

Texas Historical Commission Staff (DKU), 5/13/80

Official Texas Historical Building Marker without post
for attachment to wood
Harrison County (Order #5869)
Location: 306 W. Houston, Marshall

THE ARNOT HOUSE*

BUILT IN 1848 BY ALBERT M. ARNOT,
A BLACKSMITH, THIS HOUSE FEATURES
CHARACTERISTICS OF GREEK REVIVAL
AND CREOLE STYLING. FOUR ROOMS
WERE ORIGINALLY LOCATED ON THE
MAIN FLOOR. THE BASEMENT AREA,
CONSTRUCTED ABOVE GROUND, HOUSED
A DINING ROOM, HARNESS SHOP, AND
CELLAR. LATER OWNERS INCLUDED
FRANCIS LANG, A GERMAN MILL
OPERATOR, DORA BERNSTEIN (d. 1890), THE
WIFE OF A LOCAL JEWISH MERCHANT,
AND JOSEPH BLACK (1881-1955), AN IRISH
COBBLER WHO BUILT HIS SHOP HERE. **
RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK - 1980***

*1/2 inch lettering
**3/8 inch lettering
***1/4 inch lettering

APPLICATION FORM FOR OFFICIAL TEXAS HISTORICAL MARKER

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
P. O. Box 12276, Austin, Texas 78711

5869

A written history, signed by the author, must accompany this form before it will be accepted.

1. Harrison County February 12, 1980 Date

1. The Arnot House
Title of marker

2. Same
Name of building, cemetery, public square, park, archeological site, etc., where marker is to be placed.

3. 306 West Houston, Marshall, Texas
Marker site (street address or highway number)

4. NA
City or nearest city. If marker is to be placed on a highway or in a small community, you must briefly explain how to get there from nearest town shown on a Texas Highway Department road map. For example, "Marker will be in Bastrop Beach, which is 6 miles south east of Angleton on FM 523."

5. NA
Distance (miles, yards, feet) and direction (north, south, east, west) of subject from marker site. For example, "Subject is 1/2 mile southwest of marker site."

6. Mr. and Mrs. Allen Stagers, 204 West Martindale Drive, Marshall, Texas
Owner of marker site Address City

7. Same
Sponsor of marker Address City

8. Max S. Love 3704 Fitzgerald, Marshall, Texas
County chairman Address City
"I have reviewed the narrative for this marker and attest to its accuracy."

9. Mr. and Mrs. Allen Stagers, 204 West Martindale Drive, Marshall, Texas 75670
Person to whom marker is to be shipped Street Address City
Note: If marker is to be placed on a highway right-of-way, it will automatically be shipped to your district highway engineer.

10. Wood
Surface to which marker will be attached (i.e., wood, brick, stucco over stone) if not on post.

ORDER FORM

Please consult page 7 for specifications of the markers available. Check the items desired below. Then mail this application and narrative history, together with a check made payable to the Texas Historical Foundation, to the address above. No applications will be accepted unless payment is included.

If marker application is cancelled after the inscription is written, the Texas Historical Foundation will deduct the cost of writing the inscription from the refund.

HISTORICAL MARKERS

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 27" x 42" subject marker with post \$475 | <input type="checkbox"/> 16" x 12" grave marker (comes with mounting bar) \$125 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 27" x 42" subject marker without post \$435 | <input type="checkbox"/> 16" x 12" building marker with post \$150 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 18" x 28" subject marker with post \$250 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 16" x 12" building marker without post \$125 \$175 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 18" x 28" subject marker without post \$220 | <input type="checkbox"/> National Register plaque \$ 25 |

REPLACEMENT MARKERS

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bronze plate \$300 | <input type="checkbox"/> 16" x 12" building plaque only \$ 75 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bronze seal \$245 | <input type="checkbox"/> 14" medallion only \$ 50 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bronze wreath \$115 | |

HIGHWAY DIRECTIONAL SIGN

- Please indicate quantity desired and location:
24" x 24" Historical Markers In City sign \$ 50
- Black and white (for farm-to-market roads, state and U.S. highways)
- Green and white (for interstate highways)

MARKER REPLICA PAPERWEIGHT

- This item should be ordered at the same time marker is ordered. Indicate quantity desired. Allow six months from completion of marker for receipt of paperweight.
- 3" x 4" plastic paperweight with replica of marker inside. \$ 50

TEXAS HISTORICAL FOUNDATION

BOX 12263 • CAPITOL STATION • AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711 • PHONE 475-3263

June 16, 1980

Mr. Bill Southwell, Jr.
The Southwell Company
P.O. Drawer 259
San Antonio, Texas 78206

NO. 5869

RE: #1878 Medallion, 16" x 12" Bldg. Marker
without post, to be attached to wood.

The Arnot House

Harrison County

Dear Mr. Southwell:

Enclosed is an application for #1878 Medallion, 16" x 12" Bldg. Marker without post, to be attached to wood, The Arnot House, Marshall, Harrison County, Texas.

We would appreciate a return of this inscription.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Henrietta Williams
hw

SHIP TO: Mr. & Mrs. Allen Stagers
204 West Martindale Dr.
Marshall, TX 75670

DESIGN: Medallion 16" x 12" Bldg. Marker without post
MARKER TITLE The Arnot House

JOB# **5869**

CITY Marshall

COUNTY Harrison

DATE 2/29/80

EVALUATION OF
APPLICATION FOR COMMEMORATIVE MARKER
TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE STATE MARKER COMMITTEE:

Your appraisal of the attached dossier is hereby requested. To assist you in your deliberations, the comments and recommendations of the staff are included. If your own comments are extensive, you may attach other sheets, or write on the back of this one.

Please retain in your file all but this evaluation sheet, which we request that you return to the state office at your earliest convenience. If the majority of the State Marker Committee recommends acceptance, the inscription will be written and sent to you for your approval. At that time you may wish to refer to the history previously submitted.

Truett Latimer
Executive Director

Architectural evaluation: I had the opportunity to visit this structure after they completed rehabilitation. It was handled quite well. The structure was listed on the National Register in July of 1979. I recommend building marker designation. Barry A. Wagner, 3/24/80

Historical evaluation: This is a very good application. The house was built in 1848 by a blacksmith and was later associated with members of Marshall's Jewish community. The restoration is quite well done, and the building now houses offices. Recommend approval. *C. Williams, 3-25-80*

Administrative evaluation:

RECOMMENDATION OF SMC MEMBER:

Signature, SMC Member

Date

THE ARNOT HOUSE
306 West Houston, Marshall

by
Max S. Lale
with
Mr. and Mrs. Allen Staggers

The Arnot House at 306 West Houston Street in Marshall was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. Its owners now seek designation for it as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.

Built in 1848¹ by Albert M. Arnot,² it occupies parts of Lots 3 and 4, Block 56 of the original townsite of Marshall and is one of the oldest buildings still standing in the city.³ It remains on the site, just off the courthouse square, where it was erected within the city's oldest residential area. Essentially contiguous to the earliest business district, it almost continuously has housed tradesmen and professionals, at least some of whom also operated their businesses on the premises, and it continues this tradition of commercial and professional involvement in the commercial life of Marshall by accommodating business offices and those of two attorneys.

Now completely restored in both its interior and exterior appearances, and in "excellent condition,"⁴ the house is a classic Creole or "Louisiana raised" cottage -- an elevated one-story dwelling with a full basement enclosed by walls for the most part of handmade brick. The original walls are load-bearing and are integral to the structure. The basement or ground floor is completely above ground, with the main floor at the second level. Almost square in plan, its spartan exterior elevations, its simple clapboard siding and its relative lack of decorative elements emphasize the stark geometry of the house and give it

great distinction.

Typical of its time and place, the house was designed with two rooms on each side of a 10 x 30-foot central hallway with double doors opening at each end of the hall onto front and rear porches. Interior dimensions of the two front "parlor" rooms are 18 x 18 feet, and of the two rear bedrooms 10 x 18 feet. The five-bay front porch is accommodated within the gabled roof. This front porch extends across the entire front of the house and is the principal feature of its front elevation.

The front porch is articulated with stout square columns, placing the house in the early phase of the Greek Revival period, which its date of 1848 confirms.⁵ Simple, lightly scaled horizontals and simple square balusters comprise the balustrade. Classically detailed capitals on the columns carry a deep cornice.

Windows on the front elevation are typically classic Greek Revival, with six-over-six lights and double-hung sashes. Windows on the south (rear) and east elevations are of two-over-two and nine-over-nine lights, the result of additions and alterations made after the house was erected. The original double front doors are of four-panel, solid wood construction enriched with Federal detailing and have been repainted their original "Confederate" gray. A seven-light transom above the front doors extends across the heads of the three-light sidelights.

Floors in the original structure are of random-width pine two inches thick which have been beautifully restored by the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Stagers. Twelve-foot ceilings easily accommodate 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -foot doors. Hand-planed board and batten ceilings -- 1 x 12-inch boards with 1 x 6-inch battens spaced 10 inches apart⁶ are present throughout the house. Those of the front porch, hall and two front rooms are more ornate and elaborated with hand-grooved and

bevelled battens, giving an appearance of added trim molding, than those of the two rear rooms. The original moss green color of the ceilings has been retained. The plain interior wood trim is painted. The interior doors are four-paneled (the panel is raised on one side and recessed on the other) and painted and still are fitted with their original box locks, hinges and porcelain knobs. Stained pine interior shutters are used throughout. All light fixtures are solid brass, authentic reproductions from the Abigail Adams collection by Quoizel.

Structural members in the house are knot-free heart pine, and the hand-hewn sills and beams are mortised and pegged. Interior wall studs are 4 x 4s sheathed with rough sawn 1 x 12s and wallpaper. During restoration in 1977 by Mr. and Mrs. Staggers, thin plywood was placed over the rough 1 x 12s before the wallpaper was hung.

Stairs located in the central hallway, providing access between the main floor and the basement, are unusually refined for the early date of the house. The balusters are walnut spindles, believed from New Orleans, and the hand rail is mahogany.

The ground level walls forming the basement are formed of solid brick commonly known as "Marshall Brown" and were laid to a height of eight feet in a common bond, with every sixth course as headers. Pillars of the same brick support the porches and the west side of the house. Within the original basement were a dining room measuring 18 x 18 feet, a harness room measuring 10 x 18 feet and a cellar measuring 9 x 10 feet. In 1908 the harness room still had a dirt floor at a time when the cellar's floor had been bricked.⁷

The kitchen and outhouse, now removed, were separate buildings, as was a bathhouse at the east rear of the house, also since removed.

The attic has no cross braces supporting the rafters of the steeply pitched roof, measuring 17 feet at the peak. The house was roofed with hand-split cedar shingles which still are visible from the attic interior. Hand wrought square nails from the largest to the smallest of finishing sprigs were used throughout the house.

Originally part of the Peter Whetstone land grant on which Marshall is situated, the land on which The Arnot House was erected was owned by four individuals between its first purchase in June 1841 and Arnot's purchase in December 1847. The consideration shown in the deeds transferring ownership in the three final transactions prior to Arnot's purchase of Lots 3 and 4 amounted to \$50, \$60 and \$40, whereas Arnot's purchase was shown to be for a "valuable consideration."⁸

Arnot was a native of New York state who "came south" sometime prior to December 28, 1842, the date on which he was married in Lafayette County, Mississippi, to his wife Lucinda, a native of Alabama. A daughter, Sarah Ann, was born to the couple in Mississippi, apparently in 1844,⁹ and two other daughters, Amanda Jane and Martha L., subsequently were born in Texas. Amanda Jane was shown in the 1850 census in Harrison County to be four years old, and Martha two.¹⁰ According to Mrs. Arnot, she and her husband and daughter settled in Harrison County in December 1845.¹¹

No evidence has been discovered to indicate Arnot's heritage, and thus the correct pronunciation of his surname. The spelling would seem to imply a French derivation, in which case the name would have been pronounced "Are-know," a possibility not entirely ruled out by his New York birth. Some numbers of people of French extraction already were drifting across the New York-Canada boundary by the time of Arnot's birth. However, in the absence of definitive information and the

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probability that the name was not French, Mr. and Mrs. Stagers have elected to adopt "Are-knot" as the proper pronunciation of the name.

The house described above may be thought to have been entirely too elaborate as the home of a blacksmith, Arnot's occupation as shown in the 1850 census. However, his worth was indicated to be \$1,500, a not inconsiderable sum at the time, especially in the light of the personal worth shown for some of the Arnot neighbors.¹² Edward Clark, 11 years later to become governor of Texas, was shown to be a lawyer worth \$1,200. Another lawyer, C. Askey, was worth \$500. At the same time, A. P. Fisher and J. C. Harris, carpenters, were shown to be worth \$1,500 and \$3,000 respectively, indicating that tradesmen were among the more prosperous members of the community.¹³ As further indication of the shelter which could be bought or built with sound dollars during this period is an account in an 1855 Marshall newspaper reporting the loss by fire of a five-room house owned by O. M. Peden. The newspaper reported that the house had cost \$1,200 and was insured for \$900.¹⁴

Not later than 1852 and perhaps earlier, the Arnot family owned at least one slave -- surprisingly, as one might suppose, not a brawny helper in the blacksmith shop but a young woman of "copper complexion," Maria, who must have been a house servant.¹⁵

The Arnot marriage obviously was anything but harmonious. Unfortunately the details have been lost to history, and only the bare bones of the relationship survive in the faded ink of district court records. In a rare solution to marital problems in the nineteenth century, Albert Arnot sued for divorce from his wife Lucinda. In her answer,¹⁶ Mrs. Arnot alleged that she had been abandoned when her husband left her to go to California (news of a gold strike at Sutter's Mill was just beginning to trickle into the United States) in February 1850. This timing of his departure raises questions which cannot be answered now as to the enumeration

of the family head in the census of the same year.

In any case, Arnot apparently had returned to Marshall by October 1852, when he executed a deed to his three children for the house at 306 West Houston and the slave Maria, citing as the consideration his "Love and affection for them."¹⁷ The divorce proceedings must have been held in suspense while Arnot was in California, as a final determination did not come for another 10 months. Arnot got his divorce, but he was thwarted in his efforts to cut Lucinda out of her share of the community property, which it was held had increased by this time from \$1,500 in 1850 to \$2,275. In a decree issued August 13, 1853, the court approved an award by appointed commissioners dated August 23, 1853, and filed three days later on page 341, Book M, Deed Records of Harrison County. The court confirmed the award "by decree in Suit No. 2768 brought by A. M. Arnott (sic) against Lucinda Arnott (sic) his wife, for divorce which is granted in said decree, Plaintiff receiving above property [the house and lot] as his share of the community estate, Defendant receiving personal property for her share. This decree also vacates the deed from A. M. Arnott (sic) recorded in Book L, page 254, it being held to have been made for the purposes of defeating Lucinda Arnott's (sic) claim to her share of the community property."¹⁸ In appraising the couple's community property, the commissioners had placed a value of \$1,000 on Lots 1 through 8, Block 56 (including the homestead); \$300 on half of Lots 6, 7 and 8, Block 41; \$175 on Lots 4, 5 and 6, Block 49; and \$800 on the slave Maria.

In perhaps the most unusual feature of the court's decree, Arnot was given custody of the couple's³ three children.

The record of the Arnot family is blank for the next four years. Did Lucinda return to Alabama, where she was born, or perhaps rejoin parents who had moved to Mississippi, where she had been married? Did Arnot and his children continue to live in the house at 306 West Houston he received in the divorce settlement, he

continuing his trade as usual? The "personal property" which went to Lucinda seems likely to have included Maria, in which case how did Arnot care for his children while he was smithing? No evidence has been discovered which sheds any light on the puzzle. The only certainty is that Arnot, in October 1857, sold his house and disappeared into the mists of time. The new owner was Francis Lang,¹⁹ the owner of a "turning mill" and a musician of some note.

Lang and his wife Frederika continued in ownership of the house for the next 11 years as a part of the prosperous and enterprising community of German immigrants who had settled in Marshall. In 1860 Lang was advertising the services of his Marshall Steam Turning Mill.²⁰ Six years later he appeared in a newspaper account of a cotillion given by the Evening Star Club at which it was reported "Captain Allen and Mr. Lang discoursed most eloquent music . . ."²¹ Little else is known about these owners of the house, although there are reports of furniture owned by living Marshall residents claimed to have been made by Lang. The Lang couple sold their property on March 20, 1868, to William Molhusen for \$1,250,²² and subsequently repurchased it for the same price on December 30, 1870.²³ This unusual transaction apparently stemmed from the fact that Mrs. Lang was a sister of William Molhusen,²⁴ so that the sale and repurchase was in fact a "brother-in-law" deal.

The Langs, on the basis of a study of later architectural changes, apparently made no alterations to the property, either during their first ownership of it or the second, which continued for exactly one year. They sold it on December 30, 1871, to C. B. Carter and W. J. Moore for \$2,364.²⁵ From the record it seems certain that the new owners were completing a transaction in which they already had arranged a buyer for the house, for on January 3, 1872, they recorded a deed to the property to Dora Bernstein, showing the consideration as \$2,600.²⁶

Dora Grossman Bernstein was the wife of A. Bernstein, one of two sons of a Syracuse, N. Y., family, who in a later newspaper account was described as "a well known merchant of Marshall." In the light of subsequent litigation which involved the house, it seems likely that ownership of the house was placed in Dora Bernstein's name by design, though it was an unusual arrangement for its time.

During their ownership of the house Mr. and Mrs. Bernstein enclosed the west end of the back porch, converting the space into a room measuring 16 x 18 feet. The ceiling in this room is similar to but plainer than those in the other rooms in the house, and the floors are of uniform six-inch pine boards, narrower than the random-width boards used in the other rooms. The narrower windows in this room are two-over-two style, which became available in East Texas after the Civil War.

Florence, a daughter born to the Bernsteins after their purchase of the house, died in January 1883 at the age of 10 and is buried in the Hebrew Cemetery in Marshall.²⁸

An older daughter, Rosa, was married in a wedding ceremony in 1887 which seems to have been the most lavish in the history of the city to that time. A contemporary newspaper account reported that "The most brilliant affair, in every respect, that has ever transpired in this section was the celebration of the nuptials of Mr. Sylvain Lehman and Miss Rosa Bernstein, on Wednesday evening the 14th inst. Mr. Lehman is a member of the well known firm of Kahn, Lehman & Co., of this city, and Miss Bernstein is the daughter of Mr. A. Bernstein, a well known merchant of Marshall."²⁹ The bride and groom were recipients of many lavish gifts, as listed in the further account of the wedding, indicating a wide circle of friends of both the Bernstein and Lehman families:

Owing to the large number of invitations issued the ceremony was per-

formed at the Opera House, chairs being arranged in semi-circles around the stage. A canopy composed of red, white and blue material was erected just in front of the stage, over which was suspended from evergreen decorations the words "Peace, Happiness, Prosperity" with characters in Hebrew representing the same, and the letters "L. B." in monogram. Suspended from the center of the canopy was a beautiful marriage bell made of evergreens and white flowers. Solemnizing the rites of matrimony under a canopy is in accordance we believe, with an ancient and symbolic Hebrew custom. A few minutes before eight o'clock, to strains of a wedding march well rendered by Miss Tweatie Stephenson, the bride arrived. First came the attendants, which were Mr. Ben Hirschberg with Miss Lena Young, Mr. Dave Turk with Miss Eva Stearn, both of Jefferson; Mr. Chas Frank with Miss Weisman; Mr. Max Bernstein with Miss Rosa Faber, of Jefferson. Following came the groom with Mr. and Mrs. A. Bernstein, and then the bride with Mr. L. Kahn and Mrs. A. Kahn. The toilettes of the bride and bridesmaids were of the handsomest and most costly description. The attendants stood on two sides of the canopy, each one of the groomsmen supporting a corner of it, while the parties to be married, and their attendant relatives, stood under it and on opposite sides. The ceremony was performed by Rabbi Bein, of Dallas, who was clothed in his priestly robes. By his request the congregation arose, and a fervent prayer was offered, after which he delivered an address ten or fifteen minutes in length, touching principally upon the holy state into which the applicants were about to enter. The ceremony proper did not differ materially from that of the Christian denominations, but before its conclusion the bride and groom drank from a silver cup what we supposed was wine, it being given to the bride by Mr. L. Kahn and to the groom by Mr. Bernstein. The bride and groom repeated after the rabbi, in Hebrew, the marriage vows, which were then translated into English. Rings were used in the ceremony, at the conclusion of which a blessing was invoked from the Divine Being, and Mr. and Mrs. Lehman received the congratulations of their friends. The invited guests then repaired to the Capitol Hotel, where a reception was tendered the newly married pair by Mr. and Mrs. Bernstein. Supper was in waiting, and such a supper! Each effort of this kind by Messrs. Whitaker & Burch seems to eclipse the previous one. Everything that could be had, delicacies and substantials, arranged in tempting profusion, was spread upon tables that reached the length of the dining room, which was atristically decorated, presenting an appearance such as we have never seen it present before. After supper came champagne, and it continued to come for some time thereafter. There was enough, and more than enough, for every one present. But champagne is a subject best touched lightly upon, as numbers of the persons who were present could attest next morning. While the guests still tarried over champagne, Mr. Hirschberg read a number of congratulatory telegrams from various places. Some of them were suggestive of the joys of the marriage state, and caused much merriment. After the company had retired to the parlor, the tables were removed and dancing began. The programme consisted of twelve dances, but the eager dancers were not satisfied, and two more were indulged in, which were not finished until 1:30 o'clock, when the company dispersed, each person wishing the newly married pair happiness and prosperity.

There were present numbers of persons from a distance, friends of the bride and groom. Many of our citizens, other than Jews, were invited and attended the festivities, and Jew and Gentile ate, drank, laughed, talked and danced together with the heartiest good will.

The happy pair left yesterday morning on a trip to St. Louis, and our best wishes go with them.

The following is a list of the presents: Bed room set of furniture, S. Levi & Bro., Cincinnati; buggy, Geo. Tilley, Jacksonville, Texas; horse, T. H. Glenn, Hawkins, Texas; pair diamond earrings, L. Kahn; piano, Mr. and Mrs. Bernstein; four real lace curtains, Mr. Max Bernstein; Brussels carpet, Mr. & Mrs. Kahn; two Brussels rugs, Walter B. Fraley; chandelier and library lamp, Mr. Rosenblatt, Baltimore; studio lamp, James N. Johnson; silver ice pitcher and goblets, S. Lowenthal & Co., Cincinnati; mantel ornaments, Miss Young; silver card receiver, James Hill; two silver napkin rings, Henry Mayer; pearl card case, Miss Weisman; toilet set, Chas. Franks; silver butter dish, Mr. & Mrs. C. Harris; set silver tea service, Mess. Forch & Stern, New York; silver card basket bouquet holder, Mr. Joe Weisman; silver sugar spoon and butter knife, Mack Turk, New York; silver jewel casket, Felix Bath, St. Louis; silver cake basket and pickle stand, Mr. & Mrs. Rosenfield, Longview; handsome silver sauce bowl and spoon, Dave Turk, Jefferson; silver card basket, E. J. Fry; toilet stand, Alphonso _____, Crockett; set silver spoons and forks, J. Elkins, New York; two solid silver pepper and salt stands, Mr. & Mrs. Silverstein, New York; pearl card case, Miss Sears; toilet stand, B. Hirschberg; handsome satin fan, Mrs. A. Pope; two panel pictures, Sol Weisman; pickle stand, Mr. & Mrs. M. Weisman; one dozen silver knives, M. Israelson; silver caster with bell, Mr. & Mrs. Green; handsome silver berry stand, Geo. Deihl, Galveston; silver cake basket, flower stand, Mr. and Mrs. Leibrecht; carving knife and fork, Mr. Samuel Young; pickle stand, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Wagon; center table, Lula Wagon; silver butter dish, Messrs. F. Loeb & J. E. Rose; silver bell, Mr. and Mrs. Umbdenstock; silver tea pitcher, Miss Mary Satter; satin pin cushion, Mrs. W. M. Mason, Jefferson.

In stark contrast with the splendor of the above reported nuptials, however, is the factual record of Bernstein family financial difficulties contained in the abstract of title to the house. Of undeterminable origin at this remove, the problems began even before the wedding, and the outlay by the bride's parents at the reception surely must have done nothing to mitigate them. The abstract records that sale of the Bernstein home "by Constable, C. V. Fraley of Harrison, Co." was made in 1890 "by virtue of execution out of Justice Court, Precinct No. 3 on judgment rendered on June 27/87, in favor of C. B. Cones & Co. vs. Max A. Bernstein, levy made Jan. 30/90 sale made 1st Tuesday in Feb. 1890." J. W. Pope acquired at least a contested title to the house for a consideration of \$165. A similar deed, also dated February 4, 1890, was issued to Pope by the same Constable Fraley on the basis of an execution out of the district court of Harrison County on a judgment in the case of R. K. and J. M. Davis vs. Max Bernstein, this judgment dated August 20, 1886 (in the year before the wedding) noting a consideration of \$5.³⁰

In these deeds Pope apparently was acting on claims against the property which he had purchased from the plaintiffs in the two cases, for in April a deed was recorded from Pope to Joseph Grossman for his interest in "Lots . . . 3, 4 . . . Block 56" in consideration of \$475 in cash.³¹

Dora Bernstein died January 8, 1890, in New York City.³² In the settlement of her estate, Louis Bernstein, a son, received as his share "Lots 3, 4, 5 and 6, being the East half of Block 56, valued at \$3,500," plus other property in Marshall. Report of the commissioners was filed October 20, 1890, and was confirmed by the district court of Harrison County on November 6, 1890.³³

Prior to the settlement of Dora Bernstein's estate, J. W. Pope, for \$475,

had relinquished to Joseph Grossman, a Bernstein relative, his claims to the property as noted above. There then followed, beginning in September 1907, a series of legal filing⁵ apparently intended to clear estate uncertainties, to settle questions of individual ownerships, and to resolve a survey discrepancy as to the boundary between Lots 3 and 4. In the first, L. S. (Louis) Bernstein deeded to his wife Annie Bernstein, for "\$4,000 Cash from her separate estate," a part of Block 56.³⁴ Slightly more than a year later, L. S. Bernstein "et ux Annie" deeded to B. A. Cargill " . . . part of Block 56 in the City of Marshall . . . the above property being heretofore deeded by L. S. Bernstein to said Annie Bernstein as shown by deed record of Harrison County, Texas, Book 65, page 124." This transaction was dated December 10, 1908, and the instrument was filed December 12, 1908.³⁵ This was followed several years later by a deed from the State Bank of Marshall "by M. Turney V Pres" to Cargill for "the property described in deed record book 60, page 469, deed records of Harrison Co.," the same property Cargill had bought from L. S. Bernstein and his wife. The consideration was recorded as being "three notes for \$866 2/3."³⁶

Cargill seems to have purchased the house for immediate resale -- or later to have changed his mind about occupying it. On the same day the deed from the State Bank of Marshall was executed and recorded, he issued a deed of trust to J. I. Carter, trustee for the creditors of Hattie Findley, for " . . . parts of Lots 3 & 4 in Block 56, O T S . . . being the North part of the property bought by B A Cargill from L S Bernstein et ux Annie Dec 10/08." The consideration for this transaction was a "note for \$2,000 dated June 28, 1913."³⁷ The terms of this deed of trust apparently were not satisfied, for Cargill continued in possession of the house until 1919, when he sold it to Joseph Black.

Bonnie Akin Cargill¹ was born July 7, 1868, the son of Henry and Rebecca Akin Cargill, and was reared on a plantation in the eastern portion of Harrison County. His father, born in South Carolina in 1823, had come to Harrison County prior to 1850. Cargill received his education in the county's schools and in his early years was a farmer. He was elected sheriff of the county in 1909. His wife was Mrs. Maggie Graham Moore of the Gill community. He died in 1940.³⁸ A Marshall city directory for 1909-1910 shows Cargill living in the house at that time. Also living in the house was Rebecca, his mother, shown as "boarding" with her son.³⁹

During Cargill's occupancy of the house the east end of what originally had been the back porch was enclosed for a bathroom and a Sears & Roebuck zink bath tub was installed which still was in use in 1918.

Questions about the location of the Arnot House property lines continued. On April 13, 1917, during Cargill's ownership of the house, John B. Carter, an attorney and abstractor, made for Annie Bernstein a title and tax delinquency search of "All of Lots 3 10 ft off of West side of Lot 4 (and) W $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lots 5 and 6 O.T.S," finding no judgments or tax liens clouding Cargill's legal possession of the property.⁴⁰ Two months later, Mose and Hiram Grossman, "et al," relatives of Mrs. Bernstein, executed a quit claim on "Lots . . . 3, 4 . . . in Block 56 . . . of the original townsite of the city of Marshall Harrison . . ." The instrument noted that J. W. Pope had bought in said property under an execution sale against Max A. Bernstein, adding that "the said purchase by Joseph Grossman was not intended to act as an adverse claim to the Bernstein estate but was bought in by Joseph Grossman for the benefit of the said Max A. Bernstein and was not intended to operate against the claims or interests of any of the other Bernsteins in the above described property."⁴¹

In preparation for sale of the property, the same John Carter who earlier had made a title search in behalf of Annie Bernstein made a similar search for Cargill covering "All of Lot No. 3 - 10 feet off of West side of Lot 4, W $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lots 5 & 6, O.T.S," again finding no cloud to the title. This certificate was dated November 12, 1919.⁴² On the same day, Cargill and wife Maggie N. Cargill conveyed the property by warranty deed to Joseph Black.⁴³ The instrument noted that the transaction was for "the north part of property bought by B. A. Cargill from L. S. Bernstein et ux Annie, Dec 10/08, Book 60, page 468, of the Deed Records of Harrison County." The consideration noted was \$3,500.

Joseph Black was born in Belfast, Ireland, on September 4, 1881, and died in Marshall April 18, 1955. Mrs. Black was the former Lucille McCarty, who was born December 5, 1892, and died October 2, 1960. Black was a cobbler by trade, thus continuing the long association of the property with craftsmen which had begun with its first owner, a blacksmith.⁴⁴ During Black's ownership of the property, he erected a cobbler's shop linked to the front porch and extending to the sidewalk. This shop structure, removed when Mr. and Mrs. Stagers bought the house and restored it, later was rented to a barber who occupied it for his shop until the property was sold.

Also during his ownership of the property, Black removed the rear steps to the house in 1921, completely enclosed the remaining portion of the back porch, thus creating a rear cross hall, and added a screened sleeping porch where the steps had been. Between the sleeping porch and the first enclosure made by the Bernstein family two closets were added, one opening onto the sleeping porch and the second into the Bernstein room. This eliminated the east window in the Bernstein room. Still later, the Black family partially enclosed the open area under the cross hall, the sleeping porch and the Bernstein addition.

Photographs of the house taken before its restoration in 1977 reveal "shadows" where exterior chimneys formerly had stood at both the east and west elevations. Patches in the wood flooring indicate the earlier removal of two fireplaces in each of the front parlor rooms. These chimneys were removed after the Black family bought the property, no doubt in the 1920s. Joe Black, Jr., a son still living in Marshall, recalls that one of Marshall's best known masons, "Babe" Hines, did the work. He remembers, as "a shirt tail of a boy," bouncing a ball off the east chimney.⁴⁷ Contrary to reports of a third chimney serving the original second room on the east, there was none, he recalls, adding that there were, however, a hearth and a flue in this room. The Blacks used this room as a kitchen, with a large range sitting on the hearth. He recalls, also, that there was a fireplace served by the single east chimney in the original ground floor dining room.

A McCarty brother of Mrs. Joseph Black visited the house in April 1976 and reminisced with Mr. Staggers during the period when restoration of the house was being planned. He recalled that he visited in the house when the Cargill family owned it and that the second room on the east side of the house was used as a kitchen during that time. This was at a time when there still were stairs from the back porch to the back yard and to the outhouse. The second room on the basement level still had a dirt floor, while the floor of the cellar was bricked.

Joe Black, Jr., a veterinarian, inherited the house on the death of his mother in 1960 and for some years conducted his practice on the property. Animal pens with concrete floors were built at the rear of the property, and the basement level of the house was used for examinations and other procedures. It was from him that Mr. and Mrs. Staggers bought the property.

During the Staggers' restoration of the house described earlier, they found ~~many of the~~

many of the handmade "Marshall Brown" brick used in the foundations of the now-removed chimneys. These they used in laying the brick floor in the former harness room.

The elevated first floor of the house is occupied as offices by two law firms which use the twin front parlors as their principal offices for receiving clients. The former east bedroom is used as a conference room, and the Bernstein addition is used as a law library and conference room. These rooms are furnished with antique family heirlooms owned by Mr. and Mrs. Stagers, including a massive mahogany roll-top desk with matching conference table and chairs.

The basement level of the house was completely enclosed during restoration and now also houses business offices.

For its age, its architecture and its long tradition of housing tradesmen and professional persons, The Arnot House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Now splendidly restored and continuing in this tradition, it represents a link between the earliest history of Marshall and the present. For these reasons it deserves designation as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.

Max S. Lale
January 27, 1980

NOTES

1. See Form 10-300, United States Department of the Interior, "National Register of Historic Places, Inventory-Nomination Form," executed by Joe Williams, project director, and Ruth Parshall, restoration consultant, a copy of which is in the files of the Texas Historical Commission, Austin.
2. Allen Staggers, who with Mrs. Staggers bought and restored the house, is a retired legal officer of the Small Business Administration. After diligent search by him of Harrison County title records, no evidence has been discovered to indicate that Arnot ever owned any other real property either in Marshall or Harrison County.
3. For a complete listing of subsequent owners, see Appendix A.
4. See Form 10-300, op. cit.
5. Ibid.
6. Restoring the ceilings required an effort extending over three months. Working atop scaffolding, two of the Staggers sons removed three layers of paper and each canvas tack by hand, then filled and sanded all the holes. Wherever the ceilings had sagged, they were repaired before being painted. "Several gallons" of carpet tacks and assorted nails also were removed from the floors before they were restored to their original beauty.
7. Interview, Mrs. Staggers with Joe Black, Jr., son of subsequent owners, on February 22, 1979.
8. See Appendix A.
9. Transcription of the Seventh Census, 1850, in Harrison County, Mrs. V. K. Carpenter, Century Enterprises, Huntsville, Arkansas, 1969, a copy of which is in the archives of the Harrison County Historical Museum.
10. Ibid.
11. From information contained in Mrs. Arnot's reply to a divorce action brought by her husband, Cause 2286, District Court of Harrison County, in which she alleged he had abandoned her and her children. Civil Minutes of the District Court, Harrison County.
12. Census of 1850, op. cit. Census enumerators, in ordinary circumstances, worked the homes of their "beat" house-to-house, so that sequential entries imply proximity.
13. Arnot was 126 on the enumeration, Clark 121, Askey 122, Fisher 123, and Harris 141.
14. "Yesteryear," 1963, Marshall News Messenger, reprinting an account from 1855.
15. Deed, Albert M. Arnot to Sarah A., A. J. and Martha L. Arnot, " . . . Lots 3 and 4, Block 56 . . . Also one slave," dated October 11, 1852, filed October 11, 1852, Book L, page 254, Deed Records of Harrison County.

16. Civil Minutes of the District Court, op. cit.
17. Book L, page 254, Deed Records of Harrison County.
18. Civil Minutes of the district court.
19. Deed, dated October 15, 1857, filed October 15, 1857, Book Q, page 31, Deed Records of Harrison County.
20. "Yesteryear" column, Marshall News Messenger, reprinting from an earlier newspaper account.
21. Ibid.
22. Book V, page 337, Deed Records of Harrison County.
23. Book X, page 162, Deed Records of Harrison County.
24. Molhusen came to Marshall in 1857, having lived 10 years in Galveston after arriving from Germany. He was a member of Colonel Edward Clark's 14th Texas Infantry during the Civil War. Following the war he married Elizabeth Muntz, a member of a family for which the Muntz Community in Harrison County was named. Molhusen also was a cabinet and furniture maker. A wardrobe and a spool bed he made are still in the possession of family members. "Heritage Sketch and Cook Book," Harrison County Conservation Society, December 1971, page 121.
25. Book X, page 163, Deed Records of Harrison County.
26. Book X, page 761, Deed Records of Harrison County.
27. Mrs. Bernstein was the oldest of "five or six Grossman girls." Interview, Mrs. Allen Staggers with the Misses Della and Mae Marcus of Dallas, nonagenarian natives of Marshall and members of its once large Jewish community.
28. This cemetery occupies ground immediately adjacent to Greenwood Cemetery and was purchased from George Rains, developer of Greenwood Cemetery, so that members of the Jewish community in the city could be buried in Marshall rather than in Jefferson.
29. A typescript of the newspaper account. The clipping, unidentified as to the newspaper from which it was taken, is contained in a scrapbook, pages 15-17, maintained by Ida Hill Holmes of Marshall between 1880 and 1902, now deposited in the archives of the Harrison County Historical Museum.
30. Book 25, page 352, Deed Records of Harrison County. Max A. Bernstein was an attendant at Rosa Bernstein's wedding, and, by inference, must have been her brother and a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Bernstein. How his financial difficulties involved his parents' home has not been determined. His mother (or father) may have pledged the property to secure a mercantile debt or a loan. An 1893 Marshall city directory in the archives of the Harrison County Historical Museum shows that Max Bernstein was a liquor dealer residing in the family home.

Edgar Bernstein, identified only by the word "saloon" located at 121 North Wellington Street, also lived in the home, while Louis Bernstein was shown "boarding" at the home. A fourth Bernstein, Charles, was identified as a clerk at the Capitol Hotel, where he boarded.

31. This deed was dated April 14, 1890, and was filed the same day and recorded in Book 25, page 509, Deed Records of Harrison County.
32. Book I, page 470, Probate Minutes of Harrison County.
33. Ibid.
34. This instrument, dated August 4, 1907, was filed September 3, 1907, and is recorded in Book 65, page 124, Deed Records of Harrison County.
35. Book 60, page 469, Deed Records of Harrison County.
36. Dated June 28, 1913, this instrument was filed the same day and recorded in Book 3, page 357, Deed Records of Harrison County.
37. Book 14, page 378, Deed Records of Harrison County.
38. Biographical information given by Mrs. Irene McCarty Newton, a Cargill niece, at the county clerk's office October 1, 1970.
39. Copy in the archives of the Harrison County Historical Museum.
40. Abstract of title.
41. Dated June 25, 1917, the quit claim was filed August 23, 1917, and is recorded in Book 98, page 75, Deed Records of Harrison County.
42. Abstract of title.
43. Volume 107, page 86, Deed Records of Harrison County.
44. The above biographical information is from an interview by Mrs. Allen Stagers with Joe Black, Jr., a son, on February 22, 1979.
45. Ibid.
46. National Register nomination, op. cit.
47. Black interview, op. cit.

APPENDIX A

Chain of Ownership
Part of Lots 3 and 4, Block 56, Marshall

- Grant Board of Land Commissioners of Shelby County to Peter Whetstone, Certificate No. 81, 4604 acres, surveyed by John S. Ford, deputy county surveyor, survey dated March 8, 1838, field notes recorded in Book F, page 47, May 24, 1838, Shelby County, Texas
- Patent No. 92 "Government of Texas by Anson Jones, president, & Thomas Wm. Ward, commissioner of the General Land Office," to Peter Whetstone, "By virtue of duplicate headright certificate No. 100/199 issued by Comr of the General Land Office in lieu of No. 81 issued by the Board of Land Comrs. of Shelby Co. Texas, for one league and one labor of land," 4428 acres, Book F, page 160, filed June 16, 1847, Shelby County
- Bond Peter Whetstone to J. W. Maulding, "Lots 3, 4, 5, 6 in Block 56 and Lots 5 and 6 in Block 57 of the Original Survey of the Town of Marshall," also 164 acres more or less of the Peter Whetstone 4428 acres Grant," consideration \$270 cash and two notes for \$250 each, dated June 9, 1841, Book B, page 126, Deed Records of Harrison County
- Bond Peter Whetstone to J. W. Maulding, "Lots 3, 4, 5 and 6, in Block 56 and Lots 5 and 6 in Block 57 of the Original Survey of the Town of Marshall, Also 175 acres more or less of the Peter Whetstone League Grant, being the same tract mentioned in bond recorded in Book B, on page 126," consideration \$270 cash and two notes for \$250 each, dated June 9, 1841, filed July 10, 1841, Book D, page 108, Deed Records of Harrison County
- Deed John W. Maulding to David Stinson, "Lots 3 and 4, in Block 56," consideration \$50, dated August 23, 1843, filed September 1, 1843, Book C, page 246, Deed Records of Harrison County
- Deed David Stinson to Geo. W. Hart, "Lots 3 and 4, in Block 56," consideration \$60 cash, dated March 3, 1846, filed March 12, 1846, Book E, page 106, Deed Records of Harrison County
- Deed G. W. Hart, "by Atty. W. F. Hart, of Red River County, Texas," to E. P. Beddo, "Lots 3 and 4, in Block 56," consideration \$40, dated June 30, 1846, filed July 23, 1846, Book E, page 245, Deed Records of Harrison County.
- Deed Geo. W. Hart, "by Atty. Wm F. T. Hart," to E. P. Beddo, "Lots 3 and 4, Block 56," consideration \$40, dated June 30, 1846, filed December 29, 1847, Book F, page 374, Deed Records of Harrison County

- Assignment E. P. Beddo to A. M. Arnot, "All my right and title and interest in and to Lots 3 and 4, in Block 56, conveyed by Wm. F. T. Hart Atty for Geo. W. Hart to E. P. Beddo, Book F, page 374," consideration "valuable," dated December 29, 1847, filed December 29, 1847, Book F, page 375, Deed Records of Harrison County
- Deed Albert M. Arnot to Sarah A., A. J. and Martha L. Arnot, " . . . Lots 3 and 4, Block 56 . . . Also one slave," consideration "Love and affection," dated October 11, 1852, filed October 11, 1852, Book L, page 254, Deed Records of Harrison County
- Partition A. M. and Lucinda Arnott (sic), "by Commissioners," to A. M. Arnott (sic), " . . . Lots . . . 3, 4 . . . in Block 56 . . . Also personal property," consideration "Partition," dated August 23, 1853, filed August 26, 1853, Book M, page 341, Deed Records of Harrison County. The "Above award of Commissioners confirmed by a decree of the District Court in suit No. 2768 brought by A. M. Arnott (sic) against Lucinda Arnott (sic) his wife, for divorce which is granted in said decree, Plaintiff receiving above property as his share of the community estate, Defendant receiving personal property for her share. This decree also vacates the deed from A. M. Arnott (sic) to his children, S. A., A. I. and M. L. Arnott (sic) recorded in Book L, page 254, it being held to have been made for the purposes of defeating Lucinda Arnott's (sic) claim to her share in the community estate."
- Deed A. M. Arnott (sic) to Francis Lang, "Lots 3 and 4, Block 56," consideration "\$500 to be paid as follows: \$225 on Dec-1-57 and \$275 to be paid Dec-1-58, with 10% from date," dated October 15, 1857, filed October 15, 1857, Book Q, page 31, Deed Records of Harrison County.
- Deed Francis Lang and wife Frederika to Wm. Moelheusen (sic), Lot 4, Block 56, consideration \$1250, dated March 20, 1868, filed March 20, 1868, Book V, page 337, Deed Records of Harrison County
- Deed Wm. Molhussen (sic) to Francis Lang, Lot 4, Block 56, consideration \$1250, dated December 30, 1870, filed March 10, 1871, Book X, page 162, Deed Records of Harrison County
- Deed Francis Lang and wife Rinka (sic) to C. B. Carter and W. J. Moore, "Lots 3 and 4, in Block 56, fronting on the public road leading from Marshall towards Henderson and Tyler," consideration \$2364, dated December 30, 1871, filed March 10, 1871 (typographical error in abstract), Book X, page 163, Deed Records of Harrison County
- Deed C. B. Carter and W. J. Moore to Dora Bernstein, Lots 3 and 4, Block 56, consideration \$2600, dated November 14, 1871, filed January 3, 1872, Book X, page 761, Deed Records of Harrison County

Deed Max A. Bernstein "by Constable, C. V. Fraley of Harrison Co." to J. W. Pope, "Lots . . . 3, 4 . . . in Block 56 . . . Sale made by virtue of execution out of Justice Court, Precinct No. 3 on Judgment rendered on June 27/87, in favor of C. B. Cones & Co. vs. Max A. Bernstein, levy made Jan. 3/90 sale made 1st Tuesday in Feb. 1890," consideration \$165, dated February 4, 1890, filed February 4, 1890, Deed Records of Harrison County

Note: the conveyance includes all 8 lots in Block 56 and four lots in Block 40

Deed Max A. Bernstein, "by C. V. Fraley Constable, of Har. Co." to J. W. Pope, "Lots . . . 3, 4 . . . in Block 56." Authority for this sale "is an execution issued out of the Dist. Court of Har. Co. Texas, on a Judgment of R. K. & J. M. Davis vs. Max A. Bernstein, date of Judgment Aug. 20/86," consideration \$5, dated February 4, 1890, filed February 4, 1890, Book 25, page 352, Deed Records of Harrison County

In the settlement of the estate of Dora Bernstein, who died January 8, 1890, in New York City, Louis Bernstein received as his share "Lots 3, 4, 5 and 6, being the East half of Block 56, valued at \$3500, plus other property in Marshall." Report of the commissioners was filed October 20, 1890, and was confirmed by the District Court on November 6, 1890. Book I, page 470, Probate Minutes of Harrison County

Deed J. W. Pope to Joseph Grossman, "his interest in Lots . . . 3, 4 . . . Block 56," consideration \$475 cash, dated April 14, 1890, filed April 14, 1890, Book 25, page 509, Deed Records of Harrison County

Deed L. S. Bernstein to Annie Bernstein, part of Block 56, consideration "\$4000 Cash from her separate estate," dated August 4, 1907, filed September 3, 1907, Book 65, page 124, Deed Records of Harrison County

Deed L. S. Bernstein et ux Annie to B. A. Cargill, " . . . part of Blk 56 in the City of Marshall . . . the above property being heretofore deeded by L. S. Bernstein to said Annie Bernstein as shown by deed records of Harrison County Texas, Book 65, page 124," dated December 10, 1908, filed December 12, 1908, Book 60, page 469, Deed Records of Harrison County

Deed State Bank of Marshall "by M Turney V Pres.," to B. A. Cargill, "the property described in deed recorded Book 60, p 469 deed records of Harrison Co.," consideration "three notes for \$866 2/3," dated June 28, 1913, filed June 28, 1913, Book 3, page 357, Deed Records of Harrison County

Deed of Trust B. A. Cargill to J. I. Carter, trustee, Hattie Findley creditors, " . . . parts of Lots 3 & 4 in Blk 56, O T S . . . being the North

part of property bought by B A Cargill from L S Bernstein et ux Annie Dec 10/08," consideration "note for \$2000 . . .," dated June 28, 1913, filed June 28, 1913, Book 14, page 378, Deed Records of Harrison County

Note: Hattie Findley apparently did not satisfy the conditions of the deed of trust, hence Cargill continued in possession

On April 13, 1917, John B. Carter, attorney at law and abstractor, made for Annie Bernstein a title and tax search of "All of Lot No. 3 10 ft off of West side of Lot 4 W $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lots 5 & 6, O.T.S.," finding no judgments or liens.

Quit Claim Mose and Hiram Grossman, et al, to B. A. Cargill, "Lots . . . 3, 4 . . . in block 56 . . . of the original townsite of the city of Marshall Harrison . . . said J W Pope having bought in said property under an execution sale against Max A. Bernstein, and whereas the said purchase by the Joseph Grossman was not intended to act as an adverse claim to the Bernstein estate but was bought in by Joseph Grossman for the benefit of the said Max A Bernstein and was not intended to operate against the claims or interest of any of the other Bernsteins in the above described property," dated June 25, 1917, filed August 23, 1917, Book 98, page 75, Deed Records of Harrison County

Quit Claim Deed Mose and Hiram Grossman, et al, to B. A. Cargill, "any and all interest that we have or may have had by reason of the Joseph Grossman deed to the Bernstein property and do now quit claim unto the said B. A. Cargill our interest in said Lot 3 and part of Lot 4 in Block 56 . . ." Book 98, page 2, Deed Records of Harrison County

On November 12, 1919, John B. Carter, attorney at law and abstractor, made a title and tax search for B. A. Cargill covering "All of Lot No. 3 - 10 feet off of West side of Lot 4, W $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lots 5 & 6 O.T.S.," finding no judgments or liens. Abstract of title

Warranty Deed B. A. Cargill and wife Maggie N. Cargill to Joseph Black, parts of Lots 3 and 4, Block 56, "being the north part of property bought by B. A. Cargill from L. S. Bernstein et ux Annie, Dec 10/08, Book 60, page 468, of the Deed Records of Harrison County," consideration \$3500, dated November 12, 1919, filed November 12, 1919, Book 107, page 86, Deed Records of Harrison County

Warranty Deed Joe Black, Jr., and wife Fay Black to Allen Staggers and wife Ann F. Staggers, parts of Lots 3 and 4, Block 56, dated January 13, 1977, filed January 14, 1977, Book 808, page 603, Deed Records of Harrison County

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Form 10-300, United States Department of the Interior, "National Register of Historic Places, Inventory-Nomination Form," 306 West Houston Street, Marshall, copy in the files of the Texas Historical Commission, Austin

Abstract of Title

Deed Records of Harrison County

Probate Minutes of Harrison County

Seventh U. S. Census, 1850, transcription in the archives of the Harrison County Historical Museum

Civil Minutes of the District Court of Harrison County

Interview, Mrs. Allen Stagers with Joe Black, Jr., February 22, 1979

Interview, Mr. Allen Stagers with a Mr. McCarty, brother of Mrs. Joseph Black
April 1976

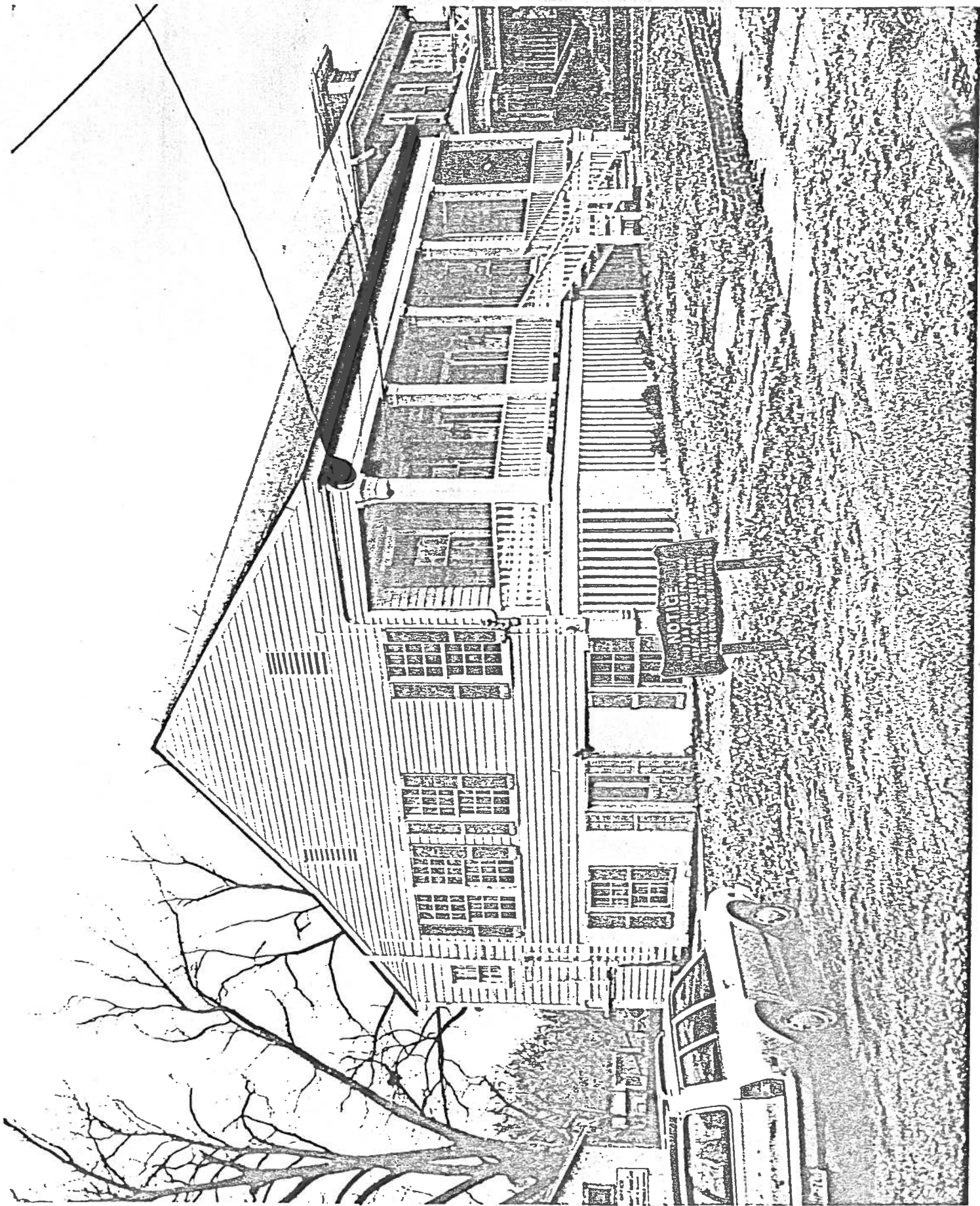
Marshall News Messenger, Marshall, Texas

"Heritage Sketch and Cook Book," Harrison County Conservation Society, 1971

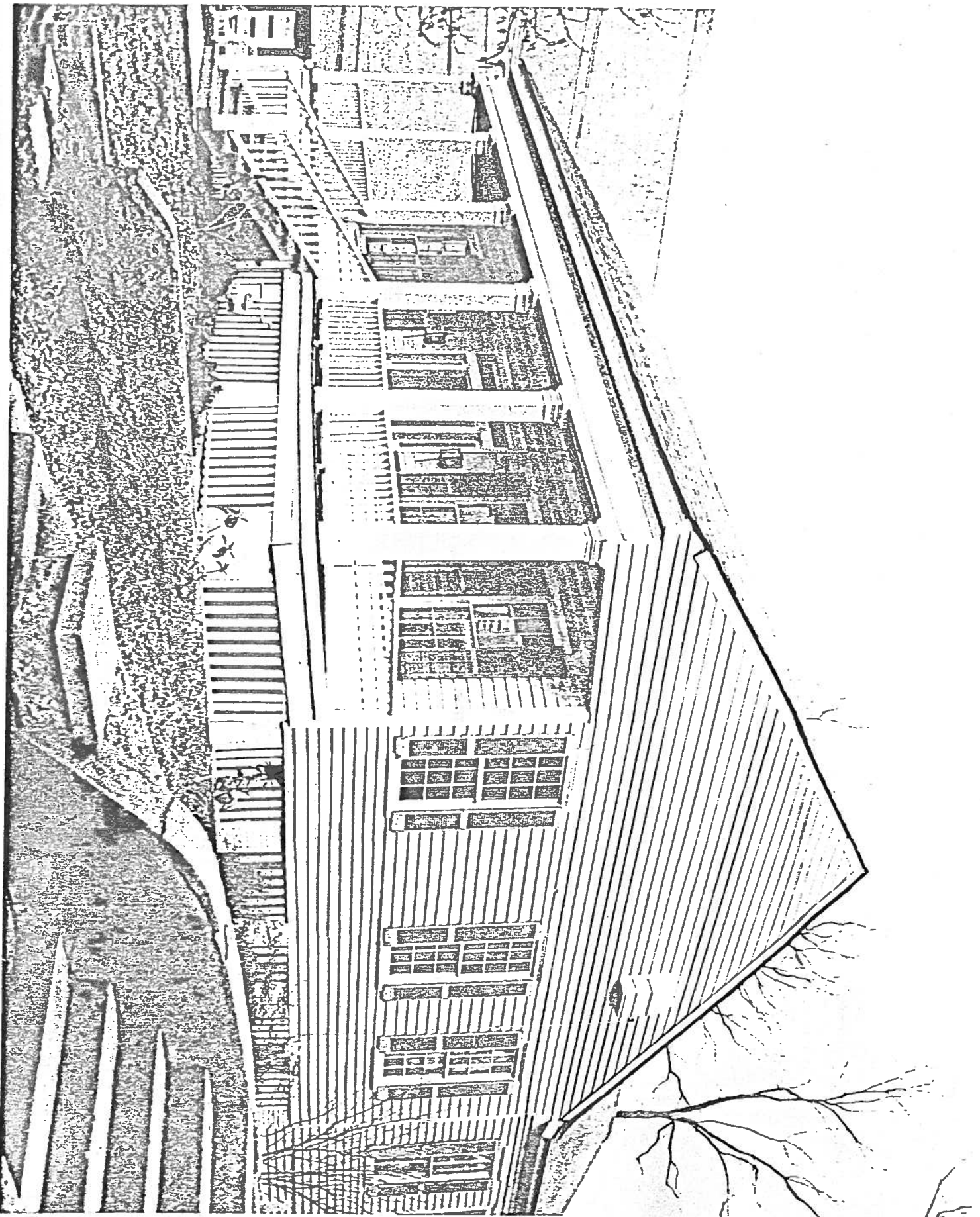
Interview, Mrs. Allen Stagers with the Misses Della and Mae Marcus

Transcript, newspaper account of the wedding of Rosa Bernstein, Ida Hill Holmes scrapbook, 1880 to 1902, in the archives of the Harrison County Historical Museum

Biographical information, B. A. Cargill, statement by Mrs. Irene McCarty Newton, county clerk's office, Harrison County



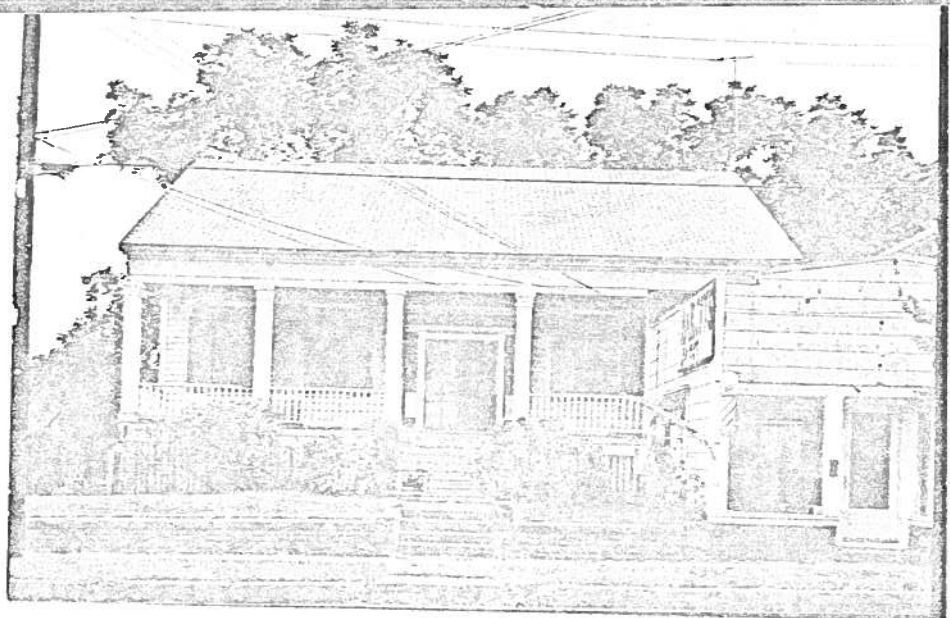
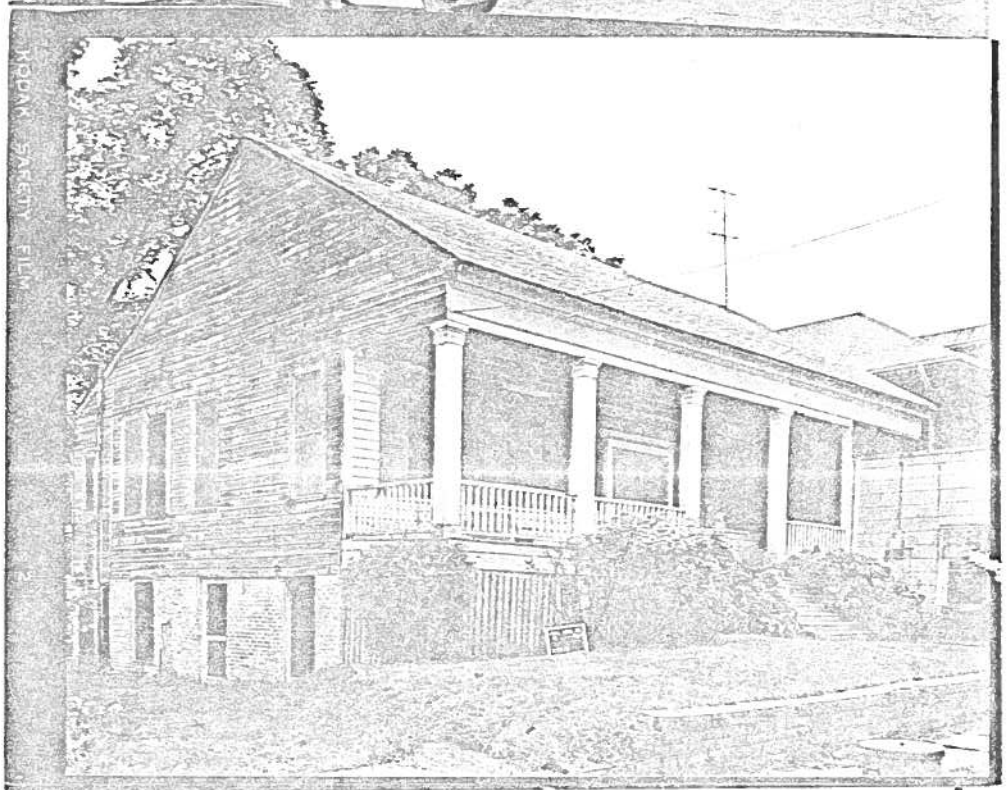
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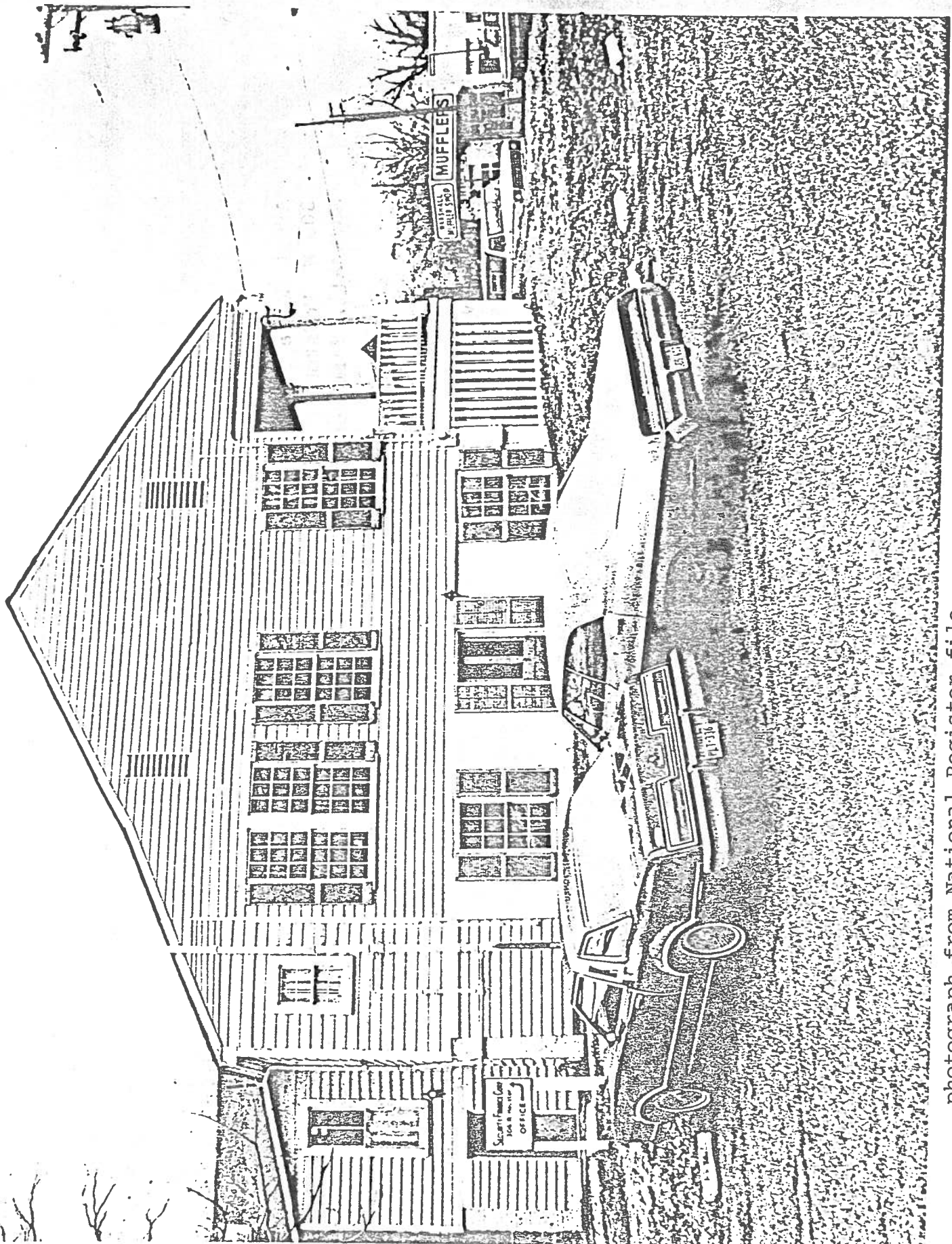


photograph from National Register file

Before restoration
photographs made in
1972

photographs from National
Register survey files





photograph from National Register file

HARRISON

I approve of the inscription for

THE ARNOT HOUSE

R E C E I V E D
JUN 13 1980

as sent to me on 6-6-80

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Max S. Pae signature

June 11, 1980 date

HARRISON

I approve of the inscription for

THE ARNOT HOUSE

R E C E I V E D
JUN 16 1980

as sent to me on 6-6-80

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Allen C. Stagers signature

June 10, 1980 date