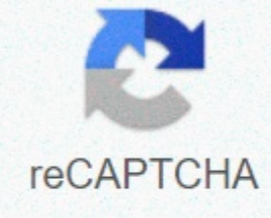




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Montgomery county arkansas assessor

Alabama - Alaska, Arizona, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, New Jersey, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire New Jersey - New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Once you get a legal description of the land, do a search, on the BLM website, leaving all the names, just a legal description. This will tell you who the neighbors of the person you are researching would be in the same section. The Arkansas General Land Office reports a 1908 search. After June 30, 1908, the General Land Administration began a new accounting program. Federal Land Records Arkansas Arkansas Land Records Montgomery County Appraiser bureau of Land Management, Eastern States, Official Land Patent Site and Land Law. Land patents (the first document often referred to as grants) are documents issued under various land title permits and congressional acts to people who were considered the original owners of land in federal lands west of the Appalachian Mountains, and this includes Arkansas. The BLM website allows you to search the database of the land patent holder by name or description of the land. You can search for the names of all patent holders in the area. The patents were digitally depicted and available for viewing. You can also download a copy of the Congressional Act that authorized the grant program for a particular patent. Check out the spelling variations. Notice the patent number! Who held the first patent at Montgomery Co. AR? The man was granted a copy of the patent. Any patent certificates out there? The land entry files and statements of those who settled in Arkansas after the Manor Act of 1862 are in the National Archives Order (NATF Form 84) inquire@arch2.nara.gov Land Entry Documents - Only for Federal Lands. The price tag is \$17.75 through April 2000). Organized by a legal description of the land (state, land management, type of transaction, then case number). Sometimes apps will have more information and signatures. There will be very little data for cash records, maybe one additional page. Desmond W. Allen published Arkansas Land Patents through (June 30)1908 (Conway, Ark. Ark. Research, 1990), fifty-seven volumes of the series with information taken from the BLM database described above. for example: WILLIAMS, AMANDA E.: Vol. Land Management. Camden, 15-OCT-06, Doc-13205, Misc. Doc-24430, Homestead Original, Former Amanda Vacaster - Widow andrew Wascaster; Part 1 NWNW, Sec. 26, Twp.3S,R23W Part 2; NWNW Sec. 27, Twp.3S,R23W Part No. 3; S NE Sec. 27, Twp.3S,R23W160. 000 Acres What are land patents? All that Arkansas once owned by the federal government is the public domain of the state. People who bought land from the federal government received documents called land patents. The land was obtained through purchases, military warrants, estates, scrip acts and other laws that allowed the land to be transferred from federal hands. Land input case files are most likely to have useful family information or clues that help to piece together information from other sources. Acts of Congress authorizing land patents on June 4, 1897: Forest Lieu Selection-Non (30 Stat. 11) May 20, 1862: Manor Entry Original (12 Stat. 392) March 3, 1855: Scrip Order Act 1855 (10 Stat. 701) July 22 1854: Private Land Claims (10 Stat. 306) September. 28 1850: Scrip Order Act 1850 (9 Stat. 520) April 24, 1820: Cash Sale Entry (3 Stat. 566) Land Patent will yield little but the name and where the exact location of the land and with a common highway or ONF map with sections you can plot where the land was located. Number of plots of land by the decade during which the relevant land patents were granted: 1840s 62 1850s 178 1860s 128 1870s 130 188 846 1900s 1656 1910s 1910s 1659 1920s 394 How do estates describe their land claims? 4 parts: The Meridian, The Settlement, The Range and Section of the Manor Number Act of 1862, which became law on January 1, 1863, allowed anyone to file for a quarter of the public domain section of the land (160 acres). The land was yours at the end of five years, if you (were a citizen or intended to be one), reached the age of 21, built a house on it at least ten by twelve feet in size, at least one glass window, dug a well, broken (ploughed) 10 acres, fenced the specified amount, and actually lived there (he could not give it up more than six months at any time) and paid certain fees (proof). The estate had to apply for a patent for a \$15 filing fee Of about 60% of those who applied for the estate land never complied with the requirements to obtain a land patent. Describing the section, the settlement, and the range of the shooting system Later, the families built large houses and log cabins were often converted into sheds or barns. Cash entry with as little six months of residence and improvement, the estate can purchase land, switching its estate entrance to the cash entry. The price is usually \$1.25 per acre. The purpose of the Manor Act to promote land ownership by small landowners, cultivators of the soil. The fast-buying provision usually negates this goal and allows Proven Up Land became taxable when the estate proved (paid certain fees), but it can postpone this event for two years. If he died before proving, the family inherited his land rights. He could not give up the land to anyone but the government until he proved. Only United States citizens can prove it. Confederate veterans of January 2, 1867, Confederate veterans could take the estate by making affidavits that they would carry true allegiance to the United States government. After 1872, soldiers, sailors and marines who served 90 days during the Civil War were allowed six months after the discovery of claims to establish a settlement there. Their military service, up to four years, can be deducted from the five years of required residence and they can make the estate an entry agent as well as in person. In 1891, the law specified the residence for 14 months to commute the sentence. The sixteenth section of the school's land section of the land known as the Sixteenth Section in each review of the township in Arkansas was created separately to benefit schools. The proceeds were used to support public schools. This land is well rented out. In accordance with the provisions of the Arkansas General Assembly Act, entitled Act regulating the sale of sixteenth sections, and to provide for the collection of all claims related to the school fund in connection with the sale of these sixteenth sections and for other purposes approved on March 31, 1885; Law 231 gave the title to all sixteenth sections of school land that were owned by the state of Arkansas in school districts where the land is located and allows counties to sell land and use the proceeds for school purposes. Over the years, county school commissioners sold that sixteenth section of land to build schoolhouses and pay teachers. Yes, you can find the section! William W. MAULDIN Manor 160 Acres October 15, 1906. NW 9 2S 25W Northwest quarter section 9 in the settlement two south of the twenty-five range west of the fifth main meridian This will be the northwest quarter of section nine on the Gaston map to the right of Mimosa. The land between invisible latitude and longitude lines was divided into settlements. The village line ran from east to west. Six mile intervals north and south of the baseline. The range line, which is north-south, also has a six-mile interval and is determined by measurements east or west of the main meridian. Arkansas has only the fifth meridian principle, which runs north of the confluence of the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers. Arkansas is divided into two parts (north and south) by the baseline that runs through Montgomery County and through the southern Pulaski County. Each village squared six miles in each direction. The village was divided into thirty-six sections. The section was one mile each is 640 acres, each section divided into a quarter of sections of 160 acres each. The village and range lines are usually adjusted each 4th line to correct the spherical nature of the land. The estates will check with the land management and go out and find and mark the angles, such as with a post or witness tree, a tree that has been erupted with an axe, and file documents (under oath that the land was his or her exclusive use and benefits), so that no one can claim the property. Mount Ida is located on T2S, R25W sec24 Range Line North Baseline South T1N R27W T1N R26W T1N R25W T1N R24W T1N R23W T1N R22W T1S R 27W T1s R26W T1s R25W T1s R24W T1s R23W T1s R22W T2s R27W T2s R26W T2s R2 R 25W T2s R24W T2s R23W T2s R22W Village Line T3s R27W T3s R26W T3s R25W T3s R24W T 3s R23W T3s R22W T4s R27W T4s R26W T4s R25W T4s R24W T4s R23W T4s R22W Village , 6 miles x 6 miles, divided into 36 sections 6 5 4 3 2 1 7 8 9 10 11 12 18 17 16 15 14 13 19 1920 21 22 23 24 30 29 28 27 26 25 31 32 33 34 35 36 One settlement No 36 sections or 36 sq. Miles No. 144 quarter sections and 23,040 acres of indirect and direct

land index patents involved the transfer of land from the public domain. Future transfers are registered in the books of the district court and the buyer's name (grantout or indirect) is listed, and the seller (grantor or direct) also lists the legal description of the land and the price paid. Montgomery County books are labeled indirect (Granty) and Direct (Grantor) Index. From these indices, a person looking for a record will find a case or mortgage book number and a page where a copy of a document or mortgage is actually on record. Mortgages are indexed by both mortgages and mortgages, and by mortgage, by the person who mortgaged the property. Guarantee is a case in which someone sells absolutely and directly his property to another person. Tract Books: The official has recorded the name of the person and the location of the land in the treatise book and on the card boards. Organized by sections within the settlements. When each land was sold, the buyer's name was posted on a page with a legal description of the land that corresponded to the land purchased. Settlements Plats: Plate book maps a lot within the tract (village). After years of being written and over again, the plots are often quite promiscuous and the treatise book is better to find a tool for legal description. There is an 1840s Plat Book B at Montgomery Co. Courthouse in Mount Ida's little brown metal safe on the wall on the right as you enter the vault. City Boards 1855-1929, 1855-1872 in District Court Records., record 3; 1873-1929 and 1860-72 in business, Record 6. Recorded copies of city boards in paragraph 25. Resurveying: Most of the woodlands in Arkansas and Oklahoma were needed in the early 1900s before any state began licensing the land Sometimes the old corners of the property and the boundary lines are found to be incorrectly positioned or destroyed enough to make a re-examination necessary so build structures from the boundary line to avoid moving the structure and tree danger from the surrounding NF lands. The resurvey record is consistent with the original record. The inspectors had to blaze each tree bearing with the number of tiers, range and section in which it stood. BT: The bearing tree is a marked tree used as a corner accessory; its distance and direction from the angle is recorded. Bearing trees are identified by the prescribed traces cut down in their trunks; Species and sizes of trees are also recorded. Today, notifications are placed on trees. Monument to the land survey. Please don't bother. The Forest Service shares responsibility with neighbouring landowners in finding and protecting property corners and marking lines along common boundaries. The corners of the property can be marked by various objects, including, but not limited to iron pins or pipes, stone embankments, perhaps with wooden stakes and stamped monuments. Usually two or more marked and marked witness trees refer to a corner marker, and their description is submitted to the local land district office and survey marker. Two yellow metal signs mark the bearing trees, so if you find one sign to look for another, it will be nearby. Maps Counties Post 1917 Map of the Civil Settlement Twp 4 Southern Range 23 Where to Find Records: Montgomery County Courthouse County Clerk Office in Storage. Record (Manor) 1890 -1907. It's Tom. 1 Record all claims made in the U.S., Land Administration, on land granted by the government with specified requirements, indicating the date of entry, the owner's name, legal description of the property, and comments. Arr. chronologically by date filled. No index. 444pp 14 x 8 x 1. Real Estate Rating 1869 1872 1877 1880 1887-1888 1893 Arranged sec., twp., and r. No Real Estate Tax Index Book 1869--. By 1942, 68 vols. Tax listings for real estate, with the owner's name, legal description of the property, the number of school and road districts, the school tax rate extended, state, county and city taxes, general tax, and the amount of tax offenders. No index.365pp 18 x12 x 4 List and notice of the sale of offender lands 1888-1938. The list of overdue lands sold to individuals 1888-1907 coming 96 in the above book. The list of overdue land sold to the state in 1923 --- 2 vol. 1942. Also see the record 96 1884-1904 in the aforementioned book. Personal property tax lists show taxpayers, their settlement residence and school district so year-on-year searches can help determine the date of death or in and out of the tax district and you can find out who lives in the same area. Sometimes you will find a comment, for example, headed to Texas or dead. The book of 1878 contained twenty columns. Montgomery County Real Estate Assessment, AR: AR: The 1900 estimated value of the county's real estate was \$882,041 and the estimate was \$282,100. Personal and non-property valuation peaked at \$2,079,254 in 1927, gradually decreased to \$895,997 in 1938, but rose in 1939 to \$936,232. In 1940, that figure dropped to \$890,024. The courthouse inside the framed copy. Village 2 South, Range 26 West Board Card contains a modern county location and courthouse. The original maps were taken from field notes surveyed by Louisiana Purchase, which began in the fall of 1815 and lasted until the mid-1850s. The notes below describe the land, when surveyed, by whom and by the date when the board was certified. The authorised state land authority, located in the historic state capital building, was renovated in late 2012 to preserve and demonstrate the historical documents of the land office they hold in trust. Taxes extended for personal property in Montgomery County, Arkansas or in 1913. A.C. Wilhite - Date paid 1/29 Number: Value: Persons 1 cattle 6 \$30 Horses 1 \$25 mules 4 \$100 hogs 3 \$5 Transportation 1 cost car \$10.00 School District 65 General Taxes \$4.37 List of persons Accrued for taxation in Montgomery County townships in 1872, the Big Fork Caddo Gap Mazam Mountain Regiment South Fork Sulphur Sources Personal Property accrued for taxation included horses, sheep, cattle, a number of gold and silver watches, pianos, the value of money and credit balances, goods and goods. Transcript for Transcript for Handwritten Records in Goodwill from an 1872 book held at the Montgomery County Courthouse, Mount Ida, AR. Check the original book for more information. Arkansas History Commission. Примеры холдингов на микрофильме: Арканзас военных ордеров на землю щедрость, 1815-58 Описание сайта США Почтовые отделения Монтомгери Каунти Land Records 1845 -1858 Монтомгери Каунти Недвижимость Налоговые книги 1869 и 1890 Монтомгери Каунти Личное имущество Налоговая книга 1878 Монтомгери Каунти Бренд Книга 1867 -1911 Семейно-исторический библиотеки исследований наброски Частичный список Монтомгери Каунти Courthouse записей на микрофильме в FHL: Дела, 1845-1888 : индекс, 1850-1914 Маунт Ида горнодобывающего района записей, 1875-1889 Плат книги графства Surveyor уезда судебных записей, 1845-1880 Лица и личное имущество, подлежащие налогообложению, 1865-1894 Монтомгери Каунти 1845-1849, Дело запись книги A : также известный как фолио буква А Джеймс М. Харт. View The Name Abstract. An abbreviated history of issues such as ownership and encumbrances records a particular piece of real estate. Usually in the hands of the current owner of the property. A good genealogical resource when the property has been transferred for generations. Links History Land Record Help 1845 and 1846 Tax List Polk Co. AR Yeargan Montgomery Co. ARGenWeb Project Project

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