

said to have owned a fine farm home about five miles from Little Rock. Walden's account book gives some hint as to the kind of home DeBaun had. In a single entry, dated September 6, 1841 DeBaun was billed \$485.15 for brick troughs, pavement, culverts, stone pillars under the negro cabins, walling up a cellar door, and building a dairy containing 29,835 bricks.

In the cash book are three entries dated April, 1842, which concern the building of the chimney at the Methodist church. Two of them show payments of \$30 each by the Rev. Harrell. The third records Walden's own subscription of \$3 towards the building of the chimney.

Edward H. Walden and his partner Thomas Thorn did all kinds of brick work for Little Rock's pioneer residents. They built and repaired wells, chimneys, fireplaces, hearths, pillars, culverts and sewers. They paved driveways and floors of the outbuildings, usually charging \$1 a yard for paving.

In the Walden account books are the names of many early citizens, some of which are familiar names today. In addition to those already mentioned, these names appear: William Fields, C. Langtree, Van Thorn, Dr. W. W. Adams, Richard C. Hawkins, Ben Pope, William E. Woodruff, William Brown, Charles Rapley, Samuel H. Hempstead, Jacob Mitchell, Michel Tanti, David Scott, Dr. Matthew Cunningham, Robert A. Watkins, Reuben Raines, Jacob Faulkner, D. Ringgold, Governor Conway, Benjamin Johnson, N. P. Gaines, J. M. Giles, C. Slattery, George Morrison, William K. English, Branson and Company, Thorn, Slemmons and Company, and Dooley and Karnes.

BLUE BUILDINGS IN LITTLE ROCK

In the early days of Little Rock, blue was a popular exterior color for houses and business buildings. Paint was very expensive, so the pioneers often substituted whitewash. The blue color was achieved by the simple expedient of adding indigo or bluing to the whitewash. All types of buildings were painted with this cheap substitute for paint, whether they were frame, brick, or weatherboarded log houses. Fay Hempstead, who was born in Little Rock in 1847, writing in the Arkansas Gazette of November 7, 1931, recalled a number of the buildings which stood in Little Rock during his childhood, and bore the bluish tint from this kind of application. Among them were the first building occupied by Christ Episcopal church, the large brick store building on Main street occupied by the firm of McLain and Badgett, the home of Judge Fields at Second and Cumberland streets, the Garrett home on Markham and Louisiana streets, the Anthony House, the large brick hotel building known as the City Hotel and operated for many years by Charles L. Jeffries, which stood on the bluff bank overlooking the Arkansas river at the spot now occupied by the Lincoln Drug company, and rows of small shops that lined Markham street. Doubtless there were many other buildings and small outbuildings that were painted with this blue-tinted whitewash.