111, and 112) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1835-38. These lots were assessed at $800. [75] Thomas Halli Burton was assessed and paid taxes of $100 on 27 lots (Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 18-22, 24, 26, 27, 33, 40, 41, 42, 77-84, and 85) in the Town of Arkansas for the period 1851-54. [76]

Lot No. 16

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 16. The next day, Elijah Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 16. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [77] Elijah Morton on June 8, 1820, sold to John Taylor for $1,300 his interest in Lots Nos. 8, 10, 16, 17, 20, 21, 27, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 46, 48, 52, 55, 56, 61, 63, 65, 69, 77, 79, 81, 82, and 83. [78] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83

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73. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-298.
74. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505. 509.
75. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.
76. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1851, 1852, and 1853.
77. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.
78. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 479.

and 84.[79] Sheriff James Hamilton on November 5, 1823, sold for taxes Lots Nos. 8, 10, 16, 17, and 20, which in 1821 had been taxed as the property of John Taylor. Henry Armstrong bid in the lots for $13.27.[80] The sheriff of Arkansas County in August 1825 and again in September 1830 cited Henry Armstrong as delinquent in taxes for the year on Lot No. 16.[81] G. W. S. Cross was assessed and paid taxes on Lots Nos. 7, 16, 84 and 85 in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1844 and 1845. His assessment was $100.[82] Thomas Halli Burton was assessed and paid taxes of $100 on 27 lots (Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 33, 40, 41, 42, 77, 78, 79, 80-84 and 85) in the Town of Arkansas for the period 1851-54.[83]

Lot No. 17

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 17. The next day, Elijah Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 17. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[84] Elijah Morton on June 8, 1820, sold to John Taylor for $1,300 his interest in Lots Nos. 8, 10, 16, 17, 20, 21, 27, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 46, 48, 52, 55, 56, 61, 63, 65, 69, 77, 79, 81, 82 and 83.[85] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84.[86] Sheriff James Hamilton on November 5, 1823, sold Lots Nos. 8, 10, 16, 17 and 20, which in 1821 had been assessed and taxed as the property of John Taylor. Henry Armstrong bid in the lots for $13.27.[87]

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79. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.
80. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 73-75.
81. Arkansas Gazette, Aug. 23, 1825, and Sept. 1, 1830.
82. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1844 and 1845.
83. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1851, 1852, and 1853.
84. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.
85. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 479.
86. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.
87. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 73-75.

The sheriff of Arkansas County in August 1825 and again in September 1830 cited Henry Armstrong as delinquent in taxes on Lot No. 17.[88]

Lot No. 18

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, sold to Elijah Morton Lot No. 18. The next day, Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 18. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[89] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots. Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84.[90] Robert Crittenden on April 16, 1821, sold to Eli J. Lewis for $135 Lot No. 18 and fractional Lot No. 80.[91] Eli J. Lewis on May 6, 1821, conveyed to Abraham Lewis Lot No. 18.[92] The heirs of Eli J. Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 11 lots (Nos. 1, 13, 18, 24, 41, 58, 59, 62, 80, 81, and 113) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1834-38. These lots were assessed at $900.[93] Thomas Halli Burton was assessed and paid taxes of $100 on 27 lots Nos. 7-10, 15, 16, 18-22, 24, 26, 27, 33, 40, 41, 42, 77, 78, 79-84 and 85) in the Town of Arkansas for the period 1851-54.[94]

Lot No. 19

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 19. The next day, Elijah Morton sold to Robert

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88. Arkansas Gazette, Aug. 23, 1825, and Sept. 1, 1830.

89. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

90. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.

91. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 612.

92. Arkansas County Deed Book E, pp. 26, 32.

93. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.

94. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1851, 1852, and 1853.

Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 19. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [95] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84. [96] Thomas Halli Burton was assessed and paid taxes of $100 on 27 lots (Nos. 7-10, 15, 16, 18-22, 24, 26, 27, 33, 40, 41, 42, 77, 78, 79, 80-84 and 85) in the Town of Arkansas for the period 1851-54. [97]

Lot No. 20

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 20. The next day, Elijah Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 20. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [98] Elijah Morton on June 8, 1820, sold to John Taylor for $1,300 his interest in Lots Nos. 8, 10, 16, 17, 20, 21, 27, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 46, 48, 52, 55, 56, 61, 63, 65, 69, 77, 79, 81, 82 and 83. [99] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84. [100] Sheriff James Hamilton on November 5, 1823, sold lots Nos. 8, 10, 16, 17, and 20, which in 1821 had been assessed and taxed as the property of John Taylor. Henry Armstrong bid in the lots for $13.27. [101] The sheriff of Arkansas County in August 1825 and again in September 1830 cited Henry Armstrong as delinquent in taxes on Lot No. 20. [102] Thomas Halli Burton was assessed and paid taxes of $100 on 27 lots (Nos. 7-10, 15, 16, 18-22, 24, 26,

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95. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.
96. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.
97. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1851, 1852, and 1853.
98. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.
99. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 479.
100. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.
101. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 73-75.
102. Arkansas Gazette, Aug. 23, 1825, and Sept. 1, 1830.

27, 33, 40, 41, 42, 77-84 and 85) in the Town of Arkansas for the period 1851-54. [103].

Lot No. 21

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 21. The next day, Elijah Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 21. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [104] Elijah Morton on June 8, 1820, sold to John Taylor for $1,300 his interest in Lots Nos. 8, 10, 16, 17, 20, 21, 27, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 46, 48, 52, 55, 56, 61, 63, 65, 69, 77, 79, 81, 82 and 83. [105] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84. [106]

Sheriff James Hamilton on June 17, 1822, to satisfy a judgment against John Taylor sold Lot No. 21 to Neal McLane for $8.50. [107] The sheriff of Arkansas County in August 1823 and again in August 1824 cited the heirs of Neal McLane as delinquent in taxes on Lot No. 21. [108] Sheriff A. B. K. Thetford on November 15, 1826, issued to Hewes Scull a deed to a lot in the Town of Arkansas, taxed for 1824 as the property of Neil McLane. [109] The heirs of Eli Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 29 lots (Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 21, 29, 30, 34, 36, 39, 40, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 60, 66, 67, 68, 84, 110, 111 and 112) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1835-38. These lots were assessed at $800. [110] Thomas Halli Burton was assessed and paid taxes of

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103. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1851, 1852, and 1853.

104. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

105. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 479.

106. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.

107. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 43-44.

108. Arkansas Gazette, Aug. 26, 1823, and Aug. 10, 1824.

109. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 434-35.

110. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.

$100 on 27 lots (Nos. 7-10, 15, 16, 18-22, 24, 26, 27, 33, 40, 41, 42, 77-84 and 85) in the Town of Arkansas for the period 1851-54. [111]

Lot No. 22

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 22. The next day, Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 22. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [112] Elijah Morton and Robert Crittenden on January 10, 1820, sold to William Cox for $200 Lot No. 22. [113] The sheriff of Arkansas County in September 1821 and again in August 1823 cited William Cox as delinquent for taxes on Lot No. 22. [114] Sheriff James Hamilton sold for taxes vacant Lot No. 22 assessed and taxed to William Cox for the year 1821. Henry Armstrong on November 3, 1823, bid in the lot for 75¢. [115] The sheriff of Arkansas County in August 1825 and again in September 1830 cited Henry Armstrong as delinquent in taxes on Lot No. 22 for 1825. [116] Thomas Halli Burton was assessed and paid taxes of $100 on 29 lots (Nos. 7-10 15, 16, 18-22, 24, 26, 27, 33, 40, 41, 42, 77-84, and 85) in the Town of Arkansas for the period 1851-54. [117]

Lot No. 23

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 23. The next day, Elijah Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 23. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots

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111. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1851, 1852, and 1853.

112. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

113. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 419-20.

114. Arkansas Gazette, Sept. 1, 1821, and Aug. 26, 1823.

115. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 73-75, 236.

116. Arkansas Gazette, Aug. 23, 1825, and Sept. 1, 1830.

117. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1851, 1852, and 1853.

and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[118] Elijah Morton and Robert Crittenden on January 17, 1820, sold to Daniel Willis for $200 Lot No. 23.[119] Daniel Willis was cited September 1821 and again in August 1823 as delinquent for taxes on one-half of Lot No. 23.[120] The sheriff of Arkansas County in August 1825 and again in September 1830 cited Henry Armstrong as delinquent in taxes on Lot No. 23.[121]

Lot No. 24

William Allen on May 18, 1819, sold Lot No. 24 to John Dodge for $80.[122] John Dodge was cited by the sheriff of Arkansas County in August 1823 as delinquent for taxes on Lot No. 24.[123] John Dodge on January 28, 1824, sold to Eli J. Lewis for $35 Lot No. 24.[124] Eli J. Lewis on May 6, 1830, conveyed to Abraham Lewis Lot No. 24.[125] The heirs of Eli J. Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 11 lots (Nos. 1, 13, 24, 41, 58, 59, 62, 80, 81 and 113) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1834-38. These lots were assessed at $900.[126] Thomas Halli Burton was assessed and paid taxes of $100 on 27 lots (Nos. 7-10, 15, 16, 18-22, 24, 26, 27, 33, 40, 41, 42, 77-84 and 85) in the Town of Arkansas for the period 1851-54.[127]

Lot No. 25

There was no designated lot number 25 within the Town of Arkansas.

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118. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.
119. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 428.
120. Arkansas Gazette, Sept. 1, 1821, and Aug. 26, 1823.
121. Arkansas Gazette, Aug. 23, 1825, and Sept. 1, 1830.
122. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 166.
123. Arkansas Gazette, Aug. 26, 1823.
124. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 176.
125. Arkansas County Deed Book E, pp. 26, 32.
126. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.
127. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1851, 1852, and 1853.

Lot No. 26

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 26. The next day, Elijah Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 26. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[128] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2. 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84.[129] Thomas Halli Burton was assessed and paid taxes of $100 on 27 lots (Nos. 7-10, 15, 16, 18-22, 24, 26, 27, 33, 40, 41, 42, 77-84 and 85) in the Town of Arkansas for the period 1851-54.[130]

Lot No. 27

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 27. The next day, Elijah Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 27. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[131] Elijah Morton on June 8, 1820, sold to John Taylor for $1,300 his interest in Lots Nos. 8, 10, 16, 17, 20, 21, 27, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 46, 48, 52, 55, 56, 61, 63, 65, 69, 77, 79, 81, 82, and 83.[132] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84.[133] Sheriff James Hamilton on November 5, 1823, sold for taxes Lots Nos. 27, 32, 33, 38, 46, 48, 56, 61, 69, and 77, which

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128. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

129. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.

130. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1851, 1852, and 1853.

131. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

132. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 479.

133. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.

in 1821 had been assessed and taxed to John Taylor. Terence Farrelly and William Trimble bid in the lots for $121.50. [134]

Sheriff John Hamilton was unable to collect taxes on 34 lots (Nos. 1, 11, 13, 27-39, 44, 45-54, and 56-62) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1847-50, when these lots were assessed to Crawford Austin, Benjamin Featheringill, and Isaac Stigall. On November 1, 1850, James Brown by paying the delinquent taxes ($3.29) wad deeded these 34 lots. [135] Thomas Halli Burton was assessed and paid taxes of $100 on 27 lots (Nos. 7-10, 15, 16, 18, 19-22, 24, 26, 27, 33, 40, 41, 42, 77-84 and 85) in the Town of Arkansas for the period 1851-54. [136]

Lot No. 28

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 28. The next day, Elijah Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 28. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [137] Elijah Morton and Robert Crittenden on January 17, 1820, sold to William Dangerfield for $200 Lot No. 28. [138] The sheriff of Arkansas County in September 1821 and again in August 1823 cited William Dangerfield as delinquent in taxes on Lot No. 28. [139] Sheriff James Hamilton sold for taxes vacant Lot No. 28 assessed and taxed to William Dangerfield for 1821. Henry Armstrong on November 3, 1823, bid in the lot for 77¢. [140] The sheriff of Arkansas County in August 1825 and again in September 1830 cited Henry Armstrong as delinquent in taxes for 1825. [141] Sheriff John Hamilton was unable to collect taxes on 34 lots (Nos. 1, 11, 13, 27-39, 44, 45-54

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134. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 149.

135. Arkansas County Deed Book I, pp. 73-74.

136. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1851, 1852, and 1853.

137. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

138. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 425.

139. Arkansas Gazette, Sept. 1, 1821, and Aug. 26, 1823.

140. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 73-75, 236.

141. Arkansas Gazette, Aug. 23, 1825, and Sept. 1, 1830.

and 56-62) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1847-50, when these lots were assessed to Crawford Austin, Benjamin Featheringill and Isaac Stigall. On November 1, 1850, James Brown by paying the delinquent taxes ($3.29) was deeded these 34 lots. [142]

Lot Nos. 29 and 30

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot Nos. 29 and 30. The next day. Elijah Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 29. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [143] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84. [144] The heirs of Eli Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 29 lots (Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 21, 29, 30, 34, 36, 39, 40, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 60, 66, 67, 68, 84, 110, 111, and 112) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1835-38. These lots were assessed at $800. [145] Sheriff John Hamilton was unable to collect taxes on 34 lots (Nos. 1, 11, 13, 15, 27-39, 44, 45-54, and 56-62) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1847-50, when these lots were assessed to Crawford Austin, Benjamin Featheringill, and Isaac Stigall. On November 1, 1850, James Brown by paying the delinquent taxes ($3.29) was deeded these 34 lots. [146]

Lot No. 31

William O. Allen On October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 31. The next day, Elijah Morton sold to Robert

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142. Arkansas County Deed Book I, pp. 73-74.

143. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

144. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.

145. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.

146. Arkansas County Deed Book I, pp. 73-74.

Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 31. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[147] Elijah Morton on June 8, 1820, sold to John Taylor for $1,300 his interest in Lots Nos. 8, 10, 16, 17, 20, 21, 27, 31, 32, 33, 37, 46, 48, 52 55, 56, 61, 63, 65, 69, 77, 79, 81, 82, and 83.[148] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1. 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83, and 84.[149] Sheriff James Hamilton on June 17, 1822, to satisfy a judgment against John Taylor sold Joseph H. Egner Lots Nos. 31 and 55 for $13.[150] Sheriff John Hamilton was unable to collect taxes on 34 lots (Nos. 1, 11, 13, 15, 27-39, 44, 45-54 and 56-62) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1847-50, when these lots were assessed to Crawford Austin, Benjamin Featheringill, and Isaac Stigall. On November 1, 1850, James Brown by paying the delinquent taxes ($3.29) was deeded these 34 lots.[151]

Lot No. 32

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 32. The next day, Elijah Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 32. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[152] Elijah Morton on June 8, 1820, sold to John Taylor for $1,300 his interest in Lots 8, 10, 16, 17, 20, 21, 27, 32, 31, 33, 37, 38, 46, 48, 52, 55, 56, 61, 63, 65, 69, 77, 79, 81, 82 and 83.[153] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots

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147. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

148. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 479.

149. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.

150. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 48-49.

151. Arkansas County Deed Book I, pp. 73-74.

152. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

153. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 479.

Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84.[154] Sheriff John Hamilton was unable to collect taxes on 34 lots (Nos. 1, 11, 13, 15, 27-39, 44, 45-54, and 56-62) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1847-50, when these lots were assessed to Crawford Austin, Benjamin Featheringill, and Isaac Stigall. On November 1, 1850, James Brown by paying the delinquent taxes ($3.29) was deeded these 34 lots.[155]

Lot No. 33

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 33. The next day, Elijah Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 33. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[156] Elijah Morton on June 8, 1820, sold to John Taylor for $1,300 his interest in Lots 8, 10, 16, 17, 20, 21, 27, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 46, 48, 52, 55, 56, 61, 63, 65, 69, 77, 79, 81, 82 and 83.[157] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84.[158] Sheriff James Hamilton on November 5, 1823, sold for taxes Lots Nos. 33, 38, 46, 48, 56, 61, 69, 77, 27 and 32, which in 1821 had been assessed and taxed to John Taylor, Terence Farrelly and William Trimble bid in these lots for $121.50.[159]

Sheriff John Hamilton was unable to collect taxes on 34 lots (Nos. 1, 11, 13, 15, 27-39, 44, 45-54, and 56-62) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1847-50, when these lots were assessed to Crawford Austin, Benjamin Featheringill, and Isaac Stigall. On

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154. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.

155. Arkansas County Deed Book I, pp. 73-74.

156. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

157. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 479.

158. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.

159. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 149.

November 1, 1850, James Brown by paying the delinquent taxes ($3.29) was deeded these 34 lots. [160] Thomas Halli Burton was assessed and paid taxes of $100 on 27 lots (Nos. 7-10, 15, 16, 18-22, 24, 26, 27, 33, 40, 41, 42, 77-84, and 85) in the Town of Arkansas for the period 1851-54. [161]

Lot No. 34

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 34. The next day. Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 34. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [162] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84. [163] The heirs of Eli Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 29 lots (Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 21, 29, 30, 34, 36, 39, 40, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 60, 66, 67, 68, 84, 110, 111 and 112) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1835-38. These lots were assessed at $800. [164] Sheriff John Hamilton was unable to collect taxes on 34 lots (Nos. 1, 11, 13, 15, 27-39, 44, 45-54 and 56-62) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1847-50, when these lots were assessed to Crawford Austin, Benjamin Featheringill, and Isaac Stigall. On November 1, 1850, James Brown by paying the delinquent taxes ($3.29) was deeded these 34 lots. [165]

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160. Arkansas County Deed Book I, pp. 73-74.

161. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1851, 1852, and 1853.

162. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

163. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.

164. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1832, 1836, 1837, and 1838.

165. Arkansas County Deed Book I, pp. 73-74.

Lot No. 35

William Allen on October 21, 1819, sold to William J. Orr for $100 Lots Nos. 35 and 85.[166] William J. Orr on October 22, 1819, sold to William Trimble for $100 Lot No. 35 and one-half interest in Lot No. 85.[167] William Trimble on February 26, 1820, sold to William Orr for $60 Lot No. 35.[168] William Orr on March 28, 1820, sold to George W. Scott and David E. McKinney for $100 Lot No. 35.[169] Sheriff John Hamilton was unable to collect taxes on 34 lots (Nos. 1, 11, 13, 15, 27-39, 44, 45-54, and 56-62) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1847-50, when these lots were assessed to Crawford Austin, Benjamin Featheringill, and Isaac Stigall. On November 1, 1850, James Brown by paying the delinquent taxes ($3.29) was deeded these 34 lots.[170]

Lot No. 36

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 36. The next day, Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 36. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[171] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820 his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84.[172] The heirs of Eli Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 29 lots (Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 21, 29, 30, 34, 36, 39, 40, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 60, 66, 67, 68, 84, 110, 111 and 112) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1835-38. These lots were assessed at $800.[173]

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166. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 302-03.

167. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 305-06.

168. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 447.

169. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 455.

170. Arkansas County Deed Book I, pp. 73-74.

171. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

172. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.

173. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.

Sheriff John Hamilton was unable to collect taxes on 34 lots (Nos. 1, 11, 13, 15, 27-39, 44, 45-54, and 56-62) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1847-50, when these lots were assessed to Crawford Austin, Benjamin Featheringill, and Isaac Stigall, On November 1, 1850, James Brown by paying the delinquent taxes ($3.29) was deeded these 34 lots. [174]

Lot, No. 37

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 37. The next day, Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 37. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [175] Elijah Morton on June 8, 1820, sold to John Taylor for $1,300 his interest in Lots Nos. 8, 10, 16, 17, 20, 21, 27, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 46, 48, 52, 55, 56, 61, 63, 65, 69, 77, 79, 81, 82 and 83. [176] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84. [177] Sheriff James Hamilton on May 13, 1823, sold for taxes to Benjamin Hunt, Lots Nos. 37, 52 and 63, which in 1821 had been assessed and taxed to John Taylor. [178] Sheriff John Hamilton was unable to collect taxes on 34 lots (Nos. 1, 11, 13, 15, 27-39, 44, 45-54 and 56-62) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1847-50, when these lots were assessed to Crawford Austin, Benjamin Featheringill, and Isaac Stigall. On November 1, 1850, James Brown by paying the delinquent taxes ($3.29) was deeded these 34 lots. [179]

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174. Arkansas County Deed Book I, pp. 73-74.

175. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

176. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 479.

177. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 305, 509.

178. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 85.

179. Arkansas County Deed Book I, pp. 73-74.

Lot No. 38

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 38. The next day. Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 38. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[180] Elijah Morton on June 8, 1820, sold to John Taylor for $1,300 his interest in Lots Nos. 8, 10, 16, 17, 20, 21, 27, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 46, 48, 52, 55, 56, 61, 63, 65, 69, 77, 79, 81, 82 and 83.[181] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84.[182] Sheriff James Hamilton on November 5, 1823, sold for taxes Lots Nos. 38, 46, 48, 56, 61, 69, 77, 27, 32 and 33, which in 1821 had been assessed and taxed to John Taylor. Terence Farrelly and William Trimble bid in these lots for $121.50.[183] Sheriff John Hamilton was unable to collect taxes on 34 lots (Nos. 1, 11, 13, 15, 27-39, 44, 45-54 and 56-62) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1847-50, when these lots were assessed to Crawford Austin, Benjamin Featheringill, and Isaac Stigall. On November 1, 1850, James Brown by paying the delinquent taxes ($3.29) was deeded these 34 lots.[184]

Lot No. 39

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 39. The next day, Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 39. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[185]

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180. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

181. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 479.

182. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.

183. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 149.

184. Arkansas County Deed Book I, pp. 73-74.

185. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84.[186] The heirs of Eli Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 29 lots (Nos. 5. 7, 9, 11, 15, 21, 29, 30, 34, 36, 39, 40, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 60, 66, 67, 68, 84, 110, 111 and 112) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1835-38. These lots were assessed at $800.[187] Sheriff John Hamilton was unable to collect taxes on 34 lots (Nos. 1, 11, 13, 15, 27-39, 44, 45-54 and 56-62) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1847-50, when these lots were assessed to Crawford Austin, Benjamin Featheringill, and Isaac Stigall. On November 1, 1850, James Brown by paying the delinquent taxes ($3.29) was deeded these 34 lots.[188]

Lot No. 40

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 40. The next day, Elijah Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 40. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[189] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83, and 84.[190] The heirs of Eli Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 29 lots (Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 21, 29, 30, 34, 36, 39, 40, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 60, 66, 67, 68, 84, 110, 111 and 112) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1835-38. These lots

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186. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.

187. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.

188. Arkansas County Deed Book I, pp. 73-74.

189. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

190. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.

were assessed at $800.[191] Thomas Halli Burton was assessed and paid taxes of $100 on 27 lots (Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 33, 40, 41, 42, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 and 85) in the Town of Arkansas for the period 1851-54.[192]

Lot No. 41

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 41. The next day, Elijah Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 41. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[193] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84.[194] Elijah Morton on June 10, 1821, deeded to Robert C. Oden Lot No. 41. Oden on June 21, 1823, sold Lot No. 41 to James Scull for $100.[195] Sheriff A. B. K. Thetford on January 28, 1829, sold for taxes Lots Nos. 41, 59 and 13, which in 1823 had been assessed and taxed to Elijah Morton. Eli J. Lewis bid in the lots at $3.[196] Eli J. Lewis on May 6, 1830, conveyed to Abraham Lewis Lot No. 41.[197] The heirs of Eli J. Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 11 lots (Nos. 1, 13, 18, 24, 41, 58, 59, 62, 80, 81 and 113) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1834-38. These lots were assessed at $900.[198] Thomas Halli Burton was assessed and paid taxes

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191. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.

192. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1851, 1852, and 1853.

193. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

194. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.

195. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 97.

196. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 535.

197. Arkansas County Deed Book E, pp. 26-32.

198. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.

of $100 on 27 lots (Nos. 7-10, 15, 16, 18-22, 24, 26, 27, 33, 40, 41, 42, 77-84 and 85) in the Town of Arkansas for the period 1851-54. [199]

Lot No. 42

William O. Allen on May 15, 1819, sold Lot No. 42 to Israel Dodge. [200] The Arkansas Gazette of August 26, 1823, and August 10, 1824, listed Israel Dodge as delinquent in his taxes for 1823 and 1824 on Lot No. 42. [201] Thomas Halli Burton was assessed and paid taxes of $100 on 27 lots (Nos. 7-10, 15, 16, 18-22, 24, 26, 27, 33, 40, 41, 42, 77-84 and 85) in the Town of Arkansas for the period 1851-54. [202]

Lot No. 43

There was no lot designated number 43 within the Town of Arkansas.

Lot Nos. 44 and 45

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot Nos. 44 and 45. The next day, Elijah Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 44. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [203] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84. [204] The heirs of Eli Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 29 lots (Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 21, 29, 30, 34, 36, 39, 40, 44,

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199. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1851, 1852, and 1853.

200. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 167.

201. Arkansas Gazette, Aug. 26, 1823.

202. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1851, 1852, and 1853.

203. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

204. Ibid., pp. 505, 509.

45, 47, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 60, 66, 67, 68, 84, 110, 111, and 112) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1835-38. These lots were assessed at $800.[205] Sheriff John Hamilton was unable to collect taxes on 34 lots (Nos. 1, 11, 13, 15, 27-39, 44, 45-54, and 56-62) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1847-50, when these lots were assessed to Crawford Austin, Benjamin Featheringill, and Isaac Stigall. On November 1, 1850, James Brown by paying the delinquent taxes ($3.29) was deeded these 34 lots.[206]

Lot No. 46.

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 46. The next day, Elijah Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 46. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[207] Elijah Morton on June 8, 1820, sold to John Taylor for $1,300 his interest in Lots Nos. 8, 10, 16, 17, 20, 21, 27, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 46, 48, 52, 55, 56, 61, 63, 65, 69, 77, 79, 81, 82 and 83.[208] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84.[209] Sheriff James Hamilton on November 5, 1823, sold for taxes Lots Nos. 46, 48, 56, 61, 69, 77, 27, 32, 33 and 38, which in 1821 had been assessed and taxed to John Taylor. Terence Farrelly and William Trimble bid in these lots for $121.50.[210] Sheriff John Hamilton was unable to collect taxes on 34 lots (Nos. 1, 11, 13, 15, 27-39, 44, 45-54 and 56-62) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1847-50, when these lots were assessed to Crawford Austin, Benjamin Featheringill, and Isaac Stigall. On November 1, 1850, James Brown by paying the delinquent taxes ($3.29) was deeded these 34 lots.[211]

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205. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.

206. Arkansas County Deed Book I, pp. 73-74.

207. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

208. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 479.

209. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.

210. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 149.

211. Arkansas County Deed Book I, pp. 73-74.

Lot No. 47

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 47. The next day, Elijah Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 47. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[212] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84.[213] The heirs of Eli Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 29 lots (Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 21, 29, 30, 34, 36, 39, 40, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 60, 66, 67, 68, 84, 110, 111 and 112) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1835-38. These lots were assessed at $800.[214] Sheriff John Hamilton was unable to collect taxes on 34 lots (Nos. 1, 11, 13, 15, 27-39, 44, 45-54 and 56-62) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1847-50, when these lots were assessed to Crawford Austin, Benjamin Featheringill, and Isaac Stigall. On November 1, 1850, James Brown by paying the delinquent taxes ($3.29) was deeded these 34 lots.[215]

Lot No. 48

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 48. The next day, Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 48. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[216] Elijah Morton on June 8, 1820, sold to John Taylor for $1,300 his interest in Lots Nos. 8, 10, 16, 17, 20, 21, 27, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 46, 48, 52, 55, 56, 61, 63, 65, 69, 77, 79, 81, 82 and 83.[217] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12,

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212. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

213. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.

214. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.

215. Arkansas County Deed Book I, pp. 73-74.

216. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

217. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 479.

13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84.[218] Sheriff James Hamilton on November 5, 1823, sold for taxes Lots Nos. 48, 56, 61, 69, 77, 27, 32, 33, 38 and 46, which in 1821 had been assessed and taxed to John Taylor. Terence Farrelly and William Trimble bid in these lots for $121.50.[219] Sheriff John Hamilton was unable to collect taxes on 34 lots (Nos. 1, 11, 13, 15, 27-39, 44, 45-54 and 56-62) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1847-50, when these lots were assessed to Crawford Austin, Benjamin Featheringill, and Isaac Stigall. On November 1, 1850, James Brown by paying the delinquent taxes ($3.29) was deeded these 34 lots.[220]

Lot No. 49

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 49. The next day, Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 49. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[221] Elijah Morton and Robert Crittenden on January 10, 1820, sold to Thomas M. Gildart for $200 Lot No. 49.[222] The sheriff of Arkansas County in September 1821 and again in August 1823 cited Thomas Gildart as delinquent in taxes on Lot No. 49.[223] Sheriff James Hamilton sold for taxes vacant Lot No. 49 assessed and taxed to Thomas M. Gildart for 1821. Henry Armstrong on November 3, 1823, bid in the lot for 77¢.[224] The sheriff of Arkansas County in August 1825 and again in September 1830 cited Henry Armstrong as delinquent in taxes on Lot No. 49.[225] Sheriff John Hamilton was unable to collect taxes on 34 lots (Nos. 1, 11, 13, 15, 27-39, 44, 45-54 and 56-62) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1847-50,

218. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.
219. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 149.
220. Arkansas County Deed Book I, pp. 73-74.
221. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.
222. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 423.
223. Arkansas Gazette, Sept. 1, 1821, and Aug. 23, 1823.
224. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 73-75, 237.
225. Arkansas Gazette, Aug. 23, 1825, and Sept. 1, 1830.

when these lots were assessed to Crawford Austin, Benjamin Featheringill, and Isaac Stigall. On November 1, 1850, James Brown by paying the delinquent taxes ($3.29) was deeded these 34 lots. [226]

Lot No. 50

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 50. The next day, Elijah Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 50. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [227] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84. [228] Robert Crittenden on July 12, 1820, sold to William Orr for $150 Lot No. 50. [229] The sheriff of Arkansas County in August 1823 and August 1825 cited the heirs of William Orr as delinquent in taxes on Lot No. 50. [230] The heirs of Eli Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 29 lots (Nos. 5,7, 9, 11, 15, 21, 29, 30, 34, 36, 39, 40, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 60, 66, 67, 68, 84, 110, 111 and 112) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1835-38. These lots were assessed at $800. [231] Sheriff John Hamilton was unable to collect taxes on 34 lots (Nos. 1, 11, 13, 15, 27-39, 44, 45-54 and 56-62) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1847-50, when these lots were assessed to Crawford Austin, Benjamin Featheringill, and Isaac Stigall. On November 1, 1850, James Brown by paying the delinquent taxes ($3.29) was deeded these 34 lots. [232]

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226. Arkansas County Deed Book I, pp. 73-74.

227. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

228. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.

229. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 513.

230. Arkansas Gazette, Aug. 26, 1823, and Aug. 23, 1825.

231. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.

232. Arkansas County Deed Book I, pp. 73-74.

Lot No. 51

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 51. The next day, Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 51. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[233] The heirs of Eli Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 29 lots (Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 21, 29, 30, 34, 36, 39, 40, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 60, 66, 67, 68, 84, 110, 111, and 112) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1835-38. These lots were assessed at $800.[234] Sheriff John Hamilton was unable to collect taxes on 34 lots (Nos. 1, 11, 13, 15, 27-39, 44, 45-54 and 56-62) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1847-50, when these lots were assessed to Crawford Austin, Benjamin Featheringill, and Isaac Stigall. On November 1, 1850, James Brown by paying the delinquent taxes ($3.29) was deeded these 34 lots.[235]

Lot No. 52

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 52. The next day, Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 52. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[236] Elijah Morton on June 8, 1820, sold to John Taylor for $1,300 his interest in Lots Nos. 8, 10, 16, 17, 20, 21, 27, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 46, 48, 52, 55, 56, 61, 63, 65, 69, 77, 79, 81, 82 and 83.[237] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest

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233. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

234. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.

235. Arkansas County Deed Book I, pp. 73-74.

236. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

237. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 479.

in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83, and 84. [238] Sheriff James Hamilton on May 13, 1823, sold for taxes to Benjamin Hunt, Lots Nos. 52, 63 and 37, which in 1821 had been assessed and taxed to John Taylor. [239] Sheriff John Hamilton was unable to collect taxes on 34 lots (Nos. 1, 11, 13, 15, 27-39, 44, 45-54 and 56-62) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1847-50, when these lots were assessed to Crawford Austin, Benjamin Featheringill, and Isaac Stigall. On November 1, 1850, James Brown by paying the delinquent taxes ($3.29) was deeded these 34 lots. [240]

Lot No. 53

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 53. The next day, Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 53. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [241] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84. [242] The heirs of Eli Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 29 lots (Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 21, 29, 30, 34, 36, 39, 40, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 60, 66, 67, 68, 84, 110, 111 and 112) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1835-38. These lots were assessed at $800. [243] Sheriff John Hamilton was unable to collect taxes on 34 lots (Nos. 1, 11, 13, 15, 27-39, 44, 45-54 and 56-62) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1847-50, when these lots were assessed to Crawford Austin, Benjamin Featheringill, and Isaac Stigall. On November 1, 1850, James Brown by paying the delinquent taxes ($3.29) was deeded these 34 lots. [244]

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238. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.

239. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 85.

240. Arkansas County Deed Book I, pp. 73-74.

241. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

242. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.

243. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.

244. Arkansas County Deed Book I, pp. 73-74.

Lot No. 54

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 54. The next day, Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 54. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[245] Elijah Morton and Robert Crittenden on April 8, 1820, sold to Thomas Curran for $200 Lot No. 54.[246] The sheriff of Arkansas County in August 1823 cited Thomas Curran as delinquent in taxes on Lot No. 54.[247] The heirs of Eli Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 29 lots (Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 21, 29, 30, 34, 36, 39, 40, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 60, 66, 67, 68, 84, 110, 111 and 112) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1835-38. These lots were assessed at $800.[248] Sheriff John Hamilton was unable to collect taxes on 34 lots (Nos. 1, 11, 13, 15, 27-39, 44, 45-54 and 56-62) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1847-50, when these lots were assessed to Crawford Austin, Benjamin Featheringill, and Isaac Stigall. On November 1, 1850, James Brown by paying the delinquent taxes ($3.29) was deeded these 34 lots.[249]

Lot No. 55

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 55. The next day, Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 55. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[250] Elijah Morton on June 8, 1820, sold to John Taylor for $1,300 his interest in Lots Nos. 8, 10, 16, 17, 20, 21, 27, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 46, 48, 52, 55, 56, 61, 63, 65, 69, 77, 79, 81, 82 and 83.[251] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert

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245. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

246. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 463.

247. Arkansas Gazette, Aug. 26, 1823.

248. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.

249. Arkansas County Deed Book I, pp. 73-74.

250. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

251. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 479.

Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84.[252] Sheriff James Hamilton on June 17, 1822, to satisfy a judgment against John Taylor sold to Joseph H. Egner for $13 Lots Nos. 55 and 31.[253]

Lot No. 56

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 56. The next day, Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 56. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[254] Elijah Morton on June 8, 1820, sold to John Taylor for $1,300 his interest in Lots Nos. 8, 10, 16, 17, 20, 21, 27, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 46, 48, 52, 55, 56, 61, 63, 65, 69, 77, 79, 81, 82 and 83.[255] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84[256] Sheriff James Hamilton on November 5, 1823, sold for taxes Lots Nos. 56, 61, 67, 77, 27, 32, 33, 38, 46 and 48, which in 1821 had been assessed and taxed to John Taylor. Terence Farrelly and William Trimble bid in these lots for $121.50.[257] The heirs of Eli Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 29 lots (Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 21, 29, 30, 34, 36, 39, 40, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 60, 66, 67, 68, 84, 110, 111 and 112) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1835-38. These lots were assessed at $800.[258] Sheriff John Hamilton was unable to collect taxes on 34 lots (Nos. 1, 11, 13, 15, 27-39, 44, 45-54 and 56-62) in the

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252. Ibid., pp. 505, 509.

253. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 48-49.

254. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

255. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 479.

256. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.

257. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 149.

258. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.

Town of Arkansas for the years 1847-50, when these lots were assessed to Crawford Austin, Benjamin Featheringill, and Isaac Stigall. On November 1, 1850, James Brown by paying the delinquent taxes ($3.29) was deeded these 34 lots. [259]

Lot No. 57

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 57. The next day, Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 57. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [260] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84. [261] The heirs of Eli Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 29 lots (Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 21, 29, 30, 34, 36, 39, 40, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 60, 66, 67, 68, 84, 110, 111 and 112) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1835-38. These lots were assessed at $800. [262] Sheriff John Hamilton was unable to collect taxes on 34 lots (Nos. 1, 11, 13, 15, 27-39, 44, 45-54, and 56-62) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1847-50, when these lots were assessed to Crawford Austin, Benjamin Featheringill, and Isaac Stigall. On November 1, 1850, James Brown by paying the delinquent taxes ($3.29) was deeded these 34 lots. [263]

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259. Arkansas County Deed Book I, pp. 73-74.

260. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

261. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.

262. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.

263. Arkansas County Deed Book I, pp. 73-74.

CHAPTER 10

History of Town of Arkansas and Lots 58-113, 1818-1875

Lot No. 58

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 58. The next day, Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 58. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [1] Robert Crittenden on April 25, 1821, sold to Elijah Morton for $200 his undivided interest in Lot No. 58. [2] Elijah Morton on May 12, 1821, sold to William and George Morton for $1 "the undivided half of that large and commodious house in the Town of Arkansas, known by the name of the Arkansas Hotel, and at present occupied by Long and Scantland, the undivided half of the lot on which the said house stands, the undivided half of Lot No. 58 with the stable thereon, Lot No. 1 in the Town of Arkansas, adjoining the lot on which the said hotel stands, Lot No. 13, in the Town of Arkansas on the Public Square, Lot No. 14 in the Town of Arkansas on the Public square, the undivided half of seven acres of land adjoining the Town of Arkansas and between it and the landing, it being the same which was conveyed by Robert Crittenden to the party of the first part," and fractional lot No. 112 in the Town of Arkansas. [3]

James Miller on February 27, 1823, sold to Robert Crittenden for $400 his interest in Lots Nos. 58 and 62, "being the ground on which the large frame tavern house and stables" are located. [4]

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1. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

2. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 642.

3. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 667-68.

4. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 76.

Robert Crittenden on March 17, 1823, sold to Eli J. Lewis one-fourth interest in Lots Nos. 58 and 62. [5] Robert and Ann Crittenden on February 1, 1825, sold for $400 to Eli J. Lewis their ½ interest in Lots Nos. 58 and 62. [6] James and Minette Scull on April 11, 1825, sold for $200 to Eli J. Lewis their ¼ interest in Lots Nos. 58 and 62. [7] Eli J. Lewis on May 6, 1830, conveyed to Abraham Lewis Lots Nos. 58 and 62, being the same on which the said Lewis now resides. [8]

The heirs of Eli J. Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 11 lots (Nos. 1, 13, 18, 24, 41, 58, 59, 62, 80, 81 and 113) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1834-38. These lots were assessed at $900. [9] Sheriff John Hamilton was unable to collect taxes on 34 lots (Nos. 1, 11, 13, 15, 27-39, 44, 45-54 and 56-62) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1847-50, when these lots were assessed to Crawford Austin, Benjamin Featheringill, and Isaac Stigall. On November 1, 1850, James Brown by paying the delinquent taxes ($3.29) was deeded these 34 lots. [10]

On June 5, 1875, a deed for forfeited land sold was issued to Leroy Farrell. Thirty-one lots (Nos. 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 70-89 and 109) in the Town of Arkansas had been offered for sale at public auction by the tax collector of Arkansas County. When no bids were forthcoming, Farrell applied to the Commissioner of Immigration and State Lands to purchase the lots for delinquent

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5. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 76.
6. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 287.
7. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 289.
8. Arkansas County Deed Book E, pp. 26-32.
9. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.
10. Arkansas County Deed Book I, pp. 73-74.

taxes. Upon paying the back taxes $36.17, Farrell was given a deed for the lots.[11]

Lot No. 59

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 59. The next day, Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 59. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[12] Robert Crittenden and Elijah Morton on April 19, 1821, sold to Eli J. Lewis for $200 Lot No. 59.[13] Sheriff A. B. K. Thetford on January 28, 1829, sold for taxes Lots Nos. 59, 1, 13 and 41, which in 1823 had been assessed and taxed to Elijah Morton. Eli J. Lewis bid in the lots at $3.[14] Eli J. Lewis on May 6, 1830, conveyed to Abraham Lewis Lot No. 59.[15] The heirs of Eli J. Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 11 lots (Nos. 1, 13, 18, 24, 41, 58, 59, 62, 80, 81 and 113) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1834-38. These lots were assessed at $900.[16] Sheriff John Hamilton was unable to collect taxes on 34 lots (Nos. 1, 11, 13, 15, 27-39, 44, 45-54 and 56-62) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1847-50, when these lots were assessed to Crawford Austin, Benjamin Featheringill, and Isaac Stigall. On November 1, 1850, James Brown by paying the delinquent taxes ($3.29) was deeded these 34 lots.[17]

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11. Arkansas County Deed Book X, pp. 76-77. There is a certain mystery in this entry since the Town of Arkansas plat does not contain lots 70-75, 86-89 or lot 109. The original plat of the town, which is contained in the illustrations and historical base map, is the only known one; no evidence of a second plat was discovered during the search of Arkansas County Deed Books.
12. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 295-298.
13. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 613-14.
14. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 535.
15. Arkansas County Deed Book E, pp. 26-32.
16. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.
17. Arkansas County Deed Book I, pp. 73-74.

On June 5, 1875, a deed for forfeited land sold was issued to Leroy Farrell. Thirty-one lots (Nos. 58-67, 70-89 and 109) in the Town of Arkansas had been offered for sale at public auction by the tax collector of Arkansas County. When no bids were forthcoming, Farrell applied to the Commissioner of Immigration and State Lands to purchase the lots for delinquent taxes. Upon paying the back taxes $36.17, Farrell was given a deed for the lots. [18]

Lot No. 60

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 60. The next day, Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 60. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [19] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84. [20] The heirs of Eli Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 29 lots (Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 21, 29, 30, 34, 36, 39, 40, 44,45, 47, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 60, 66, 67, 68, 84, 110, 111 and 112) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1835-38. These lots were assessed at $800. [21] Sheriff John Hamilton was unable to collect taxes on 34 lots (Nos. 1, 11, 13, 15, 27-39, 44, 45-54, and 56-62) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1847-50, when these lots were

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18. Arkansas County Deed Book X, pp. 76-77. This entry is the final entry for lots numbered 58 to 67 and 76 to 85 and will not be repeated for each lot. See also footnote 11 for additional information on this transaction.

19. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

20. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.

21. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.

assessed to Crawford Austin, Benjamin Featheringill, and Isaac Stigall. On November 1, 1850, James Brown by paying the delinquent taxes ($3.29) was deeded these 34 lots. [22]

Lot No. 61

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 61. The next day, Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 61. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [23] Elijah Morton on June 8, 1820, sold to John Taylor for $1,300 his interest in Lots Nos. 8, 10, 16, 17, 20, 21, 27, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 46, 48, 52, 55, 56, 61, 63, 65, 69, 77, 79, 81, 82 and 83. [24] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84. [25] Sheriff James Hamilton on November 5, 1823, sold for taxes Lots Nos. 61, 69, 77, 27, 32, 33, 38, 46, 48 and 56, which in 1821 had been assessed and taxed to John Taylor. Terence Farrelly and William Trimble bid in these lots for $121.50. [26] Sheriff John Hamilton was unable to collect taxes on 34 lots (Nos. 1, 11, 13, 15, 27-39, 44, 45-54 and 56-62) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1847-50, when these lots were assessed to Crawford Austin, Benjamin Featheringill, and Isaac Stigall. On November 1, 1850, James Brown by paying the delinquent taxes ($3.29) was deeded these 34 lots. [27]

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22. Arkansas County Deed Book I, pp. 73-74.
23. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.
24. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 479.
25. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.
26. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 142.
27. Arkansas County Deed Book I, pp. 73-74.

Lot No. 62

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 62. The next day, Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 62. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [28] Farrelly & Curran on December 11, 1819, ran an advertisement in the Arkansas Gazette announcing that they were opening a store at the house, formerly occupied by Captain Allen. The firm would handle, "an assortment of Merchandise, Saddlery, Tin, Copper, and Japan Ware, Castings, Ironmongery, &c, Geneva Window Glass, Patent Plows, Whiskey and Tobacco." Elijah Morton on January 8, 1821, sold to Robert Brooks for $748 an undivided "moiety of the house called the garrison house, and the lot on which it stands, it being situated in what is called Allen's addition to the Town of Arkansas, and the lot on which it stands." [30]

William Trimble and Robert Crittenden, who had been named administrators for the estate of Dr. William I. Orr, inserted a notice in the Arkansas Gazette, announcing that "all the personal property" belonging to the deceased would be sold on April 17, at the "Tavern of Messrs. Long & Scantland, in the Town of Arkansas." [31] Long and Scantland used the Arkansas Gazette of March 17, 1821, to announce that they had

> taken that large and commodious building belonging to Messrs. Crittenden & Morton, which they intend shall be kept in a style equal to any in the Western Country.--- Their Bar shall be well supplied with the choicest Liquors, and their table constantly furnished with the best the country or market affords.

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28. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

29. Arkansas Gazette, Dec. 11, 1819.

30. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 574-75.

31. Arkansas Gazette, Feb. 29, 1821.

> Gentlemen will be accommodated with Board, either by the year, month, week, or day, on the most moderate terms.
>
> There is an excellent Stable belonging to this establishment, which will always be well stored with provender of the best quality; and a good ostler [sic] will be in constant attendance to take care of horses.

Dr. James W. Mason on April 7, 1821, announced that he had opened an office at "Long & Scantland's." The doctor informed the readers of the Gazette that he intended to make the Town of Arkansas his home, and would devote his undivided attention to the practice of "Medicine and Surgery." [32] The Rev. Cephas Washburn on April 7, 1821, preached a sermon at Long & Scantland's. [33] Mr. Fries on April 16, 1821, announced that he had

> the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the town of Arkansas, and its vicinity, that he...[intended] to give a CONCERT, on Friday Evening, 27th inst.
>
> At Mess. Long & Scantland's Ball-Room. For particulars, see the Bills on the night of performance. TICKETS 50 cents--to be had at the bar of the Arkansas Hotel; at Mr. Frederic Notrebe's store; at Mr. Larqueit's [sic] billiard-room; and at the Office of the "Arkansas Gazette." [34]

On May 8, 1821, Long and Scantland were granted a license for keeping a tavern for one year. The fee was $10. [35] On June 23 they announced

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32. Ibid., April 7, 1821

33. Ibid.,

34. Ibid., April 14, 1821.

35. Minute Book, Arkansas Circuit Court, 1819-1823, p. 40.

that there would be a July 4 celebration at the Arkansas Hotel. Gentlemen "wishing to partake of a Dinner prepared for the occasion" were requested to purchase tickets as soon as possible. Tickets were $2 and could be secured at the bar of the Arkansas Hotel, and at the office of the Arkansas Gazette. [36]

On January 14, 1822, the Arkansas Gazette carried an announcement that William and George Morton would sell their one-half interest in the Arkansas Hotel. [37] At the February 1822 term of the Circuit Court it was ordered that James Scantland be paid $12 for two rooms furnished the court. [38] Elijah Morton conveyed to William and George Morton for $1 on May 12, 1822, his undivided "half of that large and commodious house in the Town of Arkansas, known by the name of the Arkansas Hotel, and at present occupied by Long and Scantland, the undivided half of the lot [62] on which the said house stands, the undivided half of Lot No. 58 with the stable thereon, Lot No. 1 in the Town of Arkansas, adjoining the lot on which the said hotel stands, Lot No. 13 in the Town of Arkansas on the Public Square, Lot No. 14 in the Town of Arkansas on the Public Square, the undivided half of seven acres of land adjoining the Town of Arkansas and between it and the landing, it being the same which was conveyed to Robert Crittenden by the party of the 1st part," and fractional lot No. 112 in the Town of Arkansas. [39] Sheriff Hewes Scull sold to James Scull and James Miller on February 18, 1822, the "Garrison House and the lot on which it stands, situated in what is called Allen's addition to the Town of Arkansas and distinguished by Lot No. 62 in the Town of Arkansas." [40] James Miller on February 27, 1822, sold to Robert Crittenden for $400 his interest in Lots Nos. 62 and 58, "being the ground on which the large frame tavern and stables" are located. 41

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36. Arkansas Gazette, June 23, 1821.

37. Ibid., Jan. 14, 1822.

38. Minute Book, Arkansas Circuit Court, 1819-1823, p. 90.

39. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 667-68.

40. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 14.

41. Ibid., p. 76.

The Arkansas Gazette on June 11, 1822, carried a note that Robert Crittenden would sell his one-fourth interest in the house and lot on which the Arkansas Hotel was located. [42] Robert Crittenden sold to Eli J. Lewis on March 17, 1823, for $405 one-quarter interest in Lots 62 and 58. [43] On the 2d Monday of June 1822, the court ordered that "the account of Crittenden, Miller & Scull amounting to $25 for rooms for the use of this court be allowed." [44] The Circuit Court in June 1823 and in January 1824 ordered that Eli J. Lewis, Robert Crittenden, and James Scull be paid for rooms for the use of the court. [45] Robert and Ann Crittenden on February 1, 1825, sold for $400 to Eli J. Lewis their one-quarter interest in Lots Nos. 62 and 58.[46] James and Minette Scull on April 11, 1825, sold for $200 to Eli J. Lewis their one-fourth interest in Lots Nos. 62 and 58. [47] Eli J. Lewis on May 6, 1830, conveyed to Abraham Lewis Lots Nos. 62 and 58, "being the same on which said Lewis now resides." [48]

The heirs of Eli J. Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 11 lots (Nos. 1, 13, 18, 24, 41, 58, 59, 62, 80, 81 and 113) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1834-38. These lots were assessed at $900. [49] Sheriff John Hamilton was unable to collect taxes on 34 lots (Nos. 1, 11, 13, 27-39, 44, 45-54 and 56-62) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1847-50, when these lots were assessed to Crawford Austin, Benjamin Featheringill, and Isaac Stigall. On November 1, 1850, James Brown by paying the delinquent taxes ($3.29) was deeded these 34 lots. [50]

Lot No. 63

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 63. The next day, Morton sold to Robert Crittenden

42. Arkansas Gazette, June 11, 1822.

43. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 76.

44. Minute Book, Arkansas Circuit Court, 1819-1823, p. 105.

45. Ibid., p. 129.

46. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 287.

47. Ibid., p. 289.

48. Ibid., pp. 26-32.

49. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.

50. Arkansas County Deed Book I, pp. 73-74.

one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 63. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [51] Elijah Morton on June 8, 1820, sold to John Taylor for $1,300 his interest in Lots Nos. 8, 10, 16, 17, 20, 21, 27, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 46, 48, 52, 55, 56, 61, 63, 65, 69, 77, 79, 81, 82, and 83. [52] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84. [53] James Hamilton on May 13, 1823, sold to Benjamin Hunt for taxes, Lots Nos. 63, 37, and 52, which in 1821 had been assessed to John Taylor. [54]

Lot No. 64

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 64. The next day, Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 64. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [55] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 62-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84. [56]

Lot No. 65

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 65. The next day, Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 65. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [57] Elijah Morton on June 8, 1820,

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51. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.
52. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 479.
53. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.
54. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 85.
55. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.
56. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.
57. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

sold to John Taylor for $1,300 his interest in Lots Nos. 8, 10, 16, 17, 20, 21, 27, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 46, 48, 52, 55, 56, 61, 63, 65, 69, 77, 79, 81, 82, and 83. [58] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83, and 84. [59]

Lot No. 66

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 66. The next day, Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 66. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [60] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84. [61] The heirs of Eli Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 29 lots (Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 21, 29, 30, 34, 36, 39, 40, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 60, 66, 67, 68, 84, 110, 111 and 112) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1835-38. These lots were assessed at $800. [62]

Lot No. 67

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 67. The next day, Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 67. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [63] Elijah Morton and Robert Crittenden on April 8, 1820, sold to Henry L. Biscoe for $100 one undivided half of Lot No. 67. [64] The sheriff of Arkansas County in 1823, 1824,

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58. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 479.
59. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.
60. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.
61. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.
62. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.
63. Arkanaas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.
64. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 461-62

and 1825 cited Henry Biscoe as delinquent in taxes on Lot No. 67. [65] The heirs of Eli Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 29 lots (Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 21, 29, 30, 34, 36, 39, 40, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 60, 66, 67, 68, 84, 110, 111 and 112) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1835-38. These lots were assessed at $800. [66]

Lot No. 68

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 68. The next day, Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 68. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [67] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84. [68] The heirs of Eli Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 29 lots (Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 21, 29, 30, 34, 36, 39, 40, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 60, 66, 67, 68, 84, 110, 111 and 112) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1835-38. These lots were assessed at $800. [69]

Lot No. 69

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 69. The next day, Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 69. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [70] Elijah Morton on June 8, 1820, sold to John Taylor for $1,300 his interest in Lots Nos. 8, 10, 16, 17, 20, 21, 27, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 46, 48, 52, 55, 56, 61, 63, 65, 69, 77, 79, 81, 82, and 83. [71] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert

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65. Arkansas Gazette, Aug. 26, 1823, Aug. 10, 1824, and Aug. 23, 1825.
66. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.
67. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.
68. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.
69. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.
70. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.
71. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 479.

Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84.[72] Sheriff James Hamilton on November 5, 1823, sold for taxes Lots Nos. 69, 77, 27, 32, 33, 38, 46, 56 and 61, which in 1821 had been assessed and taxed to John Taylor. Terence Farrelly and William Trimble bid in the lots for $121.50.[73]

Lots Nos. 70-75

A search of the records of the Arkansas County Courthouse at DeWitt, Arkansas, produced only the one plat of the Town of Arkansas, included as Illustration 9 at the back of the report. On this plat none of the lots bear the numerical designation 70, 71, 72, 73, 74 or 75.

Lot No. 76

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 76. The next day, Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 76. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[74] On June 5, 1875, a deed for forfeited land sold was issued to Leroy Farrell. Thirty-one lots (Nos. 58-67, 70-89, and 109) in the Town of Arkansas had been offered for sale at public auction by the tax collector of Arkansas County, When no bids were forthcoming, Farrell applied to the Commissioner of Immigration and State lands to purchase the lots for delinquent taxes. Upon paying the back taxes $36.17, Farrell was given a deed for the lots.[75]

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72. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.

73. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 149.

74. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

75. Arkansas County Deed Book X, pp. 76-77. This entry is the last entry for lots numbered 58-67 and 76-85. It will not be repeated for each individual lot. It should also be noted that the original and apparently only plat of the Town of Arkansas does not contain eleven of the lots mentioned in the above reference (numbers 70-75, 86-89, and 109). There is no explanation presently known for this discrepancy.

Lot No. 77

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 77. The next day, Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 77. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[76] Elijah Morton on June 8, 1820, sold to John Taylor for $1,300 his interest in Lots Nos. 8, 10, 16, 17, 20, 21, 27, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 46, 48, 52, 55, 56, 61, 63, 65, 69, 77, 79, 81, 82 and 83.[77] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84.[78] Sheriff James Hamilton on November 5, 1823, sold for taxes Lots Nos. 77, 27, 32, 33, 38, 46, 48, 56, 61 and 69, which in 1821 had been assessed and taxed to John Taylor. Terence Farrelly and William Trimble bid in the lots for $121.50.[79] Thomas Halli Burton was assessed and paid taxes of $100 on 27 lots (Nos. 7-10, 15, 16, 18-22, 24, 26, 27, 33, 40-42, 77-84 and 85) in the Town of Arkansas for the period 1851-54.[80]

Lot No. 79

William Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 1. The next day, Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 1. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[81] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6 his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44, 46-48, 50, 52, 53, 55-57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77-83 and 84.[82] Sheriff A. B. K.

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76. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.
77. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 479.
78. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.
79. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 149.
80. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1851, 1852, and 1853.
81. Arkansas County Deed Book B, pp. 295-98.
82. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505.509.

Thetford on January 28, 1829, confirmed Eli J. Lewis' title to Lot No. 79 in the Town of Arkansas, which in 1823 had been assessed and taxed to James McCain. The delinquent tax amounted to 50¢. [83] Eli J. Lewis on May 6, 1830, conveyed to Abraham Lewis Lot No. 79 in the Town of Arkansas. [84] Thomas Halli Burton was assessed and paid taxes of $100 on 27 lots (Nos. 7-10, 15, 16, 18-22, 24, 26, 27, 33, 40-42, 77-84 and 85) in the Town of Arkansas for the period 1851-54. [85]

Lot No. 80

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 80. The next day, Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 80. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [86] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84. [87] Robert Crittenden on April 16, 1821, sold to Eli J. Lewis for $135 fractional Lots Nos. 80-18. [88] The heirs of Eli J. Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 11 lots (Nos. 1, 13, 18, 24, 41, 58, 59, 62, 80, 81 and 113) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1834-38. These lots were assessed at $900. [89] Thomas Halli Burton was assessed and paid taxes of $100 on 27 lots (Nos. 7-10, 15, 16, 18-22, 24, 26, 27, 33, 40-42, 77-84, and 85) in the Town of Arkansas for the period 1851-54. [90]

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83. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 535.
84. Arkansas County Deed Book E, pp. 26-32.
85. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1851, 1852, and 1853.
86. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.
87. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.
88. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 612.
89. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.
90. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1851, 1852, and 1853.

Lot No. 81

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 81. The next day, Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 81. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[91] Elijah Morton on June 8, 1820, sold to John Taylor for $1,300 his interest in Lots Nos. 8, 10, 16, 17, 20, 21, 27, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 46, 48, 52, 55, 56, 61, 63, 65, 69, 77, 79, 81, 82 and 83.[92] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84.[93] Sheriff James Hamilton on June 17, 1822, to satisfy a judgment against John Taylor sold to Robert McKay for $8.25 Lot No. 81.[94]

Dr. Robert McKay on August 14, 1823, sold to Eli J. Lewis for $20 Lot No. 81.[95] Eli J. Lewis on May 6, 1830, conveyed to Abraham Lewis Lot No. 81.[96] The heirs of Eli J. Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 11 lots (Nos. 1, 13, 24, 41, 58, 59, 62, 80, 81 and 113) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1834-38. These lots were assessed at $900.[97] Thomas Halli Burton was assessed and paid taxes of $100 on 27 lots (Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 18-22, 24, 26, 27, 33, 40, 41, 42, 77-84, and 85) in the Town of Arkansas for the period 1851-54.[98]

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91. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.
92. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 479.
93. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.
94. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 46-47.
95. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 120.
96. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 26-32.
97. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.
98. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1851, 1852, and 1853.

Lot No. 82

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 82. The next day, Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 82. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[99] Elijah Morton on June 8, 1820, sold to John Taylor for $1,300 his interest in Lot Nos. 8, 10, 16, 17, 20, 21, 27, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 46, 48, 52, 55, 56, 61, 63, 65, 69, 77, 79, 81, 82 and 83.[100] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84.[101] Sheriff James Hamilton on June 17, 1822, to satisfy Thomas P. Eskridge's claim of $187.69 against John Taylor sold Lots Nos. 82 and 83 to Sam C. Roane for $14.50.[102] Sam Roane on June 17, 1822, for $21.75 sold Lots 82 and 83 to John Bowring.[103]

J. R. Bowring on March 19, 1824, mortgaged to Frederic Notrebe, Andrew Scott, and James Scull for $200 Lots Nos. 41 and 42, and three quarters of Lot No. 40 in the Town of Rome with "the house and fence now standing upon same, also Lot No. 82 in the Town of Arkansas."[104] Andrew Scott, Frederic Notrebe, and James Scull, as trustees for John R. Bowring, used the Arkansas Gazette of October 11, 1825, to announce that they would "expose to public sale on November 19, in the village of Arkansas at the court house door," Lots Nos. 41 and 43, and 3/4 of Lot No. 40 in the Town of Rome, along with Lot No. 82 in the Town of Arkansas. This sale was to satisfy a judgment against Bowring secured by Eli Lewis.[105]

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99. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

100. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 479.

101. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.

102. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 40-41

103. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 42.

104. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 282-83. See attached plat, Illustration No. 8.

105. Arkansas Gazette, Oct. 11, 1825.

Andrew Scott, Frederic Notrebe, and James Scull on January 23, 1826, as the guarantors for a loan made to John Bowring, transferred Lot No. 82 to Eli J. Lewis.[106] Eli J. Lewis on May 6, 1830, conveyed to Abraham Lewis Lot No. 82.[107] Thomas Halli Burton was assessed and paid taxes of $100 on 27 lots (Nos. 7-10, 15, 16, 18-22, 24, 26, 27, 33, 40, 41, 42, 77-84 and 85) in the Town of Arkansas for the period 1851-54.[108]

Lot No. 83

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 83. The next day, Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 83. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[109] Elijah Morton on June 8, 1820, sold to John Taylor for $1,300 his interest in Lots Nos. 8, 10, 16, 17, 20, 21, 27, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 46, 48, 52, 55, 56, 61, 63, 65, 69, 77, 79, 81, 82 and 83.[110] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84.[111] Sheriff James Hamilton on June 17, 1822, to satisfy Thomas P. Eskridge's claim of $187.69 against John Taylor sold Lots Nos. 83 and 82 to Sam C. Roane for $14.50[112] Sam C. Roane on June 17, 1822, sold Lots Nos. 83 and 82 to John Bowring.[113] John Bowring on March 5, 1824, sold to Joseph Selden for $15 Lot No. 83 in the Town of Arkansas, bounded on the west by Main Street, on the north by Lot No. 82, on the east by Lot No. 8, and on the south by Nelson Street.[114] Thomas Halli Burton was assessed and

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106. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 377.

107. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 26-32.

108. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1851, 1852, and 1853.

109. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

110. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 479.

111. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.

112. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 40-41.

113. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 42.

114. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 192.

paid taxes of $100 on 27 lots (Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 18-22, 24, 26, 27, 33, 40-42, 77-84 and 85) in the Town of Arkansas for the period 1851-54. [115]

Lot No. 84

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 84. The next day, Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 84. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [116] Elijah Morton conveyed to Robert Crittenden on July 1 and 6, 1820, his interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 26, 27, 29-34, 36-41, 44-48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63-66, 68, 69, 77, 78, 80-83 and 84. [117] The heirs of Eli Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 29 lots (Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 21, 29, 30, 34, 36, 39, 40, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 60, 66, 67, 68, 84, 110, 111 and 112) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1835-38. These lots were assessed at $800. [118] G. W. S. Cross was assessed and paid taxes on Lots Nos. 7, 16, 84 and 85 in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1844 and 1845. His assessment was $100. [119] Thomas Halli Burton was assessed and paid taxes of $100 on 27 lots (Nos. 7-10, 15, 16, 18-22, 24, 26, 27, 33, 40, 41, 42, 77-84, and 85) in the Town of Arkansas for the period 1851-54. [120]

Lot No. 85

William O. Allen on October 21, 1819, sold to William J. Orr for $100 Lots Nos. 85 and 35. [121] William J. Orr sold to William

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115. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1851, 1852, and 1853.

116. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

117. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 505, 509.

118. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.

119. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1844 and 1845.

120. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1851, 1852, and 1853.

121. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 302-03.

Trimble on October 22, 1819, for $100 one-half of Lot No. 85 and all of Lot No. 35.[122] William J. Orr sold to George Scott on March 28, 1820, for $75 one equal and undivided half of Lot No. 85.[123] G. W. S. Cross was assessed and paid taxes on Lots Nos. 7, 16, 84 and 85 in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1844-45. His assessment was $100.[124] Thomas Halli Burton was assessed and paid taxes of $100 on 27 lots (Nos. 7-10, 15, 16, 18-22, 24, 26, 27, 33, 40, 41, 42, 77-84 and 85) in the Town of Arkansas for the period 1851-54.[125]

Lots Nos. 86 to 109

Within the Town of Arkansas there were no lots designated 86 to 109, but there were four lots numbered 110 to 113.

Lot No. 110

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 110. The next day, Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 110. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[126] The heirs of Eli Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 29 lots (Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 21, 29, 30, 34, 36, 39, 40, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 60, 66, 67, 68, 84, 110, 111 and 112) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1835-38. These lots were assessed at $800.[127]

Lot No. 111

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 111. The next day, Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 111. Crittenden had paid

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122. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 305-06.

123. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 454.

124. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1844 and 1845.

125. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1851, 1852, and 1853.

126. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

127. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.

Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[128] The heirs of Eli Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 29 lots (Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 21, 29, 30, 34, 36, 39, 40, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 60, 66, 67, 68, 84, 110, 111 and 112) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1835-38. These lots were assessed at $800.[129]

Lot No. 112

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 112. The next day, Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 112. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas.[130] Robert Crittenden on April 25, 1821, sold to Elijah Morton for $1 his interest in fractional Lot No. 112.[131] Elijah Morton conveyed to William and George Morton for $1 on May 12, 1821, his undivided "Half of that large and commodious house in the Town of Arkansas, known by the name of the Arkansas Hotel, and at present occupied by Long and Scantland, the undivided half of the lot [627] on which the said house stands, the undivided half of Lot No. 58 with the stable thereon, Lot No. 1 in the Town of Arkansas, adjoining the lot on which the said hotel stands, Lot No. 13 in the Town of Arkansas on the Public Square, Lot No. 14 in the Town of Arkansas on the Public Square, the undivided half of seven acres of land adjoining the Town of Arkansas and between it and the landing, it being the same which was conveyed to Robert Crittenden by the party of the 1st part," and fractional Lot No. 112 in the Town of Arkansas.[132] The heirs of

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128. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

129. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.

130. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

131. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 639.

132. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 667-68.

Eli Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 29 lots (Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 21, 29, 30, 34, 36, 39, 39, 40, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 60, 66, 67, 68, 84, 110, 111 and 112) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1835-38. These lots were assessed at $800. [133]

Lot No. 113

William O. Allen on October 19, 1819, conveyed to Elijah Morton Lot No. 113. The next day, Morton sold to Robert Crittenden one equal undivided one-half of Lot No. 113. Crittenden had paid Morton $1,200 for one equal undivided half of 61 lots and five fractional lots in the Town of Arkansas. [134] The heirs of Eli J. Lewis were assessed and paid taxes on 11 lots (Nos. 1, 13, 18, 24, 41, 58, 59, 62, 80, 81 and 113) in the Town of Arkansas for the years 1834-38. These lots were assessed at $900. [135]

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133. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.

134. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 295-98.

135. Arkansas County Tax Lists for 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838.

CHAPTER 11

History of Post of Arkansas and Ownership of Individual Lots

William Drope on April 20, 1820, sold to Eli J. Lewis his interest to that part of a 753-arpen tract of land (Spanish Land Grant No. 2432) purchased by William Russell of Joseph Dardenne which lay to the southwest of Main Street in the Post of Arkansas. Drope reserved for himself 7 parcels of land. They were:

(A) One lot of 60-foot frontage on the southwest side of Main Street, running back to the bluff, which Drope had sold to Samuel Rutherford and Dr. Robert McKay on October 14, 1819.
(B) A lot of 90-foot frontage on the same side of Main Street and extending back to Post Bayou. This lot had been sold by Drope to Francis Mitchell on January 12, 1820.
(C) A lot of 80-foot frontage on the same side of Main Street and extending back to Post Bayou. This lot had been sold by Drope on January 12, 1820, to Francis Mitchell.
(D) A lot of 80-foot frontage on the same side of Main Street, running back to the bluff bank. This lot had been sold by Drope on January 12, 1820, to Creed Taylor.
(E) A lot of 80-foot frontage on the same side of Main Street sold to John Taylor and extending back to the bluff.
(F) A lot of 80-foot frontage on the same side of Main Street sold to A. Y. Daniel and running back to the bluff bank. A cross street of 36 feet separated Daniel's lot from John Taylor's.
(G) A lot of 80-foot frontage on the same side of Main Street sold to Charles Robun and extending back to the "bluff bank."

In addition, Drope reserved to himself all that part of Spanish Land Grant No. 2432 which was situated on the northeast side of Main Street. [1]

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1. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 466-67.

Lot I -- Post of Arkansas [2]

William and Elouisa Drope on October 14, 1819, sold to Samuel Rutherford and Dr. Robert McKay for $160 a lot situated in the Post of Arkansas. The lot was to begin on Main Street, at the point where Dardenne's lower line formerly struck the same. Running with the street for 60 feet, the boundary was to turn at a right angle and run back to the bluff, thence with the said bluff to Dardenne's former line, thence with this line to the beginning. [3]

James Hamilton on January 20, 1820, announced that he had taken in Benjamin S. Hunt as a partner. In the future the firm would be known as James Hamilton & Co. Besides the former stock, the company had just received a fresh supply of "Dry-Goods, Hard-Ware and Groceries." These items would be sold for "Cash, Cotton in bales, Beaver Fur, Otter, Raccoon and Muskrat skins--green and well cured Hides." [4]

Dr. Robert McKay on February 3, 1820, sold to Richmond Peeler for $100 his undivided half interest in a parcel of land situated in the Post of Arkansas. The northeast corner of the lot was to lie on Main Street, where it was intersected by Spanish Land Grant No. 2432, and run with the street 60 feet, thence in a direct line back to the bluff. [5]

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2. The roman numerals used to designate the lots within the Post of Arkansas refers to the numbers used on the historical base map of Arkansas Post National Memorial (circa 1820).

3. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 303-04.

4. Arkansas Gazette, Jan. 20, 1821.

5. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 402.

Richmond Peeler on January 7, 1821, mortgaged to Solomon Judd for $295 a lot of ground in the Post of Arkansas, having a frontage of 60 feet and extending back to the bluff. Adjoining this lot on the northwest was the property Francis Mitchell had purchased from William Drope. On the lot conveyed was "a large frame house built by said Peeler and at present occupied by Hamilton & Hunt merchants as a store, now fronting a square now in the possession of William Montgomery." [6]

Richmond Peeler on July 14, 1821, announced that the house and lot for some time past occupied as a store by Hamilton and Company was for sale. [7] The house was "two comfortable stories in height," and was calculated for a merchant with a family--having three rooms, two on the first and one on the second floor. The lower front room was finished off in "superb style for a Store"; other rooms were unfinished. There was a convenient new kitchen on the premises, and the house had been recently handsomely painted. The above property was under mortage to Solomon B. Judd who resided in the Post of Arkansas, but it would be released from all incumbrances and an indisputable title given by Peeler. [8]

Sheriff Hewes Scull on September 8, 1821, posted a notice that on October 2, to satisfy the claims of Joseph Bennett and James Blackburn, he would sell "the right, title, interest, and claim" of Richmond Peeler to two messuages and lots in the Post of Arkansas. At this time, the store of James Hamilton & Co. occupied one of the lots, while Solomon Judd had his carpenter shop on the other. [9] Richmond Peeler on December 6, 1821, sold to

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6. Ibid., p. 615.

7. On July 28, 1821, Oliver H. Thomas joined the firm of Hamilton and Company as a full partner. Arkansas Gazette, July 28, 1821.

8. Ibid., July 14, 1821.

9. Ibid., Sept. 8, 1821.

Frederic Notrebe for $1,000 a lot or parcel of ground in the Post of Arkansas. This lot's northeast corner rested on Main Street, at the point where the lower line of Spanish Land Grant No. 2432 struck the street. The lot had a front of 60 feet on the street and extended back to the bluff, 264 feet to the southwest. [10] Samuel M. Rutherford on June 5, 1822, sold to Frederic Notrebe for $150 his interest in a tract of land in the Post of Arkansas. The lot in question fronted for 60 feet on the southwest side of Main Street, the southeast corner resting on the point where the lower line of Spanish Land Grant No. 2432 struck the street. [11]

Lot II -- Post of Arkansas

William and Elouisa Drope on January 12, 1820, sold to Francis and Catherine Mitchell for $3,000 two lots and houses in the Post of Arkansas. Both lots were on Main Street. The first lot, on which Drope had erected a house during the summer and fall of 1819, had a front of 90 feet and extended back to Post Bayou. Standing on the other lot was the house in which Joseph Dardenne had lived for a number of years. This lot had a front on Main Street of 80 feet and extended back to Post Bayou. A cross street, 36 feet in width, separated the lots. [12]

Francis and Catherine Mitchell on December 29, 1824, sold to Frederic Notrebe for $850 "a certain lot of ground in the Post of Arkansas, being at the Northwest corner of the lot of ground sold by Richmond Peeler to Frederic Notrebe. This lot fronted Main Street for 90 feet, nearly at a northwest course, thence back along Cross Street, nearly on a southwest course to Post Bayou, thence along the bayou 90 feet, thence in a parallel line with said Cross Street to the point of the beginning." [13]

Col. Frederic Notrebe married Mary Felicite Bellette, the daughter of Jean Bellette. Since the tax rolls for Arkansas County for 1821 fail to list Bellette as a land owner, it is

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10. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 725-26.

11. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 31.

12. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 394-95.

13. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 279.

presumed that Colonel Notrebe purchased his father-in-law's lot but failed to make it a matter of record. On July 17, 1835, Notrebe sold Jean Bellette for $1, a "house and two lots situated in the Post of Arkansas, where he now lives, said two lots join my Gin Lot on the East and Creed Taylor's on the West." 14

Lot III -- Post of Arkansas

William and Elouisa Drope on January 12, 1820, sold to Francis and Catherine Mitchell for $3,000 two lots and houses in the Post of Arkansas. Both lots were on Main Street. The first lot, on which Drope had erected a house during the summer and fall of 1819, had a front of 90 feet and extended back to Post Bayou. Standing on the other lot was the house in which Joseph Dardenne had lived for a number of years. This lot had a front on Main Street of 80 feet and extended back to the bayou. A cross street, 36 feet in width, separated the lots. 15

From 1819 to November 1821, Johnston & Armstrong used the two-story building and lot which they had rented from the Mitchells as a store. During the period July 4, 1820, to January 4, 1821, Territorial Secretary Robert Crittenden rented housing from Henry Armstrong. On January 4, 1821, Crittenden paid Armstrong $175 for:

House Rent from July 4th 1821	100.00
24 loads of wood	24.00
1 Secretary for the use of office	35.00
1 Ream Letter paper	7.00
2 Bunches Quills	2.00
4 papers Inkpowders	1.00
2 lbs. Tape, 6 lbs. Sealing Wax	2.00
16 lbs. candles	4.00
	$175.00 16

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14. Arkansas County Deed Book G, p. 456.

15. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 394-95.

16. Crittenden to Armstrong, Jan. 4, 1821, National Archives, Record Group No. 217.

During the period January 4 to July 4, 1821, Territorial Secretary Robert Crittenden continued to rent living quarters from Henry Armstrong. On July 4, Crittenden paid Armstrong $175 for:

House Rent from January 4th to July 4th 1821		100.00
24 loads of Wood furnished at the same time		24.00
20 lbs Spermaceti Candles		10.00
2 7 quire Record Books	@12.50	25.00
1 Ream Letter papers		7.00
4 papers Inkpowders	@ .25	1.00
3 papers Large Office wafers	@ 1.25	3.75
2 Bunches best Quills	@ 1.00	2.00
2 prs Tape, 1 Desk Knife		1.75
1 lb Sand for office		.50
		$175.00 [17]

James Hamilton & Co, announced on November 3, 1821, that it had moved its place of business to the "Store lately occupied by Messrs. Johnston and Armstrong." [18]

Francis and Catherine Mitchell on March 17, 1825, sold to Frederic Notrebe for $100 a lot in the Post of Arkansas. This lot had been conveyed by William Drope to the Mitchells five years before, and was the one on which Joseph Dardenne had resided. The lot fronted 80 feet on Main Street, and extended in a south-western direction to Post Bayou. [19] Col. Frederic Notrebe married Mary Felicite Bellette. Since the tax rolls for Arkansas County for 1821 fail to list Bellette as a land owner, it is presumed that Colonel Notrebe purchased his father-in-law's lot but neglected to make it a matter of record. On July 17, 1835, Notrebe sold Bellette for $1, "a house and two lots situated in the Post of Arkansas, where he now lives, said two lots join my Gin Lot on the East and Creed Taylor's on the West." [20]

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17. Crittenden to Armstrong, July 4, 1821, National Archives, Record Group No. 217.

18. Arkansas Gazette, Nov. 3, 1821.

19. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 280.

20. Arkansas County Deed Book G, p. 456.

Lot IV -- Post of Arkansas

William and Elouisa Drope on January 12, 1820, sold to John Taylor, Sr., for $150 a lot in the Post of Arkansas. The lot conveyed was to front for 80 feet on Main Street, and extend back about 220 feet to the bluff. John Taylor's lot would be bounded on the southeast by Creed Taylor's lot and on the northwest by a cross street.[21] John Taylor was cited by the sheriff of Arkansas County as delinquent in the payment of his taxes for 1822 and 1823 on a lot in the Post of Arkansas.[22] John Taylor on October 19, 1837, mortgaged to King L. Palmer for $900 two lots in the Post of Arkansas. One lot was the "lower or east corner lot of Block No. 3," and had been conveyed by Sheriff Terence Farrelly to Taylor under a deed dated May 4, 1824. The second lot fronted on Main Street for 80 feet and ran back to the bluff. This lot was bounded on the northwest by a cross street and on the southeast by Creed Taylor's lot.[23] John Taylor on February 26, 1841, sold to D. G. W. Leavitt for $450 two lots in the Post of Arkansas. One of these lots was the "lower east corner of Block No. 3," and the other was the northwest lot in Block No. 2. The two lots were separated by a cross street. John Taylor had resided on the second of these lots for many years "previous and up to December 1837." Luther Chase in 1840 had moved into the dwelling occupied by Taylor.[24]

Dudley G. W. and Irene Leavitt on February 2, 1846, sold to Luther Chase for $400 a lot in the Post of Arkansas. This lot, which had a frontage of 80 feet on Main Street and extended back to the bluff, was bounded on the southeast by a lot formerly owned by Creed Taylor and on the northwest by a cross street. Chase had resided on this lot since moving to Post of Arkansas in 1840.[25]

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21. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 379.

22. Arkansas Gazette, Aug. 26, 1823.

23. Arkansas County Deed Book F, pp. 115-16.

24. Ibid., p. 446.

25. Arkansas County Deed Book G, p. 271.

Charles and Julia Young on May 3, 1852, sold for $5 to the Methodist Church through its trustees Joseph C. McGraw, William N. Johnston, Peter Bringle, John Vick, and B. F. Haller, a lot in the Post of Arkansas. The lot with a house thereon fronted "on the road or street the entire width of the building" and ran back 40 feet. This tract was a part of a lot formerly owned by John Taylor and conveyed to Luther Chase. Chase in turn had sold the lot to C. C. Young. The trustees and their successors were "to have and to hold said described premsis /sic/... with all the singular rights and privileges and for a House of Public Worship and for the meeting of Sabbath Schools." [26]

Lot V -- Post of Arkansas

William and Elouisa Drope on January 20, 1820, sold to A. Y. Daniel for $150 a lot in the Post of Arkansas fronting on Main Street. Like the lots conveyed by Drope to Creed and John Taylor, Daniel's lot ran along the street for 80 feet, and extended back to a "Bluff Bank," supposed to be about 200 feet away. Daniel's property was the first or lower corner lot of Block No. 3 on the plat drawn by Drope. A cross street would separate Daniel's lot from John Taylor's. [27] A. Y. Daniel on August 25, 1820, sold to Richmond Peeler for $150 a parcel of land on Main Street in the Post of Arkansas, "containing an 80 foot front and running back the width to the bluff." [28]

Sheriff Hewes Scull on September 8, 1821, posted a notice that on October 2 to satisfy the claims of Joseph Bennett and James Blackburn, he would sell "the right, title, interest, and claim" of Richmond Peeler to two messuages and lots in the Post of Arkansas. At this time, the store of James Hamilton & Co. occupied one of the lots, while Solomon Judd had his carpenter shop on the other. [29]

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26. Arkansas County Deed Book H, p. 194.

27. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 393.

28. Ibid., p. 536.

29. Arkansas Gazette, Sept. 8, 1821.

Sheriff Terence Farrelly on May 4, 1824, delivered a deed to Samuel Rutherford for a lot of ground in the Post of Arkansas fronting 80 feet on Main Street and running back 200 feet to the bluff. This lot was the southeast lot in Block No. 3, and was separated by a cross street from John Taylor's property. He also gave Rutherford a deed to a second lot in the Post, fronting "100 feet on Front Street immediately opposite Eli Lewis' Store, running back to the river." This property had been sold by Sheriff Farrelly to satisfy a judgment David Dollism had secured against Richmond Peeler.[30] William Rutherford on April 8, 1829, sold to Frederic Notrebe for $26 two lots in the Post of Arkansas. The first lot conveyed fronted 80 feet on Main Street, and extended back 200 feet to the bluff. This lot was the lower corner of Block No. 3, and was opposite John Taylor's lot. The second lot fronted 100 feet on Front Street, opposite Eli Lewis' Store, and ran back to the Arkansas River. These two lots had been conveyed on May 4, 1824, to Rutherford by Sheriff Terence Farrelly for the payment of back taxes.[31] Frederic Notrebe on April 10, 1829, bargained his rights to "a certain lot conveyed to him on May 4, 1824," by Sheriff Terence Farrelly to Eli J. Lewis for $25. The land in question was a part of the Joseph Dardenne tract which had been conveyed by William Drope to A. Y. Daniel in January 1820.[32]

Eli J. Lewis on February 3, 1830, sold to John Taylor his interest in a lot in the Post of Arkansas. This tract was the lower corner in Block No. 3, which Sheriff Terence Farrelly had auctioned off for delinquent taxes on May 4, 1824. The lot was originally part of the tract Joseph Dardenne had conveyed to William Drope, and fronted on Main Street for 80 feet, and extended back to the bluff.[33] John Taylor on October 10, 1837, sold to King L. Palmer for $900 two lots in the Post of Arkansas. One lot was the "lower or east corner lot of Block No. 3," and had been conveyed by Sheriff Terence Farrelly to Taylor under a deed dated May 4, 1824. The second lot fronted on Main Street for 80 feet and extended back to the bluff. This lot was bounded on the northwest by a cross

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30. Record of the Circuit Court, Arkansas County, Sept. 1824-Jan. 1829, p. 161.

31. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 543-49.

32. Arkansas County Deed Book E, p. 18.

33. Ibid., p. 23.

street and on the southeast by Creed Taylor's lot.[34] John Taylor on February 28, 1841, sold to D. G. W. Leavitt for $450 two lots in the Post of Arkansas. One of these lots was the "lower east corner of Block No. 3," and the other was the northwest lot in Block No. 2. The two lots were separated by a cross street. John Taylor had resided on the second of these two lots for many years "previous and up to December 1837." Luther Chase in 1840 had moved into the dwelling formerly occupied by Taylor.[35]

Lot VI -- Post of Arkansas

Eli Lewis on July 15, 1830, sold to Charles Robun for $60 a lot in the Post of Arkansas. This lot fronted on Main Street 160 feet, and extended back about 200 feet to the bluff. Commencing at John Taylor's northwest corner, the lot extended up Main Street.[36]

Creed Taylor's Lot -- Post of Arkansas

William and Elouisa Drope on January 12, 1820, sold to Creed Taylor for $150 a lot adjoining the one on which Joseph Dardenne formerly lived. The lot conveyed to Taylor was to front on Main Street for 80 feet, thence extend back to the margin of a "bluff bank," about 220 feet to the southwest. The lot was to be the middle one in Block No. 2 on the plat of lots laid off by William Drope. A thorough search of the Arkansas County Deed Books has failed to turn up Drope's plat.[37] Creed Taylor was cited by the sheriff as delinquent in the payment of taxes on a lot in the Post of Arkansas for 1824.[38] Creed Taylor on January 3, 1839, sold to Luther Chase for $75 the middle lot in Block No. 2 in the Post of Arkansas. This lot, which Taylor had purchased from

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34. Arkansas County Deed Book E, pp. 115-16.

35. Ibid., p. 446.

36. Arkansas County Deed Book E, pp. 45-46. See the Map of Post of Arkansas drawn by Father Saulnier, January 13, 1832, which accompanies this report.

37. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 378.

38. Arkansas Gazette, Aug. 10, 1824.

William Drope, had a frontage of 80 feet on Main Street, and extended back to the bluff. [39]

"Drope's Addition" -- Post of Arkansas [40]

Andre Fagot on April 3, 1805, sold to Francis Mitchell for 30 piasters a lot opposite that of Joseph Imbeau's. The lot conveyed was bounded on the rear by property belonging to the Widow Pitre and Joseph Garcia. [41] Pierre Imbeau on September 11, 1807, sold to Francis Mitchell for 20 piasters two lots in the Post of Arkansas. One of these lots which Imbeau had acquired from Louis Louligny was bounded on one side by the property of John Baptiste Dardenne, and on the other side by a crossroad and a coulee. The second lot had been granted to Imbeau in 1796 by Don Carlos de Vilamont, and was situated behind the property on which Joseph Imbeau resided. [42] Francis and Catherine Mitchell on May 27, 1819, sold to William Drope for $140 three lots in the Post of Arkansas. One of these lots Mitchell had purchased from Andrew Fagot on April 3, 1805, and the other two he had bought from Pierre Imbeau on September 11, 1807. [43] John Baptiste Dardenne on October 26, 1818, sold to William Drope for $100 two lots "in and adjoining" the Post of Arkansas. These lots were bounded on the east in part by the lot lately owned and occupied by Samuel Moseley, and sold by him to William Drope. The lots were to run "along with Joseph Dardenne's north line to the rear boundary to take in and inclose the present Jail of the county." Each lot was to enclose one acre more or less. [44]

William Drope on April 20, 1820, sold for $1,500 to Luke Howard 13 lots in the Post of Arkansas. Each lot averaged 80 feet in width and 110 feet in length. The principal part of the ground on which these lots were located had been purchased by Drope from

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39. Arkansas County Deed Book F, pp. 435-36.

40. In addition to those identified with roman numerals, other lots are identified by the name of the owner during the historic period, circa 1820. Drope's Addition was across Main Street from lots I to VI.

41. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 130-31.

42. Ibid., p. 129.

43. Ibid., p. 178.

44. Ibid., pp. 54-55.

Joseph Dardenne and Francis Mitchell. The county gaol (jail) was located on one of the lots. Five of the lots extended in a straight line "westwardly" of the Gaol lot. These six lots (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6) fronted to the north on the southside of the street that passed in front and on "the south side of the store house and lot owned and occupied by Frederic Notrebe, who had acquired this property from Francis Mitchell." Three lots (7, 8, and 9) lay directly south of the three most "westwardly" of the six aforesaid lots, and abutting on the same fronted south, on the north side of a street extending westward from the Arkansas River; and passing north of the house formerly occupied by Joseph Dardenne and currently owned by Francis Mitchell. At this time, Armstrong & Johnston kept a store in this building. One lot (10) and a fractional lot lay directly north of the "westwardly end of the aforesaid six lots in a row." One lot (11) adjoined the western side of the lot currently owned and occupied by Joseph Imbeau. Another of the lots (12) lay "northwardly in the rear of, and adjoining" Lot 11. Lot 13 adjoined Lot 12, and a street separated it from the lot sold by Drope to Maxwell on Jan. 30, 1826. [45]

Luke Howard on February 24, 1821, sold to William B. Locke for $1,500 the 13 lots in the Post of Arkansas purchased from William Drope the previous year. [46] William B. Locke was cited in the Arkansas Gazette as delinquent for taxes on 13 lots for 1822 and 1823. [47] The sheriff of Arkansas County used the Gazette on August 29, 1826, to warn Locke that the 13 lots which he owned in the Post of Arkansas would be sold for back taxes "at the Court House door Monday, November 6, 1826." Taxes assessed against Locke came to $6.50. [48] Sheriff A. B. K. Thetford on September 7,

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45. Ibid., pp. 491-93.

46. Ibid., pp, 618-19.

47. Arkansas Gazette, Sept. 24, 1822, and Aug. 26, 1823.

48. Ibid., Aug. 29, 1826.

1831, announced that the 13 lots owned by William B. Locke would be sold for $7.24, his back taxes for 1831.[49] Although Locke scraped up enough funds to keep the sheriff from selling his lots in 1831, he again made the list of delinquent taxpayers for 1831. At that time the back taxes for which he was liable totalled $1.60.[50]

Drope's Addition (R. Lewis) -- Post of Arkansas

William and Elouisa Drope on March 7, 1820, sold to Reuben Lewis for $380 two lots in the Post of Arkansas, fronting on the northeast side of Main Street. The first of these lots was on the opposite corner from the house "currently occupied by Johnston & Armstrong, Merchants." The other lot adjoined the middle lot in the same block. Both lots were 80 feet in width, and extended back from Main Street 110 feet "or half the width of said block."[51] Sheriff James Hamilton on January 7, 1824, deeded to Henry Armstrong for taxes two lots in the Post of Arkansas, fronting on Main Street. Each lot was 80 feet in width, and extended back from the street 110 feet. These lots had been sold by William Drope to Reuben Lewis four years before.[52]

Drope's Addition (R. Johnston) -- Post of Arkansas

William and Elouisa Drope on August 29, 1820, sold to Robert Johnston for $150 a lot in the Post of Arkansas. This lot fronted 80 feet on the northeast side of Main Street, extended back 110 feet, and was the upper corner lot in the block in which Reuben Lewis owned two lots. One of Lewis' lots joined Johnston's on the southeast.[53] Robert Johnston was listed in the Arkansas Gazette as a delinquent taxpayer for 1822 and 1825.[54]

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49. Ibid., Sept. 7, 1831.

50. Ibid., Aug. 15, 1832.

51. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 449.

52. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 174.

53. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 555.

54. Arkansas Gazette, Sept. 24, 1822, and Aug. 23, 1825.

Lots VII and VIII -- Post of Arkansas

James Scull and Benjamin Morgan formed a partnership on November 4, 1807, to enter the Indian trade. The firm would be known as James Scull & Co. [55] Daniel Mooney on February 1, 1809, agreed to build for James Scull and Co.:

> A frame house 50 feet in length, 32 feet in breadth, and twelve feet high & to erect a gallery on each side of the house 10 feet wide and to enclose the same under a good & sufficient roof, the said building to contain four rooms, six doors & eight windows, all of which building to be finished neat & workman like & with as much dispatch as the nature of the case will admit.
>
> The said James Scull & Co. to furnish at the place all necessary timber & materials, good & sufficient to complete the said building, also to furnish the said Daniel Mooney with boarding for himself and such Journey men as he may employ to work on said building.
>
> The following species of joiners' work to be observed in finishing the said house, the two ends to be weatherboarded, the upper floor to be laid down rough, the lower floor in house and gallery to be laid neat with (illegible) to wit, gallery ceiled overhead, all doors & windows sheets panelled & cased neat, chairs and washboards throughout all the rooms, & stairs to ascend the gallery on each side with hand rails & Balustrades on each side, eve gutters and conductors on each side, for all of which work, when finished the said James Scull & Co. agrees to pay Mooney the sum of $1,500. [56]

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55. Articles of Partnership, "Scull Papers." Originals at Arkansas Post County Museum, Gillett, Arkansas. Microfilm of papers at Arkansas History Commission, Little Rock.

56. Index to Book of Records (Deeds, Commissions, Indentures) Louisiana Territory, District of Arkansas, Aug. 3, 1808-Dec. 23, 1809, pp. 76-77; Copy of Contract, "Scull Papers." Arkansas History Commission.

James Scull and Benjamin Morgan dissolved their partnership on June 2, 1818. [57]

Eli J. Lewis in March 1818 had William Russell survey the two lots in the Post of Arkansas that he had purchased from James Scull & Co. for $300. Russell on April 2 filed his report. "I have surveyed at the request of Mr. Eli J. Lewis," Russell wrote:

> with a compass adjusted to the true meridian and measured the same with a four pole chain of 100 links and have set down the course and distance in links each line....Said lots and said lines are drawn and impressed on.../ the attached plats. The attached / plat marked E fronting on the Arkansas River is surveyed to inclose the ware / or skin / house now occupied by Eli J. Lewis, lately owned and occupied by James Scull. The survey represented by the ... / attached / plat marked D includes the dwelling and Store house now occupied by Eli J. Lewis, lately owned and occupied by James Scull & Co.
>
> The northeast corner post of the survey of the above mentioned River lot is marked B on the ... / attached / plat marked E which corner post stands North 82° 30', 65 links from the Northeast corner of the lot now occupied and owned by Pryor, Richards & Co, lately by A. Jordelas & was originally a plat of Survey & tract of land confirmed to Mary Jordelas. The most Southwardly (or South Westwardly) corner post of the Survey of the above mentioned lot includes said dwelling and store house. On lot marked D is represented at letter A, which corner post is represented by letter A stands North 25° East 24 links from the same aforesaid North East corner of the lot owned and occupied by Pryor, Richards & Co. is marked on the ... / attached / plat thus @. [58]

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57. Article for dissolving the partnership, Scull Papers.

58. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 50-52. See plat included as Illustration Number 10.

Eli J. Lewis besides running the "largest general store" in the Post, was postmaster and clerk of the circuit court.[59] The first issue of the Arkansas Gazette carried a two-column advertisement from the firm of Lewis & Thomas on Front Street. Lewis & Thomas announced that they were offering for sale "a complete and general assortment of DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, BOOKS AND STATIONARY /sic/"[60] Eli J. Lewis on October 18, 1820, announced that the firm of Lewis & Thomas had been dissolved.[61]

Eli J. Lewis on May 6, 1830, conveyed to Abraham Lewis the two lots in the Post of Arkansas that had been surveyed by William Russell in 1818. The first of these lots (marked E on Russell's plat) commenced on the Arkansas River and extended inland to Front Street. This lot had been purchased by Eli J. Lewis from James Scull, and was the one on which Lewis' store was situated. The other lot (marked D on Russell's plat) fronted on Front Street, and was bounded on one side by the lot purchased by Eli J. Lewis from Francis Vaugine in 1824, and on the southeast by the lot formerly occupied by James Scull & Co. as a store and conveyed by Scull to Lewis in 1818.[62]

Lot IX -- Post of Arkansas

Francis Vaugine in 1819 conveyed to James Scull for $310 the house and lot formerly occupied by Madame Valliere, fronting on the Arkansas River.[63] James Scull on February 5, 1820, announced that he planned to sell his gin and grist mill "on the bank of the river, in the village of Arkansas, with screws, press, &c. Also the dwelling house adjoining, now finishing."[64] Territorial Secretary Robert Crittenden during the period July 4, 1819, to January 4, 1822, rented office space and purchased firewood from James Scull. Scull

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59. Shinn, Pioneers and Makers of Arkansas, p. 14.

60. Arkansas Gazette, Nov. 20, 1819.

61. Ibid., Oct. 18, 1820.

62. Arkansas County Deed Book E, pp. 26-32. See the Map of Post of Arkansas drawn by Father Saulnier, January 13, 1832, which accompanies this report as illustration Number 10.

63. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 310-11.

64. Arkansas Gazette, Feb. 5, 1820.

charged Crittenden $612 for rent and fuel. [65]

James and Mary Scull on June 13, 1823, sold to Hewes Scull for $1,000 the parcel of land in the Post of Arkansas, formerly belonging to the estate of Madame Valliere. Located on this land were James Scull's "cotton gin, press, and grist-mill ... together with the dwelling house." Hewes Scull was to enjoy all the "rights and privileges rents & tenements ... excepting to said James Scull's cotton gin, press, and grist-mill house and ground on which it stands, which said James is to use, possess, and enjoy during his convenience and pleasure, and when said James shall remove said gin, press, and mill-house, the premises and ground on which the same stand is entirely vested belonging to and sold and hereby conveyed to said Hewes Scull." James Scull or his heirs were to see that the gin-house, press, and grist-mill were removed from the parcel of land conveyed before June 13, 1828. [66]

In 1826 and early 1827 Hewes Scull erected a brick building and a cotton gin on the property which he had acquired from his brother. The June 19, 1827, issue of the Arkansas Gazette carried the following advertisement:

Seasonable Goods

The subscriber having just returned from New Orleans, has opened, in his new brick store, at the Post of Arkansas, a handsome assortment of Seasonable Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Hard Ware, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Saddlery, Medicines, Boots, Shoes, and Hats, of every description; all of which he will sell low, for cash, or on a short credit.

He also informs the public, that his Cotton Gin, on the incline plane principle is now completed, and ready to receive Cotton, which he will gin bale on the most reasonable terms; and assures the public, that the staple of their Cotton should not be in the least injured, and their bales made in the handsomest manner. He will always have ready two keel-boats, one of 10 and the other of 20 tons, for the convenience of persons bringing Cotton to his Gin, and a cart and oxen to haul it up.

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65. Voucher between the U. S. and Robert Crittenden for Contingent Expenses of his Office, Dec. 30, 1824, National Archives, Record Group No. 217.

66. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 95.

On Sunday night, December 18, 1831, Hewes Scull's stable was burned to the ground, along with about "40 loads of hay and oats which it contained." Four horses were in the stable when the blaze was discovered, and were "rescued by the exertions of the citizens, but not until a large portion of the hair had been singed from their bodies." One of Scull's female slaves was suspected as the arsonist. She was taken into custody and haled before a magistrate. After a two-day investigation, she was released for lack of evidence. Scull, however, was convinced of her guilt, and ordered her kept in irons until she could be sold to a slaveholder living in another state. [67]

When he drafted his will in April 1832, Hewes Scull announced that on his death, the administrators of his estate would sell his "real estate at the post (that is my brick store, dwelling house, and gin including the lot opposite and on the other side of the street, and forty acres of good land in Armisteads's tract)" not for less than $4,000. The 20 arpen tract that had been granted to Serano (Spanish Land Grant No. 2305) was "not to be sold for less than $500." Scull's undivided half of about 14 acres, adjoining Spanish Land Grant No. 2305, which he owned jointly with James Scull, was not to be sold until James disposed of his undivided one-half. [68]

Hewes Scull died in the spring of 1833. Soon after his death, his executors (James Scull and Terence Farrelly) had the editor of the Arkansas Gazette run a notice:

TO MERCHANTS AND CAPITALISTS
VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

> Being fully impowered by the last will of Hewes Scull, deceased, the Executors offer it at private sale, his late residence at the Post of Arkansas, situate [d] on the bank of the river, near the landing--a most eligible stand for business and embracing several lots of ground, improved

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67. Arkansas Gazette, Jan. 4, 1832.

68. Arkansas County Deed Book E, pp. 160-61.

and under fence, as garden and pasture lots. There are on the premises, a frame dwelling-house; with a spacious cellar and kitchen; a brick smoke-house; an excellent well of water enclosed, with meat cellar adjoining; a brick store and counting room, shelved and neatly filled up for the reception of merchandise, a warehouse, a large two story frame gin and press house, containing a Carver gin of the best quality, with the running gear and press, constituted on the approved plan.

The old established character of the Post of Arkansas, as a place of business, is so well known, that to enumerate the commercial advantages, or give further description of the property, appears unnecessary, particularly as it is believed persons disposed to purchase will examine for themselves. Should this property remain unsold on the first of January next, it will be Leased for a term of years. [69]

A. C. Dunn's Lot -- Post of Arkansas[70]

Sheriff Hewes Scull on July 13, 1821, sold to James Scull for delinquent taxes two lots in the Post of Arkansas. Both these lots was assessed and taxed to A. C. Dunn. One of these lots in the past had been claimed by Louis Ballitte. [71] James and Minnite Scull on April 11, 1822, sold to Eli J. Lewis for $25 the northeast one-half of the two lots James Scull had purchased for taxes assessed against A. C. Dunn. [72] James and Felicite Scull on July 10, 1823, sold to Hewes Scull for $50 a certain lot in the Post of Arkansas that had been taxed to A. C. Dunn. This property had been conveyed to James Scull for the payment of Dunn's delinquent

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69. Arkansas Gazette, Aug. 21, 1833. See Map of Post of Arkansas drawn by Father Saulnier, January 13, 1832, which accompanies this report.

70. Dunn's lot was on Front Street between lots VIII and IX. See historical base map accompanying this report.

71. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 680-81

72. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 26.

taxes. The lot adjoined the property where Hewes Scull resided. In selling the property, James Scull reserved to himself the "right of going to and returning from his gin situated on or adjoining said premises, and for that purpose, said Hewes is bound to keep a sufficiently wide road open or throw no obstruction or stop up the present one." [73] Eli J. Lewis on May 6, 1830, conveyed to Abraham Lewis one-half interest in the two lots in the Post of Arkansas formerly owned by A. C. Dunn. These lots bounded on the northeast Lot E and on the southwest the property of Hewes Scull. [74]

Lot X -- Post of Arkansas

Etienne Vasseur on June 29, 1818, conveyed to Francis Vaugine a lot in the Post of Arkansas. This lot was bounded on the south by one of Eli Lewis' lots, on the east by a street paralleling the Arkansas River, on the north by a lot late the property of Pierre Lavergue, and on the west by a lot owned by Hewes Scull. The lot had a front on the street of 101 feet and a depth of 162 feet. [75] Francis Vaugine on January 28, 1824, sold to Eli J. Lewis for $100 the house and lot of ground in the Post of Arkansas, bounded on the south by "a lot the property of the said Eli J. Lewis, on the east by a street running parallel with the river, on the north by a lot the late property of Pierre Lavergue, and on the west by a lot the property of Hewes Scull." The lot conveyed abutted on Front Street for 101 feet and had a depth of 162 feet. [76] Eli J. Lewis on May 6, 1830, conveyed to Abraham Lewis a lot in the Post of Arkansas. This lot had a front of 101 feet on Front Street, and extended back from the street 162 feet. [77]

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73. Ibid., p. 103.

74. Arkansas County Deed Book E, pp. 26-32.

75. Arkansas County Deed Book B, pp. 517-18.

76. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 178-79.

77. Arkansas County Deed Book E, pp. 26-32.

Eli J. Lewis on May 11, 1830, sold to William, Frederick, and James Peeler for $80 a certain lot in the Post of Arkansas. This lot was bounded on the south by the lot Eli J. Lewis had conveyed to Abraham Lewis five days before, on the east by Front Street, on the north by a lot the property of Pierre Vaugine on which Richmond Peeler "occupys a house & Mill," and on the west by a lot the property of Hewes Scull. The lot had a front on the street of 101 feet and a depth of 162 feet. Lewis and his wife conveyed "no more of said lot acquired of Francis Vaugine than from the beginning corner of the lot the said Lewis acquired of James Scull and surveyed and platted by William Russell on the north side of the street and south of the lot now conveyed, and which said beginning corner of said lot now conveyed by said Lewis to commence on the lower corner of said Lewis' lot with the present fence and fun within about 3 feet of a brick kitchen chimney, and further the said Lewis and wife conveys no more than lies between his said fence within about 3 feet of his kitchen chimney and down to the lot now occupied by Richmond Peeler as a mill." [78]

Richmond Peeler on June 13, 1860, sold to David Black for $140 a lot in the Post of Arkansas with a frontage of 112 feet on Front Street. This lot extended back to a gully and was 20 feet "above the old store house known as the Peeler house." Along with the lot came all the buildings "thereon consisting of the above store house and one other house containing a screw press and its appenages." [79]

Lot XI -- Post of Arkansas

Pierre and Angelique Levergue on February 17, 1819, sold to George R. Sampson for $15, a tract of land containing about one-half acre situated in the Post of Arkansas. The lot sold was bounded on the south by Front Street, on the northeast by the "burying ground lot," on the southwest side by "a lot now owned by Francis Vaugine on which his billiard table is situated," and on the northwest by a lot owned by Hewes Scull. [80] George Sampson was

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78. Ibid., pp. 105-06.

79. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 625.

80. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 120.

listed in the Arkansas Gazette as a delinquent taxpayer for 1822 and 1823.[81] Sheriff Hewes Scull on September 8, 1821, announced by virtue of a writ of execution from the Court of Common Pleas, he would sell on October 2, "all the right, title, interest and claim" of George Sampson to one-third of a four-acre tract formerly belonging to Alexis Jordelas, and a lot in the Post of Arkansas of about 100-foot front, formerly belonging to Pierre Levergue. This was to satisfy a judgment Alexis Jordelas had secured against Sampson and his partner, Nathaniel Pryor.[82]

Richmond Peeler during the period 1823-27 purchased James Scull's "grist mill, with the mill stones, wheels, cog wheels, and all tools belonging to said mill," and moved them to the lot Pierre Vaugine had purchased from Sheriff Hewes Scull. The sheriff had put the lot up for auction to satisfy a judgment Alexis Jordelas had obtained against George Sampson. Richmond Peeler on October 27, 1827, mortgaged to Frederic Notrebe for $100 a "certain building called a grist mill, with the mill stones, wheels, cog wheels, and all the tools belonging to said mill, formerly the property of James and Hewes Scull, situated in the Post of Arkansas, also the lot on which said Mill" was located.[83]

Sheriff A. B. K. Thetford on January 28, 1829, deeded to Eli J. Lewis a lot in the Post of Arkansas that in 1823 had been assessed and taxed to G. R. Sampson. The delinquent taxes paid by Lewis totalled $1.[84] When Eli J. Lewis on May 11, 1830, sold to William, Frederick and James Peeler, the house and lot he had purchased from Francis Vaugine in 1824, it was recorded that this lot was bounded on the south by the lot Eli Lewis had conveyed to Abraham Lewis five days before, on the east by Front Street, on the north by a lot the property of Pierre Vaugine on which Richmond Peeler "occupys a house & mill," and on the west by a lot the property of Hewes Scull.[85]

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81. Arkansas Gazette, Sept. 24, 1822, and Aug. 26, 1823.

82. Ibid., Sept. 8, 1821.

83. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 510-11.

84. Ibid., p. 535.

85. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 105-06. See Map of Post of Arkansas drawn by Father Saulnier, January 13, 1832, which accompanies this report.

During the spring of 1845, Richmond Peeler forwarded to the editor of the Arkansas Gazette a jug of "lard-oil." The editor used his paper to:

> acknowledge the receipt of a jug of lard-oil, from our friend Richmond Peeler, manufactured at his establishment, at the Post of Arkansas, in this state. We invite our friends to call and examine a portion of it, which we keep for the inspection of the public. So far as we can judge, it is every whit as good, and looks as clear, as that which is imported from factories abroad. He writes to us that his experiment of starting an oil factory, in this State, has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations, and that he will be able to fill the orders of those who would encourage home industry, from any distance. [86]

Lots XII and XIII -- Post of Arkansas

Francois and Mary LaRose on October 11, 1817, sold to Daniel Baldwin for $200 a lot in the Post of Arkansas, "situated in part" opposite the lot on which Eli Lewis resided. The lot conveyed extended along the street opposite Lewis' house for 157 feet, and extended back from said street to the Arkansas River. The purchase price included the buildings and improvements. [87] Daniel Baldwin on October 20, 1817, conveyed to John Taylor the lot "with a house thereon," which he had acquired nine days before from the LaRoses. Opposite this lot was "the house of Eli Lewis whereon he now keeps his store." [88] Daniel Baldwin on December 29, 1817, sold to Richmond Peeler a parcel of land in the Post of Arkansas. This lot was described as having a front of 157 feet

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86. Arkansas Gazette, April 14, 1845.

87. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 349.

88. Ibid., p. 402.

on the first street from the Arkansas River, and extending with the same width from the street to the river. The lot was bounded on the south by the river, on the west by the lot Eli Lewis had purchased from James Scull, on the north by a second lot recently purchased by Lewis from Scull and the lot on which Francis Vaugine had his billiard parlor, and on the east by a lot claimed by /illegible/.[89] Eli Lewis as a trustee for Daniel Baldwin on July 29, 1818, sold to Alexander Walker for $40 a lot of ground with a house thereon situated in the Post of Arkansas. The lot in question was in part opposite the house of Eli Lewis, on which he kept his store.[90] Madame Hyacinthe Serano on July 29, 1818, conveyed to Richmond Peeler her interest in a parcel of land situated in the Post of Arkansas. This lot was to have a front of 157 feet on "the first street from the Arkansas river." The said lot was the same one conveyed to Daniel Baldwin by Francois and Mary LaRose.[91]

When William Woodruff reached the Post, no house could be found in which he could set up his printing press. Woodruff, however, was undaunted, and he soon located a log house in which "to place his printing outfit and issue his paper. He set up the type, did his own press work and editing."[92] The Arkansas Gazette was first published in the house formerly occupied by Richmond Peeler.[93] Sheriff Hewes Scull on December 11, 1819,

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89. Ibid., pp. 415-17.

90. Ibid., pp. 526-27.

91. Ibid., p. 528.

92. Judge Daniel T. Witter in the 1870s told W. H. Halli Burton, "He /Woodruff/ occupied a small French built house, of two rooms, the largest of which was probably 18 or 20 feet square. In this room he had his type cases, his editor's table, his stove and his bed, with the other necessary paraphernalia of a sleeping room and printing office. In the other, a smaller room, was his printing press fixtures and appurtenances." W. H. Halli Burton, A Topographical Description and History of Arkansas County from 1544 to 1875, pp. 86-87.

93. Arkansas Gazette, November 20, 1819.

announced that on January 11, 1820, he would sell all the "right, title and claim" of Richmond Peeler to a certain house and lot in the Post of Arkansas, currently occupied as a printing office by William Woodruff. The sale was to satisfy a judgement Joseph Stillwell had obtained against Peeler. [94]

Richmond Peeler on January 24, 1820, sold to Joseph Cook for $57 a tract of land, having a front of 57 feet on Front Street and extending back to the Arkansas River. The land in question was the lower "end of a lot conveyed by Daniel H. Baldwin to Peeler; lying opposite Francis Vaugine's Billiard Room." [95] William A. Luckie & Co., in announcing that they would open a tanning business on Bartley Harrington's plantation, notified the readers of the Gazette that in the Post of Arkansas, hides would be received at the house of Joseph Cook. [96] Richmond Peeler on July 15, 1820, advertised in the Gazette that he would sell for cash cheap a house and lot "pleasantly situated on Front Street." The house fronted on the street opposite the store of Lewis and Thomas. [97]

Sheriff Terence Farrelly reported to the Circuit Court on May 4, 1824, that he had delivered a deed to Samuel Rutherford for a lot of ground in the Post of Arkansas fronting 80 feet on Main Street and running back 200 feet more or less. This lot was the southeast lot in Block No. 3, and was separated by a cross street from John Taylor's lot. He also gave Rutherford a deed to a second lot in the Post of Arkansas, fronting "100 feet on Front Street immediately

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94. Ibid., December 11, 1819. Josiah Shinn in Pioneers and Makers of Arkansas reported that "Woodruff unloaded his press and moved it into an old house off Front Street which belonged to Richmond Peeler and set up ready for operation. This house had no value before Woodruff occupied it, but by January 20, 1820, it had so increased its worth as to be sold in an auction for debt." Pioneers and Makers of Arkansas, p. 17.

95. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 396.

96. Arkansas Gazette, May 6, 1820.

97. Ibid., July 15, 1820.

opposite Eli Lewis' Store, running back to the river." This property had been sold by Sheriff Farrelly to satisfy a judgment David Dollison had secured against Richmond Peeler.[98]

The heirs of Joseph Cook were cited by the sheriff as delinquent in the payment of taxes on one lot in the Post of Arkansas for 1824.[99] William Rutherford on April 8, 1829, sold to Frederic Notrebe for $26 two lots in the Post of Arkansas. One of these lots fronted for 100 feet on Front Street, immediately opposite Eli J. Lewis' Store, and extended back to the Arkansas River. The second lot fronted on Main Street for 80 feet, and ran back some 200 feet to the bluff. This lot was the lower corner of Block No. 3, and was on the opposite side of a cross street from John Taylor's lot.[100] Frederic Notrebe on May 22, 1832, sold to William, Frederick and James Peeler for $26 a lot in the Post of Arkansas. This lot had a front of 100 feet on Front Street, and extended with the same width to the Arkansas River. Notrebe had acquired this lot from Samuel Rutherford six years before.[101]

Lot XIV -- Post of Arkansas

Joseph Gravier on October 15, 1818, sold to Daniel Baldwin for 300 gallons of whiskey of "the first proof and good quality and five barrels of super fine flour or $350," a lot in the Post of Arkansas. Gravier claimed to have purchased the house and lot from Joseph Dardenne. The house and lot joined the property of Eli J. Lewis on the southeast and the property of Hewes Scull on the northeast, and "contained 94 and ½ poles or perches." In running the boundary, the surveyor commenced at the corner between the property of Frederic Notrebe and Daniel Baldwin, then proceeded South 57½° East three chains and 40 links to a post, thence South 32½° West one chain and 94 links to a post, thence North 57½° West

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98. Record of the Circuit Court, Arkansas County, Sept. 1824-Jan. 1829, p. 161.

99. Arkansas Gazette, Aug. 10, 1824.

100. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 543-48.

101. Arkansas County Deed Book E, p. 131.

three chains and 40 links to a post, thence North $32\frac{1}{2}^{o}$ East one chain and 94 links to the beginning. A house 30 feet by 20 feet with galleries all around "built in French style" was on the lot. [102] Daniel and Hannah Baldwin on October 15, 1818, conveyed to Samuel Richards "the house and lot formerly occupied by Joseph Gravier as a store house" in the Post of Arkansas. [103]

Samuel Richards on March 20, 1819, swore that "on or about October 6, 1818," he had secured a deed from Daniel Baldwin for a house and lot situated in the Post of Arkansas. This lot was bounded on the northeast by a lot belonging to Hewes Scull, on the southeast by the lot on which Eli J. Lewis had his store, on the southwest by Main Street, and on the northwest by a cross street. Richards in turn had sold one-half the house and lot to Nathaniel Pryor for $225. [104]

Oliver H. Thomas on June 23, 1819, sold to Eli J. Lewis for $505 "a lot of ground and House standing thereon" situated in the Post of Arkansas, it "being the same lot and premises heretofore deeded by Daniel Baldwin and his wife Hannah to Samuel B. Richards." [105] Eli J. Lewis on April 24, 1820, sold to William Drope for $1,000, "a lot of ground with a house standing thereon" in the Post of Arkansas. This house and lot were the same as "heretofore deeded by Daniel Baldwin to Samuel Richards .., and afterwards conveyed to Eli J. Lewis by Oliver H. Thomas." [106] William Drope on May 24, 1820, sold to Benjamin Babcock for $4,000, two houses and two lots in the Post of Arkansas. One of the lots conveyed had been purchased by Drope from Samuel Moseley, and contained the house currently occupied by William Montgomery. This lot formed "one full and complete square" of one acre. The other house and lot were the ones purchased by Drope from Eli J. Lewis on April 24, and currently occupied by Dr. Robert McKay. [107]

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102. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 29-32.

103. Ibid., pp. 34-35.

104. Ibid., p. 249.

105. Ibid., pp. 258-59, 397-98.

106. Ibid., p. 467.

107. Ibid., p. 476.

Eli J. Lewis used the Gazette of May 6, 1820, to notify the public that 100 bushels of corn would be sold on the 9th, "at the cellar under the house of Dr. Robert McKay." [108] The General Assembly when it convened on October 1, 1820, met in two rooms rented from Dr. Robert McKay. For the use of these rooms, the General Assembly voted to pay McKay "a sum not exceeding Sixteen dollars." [109]

Elijah Morton on November 25 served notice that he was opening a "New Store, at the house lately occupied by the General Assembly." He would stock "a very general assortment of DRY-GOODS," and "a beautiful assortment of Silks, and other Fancy Goods." [110] Dr. Robert McKay on May 4, 1821, announced that the house and lot in the Post of Arkansas on which he resided were for sale. This lot fronted on Main Street, and consisted of about one acre of land. [111]

In 1823 Benjamin F. Babcock was cited by the sheriff as delinquent for taxes of $3 on two lots in the Post of Arkansas. [112] Benjamin Babcock on May 25, 1825, sold to Frederic Notrebe for $350 his interest in two lots in the Post of Arkansas. The first of these lots, which measured about one acre, was located between the residence of Notrebe and a "house built and formerly occupied as a store by James Hamilton, being the same property that was occupied in the month of May 1820 by Montgomery as a tavern, together with all the buildings thereon." The other lot, along with any buildings, was located between the residences of Colonel Notrebe and Eli Lewis, the house thereon having been occupied by Colonel Daniel Brearly. [113] According to Father Saulnier, James H. Lucus

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108. Arkansas Gazette, May 6, 1820.

109. Laws of Arkansas, "An Act making further appropriations for the year Eighteen Hundred and Twenty and the year Eighteen Hundred and Twenty-one," National Archives, Record Group No. 59.

110. Arkansas Gazette, Nov. 25, 1820.

111. Ibid., May 4, 1821.

112. Ibid., Aug. 26, 1823.

113. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 244.

lived in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Robert McKay, when he visited the Post in 1832. [114]

Hewes Scull's Lot and Lot XXII -- Post of Arkansas [115]

Samuel Roane, as agent for the estate of John Dortolum, sold to Hewes Scull on December 30, 1820, a lot in the Post of Arkansas fronting for 90 feet on /illegible/ Street, about 275 feet in depth, and adjoining the property owned by Dr. Robert McKay on one side and the post burying ground on the other. [116] Hewes Scull on April 30, 1833, sold to James Maxwell for $10 a lot in the Post of Arkansas, originally owned by Charbonneau. This lot was bounded on the northeast by the "old burying ground," and on the southwest by "a lot originally owned by Joseph Dardenne and conveyed by Dardenne to Joseph Gravier, and by the agent of Gravier to Baldwin, and from Baldwin to Drope, and from Drope to Babcock, and by Babcock to Notrebe. On the southeast the lot was bounded by the lot owned "by Richmond Peeler on which his dwelling house stands, and on the northwest by a cross street which separates it from the lot now owned by Frederic Notrebe on which his new brick Store house is situated." [117]

On October 1, 1838, Frederic and Charles Notrebe announced that "the partnership heretofore existing between" them "under the firm of F. Notrebe & Son, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, exept for the settling of all business connected with the concern. All persons indebted to us are requested to call at our old stand, and make immediate settlement, as it is much desired

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114. See Map of Post of Arkansas drawn by Father Saulnier, which accompanies this report.

115. There are scattered references to Lot XXII, Colonel Notrebe's Brick Store and Warehouse within the deed books. It has been placed here as this seems to the logical place for it. Most references are to the store and warehouse as a location point, but nowhere is it discussed directly.

116. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 558.

117. Arkansas County Deed Book E, pp. 165-66.

that the old business should be closed." [118] At the same time William B. Wait and Charles Notrebe announced that they had "associated themselves together under the firm of Notrebe and Wait" and would continue to carry on the business "at the old stand of F. Notrebe & Son, where they will keep on hand a large general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Boots, and Shoes, Clothing &c, which they will sell low for cash; or to punctual men on credit." [119] Between 1838 and December 1, 1846, Charles Notrebe acquired a new partner, Refeld. On the later date, William Price and George Williams placed in the Arkansas Gazette the following notice:

Medical Notice

> Doctors Price and Williams, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully tender their services to the citizens of the Post and its vicinity, and hope by unremitting attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.
>
> Office opposite Messrs. Notrebe & Refeld's Store, where they may be seen, unless absent on professional business. [120]

Lots XV, XVI, XVII -- Post of Arkansas

Alexis and Ellen Jordelas on April 22, 1817, conveyed to Nathaniel Pryor, Samuel Richards, and George Sampson the tract of land on which they resided in the Post of Arkansas. The surveyor in marking out the land conveyed began at the southeast corner of the said lot, thence North 18° East 17.22 poles, thence North 27° West 45.32 poles, thence South 18° West 17.22 poles, thence South 57° East to the beginning. [121]

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118. Arkansas Gazette, Oct. 17, 1838.

119. Ibid.

120. Ibid., Dec. 1, 1846.

121. Arkansas County Deed Book B, pp. 249-50, 439.

Samuel Richards on August 18, 1818, leased to Samuel B. Wilson the northeast corner of the lot which he and his partners (Nathaniel Pryor and George Sampson) had purchased from Alexis Jordelas and his wife. The ground, which was leased to Wilson for one year, had on it a blacksmith shop. [122]

Samuel Richards on August 2, 1819, made an indenture to Harold Stillwell for $300. He gave as security the lot acquired by Pryor, Richards and Sampson from Alexis and Ellen Jordelas. [123] Harold Stillwell on December 25, 1819, served notice on Nathaniel Pryor and George Sampson that at the next term of the Circuit Court, he would petition the court to appoint commissioners to divide the four-acre lot situated in the Post of Arkansas conveyed by Alexis and Ellen Jordelas to Pryor, Sampson and Richards. The reason: Stillwell had acquired Richards' interest in the lot. [124]

David T. Maddox on July 1, 1820, announced that he had opened a law office, opposite Dr. Robert McKay's shop. [125]

Harold Stillwell obtained a court order on January 3, 1821, to divide the lot in the Post of Arkansas deeded by Alexis and Ellen Jordelas to Nathaniel Pryor, Samuel Richards and George R. Sampson. Stillwell had acquired his interest in the lot from Richards. On January 4 the commissioners appointed by the court (John Maxwell, Samuel Lemon, Bartley Harrington and William Morrison) met and divided the 4 acre lot. [126] Sheriff Hewes Scull on September 8, 1821, announced by virtue of a writ of execution from the Court of Common Pleas, he would sell on October 2, "all right, title, interest and claim" of George Sampson to one-third of a four-acre tract formerly belonging to Alexis Jordelas, and a lot in the Post of Arkansas of about 100 feet front, formerly belonging to Peter Levergue. This was to satisfy a judgment

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122. Ibid., pp. 547-48.

123. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 278-79.

124. Arkansas Gazette, Dec. 25, 1819.

125. Ibid., July 1, 1820. The lot owned by Pryor, Richards and Sampson was on the opposite side of the street from Dr. McKay's shop in 1820.

126. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 644, 647. See also illustration Number 11.

Alexis Jordelas had secured against Sampson and his partner, Nathaniel Pryor.[127] Frederic Notrebe on October 4, 1821, at the sheriff's sale purchased Nathaniel Pryor's one-third interest in the lot Pryor, Richards and Sampson had obtained from Alexis and Ellen Jordelas.[128] Sheriff Hewes Scull, at the October 1821 term of the Arkansas County Circuit Court, acknowledged that he had signed, sealed and delivered a deed to Frederic Notrebe for one-third of a "lot of about four acres in quantity" situated in the Post of Arkansas. This property, formerly belonging to Alexis Jordelas, had been sold to satisfy a judgment Samuel Rutherford had obtained against Nathaniel Pryor.[129]

Harold Stillwell on January 6, 1826, sold to Hewes Scull for $500, one-third of the lot formerly belonging to Pryor, Richards and Sampson that had been awarded him by the commissioners in 1821. The commissioners had given Stillwell the southeastern third of the lot. Along with the lot came the "buildings, improvements, and roadways."[130]

Lots XVIII and XIX -- Post of Arkansas

James Scull (as executor for Bright's estate) on July 22, 1809, sold to the highest bidder (Samuel Moseley) for $300 a house and lot containing about one acre in the Post of Arkansas. This house and lot had belonged to Louis Jordelas, deceased. Jordelas prior to his death had sold the property to Jacob Bright & Co. This lot fronted the lots of Charles Refeld and Mrs. Dean, and extended back to the next street opposite the lots of Joseph and John Baptiste Dardenne.[131] Samuel and Mary Moseley on August 24, 1819, sold to William Drope for $1,000 a one-acre tract in the Post of Arkansas, with all the houses, buildings and improvements. The lot was the same which was formerly occupied

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127. Arkansas Gazette, Sept. 8, 1821.

128. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 701

129. Minute Book Arkansas County Circuit Court, 1819-1823, pp. 72-73.

130. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 366.

131. Index to Book of Records (Deeds, Commissions, Indentures) Louisiana Territory, District of Arkansas, Aug. 3, 1808-Dec. 23, 1809, p. 45.

by Moseley and had been occupied by Drope since January 1818. [132]

The General Assembly when it convened in February 1820 met in two rooms rented from William Montgomery. For these rooms and sundries furnished the General Assembly, Montgomery was to be paid "a sum not exceeding thirty seven dollars." [133]

William Drope on May 24, 1820, sold to Benjamin Babcock for $4,000 two houses and lots in the Post of Arkansas. One lot was the same purchased of Samuel Moseley by Drope, and currently occupied by William Montgomery. This lot contained one acre and formed "one full and complete square." The second house and lot were the ones purchased by Drope from Eli J. Lewis on April 24, 1820, where Dr. Robert McKay was living. [134]

Peter Corsey on August 5, 1820, announced that henceforth on Wednesday morning, he would offer a "fat Beef" for sale near Montgomery's tavern. [135] James Scull, lieutenant colonel and commanding officer of the 4th Regiment Arkansas Militia, announced on November 16, 1820, that to facilitate the organization of the unit into companies, a muster would be held on Saturday, November 24, at William Montgomery's house in the Post of Arkansas. [136] For the purpose of selecting five persons to act as Trustees of the Post of Arkansas, an election was held on January 22 at Montgomery's house. [137] William Montgomery and Smith Brown on February 10, 1821, announced that they were moving from the Post of Arkansas to the mouth of White River. People indebted to them were asked to settle with Smith Brown on or before the 20th. [138]

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132. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 283.

133. Laws of Arkansas Territory, "An Act making appropriations for the year eighteen hundred and twenty and part of the year eighteen hundred and twenty-one," National Archives, Record Group No. 59.

134. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 476, 616-17.

135. Arkansas Gazette, Aug. 5, 1820.

136. Ibid., Nov. 18, 1820.

137. Ibid., Jan. 20, 1821.

138. Ibid., Feb. 10, 1821.

Benjamin F. Babcock in 1823 was cited by the sheriff as delinquent for taxes on two lots in the Post of Arkansas. [139] Benjamin Babcock on May 25, 1825, sold to Frederic Notrebe for $350 his interest in two lots in the Post of Arkansas. The first of these lots, which measured about one acre, was located between the residence of Notrebe and a "house built and formerly occupied as a store by James Hamilton, being the same property that was occupied in the month of May 1820 by Montgomery as a tavern, together with all the buildings thereon." The other lot, along with any buildings, was located between the residences of Colonel Notrebe and Eli Lewis, the house thereon having been occupied by Colonel Daniel Brearly. [140]

According to a report from the Post of Arkansas carried by the Arkansas Gazette, the directors of the branch bank of the State Bank met there on January 19, 1838, for "the purpose of electing a cashier." Mr. Eugene Notrebe was elected to that post. At the same time, Colonel James Smith and Henry J. McKenzie resigned their seats as directors of the bank. [141] During the first week of March 1838, the legislature named John Wilkinson and David Maxwell to the board of directors. [142] The Bank of the State of Arkansas on December 24, 1838, announced that as the bank at the Post of Arkansas had commenced operations, "all persons residing in that Bank District, who are indebted to this institution, be, and they are hereby required to pay up two-thirds of the amount of their notes as they become due. By order of the Board. J. H. Crease, Cashier." The counties comprising the Bank District of the Bank at Post of Arkansas were: Jefferson, Arkansas, Monroe, Phillips, Chicot, Union, and Mississippi. [143]

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139. Ibid., Aug. 26, 1823.

140. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 244.

141. Arkansas Gazette, Jan. 31, 1838.

142. Ibid., March 7, 1838.

143. Ibid., Jan. 2, 1839.

On June 19, 1839, the Arkansas Gazette carried the following notice:

Proposals for Building a Banking-House at the Post of Arkansas.

> Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, till Monday the 19th day of August next, for building and finishing a Banking House, of the following dimensions:--30 feet 8 inches wide, 60 feet 8 inches long including the projection of the palasters /sic/--whole height of the walls 29 feet.
>
> The material for the building, and the workmanship and finish of said Bank to be of the first order.
>
> The contractor will be required to give good references and ample security for the fulfilment of his contract.
>
> A plan of the building, with specifications for finishing the same, can be seen by application to the State Bank at Little Rock.
>
> Proposals to be directed to the "Post of Arkansas," and opened at the Bank on the day above named.
>
> Fred Notrebe)
> J. Mitchell)
> D. Maxwell)
> J. H. Lennox) Committee.

Frederic and Felicite Notrebe on April 4, 1840, sold to the Bank of the State of Arkansas, for $1, a lot. This lot commenced at a post corner on the street which passed between the dwelling house and store of Frederic Notrebe, thence running with said street 80 feet to the corner of the block, thence with the street that passed between the dwelling house of Mrs. Bellette and the house opposite (formerly occupied as a store by Armstrong & Johnston) to the southwest corner of said block, thence 80 feet with Main Street to a post corner, thence across said block to the point of beginning. The lot conveyed was the northwest part of a square containing about one acre. This land had been owned

originally by Louis Jordelas and sold by him to Bright & Co. James Scull as agent for Benjamin Morgan, surviving partner of the firm, had sold the lot to Samuel Moseley. Moseley in turn had sold the property to William Drope, and by said Drope to Benjamin Babcock, and by Babcock to Notrebe. [144]

Cashier Luther Chase of the Post of Arkansas Branch of the Arkansas State Bank reported on April 30, 1840:

Debits		
Capital Stock		$250,000
Due other banks (payable in Ark. currency)	$ 3,315.82	
Deposits	6,757.82	
Circulation	99,715.00	
Profit & Loss	7,621.55	
		117,410.32
		$367,410.32

Credits		
Bills, bonds, and notes		$290,347.61
Specie	$15,864.79	
Due from other banks in N. Y. & N. O.	51,315.92	

144. Arkansas County Deed Book F, pp. 390-91. See illustration 12 for plat of Bank Lot.

Real Estate (Advance to contractor for material furnished)	1,697.01
Notes on other banks	8,185.00
	$ 77,062.72
	$367.410.32 [145]

The Arkansas legislature on December 23, 1840, elected officers and directors for the branch of the Bank of the State of Arkansas at the Post of Arkansas. Officers chosen were, "Gen. Samuel Mitchell, President; James Yell, Isaac Taylor, Harris Cross, James Smith, David Maxwell, J. H. Lennox, Moses Greenwood, T. B. Hanley, E. L. Johnson, John Clark, and Samuel Davis, Directors." [146]

When he prepared the trial balance of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Arkansas at the Post of Arkansas for February 1, 1841, the cashier reported:

	Debits	
To bills and notes		$261,486.30
" real estate (banking house)	$15,761.29	15,761,29
To Branch of the Real Bank office at Helena	$ 744.12	
" Bank office at Columbia	556.94	
" Real Estate Bank of the State of Arkansas, at Little Rock	1,914.80	$ 3,212.86

145. Arkansas Gazette, May 20, 1840.

146. Ibid., Dec. 30, 1840.

" Branch of the Bank of the State of Arkansas, at Batesville	1,711.63	
" Bank of the State of Arkansas, at Little Rock	1,514.71	3,226.31
" North American Trust and Banking Company	18,064.84	
" Philadelphia Bank	565.29	
" Union Bank of LA.	1,438.86	20,065.99
Incidental Expenses	886.66	
Profit & Loss	1,355.84	
James Smith (overdrawn)	41.23	2,283.73
Cash per count & cash book		91,049.38
		$397,091.89

	Credits	
By capital stock		$250,000.00
Bank notes (issued)	$140,000.00	
Certificates of deposit	1,425.00	
Discount	2,095.58	
Interest	49.46	
Damages	100.00	143,670.00
Harold Stillwell, guardian &c.	63.60	
John P. Tollerson	97.75	
O. W. Gaines	5.05	
Joel Johnson	.53	
Richmond Peeler	22.69	
Perkins, Hopkins & White	904.50	1,659.12
A. W. Goodloe	207.53	
Ternce Farrelly	400.25	
Thompson Flournoy	480.00	
P. S. Swain	50.00	
Albert Rust	120.00	
Asher Stillwell	37.83	
James Yell	461.42	1,762.73
		$397,091.89 [147]

147. Ibid., July 21, 1841.

On April 28, 1842, the cashier of the Branch Bank of the State of Arkansas at Post of Arkansas reported:

Debits		
Amount of capital derived from sale of six per cent, Bonds.		$250,000.00
Amount of notes in circulation.		68,770.00
Certificates of deposit, payable in real estate bank notes.	$1,734.30	
Individual deposits in do., and which are principally made on account of notes lying over.	$9,289.19	$ 11,023.49
Amount of Discounts and premiums actually received to this date--leaving a considerable sum of interest which has accrued upon notes lying over, to be entered when settled.		16,736.84
		$346,530.32
Credits		
Amount of Bills, Bonds, and Notes discounted.		244,758.80
Real Estate for cost of Banking house, &c.		15,761.29
Amount of Specie in hand, per cash book.	$15,463.00	
Balance due by Foreign Banks, exclusively of a check for $7,900 issued to the State Bank on account of interest on Bonds, and returned protested.	$10,786.09	26,249.09
Balance due by Banks in the State.	$16,745.04	
Notes of other banks in do. $29,428.25		
Notes in banks out of state. 225.00	$29,653.25	

Unexpended Fund, for cotton in hands of agents.	440.97	46,839.26
Amount Incidental Expenses account to date, and interest on State Bonds to 1st July, 1841--which embraces check for $7900.	referred above.	12,721.88
	D. Maxwell cashier	$346,530.32 [148]

The Arkansas Legislature in 1843 passed a law to liquidate the Bank of Arkansas. On June 15, 1843, the receivers named by the legislature (Samuel Mitchell and William A. Doherty) announced, we

> the undersigned, Executor and Financial Receivers having received possession of the property, assets, and effects of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Arkansas, at Arkansas in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas entitled "an act to place the Bank of the State of Arkansas in liquidation," approved 31st January 1843, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Branch (whose debts are now due), to come forward, within ninety days from the date hereof, (and to all persons whose debts are not now due, within ninety days after same become due), "and pay up all arreages of interest and calls," (and interest in advance for twelve months, at seven percent on the principal debt), "and furnish such security for the payment of the principal debt as the undersigned may approve." Otherwise suit will be instituted against them. [149]

A person who visited the Post in 1857 described the building as "being of brick and not at that time being used for any purpose except holding elections and stabling horses." [150]

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148. Ibid., July 1, 1842.

149. Ibid., Feb. 8 and July 5, 1843.

150. Worley to Bearss, July 1, 1964, and Atkinson to Bearss, April 24, 1964. Ted Worley is former Executive Secretary of the Arkansas History Commission, while J. H. Atkinson is a member of that body.

Lot XX -- Post of Arkansas

In late 1826 and early 1827, Col. Frederic Notrebe had a cotton gin erected on the lots opposite the square he had acquired from Benjamin Babcock in January 1825. One of these lots Notrebe had purchased from Samuel Rutherford in June 1822. In August of 1827, Notrebe inserted the following advertisement in the Gazette:

> Cash! Cash down!
>
> The highest price, in Cash, will be paid by the undersigned for good dry, clean, merchantible /sic/ Cotton, in the seed, to be delivered at my Gin at the Post of Arkansas--(the drayage from the landing to be my expense.)
>
> Frederic Notrebe [151]

In September 1828, Col. Notrebe inserted in the Gazette another advertisement:

> COTTON
>
> The subscriber having finished the Galleries to his inclined plane Cotton Gin, for the reception of large quantities of Cotton, informs his friends and the public in general, that he will receive Cotton in the seed, Gin and Bale it in the neatest manner, at one dollar per hundred weight of neat cotton in each bale, or nine pounds of seed cotton for every hundred pounds of the same. [152]

A reporter for the Gazette on November 4, 1828, described some improvements Col. Notrebe had made in his gin. "There is," he wrote, a cotton gin

> on this improved plan, now in operation at tnis place (the Post of Arkansas), in the gin house of Mr. Frederick /sic/ Notrebe, the gentleman to whom the public is indebted, for this valuable improvement.

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151. Arkansas Gazette, Aug. 21, 1827.

152. Ibid., Sept. 16, 1828.

It has been examined by several persons, and is admitted by all to answer the desired purpose. The improvement is simple, and in the construction of gins, will be attended with but little additional expense. It consists of giving a greater length of bar or axis to the cylinder and brush wheel, so that the gudgeons on the opposite side may work equidistant from the cylinder or box, with those on the side which receives the power, and supported by an additional frame. The gudgeons of the cylinder and brush, therefore, working outside and clear of the box, are within view of the person attending the gin, and should fire originate by friction, there is no cotton or combustible matter that can come in contact and it would be easily discovered, and could soon be extinguished, without the possibility of doing any injury.

It may not be uninteresting, to state the cause which led to the discovery of this improvement. Some time in the month of February last, fire originated by friction at one of the gudgeons of the brush wheel of Mr. N's gin, which being confined ... within the gin box communicated with the cotton in the flue, and was carried by the current of air from the brush, through the flue into the cotton room. This room being very close, and highly charged with atmospheric air, kept the flame compressed. It, however, spread over the surface of the unpacked cotton, and ... continued to burn in that compressed state without being discovered, until the stopping of the gin, when the flame ascended, accompanied by a thick volume of smoke, into the flue, and burst forth at the cylinder. The alarm was immediately given, and by the timely assistance of the citizens, the fire was extinguished, with the loss of a few bales of cotton, and some slight injury to the buildings.

This accident, which had like to have proved so serious, set the active mind of Mr. N. to work, in order to discover some mode by which similar occurances might be prevented; and having fell on the above plan,

he immediately communicated his views, with a draft of the improvement, to Messrs. Caver, Washburn & Co., accompanied by an order for a new gin, to be constructed on his proposed plan. Those gentlemen, pleased with the improvement, constructed a gin, of superb workmanship, on the principle proposed, and forwarded it to Mr. N.

It will be recollected by many, that since the introduction of the flue, in the picking of cotton, several accidents have occurred by fire originating from the friction of the brush wheel, and thereby great losses have seen sustained, by the distruction of gins. It must therefore be gratifying to planters and gin holders, as well as the friends of this branch of our industry, to learn that an improvement has been made in the construction of gins, that will effectually guard against accidents of this kind.

When Notrebe on July 17, 1835, sold to his father-in-law Jean Bellette for $1, "a house and two lots situated in the Post of Arkansas," he noted that the said two lots joined his "Gin Lot on the East and Creed Taylors on the West." [153]

Lot XXI -- Post of Arkansas

Zerish Diana on April 11, 1811, sold to William Mabbitt for $60 a lot and house in the Post of Arkansas. The lot conveyed was 90 feet in width and 380 feet in depth. On one side the lot was bounded by Main Street, and on the other by the lot and house where Francois and Suzanne Grebert resided. [154] William Mabbitt sold this property to Frederic Notrebe. Because of insufficient records for 1811-17, it has been impossible to determine the date of sale or consideration Notrebe paid Mabbitt for the house and lot. [155]

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153. Arkansas County Deed Book G, p. 456.

154. Court Record, Territory of Louisiana, District of Arkansas and District of Missouri, Jan. 28, 1811-July 29, 1814, p. 191.

155. According to a document on file in Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 431-32, Notrebe owned this house and lot in February 1820.

Frederic Notrebe on January 15, 1820, announced that he would pay 3½ cents per pound for cotton--"one half to be paid in cash, the remainder in merchandise" from his store. [156]

Lot XXII -- Post of Arkansas

Discussed with Hewes Scull's Lot.

Lot XXIII -- Post of Arkansas

Francois and Suzanne Grebert on April 12, 1811, sold to William Mabbitt for $120 a lot and house situated in the Post of Arkansas. The lot conveyed was 90 feet in width and 380 feet in depth. On one side it was bounded by the lot Mabbitt had purchased from Z. Diana, on the other by the lot owned by John Baptiste Grebert, and on the back by the lot of Charles Refeld. [157] E. Vasseur on February 21, 1820, signed an instrument disclaiming any interest in a house and lot measuring 380 feet in depth and 90 feet in width that had been sold on April 12, 1811, by Francois and Suzanne Grebert to William Mabbitt, who had subsequently "resold and ceded all his rights to Frederic Notrebe." The lot was bordered on the west by the property of Frederic Notrebe, on the east by two small lots belonging to John Taylor and Frederic Notrebe, to the south by a crossroads, and to the north by another cross street. [158]

Lot XXIV -- Post of Arkansas

Francis, Elizabeth, and Catherine Imbeau on May 11, 1839, sold to Frederic Notrebe for $135 their one-half undivided interest in a one-acre tract and the house upon it in the Post of Arkansas. This lot was bounded on the south by one of Notrebe's lots, on the north by William Price's blacksmith shop. At this time, Pelagie Imbeau resided on this lot. [159] On September 13, 1839, Colin and

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156. Arkansas Gazette, Jan. 15, 1820.

157. Court Record, Territory of Louisiana, District of Arkansas and District of Missouri, January 28, 1811-July 29, 1814, p. 193.

158. Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 431-32.

159. Arkansas County Deed Book E, p. 286.

Mary Vassier and Helen Jordelas (heirs of Joseph Imbeau) sold to Frederic Notrebe for $60 their interest in their father's property. This property consisting of about one acre, including the house upon it, was located in the Post of Arkansas, and was bounded on the south by the lots of Notrebe and on the north by William Price's blacksmith shop. [160]

Nicholas Jacobs, Luther Chase, and George Stokes were named commissioners of the October 1840 term of the Arkansas County Circuit Court to decide a dispute between Frederic Notrebe and Pelagie Imbeau. On September 26, 1840, Notrebe had filed a petition with the clerk of the Circuit Court "praying said court to appoint commissioners to" partition a lot of which he owned 7/8. The other 1/8 of the acre lot with house upon it was owned by Pelagie Imbeau. Notrebe's petition was granted, and on November 16, 1840, the commissioners, having advertised Pelagie's interest, sold it to the highest bidder (Notrebe) for $210. The lot conveyed was described as being bounded on the northwest by "Doctor Price's lot with blacksmith shop thereon," on the northeast by a lot belonging to Notrebe, and on the southeast and southwest by streets. The commissioners tendered Pelagie her share, $26.25, of the sale, but she refused to receive the same, and the commissioners deposited the amount to her credit in the Branch of the Bank of the State of Arkansas at Post of Arkansas. [161]

William Drope's Lot -- Post of Arkansas [162]

Manuel and Clotine Rodriguez on May 11, 1819, sold to William Drope for $70 a lot 80 feet by 120 feet in the Post of Arkansas. Manuel Rodriguez had purchased this lot from John Baptiste Dardenne. [163] William Drope was cited by the sheriff as delinquent in the payment of taxes on one lot in the Post of Arkansas for 1825. [164] William Drope on January 30, 1826, sold to John Maxwell for $150 a lot in the Post of Arkansas, opposite the lot in which the jail was located. This lot was on the northeast side of the

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160. Ibid., pp. 374, 408.

161. Ibid., pp. 415-16, 504-05.

162. Drope's Lot, not to be confused with Drope's Addition, was located on Cross Street directly opposite the jail.

163. Arkansas County Deed Book C, p. 170.

164. Arkansas Gazette, Aug. 23, 1825.

street that passed in front of Frederic Notrebe's store. The lot conveyed had a frontage of 80 feet on that street, thence running with a cross street the same distance back to and abutting on Madame Imbeau's property. [165]

Lot XXV -- Post of Arkansas

Catherine Fagot on May 2, 1829, sold for $40 to Frederic Notrebe a lot in the Post of Arkansas. The lot was bounded to the south and west by the premises and garden of Frederic Notrebe, to the north by a coulee, and to the east by the Arkansas River. This lot measured about 150 feet by 150 feet, but was being continually decreased by erosion, as more and more land disappeared into the coulee. [166]

Lot XXVI -- Post of Arkansas

Robert Algeo on October 1, 1838, sold to Frederic Notrebe a lot, buildings, and improvements in the Post of Arkansas, between two gullies and fronting on the Arkansas River. This lot, which was bounded on the northwest by Notrebe's garden and orchard, had been purchased by Algeo from the "late Francis Vaugine." [167] Frederic and Felicite Notrebe on December 1, 1848, sold to Thomas P. Blocker for $250 two lots of ground, "common size with one dwelling-house and outbuildings," in the Post of Arkansas. These lots which were situated between two gullies were the ones on which Blocker currently resided. The lots conveyed were joined on the southwest and northwest by property belonging to Notrebe. [168]

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165. Arkansas County Deed Book E, p. 86.

166. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 549.

167. Arkansas County Deed Book E, pp. 195-96; Arkansas County Deed Book F, p. 157.

168. Arkansas County Deed Book G, p. 467.

Unknown Ownership, Lot A -- Post of Arkansas [169]

On September 9, 1818, Frederic Notrebe paid John Baptiste and Maria Grebert $12 for a lot 65 feet in width and 165 feet in length. This lot was bounded on the west by the house and lot on which Notrebe lived, on the east by a street leading to the river, on the south by the cemetery, and on the north by the property of John Taylor, Sr. [170]

Unknown Ownership, Lot B -- Post of Arkansas

A. and M. Racine on January 1, 1822, conveyed to Frederic Notrebe a lot having a depth of 264 feet and a width of 108 feet, bordering on the west Notrebe's house and lot, on the north and east streets, and on the south (illegible). [171]

Unknown Ownership, Lot C -- Post of Arkansas

Charles Refeld on September 13, 1817, sold to John Taylor a lot in the Post of Arkansas. The lot conveyed was bounded on the north by the dwelling lot of Frederic Notrebe, on the east by the lot on which Jean Bellette usually resided, on the west by the lot on which Samuel Moseley's storehouse stood. The lot was to extend back from the northern boundary 120 feet. Refeld had purchased this lot from Madame Petre. [172] John Taylor on June 12, 1822, sold to Frederic Notrebe a lot in the Post of Arkansas, bounded on the north by the lot on which Notrebe lived. The lot was bounded on the east by the property on which Jean Bellette usually lived, and on the west by the lot on which Sam Moseley's storehouse stood. The lot was to "run back" from the northern boundary line 120 feet. [173]

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169. A search of the county deed books produced references to several other lots which could not be located on the historic base map. They are included here with the hope that further research will reveal their exact location in the future.

170. Historical Bulletin Grand Prairie Historical Society, Vol. V, No. 2, pp. 26-27; Arkansas County Deed Book C, pp. 64, 469.

171. Arkansas County Deed Book D, p. 3.

172. Arkansas County Deed Book B, p. 346.

173. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 32-33.

Unknown Ownership, Lot D -- Post of Arkansas

Daniel Mooney was cited by the sheriff of Arkansas County as delinquent in the payment of his taxes for 1823 and 1824 on two lots in the Post of Arkansas.[174] Sheriff Terence Farrelly on November 16, 1824, deeded to Eli J. Lewis for taxes two lots in the Post of Arkansas, assessed and taxed to Daniel Mooney. One of these lots adjoined the property of Joseph Imbeau, it being the same lot Sylvanus Phillips had conveyed to Patrick Cassidy on December 16, 1811. The other lot was bounded on the west by Frederic Notrebe's house and lot, and on the northeast by the lot on which Madame Fagot resided. Delinquent taxes totalled $1.13¼.[175] Eli J. Lewis on November 16, 1824, conveyed the two lots which he had secured for back taxes to Frederic Notrebe.[176] Sheriff A. B. K. Thetford on January 28, 1829, confirmed Eli J. Lewis' title to two lots in the Post of Arkansas that had been assessed and taxed as the property of Daniel Mooney for 1823. The delinquent taxes which Lewis paid totalled $1.[177]

Frederic Notrebe on June 19, 1834, sold to William B. Simms for $1 "the back part of the lot of land on which the said Simms now resides." The land in question was a part of the lots Notrebe had purchased from Eli Lewis. Since that time there had been serious erosion, which had separated the lot on which Simms resided from the rest of the tract purchased from Lewis. Notrebe had accordingly deeded the land on which Simms resided for the use and benefit of his infant children--Mary, William, and John.[178]

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174. Arkansas Gazette, Aug. 26, 1823, and Aug. 10, 1824.

175. Arkansas County Deed Book D, pp. 258-59.

176. Ibid., p. 260.

177. Ibid., p. 535.

178. Arkansas County Deed Book E, pp. 227-28.

APPENDIX A

FOR

PARTS I & II

TERRITORIAL TAX LIST FOR 1821

ARKANSAS COUNTY

Name	Town Lots and Improvements	Valuation	Dwelling Houses in Country	Valuation	Slaves over 10 years old	Carriages of Pleasure	Valuation	$ Amount of Taxes
Joseph Imbeau	1	$300						1 50
George Armistead			1	$500				2 50
William O. Allen's Estate	2	$200						1
Christian Bringle			1	$ 75				37½
Ignance Bogy					1			50
Charles Bogy			1	$ 50	3			1 75
M. R. Brimsbeck (heirs)			1	$100	2			1 50
Abraham Blue			1	$ 50				25
Elijah Bunch			1	$100	1			1
John Baker			1	$ 50				25
Peter Bennett			1	$ 75	1			87½
James Boswell			1	$ 20				10
William Baker			1	$ 10	2			1 05
Antoine Barraque			1	$ 25	2			12½

Name	Town Lots and Improvements	Valuation	Dwelling Houses in Country	Valuation	Slaves over 10 years old	Carriages of Pleasure	Valuation	$ Amount of Taxes ¢
Louis Bogy			1	$ 50	2			1 25
Joseph Bogy	1	$100	1	$500	11	1	$50	9 75
John R. Bowring	1	$100						50
John R. Burke	1	$100						50
John Blakely	1	$250						1 25
Benjamin F. Babcock	2	$3000						15
John R. Bowring	1	$100						50
Edward Brown	1	$100						50
Robert Crittenden	28	$4,800						24
William Craig	12	$1,600			1			8 50
Joseph Cook (heirs)	1	$200						1
William R. Cox	1	$100						50
James Currin			1	$ 25	1			62½
John B. Dereuisseau			1	$150	5			3 25
Joseph Dereuisseau			1	$ 50	4			2 25

Name	Town Lots and Improvements	Valuation	Dwelling Houses in Country	Valuation	Slaves over 10 years old	Carriages of Pleasure	Valuation	Amount of Taxes
Francois Dereuisseau			1	$ 50	4			2 25
William Dangerfield	1	$100						50
Francis DeVal					1			50
Louis Dermin			1	$ 50				25
John Diane			1	$ 50				25
Winan Dehart			1	$ 20				10
James Dehart			1	$ 30				15
Barnett Demsey			1	$ 75				37½
Abraham Dehart			1	$ 75				87½
John Dehart			1	$ 30				15
Thomas Davis			1	$ 30				15
Joseph Dardenne			1	$ 25				12½
Joseph Egg			1	$100				50
Terence Farrelly			1	$1,000	8			9
John Foreman	2	$200						1
Thomas Frazier			1	$150				75
Manuel Ferrina			1	$150				25
Widow Greveu			1	$ 50				25

Name	Town Lots and Improvements	Valuation	Dwelling Houses in Country	Valuation	Slaves over 10 years old	Carriages of Pleasure	Valuation	$ Amount of Taxes ¢
Louis Gocio (heirs)			1	$100	2			1 50
Augustine Gevou			1	$ 30				15
Ann Greenwalt			1	$ 50				25
Thomas Gildart	1	$100						50
James Hamilton	1	$100	1	$ 50				75
Cashbud Hubbell			1	$ 60				30
Ezekiel Harline			1	$ 20				10
John Hambleson			1	$ 20				10
Conrad Hultsman			1	$ 50				25
William Humphrey			1	$ 40				20
Bartley Harrington			1	$ 50	1			75
Josiah Hoskins			1	$ 50				25
K. Hardin			1	$ 30				15
John Jordelas			1	$100	1			1
Robert Johnston	1	$100						50
Alexis Jordelas					1			50

Name	Town Lots and Improvements	Valuation	Dwelling Houses in Country	Valuation	Slaves over 10 years old	Carriages of Pleasure	Valuation	Amount of Taxes $ ¢
William Petersel			1	$ 50				25
John Parker			1	$150				75
Petty & DeMoss			1	$400	3			3 50
Samuel Parker			1	$100				50
Ingram Parker			1	$ 40				20
Sam C. Roane	½	$150						75
Charles Roban	1	$150						75
Norvell & Roane	3	$300						1 50
T. Racine			1	$ 50	2			1 25
Nicholas Rightor	1	$100						50
George Scott	½	$150						75
James Scull	1	$800	1	$1,500	3	1	$150	16 75
Harold Stillwell	1	$1,500	1	$ 75	1	1	$ 75	10 37½
Joseph Stillwell			1	$200	2			2
Hewes Scull	1	$100	2	$1,100	2	1	$ 50	8 75
Frederick Smith			1	$ 60				30
Jesse Serry			2	$100				50

Name	Town Lots and Improvements	Valuation	Dwelling Houses in Country	Valuation	Slaves over 10 years old	Carriages of Pleasure	Valuation	Amount of Taxes
George Sorrells			1	$ 40				20
Abraham Smallery			1	$ 30				15
Joseph Selden					3			1 50
William Trimble	2½	$250						1 25
John Taylor, Sr.	27	$2,700						13 50
Creed Taylor	1	$100						50
Francis Vaugine	1	$400	1	$1,000				7
Eteinne Vasseur			1	$150	2			1 75
Carlos deVillemont			1	$200	4			3
Wiley Vasseur			1	$ 20				10
Samuel Wilson	1	$100						50
William Willis	1	$100						50
Daniel Willis	1	$100						50
James C. Whitehead	1	$100						50
William Williams			1	$ 20				10
Squire Ward			1	$200	1			1 50
Isaac Ward			1	$100				50

Name	Town Lots and Improvements	Valuation	Dwelling Houses in Country	Valuation	Slaves over 10 years old	Carriages of Pleasure	Valuation	$ Amount of Taxes
Britian Ward			1	$ 20				10
John Wilkinson			1	$ 20				10
Woodruff & Briggs	½	$100						50
Hugh White			1	$ 50	7			3 75
Edward Wade			1	$ 20				10
Moses Warman			1	$ 20				10

POST OF ARKANSAS

PART III

CHAPTER 12

The Civil War Reaches Arkansas Post, January 1863: Documentation of Historical Base Map

Sheet No. 1 June 1964, Edition

Grid No. 2-A:

Little Post Bayou found:

U. S. Corps of Engineers Maps: Arkansas River Basin 149 53/11 & 53/12, February 1962. (Cited hereafter as Engineers' Map.)

"Post Arkansas. Captured Jan. 11, 1863, by the Army of the Mississippi, under Maj. Gen. J. A. McClernand, supported by the Mississippi Squadron, under Rear Admiral D. D. Porter, Examined and approved by A. Schwartz, Lt. Col. Insp. Gen., and Chief of Staff, 13th Army Corps." The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies (Washington, 1880-1900), Series I, Vol. XVII, pt. I, p. 711. (Cited hereafter as Schwartz's Map.)

"Plan of the Fortification at Post-Arkansas, Surrendered to the U. S. Forces Jan. 11th, 1863, Destroyed after the Evacuation." Surveyed by Capt. Julius Pitzman, Act. Topl. Engineer. (Files, National Archives.) (Cited hereafter as Pitzman's Map.)

Woods found:

Schwartz's Map

Pitzman's Map

"Diagram of Post Arkansas and outworks, from surveys by Capt. Sidney S. Lyon, acting topographical engineer 13th Army Corps." O. R., Series I, Vol. XVII, pt. I, p. 713. (Cited hereafter as Lyon's Map.)

Grid No. 2-B:

Little Post Bayou found:

Engineers' Map

Schwartz's Map

Pitzman's Map

Lyon's Map

Col. Warren Stewart, the Union chief of cavalry, reported: "Proceeding in a westerly direction through dense undergrowth, from a point 1 mile west of the second line of rifle-pits, three-eighths of a mile, I came upon an abandoned cantonment. Three-eights of a mile farther, over broken and dry ground, I came upon the main cantonment of the enemy, one-half mile in front of the main works. Their mounted cavalry fled at our approach, but about 80 dismounted cavalry threw down their arms and surrendered. Going farther west 200 or 300 yards I encountered a deep bayou [Little Post] that could be crossed by throwing a log bridge 40 feet across the main channel." O. R., Series I, Vol. XVII, pt. I, p. 719.

Post Bayou found:

Engineers' Map

Woods found:

Lyon's Map

Schwartz's Map

Pitzman's Map

Grid No. 2-C:

Little Post Bayou found:

Engineers' Map

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Lyon's Map

Post Bayou found:

Engineers' Map

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Lyon's Map

Brig. Gen. George W. Morgan reported, "The field of action upon which the action of the 11th instant was fought is a parallelogram, of about 1,000 yards square. The southern face rests upon the river; the east or northeast is formed of the east face of the fort and a broken line of rifle-pits, protected by hastily-constructed wooden traverses, and running for 720 yards in a northwesterly direction toward a small bayou /Post/, which, on the day of battle, was 12 feet wide and 18 inches deep, and across which were several easy fords." O. R., Series I, Vol. XVII, pt. I, p. 721.

According to Brig. Gen. Charles E. Hovey, "At daybreak /Brigadier/ General /Frederick/ Steele and staff came up and ordered the brigade to form parallel with the bayou /Post/, on which its right then rested, move toward the river, and complete the investment of the enemy's works.

"This brigade occupied the extreme right, and was disposed for the assault as follows: The Seventeenth Missouri, under Colonel /Francis/ Hassendeubel, were deployed as skirmishers in the advance, and were also instructed to watch the right bank of the bayou, to guard against, or at least to give notice of, a flank attack.

"At a given signal Colonel Hassendeubel advanced his skirmishers through the woods along the bayou /Post/ and became hotly engaged." Ibid., p. 766.

Confederate Colonel James Deshler reported, "On reaching the fort, by direction of the general, I took position: My right touching the left of /Colonel Robert R./ Garland's brigade and my left prolonged toward a bayou /Post/ which ran into the Arkansas River in my left rear, and just above the village of Arkansas Post. There was a space of about 200 yards from my extreme left to the bayou, thus leaving that flank completely open....

"The new position was entirely exposed, not being protected by any intrenchments whatsoever; and besides the open space between my left and the bayou [Post], the latter was fordable along almost its entire length, thus leaving my rear also exposed." Ibid., p. 793.

Forest of undergrowth on west side of Post Bayou found:

Schwartz's Map

General Morgan reported, "Across the bayou [Post], beyond the extreme left of the enemy's line, is a forest of undergrowth, amid which is a slight elevation, which flanks the line occupied by the enemy." O. R., Series I, Vol. XVIII, pt. I, p. 721.

Woods and heavy underbrush to the northwest of the Confederate rifle-pits found:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Lyon's Map

General Hovey reported, "At a given signal Colonel Hassendeubel advanced with his skirmishers [men of the 17th Missouri] through the woods along the bayou [Post] and became hotly engaged." O. R., Series I, Vol. XVII, pt. I, p. 766.

"After reaching the woods in front of the enemy's breastworks," Col. Charles R. Woods of the 76th Ohio reported, "the obstructions were such as to considerably impede the movements of the regiment. No shots either of artillery of musketry, were fired at us until we reached a point about 250 yards from the enemy's lines, at which time the guns of the enemy opened fire upon us with grape [sic] and canister.

"At this time we had reached a point about 100 yards from the breastworks, and the enemy...opened a destructive fire of musketry upon us from the front and right and left....This fire would probably have annihilated the Seventy-sixth Regiment had it not been...too high. The regiment pushed on, under this concentrated fire of musketry, to the edge of the woods, about 75 yards from the breastworks." Ibid., p. 768.

Seeing that the Federals "were continually pressing" toward his left "with the intention of passing around it through the interval between it" and Post Bayou, Confederate Colonel Deshler "placed Lieut. Col. A. S. Hutchinson, with his six companies of the Nineteenth Arkansas, his left resting on the bayou and his line being nearly parallel to the prolongation of my line, but retired somewhat so as to give him as much protection as possible. ...This battalion had no intrenchments whatever, though sheltered in a measure by a pretty heavy growth of timber." Ibid., p. 793.

Underbrush, trees, felled timber, and erosion in front of the Confederate rifle-pits found:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman wrote, "Early the next morning [January 11], however, I moved all my corps into an easy position for assault, looking south across ground encumbered by fallen trees and covered with low bushes." O. R., Series I, Vol. XVII, pt. I, p. 755.

Before his corps attacked, Sherman observed, "The line of skirmishers had been withdrawn and the infantry sprang forward with a cheer. About 100 yards of clear space was to our immediate front, and then a belt of ground about 300 yards wide separated us from the enemy's parapet. This belt of ground was slightly cut up by gullies and depressions and covered with standing trees and brush, with a good deal of fallen timber and tree top." Ibid., p. 756.

General Hovey reported, "This column [the 3d Missouri, 25th Iowa, and 76th Ohio], moving over open ground and in advance of all others, drew the concentrated fire of the enemy's artillery and rifle-pits; but on they moved, not stopping until within easy rifle-range of the enemy's works." Ibid., p. 766.

Brig. Gen. John M. Thayer, whose brigade was deployed on Hovey's left, recalled, "Owing to the thick underbrush and the want of space for a front of the brigade, I at first advanced in column of regiments." Ibid., p. 769.

Lieut. Col. W. M. G. Torrence of the 30th Iowa reported, "I soon found it impossible to form either on its left or right /refers to Thayer's line of battle/, and I halted my command and allowed the first battalion to file by. This being done, I instantly formed line of battle and moved forward through the timber, over logs and brush, as best I could, until within 150 or 175 yards of the enemy's breastworks, forming his extreme left, when I came to an open space. Here I halted, giving instructions to fire, lie down and load." Ibid., p. 770.

Confederate Colonel Deshler reported, "About sunrise I could see the enemy's columns in motion in the vicinity of Garland's brigade camp. They were moving apparently around my left flank, and also seemed to threaten an advance upon Garland's brigade upon my right; however, the heavy growth of timber and brush prevented me from gaining anything but occasional glimpses of their columns." Ibid., p. 792.

Confederate Colonel Deshler recalled that after the Union artillery had shelled his position for about one hour, a Union column of attack advanced against the rifle-pits defended by the 10th Texas. "We did not open fire upon this column with small-arms," Deshler reported, "until its head was within 80 to 100 yards from our line; then we gave them a very deadly fire, firing by file and with marked effect, as after the first volley those who were not killed or wounded fell back in great confusion to the shelter of the timber, from whence they kept up a very heavy fire." Ibid., p. 793.

"After the firing ceased," Colonel Deshler wrote, "the enemy showed themselves in immense force in three or four distinct and apparently parallel lines of battle and extending along my entire front and as far to the right and left as I could see. They were evidently bringing up very heavy reserves, but besides these a great many got up from where they had previously been hidden behind trees, logs, &c., in the timber to avoid our fire. The whole space in my front, as far as I could see through the timber, seemed almost black with their forces." Ibid., p. 794.

Confederate rifle-pits found:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Lyon's Map

Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand in his "After Action Report" wrote, "The entrance to the fort, secured by a traverse, was on the northwestern side, and from the salient angle of the northwestern bastion extended a broken line of rifle-pits westerly for 720 yards toward.../Post Bayou/, intersected by wooden traverses." O. R., Series I, Vol. XVII, pt. I, p. 705.

The Confederates' position, General Sherman reported, was, "His right in a strong earth fort, with four bastion fronts, inclosing a space of about 100 yards square, and a line of hastily-constructed rifle-pits or parapet extending across a neck of ground to a bayou west and north of this fort; the length of this line was about three-quarters of a mile." Ibid., p. 755.

Colonel Deshler of the Confederate army observed that on the night of January 10, when his troops took position on the left of Garland's brigade, his left flank was "completely open." This new position, Deshler wrote, "was entirely exposed, not being protected by any intrenchments whatever; and besides the open space between my left and the bayou, the latter was fordable along almost its entire length, thus leaving my rear also exposed.

"As the enemy did not immediately follow us we commenced at once to throw up such slight fortifications as circumstances would permit. The log huts of the Nineteenth Arkansas Regiment stood immediately in front of the right of my line, and I had them torn down in order to destroy the cover that they could otherwise afford to the enemy; the logs were used in making breastworks.

"By daybreak on Sunday morning, the 11th, we had finished our breastworks, so that it would resist anything short of an artillery fire at close range; but owing to the fact that my line terminated in open ground my left flank was entirely exposed, and as we had not a single company in reserve I felt very uneasy about that flank. There being heavy timber and a swamp within rifle-range on my left, I tried to guard the trench from being enfiladed from that quarter by constructing traverses at intervals of about a company front, and by making a wing of about 40 to 45 feet at the left extremity of the trench." Ibid., pp. 791-92.

Partially destroyed bridge across Post Bayou found:

Pitzman's Map

General McClernand reported, "Although the neighboring bridge across the bayou [Post] had been partially destroyed, yet the latter was passable at several points." O. R., Series I, Vol. XVII, pt. I, p. 705.

Swamp found:

According to Colonel Deshler there was "heavy timber and a swamp within rifle-range" on his left.

A few minutes after sunrise, Deshler continued, "we could distinctly see what appeared to be several battalions of the enemy marching by a flank through the swamp beyond the bayou [Post], and thus gaining the rear of our left flank."

Roads found:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Lyons's Map

Open ground behind Confederate rifle-pits found:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Lyon's Map

Houses found:

Pitzman's Map

Grid No. 2-D:

Post Bayou found:

Engineers' Map

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Lyon's Map

Intermittent stream found:

Engineers' Map

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Roads found:

Pitzman's Map

Lyon's Map

Schwartz's Map

Timber and underbrush found:

Lyon's Map

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Swamp found:

Lyon's Map

Pitzman's Map

Grid No. 2-E:

Post Bayou found:

Engineers' Map

Lyon's Map

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Road found:

Lyon's Map

"Plat of Townships 7 & 8 South, Ranges 3 & 4 West North of Arkansas River—Showing Survey made for L. C. Jones of 90 acres off the South end of Spanish Grant No. 2428, with accretion thereto." Surveyed by M. Maxwell, 1907. (files, Arkansas County Circuit Clerk, DeWitt, Arkansas). (Cited hereafter as Maxwell's Map.)

Brick Crossing found:

Maxwell's Map

"Map Post of Arkansas, Territory of Arkansas, 1829." Compiled and drawn by F. M. Quertermous, Civil Engineer and County Surveyor, DeWitt, Arkansas County, Arkansas, Published by Arkansas Publicity and Parks Commission, Little Rock, Arkansas. (Cited hereafter as Quertermous' Map.)

Woods and swamp found:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Lyon's Map

Grid No. 3-A:

Confederate Winter Quarters (log huts) found:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Lyon's Map

"Plan of the Battle of Arkansas Post, Fought Sunday, January 11th, 1863," compiled and drawn by Capt. Henry F. Fitton. (Original on file at Arkansas History Commission. Cited hereafter as Fitton's Map.)

Grid No. 3-B:

Intermittent streams found:

Engineers' Map

Road found:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Confederate Winter Quarters (log huts) found:

Pitzman's Map

Fitton's Map (According to a note on the margin of this map, there were 648 log huts.)

Schwartz's Map

Lyon's Map

General McClernand recalled, "At 10 p.m. Colonel /Warren/ Stewart, chief of cavalry, rejoined me and reported that he had pushed his reconnaissance westerly quite to the enemy's contonment of log huts and even beyond to the bayou /Little Post/." O. R., Series I, Vol. XVII, pt. I, p. 704.

Brig. Gen. Frank P. Blair of Steele's division reported, "At 5 o'clock in the morning I received orders to push on and close up with General Thayer's brigade, which I succeeded in doing about an hour after daylight at the barracks which the enemy had just abandoned on the .../DeWitt/ road and immediately in front of the works which constitute the Post of Arkansas." Ibid., p. 764.

Brig. Gen. David Stuart, one of Sherman's division commanders observed, "General Morgan's troops having come up to the position assigned to them in general orders and relieved my division, we were ordered about daylight to move to the right to give place for them, and were led by General Sherman in person to the large open field, where the enemy had their cavalry barracks, immediately in front of their intrenchments." Ibid., p. 772.

"It was after 2 o'clock in the morning when we reached the deserted camp of the enemy," General Hovey noted in his "After Action Report." Ibid., p. 766.

Confederate Colonel Deshler recalled that on the evening of the 10th, the Federals "did not immediately follow us up," so we commenced at once to throw up "such slight fortifications as circumstances would permit. The log huts of the Nineteenth Arkansas Regiment stood immediately in front of the right of my line, and I had them torn down in order to destroy the cover that they would otherwise afford to the enemy; the logs were used in making breastworks." Ibid., p. 791.

About sunrise on the 11th, Deshler continued, "I could see the enemy's columns in motion in the vicinity of Garland's brigade camp." Ibid., p. 792.

The regimental historians of the 13th Illinois recalled, "The rebs had comfortable log quarters which they kindly turned over to our boys, as they themselves expected to spend the winter in Chicago." Military History and Reminiscences of the Thirteenth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry..., compiled by committee (Chicago, 1892), p. 291.

Soldiers of the 13th Illinois moved into the "rebel barracks at 9 a.m. [on the 12th]." One of the soldiers wrote, "our regiment occupying five streets, and our Company F, five houses, which gave us plenty of room. Our mess occupies the rebel lieutenant's quarters. Spent the day in cleaning and putting new bunks in." Ibid., p. 292.

Cleared ground (recently cut over with 100s of stumps) found:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Lyon's Map

Colonel Stewart reported, "Proceeding in a westerly direction through dense undergrowth, from a point 1 mile west of the second line of rifle-pits, three-eights of a mile, I came upon an abandoned cantonment. Three-eights of a mile farther, over broken and dry ground, I came upon the main cantonment of the enemy, one-half mile in front of the main works." O. R., Series I, Vol. XVII, pt. I, p. 719.

Woods found:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Lyon's Map

Grid No. 3-C:

Intermittent stream found:

Engineers' Map

Schwartz's Map

Pitzman's Map

Lyon's Map

Confederate rifle-pits found:

General McClernand reported, "The entrance to the fort, secured by a traverse, was on the northwestern side, and from the salient angle of the northwestern bastion extended a broken line of rifle-pits westerly for 720 yards toward the bayou /Post/, intersected by wooden traverses." O. R., Series I, Vol. XVII, pt. I, p. 705.

"The field upon which the action of the 11th instant was fought," General Morgan wrote, "is a parallelogram, of about 1,000 yards square. The southern face rests upon the river; the east or northeast is formed of the east face of the fort and a broken line of rifle-pits, protected by hastily-constructed wooden traverses, and running for 720 yards in a northwesterly direction toward" Post Bayou. Ibid., p. 721.

General Sherman described the Rebels' position as, "His right in a strong earth fort, with four bastion fronts, inclosing a square of about 100 yards square, and a line of hastily-constructed rifle-pits or parapet extending across a neck of level ground to a bayou /Post/ west and north of this fort; the length of this line was about three-quarters of a mile." Ibid., p. 755.

Confederate Colonel Garland reported that on the afternoon of January 11, his troops fell back to the fort. "On arriving at the fort, agreeable to instructions, the brigade took position on the left of Dawson's Nineteenth Arkansas Regiment, of /Colonel John W./ Dunnington's brigade; Hart's battery on the right; Sixth Texas Infantry, Twenty-fourth and Twenty fifth Texas Cavalry (dismounted) in succession from right to left. The line was on a prolongation with the north front of the fort, nearly at a right angle with the river, extending west-ward toward the bayou /Post/. The five companies of skirmishers under Lieutenant-Colonel P. H. Swearingen having rejoined the command I directed a company from each regiment to be thrown well to the front as pickets and skirmishers, and that each regiment proceed immediately to throw up defenses by intrenching and collecting brush, timber, and such material as could be found." Ibid., p. 783.

"The work on the defenses," Garland observed, "was diligently prosecuted throughout the night and the next morning, until we had to resume arms to receive the attack of the enemy; but on account of the scarcity of tools we /had/ made but little progress, and the works thus hastily and imperfectly constructed afforded but little protection to the troops and particularly from an enfilading fire." Ibid., p. 784.

"On reaching the fort," Colonel Deshler recalled, "I took position as follows: My right touching the left of Garland's brigade and my left prolonged toward" Post Bayou.

This new position, the colonel continued, "was entirely exposed, not being protected by any intrenchments whatever, and besides the open space between my left and the bayou, the latter was fordable almost its entire length, thus leaving my rear also exposed."

"As the enemy did not immediately follow us up we commenced at once to throw up such slight fortifications as circumstances would permit." Ibid., p. 791.

"The cavalry ... /was/ ordered inside the lines of our Army, William Heartsill recalled, "We ... /found/ that the Infantry has not been idle while we were in front, but now at dark have tolerable fair breastworks thrown up; where four hours since there was not a clod of earth dug up, they ... /had/ however the advantage of having all the buildings of the Arkansas troops, to build their works with." "A Texas Ranger Company at the Battle of Arkansas Post," edited by Arthur M. Shaw, The Arkansas Historical Quarterly, Vol. IX, No. 4, p. 287.

Fitton's Map

The open ground in front of the Confederate rifle-pits was obstructed by felled timber and covered with low bushes:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Lyon's Map

Fitton's Map

General McClernand recalled, "In front of the center of the line was an open field. This strip of high land afforded the only available approach from our landing to the enemy's defenses; and above, the second line of rifle-pits expanded into a dry plateau extending to the swamp on the east and northeast and to the bayou [Post] and river on the west and south. This plateau, crossed by the ... [DeWitt] road, embraced the enemy's cantonment, his principal defenses, and the field of action of this day's [January 11], which covered a space of about 1,000 yards square." O. R., Series I, Vol. XVII, pt. I, p. 706.

"Early the next morning," Sherman wrote, "I moved all my corps into an easy position for assault, looking south across ground encumbered by fallen trees and covered with low bushes." Ibid., p. 755.

When the order to assault was given on the afternoon of the 11th, Sherman observed, "The line of skirmishers had been withdrawn and the infantry sprang forward with a cheer. About 100 yards of clear space was to our immediate front, and then a belt of ground about 300 yards wide separated us from the enemy's parapet. This belt of ground was slightly cut up by gullies and depressions and covered with standing trees and brush, with a good deal of fallen timber and tree tops." Ibid., p. 756.

General Morgan's troops having arrived, General Stuart recalled, his division was "ordered about daylight to move to the right to give place for them, and [we] were led by General Sherman in person to the large open field, where the enemy had their cavalry barracks immediately in front of their intrenchments. Quickly observing the position the general ordered me to advance one brigade and deploy it in line of battle across the field." Ibid., p. 772.

Col. Giles Smith, the commander of Stuart's 1st Brigade, recalled, "At daylight on Sunday morning I was ordered by General Stuart to move around to the right and occupy an open field, about 1,000 yards from the enemy's intrenchments and above the fort." Ibid., p. 775.

By late afternoon, Giles Smith's "whole line was now within 150 yards of their works, the men being only partially covered by scattered stumps and logs." Ibid., p. 776.

Confederate Colonel Deshler reported, "About 1 p.m. the enemy opened fire upon my line from a number of field batteries posted on some slight rising ground in my front near Garland's brigade camp." Ibid., p. 792.

Because of "the intervening brush and timber," Deshler was unable to determine the number of guns "playing upon" his line. Ibid.

DeWitt road found:

Pitzman's Map

Lyon's Map

Schwartz's Map

General Sherman reported that Battery A, 1st Illinois Light Artillery "was posted on the road which led directly into the Post." O. R., Series I, Vol. XVII, pt. I, p. 756.

When the gunboats opened fire about 1 p.m. on the 11th, Sherman recalled that his artillery roared into action, "enfilading the road which led directly into the fort, and which road separated General Morgan's line of attack from mine." Ibid.

About 4 p.m. reports reached Sherman that a white flag had been displayed along the Confederate rifle-pits. The general "saw a large, conspicuous white flag displayed at the point where the main road intersected the parapet." Ibid.

Pine Bluff road (Jordelas Street) found:

Schwartz's Map

Woods and underbrush found:

Pitzman's Map

Lyon's Map

Schwartz's Map

Grid No. 3-D:

Intermittent stream found:

Engineers' Map

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Lyon's Map

Woods and underbrush found:

Lyon's Map

Schwartz's Map

Pitzman's Map

Deep ravines (caused by erosion) found:

Pitzman's Map

Lyon's Map

Schwartz's Map

Roads found:

Schwartz's Map

Pitzman's Map

Lyon's Map

Farm buildings found:

Lyon's Map

Schwartz's Map

Buildings in the Post of Arkansas found:

Schwartz's Map

Pitzman's Map

Grid No. 3-E:

Road found:

Schwartz's Map

Pitzman's Map

Lyon's Map

Buildings in Post of Arkansas found:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Lyon's Map

Swamp found:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Lyon's Map

Woods and underbrush found:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Lyon's Map

Post Bayou found:

Engineers' Map

Schwartz's Map

Lyon's Map

Pitzman's Map

Grid No. 3-F:

Post Bayou found:

Engineers' Map

Schwartz's Map

Pitzman's Map

Lyon's Map

Road found:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Flatboat bridge found:

Schwartz's Map

Buildings found:

"Map of the Post of Arkansas, Surveyed January 12 and 13, 1863, by Julius Pitzman, captain and topographical engineer." O. R., Series I, Vol. XVII, pt. I, p. 762. (Cited hereafter as Map of the Post of Arkansas.)

Maxwell's Map

Woods and underbrush found:

Schwartz's Map

Lyon's Map

Swamp found:

Lyon's Map

Grid No. 4-A:

Confederate Winter Quarters (Log huts) found:

Schwartz's Map

Pitzman's Map

Lyon's Map

Road to DeWitt found:

Pitzman's Map

Lyon's Map

Schwartz's Map

William Heartsill of the W. P. Lane Rangers reported, "Our Company ... /was/ immediately ordered out the DeWitt road, about one mile from our entrenchments; and in front of where Garland's Brigade ... /had/ quarters, which they had just completed." "A Texas Ranger Company at the Battle of Arkansas Post," edited by Arthur M. Shaw, The Arkansas Historical Quarterly, Vol. IX, No. 4, p. 287.

Grid No. 4-B:

Confederate Winter Quarters (Long huts) found:

Pitzman's Map

Lyon's Map

Schwartz's Map

Fitton's Map

The men who chronicled the history of the 55th Illinois observed: "As night approached, the Confederates were forced back out of the timber into the cleared space in front of the works. As the sun was setting, the Union line in close pursuit, came in sight of the intrenchments and the log buildings used as barracks." The Story of the Fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War, 1861-1865, Compiled by Committee (Clinton, 1887), p. 200.

Ponds found:

Schwartz's Map

Pitzman's Map

Road to DeWitt found:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Lyon's Map

General McClernand reported that on the 11th, Battery A, 1st Illinois Light Artillery "was posted to the left of /Brigadier/ General /A. J./ Smith's division, on the road leading into the post." O. R., Series I, Vol. XVII, pt. I, p. 704.

The cannoneers of Battery A, 1st Illinois Light Arillery, General Sherman reported, unlimbered their six guns on the "road which led directly into the post." Ibid., p. 756.

"At 12:30," Capt. Peter P. Wood noted, we "opened fire on batteries and pits, which fire was kept up with but little intermission until our infantry advanced, when we were ordered forward on road leading directly into the post." Ibid., p. 774.

Road connecting DeWitt and Pine Bluff roads found:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Woods found:

Fitton's Map

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

General Sherman reported, "The four 20-pounder rifled guns .... /of Battery H, 1st Illinois Light Artillery/, were then put in

position to my left in the thick woods and brush and their men had been cutting the trees away to open a field of fire, but as Burbridge's brigade of Morgan's corps occupied ground to their front these guns could not be used during the engagement." O. R., Series I, Vol. XVII, pt. I, pp. 755-56.

"Lieutenant [Levi] Hart's battery of 20-pounder Parrott guns," General Stuart wrote, "was placed in the woods on our left, and vistas opened through the woods." Ibid., p. 772.

Open ground "encumbered by fallen trees and covered with low bushes" in front of the Confederate rifle-pits:

Fitton's Map

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Lyon's Map

General McClernand recalled, "In front of the center of the line was an open field. This strip of high land afforded the only available approach from our landing to the enemy's defenses; and above, the second line of rifle-pits expanded into a dry plateau extending to the swamp on the east and northeast and to the bayou and river on the west and south. This plateau, crossed by ... [DeWitt] road, embraced the enemy's cantonment, his principal defenses, and the field of action of this day [January 11], which covered a space of about 1,000 yards square." O. R., Series I, Vol. XVII, pt. I, p. 706.

The commander of Morgan's right flank brigade, Brig. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, reported, "Finding there was an open space on my right, between my troops and those of General Sherman, I had it occupied by the Twenty-third Wisconsin." Ibid., p. 730.

General Sherman reported that early on the morning of the 11th, he moved his corps into "an easy position for assault, looking south across ground encumbered by fallen trees and covered with low bushes. The enemy could be seen moving back and forth along his lines, occasionally noticing our presence by some ill-directed shots." Ibid., p. 755.

"General Morgan's troops having come up to the position assigned to them in the general orders and relieved my division," General Stuart recalled, "we were ordered about daylight to move to the right to give place for them, and were led by General Sherman in person to the large open field, where the enemy had their cavalry barracks, immediately in front of their intrenchments." Ibid., p. 772.

Col. Giles Smith of Stuart's division recalled, "At daylight on Sunday morning I was ordered by General Stuart to move around to the right and occupy an open field, about 1,000 yards from the enemy's intrenchments and above the fort." Ibid., p. 775.

When the 55th Illinois took position on the night of the 10th, the regimental historians reported, "part of the 55th was pushed out among the brush and stumps of the open space, while the remainder lay down in line a few rods in the rear." History of the 55th Illinois, p. 200.

Cleared field east of DeWitt road found:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Fitton's Map

Grid No. 4-C:

Road to DeWitt found:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Lyon's Map

"The gunboats opened about 1 p.m.," General Sherman recalled "and our field batteries at once commenced firing, directing their shots at the enemy's guns, his line of defenses, and more especially enfilading the road which led directly into the fort, and which road separated General Morgan's line of attack from mine." O. R., Series I, Vol. XVII, pt. I, p. 756.

When the cry arose that a white flag had been raised, General Sherman "saw a large, conspicuous white flag displayed at the point where the main road intersected the parapet." Ibid., p. 756.

Confederate rifle-pits found:

Schwartz's Map

Pitzman's Map

Lyon's Map

Fitton's Map

White frame house and outbuilding west of DeWitt road found:

Fitton's Map

Schwartz's Map

Pitzman's Map

Confederate fort found:

Fitton's Map

Schwartz's Map

Pitzman's Map

Lyon's Map

"Approaches to Fort Hindman, Arkansas Post on the Arkansas River, Captured by the U. S. Mississippi Squadron, under Command of Act'g. Rear Admiral David D. Porter U. S. N., January 11, 1863, Surveyed by C. Fendall, Sub. Assistant U. S. Coast Survey, acting under orders of Rear Admiral D. D. Porter." Files National Archives. (Cited hereafter as Porter's Map.)

"Fort Hindman," General McClernand wrote, "a square, full-bastioned fort, was erected within this village /Post of Arkansas/, upon the bank of the river, at the head of a bend resembling a horseshoe. The exterior sides of the fort, between the salient

angles, were each 300 feet in length; the faces of the bastions two-sevenths of an exterior side and the perpendiculars one-eighth. The parapet was 18 feet wide on the top, the ditch 20 feet wide on the ground level, and 8 feet deep, with a slope of 4 feet base. A banquette for infantry was constructed around the interior slope of the parapet; also three platforms for artillery in each bastion and one in the curtain facing north. On the southern side of the northeastern bastion was a casemate 18 by 15 feet wide and $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet high in the clear, the walls of which were constructed of three thicknesses of oak timber 16 inches square, and so the roof with an additional revetment of iron bars. One of the shorter sides of the casemate was inserted in the parapet and was pierced by an embrasure 3 feet 8 inches on the inside and 4 feet on the outside, the entrance being in the opposite wall. This casemate contained a 9-inch columbiad. A similar casemate was constructed in the curtain facing the river, containing an 8-inch columbiad, and still another 9-inch columbiad was mounted in the salient angle of the southeastern bastion on a center-pintle barbette carriage. All of these guns commanded the river below the fort. Besides these there were four 3-inch Parrott.../rifles/ and four 6-pounder iron smooth bore guns mounted on field carriages on the platforms in the fort which also contained a well-stored magazine, several frame buildings, and a well. The entrance to the fort, secured by a traverse, was on its northwestern side, and from the salient angle of the northwestern bastion extended a broken line of rifle-pits westerly for 720 yards toward the bayou, intersected by wooden traverses." O. R., Series I, Vol. XVII, pt. I, p. 705.

General Morgan reported, "Post Arkansas is situated on a bluff 25 feet above the water, on the left bank of the Arkansas and 50 miles from its mouth. Upon this bluff was constructed a star fort, with four bastions, upon a square of 300 feet. The fort (since destroyed by order of Major-General McClernand) was a little above the bend and oblique to the river, facing southwest and northeast. On the southern face were two strongly-constructed casemated works, revetted with iron bars. Each casemate contained one 9-inch gun, and both commanded the approach from down the river. In the southwestern bastion was another 9-inch traverse gun en barbette. Within the fort were ten other guns en barbette /sic/, and during the action of the 11th instant seven of the thirteen guns were entirely destroyed." Ibid., p. 721.

Capt. Charles G. Cooley of the Chicago Mercantile Battery employed his guns against the fort. On doing so, he reported that projectiles from his pieces destroyed "the roofs of several buildings" from which Rebel snipers were harassing the Union infantry. Ibid., p. 728.

According to General Sherman, the Confederate right was anchored on "a strong earth fort, with four bastion fronts, inclosing a space of about 100 yards square....In the fort were mounted three iron guns, two in embrasure and one en barbette, with four small rifled 3-inch guns and four smooth-bore 6-pounders distributed at the salients and flanks." Ibid., p. 755.

See attached "Plan of Fort at Post Arkansas, Captured January 11th, 1863," prepared by Capt. William L. B. Janney.

Admiral Porter recalled, "Arkansas Post was a strong work of 11 guns and in a commanding position--the river narrow and full of shoals. All their guns but two commanded the channel, and three of them were very heavy, the rest were rifled." Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. 23, p. 399. (Cited hereafter as O. R. N.)

The regimental historians of the 13th Illinois recalled that one of the casemates "built of the heaviest hewn timber, and covered and banked by a great depth of earth, contained a monster gun of nine-inch caliber, when it looked from its deep embrasure, commanded a down-river sweep which brought into the sweep of its vision a considerable land space occupied by the left-wing of our army, and any gun-boat which could be stationed in the river below." Military History and Reminiscences of the 13th Illinois, p. 291.

The committee that compiled the history of the 55th Illinois recorded, from Notrebe's farm "the fort itself was in plain view, and commanded two miles of the stream. It was a staunch little work, with three eight-inch guns pointed downstream, heavily casemated with timbers and railroad iron. In the interior of the fort, mounted in barbette, was a ten-inch gun. From the fort, situated upon the river bank twenty feet above the water's edge, there extended inland and up-stream a long-line of earth-works, which, after enclosing sufficient territory, returned to the river above." History of the 55th Illinois, p. 198.

Col. Giles Smith of Stuart's division reported that his battle line was now within 150 yards of the Rebel rifle-pits, "the men being only partially covered by scattered stumps and logs." Ibid., p. 776.

As Stuart's division moved forward on the 11th, the men of the 55th Illinois recalled, "As the lines converged into the open country around the works, their whole magnificent stretch came into view. At proper intervals the batteries, keeping abreast, moved by hand, opened viciously, and as the rebel skirmishers clustered around or behind some building for protection, every gun in range would, apparently by instinct, open upon them." History of the 55th Illinois, pp. 202-03.

Following the repulse of their first attack, a soldier in the 83d Ohio recalled, "We soon reformed and moved forward in good order, going to the edge of the slashing and to the top of the little rise. The fort was now in plain sight and the bullets were singing their songs as they flew both ways." T. B. Marshall, History of the Eighty-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry - The Greyhound Regiment (Cincinnati, 1912), p. 56.

Two story house, stable, and cribs found:

Fitton's Map

Schwartz's Map

Pitzman's Map

Describing the fighting on the afternoon of the 11th, General McClernand wrote, the Confederate outposts were driven in and sought "shelter behind a cluster of cabins, Colonel [Joshua J.] Guppey, with the Twenty-third Wisconsin was ordered to charge and dislodge" them, which he promptly did, forcing the Rebels to flee to their entrenchments. O. R., Series I, Vol. XVII, pt. I, p. 707.

Gen. A. J. Smith reported that the 23d Wisconsin "was ordered to charge upon the houses and take possession of them at all hazards, which was done in the most gallant manner, thus forcing the enemy to abandon their stronghold and flee under a hot fire from our troops to their intrenchments." Ibid., p. 726.

According to the historians of the 42d Ohio, "The Fort was a heavy, bastioned earthwork, built upon the site of an old Government trading post, the mart for many years of traffic with the Indians. A group of old-fashion brick buildings with an orchard and a cleared space of perhaps a hundred acres, constituted all that was left of Arkansas Post until the Confederates took possession of it early in 1862 and built Fort Hindman at the head of a long ox-bow curve in the river.

"Thus situated, the Fort, which stood on a bluff bank thirty feet above the water, commanded the river both up and down to the extent of the range of its guns. From the rear of the Fort a long parapet, revetted with logs, extended back nearly or quite half a mile facing down the river. In front of this parapet, which was guarded by a deep outside ditch, the timber had been cut and arranged" as an abatis. Frank H. Mason, The Forty-Second Ohio Infantry, A History of the Organization of that Regiment in the War of the Rebellion...(Cleveland, 1876), p. 171.

The casemates of the fort, Historian Mason wrote, "were mailed with railroad iron, closely matched and interlocked, which proved quite an effective armor." Ibid., p. 173.

Roads found:

Porter's Map

Schwartz's Map

Pitzman's Map

Ground in front of fort and Confederate rifle-pits covered with stumps, logs, brush and felled timber:

Fitton's Map

Lieut. Col. William H. Baldwin of the 83d Ohio wrote that his regiment climbed a fence and advanced across a field. As it did the Ohioans were "assailed both by the enemy's infantry and artillery, but continued to advance until about 300 yards from the woods, when we halted, availing ourselves of whatever protection the nature of the ground afforded, and poured in our fire with good effect upon the enemy, who were partially protected by piles of brush, clumps of trees, and stumps." O. R., Series I, Vol. XVII, pt. I, p. 736.

When Morgan's division attacked on the afternoon of the 11th, General Burbridge reported, "The three front regiments refused to be relieved, and supported by the three relieving regiments the whole went forward with great resolution and most unflinchingly, driving the enemy from the houses in front of their works and maintaining that position themselves." Ibid., p. 730.

Col. Richard Owen of the 60th Indiana recalled that the advance across the muddy field "was made under the direct fire of six pieces of artillery, and the cross-fire of two lines of sharp-shooters, besides others concealed behind the old buildings. We, however, dislodged those and held the frame house, stable, and sink house." Ibid., p. 734.

Colonel Guppey of the 23d Wisconsin reported that he detached three companies (B, G, and K) "to take and hold several buildings in front of our left." Aided by the 60th Indiana, the boys from Wisconsin captured the buildings, "advanced beyond them, and kept up a steady fire on the enemy." Ibid., p. 738.

One of Col. William J. Landram's regimental commanders, Col. Friend S. Rutherford of the 97th Illinois, reported, "I immediately ordered six companies of my left to advance obliquely to the left and take possession of some old houses and sheds." Ibid., p. 742.

Confederate Colonel Garland reported that Lieut. G. W. McIntosh, "in charge of a section of Hart's battery, commenced firing as soon as he could do so with effect, and on several occasions drove the enemy's sharpshooters from under cover of some buildings several hundred yards in front of his position." Ibid., p. 784.

Cleared field (very muddy) northeast of two story frame house found:

Fitton's Map

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

General Morgan reported that when A. J. Smith's division advanced it rolled back the Confederate skirmishers "toward the open ground which separated his command from the enemy's line. The enemy, hotly pressed, sought shelter behind a cluster of cabins." O. R., Series I, Vol. XVII, pt. I, p. 723.

"My whole line," General A. J. Smith wrote, "with a heavy line of skirmishers in front, moved slowly forward to the open field, across which my division had to pass under a heavy fire from the enemy's works. As we emerged from the timber the front line was hotly engaged for some minutes, driving the enemy before us, who first took shelter in a number of houses or cabins about midway between us and the fort." Ibid., p. 726.

"At daylight on the 11th instant," General Burbridge wrote, "I moved my command to the right directly in front of the fort and in rear of an open field, across which I was ordered to make the assault at the proper time." Ibid., p. 730.

Describing the fighting on the afternoon of the 11th, Burbridge recalled, "My whole command was under heavy fire for three and a half hours, and the greater part had to make the assault through an open, marshy field, where the enemy had a full and fair range with grapeshot [sic] and musketry." Ibid., p. 731.

One of Burbridge's regimental commanders, Col. Thomas J. Lucas of the 16th Indiana, reported that on the afternoon of January 11 his "men received instructions to fix bayonets, advance on the double-quick, and cheer as they advanced. The command advanced gallantly, cheering as they went through a thick undergrowth for about 100 yards to a large open field. Across this they advanced to within 150 yards of the enemy's works." Ibid., p. 732.

Col. Richard Owen of the 60th Indiana led another of Burbridge's regiments. As soon as the order to charge was given, Owen recalled, the soldiers of the 60th Indiana advanced at "common time" through the woods, and upon emerging from the timber entered a field. For 300 yards, the troops pressed on, "the ground being swampy, we sank over ankle-deep." Ibid., pp. 733-34.

Lieut. Col. Oscar Malmborg reported that as his regiment, the 55th Illinois, pushed ahead on the afternoon of the 10th, he

"found the ground in my front and flank densely covered with timber and brush and for one-fourth of the mile in my front slightly ascending; thence for an equal distance gradually sloping down to the flat and open space upon which the fort is situated, the distance across the open space to the fort being about 600 yards." Ibid., p. 778.

Ravine near the fort's northeast bastion found:

Lyon's Map

Porter's Map

"Still nearer the fort," General McClernand wrote, "was a deep ravine entering the river at right angles and extending inland in different arms in front of the left of our line." O. R., Series I, Vol. XVII, pt. I, pp. 705-06.

Describing the fighting on the afternoon of the 11th, General McClernand recalled, "Seizing the opportunity the One hundred and twentieth Ohio dashed forward to carry the east face of the fort, and only failed because superadded to the fosse there was an impassable ravine in the way." Ibid., p. 707.

Big. Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus, General Morgan related, "had formed the One hundred and twentieth Ohio in double column and ordered it to assault the east face of the fort, but added to the fosse there was a natural ravine which rendered it impossible." Ibid., p. 724.

Describing the advance of the men of the 120th Ohio in his "After Action Report," General Osterhaus wrote, "They went on gallantly to the very ditch of the fort, but unfortunately the ditch opens here into a very deep gully, making a crossing impossible." Ibid., p. 747.

Grid No. 4-D:

Fort found:

Fitton's Map

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Porter's Map

Lyon's Map

Roads found:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Ravine (20 feet deep) found:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Deep ravine near southeast bastion of fort found:

Pitzman's Map

Fitton's Map

Porter's Map

Corral and wagon park found:

Fitton's Map

Lyon's Map

Log houses found:

Map Post of Arkansas

Schwartz's Map

Lyon's Map

General Smith reported, "Seeing a Confederate flag floating on a house in rear of the fort I ordered up one of Captain Blount's

pieces to play upon it, and after a few shots heard the cry that the white flag was raised." O. R., Series I, Vol. XVII, pt. I, p. 726.

Lieut. Frank C. Wilson of the Chicago Mercantile Battery reported that on the afternoon of the 11th, his section took position on Stillwell's Point, opposite the fort, and "commenced firing Hotchkiss shell, 3-second fuse, at one and a half degrees' elevation, the target being log buildings in rear of the fort and the enemy's rifle-pits." Ibid., p. 753.

Sand bar found:

Porter's Map

Pitzman's Map

Arkansas River found:

Porter's Map

Schwartz's Map

Pitzman's Map

Lyon's Map

Grid No. 4-E:

Roads found:

Pitzman's Map

Lyon's Map

Schwartz's Map

Sand bar found:

Pitzman's Map

Porter's Map

Arkansas River found:

Porter's Map

Schwartz's Map

Lyon's Map

Pitzman's Map

Ravines found:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Lyon's Map

Woods found:

Pitzman's Map

Steam Mill found:

Map of the Post of Arkansas

Brick building formerly used to house a branch of the Bank of Arkansas found:

Fitton's Map

Buildings used as Confederate hospitals found:

Schwartz's Map

Lyon's Map

Fitton's Map

Map of the Post of Arkansas

Confederate Colonel Deshler reported, "Painful as the reflection is, I am forced to believe that the enemy's gunboats fired upon our division hospital, though our hospital flag was displayed from it." O. R., Series I, Vol. XVII, pt. I, p. 796.

"The prisoners," Historian Mason of the 42d Ohio recorded, "stacked their arms and were marched down to the river bank. Their losses, notwithstanding the protection afforded by their works, had been severe, and the wounded and dead lay thick behind the parapet, inside the Fort, and in the large buildings at the rear, which had been used as hospitals. By the unfortunate chance these buildings stood in the direct range of the gunboats' shells which over-shot the Fort; they had been riddled and many of the wounded unintentionally killed." Mason, History of the 42d Ohio, p. 178.

A member of the Lane Rangers noted in his diary, "During the hottest part of the engagement; Boswell comes to where the horses are, from the Hospital, and reports that Doctor Burton has ordered all who are able to walk to make for a place of safety, as the Federals are NOT respecting our Hospital flag, and have fired three shots into the Hospital where Boswell was, killing two of our surgeons and a wounded man, who the Surgeons were operating upon. A few moments and a tremendous volume of black smoke is seen boiling up; a moment of painful anxiety confirms our apprehensions; one of our Hospitals is on fire, by the bursting of shell under it." "A Texas Ranger Company at the Battle of Arkansas Post," edited by Arthur Shaw, Arkansas Historical Quarterly, Vol. IX, No. 4, pp. 292-93.

Other buildings found:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Map Post of Arkansas

Grid No. 4-F:

Post Bayou found:

Engineers' Map

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Lyon's Map

Woods and swamp found:

Schwartz's Map

Pitzman's Map

Lyon's Map

Roads found:

Schwartz's Map

Map Post of Arkansas

Pitzman's Map

Grid No. 5-A:

Thick woods and dense undergrowth found:

Fitton's Map

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Lyon's Map

Grid No. 5-B:

Cleared field found:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Map Post of Arkansas

Fitton's Map

Rail fences found:

Colonel Baldwin reported that when his regiment, the 83d Ohio, advanced out of the woods the troops were compelled to climb a "fence." As they did, the line of battle was "somewhat disarranged." O. R., Series I, Vol. XVII, pt. I, p. 736.

"Rails were abundant," Historian Mason wrote, and as the night of the 10th was "sharp and frosty," and as "McClernand had no special object in concealing his numbers or position, fires were allowed." Mason, History of the 42d Ohio, p. 173.

Thick woods and heavy undergrowth northeast of the fort found:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Fitton's Map

General Morgan reported, at Notrebe's "a staff officer from General McClernand met me and conducted my command through the woods to the position then occupied by General Sherman east of the fort." O. R., Series I, Vol. XVII, pt. I, p. 722.

Just before the Confederates gave up, General Morgan recalled, Col. John F. DeCourcy's brigade "emerged in double column from the woods on the river bank below the fort." Ibid., p. 724.

Early on the afternoon of the 11th, Gen. A. J. Smith wrote, "My whole line, with a heavy line of skirmishers in front, moved slowly forward to the open field, across which my division had to pass under heavy fire from the enemy's work. As we emerged from the timber the front line was hotly engaged for some minutes." Ibid., p. 726.

General Burbridge reported that on the afternoon of the 10th, his brigade was "ordered to follow the road leading up the river bank, which we did until we reached the first line of outer works of the enemy, which by that time had been evacuated; thence we bore to the right through the swamps till within about half a mile of the fort." Ibid., p. 729.

When the order to charge was given on the afternoon of the 11th, Colonel Lucas of the 16th Indiana reported, "The command

advanced gallantly, cheering as they went through undergrowth for about 100 yards to a large open field." Ibid., p. 732.

Colonel Rutherford of the 97th Illinois reported, "we were halted on the extreme left, but to the rear of the First Brigade, in the edge of the timber and on a rise of ground, where my men were exposed to shell and rifle-shot of the enemy." Ibid., p. 742.

General Hovey reported, "Over marshy ground thickly covered with wood, without a guide, and with the only direction 'to take a northwesterly course,' we set out. Fortunately the North Star was in full view, and by its aid we were enable to reach the point indicated after a fatiguing march of more than eight hours." Ibid., p. 766.

"At dark," General Thayer wrote, "according to orders from General Steele, I moved through an almost impassable swamp to a position on the right and above the fort." Ibid., p. 769.

General Stuart reported, "We were obliged to cut our road through the forest, which delayed the advance of our artillery to front until late in the afternoon." Ibid., p. 772.

"I found the ground in my front and flanks densely covered with timber and brush and for one-fourth of a mile in my front slightly ascending," Colonel Malmborg wrote, "thence for an equal distance gradually sloping down to the flat and open space upon which the fort is situated." Ibid., p. 778.

Grid No. 5-C:

Arkansas River found:

Porter's Map

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Sand bar found:

Porter's Map

Pitzman's Map

Targets found:

Porter's Map

"The enemy," Admiral Porter recorded, "had put up marks to regulate their ranges, and abreast the fort they had planted chevaux-de-frise of heavy logs across the channel, which was shallow." O. R. N., Series I, Vol. 23, p. 399.

Roads found:

Porter's Map

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Parapet protecting Union battery found:

Schwartz's Map

Fitton's Map

General McClernand reported, "Three pieces of the Seventeenth Ohio Battery, Captain [Ambrose E.] Blount commanding, were advanced to an intrenched position in front of Colonel [William J.] Landram's brigade." O. R., Series I, Vol. XVII, pt. I, p. 705.

The 17th Ohio Battery, General A. J. Smith recalled, "was brought forward, and three pieces (10-pounder Parrotts) placed in position, under cover of an earthwork thrown up during the night, in plain view of the fort." Ibid., p. 726.

Captain Blount recalled that three of his 10-pounder Parrotts were emplaced in an earthwork, "directly [north] east of the lower end of the enemy's fort and about 600 or 700 yards distant." Ibid., p. 729.

General Stuart recalled that Sherman on the night of the 10th helped him select a point to erect an earthwork for the protection of the 20-pounder Parrotts of Battery H, 1st Illinois Light Artillery. This position was within 500 yards of the Confederate fort. A 200-man detail from the 127th Illinois was assigned this project. Ibid., p. 772.

"At an hour before daylight on the 11th," Colonel Malmborg, "left the command of the regiment /the 55th Illinois/ to the senior captain...and accompanied General Stuart to a point half a mile to my right and front within 600 yards of the fort, near the open ground, when I, with a detail from the ... /127th Illinois/ erected a redan for four 20-pounder Parrott guns on lines enfilading the banquette and platform of a bastion face of the fort." Ibid., p. 778.

Woods, underbrush, and rail fence found:

Porter's Map

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Fitton's Map

The regimental historian of the 83d Ohio wrote, "The Eighty-Third was placed on the left of the first line of Smith's Division, and we were ordered forward with instructions to keep in line with the Sixteenth and Sixty-Seventh Indiana on our right. The woods were thick with underbrush, and with a small stream flowing toward the river, the line was badly broken. We finally reached a fence, at the edge of the woods, and climbing over it, moved forward and opened fire." Marshall, History of the 83d Ohio, p. 56.

Cleared field found:

Porter's Map

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

"Upon reaching the edge of the woods," the historians of the 48th Ohio wrote, "we were halted.

"We were now within reach of the enemy's fire, and now and then a shell would come crashig through the timber. Before us was a large, open field; on the opposite side, the rebel fort; to our

right, their intrenchments. Half-way across the field was the first line of our infantry [Burbridge's brigade], fiercely engaged." John A. Bering and Thomas Montgomery, History of the Forty-eighth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry...(Hillsboro, 1880), p. 66.

Grid No. 5-D:

Arkansas River found:

Porter's Map

Lyon's Map

Fitton's Map

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Sand bar found:

Porter's Map

Pitzman's Map

Lyon's Map

Schwartz's Map

Spiles and driftwood found:

Porter's Map

Schwartz's Map

W. W. Heartsill of the Lane Rangers noted in his diary on December 19, "The spileing [sic] in the river opposite the Fort is giving away, under the pressure of driff [sic] wood that is continually crushing down upon it." "A Texas Ranger Company at the Battle of Arkansas Post," edited by A. M. Shaw, The Arkansas Historical Quarterly, Vol. IX, No. 4, p. 278.

"The enemy," Admiral Porter recorded, "had put up marks to regulate their ranges, and abreast the fort they had planted chevaux-de-frise of heavy logs across the channel, which was shallow." O. R. N., Series I, Vol. 23, p. 399.

Road to Red Fork found:

Porter's Map

Swamp found:

Porter's Map

High timber and cottonwoods found:

Porter's Map

Pitzman's Map

Sycamores at the head of Stillwell's point found:

Two 20-pounder Parrotts from the 1st Wisconsin Battery, the historian of the 42d Ohio recalled, "were run up behind a large sycamore log on the river bank, 300 yards from the Fort, and from that advantageous position sent shell after shell into the embrasures of the casemates." Mason, History of the 42d Ohio, pp. 175-76.

Grid No. 5-E:

Arkansas River found:

Porter's Map

Schwartz's Map

Pitzman's Map

Lyon's Map

Road to Red Fork found:

Porter's Map

Woods found:

Pitzman's Map

Fenced field found:

"The above plat of Township 8 South of the base line Range 3 West of the 5th Principal Meridian (North and South of the Arkansas River) is a correct Copy of the Official Plats on file in this office," signed L. Gibson, Surveyor General of Arkansas, Little Rock, January 15th, 1851. (Files, Arkansas Land Commissioner.) (Cited hereafter as Gibson's Map.)

Grid No. 5-F:

Arkansas River found:

Gibson's Map

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Lyon's Map

Porter's Map

Road on north side of Arkansas found:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Old steamboat used as bridge across Post Bayou found:

Pitzman's Map

Lyon's Map

Dense forest of cottonwoods found:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

"But one avenue of retreat remained open to the garrison," the historian of the 42d Ohio observed, "a road leading up the North side of the river through a dense cottonwood forest, and the chances were that Sherman would reach and occupy that as soon as daylight enabled him to see the way." Mason, History of the 42d Ohio, p. 174.

Grid No. 6-A:

Woods found:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Map Post of Arkansas

Open field found:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Grid No. 6-B:

Plantation buildings found:

Pitzman's Map

Map Post of Arkansas

Thick woods (second growth) found:

The historians of the 55th Illinois recalled, "After following the river bank a short distance to a line of unoccupied rifle-pits, the column /Stuart's/ turned inland and proceeded in a northwesterly direction into the small but dense timber covering the country." History of the 55th Illinois, pp. 199-200.

Schwartz's Map

Pitzman's Map

Lyon's Map

Map Post of Arkansas

Cleared ground found:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Grid No. 6-C:

Arkansas River found:

Pitzman's Map

Porter's Map

Schwartz's Map

Lyon's Map

Map Post of Arkansas

Swamp found:

Porter's Map

Gun emplacement thrown up to screen two 20-pounder Parrotts manned by the 1st Wisconsin Battery found:

Lyon's Map

General McClernand noted in his "After Action Report," "A section of 20-pounder Parrott guns, Lieutenant [Daniel] Webster commanding was posted by General Osterhaus near the river bank, within 800 yards of the fort, concealed by fallen trees from the view of the enemy." O. R., Series I, Vol. XVII, pt. I, pp. 704-05.

General Osterhaus, General Morgan reported, "had placed in position two 20-pounder Parrotts on the river bank, at a distance of 800 yards from the fort, holding two sections of the Chicago Mercantile Battery in reserve." Ibid., p. 723.

"After a good deal of labor my command were," General Osterhaus reported, "in the positions I assigned to them. One of the four bastions and the lower casemate /of the fort/ were directly in my front; the distance was about 800 yards, and I therefore concluded to place the 20-pounder Parrott guns in battery .... Some fallen timber and a quantity of brush-work collected by my directions, completely concealed the battery of 20-pounder Parrott guns from the enemy." Ibid., pp. 746-47.

Road found:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Porter's Map

General McClernand reported that Colonel Stewart had found that "the river road was not only practicable but good." O. R., Series I, Vol. XVII, pt. I, p. 703.

Woods found:

Pitzman's Map

Porter's Map

Schwartz's Map

Cleared ground found:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Grid No. 6-D:

Arkansas River found:

Porter's Map

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Swamp found:

Porter's Map

Cottonwoods found:

Porter's Map

Grid No. 6-E:

Heavily wooded area found:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Lyon's Map

Field found:

Gibson's Map

Road to Red Fork found:

Porter's Map

Grid No. 6-F:

Arkansas River found:

Gibson's Map

Schwartz's Map

Pitzman's Map

Woods found:

Pitzman's Map

Lyon's Map

Road to Red Fork found:

Porter's Map

Grid No. 7-A:

Woods found:

Pitzman's Map

Grid No. 7-B:

Dense woods (second growth) found:

Pitzman's Map

The historians of the 55th Illinois recalled, "After following the river bank a short distance to a line of unoccupied rifle-pits, the column /Stuart's/ turned inland and proceeded in a north-westerly direction into the small but dense timber covering the country." History of the 55th Illinois, pp. 199-200.

Cypress swamp found:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Lyon's Map

The historians of the 48th Ohio reported that on the 10th, "After passing the gun-boats, that lay in the bend of the river, just below, and in range of the rebel batteries, we entered a dense swamp. Night overtook us and then our march became difficult. Passing over logs, through mud and water, we halted at 9 P.M." Bering and Montgomery, History of the 48th Ohio, p. 65.

Cleared ground found:

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Grid No. 7-C:

Arkansas River found:

Porter's Map

Pitzman's Map

Schwartz's Map

Map Post of Arkansas

Road found:

Porter's Map

Schwartz's Map

Pitzman's Map

Woods found:

Porter's Map

Cleared ground found:

Pitzman's Map

Lyon's Map

Schwartz's Map

Grid No. 7-D:

Arkansas River found:

Porter's Map

Schwartz's Map

Pitzman's Map

Lyon's Map

Swamp found:

Porter's Map

Cottonwoods found:

Porter's Map

Grid Nos. 2-B, 2-C, and 2-D:

General information concerning the earthworks found:

The Regiment Historian, Marshall, of the 83d Ohio recalled, "remained on the ground during the 12th and 13th, burying the dead, caring for the wounded, leveling the earthworks, and transferring the captured property to the boats." Marshall, History of the 83d Ohio, p. 58.

According to the committee that compiled a history of the 13th Illinois, the rifle-pits were filled up and the fort demolished as fast as possible, and "soon the fort at 'Arkansas Post,' will remain only in history." Military History of the 13th Illinois, p. 293.

"Work was immediately commenced for the complete destruction of the rebel stronghold," the people who compiled the History of the 55th Illinois recorded, "the Union dead and wounded ... were properly taken care of. The Confederate dead were pitched unceremoniously into the ditches, and the earth-works shoveled down upon them." History of the 55th Illinois, p. 204.

A correspondent from the Arkansas Gazette who visited the Post in 1900 reported, "Of the fort so gallantly held by Gen. Churchill in carrying out to the letter the orders of Gen. Holmes, a small corner remains, to the north-east of the old town, a quarter of a mile away; also some vestiges of rifle pits.

"The bodies of the U. S. Soldiers buried there, have long since been removed to National Cemeteries, but 'the graves of the Confederates remain almost obliterated by time and unless some disposition of them is soon made, will soon be undiscoverable'." Arkansas Gazette, Dec. 2, 1900.

Grid Nos. 2-C, 3-C, and 4-B:

Following the surrender, the historians of the 55th Illinois recalled that the Confederates "fell back from their work, the rebels in front of Stuart's division gathered in a promiscuous crowd around a small pond of water, and commenced quietly tossing into it knives, revolvers and such like personal gear. This was soon discovered, and the icy, cold water explored by the victors, who splashed and dove until the last relic was rescued." History of the 55th Illinois, p. 203.

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"Act making further appropriations for the year eighteen hundred and twenty and the year eighteen hundred and twenty-one," Laws of the Arkansas Territory, Record Group 59.

Letter Book Arkansas Trading Post, 1805-1810, Record Group 75, Records Bureau of Indian Affairs (Microcopy 142).

Letters from Arkansas Territorial Secretary, R. Crittenden, 1821, Record Group 217, Records U.S. General Accounting Officer.

[Map] "Plan of Fortifications at Post Arkansas, Surrendered to the U.S. Forces, January 11th, 1863, Destroyed after the Evacuation." Surveyed by Capt. Julius Pitzman, Act. Topl. Engineer. Record Group 77 - Cartographic Branch.

[Map] "Approaches to Fort Hindman, Arkansas Post on the Arkansas River, Captured by the U.S. Mississippi Squadron, under Command of Act'g Rear Admiral David D. Porter U.S.N., January 11, 1863, Surveyed by C. Fendall, Sub. Assistant U.S. Coast Survey, acting under orders of Rear Admiral D. D. Porter." Record Group 77-Cartographic Branch.

Arkansas Land Commissioner, State Capitol Little Rock

Record Book of Spanish Land Grants

[Map] "The above plat of Township 8 South of the base line, Range 3 West of the 5th Principal Meridian (North and South of the Arkansas River) is a correct copy of the Official Plats on file in this office." Signed L. Gibson, Surveyor General of Arkansas, Little Rock, January 15th, 1851.

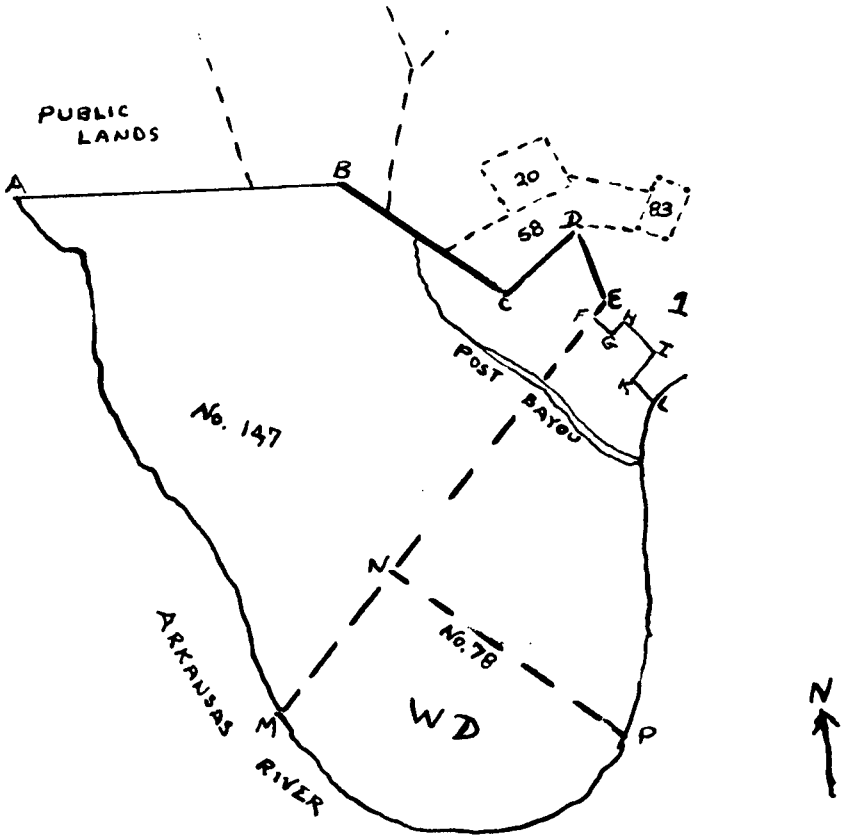
Scale

660 Feet 0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 Mile

Post Bayou

6. Plat prepared by Nicholas Rightor of Spanish Land Grants 2363 and 2432.

On this plat, No. 1 represented the land on which the Post of Arkansas was located. No. 83 the 13½ arpens confirmed and occupied by John Larquire. The 60 arpens owned by Albert Berdue is No. 58. Jacob Bright's 20 arpens is No. 20. At this time they were occupied by Hewes Scull. No. 14 marked the 416 arpens confirmed to Samuel Treat. No. 78 represented the 550 arpens originally owned by Mary Jordelas. The 752 arpens confirmed to Joseph Dardenne is marked No. 147.

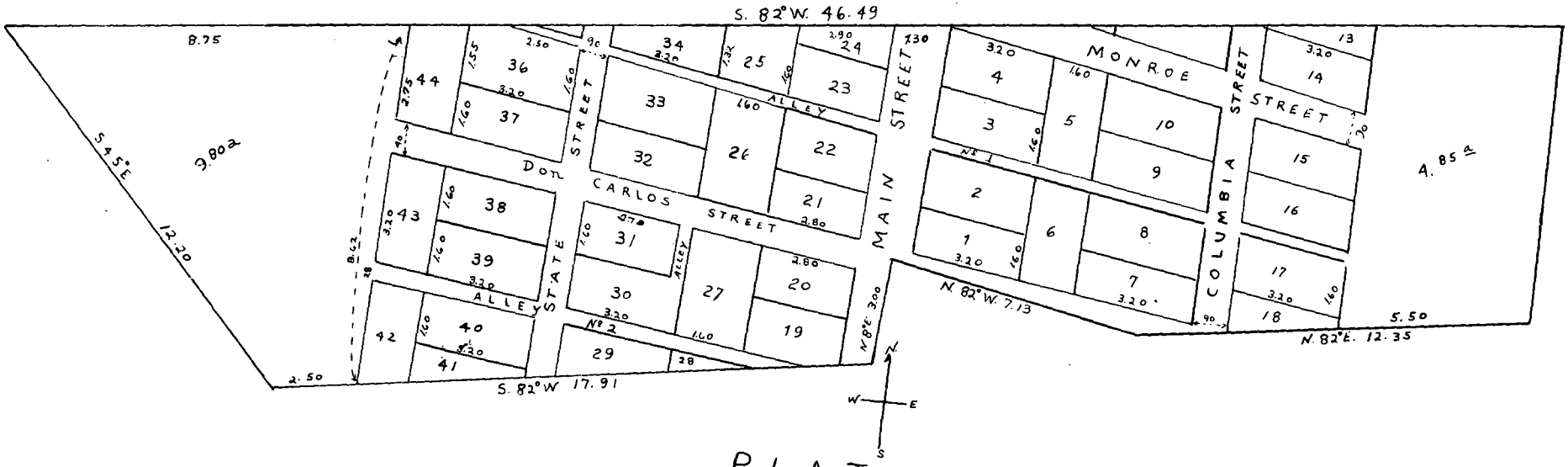


TAKEN FROM C
ARKANSAS COUNTY DEED BOOK B, 480

SPANISH LAND GRANTS NOS. 2363 and 2432

-7. Plat of Private Survey 2339 showing location of the Town of Rome

Surveyed on April 5, 1818. William Russell and William Craig, the two proprietors of the town, hoped that Rome would be the county seat of Arkansas County and conveyed Lots 29 and 30 forthe courthouse, jail and other buildings. The town was divided into 44 lots and Main Street measured 85 feet 9 inches wide.



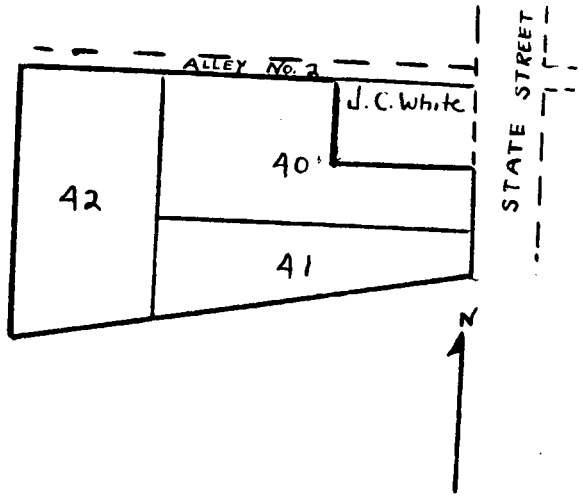
PLAT

of

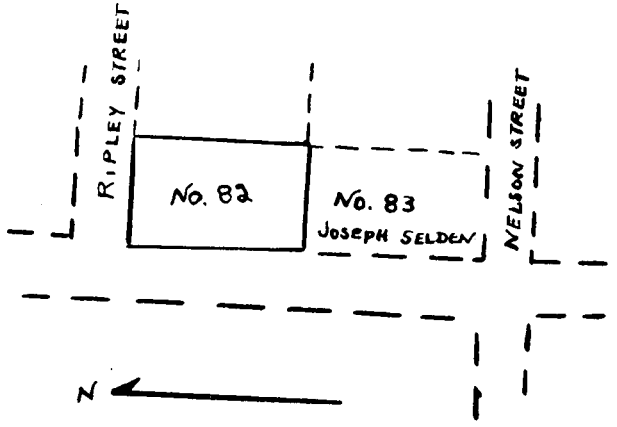
Private Survey No 2339
Showing Location of Town of Rome
Arkansas County, Arkansas
As shown by a Plat of said Town recorded
May 5th 1816, Deed Record "B" pages 467.

1ch. 2ch. 3ch. 4ch. 5ch. 6ch.
Scale of chains

8. Plat of Lots 40, 41, and 42 in the Town of Rome and Lots 82 and 83 in the Town of Arkansas. All these lots were owned by J. R. Bowring.



PLAT OF BOWRING'S LOTS
IN THE TOWN OF ROME

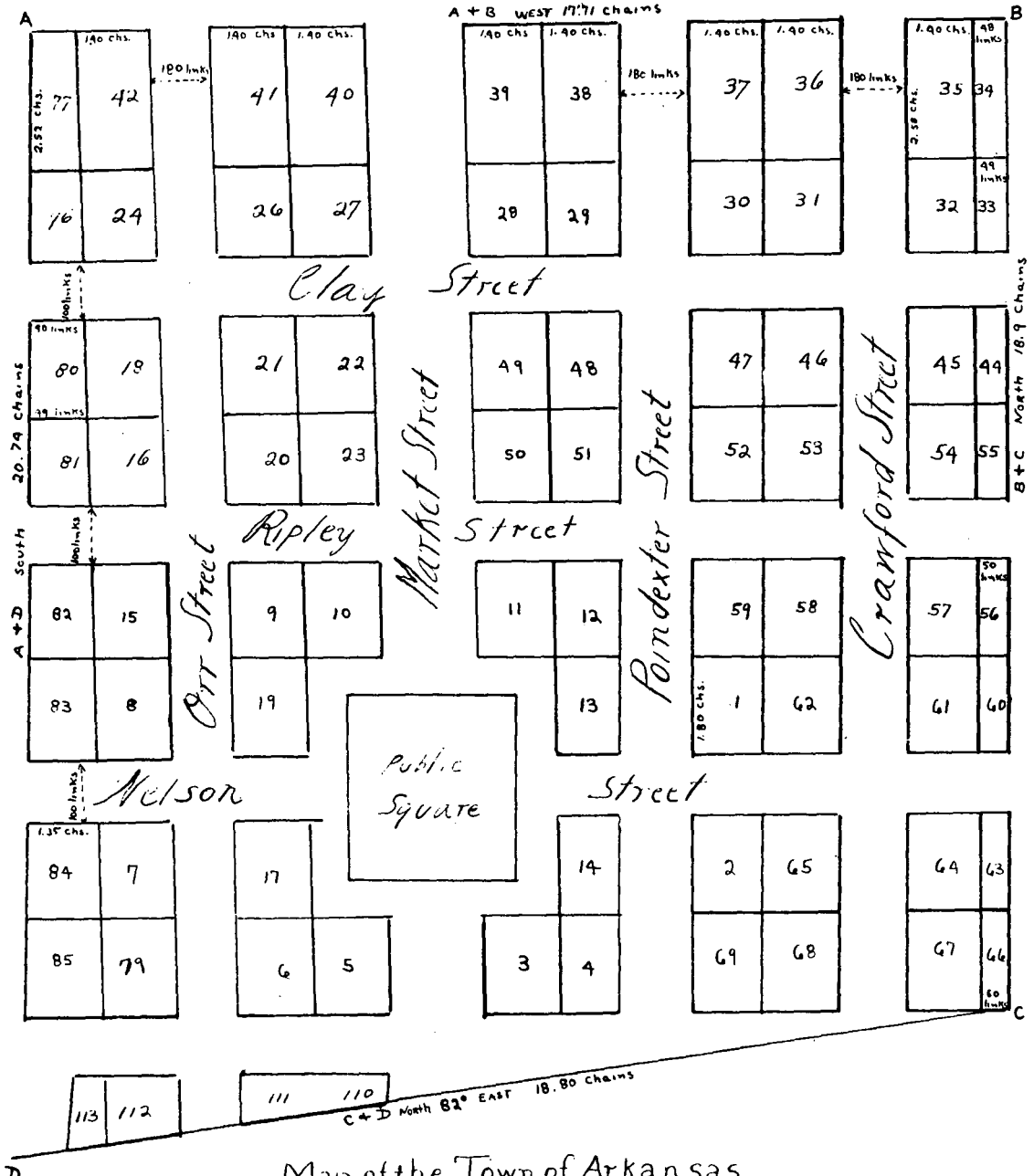


PLAT OF BOWRING'S LOT
IN THE TOWN OF ARKANSAS

PLATS TAKEN FROM ARKANSAS COUNTY DEED BOOK D, 282-283

9. Map of the Town of Arkansas, 1819

The town of Arkansas was laid out in 1819. There were more than 80 lots within the town. The three north-south streets were 118 feet wide, while the east-west streets were 66 feet wide.

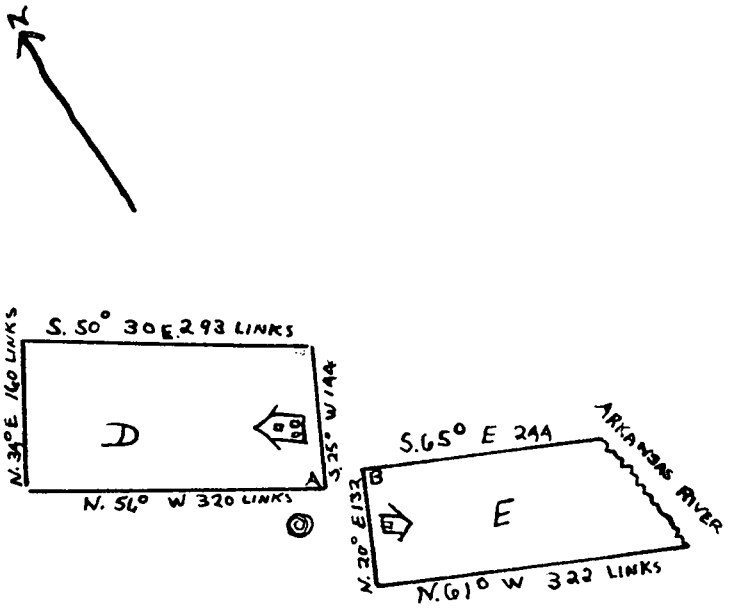


Map of the Town of Arkansas

Copied from Arkansas County Deed Book, B 447

10. Lots purchased by Eli Lewis from James Scull in Post of Arkansas

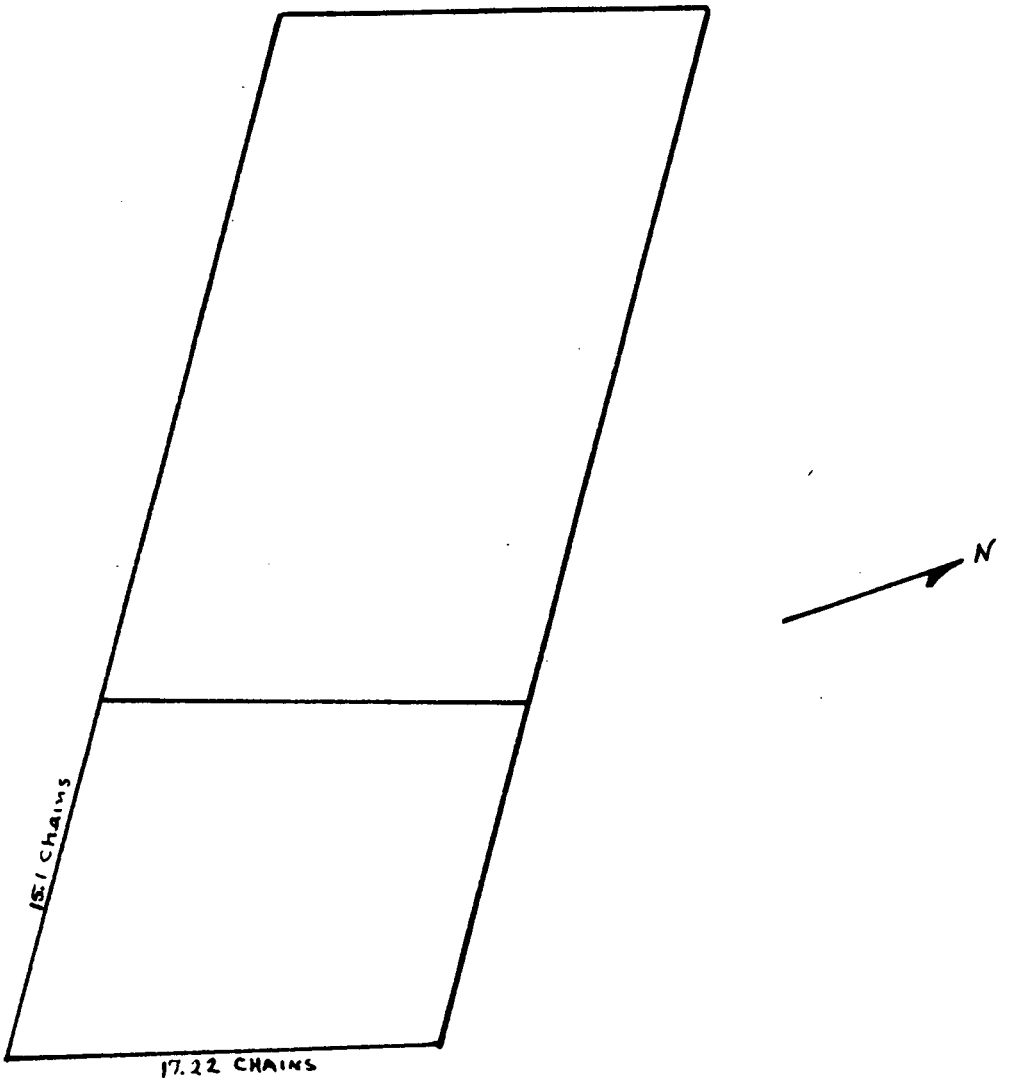
Surveyed in March 1818 by William Russell for Eli Lewis. The area marked "E" encloses the ware (or skin) house owned by Lewis and is Roman numeral 8 on the historical base map. The lot marked "D" is the site of Lewis's house and store from 1818 to 1830. It is VII on the historical base map accompanying this report.



ELI LEWIS' LOTS, PURCHASED FROM JAMES SCOTT
TAKEN FROM ARKANSAS COUNTY DEED BOOK C, 50.

11. Plat of lot owned by Pryor, Richards, and Sampson divided by the four commissioners in January 1821

On the historical base map of Arkansas Post for the 1820s, this lot is number XVI in the Post of Arkansas. The full lot measured four acres and the commissioners granted one third of it to Harold Stillwell in January 1821. Stillwell had acquired Richards' interest in the lot two years earlier.



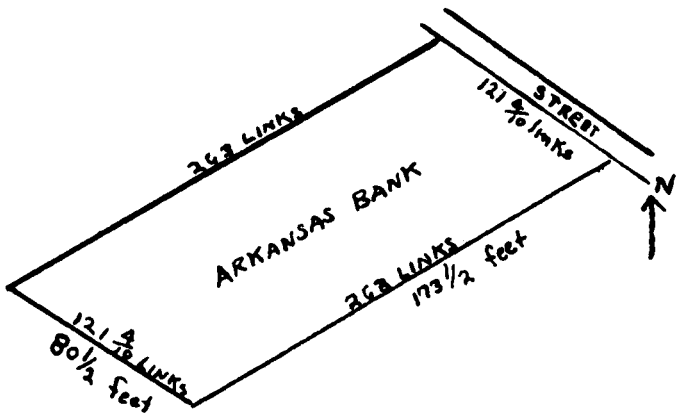
PLAT OF LAND SOLD BY
ALEXIS JORDELAS AND WIFE TO NATHANIEL PRYOR,
SAMUEL RICHARDS, AND GEORGE SAMPSON.

IN JANUARY 1921, IN ACCORDANCE WITH A COURT ORDER FOUR COMMISSIONERS MET AND DIVIDED THE LOT TO GIVE HAROLD STILLWELL THE 1/3 OF THE LOT HE HAD ACQUIRED FROM RICHARDS.

PLAT TAKEN FROM ARKANSAS COUNTY DEED BOOK C- 647

12. Lot given to the Bank of Arkansas by Colonel Notrebe

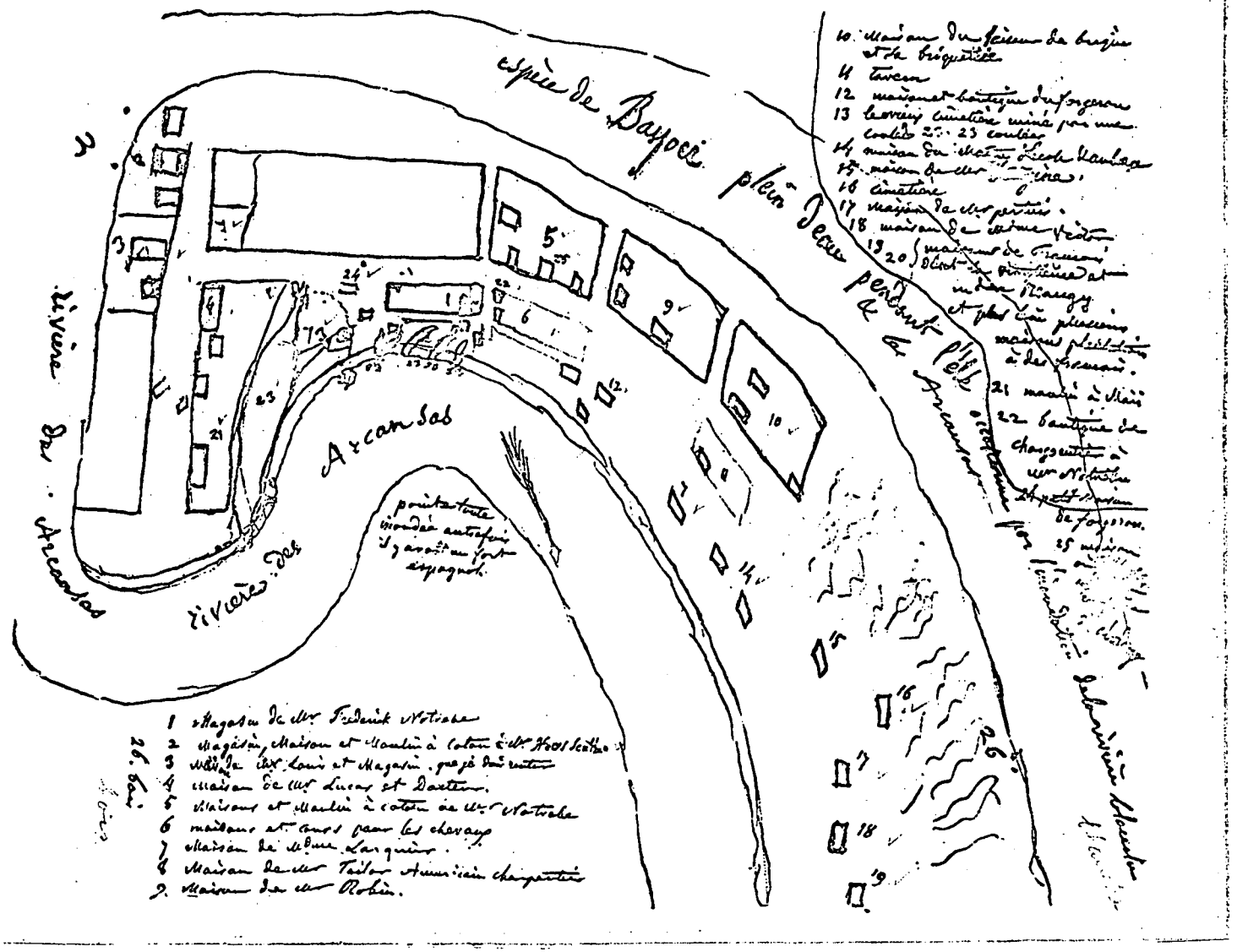
On April 4, 1840, Frederic and Felicite Notrebe sold to the Bank of the State of Arkansas for $1 a lot in the Post of Arkansas. This lot was located at the corner of Main and Cross streets in the town.



LOT GIVEN TO THE BANK OF ARKANSAS BY COL. NOTREBE
TAKEN FROM SURVEYORS RECORD
ARKANSAS COUNTY
PLAT #3

13. Map of Post of Arkansas drawn by Father Saulnier
January 13, 1832

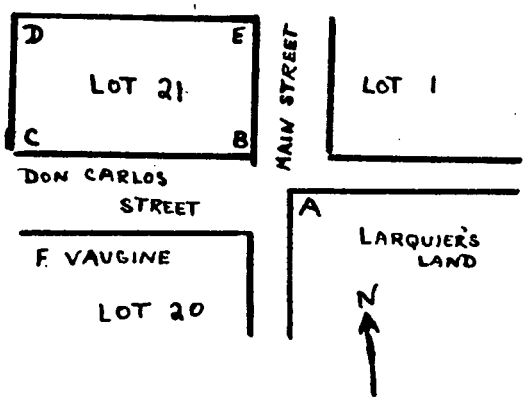
Shortly after he arrived at Arkansas Post, Father Saulnier drew this map of the post. Saulnier had been dispatched by the Bishop at St. Louis to care for the people living at Arkansas Post and in eastern Arkansas.



Map of Post of Arkansas drawn by Father Saulnier, Jan. 13, 1832.

14. Lot Purchased by Joseph Bogy from William Russell in Town of Rome November 8, 1822.

This lot at the corner of Don Carlos and Main Street contained 16,500 square feet exclusive of streets.



PLAT OF LOT PURCHASED BY JOSEPH BOGY
FROM WILLIAM ROSSELL ON NOVEMBER 8, 1822.

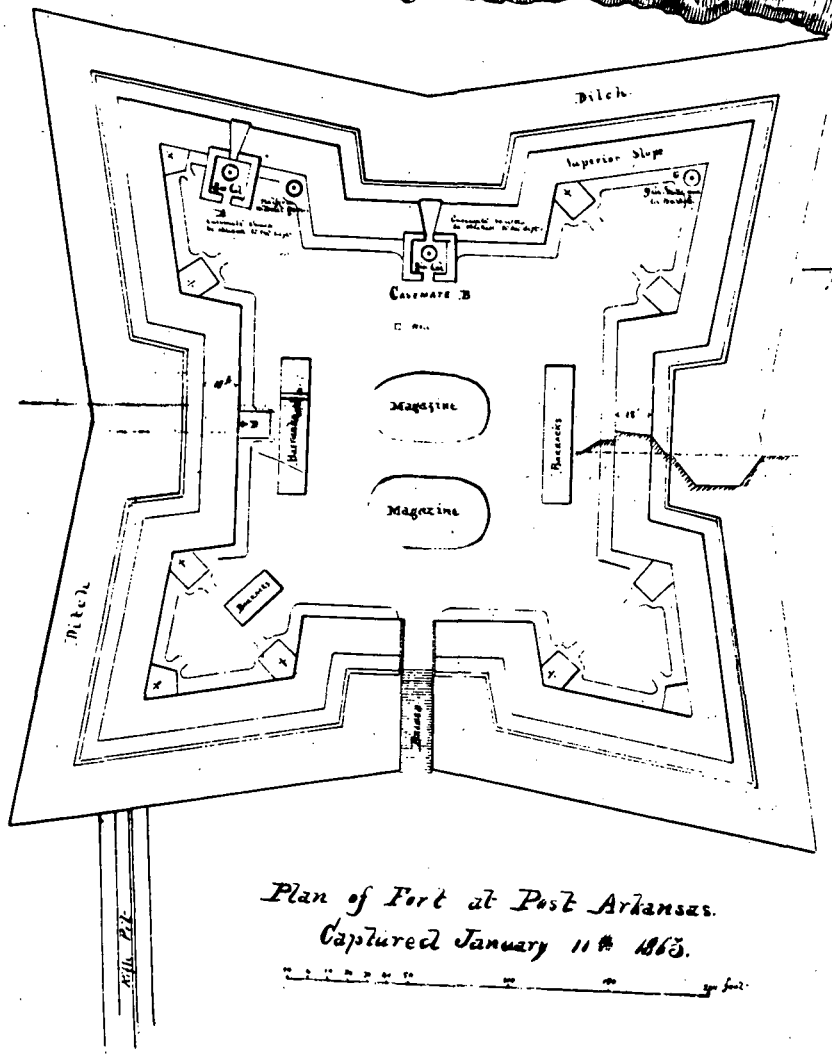
PLAT TAKEN FROM ARKANSAS COUNTY DEED BOOK D, 56-57.

15. Plan of Fort at Post of Arkansas
Captured January 11, 1863

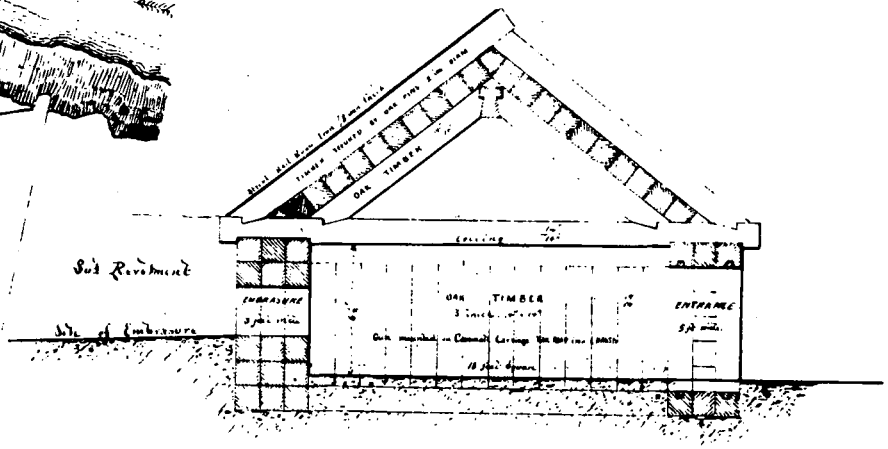
The legend that accompanies this plan is self-explanatory. Note the rifle pits that join the fort on the northwest corner of the fort.

Draw - 123.
Sha 3
2





Plan of Fort at Post Arkansas.
Captured January 11th 1863.



Section of a Casemate

Memoir: Casemate - A. 8 inch Shell Gun. One half of the Chase of the Gun knocked away by a shot through Embrasure. Carriage shattered. Gun totally disabled. — Embrasure side of Casemate pierced inwards by numerous shot, several of which penetrated the entire thickness of timber. Roofing badly shot up, but the Casing of Casemate uninjured.

Casemate B. 8 inch Shell Gun. Similarly damaged, but to a less extent. Gun struck on face of muzzle, but not seriously disabled.

9 inch Shell Gun. En Barrette at C. On full traverse Circle. — Gun cut in two in front of Trunnions by a 30 pounder Parrott Shot. Carriage badly broken. Completely disabled.

D. 5 inch Parrott Gun. On field Carriage. Large portion of muzzle knocked off. Carriage Shattered.

Three other Parrott Guns, and four iron 6 pounders, (smooth bore). on the platforms in the angles. Two of the 6 pdrs injured. One of broken in several pieces.

Barracks. damaged by Shell. Magazines well secured.

Sketched by W. L. B. Jenney
Capt. A. A. C. on Brig. Gen. Staff.

Memphis, Tenn.
20th January 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to the Engineer Bureau.
(P. 1241) Frederick Prime
Capt. Engrs.

123-3

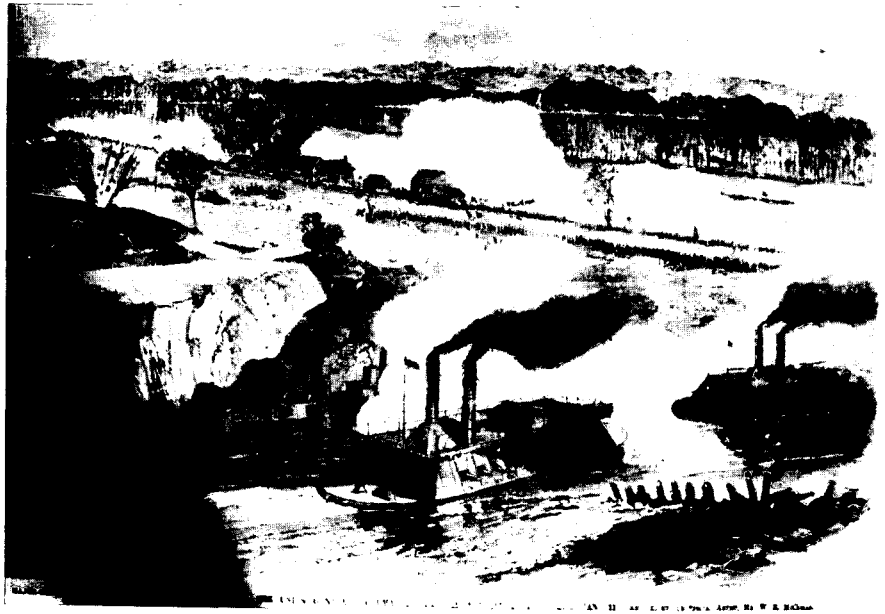
16. Fort Hindman, Post of Arkansas, under attack on January 11, 1863.

The fort and the rifle pits are clearly shown. Note also the several structures outside the fort proper. These are farm buildings. This sketch and the three that follow are from Leslie's Illustrated News, February 14, 1863.



17. Union Gunboats steaming past Fort Hindman and the piles located in the Arkansas River.

Note the fort under attack, the piles in the river and the nearby farm buildings.



18. Union Troops assaulting the Post of Arkansas

Lead by Brig. Gen. Stephen Burbridge holding the flag, the Union forces storm the Confederate defenses as the battle of Arkansas Post reaches its climax in the afternoon of January 11.



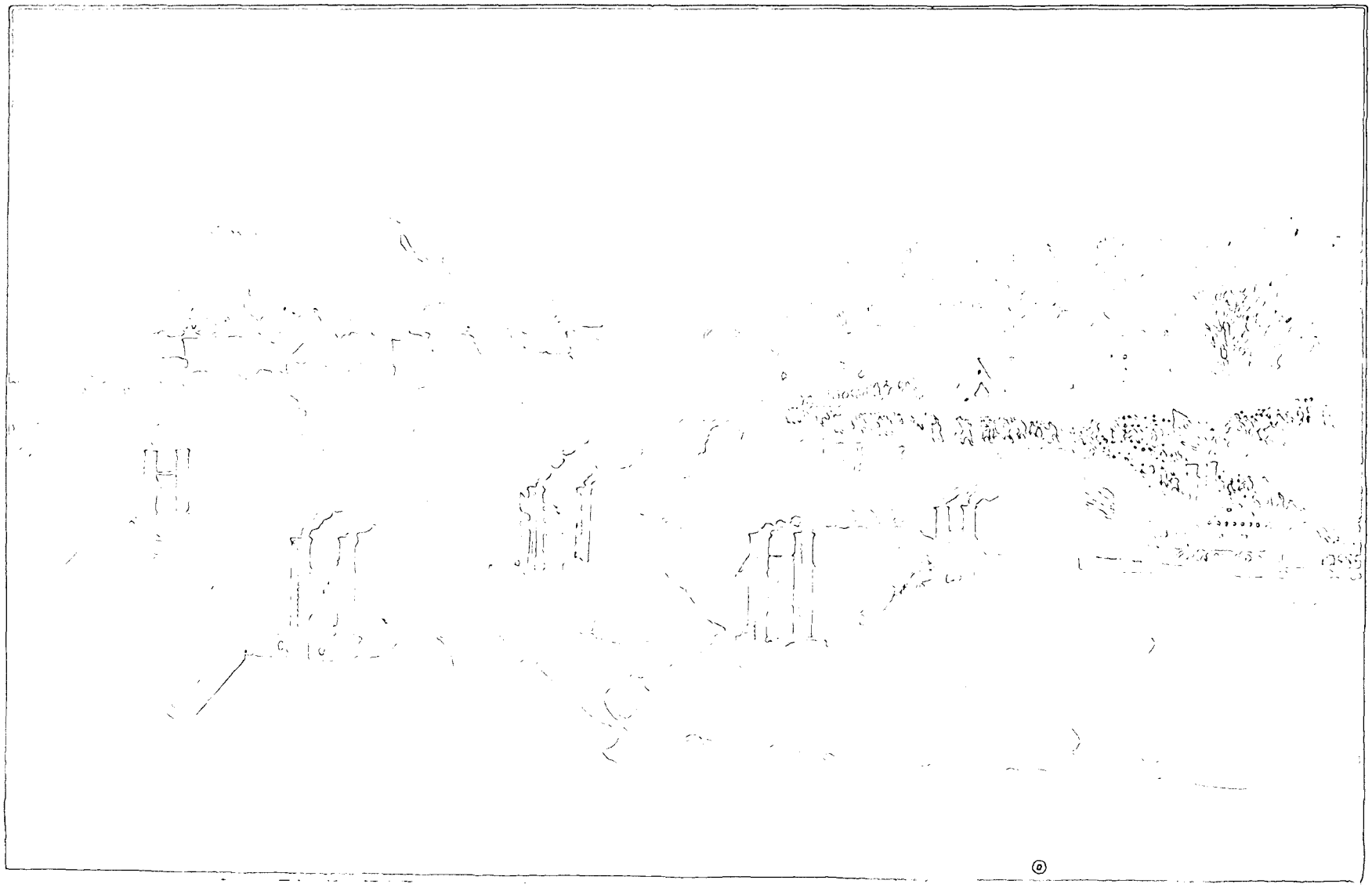
19. Disabled Confederate gun in the East Bastion of the fort at Arkansas Post.

The devastating effect of the shelling by the Union Gunboats is vividly depicted in this sketch from Leslie's Illustrated News.



20. The Bombardment and Capture of Fort Hindman, Arkansas Post, Arkansas January 11, 1863.

This Currier and Ives Print vividly depicts the assault on the fort. The gunboats and the Confederate stronghold are engaged in an artillery duel. Troops from both sides are maneuvering for position. Visible near the fort are six farm buildings. This print is in the Arkansas Room of the Little Rock Public Library. It and many others dealing with the history of Arkansas were donated by Mr. J. N. Heiskell, Publisher of the Arkansas Gazette. Copied courtesy of the Little Rock Public Library.



THE BOMBARDMENT AND CAPTURE OF FORT HINDMAN, ARKANSAS POST, ARK. JAN'Y 11TH 1863.

21. Old Spanish Land Grants near Arkansas Post.

Post of Arkansas, Town of Rome, and Town of Arkansas were located on the north side of the river where it made a horseshoe bend. Mary Jordelas owned Spanish Land Grant 2363. Spanish Land Grant 2432 was owned by Joseph Dardenne. It encompassed the site of the Post of Arkansas. Peter Jordelas' 240-arpen tract, Spanish Land Grant 2307, included 41½ arpens that was surveyed and laid out by William O. Allen as the Town of Arkansas. The town of Rome was located south of the Peter Jordelas property and on this map is shown as a 45-arpen tract belonging to Daniel Moody. The original of this map is in the Surveyed Plat Book for Arkansas County, County Clerk's Office, Courthouse, DeWitt, Arkansas.


Francis Vaugine
286 acres
Joseph Lavergne
231 acres
Charles Reynolds
320 acres
Jacob Faust 160 acres
Peter Bordeleau
240 acres
Joseph Bourgeois
of John B. Plaisance
320 acres
Henry Deblieux
640 acres
Lucien Goode 700 acres
John B. Deblieux
208 acres
Joseph Dardenne
640 acres
Sec. 12.
Sec. 13.
Sec. 14.
Sec. 23.
Sec. 24.
Sec. 25.
Sec. 26.
Indian Bayou
Bayou Terrebonne
640a.
160a.
100a.

GPO 911-755

Arkansas History Commission

"Court Record Territory of Louisiana, District of Arkansas and District of Missouri, January 28, 1811 to July 29, 1814." Arkansas County Official Records, Miscellaneous, Microfilm Roll 3.

"Index to Book of Records (Deeds, Commissions, Indentures) Louisiana Territory, District of Arkansas, August 3, 1808 to December 23, 1809." Arkansas County Official Records, Miscellaneous, Microfilm Roll 3.

"Scull Papers." Original at Arkansas Post County Museum, Gillett, Arkansas. Microfilm copy of Arkansas History Commission.

"Trimble Papers." Files of History Commission.

"Myra M. Vaughan Collection, Papers and Notes on Arkansas History."

[Map] "Plan of Battle of Arkansas Post, Fought Sunday, January 11, 1863," compiled and drawn by Capt. Henry F. Fitton.

Oklahoma Historical Society

"Union Mission Journal"

Arkansas County Courthouse, DeWitt, Arkansas

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"Arkansas County Deed Book C."

"Arkansas County Deed Book D."

"Arkansas County Deed Book D 2."

"Arkansas County Deed Book E."

"Arkansas County Deed Book F."

"Arkansas County Deed Book F 2."

"Arkansas County Deed Book G."

"Arkansas County Deed Book H."

"Arkansas County Deed Book I."

"Arkansas County Deed Book K."

"Arkansas County Deed Book N."

"Arkansas County Deed Book W."

"Arkansas County Deed Book X."

"Arkansas County Deed Book Y."

[Map] "Plat of Townships 7 & 8 South, Ranges 3 & 4 West North of the Arkansas River--Showing Survey made for L. C. Jones of 90 acres off the South end of Spanish Grant 2428, with accretion thereto.... Surveyed by M. Maxwell, 1907." Office of Circuit Clerk.

Letters to Edwin C. Bearss

Sister Edward to ECB, Sisters of Charity of Nazareth Convent, Nazareth, Kentucky, May 14, 1964.

Sister M. Matilda to ECB, Sisters of Loretto Convent, Nerinx, Kentucky, July 9 and 16, 1964.

J. H. Atkinson to ECB, April 24, 1964. Atkinson is a member of the Arkansas History Commission.

Ted Worley to ECB, July 1, 1964. Worley is former Executive Secretary of the Arkansas History Commission.

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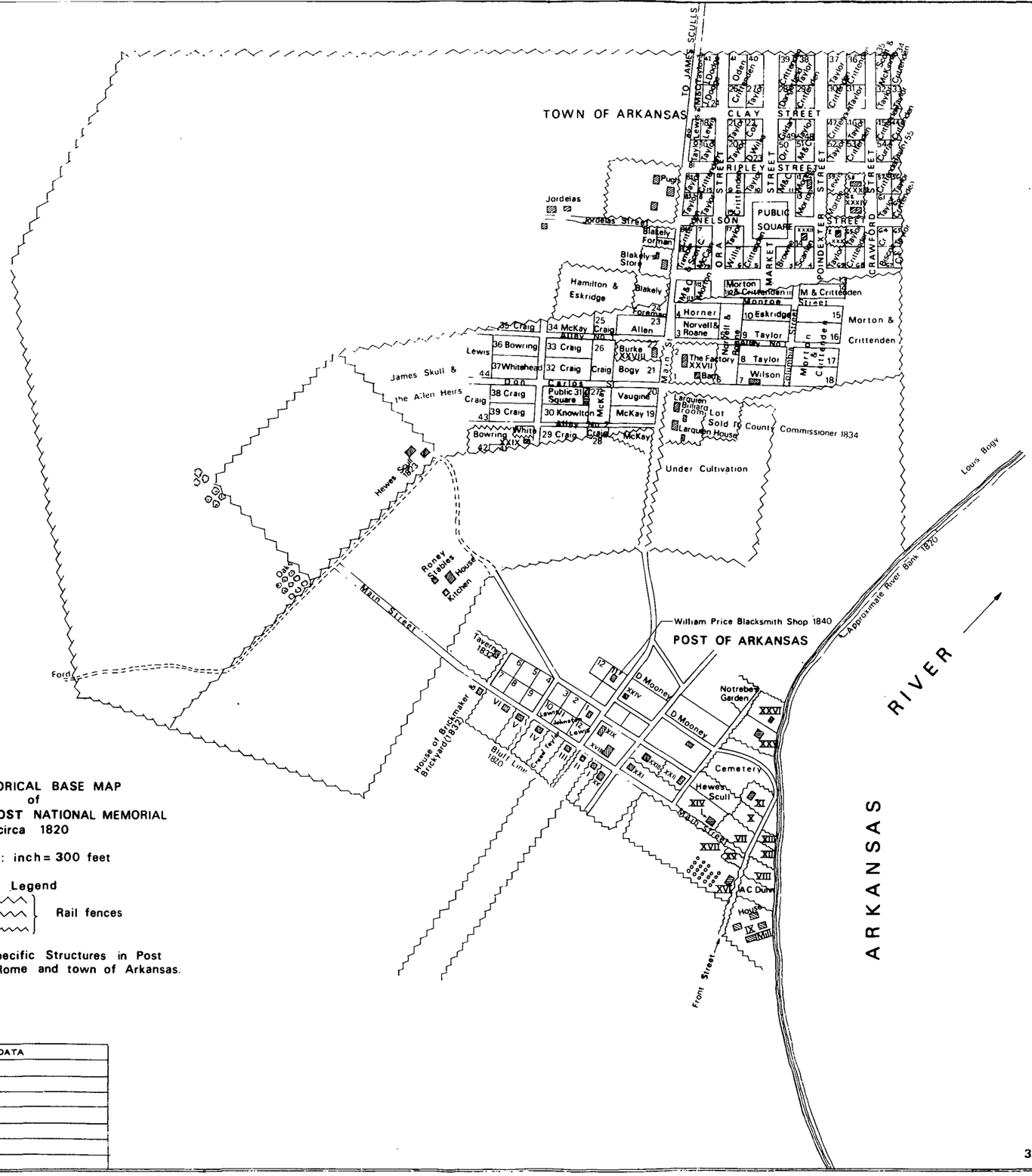
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ILLUSTRATIONS

1. Historical Base Map Arkansas Post National Memorial
1818-1840

This map of the area now included within the National Memorial shows the location of individual settlers and businesses during the years that the Post of Arkansas was the territorial capital of Arkansas. The first settlement was at the Post of Arkansas. The town of Rome and the town of Arkansas were later additions developing in 1818 and 1819 respectively.



HISTORICAL BASE MAP
of
ARKANSAS POST NATIONAL MEMORIAL
circa 1820

scale: inch = 300 feet

Legend

Rail fences

Identity of Specific Structures in Post of Arkansas, Rome and town of Arkansas.

300' 0 300' 600' 900'

NUMBER LOCATION OR DESCRIPTION

POST OF ARKANSAS - RESIDENCES & BUSINESSES 1817 - 1834

I JAMES HAMILTON AND COMPANY
II FRANCIS & CATHERINE MITCHELL'S RESIDENCE
III JOHNSTON & ARMSTRONG STORE (Secretary Crittenden rented office space from Armstrong)
IV JOHN TAYLOR'S RESIDENCE
V SOLOMON JUDD'S CARPENTER SHOP
VI CHARLES ROBUN'S RESIDENCE
VII ELI LEWIS' HOUSE & STORE (1818 - 1830)
VIII ELI LEWIS' WARE (OR SKIN) HOUSE
IX HEWES SCULL'S DWELLING HOUSE, BRICK SMOKE HOUSE, BRICK STORE, WAREHOUSE, COTTON GIN & PRESS.
X FRANCIS VAUGINE'S BILLIARD PARLOR (1818 - 1824)
XI RICHMOND PEELER'S GRIST MILL, 1827
XII FIRST OFFICE OF THE ARKANSAS GAZETTE, 1819 - 1820
XIII JOSEPH COOK'S RESIDENCE
XIV HOUSE IN WHICH DR. R. McKAY RESIDED. THE OCT. 1820 ARKANSAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET IN THIS BUILDING
XV SAMUEL WILSON'S BLACKSMITH SHOP, 1818 - 1819
XVI TRADING POST OPERATED BY PRYOR, RICHARDS & SAMPSON, 1817 - 1821
XVII D.T. MADDOX'S LAW OFFICE
XVIII MONTGOMERY'S TAVERN, 1820 - 21. THE ARKANSAS GEN ASSEMBLY MET IN THIS BUILDING IN FEBRUARY 1820
XIX BRANCH OF THE ARKANSAS STATE BANK, 1839 - 1863
XX COLONEL NOTREBE'S COTTON GIN AND PRESS
XXI COLONEL NOTREBE'S HOUSE AND STORE
XXII COLONEL NOTREBE'S BRICK STORE & WAREHOUSE, 1833
XXIII RESIDENCE OF FRANCIS & SUZANNE GERBERT, 1811
XXIV RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH IMBEAU, 1800 - 1840
XXV MADAME FAGOT'S RESIDENCE, 1800 - 1829
XXVI RESIDENCE OF FRANCIS VAUGINE

TOWN OF ROME - RESIDENCES & BUSINESSES, 1818 - 1830

XXVII THE FACTORY (LOT 2)
XXVIII HOUSE USED FIRST BY COULTER & THEN BURKE AS A TAILOR SHOP (LOT 22)
XXIX BERRY'S RESIDENCE, 1820 (LOT 40)

TOWN OF ARKANSAS - RESIDENCES & BUSINESSES, 1818 - 30

XXX HEWN LOG HOUSE (LOT 2)
XXXI HOUSE BUILT BY CRITTENDEN (LOT 12)
XXXII HOUSE OCCUPIED BY THE ARKANSAS GAZETTE, OCT. 13 - NOV. 24, 1821 (LOT 14)
XXXIII STABLE (LOT 58)
XXXIV ARKANSAS HOTEL (LOT 62)

SYMBOL	REVISIONS — DESCRIPTION	DATE	SURNAME

PREPARED DATE SURNAME
DESIGNED Bearss
DRAWN Singson
CHECKED Bearss
REGION S.E.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON PLANNING AND SERVICE CENTER
PREPARED BY
Office of History and Historic Architecture

HISTORICAL BASE MAP
1818 - 1840
LOCATION WITHIN PARK
ARKANSAS POST NATIONAL MEMORIAL
NAME OF PARK

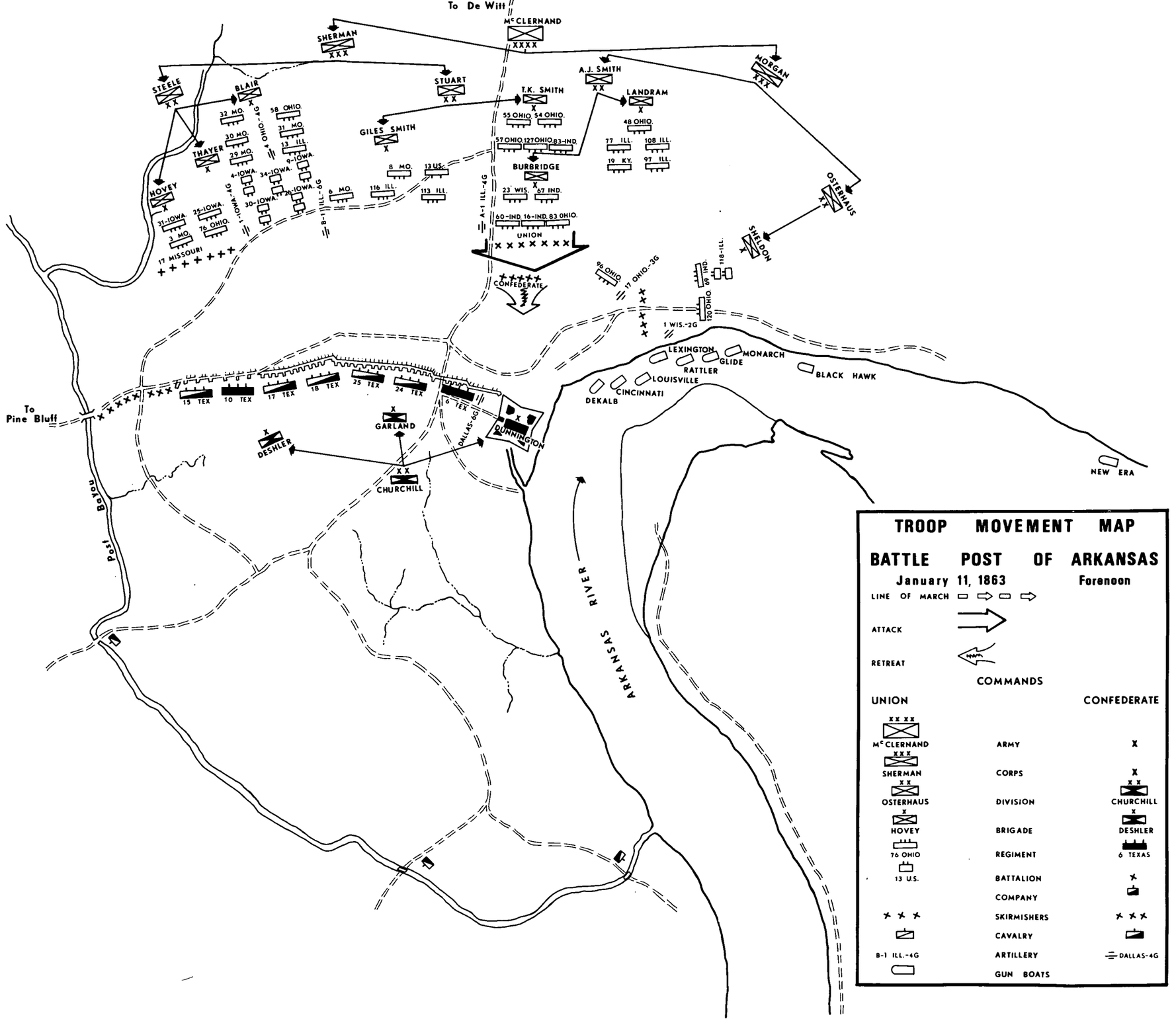
DRAWING NO. 411
40,002

DATE 2-26-71
SHEET 1 OF 1

BASIC DATA
FCP NO.
MASTER PLAN NO.
SURVEY FIELD BOOKS
SURVEY DATUM

2. Historical Base Map Post of Arkansas
January 1863

This map depicts the Post of Arkansas in January 1863 prior to the Union attack. The Confederate Fort, barracks, and rifle pits are shown. Fort Hindman was designed to control the Arkansas River. Note also the roads to DeWitt and Pine Bluff.



TROOP MOVEMENT MAP

BATTLE POST OF ARKANSAS

January 11, 1863 Forenoon

LINE OF MARCH

ATTACK

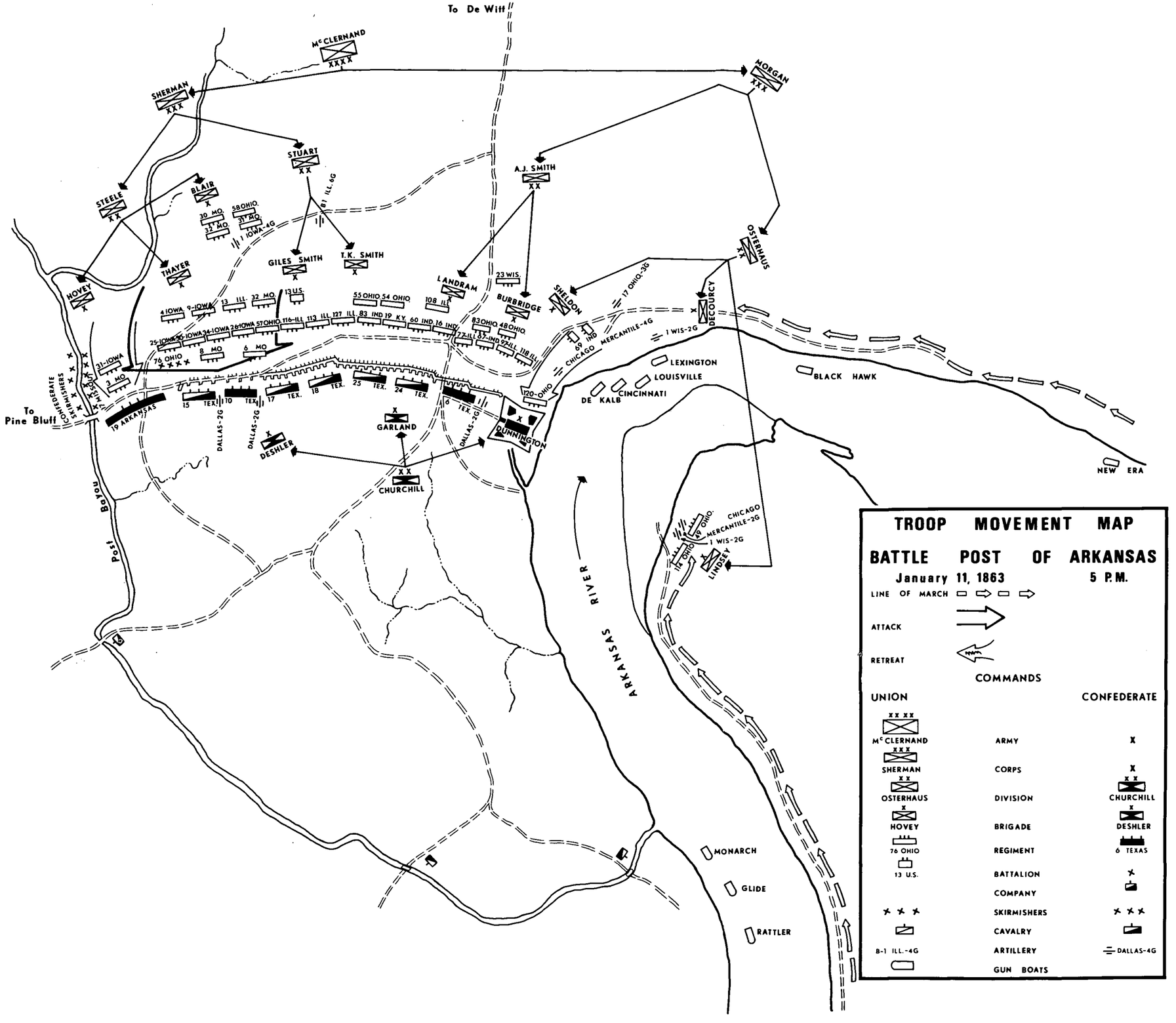
RETREAT

COMMANDS

UNION		CONFEDERATE
McCLERNAND	ARMY	
SHERMAN	CORPS	
OSTERHAUS	DIVISION	CHURCHILL
HOVEY	BRIGADE	DESHLER
76 OHIO	REGIMENT	6 TEXAS
13 U.S.	BATTALION	
	COMPANY	
	SKIRMISHERS	
	CAVALRY	
B-1 ILL.-4G	ARTILLERY	DALLAS-4G
	GUN BOATS	

4. Troop Movement Map Battle of Post of Arkansas
5 P.M. January 11, 1863.

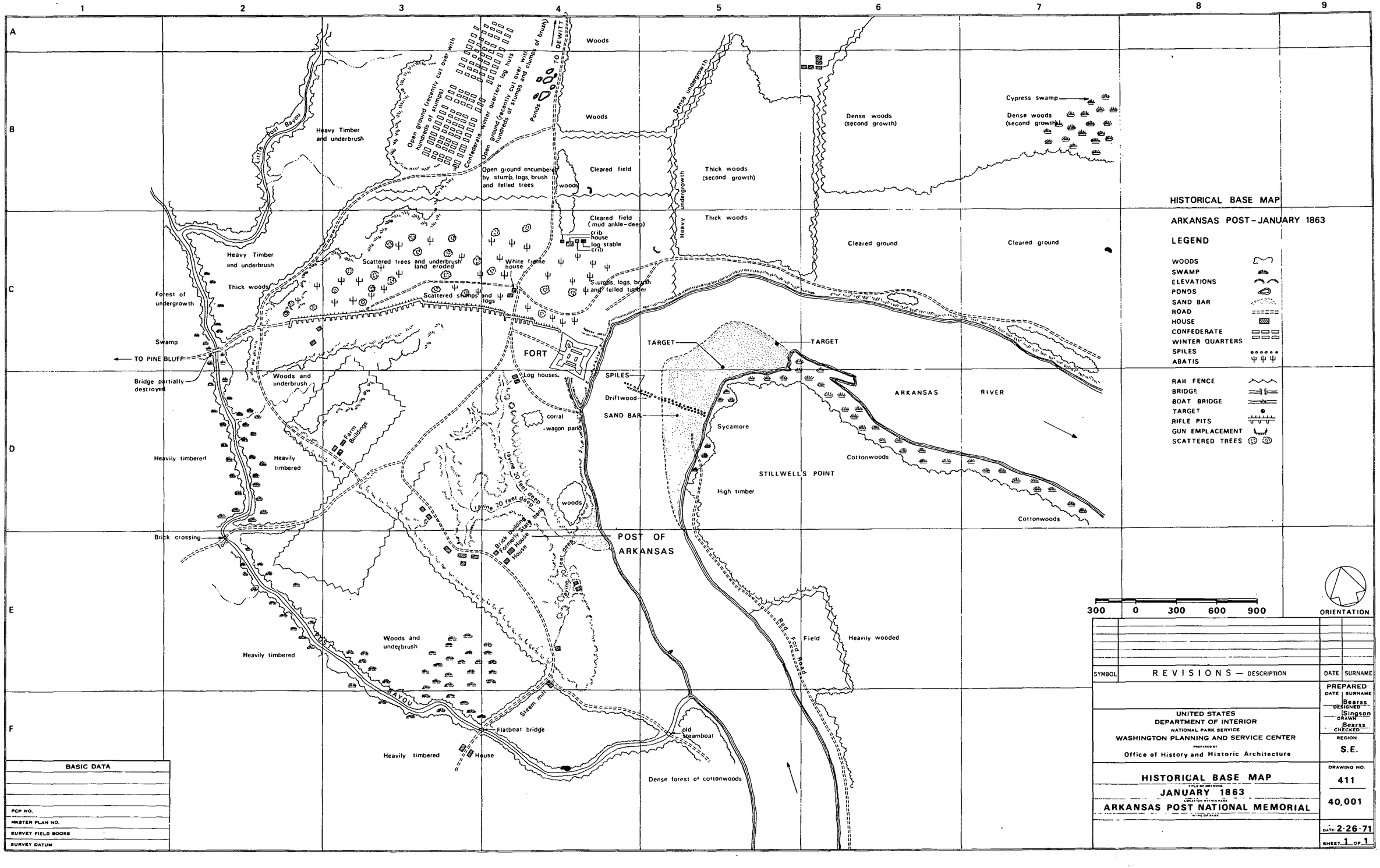
Situation at time of final Union assault on the Post of Arkansas or the surrender of the fort to the U.S. forces. The big guns within the fort have been silenced and three of the gun boats have passed the fort and are up river. The Union forces are pressing the Confederate lines very closely.


To De Witt
McCLERNAND
SHERMAN
MORGAN
STUART
STEELE
BLAIR
A.J. SMITH
OSTERHAUS
THAYER
GILES SMITH
T.K. SMITH
HOVEY
LANDRAM
BURBRIDGE
SHELDON
DECOURCY
GARLAND
DESHLER
CHURCHILL
DUNNINGTON
To Pine Bluff
Bayou Post
ARKANSAS RIVER
LEXINGTON
LOUISVILLE
CINCINNATI
DE KALB
CHICAGO
BLACK HAWK
NEW ERA
MONARCH
GLIDE
RATTLER
LINDSEY
TROOP MOVEMENT MAP
BATTLE POST OF ARKANSAS
January 11, 1863
5 P.M.
LINE OF MARCH
ATTACK
RETREAT
COMMANDS
UNION
CONFEDERATE
McCLERNAND
SHERMAN
OSTERHAUS
HOVEY
76 OHIO
13 U.S.
B-1 ILL.-4G
ARMY
CORPS
DIVISION
BRIGADE
REGIMENT
BATTALION
COMPANY
SKIRMISHERS
CAVALRY
ARTILLERY
GUN BOATS
CHURCHILL
DESHLER
6 TEXAS
DALLAS-4G

5. Aerial Photograph of Arkansas Post in 1969

Taken in 1969 by the Agricultural Soil Conservation Service this photograph shows an area four miles north to south and five miles east to west surrounding the former site of Arkansas Post. In the late 1920s the Arkansas River changed course, leaving the former horseshoe bend of the river a dry slough. In 1964 Dam Number 2 on the Arkansas River was completed. It backed water into the former bed of the river forming Horseshoe Lake as well as flooding the lowlands along Post Bayou. To aid in orienting the map a few of the historic sites have been located on this aerial photograph.

Number 1 - Arkansas State Bank.
Number 2 - Confederate Fort.
Number 3 - Confederate Earthworks or trenches.
Number 4 - Park Headquarters.



BASIC DATA

PCP NO.

MASTER PLAN NO.

SURVEY FIELD BOOKS

SURVEY DATUM

SYMBOL	REVISIONS — DESCRIPTION	DATE	SURNAME

PREPARED
DESIGNED Bearss
DRAWN Singson
CHECKED Bearss
REGION S.E.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON PLANNING AND SERVICE CENTER
PREPARED BY
Office of History and Historic Architecture

TITLE OF DRAWING
HISTORICAL BASE MAP
JANUARY 1863
LOCATION WITHIN PARK
ARKANSAS POST NATIONAL MEMORIAL

DRAWING NO. 411
40,001
DATE 2-26-71
SHEET 1 OF 1

3. Troop Movement Map of the Battle of Post of Arkansas
Forenoon, January 11, 1863

The Union troops are in position poised and ready to launch the final assault on the Post of Arkansas. They are awaiting the gunboats under the command of Admiral David D. Porter to open fire on the fort.