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PINE BLUFF — AND — JEFFERSON COUNTY

ARKANSAS.

FULL DESCRIPTION.



WORLD'S FAIR EDITION.

PUBLISHED BY
Jefferson County Immigration Bureau.
MAY, 1893.

By L. H. ...

JUN 18 1914

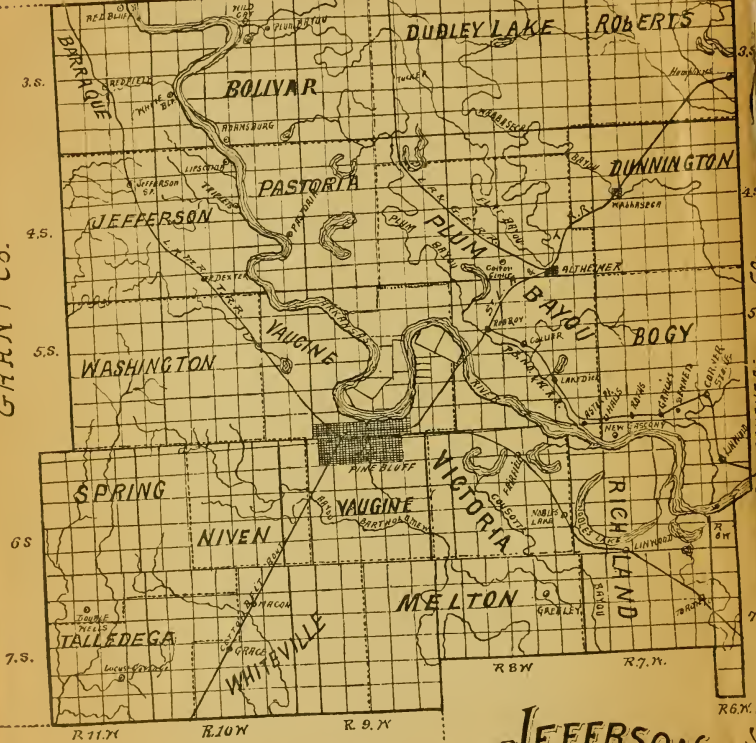
...LINE Co. PULASKI Co.

LONoke Co.

R. 11. W. R. 10. W. R. 9. W. R. 8. W. R. 7. W.

GRANT Co.

... Co.



Sectional
Map of
JEFFERSON
CO. ARK.
CLEVELAND Co.

Dunbar Chas. R. Hite

PINE BLUFF

... AND ...

JEFFERSON COUNTY,

ARKANSAS.

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PINE BLUFF JEFFERSON COUNTY ARKANSAS.

INTRODUCTION.

The rapid increase of the population of our country and the renewed good will which has arisen among a common people, north, south, east and west, have awakened an earnest desire that the South and Southwest may now be speedily developed and invigorated by an immigration such as has given to the North and Northwest their wonderful thrift and mighty power. The same plan of work seems to have suggested itself

Immigration was constituted and county subordinate boards were to be organized in every county of the State. Fifty thousand dollars was voted to be raised by a pro rata assessment on the several counties. Pamphlets, maps and like means were to be employed to make known in a plain, straightforward manner the resources of Arkansas. The colored people participated in the State convention and their interests are included in this work. The design of the promoters of this movement was to make known, without any exaggera-



MAIN STREET, LOOKING NORTH FROM THIRD AVE.

to the citizens of the several Southern and Southwestern States, viz: organization of State central and county subordinate bureaus of immigration. In conformity with this sentiment the Governor of the State of Arkansas at the opening of the year 1888, issued an invitation to all the county judges and mayors of cities to appoint delegates for an immigration convention to be held in Little Rock, on January 31, 1888. The convention met in the hall of the House of Representatives and numbered more than 400 men, the very best in the State, noted for the liberality of their views and their progressive spirit. A State Executive Board of

tion, the true condition of the State of Arkansas as it is, and the intention of the Jefferson County Bureau was to make known in the same manner the resources of Jefferson County. Men of capital and enterprise, the farmer of means, the skilled mechanic and the thrifty laboring man, all were invited to read our simple statement, correspond with us, and, if possible visit our county to see for themselves before an investment is ventured upon or settlement made.

The present State government is inaugurating a similar policy and our publication for 1888 is now revised and enlarged, that it may truly represent Pine Bluff and Jefferson County in 1893.

GENERAL HISTORY OF ARKANSAS.

Arkansas was discovered by Marquette in July, 1673. About May 1, 1686, Henri de Tonty established the first white settlement at Arkansas Post, leaving there six Frenchmen. It then formed a part of the famous Louisiana Territory, which extended to Florida on the east, Texas on the west, the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and what is now the Dominion of Canada on the north. In 1803, Napoleon Bonaparte, fearing its loss to England, ceded this immense region to the United

States. It has an area of square miles of 52,198; in acres, 33,406,720. It is divided into 76 counties, and had, according to the census of 1870, a population of 484,471. The census of 1880 gave Arkansas a population of 802,525; that of 1890, 1,128,178.

The Arkansas river, taking its rise in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, flows in a southeasterly course a distance of 2,000 miles to the Mississippi river; it passes diagonally through the State, and it, with the White, Red, Black, Wachita, Saline and other rivers, affords navigable highways in the State of over 3,500



MAIN STREET, LOOKING SOUTH FROM BARRAQUE.

States in consideration of an aggregate sum of \$15,000,000. From the year of cession immigrants from Canada and from Europe began to come. Year by year their number swelled, so that in a brief period this region was sufficiently populated to call for the establishment of Territories and States.

Arkansas became a Territory in March 1819, a State on June 15, 1836. Its boundaries are: Missouri on the north, Louisiana on the south, the Mississippi river on the east, and the Indian Territory on the west. It lies between the 33d and 37th degrees of north latitude, and between the 12th and 18th of longitude west from

miles, or greater than the waterways of any other State of the Union.

About one-fourth of the lands of the State are level, the rest being hilly or mountainous. The northern, western, central and part of the southwestern counties are hilly or mountainous, yet fertile for grain or fruit. In sections of the eastern and southern part of the State there is a general level—a prairie is here found 100 miles long and from 3 to 15 miles wide, with luxuriant grass. Upon the banks of the rivers and streams of this section are the richest cotton lands in the world. There are in the State 30,000 square miles of valuable timber

of many varieties, and over 12,000 square miles of coal fields, besides an abundance of iron, manganese, zinc, copper, marble, granite, limestone, marl, lithographic and soapstone.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

This county, which is now to engage our special attention, possesses many attractive qualities. Its location is in Southeastern Arkansas, where are situated the richest cotton and corn lands. A view of the map will show how it is divided midway by the Arkansas River, whose numerous landings for steamboats afford

corn, to which their unskilled labor is adapted. These bottom lands are just what similar lands in Illinois were fifty years ago; undrained swamps are close by and no diversity of crop to call for better labor and better modes of living. The creek bottoms and uplands are best for new white settlers until the lowlands are more open and better drained.

Besides the Arkansas River, Bayou Bartholomew winds its way through the county. There are several mineral springs, though the waters have not been analyzed: White Sulphur, Cantrels, Lees and Germans.



SECOND AVENUE, LOOKING EAST FROM CHESTNUT.

facilities for travel and transportation.

The latitude of Pine Bluff, the capital and center of the county, is 34 degrees north, and longitude 15 degrees west from Washington. The county is 29 miles square, containing 841 square miles or 538,240 acres. Its population, white and colored, in 1870, was 15,714; in 1880, 24,000; in 1890, 40,821. The colored people form three-fourths of the population. Their preponderance up to the present time is owing to the richness of the bottom lands, to which they are acclimated, and the almost exclusive growth of cotton and

Noble's Lake, Lake Dick and Horse Shoe Lake are the only lakes of considerable size.

LANDS.

All the land on the north side of the Arkansas River is bottom land; almost all on the south side is upland. The following is a classified statement of county lands:

Bottom land.....	acres, 363,000
Uplands.....	" 175,000
Land in cultivation.....	" 90,000
Unimproved land susceptible of cultivation.....	" 370,000
Vacant United States land.....	" 15,000

sioner of State Lands, Little Rock. Ark. On May 29th, 1888, the United States land in Arkansas was withdrawn from sale and made subject to homestead entry only.

PRODUCTS.

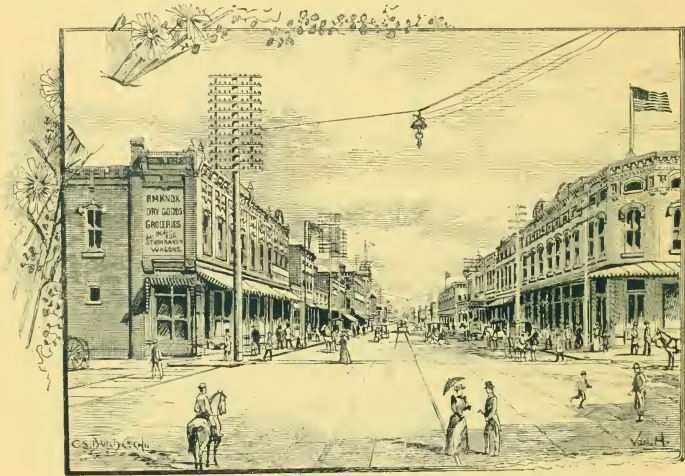
FIELD.

The climate and soil are very favorable to almost every crop, and no country affords so many days on which outdoor work may be performed. The chief field products are cotton, corn, wheat, oats, rye, sorghum, peas. Several grasses do well; clover, timothy, orchard, red top and millet.

The most luxuriant native grasses, though natural enemies of cotton, are Bermuda and Johnson. The Johnson grass is an alternative crop and as a fertilizer for corn is good.

GARDEN.

Vegetables of nearly every known kind grow here planted as early as February. In bottom lands fertilizing is unknown, but in the uplands it is beneficial. Spring and fall cabbage are easily grown on the same ground. Two crops of Irish potatoes and corn are of frequent occurrence. Cauliflower and kindred plants thrive; 400 bushels of sweet potatoes, 200 of Irish pota-



BARROQUE STREET, LOOKING EAST FROM CHESTNUT.

	Per Acre.
Average yield of seed cotton on bottom land.....	1,400 lbs.
" " " " upland.....	800 "
" " " " " " bottom land..	35 bu.
" " " " " " upland.....	15 "
" " " " " " wheat bottom land..	30 "
" " " " " " upland.....	12½ "
" " " " " " oats bottom land..	40 "
" " " " " " upland.....	20 "
" " " " " " rye bottom land..	40 "
" " " " " " upland.....	20 "
" " " " " " field peas.....	50 "
" " " " " " sorghum.....	100 gals.
" " " " " " millet on bottom lands.....	1½ tons.
" " " " " " timothy " " " "	1½ "
" " " " " " red top " " " "	2 "
" " " " " " clover " " " "	1½ "

toes, 500 of onions, and 800 of red-top globe turnips to the acre are not uncommon crops. The climate is so genial to vegetable growth that gardeners as a rule maintain a garden the year round, and every day their wagons are to be seen on the street laden with vegetables. The truck garden industry has developed more in the past five years than any other factor in the advancement of our people, and it is worthy of note that our local gardeners have depended solely on home patronage. In a little while arrangements with the railroads will be made for regular transportation of vegetables and then the truck gardeners will be able to rely upon a regular market.

FRUIT.

A good variety of domestic and wild fruits is found;

apples, peaches, pears, figs, cherries, plums and the several berries. Wild cherries, plums and grapes are in abundance. Of apples, early varieties do best; of peaches, the medium and late; of plums, wild goose and other native plums; of the berries, strawberries and blackberries are best, and requiring little cultivation grow abundantly. At the New Orleans International Exposition, held 1885, and at the California Exposition, held 1887, at San Francisco, Arkansas apples and other fruit took the first prize.

GRAPES.

In the estimation of practical fruit growers the soil and climate of Jefferson County are especially suited to

Chickens, per doz.....	\$2.00	to	\$3.00
Eggs, " ".....	.10	to	.15
Butter, per lb.....	.15	to	.25
Fresh beef, in market, per lb.....	.08	to	.10
" mutton, " ".....	.08	to	.10
" pork, " ".....	.05	to	.10
" venison, " ".....	.08	to	.10

Other articles of merchandise are governed in price by the general standard.

The facilities for shipping to northern markets berries, melons, vegetables and farm products in general are very good, while the home market is rapidly growing into significant proportions.



FIFTH AVENUE, LOOKING WEST FROM LAUREL.

grape culture. The vines of the wild grape are usually large and luxuriant. Here flourishes the Muscadine, from whose vintage farmers' wives annually make wine. The following varieties are at present successfully cultivated: Scuppernong, Ives' Seedling, Norton, Va., Concord and Cynthiana. Several successful vineyards, large and small, are to be found in the county.

MARKET PRICE OF PRODUCTS.

Having now dealt somewhat in field, garden and forest products, we append a list of country products, as it may prove a great assistance in computing both the family expenses and the resources to be relied on to meet them. We give the present marketable price at Pine Bluff of the articles named, as revised by leading merchants of Pine Bluff.

STOCK RAISING.

The luxuriant vegetation of natural and artificial grasses affords excellent grazing for horses, cattle and sheep. Cane, which thrives in low lands, affords the year round a nutritious food for stock. The Jersey and Holstein breeds of cattle have been successfully introduced for dairy purposes. So far, we have not many regularly established stock farms, but the business is beginning to develop. The mildness of the climate saves the great expense of costly stables, which fall so heavily upon farmers in the North and East. At the same time, stables sufficient to protect against the rain and the spells of comparatively cold weather are not to be dispensed with by wise farmers. Hog raising is also a lucrative business.

PRICE OF STOCK.

Horses	\$60 00	to	\$150 00
Work mules	60 00	to	150 00
Three-year-old steers	20 00	to	25 00
Yearlings	5 00	to	10 00
Milch cows	15 00	to	50 00
Hogs on foot	3 00	to	10 00

GAME AND FISH.

Wild turkey, deer, duck, geese, and many kinds of small game are found; occasionally bear is met with.

In the numerous small lakes, game fish is found; in the Arkansas river catfish, drum and buffalo are abundant, and easily caught.

(commonly called prairie chicken) for five years from 1893, or any quail (sometimes called Virginia partridge) between the first day of March and first day of October of any year.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful at any and all seasons of the year, to take, catch or kill by means of a net, traps * * * any of the above mentioned game; provided that nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit any persons or minors of any person from netting, trapping * * * on their own premises in the unprohibited season, or when any of the birds aforesaid are in the act of destroying fruit or grapes.

Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful to destroy, disturb or



HOTEL TRULOCK

GAME AND FISH LAWS OF THE STATE OF
ARKANSAS.

GAME LAW.

Sec. 1. It shall be unlawful to catch, kill, injure or pursue, with intent to catch, kill or injure, or pursue or chase with dogs without such intent, any wild buck, doe or fawn in this State, between the first day of February and the first day of September of any year; and it shall also be unlawful to catch * * * any wild turkey, between the first day of May and the first day of September of any year; * * * any pinnated grouse

rob the nest of any wild birds whatsoever, except those of crows, blackbirds, hawks, owls and birds of prey.

Sec. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person to purchase, have in possession, or expose for sale any of the above game in the prohibited season.

Sec. 5. It shall be unlawful for any railroad company, * * * or corporation, or private person to have in possession or receive for transportation, or for any other purpose whatsoever, any of the game mentioned above in the prohibited season.

Sec. 6. Any person violating any of the provisions

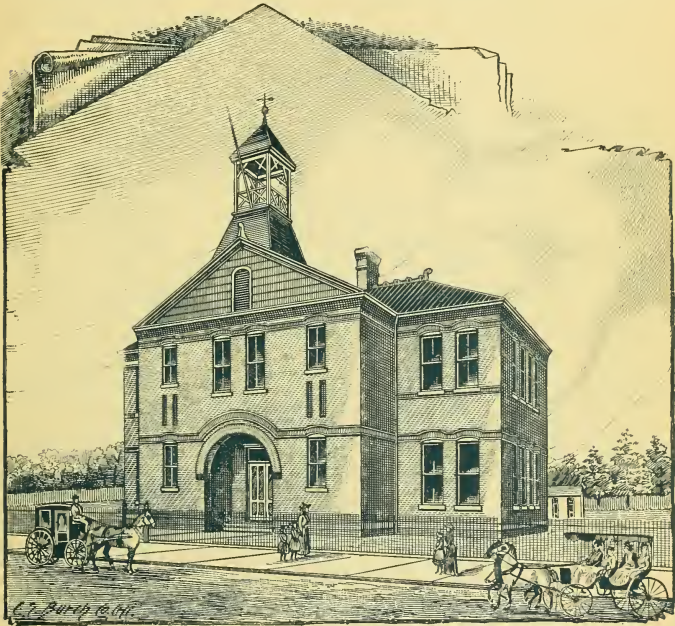
of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined (as provided) from \$3 to \$20.

FISH LAW.

Sec. 1. No person shall erect * * * in any of the waters of this State, or in the front of the mouth of any stream, slough or bayou, any seine, net * * * any fish trap or dam * * * to catch any fish.

Provided, That the prohibitions of this section shall

State, to catch fish for family use, or for picnics, and not for sale; nor shall it be unlawful for any person or persons to place traps in the unnavigable streams of this State, provided such traps do not obstruct the free passage of fish in ascending or descending such streams; nor shall it be unlawful to use a seine, net or gill net, in any of the navigable streams of this State, provided the meshes of such seine * * * be not less than



PINE STREET PUBLIC SCHOOL (WHITE).

not apply to waters wholly on the premises belonging to such person or persons using such devices.

Provided further, That it may be lawful to use a very small seine, not to exceed in length 15 feet, for catching very small fish * * * for bait or for stocking other waters.

Provided further, That it shall not be unlawful for any person or persons to use a seine, not exceeding 60 feet in length in any unnavigable stream or lake in this

three inches in size, and that such net * * * does not obstruct the outlet or inlet of any lake or stream emptying into any other lake or stream. But it shall not be lawful to transport any fish outside of the State, except catfish and buffalo.

Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall on conviction be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in any sum not less than \$5 nor more than \$200.

TIMBER.

The lumber producing trees are cypress, yellow pine, oak of many kinds, ash, pecan, sycamore, gum and bois d'arc (hodark).

Trees useful domestically are elm, cedar, hickory, mulberry, cottonwood, beech and sugar maple. The large forests of those timbers deserve serious consideration in making up the advantages of Jefferson County for settlements. Maine, Minnesota and Wisconsin have drawn to their people large fortunes from trade in merely two kinds of lumber—white pine and hemlock or spruce pine. Our yellow pine is superior to either in quantity and quality. It is susceptible of a

wood, furnishes excellent material for tanning. The hard woods in the county have been estimated at 2,500,000,000 feet board measure, of which one-fourth is pine and the rest satinwood, oak, ash, hickory, cypress and cottonwood. There are twenty-seven mills in the county, with a daily capacity of 340,000 feet, and seven planing mills with a capacity of 140,000.

The annual cut of all the mills in the county is given at 100,000,000. The lumber trade has at times reached so great proportions that it was impossible for the railroads to supply cars sufficient for transportation.

PRICES OF LUMBER.

Yellow Pine, green, per 1000 feet..... \$8.50



ANNUNCIATION ACADEMY (SISTERS OF CHARITY).

much finer polish for furniture and interior decorations. A finish in oil is often all that is needed, while its great hardness and strength make it first-class material for flooring, ship-building and general frame work.

For various mechanical purposes, such as the manufacture of wagons, carriages, plows and barrels, there is to be found a large and convenient supply of white oak, hickory, ash, pecan and bois d'arc.

Walnut deserves separate mention for its plentifulness and singular beauty, comparing favorably with mahogany and rosewood.

Black oak, called also dyers' oak, with other dyers'

Yellow Pine, dry, per 1000 feet.....	12.00
Cypress, per 1000 feet.....	13.00
Walnut, " " ".....	30.00
White Oak, " " ".....	15.00
Ash, " " ".....	15.00
Oak, Ash and Hickory wood, by the cord, deliv'd,	2.25
Brick, per single 1000, delivered in Pine Bluff...	9.00

MANUFACTORIES.

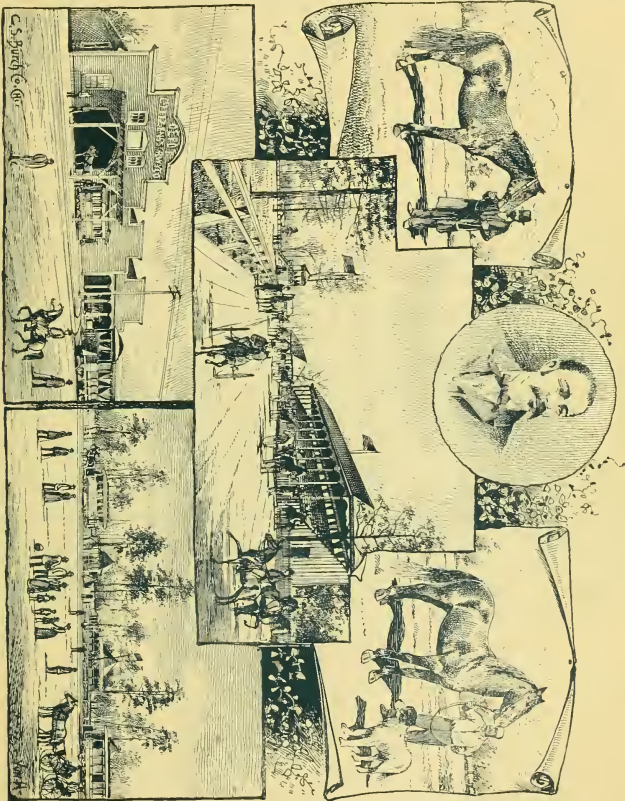
The openings for manufactories are numerous. Wood-working, furniture, hub and spoke factories; shingle and saw mills; wagon and carriage factories; not to mention cotton factories, which when properly organized and worked would well repay an investment. The

year round navigation of the Arkansas River, and the numerous railways afford facilities for transportation. New enterprises meet with the approval of, and receive material assistance from, local capitalists. Nothing

of 650 barrels of bolted meal and corresponding quantities of chops, etc.

Riggins' Planing Mills; makes shingles, doors, windows, mouldings, brackets, counters, shelving for drug

DRIVING PARK, STREET RAILWAY PLANT, ETC., PROPERTY OF WILEY JONES



now is so much needed as the establishment of manufacturing factories.

The following are some of the factories now successfully established:

Pine Bluff Mill and Elevator Co.; has a daily capacity

stores and bars. Deals in all kinds of rough and dressed lumber.

Bluff City Lumber Co., of which an engraving and description appears elsewhere.

The St. Louis Stave and Lumber Co. are operating a

large plant in western suburbs of town, with a weekly capacity of 75,000 staves of oak, cypress and heading. New machinery, increasing the capacity, is being constantly added. They find the timber here to be the best of the many plants in the Southwest.

Emma Oil Mill, which ships immense quantities of cottonseed oil, meal, cake, hulls and potash.

Dilley's Foundry, of which an engraving and notice appears on another page.

Ice factory and two large cotton compresses.

Public steam cotton gin, with all modern improvements, and a capacity of 50 bales of cotton per day.

EDUCATION.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

This county, as all in the State, is fairly provided for in the way of schools, both free and paid. White and colored pupils are, in accordance with law, taught in separate schools. Both white and colored free schools have a normal department, the former at the State University, Washington County; the latter in Pine Bluff. There are 35 school districts in the county, having from three to ten free schools each during the year. In Pine Bluff there are graded public schools employing 21 teachers. In the county the free schools have an aver-



PULLEN STREET OR MERRILL PUBLIC SCHOOL (COLORED).

There are several other smaller plants—cigar, broom, carriage, wagon, etc

MINERALS.

An inexhaustible quantity of marl is found on the Arkansas River in the northern part of the county, which has never been developed. The beds are on the river bank and it could readily be transported to market in barges. The vein or bed of the marl runs in a south-westerly direction and crops out on the surface in many places. The L. R., M. R. & T. Railway crosses one part of the vein. Coal and other minerals in small quantities have been found here and there, but no special notice has been taken of them.

age session of four months; in Pine Bluff they are kept open nine months. Provision is made in the constitution of the State for the support of the public schools, requiring an annual tax of 20 cents upon each \$100 of taxable property, in addition to a per capita or poll tax of \$1 upon each adult male citizen. In addition to the State tax each school district may by vote levy a tax not to exceed 50 cents upon the \$100 for school purposes. In 1892 the revenue of Jefferson County for school purposes was \$50,000, of which \$16,000 was expended in the Pine Bluff district. There are 150 public school teachers in the county, receiving an average salary, in Pine Bluff, of \$750, in the county of \$190, about the

same rate, time considered. Of the \$50,000 raised for support of schools, about \$40,000 are collected from white citizens.

For State common school laws, see Mansfield's Digest, Secs. 6120-1-2.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

There is a large number of private schools throughout the county. In Pine Bluff the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth have a large and handsome academy with an enrollment of 250 pupils. Prof. Jordan's successful Academy for boys has 75 pupils. There are other smaller schools.

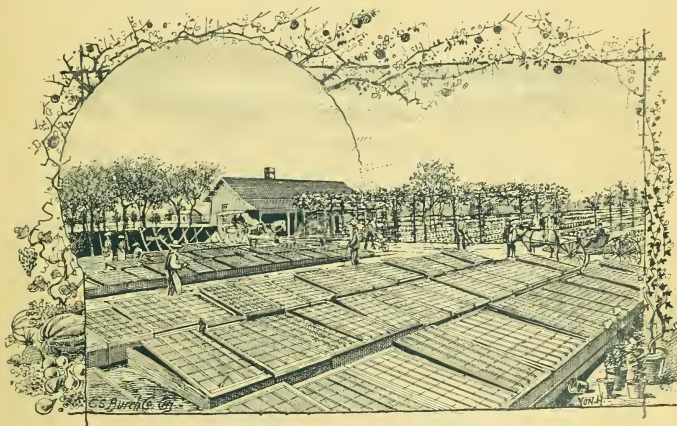
CHURCHES.

All religious denominations are alike welcomed, and

as a part of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad, from Little Rock to Altheimer, a distance of 30 miles. It is surrounded by a fine farming region. It is named after Joseph and Louis Altheimer, two of Pine Bluff's best citizens. The shipment of cotton in the season of 1892 was 8,000 bales.

REDFIELD.

Redfield, a town on the L. R., M. R. & T. Railway (M. P.), 25 miles west of Pine Bluff, has 1000 inhabitants and is rapidly growing. As it is distant only four miles from the river, its trade extends to the large river plantations, while it commands from the hilly country on the south a considerable mercantile business. The saw and planing mills tributary to it form a large and



GARDEN OF PIO MERLO.

the members of all have ample opportunities of exemplifying in their conduct the maxims which guide their life. There are about 75 churches, large and small, in the county—Baptist, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian, and one Hebrew Synagogue in Pine Bluff. The colored people are chiefly Baptists and Methodists; the whites are about evenly divided among the above-named churches.

TOWNS AND RAILROAD STATIONS

ALTHEIMER.

Altheimer, a town seven years old, with a population of 500, is situated north of the Arkansas River, 12 miles from Pine Bluff, on the main line of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad. It is also the terminus of the Little Rock & Eastern Railroad, extending at present

lucrative industry.

DENTER STATION AND JEFFERSON SPRINGS

Station are rising towns. The former is 10 miles from Pine Bluff and the latter 17, and both are situated on the L. R., M. R. & T. Railway (M. P.). They are chiefly dependent upon the lumber business.

Linwood, 13 miles east of Pine Bluff, is a station on the L. R., M. R. & T. Railway, and is regarded as worthy of notice on account of its shipment of cotton and of the fertile plantations near by. Adjacent to it lie large forests of oak, ash, cypress and other merchantable woods.

Toronto is 18 miles east of Pine Bluff on the L. R., M. R. & T. Ry. It is surrounded by fine farming lands with large areas under cultivation. The rich Bayou Bartholomew country is tributary to it, which, besides

its cultivated farms, possesses extensive forests of cypress, oak, hickory and walnut. Staves and ship timber are sent in large quantities from this region to European markets.

There are other stations on the several railroads and many landings on the Arkansas of more or less importance, but which it is scarcely necessary to particularize in a work of this kind.

CITIES.

Pine Bluff is the only city in the county. It is one of the three principal trade centers of the Valley of the Arkansas River, the other two being Little Rock and Fort Smith. It has a population of 12,000, and is rapidly growing. It differs from many cities of the State,

diverted at the extremes to other cities, is fairly within the reach of Pine Bluff.

The amount of cotton handled by Pine Bluff merchants for the year ending September 1, 1892 is given at 100,000 bales, worth \$4,000,000.

The growth of the city has been rapid for the past seven years. The St. Louis South-Western Ry. has its general machine shops here, and disburses annually for station service the sum of \$780,000. Its works are being enlarged, so that a much larger force of workmen will soon be employed. The development of the uplands and bottom lands tributary to the city is another source of growth to it; while the universal feeling of confidence in its future prosperity has called into action



BERRY AND VEGETABLE FARM OF W. T. SIMPSON.

in commanding a larger area of trade than is common. It is estimated that one-third of the commerce of the alluvial delta of the State is controlled by citizens of Pine Bluff. In ascending the Arkansas River it may be said to be the dividing limit of the upland and lowland country. Citizens of Pine Bluff own 206,420 acres of the farm lands of the county, and receive a rental of over \$500,000. The timber distribution controlled by the city is difficult to estimate; the number of saw mills on the St. L. S. W. Ry. tributary to it is 80, with a daily cut of a million feet. The number of saw mills on the Valley Route, known also as the L. R., M. R. & T. Ry. is 20, with a daily cut of 300,000 feet. The products of these mills, chiefly pine lumber, though

many hitherto latent powers.

The town of Pine Bluff, having been surveyed by John E. Graham, was incorporated in 1836, and embraced only 45 blocks. The area of the city is now one and three-quarter miles wide by two and one-half miles long, and embraces 2,600 acres of land.

CHURCHES IN PINE BLUFF.

Sixth Avenue Baptist.

Seating capacity of church.....	400
Adult membership.....	135
Annual revenue for all purposes.....	\$1,500 00
Value of church property.....	5,000 00

St. Joseph's Catholic.

Seating capacity of church.....	500
Adult membership.....	300
Annual revenue for all purposes.....	\$ 1,500.00
Value of church property.....	12,000.00
(Exclusive of Annunciation Academy, value about \$10,000.)	

Trinity Episcopal.

Seating capacity of church.....	450
Adult membership.....	300
Annual revenue, for all purposes.....	\$ 1,700.00
Value of church property.....	15,000.00

Lakeside Methodist.

Seating capacity.....	400
Adult membership.....	160
Annual revenue.....	\$ 1,200.00
Value of church property.....	10,000.00

First Methodist Episcopal South.

Seating capacity of church.....	700
Adult membership.....	350
Annual revenue, for all purposes.....	\$ 3,500.00
Value of church property.....	30,000.00

First Presbyterian.

Seating capacity of church.....	400
Adult membership.....	300
Annual revenue, for all purposes.....	\$ 2,500.00
Value of church property.....	15,000.00

Second Presbyterian—East Second Ave.

Seating capacity of church.....	200
Adult membership.....	50
Annual revenue.....	\$ 500.00
Value of property.....	3,000.00

Anshe Emeth Congregation.

Seating capacity of synagogue.....	250
Contributing members.....	50
Annual revenue, for all purposes.....	\$ 3,000.00
Value of church property.....	10,000.00

CHURCHES OF COLORED PEOPLE

In Jefferson County there are about sixty colored churches: Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic and Christian or Campbellite. In the city of Pine Bluff there are eight colored churches.

St. Paul Baptist Church,

A brick edifice, cost about fifteen thousand dollars:

Seating capacity.....	1,000
Membership.....	900
Annual revenue.....	\$ 1,800.00
Value of property.....	15,000.00

Barraque Street Baptist Church.

Seating capacity.....	600
Membership.....	200
Annual revenue, for all purposes.....	\$ 1,000.00
Value of property.....	900.00

St. John A. M. E. Church.

Seating capacity.....	800
Membership.....	300
Annual revenue, for all purposes.....	\$ 1,500.00
Value of church property.....	3,000.00

First Baptist.

Seating capacity.....	600
Membership.....	400
Annual revenue, for all purposes.....	\$ 1,000
Value of church property.....	1,000

St. James M. E. Church, North.

Seating capacity.....	500
Membership.....	200
Annual revenue, for all purposes.....	\$ 1,500.00
Value of church property.....	3,000.00

Presbyterian Church.

Seating capacity.....	600
Membership.....	100
Annual revenue, for all purposes.....	\$ 1,000.00
Value of church property.....	2,000.00

Strangers' Rest Baptist Church.

Seating capacity.....	300
Membership.....	150
Annual revenue.....	\$ 400.00
Value of church property.....	800.00

Taylor's Chapel, Baptist Church.

Five miles south of the city, the finest colored church outside of city. Rev. J. C. Battle, pastor.

Seating capacity.....	800
Membership.....	220
Annual revenue.....	\$ 900.00
Cost of construction.....	2,000.00
Value of property.....	3,000.00

Catholic Church.

Is not yet built—ground has been secured and a congregation is being formed. At present the members worship in St. Joseph's church.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS—(WHITES)

City High School.

Annual enrollment 1892-3.....	350
Teachers employed.....	7
Value of property.....	\$20,000 00

Pine Street School.

Annual enrollment.....	225
Teachers employed.....	4
Value of property.....	\$5,000.00

East Second Ave. School.

Annual enrollment, 1892-3.....	200
Teachers employed.....	4
Value of property.....	\$3,000.00

PUBLIC SCHOOLS—(COLORED).

State Normal School.

Enrollment, 1892-3.....	160
Salaried teachers employed.....	4
Value of property.....	\$20,000.00

Fullen Street or Merrill School.

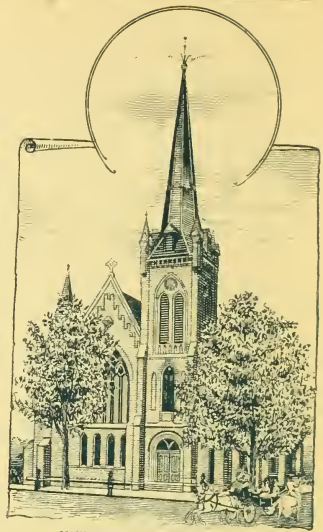
Annual enrollment, 1892-3.....	300
Teachers employed.....	6
Value of property.....	\$12,000.00

Missouri Street School.

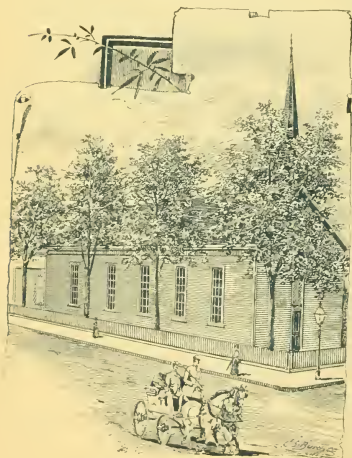
Annual enrollment, 1892-3.....	225
Teachers employed.....	4
Value of property.....	\$2,000.00



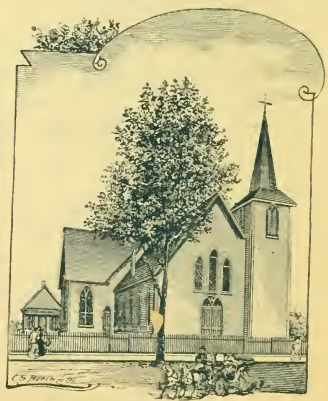
FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH



MAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH.



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



CATHOLIC CHURCH AND PASTOR'S HOUSE

PRIVATE SCHOOLS—(WHITE).

Annunciation Academy, by Sisters of Charity of Nazareth.

Annual enrollment, 1892-3.....	250
Teachers employed.....	8
Value of property.....	\$10,000.00

Prof. Jordan's Academy.

Annual enrollment, 1892-3.....	75
Teachers employed.....	2
Value of property.....	\$3,000.00

PRIVATE SCHOOLS—(COLORED).

Prof. A. B. Crump's School.

Enrollment, 1892-3.....	50
Teachers employed.....	2

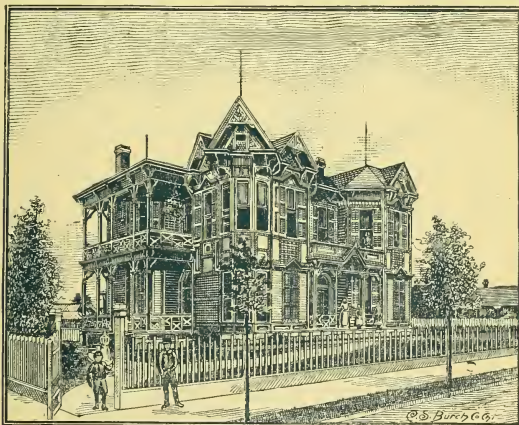
2,000 cars various m'dse.....	67,910,889 lbs.
12,000 bales cotton.....	5,530,432 lbs.

Business forwarded.

200 cars lumber.....	5,530,432 ft.
1,612 cars various m'dse.....	33,435,312 lbs.
24,000 bales cotton.....	11,777,543 lbs.

The Pine Bluff & Eastern Railroad

This road has at present only 30 miles of road built, but passes through a rich cotton region and handles a large amount of freight, chiefly cotton and cotton-seed, though merchandise and plantation supplies are also shipped. It connects with the St. Louis Southwestern Railway, eight miles from Pine Bluff, and has facilities for through freight. The amount of gross earnings are



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES TRIPLETT, PINE BLUFF.

Richard Allen Institute (Presbyterian).

Enrollment, 1892-3.....	250
Teachers employed.....	8
Value of property.....	\$12,000.00

Colored Industrial Institute (Catholic).

Enrollment, 1892-3.....	240
Teachers (Sisters of Charity).....	4
Value of property.....	\$7,000.00

TRANSPORTATION BUSINESS.

Estimated business done at Pine Bluff by the St. Louis Southwestern Railway, during the year ending June 1st, 1893:

Business received.

800 cars lumber.....	20,369,515 ft.
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about \$30,000.

Missouri Pacific R. R.—Freights Forwarded Past 12 Months

Lumber.....	720 cars.
Live stock.....	150 "
Mdse., grain, hay, meal, meat, flour, etc.....	2,450 "
Cotton bales per season, Sept. to Sept.....	40,000 bales.

Tonnage on above:

Lumber.....	27,600,000 lbs.
Live stock.....	3,300,000 "
Mdse., grain, hay, meal, meat, flour, etc.....	54,600,000 "
Cotton bales.....	20,000,000 "

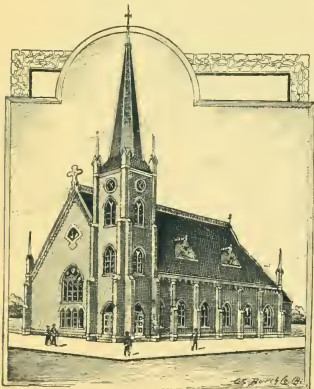
Total tonnage..... 105,500,000 lbs.



EPISCOPAL CHURCH



JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.



ST. JOHN'S A. M. E. (COLORED).



ST. PAUL'S BAPTIST CHURCH (COLORED).

Freights Received Past 12 Months.

Lumber.....	600 cars.
Live stock.....	150 "
Mdse., grain, meal, meat, vegetables, sugar, molasses, etc.....	3,050 "
Cotton in bales per season, Sept. to Sept.....	15,000 bales.
Tonnage on above:	
Lumber.....	24,000,000 lbs.
Live stock.....	3,432,000 "
Mdse., grain, meal, meat, vegetables, sugar, molasses, etc.....	73,203,000 "
Cotton in bales per season, Sept. to Sept.....	6,510,000 "
Total tonnage.....	107,145,000 lbs.
Passenger traffic per annum.....	\$5,900.00

Arkansas River Packet Company.

This company is one of the oldest steamboat lines in the South. Boats run twice a week in the busy seasons and once a week the year round. Fine Bluff river competition makes it the most desirable city in the State in a "freight way."

It is not possible to estimate the carrying trade of this company and other independent lines, but the tributary trade to Pine Bluff and the commerce of the distance are considerable.

BROKERS.

There are a considerable number of brokers among our real estate men. Some use their own capital, while others, acting as agents, handle the money of others. The rate on loans is generally 8 to 10 per cent. Building and Loan Associations are also in existence, two being local and six foreign.

BANKS.

Merchants and Planters—Organized 1876; amount of capital, \$100,000; surplus, \$28,000. Present officers—V. D. Wilkins, Pres't; H. H. Hunn, Vice Pres't; F. H. Head, Cashier.

Citizens Bank—Organized Feb. 10th, 1887; amount of capital, \$100,000; surplus, \$60,000. Present officers—J. B. Speers, Pres't; John Roth, Vice Pres't; H. Riley, Cashier.

The Bank of Pine Bluff—Organized 1889; capital paid in, \$150,000; surplus, \$25,000. Present officers—Isaac Dreyfus, Pres't; R. G. Atkinson, First Vice Pres't; Chas. Benj. Wilkinson, Second Vice Pres't; W. D. Hearn, Cashier.

HOTELS.

There are several prominent hotels, besides a num-

ber of houses worthy of the name of hotel, and a more than usual proportion of private boarding houses. The Hotel Trulock is the largest and best equipped. The hotel, conducted on the European style by Messrs. Parker & O'Keefe, is popular with the traveling public and is convenient to the depots. The Tremont House manager receives a good general patronage. The Bluthenthal House, though German in style, is well liked by all. The Gallagher House, Wright House, Southern Hotel, and many others, are well arranged for the comfort of guests. A grand new hotel is now in course of construction.

INSURANCE.

The business men of this city appreciating the value of reliable insurance have, the present year, 1893, taken fire risks to the amount of \$4,400,000.

Parker & Co... \$2,000,000
Bell & Tait... 1,200,000
R. H. M. Mills. 1,200,000

The companies represented are both home and foreign. Life insurance in commercial companies and benevolent societies aggregates a very large amount.

STREET RAILWAYS.

The Citizens Street Railway, capitalized at \$200,000, has a length of 12½ miles and is equipped with cars and mules necessary for the present public demand. Electric cars will in time be substituted. The line is owned and operated by Mr. Wiley Jones, a wealthy colored man.

TELEPHONE.

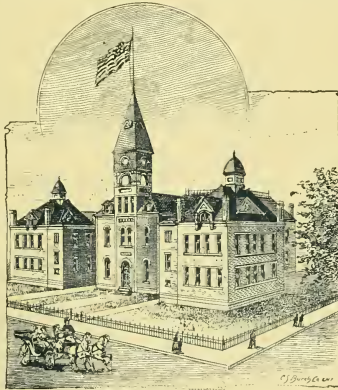
The Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company operates a local and long distance telephone. The local has two hundred subscribers. The long distance telephone includes Little Rock, Fort Smith, Texarkana, Memphis, and St. Louis.

TELEGRAPH.

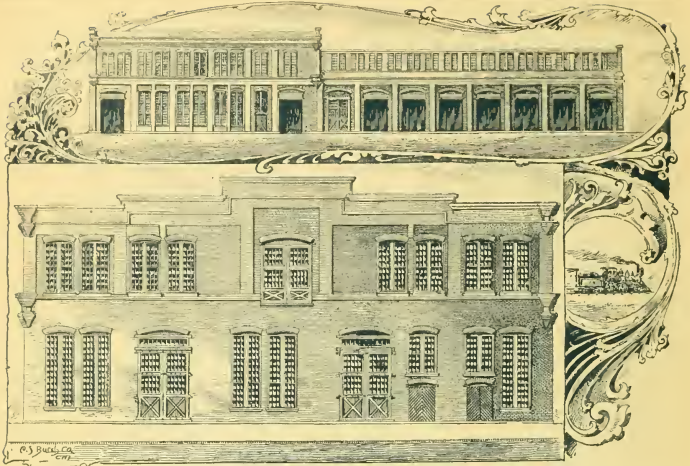
The Western Union has unlimited facilities for handling telegraphic news promptly and its capacity is one of the largest in the State on account of quadruplex instruments used in relaying business from interior of Arkansas and Texas.

SEWERAGE.

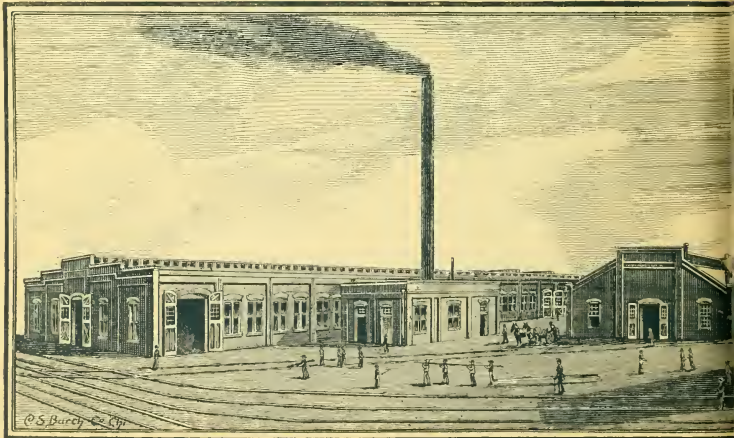
A fine system of sewerage interlaces the ground in the business and principal residence portions of the city. The main pipes are 18 inches in diameter with lateral pipes of corresponding size. There are 36 flush tanks of 130 gallons capacity, which are fed from the



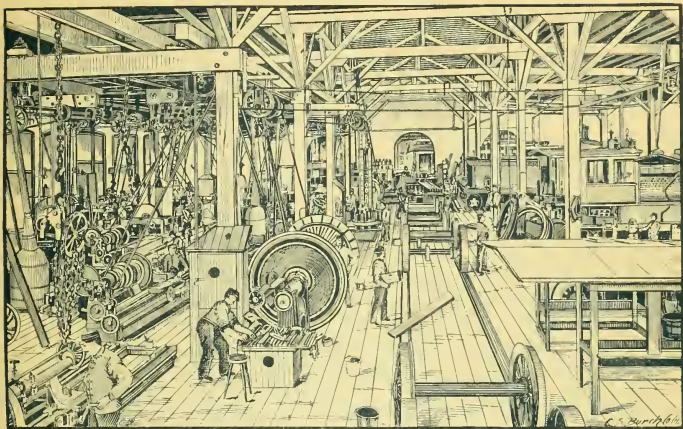
HIGH SCHOOL, PINE BLUFF



FRONT AND END ELEVATIONS NEW ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN CAR SHOPS.



ROUND HOUSE AND MACHINE SHOPS.



INTERIOR OF MACHINE SHOP.



LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

city water works and which supply water into the sewer pipes at regular intervals. The natural depressions in the surface of the ground afford easy outlets to the Arkansas river.

WATER WORKS.

The water works were erected and mains laid in 1888. The mains are 14 and 18 inches, and extend throughout the city. There are 186 fire plugs of the most approved pattern. The first pumps proving inadequate, in September 1892 two new Gordon steam pumps of two million gallons capacity each daily were completed. The

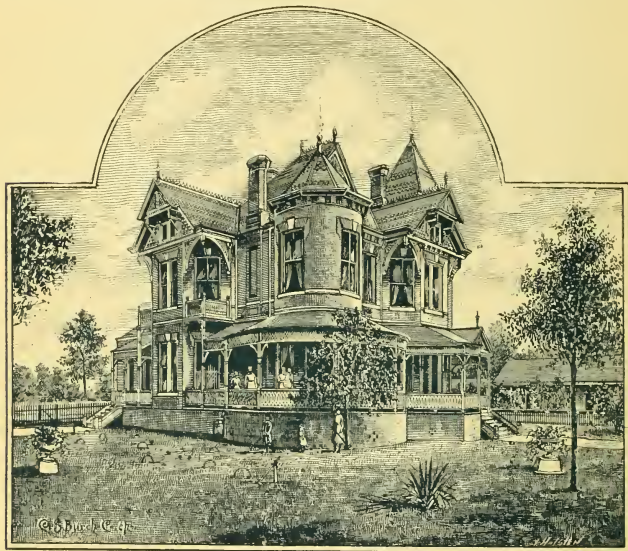
capacity for a city of more than twenty thousand inhabitants.

THE COMPRESS.

There is one compress, Standard Compress Company. The building is a brick structure 240 x 360 feet, has storage room for about 15,000 bales of cotton and compresses sixty bales an hour.

The Emma Oil Mill employs seventy-five hands and has a capacity for eighty tons of cottonseed a day. It is a brick structure.

The Pine Bluff Mill and Elevator Company. The



RESIDENCE OF JOHN M. MCCAIN, PINE BLUFF

city has now an unsurpassed water works system and fire protection. The property is owned by the Pine Bluff Water and Light Company. The water has been analyzed by Prof. Potter, of Washington University, St. Louis, and he declared it to be "most excellent."

LIGHT.

The Pine Bluff Water and Light Company also own and operates the electric light system and gas works. The electric light is 1,500 incandescent and 100 arc light. On some streets the electric light is supplemented by gas light. The electric light and gas works have

mills have a daily capacity of 650 barrels of kiln dried bolted corn meal, besides 50,000 lbs. of chops. Corn is purchased at various points and orders for meal from distant points filled.

NEWSPAPERS.

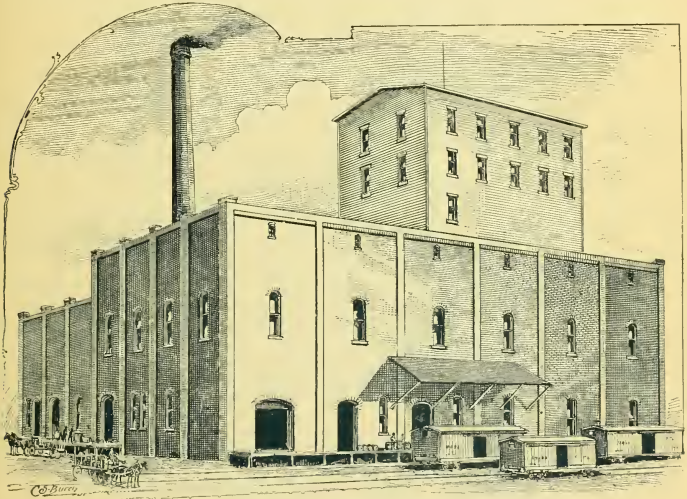
There are four weekly and one daily paper published in Pine Bluff: *Pine Bluff Weekly Commercial*, C. G. Newman, editor and proprietor; *Pine Bluff Press-Eagle*, Arthur Murray, editor and proprietor; *Pine Bluff Graphic*, J. W. Adams, editor and proprietor; *Pine Bluff Echo*, J. C. Dukes, editor and proprietor;

Pine Bluff Daily Commercial, C. G. Newman, editot and proprietor. The *Commercial*, *Press-Eagle* and *Graphic* are Democratic, the *Echo*, Republican. All the papers are well conducted and well patronized, and would furnish much information to expectant visitors.

ICE FACTORY.

Ice of the best and purest quality is manufactured from distilled water by the Arkansas and Texas Consolidated Ice and Coal Company. The machine for the manufacture of ice was erected in 1884, with a capacity of five tons per day. In the winter of 1888, another of

The Arkansas Valley Railway, at present a part of the Missouri Pacific system, and a part of a trunk line extending from Fort Scott, Kansas, through the Indian Territory, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana to New Orleans, passes through Pine Bluff. At Little Rock, only 42 miles distant, connection is made with trains for all points. The St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Railway, connecting at Cairo, Ill., with all points, and extending from Cairo in a southwesterly direction to the center of Texas, also passes through Pine Bluff and affords the people of the city and country the greatest convenience for travel and traffic. The Pine Bluff &



PINE BLUFF MILL AND ELEVATOR COMPANY.

twenty tons was placed in position for work. The company keeps Pittsburg and other coal on hand, for use and for sale, and will enlarge the facilities of their business.

COMMUNICATION.

The communications of Pine Bluff and of the whole county are considered to be very good. As it is situated on the Arkansas River not more than 100 miles from the Mississippi, there is a good stage of water for the year round, and steamboats are plying to and fro. A pontoon bridge crosses the Arkansas at Pine Bluff, and six miles south of the city at Rob Roy station the river is spanned by a magnificent iron railroad bridge for the use of the St. Louis and Southwestern Railroad.

Eastern Railroad, a portion of which is built, and which is to extend from St. Charles on White River, through Pine Bluff to Monroe, La., passes through a rich and well timbered country, and provides a welcome outlet. The Altheimer branch of the St. L., Ark. & T. Railway, extending a distance of 30 miles from Altheimer, Jefferson County, to Little Rock, Pulaski County, is also worthy of notice. Daily trains run by this route from Pine Bluff to Little Rock. It is scarcely proper here to speak of projected railroads, as we are now dealing with facts; but the road from Pine Bluff to Malvern, to connect with the Hot Springs Railroad, is looked upon as one of the certainties of the near future.

FREIGHTS.

Freight comes by stea nboat and by railroad. Pine Bluff and Little Rock, owing to railway and waterway competition, are accorded the cheapest rates of any cities in the State, and the rates are about the same to both places, being quite low on all classes of freight.

POST-OFFICES.

The county has 34 post-offices. The Pine Bluff office is second class with free delivery, having five clerks and four carriers. In this office in 1892, money orders handled amounted to \$100,880; postal notes handled amounted to \$6,086; registered parcels, \$18,377. Miss Emma Clayton, a graduate of Annunciation Academy,

District school tax, 1892, 5 mills; constitutional limit 5 mills on the dollar.

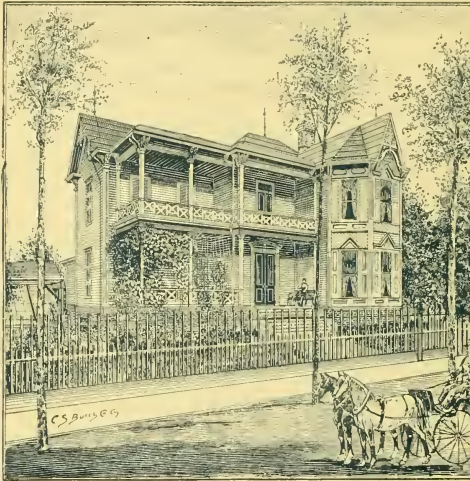
The actual taxes of 1892 were as follows: Outside corporate limits, \$1.60 on the \$100. Inside corporate limits, 50 cts. additional on the \$100.

COUNTY DEBT, 1892.

Railroad bonds, \$73,000.

FARMS.

In buying farms, less than 40 acres nor more than 160 is not recommended to new settlers, and the price had better be calculated as medium, which gives a better choice. Supposing, now, a person coming to Jefferson County decides to purchase an upland farm of 80 acres,



RESIDENCE OF MR. JOHN GILLESPIE, PINE BLUFF.

and daughter of Jno. M. Clayton, deceased, has been post-mistress under the Harrison administration.

FINANCES.

The assessment books of 1892 give Jefferson County:

Personal property.....	\$2,252,350.00
Real estate.....	4,529,410.00

Total valuation.....	\$6,781,760.00
State tax, 1892, 5 mills; constitutional limit, 20 mills on the dollar.	
County tax, 1892, 5 mills; constitutional limit, 5 mills on the dollar.	
City tax, 1892, 5 mills; constitutional limit, 5 mills on the dollar.	

40 being in cultivation and 40 in timber. The improvements of house, fence, and stabling are merely ordinary, and it lies five miles from Pine Bluff.

The 80 acres thus described would ordinarily cost \$400. The payments would be \$100 cash; \$100 in one, two and three years. Less or more than 80 acres may be computed from this example, bearing in mind that the amount and quality of improvements cause corresponding variation in value.

Bottom lands, other things being equal, may be considered at double these estimates.

FARM LANDS.

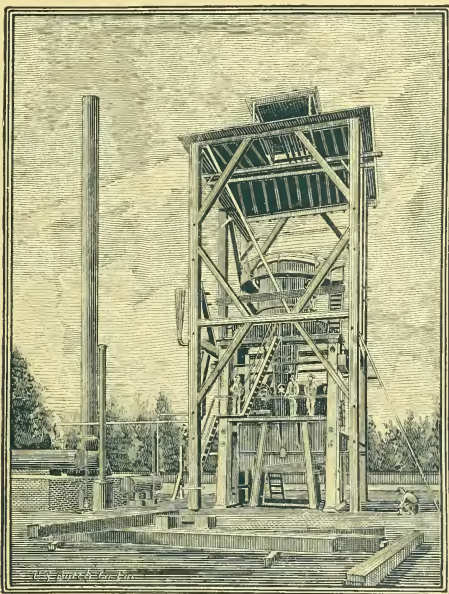
Where unimproved land which has never been culti-

vated is in question, the price per acre may be fixed at \$3. Yellow pine and cypress lumber sell at the mill for \$7 a thousand feet. This county being a pine and cypress region, mills are convenient to almost all parts. A comfortable house could therefore be put up at the small outlay of \$160, which would suit the majority of families. This course is, in general, very advisable, as it enables each family to have a home somewhat after their own notions.

utensils. With \$200 he could easily supply his family with provisions till the crop will have matured; and soon a vegetable garden would spring up, a cow, hogs and fowls accumulate around him.

HOMES.

The noblest ambition which should animate the breast of any man is to acquire a home—that sacred refuge of peace and happiness to which the memory may ever fondly return. This furnishes a key to the



COTTON COMPRESS OF THE STANDARD COMPRESS AND WAREHOUSE CO., PINE BLUFF.

As in the last case we shall here make a supposition of a case that might easily occur. A man selects for a farm 40 acres of unimproved upland. The price is \$3 an acre or \$120 in full. The payments are \$40 in cash, \$40 in one and two years. Thus, for the small sum of \$200, \$160 being full payment for the house, and \$40 part payment on the land, he could have the dearest of all earthly objects—a home. At first it might indeed be homely, but taste and labor would gradually transform it into a most welcome abode. With \$100 that man could procure a horse, plow and other necessary

unhappiness and impoverishment of so many families in the over-crowded districts of the Eastern States. There is for them no prospect of a home—let them labor ever so hard and every member economize ever so much. It is continuous living from hand to mouth.

There may be a little money in the bank awaiting the first sickness or out-of-work time. Year by year rent is to pay, provisions to buy, the family to clothe, and countless dragging expenses to meet. Pleasures of one kind or another may fall in their way, but the father and mother cannot help becoming despondent when

they look upon their own gray hairs and their forms stooping to the grave, with no other prospect before their sons and daughters than the lives of drudgery and servile obedience that had troubled their own. No wonder such people are discouraged, and a tone of complaint and misgiving marks their utterance.

Many times they must have thought, how different would all this be had they followed the advice of some good friend in years gone by and traveled out to the South or West, where many of their former neighbors are situated in prosperity, if not wealth, and what is worth still more—a home.

This is what Jefferson County offers in an especial

county is owned and conducted by a colored man, J. C. Dukes. The two street car lines consolidated, of Pine Bluff, with a handsome park and race course, are owned by Wiley Jones, a colored man, born in 1848 and sold as a slave in 1858, who has made a fortune of \$200,000 within the past twenty years. Many colored men hold important and lucrative offices, and many are respectable farmers. The best of feeling prevails. While the great body of the colored people still adhere to the Republican party, they now do so more intelligently than formerly. Some act with Democratic party. Their best friends in both parties rejoice over their advancement in intelligence and independence and regard it as



RESIDENCE OF COL. R. M. KNOX, PINE BLUFF.

manner—homes—homes to all whose industry and integrity will perpetuate them among their descendants. There is room here for 10,000 families and a home for every one of them.

POSITION OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.

The condition of the colored people has, in the past few years, undergone great changes in the respects which have important bearings upon their relations to the whites. The educational facilities of the colored people in Jefferson County are better than those which the whites possess. Their churches, though not costly buildings, are commodious, convenient and numerous. They are very rapidly acquiring homes and accumulating property. The only Republican paper in the

a bright augury of the future.

AVERSION OF LARGE PLANTERS.

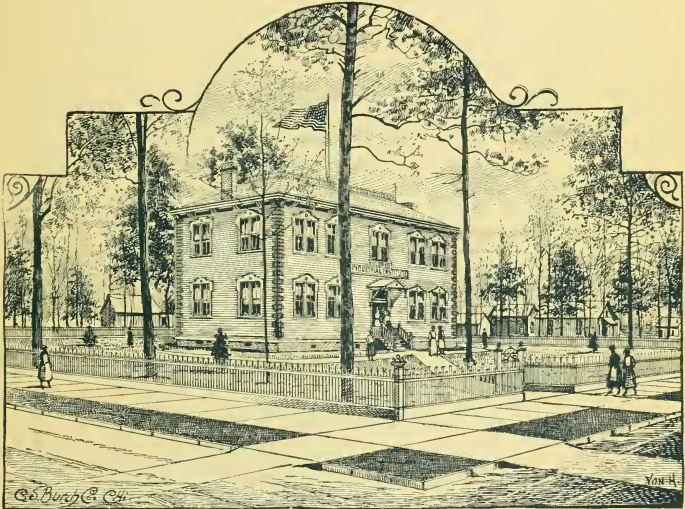
The impression is unfounded that the large planters and other leading men are so much identified with colored labor and vast plantations as to be indifferent, if not averse, to poor men settling near them upon farms small in size. Self interest requires them to take the opposite course, if they had not been impelled to it by natural kindness of heart, which has ever been a characteristic of the Southern people. Small farmers, those cultivating 20 or 40 acres of land, are just what is considered by all classes to be the one thing needed to bring forth the hidden wealth of the county. Were the population of Jefferson County quadrupled, and

small farms dotted thickly over it, the hitherto rejected belts of land along the marshy swamps would be reclaimed by systematic drainage, and the malarial vapors neutralized by groves of eucalyptus and other disinfecting processes. At the same time it is not advisable for new-comers to settle in the river bottoms. They should select the uplands or the creek bottoms, and await the time when the advance of railroads and the other processes which changed the Illinois swamps of 50 years ago into the healthful dwelling places of the present time, will have here effected similar results.

a bounden duty to decry us in the eyes of the world, instead of setting forth our good qualities.

For the years following the war, the condition of Arkansas was most critical. During that period the eyes of the rest of the Union were intently gazing upon its various phases of life and action while passing through a most trying social and political ordeal. Hearsay evidence was often employed and political capital manufactured by the press out of the most ordinary occurrences of civil life.

Anarchists in Pennsylvania or Illinois might murder



COLORED INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE (SISTERS OF CHARITY).

PERSONAL SAFETY.

Though it looks an absurdity to people of Arkansas to refer to the safety of their State, it might be expected of us to allude to the matter. Greece and Rome are said to have attained their exceptional prominence in history, not because they possessed braver men and nobler women and greater numbers of them than other contemporary nations, but by reason of their good fortune in having a greater number of fluent historians. The Southern States, since the close of the late war, are indebted to much the same cause for their unenviable place in the sensational annals of the times—with this material exception, that our historians have deemed it

citizens by the dozen, in defiance of State authorities; railroad employees in Ohio might band together and obstruct general travel, to the danger of the lives of thousands of people; mobs might gather in New York and Massachusetts, demanding bread or work in menacing tones; anything else of a like nature and worse character might transpire in any Northern city without attracting special attention from news agents; but the moment any trivial offense of law happened in Arkansas, the whole country must be aroused from peaceful slumber to gaze upon a more than Bulgarian atrocity.

Whatever hopes or fears may have been the secret of this unfortunate condition of affairs, they no longer

exist. Both political parties are united in condemning, with the full might of their power, any attempt at repetition. The Republican and Democratic parties of this State are no longer otherwise opposed than the general welfare requires political parties to be—a spur and

“It will be seen that, in common parlance, Arkansas meant business when this law was passed. This business has been so well attended to that there is no State in this Union where the percentage of the people who carry arms is smaller than in Arkansas.

“BENEFICENT LAWS.

“Arkansas is not behind her sister States in protecting the mechanic and laborer, as well as the farmer, by laws which secure to them payment for work and labor performed or material furnished, while the Constitution protects the unfortunate debtor against the rapacity of the greedy creditor, saving to him his homestead and a reasonable amount of personal property wherewith to protect and care for his family.

“There are two ways in which the mechanic, laborer and material man are protected. One is by a law which requires the party to give notice to the builder that he is going to do the work or furnish the material and the probable cost of such work or material. When this is done the builder is justified in withholding such amount from the contractor until he is satisfied that such party has been paid, and, under the law, becomes surety to the party serving such notice, not, however, excluding the contract price of the building or improvement, upon which the party has a lien under the law.

“The mechanic, laborer and material men who have failed to give such notice, have still further protection, in this, that the builder is required to withhold one-third of the contract price for ten days after the completion of said contract, in order that all may have a chance to present their claims for work done or material furnished, and the mechanic and material men are protected by lien on the building, or improvement to the extent of such third of the contract price.



BUSINESS HOUSE OF MR. R. M. KNOX, PINE BLUFF.

check upon each other. Political action and expression are as free here as in any State in the Union.

CARRYING WEAPONS.

The law of the State prohibits the wearing or carrying of concealed weapons of any description, and we assure all who may turn their steps to Jefferson County that it is as peaceful as any section of the Union. A warm welcome awaits them from the old as well as the new settlers. The former are not now able to extend hospitality as generously as formerly, but they will receive with welcome and treat with kindness all who may cast their fortunes with them.

The following extracts from the pamphlet, entitled “Facts Concerning the State of Arkansas,” published by the State Bureau of Immigration, may be useful to many:

“CARRYING WEAPONS.

“The law on the subject of carrying weapons in the State of Arkansas is, in substance, that anyone who shall wear or carry as a weapon any knife, dirk, sword-cane, brass knuckles, slung-shot or a pistol (except the size used in the United States army and navy), or shall sell, barter exchange or otherwise dispose of or in any manner furnish such weapons to any person, or shall sell or keep for sale any such pistol or cartridge for them, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, the punishment for which is a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200.

“Any justice of the peace who knows, or has legal information, or has reasonable grounds to believe that any person has violated this law and fails to proceed against such person, is subject to a like fine and removal from office; and any officer whose duty it is to make arrests, who knows of any person violating this law, and shall fail to arrest and bring such person to trial, shall be fined not less than \$50 or more than \$200



RESIDENCE OF N. B. TRULOCK.

“Laborers who perform work for any person, if unpaid for the same, have an absolute lien on the production of their labor for such work or labor.

EXEMPTIONS.

"The provisions of the Constitution of the State in the matter of exemption laws are very liberal.

"Article IX. of the Constitution provides as follows:

"Sec. 2. The personal property of any resident of this State who is married or the head of a family, in specific articles to be selected by such resident, not exceeding in value the sum of five hundred dollars in addition to his or her wearing apparel and that of his or her family, shall be exempt from seizure on attachment, or sale on execution, or other process from any court on debt by contract.

"Sec. 3. The homestead of any resident of this

vided the same shall not exceed in value the sum of \$2,500, and in no event shall the homestead be reduced to less than 80 acres without regard to value.

"The Constitution further provides, that if the owner of the homestead dies, it shall vest in the widow and minor children."

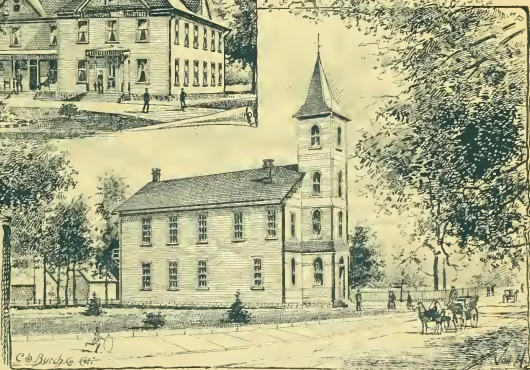
NECESSARY MEANS.

Some capital is required unless one is content to labor under trying disadvantages. The more money, of course, the better. Several Western States invite none to come who have not \$1,000. Many large and small expenses must of necessity be incurred before there is a return to meet them. We believe that \$500,



RICHARD ALLEN

INSTITUTE



RICHARD ALLEN INSTITUTE (COLORED).

State, who is married or the head of a family, shall not be subject to the lien of any judgment or decree of any court, or sale under execution or other process thereon, except such as may be rendered for the purchase money or for specific liens, laborers' or mechanics' liens for improving the same, or for taxes, or against executors, administrators, guardians, receivers, attorneys for moneys collected by them, and other trustees of an express trust for money due from them in their fiduciary capacity.

"Sec. 4. The homestead outside of any city, town or village, owned and occupied as a residence, shall consist of not exceeding 160 acres of land with the improvements thereon, to be selected by the owner, pro-

judiciously expended, will prove sufficient for an ordinary-sized family to start with in Jefferson County.

TIME TO COME.

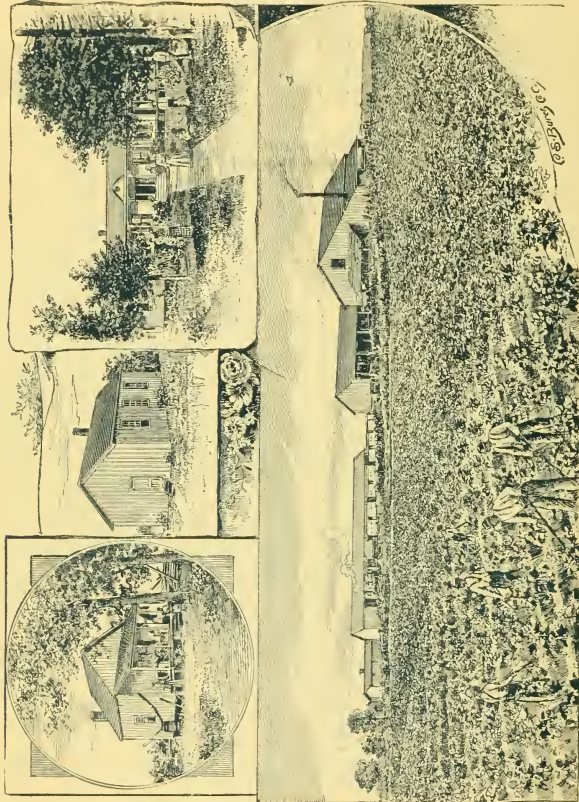
The fall of the year—the months of October and November—is thought to be the best season for coming. In the East and in Europe the busy season will have closed, and the idle time and expensive winter will be approaching. Here the summer is dull and the winter good in business.

In the fall the air is the purest of the whole year and the general health of the people the best. The country roads are in their finest condition. It is also the most suitable time to prepare for the coming crop.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It might prove acceptable to those whom we are addressing if we should, before concluding our pamphlet, offer some words of advice upon what steps had better

in a day, month or year, north, south, east or west. Intelligence, sobriety, industry and Christian rectitude will obtain riches for one as soon and as sufficiently as it is good to have them.



PLANTATION OF MR. JOHN M. GRACIE, NEW GASCONY

be taken by them.

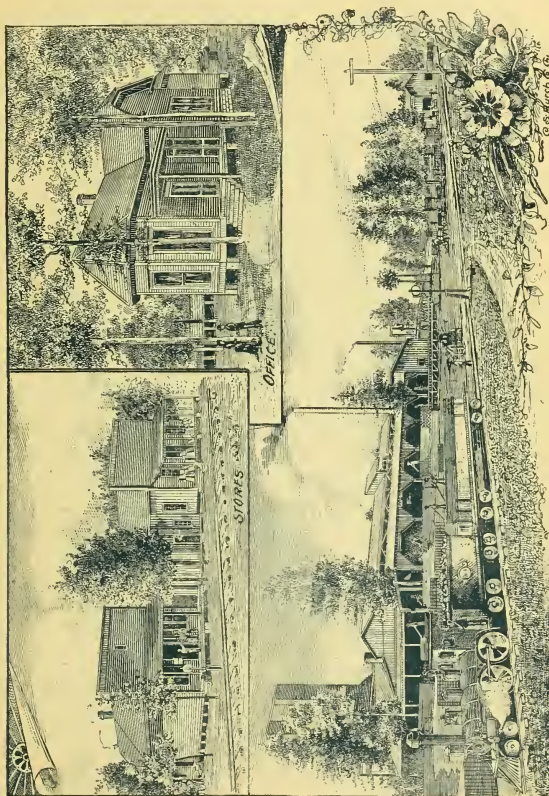
First of all, we advise any one who is comfortably situated to remain where he is. "Leave well enough alone." Do not imagine that fortunes are to be made

To those with or without families, who have not comfortable homes and who *will be farmers*, wishing to settle in Jefferson County, we have a few suggestions to make:

Where a number in the same vicinity are anxious to move hither, the most satisfactory method is to select one reliable man of their own party, instruct him upon all their wants and desires, and send him here in ad-

every facility to accomplish the object of his mission.

In cases where the above plan cannot be carried out, we should offer the following suggestions:



BLOFF CITY LUMBER CO.'S MILL AND YARDS, PINE BLUFF.

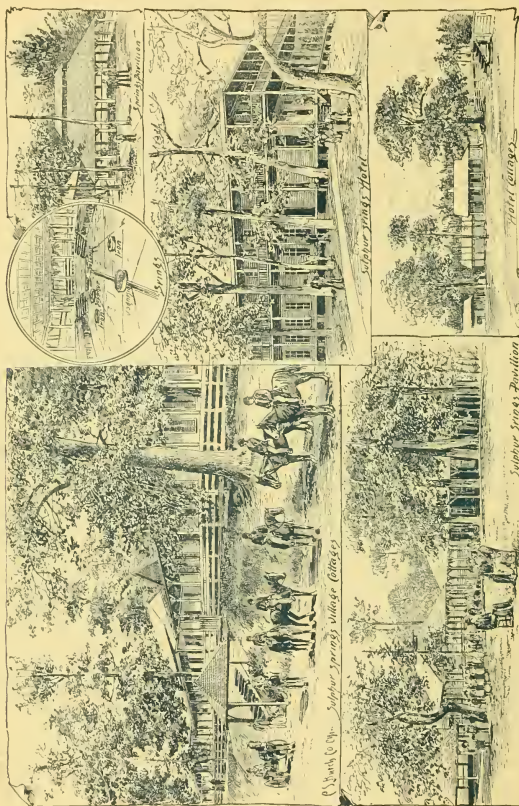
vance to make all necessary arrangements. The citizens of Jefferson County, the officers and members of our Society in particular, would extend to such an agent every possible courtesy, and furnish him

1. Determine without delay on bottom land or upland.
2. Determine on what sized farm or number of acres and the price.

3. Determine upon the locality, whether near Pine Bluff, the river, a railroad, or church.
4. Write us a letter, stating exactly the determinations on each of these points.

lower than could be obtained by individual application.

Upon the receipt of letters, we should feel obligated to obtain for the several persons or families, as nearly



Our acquaintance with the various routes of travel, their connections and changes of time, will be useful; also, our relations with railroad companies enable us to obtain for emigrants or immigrants a rate much

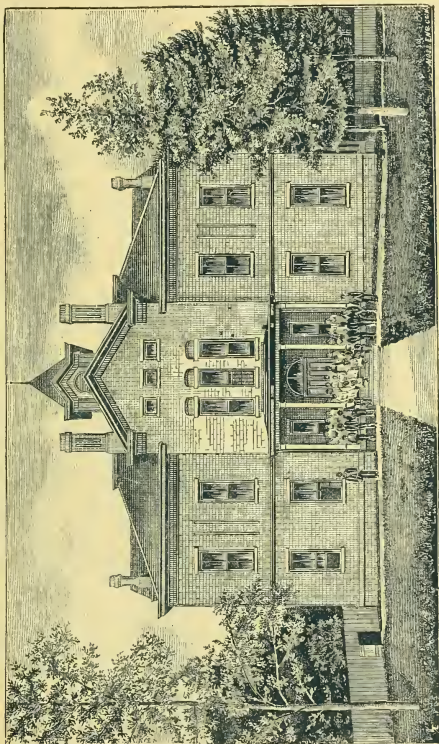
as possible, what is needed. After a few interchanges of letters we might appoint a place of meeting for those of the vicinity of our correspondents.

The time of departure, the route, and the time of

arrival having been noted, no confusion or useless expense need be incurred, as transportation would be in readiness to transfer them, on arrival at Pine Bluff, to their new homes.

No obligation shall be required to be entered into to

"Cotton-Growing Companies" and through the usual officers of president, directors, etc., buy large tracts of land in the rich alluvial portions of the county, and plant, cultivate and sell as circumstances required. Shares of stock would be placed in the market by proper



COLORED NORMAL COLLEGE, PINE BLUFF.

retain the selected place. Each person or family merely agrees to take a certain place on trial, with the privilege of going elsewhere whenever it is desirable.

To capitalists there is open a large and as yet unoccupied field of enterprise. Capitalists of the Middle States, New England, or Old England, might organize

agents and the stockholders made the real owners. Such companies would, under a natural force of circumstances, establish on their plantations, or at Pine Bluff, cotton factories, spinning factories and oil mills. This system is specially for capitalists with reference to bottom lands. Its advantages are: The owner may live

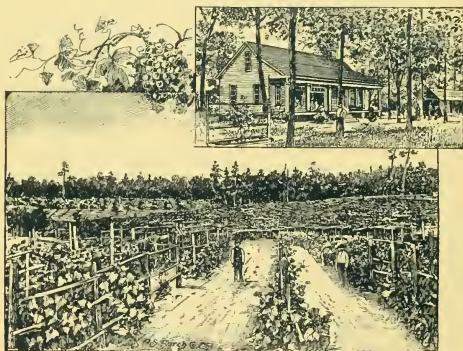


MERRILL INSTITUTE (WHITE), PINE BLUFF.

anywhere while his money is here at work; levees and roads, bridges and other public improvements in the swampy districts would be raised to something like perfection; lastly, those richest lands of the world—the alluvial deposit being from fifteen to thirty feet—would

be cultivated on scientific principles and made to produce almost fabulous crops.

Letters may be addressed to the Secretary or any officer of the Association.



RESIDENCE AND VINEYARD OF MR. CURRIE, 8 MILES SOUTHWEST OF PINE BLUFF.

OUR ENGRAVINGS.

The purpose which we have in view in presenting to the public the engravings which are to be seen in this book, is to picture forth just so many of the residences, public buildings and city views as will enable people at a distance, when reading it, to form for themselves a pretty good idea of the character of our city. As to private residences, it would be easy to fill the book with them. We therefore give only a few typical residences.

CITY HIGH SCHOOL.

This school was a handsome three-story building, costing, with block of ground, improvements and furniture, \$18,000. The location is on Sixth Avenue. The attendance in 1892 was 350. It is for white children alone, and employs seven teachers. Owing to a fire (February, 1892), a contract has been let to rebuild and remodel, with east and west wings. The engraving is of new building. (See page 19.)

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

This resort lies seven miles southwest of Pine Bluff. Its elevation above Pine Bluff is about 200 feet. A splendid drive now leads out from the city, but a charter for a railroad has already been secured. These springs, several in number, possess marked health-giving properties, containing sulphur, alum, magnesia, iron, soda, arsenic, and free stone. The property is owned by the White Sulphur Spring Land and Improvement Company. There is a large hotel open the year round. Thirty or more handsome private cottages are already erected. Before the war this resort enjoyed a general reputation. (See page 32.)

COLORED NORMAL COLLEGE.

The Branch Normal College is a department of the Arkansas State Industrial University, located at Fayetteville, established by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, approved April 25th, 1873, and has been in operation since September 27th, 1875. Its primary object is the training of teachers for efficient service in the colored public schools of the State, the law referred to having been enacted with special reference to the "convenience of the poorer classes." It was placed at Pine Bluff as being central for the colored people. There is no charge for tuition. Appointments are made by the County Judges. The school property consists of a beautiful tract of twenty acres of land in the western part of the city, and close to the junction of the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railway and the St. Louis Southwestern Railway. The building was completed in 1881, and is a handsome edifice. It is of brick, two stories high, with slate roof and trimmings of Alabama granite, and cost, with improvements and furniture, \$12,000. Later improve-

ments have added considerably to this sum. The furniture and equipments are of the best modern style. A two-story brick dormitory for females and a building for the Mechanical Department have recently been completed, the latter of which has an excellent outfit of machinery. The course of study is somewhat more extensive than is usual in normal institutions. The attendance is 250, and the number of teachers employed seven. Prof. J. C. Corbin, a graduate of Ohio University, is principal. (See page 33.)

HOTEL TRULOCK.

This is the largest hotel in Southeastern Arkansas, has eighty rooms, and is equipped with the best modern conveniences. The property is owned by the Trulock Brothers, natives of Jefferson County. The present lessee, C. H. Owens, is continually adding to its beauty and comfort. Its location on the main thoroughfare of the city, makes it convenient to business men, while street cars and 'busses put it in easy communication with depots and places of resort. It is the fashionable hotel of the city, and attracts a large patronage. (See page 8.)

HOTELS FOR COLORED PEOPLE.

The Pine Bluff Hotel on lower Barraque Street, and the Central Hotel on upper Barraque, are exclusively for the accommodation of colored people. They are well patronized, and are managed in the most approved style. Besides these hotels there are numerous smaller boarding places for colored people.

RESIDENCE AND PLANTATION OF MR. JOHN M. GRACIE, NEW GASCONY.

The engraving on page 30 shows forth the character of Mr. Gracie better than words. His own residence is a modest but comfortable structure. A school house occupies a prominent place on the plantation, as it should upon every plantation. A type of the dwellings occupied by his colored tenants is also given. A railway, the Pine Bluff, Monroe & Eastern, passes diagonally through his large cotton field. Mr. Gracie cultivates 5,000 acres of cotton, and owns of other lands 10,000 acres. The crop is chiefly cotton—corn and other products being raised only for home use. He is quite a young man, born and raised in Jefferson County, and possesses a liberal and progressive spirit. For many years he was the trusted manager, though a mere boy, of his grandfather, Col. Creed Taylor, the oldest pioneer of the State. Col. Taylor was the first Sheriff and County Judge of Jefferson County, and died in 1887, at the age of 87. Mr. Gracie inherited many of his business qualities, and is now on the road to prosperity and prominence, and one of the largest planters in the State.

BLUFF CITY MILL AND LUMBER YARD.

The Bluff City Mill and Lumber Company, whose yard and mills are pictured in the engraving on page 31, is the largest establishment of its kind in the State. The location is between the junction of the Missouri Pacific Railway and the St. Louis & Southwestern Railway, in the western portion of the city. It manufactures lumber, lath, shingles, sash, doors, blinds, and all kinds of house trimmings. It employs 100 men in the Pine Bluff mill, besides a large number in its outside mills. It does a general wholesale and retail business, gives estimates on all classes of material, and fills orders from distant States as well as from home builders and contractors.

RESIDENCE, FRUIT FARM AND VINEYARD OF MR. CURRIE.

This place is situated eight miles southwest of Pine Bluff, and on the public road between the White Sulphur Springs and Lee's Springs. The orchard embraces the most popular varieties of fruits of every description adapted to this soil and climate, consisting of apples, pears, plums, etc. Raspberries and strawberries of the choicest varieties are grown in abundance, which find a ready market and at remunerative prices in the City of Pine Bluff. (See page 34.)

The vineyard covers an area of twenty-five acres or more, embracing all the varieties of the best wine and table grapes known to the vinters of our country. Of the bunch grapes the Ives Seedling and Norton Virginia are the leading varieties, yielding enormous crops of the most delicious fruit.

The Scuppernon, the best wine grape in America, is grown to perfection here. The vines are trained on arbors, many of which cover 900 to 1,200 square feet. These vines require no pruning, and their range is unlimited.

Besides supplying the market of Pine Bluff with several thousand pounds of grapes annually, a large quantity of the best wine is made, each crop being disposed of in our home market by the time the new is ready.

The soil is a sandy loam with clay subsoil, and is admirably adapted to the growing of vegetables of every description. The surface is 140 feet above that of Pine Bluff. Mr. Currie is a thrifty, well-to-do farmer and a worthy citizen.

RESIDENCE OF MR. JOHN MC CAIN.

The cut on page 22 represents the residence of Mr. John M. McCain, of the firm of McCain & Houston, wholesale and retail grocers. It is a type of brick veneer work, and the finest in the city. Its location, on the corner of Walnut Street and Twelfth Avenue, is one of the most desirable in the suburban district of Lakeside. Mr. McCain is a native Arkansan, and was raised in Jefferson County. Though still a young man, and starting with nothing but honesty and honorable ambition, he has now one of the best businesses in the city, a home anyone might envy, and has just placed upon the market 200 beautiful building lots not far east of his own residence.

ANNUNCIATION ACADEMY.

In the year 1880, five Sisters of Charity, upon invitation of Father Lucey, came to Pine Bluff from Nazareth, Ky., to found a school. There are now nine sisters and their building, as the engraving on page 10 shows, is a handsome and commodious edifice. They teach all the branches usually taught in any academy—literature, music, painting, drawing, waxwork, hair braiding, plain and fancy needlework, embroidery, etc. They also have a department for small boys. The enrollment of the school in 1892-3 was 250. Their graduates are remarkable for thoroughness in school work. The best families of the city and country, irrespective of religion, entrust their daughters to the care of the sisters. Their grounds are about two acres in extent, adjoin the Catholic church, and form the most delightful spot in the city, on the corner of Laurel Street and Sixth Avenue.

MACHINE AND CAR SHOPS OF THE ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

These shops are situated in the eastern portion of the city, on a reservation of 100 acres. The original intention of the railway company was to erect shops suitable to accommodate the business of the Arkansas and Missouri division, but the plans were changed and the size of the shops increased so that all heavy repairs and rebuilding of engines and cars of the entire system could be done at this place. The system now extends from Cairo, Ill., to Gatesville, Fort Worth and Lufkin, Texas, having a total mileage of 1,230 miles. The shops have been the means of disbursing about \$40,000 monthly for the past six years, and it is expected that this amount will be increased \$15,000 per month as soon as the new car shops now being contracted for are completed. (See pages 20-21.)

The present shops are four in number, built of brick and conveniently located; the main building is 124x284 feet; the blacksmith shop is 80x100 feet; the paint shop is 40x80 feet, with a roundhouse of fifteen stalls; and other smaller cut-buildings—icehouse, sandhouse, and foremen's offices. The main store room of the system, and the offices of the general master mechanic are conveniently located, and are 60x150 feet.

The citizens have raised a bonus of \$25,000 to secure the erection of an additional shop for the building of freight and passenger cars, and it will probably be well under way by the time this is in print. This will cover the same amount of space as the present main building, 124x284 feet, but one end of the building, 120x124 feet, will be made two stories. New and improved machinery has been constantly added to the shops, and the new car shops will be equipped with a full complement of the most modern tools, which will make the plant one of the best in the Southwest. The present force is about 550 men, but this will no doubt be largely increased soon.

The company at present has 130 standard gauge and nine narrow gauge locomotives, and of these seventy-five run in and out of Pine Bluff, and receive all repairs

here, while the others have a great deal of heavy repairs made to them here. All repairs of cars of any consequence are also done at this place. It is the intention of the company to add largely to their car equipment this year, all of which, both passenger and freight cars, will be built in the shops at this place.

The shops are very pleasantly situated, having plenty of air, light, good water and drainage, which render them comfortable for the employes.

Quite a suburban town has been built up around the shops, and is connected by a street railway with the city proper. A large number of the buildings in this suburb are owned by shop employes, which has had a tendency to gradually improve the class of men employed.

COLORED INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

This school is situated near Jones Park, at the corner of State and Fifteenth Avenue. It was opened in September, 1889. The teachers are Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, four of whom are in charge. Though under the auspices of the Catholic Church, its board of directors is composed of the Mayor of the City, Judge of the County, two leading colored men, pastor of St. Joseph's church, and two other prominent citizens. The property is an entire block of ground within one square of Main Street. The annual enrollment is 200. The usual literary branches are taught. The industrial branches are plain sewing, crochet work, knitting, darning, mending, plain dress making, cutting by chart, plain embroidery, and machine sewing. Instructions in the theory of cooking and housekeeping are given. It is the intention of the board of directors to erect a building where cooking, housekeeping and nursing will be practically taught. For the boys, work in wood is the only industrial department yet opened, but a farm will soon be purchased, where they will be trained in farming and practical trades. (See page 27.)

STANDARD COMPRESS AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

The building of this company is most conveniently located at the junction of and between the L. R., M. R. & T. Railway (M. P.) and the St. Louis Southwestern Railway, in the western part of the city. The capital stock is \$200,000. President, J. F. Hicks; treasurer and secretary, J. B. Trulock. It has one of the latest improved 90-inch Morse compresses. (See engraving on page 25.) The capacity of the compress is 120 bales of cotton an hour. The main building, all brick, is 360x240 feet, or an entire square, with a storage capacity of 25,000 bales of cotton. In the shipment of cotton, compressing so increases the facilities for handling and for storing on vessels bound for Europe, that it has grown into quite a business.

MAIN STREET, LOOKING SOUTH.

This picture, on page 3, gives a good view of Main street, with its business houses, which is rapidly becoming the great thoroughfare of the city. Its growth at present is only of a few years. Many new brick buildings are already planned and will be erected very soon.

MAIN STREET, LOOKING NORTH.

This view, shown on page 2, will enable a person at a distance to form an idea of the vastness of the principal street of the town. From the first day of October to about April first following, every day almost, this street is well packed with cotton wagons. The street cars must patiently work their way through. On Saturday evenings, always a holiday in cotton countries, the scene is brightened by the crowding of the sidewalks with the farming community, old and young.

BARRAQUE STREET, LOOKING EAST.

This engraving, on page 6, gives a view of what, ten years ago, formed the chief business portion of the city. Then, however, the buildings were for the most part frame structures now replaced by brick ones. This part of Barraque street still retains many of the leading houses of the city and bids fair to hold its own. Several two-story brick stores are now in course of erection on its north side. The street is named after Antoine Barraque, one of Bonaparte's officers, who was among the first settlers of Southeastern Arkansas.

FIFTH AVENUE, LOOKING WEST.

This view, on page 7, gives a picture of a section of the oldest part of the city, though even to the present time it includes a share of the business houses. The steadily increasing value of property all over the city is also noticeable here, and in a little while it will be on an equality with what are now more favored districts.

RESIDENCE OF MR. JOHN GILLESPIE.

Mr. Gillespie, a cut of whose residence we give on page 24, is a native of Tennessee, but has resided in Jefferson county, this State, since 1844, and in Pine Bluff since 1850. He is a member of the firm of Gillespie Bros., wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods, clothing, staple and fancy groceries, plantation supplies and country produce. Their place of business is at the northwest corner of Lindsey Street and Second Avenue. Mr. Gillespie is noted for his quiet habits, industry, and honest dealings with all men. His residence is situated on the corner of Chestnut Street and Sixth Avenue, where he enjoys the pleasures of a happy home, with the prospect of many years' continuance.

RESIDENCE OF CHARLES TRIPLET.

Mr. Charles Triplet is a native of Jefferson County, having been born here in 1850. He has twice held the office of County Treasurer. While inheriting from Virginia parentage strong traits of character, his own individual force shows that he deserves the success which has rewarded his industry, and which awaits in Arkansas the efforts of every young man of similar industry and sobriety. Through his financial tact over \$60,000 have been paid on life insurance of members of societies, to the widows and orphans of the deceased members.

Mr. Triplet's father had charge of the transfer of the remains of George Washington from the mahogany coffin in which they were first laid to the sarcophagus

on Mount Vernon where they now repose. A piece of the original coffin is in possession of Mr. Triplett.

His home is on West Fourth Avenue, where with wife and children he is noted for his generous hospitality. (See page 17.)

PROPERTY OF WILEY JONES.

Pine Grove Stock Farm, The Citizens' Street Railway, Stables, and Citizens' Park are all the property of Mr. Wiley Jones, a colored man, one of the most enterprising citizens of Pine Bluff, Ark. His Pine Grove Stock Farm of fifty-five acres, situated in the southeastern part of the City of Pine Bluff, is one of its most attractive points. Here Mr. Jones breeds his blooded horses, some of which have taken high position on the turf. The grounds are interspersed with fine shade trees, and are well kept. The farm embraces the grounds, buildings, and amphitheatre for the Agricultural Fair Exhibit. His Citizens' Street Railway, twelve miles in length, has its commodious stables on the line, at the junction of Cherry Street and Twelfth Avenue, centrally located, and admirably adapted to the requirements. One of the most attractive features of the city, lying south of the stables, between Eighteenth and Twentieth Avenues, is the Citizens' Park of eight acres, with its shade trees and pavilions, a pleasant spot for recreation. This park is one of the most attractive resorts in the country for those seeking rest and pleasure.

Mr. Jones was a slave boy, possessing far greater natural capacity for business than one in many thousand of his race. With a wonderful memory and excellent judgment, he has amassed quite a large fortune, and is ever ready to help his race to a higher plane of usefulness and citizenship. (See page 11.)

GARDEN OF PIO MERLO.

The engraving presents the garden of Pio Merlo, as it was in January, with a slight snow on the ground. The total extent is ten acres, the whole of which is continually in cultivation in one crop or another. Every day of the year the two wagons of Mr. Merlo are to be seen on the streets of Pine Bluff loaded with choice and fresh vegetables. At an exhibition held some time ago he presented fifty-six varieties of vegetables. He is steadily accumulating a fortune, and is regarded as one of our most honorable citizens. (See page 13.)

DILLEY FOUNDRY COMPANY.

The firm, formerly George M. Dilley & Son, was incorporated January 1, 1893, with \$75,000 capital stock, paid up. They do a general jobbing trade in foundry and machine shop, and are agents for machinery of every description. They carry an extensive and complete line of saw-mill supplies, and furnish the castings, under contract, for the Cotton Belt R. Co.

Geo. M. Dilley, of Dallas, Texas, is president; Geo. E. Dilley, of Palestine, Texas, is vice-president, and A. A. LeLaurin, of Pine Bluff, is secretary and treasurer. This firm expects, in the near future, to build good, substantial brick shops, to take the place of the present buildings. The engraving shows the interior of their machine shop. (See page 21.)

BERRY GARDEN AND FARM OF W. T. SIMPSON.

The farm of W. T. Simpson, of a portion of which a picture is given, lies four miles southwest of the city, in the first rise of hill land. There are at least six large berry gardens near Pine Bluff, with many smaller ones. There are fifteen varieties of berries successfully cultivated, and as they grow luxuriantly, it is the most lucrative crop of all. Mr. Simpson has an extensive farm and garden. His berry patch is quite large, and is selected as a type. He is a progressive farmer, a hard worker, and highly honorable in all his dealings. (See p. 14.)

RICHARD ALLEN INSTITUTE.

This school, an engraving of whose buildings we present, is situated in the western suburbs of the city. It is under the control of the Presbyterian Church, and a large congregation is gradually growing up under its influence. There are eight teachers and an enrollment of 250 pupils. The tuition is merely nominal, owing to endowment. Its new dormitory affords ample accommodations for children from a distance. It is connected with the Mary Allen Institute, of Crockett, Texas, both schools being the princely gift of the philanthropic Allen family of Illinois. (See page 29.)

PINE BLUFF MILL AND ELEVATOR COMPANY.

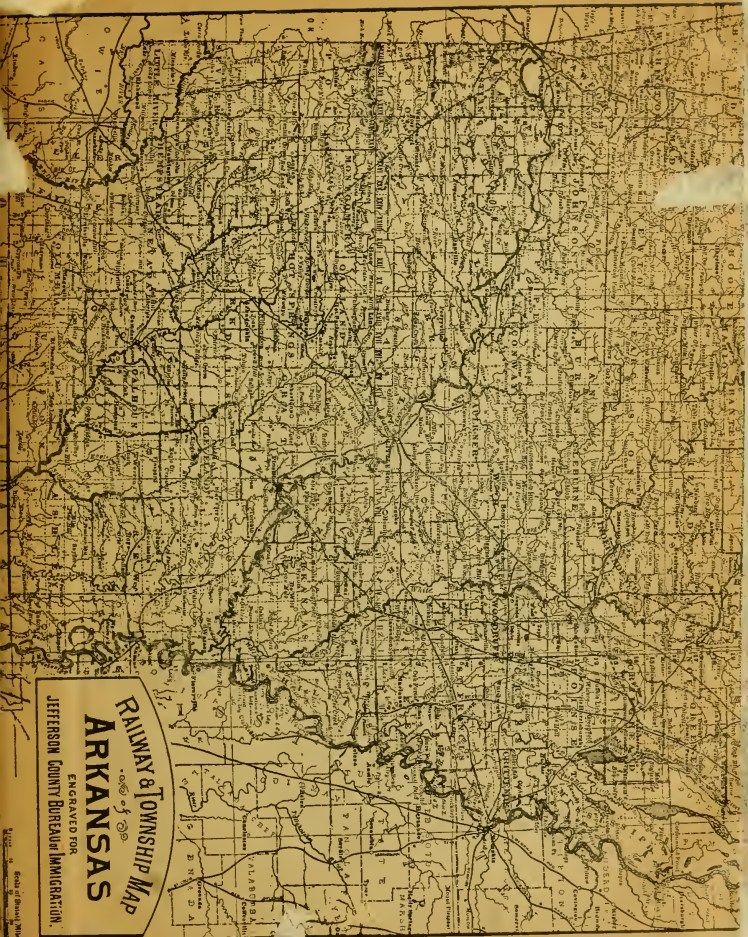
This manufacturing establishment fills an important place in the business of wholesale and retail grocers, as it affords meal, chops, grits and hominy right at home, and so fresh and sweet as to exclude the stale article from a distance. Its product is 650 barrels of bolted corn meal daily, 75,000 pounds corn chops, and proportionately of grits and hominy. The capital stock is \$50,000, of which \$42,500 is paid up. President, E. L. Taylor; secretary and treasurer, W. H. Langford; manager, P. P. Byrd. (See page 23.)

RESIDENCE OF MR. R. M. KNOX.

Col. R. M. Knox, as he is called, though he went into the war and came out orderly sergeant of a Confederate Mississippi regiment, is regarded as one of the prominent citizens of Pine Bluff. He was born in Milan, Gibson County, Tennessee, but raised in Panola County, Miss. With \$1,500 as his fortune, he came to Pine Bluff, July 27th, 1871. His wealth is now placed at \$60,000, the result of industry, honesty, and good judgment, as a dealer in general merchandise. His trade of late years has been extensive with the bottom planters, though in earlier years, and when the greater part of his present fortune was making, his patrons were the small farmers in the hills of Jefferson and adjacent counties. He is liberal handed in works of charity and public enterprises. His residence on West Sixth Avenue is one of the most comfortable homes in the city (page 26). His brick store (see engraving, page 28), on the corner of Barrique and Chestnut Streets, is large and convenient, and vies with the best the city possesses.

RESIDENCE OF N. B. TRULOCK.

This building is a type of the finest residences in town. It is finished throughout in native oak. In the



RAILWAY & TOWNSHIP MAP
OF
ARKANSAS
ENGRAVED FOR
JEFFERSON COUNTY BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

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