

grave of William Lewis, which is still at the old block 179 location, probably never had a tombstone.

In September and October of 1860, twelve lots were sold for the burial of Jewish people. The following year saw the beginning of the Civil War, and with it came a new problem. During the years 1861, 1862 and 1863 many Confederate soldiers died in the hospitals and prisons in Little Rock. Mount Holly was at that time the city's only cemetery, and these dead soldiers had to be buried there, in spite of the fact that they owned no lots. It has been estimated that approximately 640 Confederate soldiers from Arkansas, Missouri, Texas and Louisiana were buried at Mount Holly during the war years.

On September 22, 1881, a Board of Commissioners for Mount Holly cemetery was appointed, consisting of five members serving three-year terms. The management and maintenance of the cemetery was turned over to them, subject to orders from the City Council. Thus a new regime began at Mount Holly, and the result was a great improvement in the appearance of the place. The present stone wall that encircles the cemetery was erected in October of 1881, by G. R. Vaughn. Underbrush was cleared out, and according to the Gazette of that period, the "former wilderness has been transformed into a garden."

In order that these improvements be made, it was necessary to move the 640 unplanned Confederate graves. Oakland cemetery had been deeded to the city by Mary Starbuck, administratrix of the estate of Paul B. Starbuck. This land had been the old Starbuck homesite, and had not previously been used as a cemetery. Some tombstones at Oakland bear death dates as early as the 1850's, but these mark graves that were moved there from Mount Holly and other locations. At least twice, whole sections of graves were moved from Mount Holly to Oakland. The first was the transfer of the Confederate graves, which took place in 1881.

In May, 1884, the secretary of the Mount Holly board was ordered to improve the cemetery records by making an index of lot owners and a map of the cemetery.

Several changes in the cemetery plat were made in the next few years. In May of 1886, a new section on the north side, between Locust and Magnolia avenues, was laid off into small lots which measured 4x10 feet, 4x8 feet, and 4x6 feet. These lots were to be sold for \$15, \$13, and \$10 each. Another fractional block near what was referred to as the negro section was laid off into 14x15 foot lots, and sold for \$50 each. On May 14, 1887, on motion of Commissioner Worthen, the board voted to sell to negroes the block of lots numbered from 679 through 692, with prices set at not less than \$50.

The Catholic church having acquired its own cemetery and given up its section in Mount Holly, the land in this section was laid off into single lots in 1895, and ordered sold.

When the commission met on January 26, 1897, it developed that no owners could be found for a number of vacant lots in the cemetery, and these were ordered sold. Even today, there are a few such lots for sale.