NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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1. Name of Property

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historic name: Arkansas Post

other name/site number: Arkansas Post National Memorial

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2. Location

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street & number: 1741 Old Post Road

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Gillett vicinity: ___

state: AR county: Arkansas code: ____ zip code: 72055

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3. Classification

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Ownership of Property: Public-Federal

Category of Property: Site

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
____	6	buildings
1	____	sites
____	____	structures
____	____	objects
1	6	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

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4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ____ nomination ____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. ____ See continuation sheet.

_____ _____

Signature of certifying official Date

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria. ____ See continuation sheet.

_____ _____

Signature of commenting or other official Date

_____

State or Federal agency and bureau

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5. National Park Service Certification

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I, hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register _____ _____
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined eligible for the National Register _____ _____
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined not eligible for the National Register _____ _____
____ removed from the National Register _____ _____

____ other (explain): _____

_____ _____ _____

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

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6. Function or Use

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Historic:	DOMESTIC	Sub:	village
	COMMERCE/TRADE		store, trading house, warehouse
	GOVERNMENT		capitol/courthouse
	DEFENSE		fortification, battle site
Current:	RECREATION AND CULTURE	Sub:	museum/outdoor recreation/monument
			marker

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

N/A

Other Description: _____

Materials: foundation N/A roof N/A
walls N/A other N/A

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: _____.

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/D

Areas of Significance: Archeology
Exploration/Settlement
Military
Politics/Government
Transportation

Period(s) of Significance: 1686-1803 1803-1860 1861-1865

Significant Dates: 1756, 1779, 1804, 1863

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: Quapaw, French Colonial, Spanish Colonial, Early Anglo-American, Early African American

Architect/Builder: N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.
X See continuation sheet.

7. Description (continuation)

Located in southeastern Arkansas on the north bank the Arkansas, Arkansas Post National Memorial forms the southernmost tip of a level grassland known as the Grand Prairie. When European settlement of this region began, Grand Prairie stood high above the river, and its tall bluffs promised protection from floods. Today the land on which the memorial stands is low in relation to the water level, and forms a peninsula bounded by the waters of Post Bayou, Post Bend, and the Arkansas River (see accompanying map). Due to natural geomorphological processes and construction of the McClellan-Kerr Navigation System on the Arkansas River, many of the historic sites associated with Arkansas Post have been destroyed by erosion and lateral river channel movements or now lie under water.

I. The French and Spanish Periods, 1686-1803.

Evidence indicates that the original settlement at Arkansas Post, the De Tonti Post of 1686, as well as the German Colony projected by John Law in the 1720s, were established on the southern tip of the Little Prairie, east of the Memorial boundaries. It was not until 1752, when Lieutenant Le Houssaye established a fort on the heights of the Grand Prairie at the location known as Ecore Rouge (Red Bluff), that European settlement reached the area of the present Memorial.

Little is known about the appearance of the La Houssaye fort or the small settlement that grew up adjacent to it. In 1756 the garrison was moved downstream to a new fort near the mouth of the Arkansas where the Spanish took possession in 1771. The civilian settlement at Arkansas Post was never entirely abandoned, however, and in 1779 the Spanish garrison moved back to the Ecore Rouge. The Spanish built a new structure, Fort San Carlos III, near the site of the old La Houssaye Fort, and within the present Memorial boundaries. This fort consisted of several small buildings and storehouses, and was surrounded by a reinforced stockade.

Although Fort San Carlos II ably withstood a British attack in 1783, it was deteriorating badly by the late 1780s. As the river cut into its northern bank, the bluffs of the Grand Prairie were eroding away, carrying parts of the fort with them. In the 1790s, after years of repair and piecemeal rebuilding, a new fort, San Esteven de Arkansas, was constructed one-half mile back from the river's bank, still within the boundaries of the Memorial.

This fort was still standing in 1804 when the Americans took possession of the area. In that year it consisted of a stockade, a house, 36 x 16 ft, a barracks, 50 x 20 ft, a storehouse, 45 x 20 ft, and a kitchen, 20 x 12 ft. Most of the buildings were shingled; the storehouse was elevated on props. The Americans renamed the complex Fort Madison and used it until 1810, when it was abandoned.

Today the locations of the La Houssaye Fort of 1752, Fort San Carlos III of 1779, and Fort Esteven del Arkansas/Fort Madison are in the former Arkansas River channel (now McClellan-Kerr navigation pool) off the peninsula to the east. Because of the nature of the erosional process associated with lateral migration of the channel of a meandering river like the Arkansas, we may assume that all physical traces of these forts in locations east of the present bankline have been obliterated.

Archaeological investigations prior to the creation of the Arkansas Post National Memorial, however, have demonstrated that physical traces of portions the Colonial townsite are preserved on the lower end of the peninsula. Preston Holder's 1956-57 excavations in this area encountered numerous cultural features containing eighteenth century ceramics. Among cultural features exposed were hundreds of feet of narrow trenches.

In 1991 archeologist John Walthall disputed Holder's inference that these trenches are portions of Colonial fortifications, concluding rather that the trenches represent palisade-like fences (a construction technique called pieux en terre or pieux dubout) outlining three domestic compounds flanking streets. Holder also exposed and mapped the complete outlines of two

poteaux en terre houses. One of these, Feature 18, was rectangular in shape, measuring 12 ft x 25 ft and divided into three nearly equalized rooms like many eighteenth century French structures in the Mississippi Valley. Archeological collections and field records from Holder's work at Arkansas Post in the 1950s are curated by the Arkansas Archeological Survey.

II. The Early American Period, 1804-1862.

The civilian village of Arkansas Post, occupied since the 1750s, had grown into a town of about 30 houses by the last decade of the 18th century. Grouped along two main streets, the houses were of a French architectural style, with high-gabled, shingled roofs, tall chimneys, and wide galleries.

Anglo-American settlement at Ecore Rouge appears to have been initiated by refugees from the American War of Independence. Balthazar de Villier's 1779 map of the location shows an "American village" and an "American habitant" on the bluff to the north of the fort. The pace of American settlement, however, accelerated after 1804. Several new buildings were constructed in addition to the older French and Spanish houses, a United States factory, or trading house, was built to the north of the town and in 1810 consisted of a two-story oak frame storehouse and a one-story dwelling house with a pitched roof. Among other buildings of the Early American period at Arkansas Post was the tavern operated by William Montgomery from 1819-1821. Montgomery's Tavern was the meeting place of the first Arkansas Territorial General Assembly in February 1820. This structure may also have been that occupied in the first decade of the nineteenth century by the trading house of Jacob Bright, one of the most prominent traders to the Osages.

The establishment of Colonel Frederick Notrebe, a French entrepreneur who came to dominate the town, included a house, a store, a brick store and warehouse, a cotton gin, and a press. In the 1840s a large, two-story rectangular brick building was constructed to house the Arkansas Post Branch of the State Bank of Arkansas. Other structures went up during this period, but even during the height of its development, Arkansas Post never consisted of more than 40 to 50 buildings.

Very few structural remains are visible above-ground today at the site of the town of Arkansas Post. The two most notable features are a cistern and a well. The cistern is approximately 12 ft in diameter and 20 ft deep, and is constructed of brick laid approximately 2 ft thick. It was probably built around 1820 with bricks from the Post brickyard. Before the National Memorial was established, the cistern was partially restored; bricks from the foundation of the old Bank building were used. The Park Service has now installed a modern grill over the cistern for safety reasons.

The brick well dates from the early 1800s. It is approximately 20 ft deep with an inside diameter of 3 ft and is constructed of brick laid one brick thick. The Park Service has used cement mortar to stabilize the above-ground portion of the well, which was originally of dry-wall construction.

Below ground, archaeology has demonstrated the preservation of extensive physical traces of the early American town. Holder's 1956-57 investigations revealed the presence of early American structures superimposed on vestiges of Colonial occupation on the southern portion of the peninsula. The Early American town, however, appears to have primarily grown-up to the north of the Colonial townsite around the area of Anglo-American refugee settlement from the era of the American War of Independence. A number of archeological projects in this more northerly portion of the peninsula encountered well-preserved archeological traces of structures and occupations from the 1804-1862 era. In 1966 Rex Wilson of the National Park Service located four early nineteenth century structures. Three were tentatively identified as being building associated with Frederic Notrebe: a cotton gin, a warehouse, and a residence and store combination; the fourth was a brick building identified as the Arkansas Post Branch of the Bank of the State of Arkansas.

Two years later, National Park Service archaeologist John W. Walker expanded Wilson's excavation at the Bank site and recovered additional evidence to substantiate the structure as the State Bank built in 1840-41 and used as a Confederate hospital in 1863. In 1970-71, Patrick Martin of the University of Arkansas Museum investigated Lot 27 in the early American townsite, location of Jacob Bright's trading house and, later, William Montgomery's Tavern. Martin's excavations resulted in a comprehensive structure foundation plan of the Bright/Montgomery structure plus a vast quantity of early American era artifacts (over 24,000 ceramic sherds alone) reflecting the use of the structure as both a trading house and tavern (see accompanying photograph).

In addition to physical remains of the early nineteenth century town exposed by major archeological investigations, surface indications of additional nineteenth century structures are known from diverse locations within the National Monument. In 1997, for example, members of the Park staff discovered a large brick- and lime and sand mortar-lined cistern in a wooded area about 50 m north of the staff housing area (see accompanying photograph). Scattered brick debris in the vicinity suggests that the cistern was associated with a substantial nineteenth century structure with no other remaining above-ground vestiges.

In the early nineteenth century the river front and its accompanying landing facilities, presumably including docks, would have been one of the focal points of the town. Because of bankline erosion over the ensuing century or more, however, no physical traces of the early nineteenth century waterfront remain at Arkansas Post.

III. The Civil War Period, 1862-1865.

The town of Arkansas Post was already in decline in 1862, when Confederate General Churchill arrived at the Post to construct an earthen fort commanding the Arkansas River. Located about one-quarter mile north of the village, Fort Hindman (or Post of Arkansas, as the Confederates called it) was a square, full-bastioned fort whose exterior parapets were each 100 yards in length. There were three gun platforms in each bastion and one in the curtain facing north. The fort enclosed three frame buildings, two magazines, and a well. The entrance to the fort was on its southwest side.

A line of trenches ran 720 yards in a westerly direction from the fort, and terminated at Post Bayou, at that time a narrow waterway. The trench line was intersected at regular intervals by wooden traverses. The fort, as well as several buildings in the town of Arkansas Post, were badly damaged by naval bombardment during the battle in 1863.

The location of Fort Hindman is in the area occupied by the McClellan-Kerr navigation pool to the east of the peninsula. As in the case of the eighteenth century forts at Arkansas Post, it is virtually certain that erosion and collapsing of the bankline in the process of lateral river channel movement has obliterated all physical traces of Fort Hindman. Portions of the Civil War trenches built in connection with Fort Hindman are still visible in the northwestern section of the Memorial. The trenches appear intermittently as low mounds for about 100-150 yards along a line running east-west. At least two depressions, probably artillery positions, have been found along the line of trenches. The trenches have been partially cleared of brush.

A historic road, used by Civil War troops during the battle in 1963, is still visible in the northern area of the Memorial. It parallels the entrance road for about one mile south from the entrance to the Memorial, and in many places has been paved over by the entrance road. Where it has not been covered over, the historic road is barely visible, although overgrown with native grasses.

IV. After the Civil War.

The present day landscape at the park includes features from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century which are part of the historical

significance of the park. These features include (but are not limited to) roadways, a dipping vat (utilized for dipping cattle during the free-range era) and ornamental plantings such as mock orange, privet hedge, daffodils, Japanese honeysuckle, and yucca.

Arkansas Post today presents a pleasant, park-like appearance, with open, grassy areas alternating with clusters of hardwoods and pines. An artificial lake has been created in the southern portion of the Memorial, just north of the town site. The presence of the Arkansas River is strongly felt; the waters of the river and the navigation pool bound the Memorial on two sides. This landscape of land and water, though considerably altered since the time the area was first settled by Europeans, is the dominant element in the historic scene at Arkansas Post today. The great majority of the Memorial's historic resources remain invisible, lying beneath the surface of the ground.

There are within Arkansas Post National Memorial several structures which do not meet National Register criteria. These include the modern Visitor Center, the Superintendent's residence, a staff housing unit (under construction in 1998), a mobile home used as a residence, a maintenance building and structures in the picnic area. These structures serve management purposes and occasionally require alterations necessitated by changes in their functions. Modifications to these supportive buildings will reflect a compatible architectural style and will not intrude upon the historic resources of the Memorial.

8. Statement of Significance (continuation)

Arkansas Post served for almost two hundred years as a strategic outpost for three nations seeking control of America's interior: France, Spain and the United States. Established first as a post for trading with Quapaws and other Native Americans and used successively as a military stronghold, a frontier settlement, and a territorial capital, Arkansas Post was primarily a frontier institution. It developed into an American town that played an important part in the early history of Arkansas. Arkansas Post was the scene of a Civil War battle in January 1863. Though almost no traces of the Colonial or Early American settlements remain above ground, a rich and diverse archeological record is present.

The first settlement was established downriver from Arkansas Post in 1686 by Henri de Tonti. His hopes of founding a successful trading empire with the Quapaw tribe in the Arkansas River area were not realized, and by 1720, de Tonti's settlement was all but dead. In 1720, King Louis XIV of France granted an area in the vicinity to John Law, a Scottish speculator, who sent over a group of German settlers. Though some settlement took place on Law's concession in 1721-23; no major establishment of German colonists appears to have ever taken place. The successive French establishments in this vicinity came to be known by the name "Arkansas," the name of the Quapaw people in the Illinois language.

As international tensions increased, the Post became crucial to the defense of French interests in the Mississippi Valley, and in 1752, a strong, new fort was established at Ecore Rouge on the Grand Prairie, in the proximity of the present Arkansas Post National Monument. This post was abandoned in 1756 when a new Arkansas Post was established near the mouth of the Arkansas River. When France's New World fortunes were lost in the French and Indian War, Louisiana was ceded to Spain in 1763. Spain did not take possession of Arkansas Post until 1771. In 1779, under Spanish governance, the Post was moved back to Ecore Rouge.

The Spanish used the outpost much as the French had: for defense of the colony's borders and for trade with the Indians. The two functions were closely related for an Indian tribe won over through trade could become a useful military ally. This proved important to the only Revolutionary War engagement that took place in present-day Arkansas. In 1784, James Colbert, a British Captain leading a group of Chickasaw Indians and a few whites,

attacked the Post. Colbert was repulsed by Spanish forces, who were aided by the Quapaw Indians.

Arkansas Post reverted to its original owner in 1800, when Spain retroceded Louisiana to Republican France; three years later Arkansas Post became an American frontier community.

Trading continued to be the town's major industry, and in 1805 the Unites States established a government trading house at the Post. Explorers and adventurers, among them Lt. James B. Wilkinson, Stephen Long, and Thomas Nuttall, passed through on their way west, and the population grew with the arrival of new American families. In 1813 Arkansas Post became the seat of Arkansas County; in 1819, it was chosen to be the capital of the newly-organized Arkansas Territory.

For the next two years the town boomed. In November, 1819, William E. Woodruff arrived at the Post and established the Arkansas Gazette, the first newspaper published in the territory. Promoters and speculators established two new towns near the Post, and sold lots. Comet, the first steamboat to ascend the Arkansas River, tied up at the landing below the first town.

In 1821 the territorial capital moved to more centrally-located Little Rock. Many families and businesses, including the Gazette, followed suit. Arkansas Post continued for some time to be an important river town, and in the 1840 could boast a racetrack, a female seminary, and a branch of the State Bank of Arkansas. By the 1850s, however, the community had shrunk in size and fallen into a severe decline.

Arkansas Post in the Colonial and early American eras reflected the great social and cultural diversity of the frontier. Historical sources document the presence of men and women; soldiers, officials, merchants, traders, commercial hunters, farmers, and outlaws; Native Americans including not only Quapaws but also individuals of many other groups; and persons of African descent, both free and slave.

In 1852 Arkansas Post attracted the attention of the Confederate Army. General Thomas J. Churchill erected an earth fort near the village, commanding the Arkansas River, to guard the river approach to Little Rock. In January, 1863, Union General John McClernand began to move against the Post with 30,000 troops. In a battle fought on January 10 and 11, this force, aided by nine gunboats, attacked Fort Hindman and brought the outnumbered Confederate defenders to surrender. The victory strengthened the Federal supply line, and contributed to the eventual capture of Vicksburg. And the fierce bombardment of the Fort and nearby village spelled the end of the town of Arkansas Post.

For the casual visitor today, the National Memorial seems almost devoid of physical traces of the long and eventful history of the Arkansas Post in the Colonial and American eras. This appearance belies the amply-demonstrated richness of archeological record beneath the surface. The principal investigation involving Colonial-era archeological contexts at Arkansas Post was Preston Holder's 1956-57 on the southern end of the peninsula. While Holder was frustrated in his effort to locate traces of eighteenth century forts, his field study delineated some of the streets and house lots of the late eighteenth century town at this Spanish colonial outpost. In the judgement of archeologist John Walthall, "Arkansas Post National Memorial contains the most extensive remains of an eighteenth century colonial village in public ownership in the Mississippi Valley region." The archeological record from the Early American town is even more extensive, as revealed by the excavations reported Rex Wilson, John Walker, and Patrick Martin. The greater part of the area of the National Memorial, however, has never been excavated. This represents an unparalleled resource for future archeological studies of the Colonial and Early American periods in Arkansas.

Today, Arkansas Post is a National Memorial to the soldiers, explorers, and settlers who made this frontier a strategic element in the struggle for the trans-Mississippi, and an important chapter in the development of the state of Arkansas.

9. Major Bibliographical References

_X_ See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

_ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
X previously listed in the National Register
_ previously determined eligible by the National Register
X designated a National Historic Landmark
_ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
_ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

X State historic preservation office
_ Other state agency
_ Federal agency
_ Local government
_ University
X Other -- Specify Repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 389.17

UTM References:

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	15	652202	3766367	B	15	653380	3766398
C	15	653343	3765767	D	15	653175	3764822
E	15	653116	3764548	F	15	652343	3765221
G	15	651973	3765059	H	15	651882	3765796

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: _X_ See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: ___ See continuation sheet.
These are the boundaries of Arkansas Post National Memorial.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: John H. House

Organization: Arkansas Archeological Survey Date: 12/3/98

Street & Number: P.O. Box 4814, UAPB Telephone: (870) 535-4509

City or Town: Pine Bluff State: AR Zip: 71601

9. Major Bibliographical References (continuation)
Other Documentation -Specify Repository
Archeological field records and collections from all three National Park Service excavations at Arkansas Post (Holder, Wilson, Walker) and the University of Arkansas Field School are curated by the Arkansas Archeological Survey in Fayetteville. All artifacts have been inventoried in the Survey's DELOS
database system.

Major Bibliographic References

Arnold, Morris S.
1991 *Colonial Arkansas, 1686-1804: A Social and Cultural History.* University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville.

Bearss, Edwin C.
1959 The Post of Arkansas. MS prepared for the National Park Service. Copy in Southwest Regional Office, National Park Service, Santa Fe, NM.

Bearss, Edwin C., and Leonard E. Brown
1971 Arkansas Post National Memorial: Structural History, Post of Arkansas, 1804-1853 and Civil War Troop Movement Maps, January, 1863. Washington D. C., Department of the Interior.

Coleman, Roger
1987 *The Arkansas Post Story: Arkansas Post National Monument*. Professional Paper 12. Southwest Cultural Resources Center.

Martin, Patrick E.
1977 *An Inquiry into the Locations and Characteristics of Jacob Bright's Trading House and William Montgomery's Tavern*. Research Series 11. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.

Mattison, Ray H.
1957 Report on the Historical Investigations of Arkansas Post, Arkansas. Report on file with the National Park Service.

National Park Service
1973 Master Plan, Arkansas Post National Memorial.

Nuttall, Thomas
1821 A Journal of Travels in the Arkansa Territory. Thomas H. Palmer, Philadelphia. (Readex Microprint 1966).

Walker, John W.
n.d. Excavations at the Arkansas Post Branch of the Bank of the State of Arkansas, Arkansas Post National Memorial. Manuscript. Southeastern Archeological Center, National Park Service, Tallahassee.

Walthall, John A.
1991 An analysis of Late Eighteenth Century Ceramics from Arkansas Post at Ecores Rouges. *Southeastern Archaeology* 10:98-113.

Wilson, Rex L.
1966 Archeological Investigations at Arkansas Post, 1966. Manuscript submitted to Southwest Archeological Center, National Park Service, Globe, Arizona.

10. Geographical Data (continuation)
Verbal Boundary Description:

Tract 01-101 220.6 acres
Starting at the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey marker "Arkansas Post" on the left bank of the Arkansas River as it was in 1903 in the old town of the Post of Arkansas in latitude 34 degrees 01 minute 21.457 seconds N, longitude 01 degrees 20 minutes 34.497 seconds W; thence due east for a distance of 100 feet, more or less, to a point (1) on contour elevation 162; thence in a north-easterly direction with the meanderings of contour elevation 163 for a distance of 1100 feet, more or less, to a point (2) on the property line between Private Survey Nos. 2307 and 2354 as surveyed on April 8, 1816 by William Russell, Deputy Surveyor, to the TRUE POINT OF

BEGINNING; thence, westerly along the line between Private Survey Nos. 2307 and 2354 for a distance of 2850 feet, more or less, to contour elevation 162; thence leaving the Private Survey property line and with the meanderings of contour elevation 162 in a westerly, southeasterly and northerly direction for a distance of 12,200 feet, more or less, to a point (3) approximately 525 feet northeast of Corps of Engineers Survey Station No. IP-PR-6E; thence leaving contour elevation 162 and running due north 150 feet, more or less, to a point (4) on contour elevation 162; thence in a northerly direction with the meanderings of contour elevation 162 for a distance of 5600 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning, and containing **220.60 acres** more or less, as shown on a sketch prepared by the National Park Service, attached hereto and made a part hereof entitled "Lands convoyed to the United States by the State of Arkansas for Establishment of Arkansas Post National Memorial."

All of the above described lands are in Township 8 South of the Base Line, in Range 3 West of the Fifth Principal meridian in Arkansas, north of the Arkansas River.

Tract No. 147E-1 (01-102) 37.00 acres
A tract of land situated in the county of Arkansas, State of Arkansas, being a part of Spanish Grants Nos. 2307, 2339, 2344, 2354, and a part of the original Arkansas Post reservation located within Township 8 South, Range 3 West of the Fifth Principal meridian, and being more particularly described as follows:
Beginning at the most southeasterly corner of said Spanish Grant No. 2307; thence south 82 degrees 00 minutes west 1,189.98 feet to a point (1); thence south 08 degrees 00 minutes west 1,354.32 feet to a point (2); thence south 82 degrees 00 minutes west 100 feet to a point (3); thence south 35 degrees 00 minutes east 200 feet to a point (4); thence south 14 degrees 30 minutes east 300 feet to a point (5); thence south 36 degrees 00 minutes east 400 feet to a point (6); thence south 15 degrees 00 minutes east 300 feet to a point (7); thence south 30 degrees 00 minutes east 140 feet to a point (8); thence south 63 degrees 30 minutes east 100 feet to a point (9); thence south 45 degrees 00 minutes east 200 feet to a point (10); thence 30 degrees 30 minutes east 200 feet to a point (11); thence south 08 degrees 30 minutes west approximately 100 feet to the point of intersection (12) with the 162 foot contour to a point (13) where said contour intersects the east line of said Spanish Grant No. 2354, thereof; thence south along the east line of said Spanish Grants Nos. 2354 and 2307 approximately 1,254 feet to the point of beginning, and containing **37.00 acres**, more or less.

Tract No. 147E-2 (01-102) 0.50 acres
A tract of land situated in the county of Arkansas, State of Arkansas, being a part of the original Arkansas Post Reservation located within Township 8 South, Range 3 West of the Fifth Principal Meridian and being more particularly described as follows:
Beginning at a point (1) on the 162-foot contour, which is north 42 degrees 00 minutes east approximately 150 feet from the most southerly point of said original Arkansas Post Reservation; thence northerly along said 162-foot contour approximately 525 feet to a point (2); Thence southeasterly along said 162-foot contour approximately 200 feet to the point of intersection (3) with the easterly property line of the National Park Service land; thence along said property line as follows: South 13 degrees 00 minutes east approximately 40 feet to a point (4); thence south 03 degrees 45 minutes west 300 feet to a point (5); thence south 42 degrees 00 minutes west approximately 56 feet to the point of beginning, and containing **0.50 acres**, more or less.

Tract No. 147E-3 (01-102) 1.00 acres
A tract of land situated in the county of Arkansas, State of Arkansas, being a part of Spanish Grants Nos. 2344 and 2432 located within Township 8 South, Range 3 West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and being more particularly described as follows:
Beginning at the point of intersection (1) of the 162-foot contour with the westerly property line of the National Park Service land, which is south 47 degrees 01 minutes east approximately 180 feet from the most southerly corner of Spanish Grant 2305; thence southeasterly along said 162-foot contour approximately 1,000 feet to a point (2) where said 162-foot contour intersects said westerly property line; thence along said property line as follows: North 49 degrees 44 minutes west approximately 270 feet to a point (3); thence north 47 degrees 01 minutes west approximately 642 feet to the point of beginning, and containing **1.00 acres**, more or less.

Tract No. 147E-4 (01-102) 45.00 acres
A tract of land situated in the county of Arkansas, State of Arkansas, being a part of Spanish Grants Nos. 2307, 2339, and 2305, located within Township 8 South Range 3 West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and being more particularly described as follows:
Beginning at the most southerly corner of Spanish Grant No. 2307 (1); thence north 70 degrees 00 minutes west 498.96 feet to a point (2); thence north 09 degrees 00 minutes west to a point (3) where it intersects the center of Moore (Post) Bayou; thence with the center line of the meandering Moore Bayou in a generally northerly direction to a point (4) where it intersects the Northwest line of the Spanish Grant No. 2307; thence north 29 degrees 00 minutes east 1,265.22 feet to the northwest corner of said Spanish Grant No. 2307 (5); thence east along the north line of said Grant approximately 680 feet to a point (6) where the 162-foot contour intersects said north line; thence southerly along said 162-foot contour to a point (7) where said 162-foot contour intersects the southeasterly boundary of said Spanish Grant No. 2307; thence south 45 degrees 00 minutes west along said southeasterly boundary approximately 1,050 feet to the point of beginning, and containing **45.00 acres**, more or less.

Tract No. 147E-5 (01-102) 0.50 acres
A tract of land situated in the county of Arkansas, State of Arkansas, being a part of Spanish Grants No. 2307, located within Township 8 South, Range 3 West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and being more particularly described as follows:
Beginning at a point (1) on the north line of said Spanish Grant No. 2307 where the 162-foot contour intersects the north line of said Grant, which is approximately 1,025 feet east of the north-west corner thereof; thence east along said north line of said Spanish Grant No. 2307 approximately 225 feet to a point (2) where the 162-foot contour intersects said north line; thence south along said 162-foot contour approximately 200 feet to a point (3); thence northwesterly along said contour approximately 250 feet to the point of beginning, and containing **0.50 acres**, more or less.

Tracts 01-103 and 01-104
A tract of land situate in P.S. 2296 and P.S. 2354 described as follows:
Beginning on the line common to said P.S. 2296 and P.S. 2354 at the Northwest corner of a 4.07 acre tract of land now or formerly owned by the State of Arkansas Parks Commission; thence, along said line common to P.S. 2296 and P.S. 2354, West 1.97 chains; thence, North 72 degrees 52 minutes West 10.18 chains to a point on the East line of the Gillett-Arkansas Post Road; thence, along the East line of said Road, South 3.00 chains to said line common to P.S. 2296 and P.S. 2354; thence, along said common line, West 3 chains to the

West line of said Gillett-Arkansas Post Road; thence, along said West line, North 3.00 chains; thence, West 25.00 chains; thence, South 3.20 chains to said line common to P.S. 2296 and P.S. 2354; thence, along said common line West 14.00 chains; thence, South 29 degrees West 13.00 chains to the existing boundary of Arkansas Post National Memorial; thence, along said boundary, East 60.71 chains to the Southwest corner of said 4.07 acre tract of land now or formerly owned by the State of Arkansas Parks Commission; thence, along the West line of said tract, North 12.44 chains to the point of beginning.
SUBJECT TO a flowage easement to the United States of America, according to Easement Deed recorded in D&M Record W-3, Page 110, of the Records of the Southern District of Arkansas County, Arkansas.
SUBJECT ALSO TO existing easements of record for public roads and highways, public utilities, railroads, pipelines, ditches and canals.
TOGETHER WITH all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof.
TOGETHER WITH the buildings and improvements there on and all rights and appurtenances thereto.

Tract 01-105 4.07 acres
All that tract of land lying situate and being in Township 8 South, Range 3 West, Fifth Principal Meridian, Arkansas County, State of Arkansas more particularly described as follows:
Being all that portion of Private Survey No. 2354, as shown on survey plot prepared by Thomas J. Strode, Registered Land Surveyor, filed June 1, 1970, described as beginning at a point being the present northeast corner of Arkansas Post National Memorial, said corner also being the northeast corner of Private Survey No. 2307 and the southeast corner of said Private Survey No. 2354, as surveyed on April 8, 1816 by William Russell, Deputy Surveyor; thence, along the north boundary line of said Arkansas Post National Memorial, said boundary line also being the common line between said Private Survey Nos. 2307 and 2354, due West 199.98 feet (3.03 chains); thence, leaving said north boundary line of Arkansas Post National Memorial and passing through said Private Survey No. 2354, due North, 821.04 feet (12.44 chains) to a point on the north line thereof, said point also being S 47° E, 16 feet from an 18 inch gum tree; thence, following the North boundary line of said Private Survey No. 2354, due East, 331.98 feet (5.03 chains) to a stone; thence, S 30° W, 266.64 feet (4.04 chains); thence, due South, 594.00 feet (9.00 chains) to the point of beginning.
The tract of land herein described contains **4.07 acres**, more or less.