

claim at or near the claims of Caddy Coussatt and Louis Bartholomew in E frl. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 1, T 1 N, R 12 W, on the south side of the river, but the inference is that this claim was not a very strong one. The homesite was probably on the West half of Sec. 34, T 2 N, R 12 W.

On January 4, 1820, he was found dead at Hickory Point, in the prairie, about 25 miles from Arkansas Post, thought to have been trampled to death by his horse, and so badly disfigured that identification was possible only by the papers on his body. His home at the time of his death was at Walnut Bluffs on Red river.

EDMUND HOGAN lived on the north side of the river, directly opposite the Little Rock, and operated a ferry. He sold his claim to William Russell on Jan. 28, 1820, and moved to Crystal Hill. The deed described the property as follows: "All the improvements and only right of pre-emption of him the said Edmund Hogan in his own right, situate joining the Arkansas river in the said county of Pulaski being the same that has been Owned and Occupied by the said Edmund Hogan for several years last past, at a place called little rock ferry on said river the principal part of which improvement and late dwelling of the said Edmund Hogan being upon that part of the northwest fractional quarter of section number two in Township One North, Range Twelve West that lies north of the Arkansas river."

It is not known how long before 1814 Hogan lived opposite Little Rock, but he was probably here at least as early as 1812. In 1797 he had a farm opposite Thebes, Illinois. We follow him from there to the District of Cape Girardeau, Louisiana Territory, where he was appointed justice of the peace on July 8, 1806. He was a native of Georgia.

It is often said that Hogan cut the first stick of timber at Little Rock, and that he laid out the road through the prairie, both of which are highly improbable. Daniel T. Witter, who came to Little Rock before Hogan moved to Crystal Hill, said, "I should incline to the opinion that there had been a trace-way through the prairie long before Gen. H. had settled in the country. His residence was directly opposite Little Rock and he had probably cut out a way from his place, to intersect the prairie trail. Wright Daniel...had done the same."

By his first wife, Frances Jane, Hogan had at least six children: William G., James, John H., Frances, Nancy, and Elizabeth. After the death of Frances Jane, he married Lucinda Greathouse, and had four more children: Woodson Bates, Gabriel, James W., and Almarine. Edmund Hogan served in the legislatures of his native Georgia, in Missouri Territory, and in Arkansas Territory. In 1814, he was a militia captain here.

He was a big man, weighing considerably upwards of 200 pounds. On May 31, 1828, he was killed in the Little Rock store of Wilson and Stuart by Judge Andrew Scott, after a heated political argument.

WRIGHT DANIEL came to the Little Rock area prior to 1814, and possibly as early as 1810. On January 4, 1814, he was appointed a justice of the peace for the Cadron settlement. However, his home was not at