

Plainsandeastern

From: Pam Fair <pamfair@att.net>
Sent: Monday, July 13, 2015 11:41 PM
To: Plainsandeastern; askNEPA; jay.mahar@tetrattech.com; CES.CommentsPlainSan@tetrattech.com; Summerson, Jane
Subject: Comments on Part 1222 & NEPA/EIS of Marsha Fair and Pamela Fair, Poinsett County, Arkansas, Township 10 North, Section 15, Range 6 East Re Plains and Eastern Clean Line Transmission Line and Dept. of Energy
Attachments: EXH A FAIR FARM POINSETT COUNTY ARKANSAS AND PROPOSED POWER LINE ROUTE.jpg; EXH B YELLOW BANKS, ARK US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAP US GAZETTEER.JPG; EXH C FAIR MARSHA&PAMELA JABRADSHER LAND 625.23 ACRES SEC 15&22 9OCT1915.jpg; EXH F FAIR MARSHA&PAMELA JABRADSHER LAND 149 ACRES SEC 22 19AUG1905.jpg; EXH D FAIR, MARSHA&PAMELA JABRADSHER LAND 273.64 ACRES SEC 22 23DEC1904.jpg; EXH E FAIR MARSHA PAMELA JABRADSHER LAND 31ACRES SEC 15 21OCT1911.jpg; EXH G FAIR MARSHA&PAMELA JABRADSHER LAND 10 ACRES SEC 27 28DEC1917.jpg; EXH H FAIR MARSHA&PAMELA JABRADSHER LAND 17.91 ACRES SEC 27 30NOV1917.jpg; EXH I FAIR MARSHA&PAMELA JABRADSHER LAND POINSETT COUNTY ARK DRAINAGE DISTRICT 7 1942 MAP BRADSHER LAND PARK OF SUNKEN LANDS.jpg; EXH J-1 !!!!!CRITICAL EXHIBIT!!!! FAIR MARSHA&PAMELA SEC 15 SEPT 26, 2014 USDA SOIL REPORT INDICATING VERY LIMITED FOR BUILDINGS, HIGH EROSION 20150420_15483103822_10_Soil_Report_MFair.pdf; EXH J-2 USDA CHRIS CULVER EMAIL IDENTIFYING SOIL REPORT FOR FAIR FARM.htm

July 13, 2015

VIA EMAIL (for Part 1222 comment) plainsandeastern@hq.doe.gov

VIA EMAIL (for NEPA comment) at CES.CommentsPlainSan@tetrattech.com & jay.mahar@tetrattech.com

Clean Line Energy Partners

1001 McKinney, Suite 700

Houston, Texas 77002,

and,

VIA EMAIL (for Part 1222 comment) at plainsandeastern@hq.doe.gov

U.S. Department of Energy

Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability (OE-20)

1222 Program

1000 Independence Avenue SW

Washington, DC 20585,

and,

VIA EMAIL (for NEPA comment) at askNEPA@hq.doe.gov

ATTN: Carol Borgstrom

Director, Office of NEPA Policy and Compliance (GC-54)

US. Department of Energy

1000 Independence Avenue, SW

Washington, D.C. 20585,

and,

VIA EMAIL (for NEPA comment) at Jane.Summerson01@nnsa.doe.gov

ATTN: Jane Summerson, Ph.D.

DOE NEPA Document Manager

U.S. Department of Energy

NNSA

P.O. Box 391, Building 401

Kirtland Air Force Base East

Albuquerque. N.M. 87185

RE: PLAINS AND EASTERN CLEAN LINE TRANSMISSION LINE

COMBINED COMMENTS ON PART 1222 and NEPA/EIS

By Marsha and Pamela Fair, FAIR FARMS, 33298 Fair Road, Marked Tree, Arkansas 72365,

Or, that Part of Section 15, Township 10 North, Range 6 East, lying South and West of the St. Francis River, and

North and East of Public Road State Highway 75 containing 225 acres, more or less

(together all of which is situated South of The City of Marked Tree, Arkansas, and North of the Community known as "Joyland,"

Or, In or about the area known as "Yellow Banks, Arkansas.")

Dear DOE and Clean Line Energy Partners/Plains and Eastern Personnel:

A. The Proposed Route for the Transmission Line at Issue is Not Entirely Feasible, Runs Contrary to the Public Interest and Would Cause Significant Loss, Environmental Damage and Other Important Damages to Property and to the Surrounding Communities, All in Opposition

to the Principles of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and of the Statutory Criteria of Part 1222(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005

and of the DOE's 2010 RFP on File in this Matter.

Please find here the comments of Marsha Fair and Pamela Fair (**hereinafter "the Fairs"**) concerning the multitude of adverse impacts and economic and environmental losses, among other significant losses, that will be suffered by the Fairs and by the Public Interests of other Poinsett County residents if the Department of Energy (**hereinafter "DOE"**) approves the current proposed route of Plains and Eastern Clean Line Transmission Line (**hereinafter "the Line"**) and if the Line is constructed according to the current proposed, sometimes nonsensical, illogical and somewhat circuitous route that the Line proposes taking. We are baffled and dumbfounded as to why the Line proposes to proceed as follows:

from or about the vicinity of Fischer, Arkansas proceeding Southeasterly in the general direction of its ultimate

destination in the Memphis, TN area, moving somewhat on a deliberate, somewhat logical course through Poinsett

County, until just Northeast of Birdeye the route takes an inexplicable turn to the Northeast, perhaps to follow a levee

or drainage ditch?, but for no apparent reason whatsoever, the proposed route turns away from a route toward

Memphis and veers Northward, eventually toward the vicinity of an area known as the "Northern Ohio Community,"

then, when well North of any route that would have taken it more directly toward, for instance, Gilmore and then toward

the Memphis area, the proposed route turns East again, as if the Line is specifically targeting the northern edge of the

Fair Farm near the North side of Section 15 of Township 10 North, Range 6 East, or the North edge of the Fair Farm.

B. Background and Historical Significance of the Fair Farm and the Surrounding Land and Its Importance to Northeast Arkansas and the Mid-South Region.

Should the Transmission Line pick up where we left its course as described above, the route would continue from the vicinity of the Northern Ohio Community,

along the Northern boundary of Section 15 of Township 10 North, across Highway 75 onto the Fair property, thence that ill-advised route would take the Transmission Line across a long stretch of some

seriously unstable but extremely valuable and historic Fair Farm land near the banks of the St. Francis River,

to an area called "Yellow Banks" because of the yellow hues of the deciduous trees native to that section of the St. Francis River that there runs south, slicing

across the imaginary center of Section 15, and pointed downriver toward the area of the Parkin Archaeological State Park. In 1966, the Parkin State Park was

listed in the National Register of Historic Places and was once home to a thriving community of as many as 3,500 or more Mississippian Indians who were farmers and hunters and who undoubtedly roamed the banks of the St. Francis River around Yellow Banks and the Fair Farm, just 13 miles to the North of Parkin's well-preserved 17-acre mound dwelling site that was settled around 1000 A.D. At the Fair Farm, we still have a hand-carved wooden dugout canoe that was made by early Native Americans from the area, and that dugout canoe was given to our Mother Jeanne Bradsher Fair when she was a small girl living on the banks of the river on the Fair land near Yellow Banks. Nestled in among the more prominent hardwood trees that populated the area, stately yellow-leafed oak, maple, ash, hickory, beech and sassafras trees, among others, once stood adorning the banks of the St. Francis River, where the house in which the Fairs grew up and continue today to live is located. **(See Exhibit A and area marked as "Fair House.")** Many such colorful trees still grace the scenic landscape of the riverbanks of the Fair Farm today. The entire area is rich in Native American culture and heritage, and an active archaeological dig is still underway just 2 miles north of the Fair Farm at the Whitt Bolton Family Farm. The Boltons are close lifelong family friends of the Fairs, and our maternal grandparents and our Mother lived for a short time made at that scenic location just up the river from the Fair Farm, prior to the construction of the Fair House near Yellow Banks. Following respective careers primarily out of state for the major portion of our adult lives, we were both pleased to return to our Family Farm and former Family Home, which were luckily still here for us when disabilities forced us each of us into poorly planned early retirements, and it is reassuring to find that the farm and homeplace are virtually unchanged from the natural pastoral state in which we knew our home and farm as children. We would be harmed beyond anyone's ability to compensate us if, for instance, a power company were to construct unsightly, noisy and perhaps harmful electrical towers on this land that has survived well in our family for well over one hundred years. The placement of gargantuan concrete and metal structures would blemish the surroundings to such an extent that many residents might find life here greatly changed and diminished in quality; hunters, outdoorsmen and women, naturalists and tree-hugging tourists would undoubtedly find they would no longer be so drawn as they are now to visit this peaceful countryside that is steeped in a rich and slow-paced, pleasing way of living. An entire way of life might be lost here if the landscape became blemished by a monstrous spires of man-made "monuments" constructed under the guise of "progress." The aesthetic damage to country life and simple pleasures could be forever changed for the worse. There is simply no way to compensate people who cherish and hold dear a simple way of life such as the simple and gentle life that comes with a horizon void of pillars of steel and concrete...

Turning back to the Line's proposed route at the Northern boundary of Section 15 on the Fair Farm land, that route would continue on an Easterly leg of the River as it runs alongside the Fair land, in our opinion unnecessarily traversing the Fair property—in effect, splitting the Fair Farm in half and all but destroying the ability to farm the historic Yellow Banks land, which has been in our family since around 1910. Attached here are documents that comprise a sampling of the sorts of original ownership records for the land still in our possession. These papers document our family's long and close relationship with this land. Please examine **Exhibit B through Exhibit H**, as they serve to paint a picture of the life of this farm and the story of this land as we have known it. Please know that these Exhibits are merely exemplars of the hundreds of pages of Abstracts, deeds, plat maps,

correspondence, pleadings, court papers and other historical papers that document the settling of this area by our European ancestors and other such immigrants to America. The Abstracts of Property and other land-related documents create a fairly extensive trail of tales and stories long known to our Family about our Great-Grandfather J. A. "Thal" Bradsher, then-Sheriff of Poinsett County, who resided in nearby Harrisburg, but harbored a dream of adventure and exploration that led him to make a series of bold, calculated actions and dealings in a place where nothing but opportunity or misfortune lay ahead for most. Thal Bradsher slowly built his small "empire" in this unforgiving, godforsaken swampland in the middle of nowhere, a land known then only to outlaws and adventurers and enterprising pioneers. Our Great-Grandfather eventually amassed over 625 acres of uncleared swampland in this part of Poinsett County, which was known then and is known today as "The Historic Sunken Lands of Poinsett County." The Sunken Lands of this area were formed at the time of a pair of massive earthquakes in the area around the Fair Farm caused by intraplate movement on the New Madrid Fault that runs from New Madrid, Missouri to Harrisburg, Arkansas and forms the gentle foothills around Harrisburg known as Crowley's Ridge. This area's 1811-12 earthquakes remain the most powerful earthquakes to hit the contiguous United States east of the Rocky Mountains in the country's recorded history. The New Madrid Fault is still extremely active and the risk remains extremely high that an earthquake even more powerful than the pair in the early 1800s is sure to become a reality someday not far off, based on the shared opinions of geological experts worldwide. Many homes in the Marked Tree area provide official seismic readings for U.S. government agencies, and FEMA often warns us that the New Madrid Seismic Zone, which includes the area of the Fair Farm, could soon result in the highest economic losses due to a natural disaster ever known to the United States. The 1812 quakes were so powerful that the waters of the mighty Mississippi River ran backwards between its banks near Memphis and formed the nearby St. Francis Lake approximately eight miles northeast of the Fair Farm. Until a complex system of drainage ditches and siphons were completed around 1935 by the Army Corps of Engineers, the area around Marked Tree, including the Fair Farm area, used to be completely flooded at least half of the year. There are many parts of the Fair Farm that were routinely flooded and under water during our childhoods, and our Father as recently as the 1960s continued to take steps to guard against flooding in the exact location that the Transmission Line proposes for its transmission line route through our farmland. Flooding is a real and significant threat for this entire area, and the area around Payneway west of Marked Tree was flooded all the way to Fisher and Wynne three years ago. Many homes were severely damaged and crops were completely lost on a large scale at that time. Flooding was once so commonplace that this entire area remained a virtual "No Man's Land" until early in the 1900s when adventurous pioneers such as J. A. Bradsher and other founders of Marked Tree and surrounding communities undertook to clear and reclaim the land and commence farming its rich Delta soil.

C. Further Evidence and Factors that Mitigate Against the Feasibility of the Proposed Route through the Fair Farm Land,

At this point, it should be carefully noted by the parties to this project that the area of the Fair Farm which the Line's route appears to aim for on its afore-mentioned, baffling turn to the Northeast somewhere approximately a mile or so back on the proposed route prior to the Northern Ohio Community, there is land within the boundaries of the Fair Farm that through the past decade **suffered such significant erosion, such massive washing away of farm land that created gigantic craters or "sink holes" from the powerful effects of erosion to the land over the width of the farm, that the Fairs were required in or about 2012 to spend substantial sums of money--approximately \$20,000--in order to reclaim that land for farming purposes.** In fact, there can be no guarantee that the exact same sort of erosion to the land will not be repeated in the near future. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, through its Harrisburg, Arkansas Extension Office, performed a soil survey of this specific area of the Fair Farm in 2014 (See Fair Exhibits J-1 & J-2,

attached hereto), which survey and study were based on 2011 aerial images (**Exhibit J-1 at p. 29.**) In that study, the DOA characterized over 200 acres of the area and soil as land that displays "somewhat limited" to "very limited" ability for even shallow excavations (**Exh. J-1 at p. 20**), and, among other significant negative characteristics, demonstrates a "somewhat limited" but primarily "very limited" rating with respect to the soil's value for purposes of constructing small, under three-story buildings on the soil (**Exh. J-1, p. 30.**)

Furthermore, the unstable and precarious condition of this part of the Fair Farm was reported in person by Pamela Fair to Houston representatives of the Line and to the DOE's Dr. Jane Summerson at the last Public Hearing the Line held in Marked Tree shortly before its proposed EIS was submitted to the DOE. Representatives of the Line seemed to have little interest in this critical information about the instability of the soil along a major portion of the Line's route!!

It is significant to also note that prior to the northerly swing taken on the proposed route toward the Fair Farm, the Line's proposed route had already taken a somewhat unnecessary swing to the North from the vicinity of Bradford, Arkansas north toward Fisher, taking the route of an imaginary line almost parallel with Memphis, and putting the route significantly North of its eventual course, where it continues its meandering path. To our knowledge, when the Line originally proposed its route through Poinsett County, the Fair Farm was to be untouched by the Line's construction path and any inkling or whisper of its attendant destruction to the Fair Farm was absent from discussions at public meetings about the proposed route and project. It is for this reason that the Fairs were caught somewhat off-guard when we learned in late 2014 or so that the route proposed for the Transmission Line project now took the project squarely across our land. We regret that we were initially unprepared to comment in a timely manner on the proposed EIS during the designated comment period that ended on or about April 20, 2015. We apologize for any inconvenience caused by this late submission of our comments regarding the proposed EIS, but an unexpected and disturbing death in our family further prevented our comments to Part 1222 at an earlier time. Therefore, we thought it prudent to combine the two comments herein and to implore the parties to respectfully consider all our comments herein for both comment purposes. We hope you agree that the reasons for our concern are serious enough and the potential consequences to our land grave enough to warrant the parties taking the necessary steps, however inconvenient, to ensure that the proper persons with the Line and especially with the DOE give thoughtful attention to a proposed route which does not cross the Fair Farm. We suggest exploration of a more direct route that would take the Transmission Line farther South of the Fair Farm beginning in or about the Fisher area, perhaps at a place somewhat parallel to South Road, where the inhabitants are already accustomed to paved roads and heavier traffic and existing power lines run along that area for some distance. Even taking the route farther South of South Road closer to Highway 75 in the Joyland area would make more sense and be much more practicable and feasible, as it would take the route more directly across this portion of the County and across the St. Francis River. The parties may be amused to learn that such a route would closely match the route that early bootleggers in this area took. Folklore tells us that one particular family that our family knew and still knows quite well was responsible for the production of moonshine across the St. Francis River from Joyland or thereabouts, and the matriarch of that family carefully patrolled the river for enterprising businessmen who sought to buy or sell their 'shine without paying the "tariff" that that family imposed for others' use of the river for transporting product across and up into the Harrisburg hills. I have heard on more than one occasion the story from reliable sources that indicate that while that family made the moonshine, it was my Bradsher family that retrieved, distributed and sold the high-powered refreshment to customers farther from the swamplands near the river. Thus, the story goes, one of the first natural courses of commerce was created from the vicinity of the Fair Farm up into the hills, where my Great-Grandfather conveniently was Sheriff of the County for a time! So perhaps the suggestion that a natural route for the Plains &

Eastern Transmission Line might more naturally align itself with one of the original business ventures that was born out of necessity here in the Sunken Lands!! Good Luck!

D. Plans Being Made to Set Aside Land as Wetlands, as Nature and Animal Habitats and for Reforesting Which Have Been Discussed Among The Fair Family and Our Portis Cousins Who Farm the Remainder of the Original J. A. Bradsher 625 Acres of Land Situated to the South of the Fair Farm in Sections 22 and 27 of Township 10 North Will be Rendered Impossible if a Massive Power Transmission Line is Constructed Across this the Face of This Otherwise Serene and Natural Historic Landscape.

The land which is the Fair Farm had its earliest use by white men as a bear camp established by our Great-Grandfather. The house in which we live and were raised was originally built as a hunting lodge from cypress, pecan and other hardwoods cut in the area. Black bear, bobcats, deer, ducks and other wild animals were plentiful during the days of the original Bradsher-Burton Bear Camp. The land is situated on the flyway for migratory birds, most notably ducks and geese, which still bring droves of tourists and hunters to the area today. It has always been the plan of the Fairs and of our Portis cousins who farm the remainder of the Bradsher family land to the South of the Fair Farm to set aside as much of the original Bradsher land as is feasible to be designated as natural grassland or as bird and animal habitats. Discussions among the cousins had just begun in earnest for such purposes late last year, when we were met with the terrible and disturbing news of the proposed Power Line which would destroy the animal habitats, rob us of our tranquility and our right of quiet enjoyment of our historic land, and would without doubt greatly devalue the land and destroy significant portions of this beautiful, treasured part of the rich history of Northeast Arkansas. We beseech the parties to consider the environmental impact, the impact on our ability to preserve the historic land in its natural state, and of course the monetary and pecuniary loss to two aging (67 and 65 years of age respectively) almost totally disabled old women who barely survive on our Social Security and Disability funds and barely manage to support the land and our former hunting lodge/home on the little money that is made from farming these few acres. Any reduction in the amount of our farmland will be disastrous to us in our twilight years, years which we looked forward to spending in the peace and quiet enjoyment of a quiet and peaceful life on our small rural farm, which is a little bit of Heaven to folks such as us!

E. The Right of Eminent Domain Cannot and Must Not be Granted to a Private, For-Profit Corporation Such as Plains and Eastern Transmission Line and P&E Partners, Since Such Corporations Never Truly Act in the Best Interest of the Public but Rather Serve to Burden and Encumber the Public in Their Relentless Quests to Accumulate More and More Wealth for Their Shareholders and Board Members, Usually at the Expense of the Local Tax-Paying Residents Who Live in the Path of the Power Line's Proposed Route.

Research into the history of similar projects undertaken by Plains and Eastern and similarly-situated enterprises demonstrates a marked tendency toward shifting the burden of bearing the major portion of the cost of such power line projects from the developing corporations to the tax-paying residents and/or consumers in the community in which the project is built. We are loathe to assign unethical tactics or deceit to Plains & Eastern; however, we find the generous and lofty predictions of the capital that is expected to be raised, the funds that are predicted to be infused in the State of Arkansas and the large number of jobs that are predicted to be created in Arkansas attributable to the Transmission Line at issue here somewhat suspect if not downright unbelievable. Furthermore, we do not believe that the current burgeoning state of development in the wind generator power industry in this country is anywhere close to being so developed within the next 20-25 years that entirely new lines of cross-country transmission lines for that power source would in reality be required in the United States. We believe that as long as the current system of buying and selling electrical power among the states for

coal-based or nuclear-related electrical power continues to be profitable and lucrative within the confines of the existing power grid, strained as it must be, for the existing but limited pool of veteran "players" that the industry now successfully supports, simple economics and market forces, aided in part by the sort of near-monopoly of the industry that currently exists, will serve to restrict progress away from carbon-based industries in this country, despite the obvious advantages and improvements to the planet and the environment that clean energy would provide. The history of this nation indicates to us that the United States will avoid change in its key industries and businesses until the absolute last possible moment, despite the specter of certain doom that stares us in the face. If our collective attitude as a country toward climate change and destruction of the planet serves as any indication of our desire to change significantly even for the common good of mankind and the Earth is greatly outweighed in Western society by corporate and individual greed. If power companies were genuinely interested in the public good and the best interest of the public as a whole, then we would see a shift toward much more altruistic business practices than we have seen in the last century or so. When Winston Churchill continued to be asked and badgered about the absence of the United States' presence even at perhaps the most critical time and greatest threat to the future of Europe and the world, it is said that Churchill, in a moment of attempted levity, opined that he believed that the United States and President Roosevelt ALWAYS did the right thing—but only after exhausting every other possible venue known to man first! We believe that such a sentiment still prevails among the wealthiest and most successful businessmen and women in this country today—they may in fact do that right thing in the end, but it seems that we will try every possible way to avoid doing the right thing as long as it is convenient and profitable to us as individuals. I would caution the DOE to carefully examine the formulas and calculations used by the businesses to predict the future in the case at issue here; good statisticians can manipulate any set of facts to come up with the desired outcome if given the opportunity and enough time—just look at the pharmaceutical industry with its clinical trial "business" of producing profitable new wonder drugs that have been "shown" to have few harmful effects vs. the number of drugs that result in lawsuits early in the drugs' lifetime due to significant adverse impact on patients. In almost all cases, the pharma companies had solid "evidence" by way of statistics that supported its risk –benefit analysis for each "safe" drug. Don't the power companies and the auto industry and the oil and gas industries etc etc etc follow a similar pattern in a true capitalist society? How many monster towers of steel and concrete do we really need on our country's natural landscape?? I would vote NO on this proposed project, and I would urge the Department of Energy to do the same.

Thank you all sincerely for your time and patience is plowing through the ramblings of an aging hippie who is coming face to face with the hard cold reality of the corporate world even years after practicing law out there swimming among the sharks. I hope some of these words have made some sense to you, and I truly hope that you will give careful consideration and thought to the certain destruction of our family farm that is sure to befall us if this project moves forward as planned.

Thank you again.

All the best,

Marsha Fair

Pam Fair

arroz@eritter.net

pamfair@att.net

Attachments:

<<...>> <<...>> <<...>> <<...>> <<...>> <<...>> <<...>> <<...>> <<...>> <<...>>

<<...>>

***First Name:** PAMELA and MARSHA
***Last Name:** FAIR
Organization: FAIR FARMS
***Mailing Address:** 33298 Fair Road

***City:** Marked Tree

***State:** Arkansas

***Zip Code:** 72365

Phone Number: 870-358-2017 — **Extension:** na

Email: pamfair@att.net or arroz@eritter.net

Providing a phone number and/or e-mail address is optional. Clean Line appreciates your feedback on the project. If you choose to provide this information, Clean Line may follow up with you depending on the nature of the comment.

Would you like to join the mailing list?

Yes

(already on it I think??)

~~Yes, I support the Plains & Eastern Clean Line and would like to be added to your Friends of Plains & Eastern Clean Line group.~~

Comment Location Address: A portion of Section 15, of Township 10 North, Range 6 East of Poinsett County, Arkansas

City: Marked Tree

State: Arkansas

Zip Code: 72365

Comments: See above and the attached Exhibits A-J

I would like my comments to be confidential n/a

187

180

149

EXH. A
FAIR

SEVERE
EROSION ISSUES
& REPAIRS

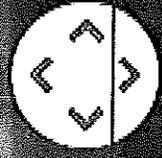
FAIR HOME

71

345

75

75



St. Francis River

Yellow Banks
St. Francis River

Yellow Banks (in Poinsett County, AR) Populated Place Profile

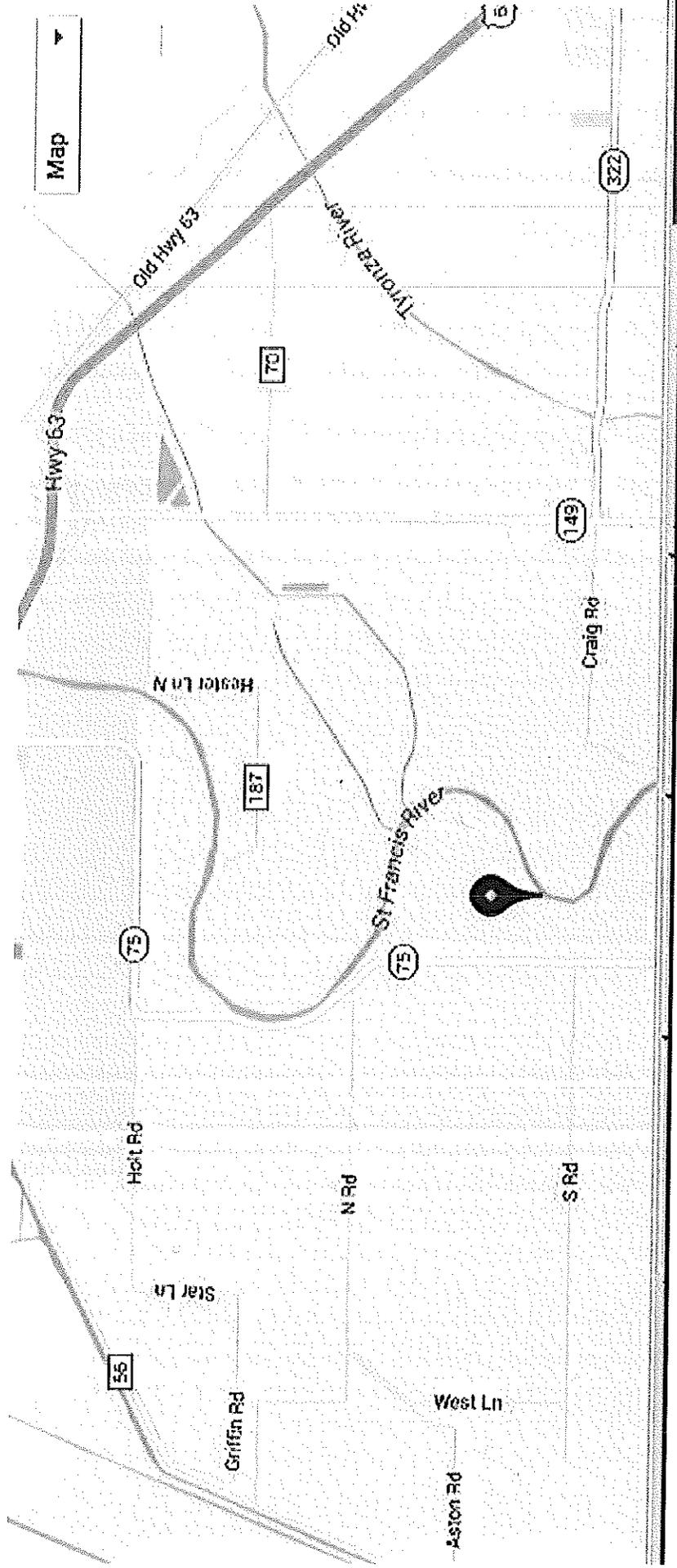
A populated place located in Poinsett County at latitude 35.487444.

Real Estate Resources

- Real Estate Near Yellow Banks
- Poinsett County Land, Farms, & Ranches

17 feet. Yellow Banks appears on the *Joyland* U.S. Geological Survey map. Poinsett County is in the **Central Time Zone** (UTC -6 hours).

Cities & Towns | ZIP Codes | Schools | Features (airports, churches, hospitals, etc.)



E. Ritter and Anna Ritter,
his wife, Grantors

To

J. A. Bradsher Grantee

: Deed Record No. 5, Page 610
: Date of Instrument Jan. 5th, 1907
: Date of Filing Oct. 9th, 1915
: Kind of Instrument Quit Claim Deed
: Consideration \$4100.00 in
hand paid

The acknowledgment of both Grantors herein was taken before M. W. Hazel
a Notary Public for Poinsett County, Arkansas, on the 5th day of January, 1907.

The Acknowledgment recites came before me and to me well known and for the
consideration and purposes therein mentioned and set forth and shows relinquish-
ment of dower and homestead and separate examination of wife.

Granting Clause:

"Do hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey."

Covenants:

"And I hereby demise, and quit-claim all
my right, title and interest in the
above described land to the said
J. A. Bradsher."

Land Conveyed

All of the land in Section 15, and Section 22, Township 10 North,
Range 6 East, lying West of the St. Francis River, containing
625.63 acres according to the Gov. Survey.