

small patch about two miles below the Little Rock, on the south side of the river, in SW frl. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, T 1 N, R 11 W. He lived there from 1803 until 1808.

He then moved to the north side of the river, about four miles below the Little Rock, at a place later occupied by Wright Daniel. He remained there until 1816, when he returned to the south side of the river and took charge of a grist mill built by Wright Daniel. This was about half a mile up the river from his first location, and was located in frl. Sec. 2, T 1 N, R 12 W. The verbal agreement between Imbeau and Daniel specified that Imbeau himself was to have no claim to the land or the improvements thereon, and that he would extend the improvements on Daniel's behalf. He stayed there until March of 1825, when as a mere formality, he deeded the improvements to Daniel, who already owned them. However, an 1821 lease identified Francis Imbeau as "resident of the Indian Nation and land holder under the Quapaw Indian title adjoining Big Rock township."

By the Quapaw Treaty of 1824, Francis Imbeau received a land grant of a quarter section, "commencing at a point on the Arkansas river, opposite the upper end of Wright Daniel's farm, and thence up and back for quantity."

JOSEPH BARTHOLOMEW was granted 640 acres on the Arkansas river by virtue of possession, inhabitation and cultivation during Spanish government and constantly until the claim was entered in 1814. This land was on the north side of the river, about three miles below the Little Rock. It was surveyed by Nicholas Rightor.

Bartholomew, who may have been here as early as the 1760's, is believed by some to have been descended through intermarriage with the Quapaws, from the Bartholomew left in Arkansas by Henri de Tonti. He married Marguerita, an Indian, by whom he had at least four children: Thereza, who married Francis Imbeau; Genova, who married Francis Coussott; Maria, who married John Baptiste Imbeau; and Francisca, who married Joseph Souigny. The old Spanish records refer to him as Joseph Bartholomew Kebed or Quebec, with variations in spelling. In 1814, Joseph Bartholomew's wife was Felicity Duchassin, daughter of John Baptiste Duchassin, who lived at the mouth of Cadron creek as early as 1793. It is not known whether this Joseph Bartholomew was the head of the family, or one of his sons. In 1821 he was listed as living in the Quapaw boundary.

LOUIS BARTHOLOMEW was probably another son of Joseph Bartholomew. He held only one pre-emption claim, for which 640 acres were granted to his legal representatives. He established his home on the south side of the river about 1800. The deeds refer to it as about three miles below the Little Rock, but William Russell, who purchased the claim, said that his field joined the upper side of Caddy Coussatt's improvement, and that both were on the same quarter section (E frl. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 1, T 1 N, R 12 W). This places Bartholomew roughly two miles below the Rock. Russell further identified the location as between the first and last improvements of Francis Imbeau, and stated that John Bevil plowed Bartholomew's corn field here in 1813. By the treaty of 1824, Louis Bartholomew received a Quapaw land grant.