

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Crenshaw-Burleigh House

other names/site number CH0029

2. Location

street & number 108 N Main not for publication

city or town Dermott vicinity

state Arkansas code AR county Chicot code 017 zip code 71638

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination
request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets
does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Cathy Matthews December 7, 2011
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional
comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the
National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the
National Register
- removed from the National
Register
- other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
3	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD/Weatherboard

roof WOOD

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

Local

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1905

Significant Dates

c. 1905

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

Architect/Builder

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
Previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- X State Historic Preservation Office
Other State Agency
Federal Agency
Local Government
University
Other

Name of repository:

Crenshaw-Burleigh House
Name of Property

Chicot County, AR
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 15 645188 3710804
Zone Easting Northing
2 _____

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing
4 _____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nathan Robbins, Intern, edited by Ralph S. Wilcox, National Register & Survey Coordinator
organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date October 7, 2011
street & number 1500 Tower Building, 323 Center Street telephone (501) 324-9787
city or town Little Rock state AR zip code 72201

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

SUMMARY

The Crenshaw-Burleigh House is a two-story, frame, Colonial Revival style-house with a cross-gambrel roof and a wrap-around porch. The walls and roof are built of wood while the foundation and chimneys are built of brick. It is located on Main Street in the Lambert's addition to the town of Dermott, Arkansas, in Chicot County. A garage and shed are located northeast of the house. A pump house is located directly behind the house extension. The house is in fair condition, although it is vacant and is showing signs of deterioration.

ELABORATION

The Crenshaw-Burleigh House, located at 108 N Main, is a two-story, frame, Colonial Revival style house with an irregular plan built c. 1905. The house sits on a continuous foundation made up of brick. The walls are constructed of wood weatherboard and have not been altered. The house is topped with a cross-gambrel roof covered with wood shingles. Two brick chimneys are situated directly opposite each other within the main interior of the house. One is placed at the north end and the other at the south end. A small, rectangular extension is built on the back of the main house causing the irregular plan. The extension has only two windows but it also has two doors situated on opposite sides. A garage, built of brick, and wood board shed are located northeast of the house. A pump house built of concrete blocks is located directly behind the house extension. The house is in fair condition, although it is vacant and is showing signs of deterioration.

FRONT/EAST FACADE

There is a one-story, wrap-around style porch at the northeast corner of the house located directly under the second floor. The porch leads to the front door as well as two side doors. Four Tuscan order columns are used as supports for the porch, with a four-panel picture window set into the curve of the wall, flanked by the front door on the left (south) and a side door on the right (north). The central portion of the porch is covered with vertical wood weatherboard; the remainder of the first story is done with horizontal wood weatherboard. On the southern end of the porch, directly to the left of the front door, is the other side door that enters the southern portion of the house. The eastern face of the southern wing is also covered with wood weatherboard, and features a large stationary window centered in the wall. Above the stationary window sits a transom window with a diamond patterned tracery, capped by a narrow cornice.

The second story of the façade hangs over the porch and is fenestrated by three hipped-roof dormers, each with a double-hung window, each framed by a wooden architrave trim. This portion of the upper-story is three bays wide and runs the entire length of the porch. The upper southern wing features two double-hung windows with a wooden architrave trim located directly beneath the cornice of the cross-gambrel roof. The second story of the house is covered with wood shingles. A shallow eave protrudes from the steep-pitched, cross-gambrel roof over the second story, and another low-pitched eave hangs from the second story over the lower story of the house, which runs continuously around the perimeter of the house, save a small portion on the rear. The roof of the house features two chimneys: one slightly off-center above the middle dormer;

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

the other at the intersection of the gables. The unbroken, triangular pediment of the southern wing also contains a louvered oxeye vent. The roof is covered with wood shingles.

SIDE/SOUTHERN FACADE

The southern elevation of the house is faced with horizontal wood weatherboard on the first story. It features a double-hung window, a door, and a bay window comprised of three, double-hung windows. Each window in the bay window is separated by a wooden mullion and the bay window is covered in a semi-hexagonal roof, covered with wood shingles. A single-story extension continues behind the large southern wing of the house, and has a gabled roof covered with wooden shingles, and a set of French doors with a center mullion on the south side of the extension. A small, wooden porch extends in front of the north side doors of the extension. A double-hung window is found on the rear of the southern wing of the house, between the corners of the original wing and the extension.

The second story of the southern elevation is covered with wood shingles, and features three hipped-roof dormers; a central dormer with a single, double-hung window is flanked by two dormers, each featuring two, parallel, double-hung windows separated by a wooden mullion. Each window on the second story is framed by a wooden architrave trim. The second story is faced with wood shingles; the roof is also covered by wood shingles. A shallow eave extends over the dormers from the roof, and another protrudes over the first story, both covered with wood shingles. Centered above the central dormer is a brick chimney.

REAR/WEST FACADE

The rear of the house is covered with horizontal wood weatherboard on the lower story. The extension behind the southern wing features a single window on its western elevation, and a door and ribbon window on the northern elevation. It also has a rectangular louvered vent above the window on the western side of the extension. The western face of the house contains a stained-glass window on a stairway platform, and a smaller window below the stained-glass window that provides light underneath the stairwell, a door, and a double-hung window.

The second story of the rear of the house contains a small, rectangular window with diamond-pattern tracery framed by a wooden architrave trim, and a double-hung window, all on the southern wing. The main house is fenestrated by three gabled dormers, each with a double-hung window and a wooden architrave trim. The second story is faced with wooden shingles and the roof is also covered with wooden shingles. The roof features a shallow cornice, and an eave below the second floor extends over the first floor, except for the southern wing, which is connected to the extension. The chimney located in the main structure is slightly off-center with the central dormer on the rear of the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

SIDE/NORTH FACADE

The northern elevation of the house is covered with horizontal wood weatherboard on the first story. It features a bay window with three double-hung windows. Each window is separated by wooden mullions. The bay window is capped with a semi-hexagonal roof covered with wood shingles. To the east of the bay window begins the wrap around porch.

The second story of the northern side is fenestrated by five double-hung windows, each with a narrow wooden architrave trim. The second story is covered with wood shingles. In the unbroken, triangular pediment of the roof is a louvered vent; the pediment is also faced with wood shingles. The roof extends over the pediment and second story slightly; another eave protrudes from below the second story and is also covered in wood shingles.

ANCILLARY STRUCTURES

The Crenshaw-Burleigh House features three ancillary buildings: a pump house, a garage, and a shed.

The pump house is located directly behind the extension on the western side of the house. It is a small building constructed completely of concrete block, resting on a continuous concrete block foundation with a gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. It features a single door on the south side of the structure and a single window on the western side. It was constructed c. 1950.

The shed is located to the northwest of the main house. It is a rectangular frame constructed structure, covered with wood boards. It has a gabled metal roof and was constructed c. 1950.

The garage is located to the northwest of the house, directly to the west of the shed. It is a square plan building, constructed of brick, resting on a continuous brick foundation. It has a hipped-roof covered with asphalt shingles. It was constructed c. 1950.

INTEGRITY

The house is in fair condition, although due to vacancy it is showing signs of deterioration as well as some vandalism. Many of the house's windows have been boarded-up and the extension on the rear of the house is not original to the structure. However, the original windows remain in the structure. The roof shingles are also in fair condition, exhibiting only minor damage. The weatherboards exhibit some slight cosmetic damage, but are original to the structure and thus are in fair condition. The floor of the wrap-around porch is missing some sections, but the columns remain in good condition. Although the pump house, garage, and shed were later additions to the property, the Crenshaw-Burleigh house maintains most of the original materials and the overall integrity of the property. The house itself remains in fair condition.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

The neighborhood is also in similar condition. It remains a mainly residential area, with some local businesses and local governmental institutions across Main Street, including the local city hall, post office, and chamber of commerce.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

SUMMARY

The Crenshaw-Burleigh House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with local significance under Criterion C, as an excellent example of a house constructed in the Colonial Revival style in Dermott. Some of the features of the Crenshaw-Burleigh House are typical of a specific sub-type within the Colonial Revival style. In particular, the house typifies the asymmetrical plan, a rarer house plan that was popular during the later decades of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth century.

ELABORATION

On October 23, 1823, Chicot County was formed as the 10th subdivision (9 of which remain today) of the Arkansas Territory.¹ It was bordered by the Mississippi River to the east, Louisiana to the south, the Ouachita and Saline rivers to the west, and to the north it was 10 miles from the mouth of the Arkansas River; this territory comprised portions of modern-day Desha County, Ashley County, Drew County, and the entirety of Chicot County. After its founding, Chicot County residents relied mainly on game and the export of timber; few towns existed and the county was sparsely populated.² The first residents were Native Americans, who were removed and displaced during the early 19th century. The first American settlers were "squatters" whose land holdings were meager and who depended on gardening and hunting. Most of the county's remaining pre-American inhabitants were descendants of earlier French and Spanish settlers, though some American settlers had immigrated to the area as early as 1820.³

After sufficient portions of land had been cleared, more people began moving into the area, and an immensely productive cotton industry took hold. During the 1840s and 1850s, large tracts of land were purchased throughout Chicot County, which fueled the already growing cotton and rice industry and brought a larger, quasi-plantation style of farming to the area. A county seat was established in Columbia in 1838, though it was moved to Bayou Macon in 1850. Five years later, the county seat was moved to the newly founded town of Lake Village, the current seat of Chicot County.⁴ The county grew slowly until the outbreak of the American Civil War, during which growth was extremely limited.

Following the conclusion of the American Civil War, several changes occurred in Chicot County. The county, as originally established, had gradually been divided to create Drew County (1846), Ashley County

¹ Leona Basher, "An Historical Manuscript of Chicot County," Organized local history manuscript, [c. 1915], Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Library, Little Rock, AR, 2.

² Goodspeed Publishing Co., *The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Southern Arkansas*, ed. Silas Emmett Lucas, Jr., (South Carolina: Southern Historical Press, 1978), 1058-1062.

³ Jeannie Whyne and Gatewood, Willard, eds., *The Arkansas Delta: Land of Paradox* (Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 1993), 4-5.

⁴ Goodspeed, *Goodspeed Memoirs*, 1061; Basher, "Manuscript of Chicot County," 2-4.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

(1861), and a portion of Desha County (1879).⁵ The construction of new railroads through Arkansas brought new life to Chicot County. The arrival of the railroads sparked new life into many of the small towns in the Arkansas Delta and revitalized local economies, which, again, were focused on cotton and timber production, as well as wheat and rice. The Mississippi, Ouachita, and Red River Railroad, which experienced initial construction in northeast Arkansas in the 1850s, was completed in the 1870s, and a portion of the railroad ran through modern-day Chicot County, including Dermott. These changes brought several new families to the area, including the Crenshaw family, who played a significant role in the growth and development of Dermott.⁶

The town of Dermott takes its name from Dr. Charles McDermott. McDermott was born in 1808 in West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana. McDermott was raised in Louisiana and entered Yale College around 1828. Upon completion of his studies at Yale, McDermott studied medicine and practiced medicine in Louisiana until the death of his mother prompted him to move to Arkansas in 1838. There, McDermott purchased a great number of acres, comprising much of modern-day Dermott. McDermott lived and worked in Chicot County through the Civil War, but joined in the Honduran colony ventured by a number of Confederate sympathizers following the Civil War. After a brief stint in the Honduran jungle, McDermott returned to Chicot County. Here, McDermott invented a number of things, including a cotton picking machine, an iron hoe, and an iron maul. McDermott also attempted to construct and patent a "flying machine," though he achieved mixed results and he is not credited with the invention of the airplane. He did, however, discover several principles of flight. McDermott died in October 1886.⁷

The community established by McDermott remained small for a number of years, sustained by agriculture and the railroads. In October 1875, a post office was established in the area under the name "Bend," probably for a bend in a local bayou, likely signifying some growth over the years. The name was changed in 1875 to Dermott, in honor of Dr. McDermott. The town was incorporated in July 1890, with several members of the Crenshaw family acting as public officials, including Reuben Crenshaw as postmaster, John Crenshaw as an alderman, and J. Tom Crenshaw as mayor. J. Tom Crenshaw continued to act as a civic leader after his mayoral stint; indeed, he is credited with planting the oak trees that line the main streets of Dermott.⁸

The Crenshaw-Burleigh house located at 108 N. Main in Dermott, was built c. 1905 and owned by Anna Crenshaw. The Colonial Revival style became popular in the 1870s, caused by a resurgence of first-hand

⁵ Abbott Kinney, "125 Years of History Woven into a Short Story," *Arkansas Democrat*, 17 February 1952, <http://www.sabrahome.net/der.html#125 Years> (accessed September 20, 2011).

⁶ Whayne and Gatewood, *Arkansas Delta*, 212-214; Goodspeed, *Goodspeed Memoirs*, 1067; Basher, "Manuscript of Chicot County," 2-4.

⁷ Abbott Kinney, "125 Years of History," Goodspeed, *Goodspeed Memoirs*, 1078.

⁸ Abbott Kinney, "125 Years of History".

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

study of colonial era buildings. However, many of these late 19th century houses did not accurately portray the original Colonial style; instead, the Colonial Revival was a period of free-interpretation of Colonial style architecture. This shifted in the early twentieth century, as Colonial Revival style-houses began to more accurately represent original Colonial designs. This was precipitated by the publications of *The American Architect and Building News*, and the *White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs*, both of which featured detailed photographs of colonial buildings and highly detailed descriptions of their architecture. As a result, Colonial Revival style-houses built in the later period (1915-1935) were more accurate structures.

The Crenshaw-Burleigh House is a good representation of the early period of the Colonial Revival, where it was freely interpreted. Some of the elements used in the ornamentation and design of the house do have colonial predecessors. For example, the use of a gambrel roof, the use of shingles as a wall material as well as the use of Doric columns as well as the style of ornament used around the attic vents. However, the form of the house is strictly a late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century form. As a result, the Colonial Revival details and elements employed were altered and freely adapted to suit a "modern" design.

The property was sold to Mr. James "Sherer" Burleigh and his wife, Martha "Mattie" Crenshaw, in September, 1915. Mr. Burleigh owned a local saw mill that produced axe handle blanks and Mrs. Burleigh, according to one source, was the first licensed female pharmacist in Arkansas.⁹ The additions to the property (the pump house, garage, and shed) were likely done during this time. The Burleigh's owned this property until c. 1960-1965, when they sold it to Hubert and Ruth Ann Payne.¹⁰

In March of 1975, the Paynes sold the property to W.S. and Virginia Cockerham. They Cockerhams owned the property until they sold it to R.W. Leech, Inc., who purchased the property c. 1980, apparently intending to demolish the house and build a supermarket. Opposition to the idea, however, led Leech, Inc., to spare the house and sell the property to C.C. Gibson, Jr., in January of 1982. In May, 1985, the property was sold to William and Carolyn Volger by C.C. and Helen Gibson. Mrs. Volger operated a mid-wife service in the house from 1982 to 1989, and was, according to one source, the first licensed mid-wife in the state. The Volgers are the present owners of the property.¹¹

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Crenshaw-Burleigh House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with local significance under Criterion C, as an excellent example of a house constructed in the Colonial Revival style

⁹ Sheila Farrell Brannon, "Dermott in the 1950's," in Sheila Brannon ed., *A Tribute to Chicot County, Arkansas* Vol. 1 (June, 1998) <http://www.sabrahome.net/TributeToChicotCounty.pdf> (accessed September 20, 2011), 118-120.

¹⁰ Frank Henry, Jr., former mayor. Letter. 7 January 2011.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

Crenshaw-Burleigh House
Name of Property

Chicot County, AR
County and State

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

in Dermott. The Crenshaw-Burleigh House, with its freely adapted Colonial-Revival design elements, represents a good example of the early period of the Colonial Revival style. Some of the features of the Crenshaw-Burleigh House are typical of a specific sub-type within the Colonial Revival style. In particular, the house typifies the asymmetrical plan, a rarer house plan that was popular during the later decades of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth century.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Farrell Brannon, Sheila. "Dermott in the 1950's." In *A Tribute to Chicot County, Arkansas* Vol. 1. June, 1998. Edited by Sheila Brannon. <http://www.sabrahome.net/TributeToChicotCounty.pdf> (accessed September 20, 2011).

Goodspeed Publishing Co. *The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Southern Arkansas*. Edited by Silas Emmett Lucas, Jr. South Carolina: Southern Historical Press, 1978.

Henry, Frank, Jr., former mayor. Letter. 7 January 2011

Kinney, Abbott. "125 Years of History Woven into a Short Story." *Arkansas Democrat*. 17 February 1952. [http://www.sabrahome.net/der.html#125 Years](http://www.sabrahome.net/der.html#125%20Years) (accessed September 20, 2011).

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1994.

Wayne, Jeannie and Willard Gatewood, ed. *The Arkansas Delta: Land of Paradox*. Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 1993.

Crenshaw-Burleigh House
Name of Property

Chicot County, AR
County and State

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

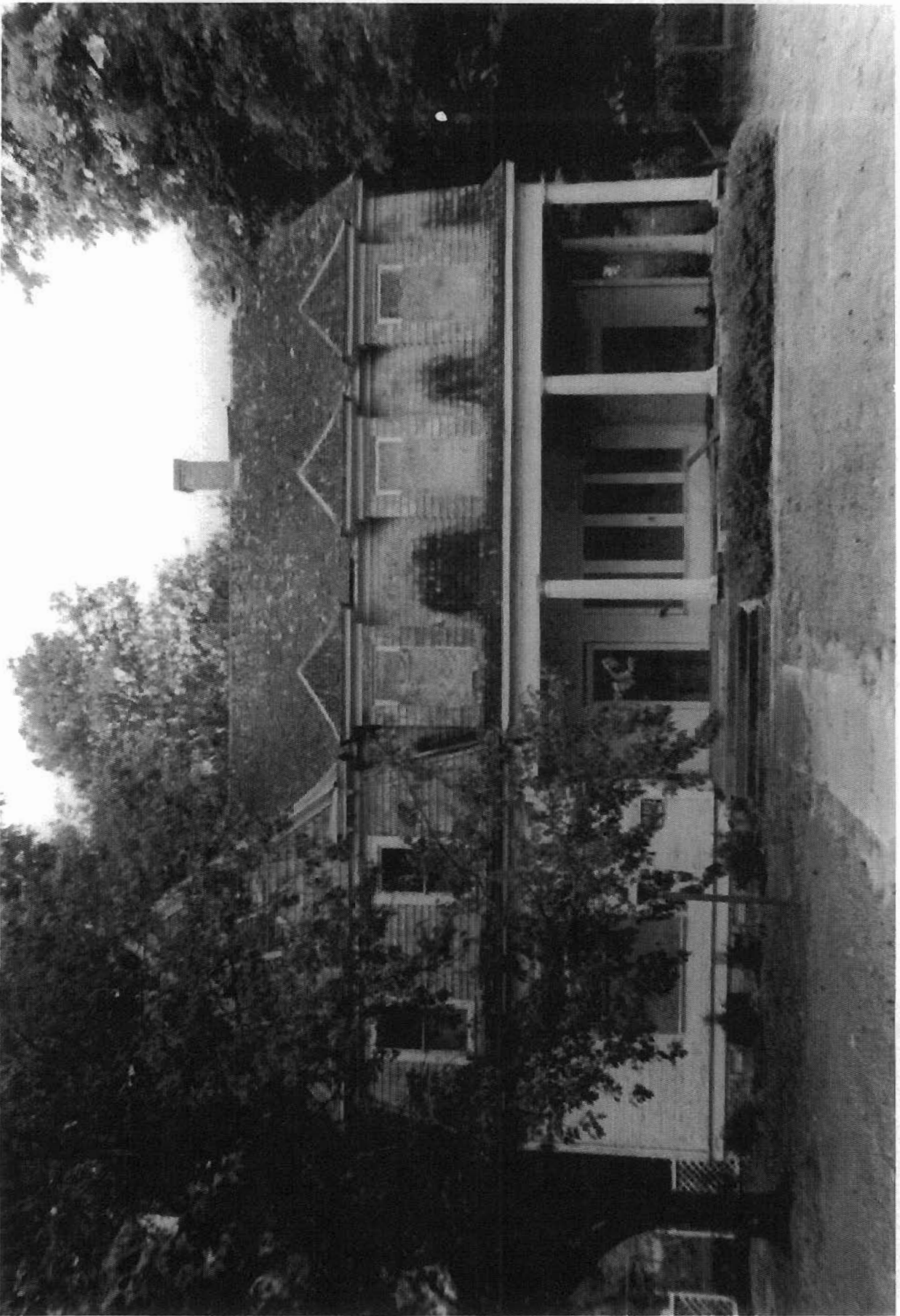
Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

A part of Lot 1, Block 1, Lambert's Addition to the Town of Dermott, Arkansas, more particularly described as follows: Commence at the northeast corner of Lot 2, Block 1, Lambert's Addition to the Town of Dermott, Arkansas; thence North along the West boundary of Main Street, a distance of 70 feet to a point, the point of beginning; thence continue along said West Boundary of Main Street a distance of 175 feet; thence West a distance of 122 feet; thence West a distance of 174 feet to a point on the East boundary of Trotter Street, a distance of 192 feet; thence easterly a distance of 292 feet to the point of beginning.

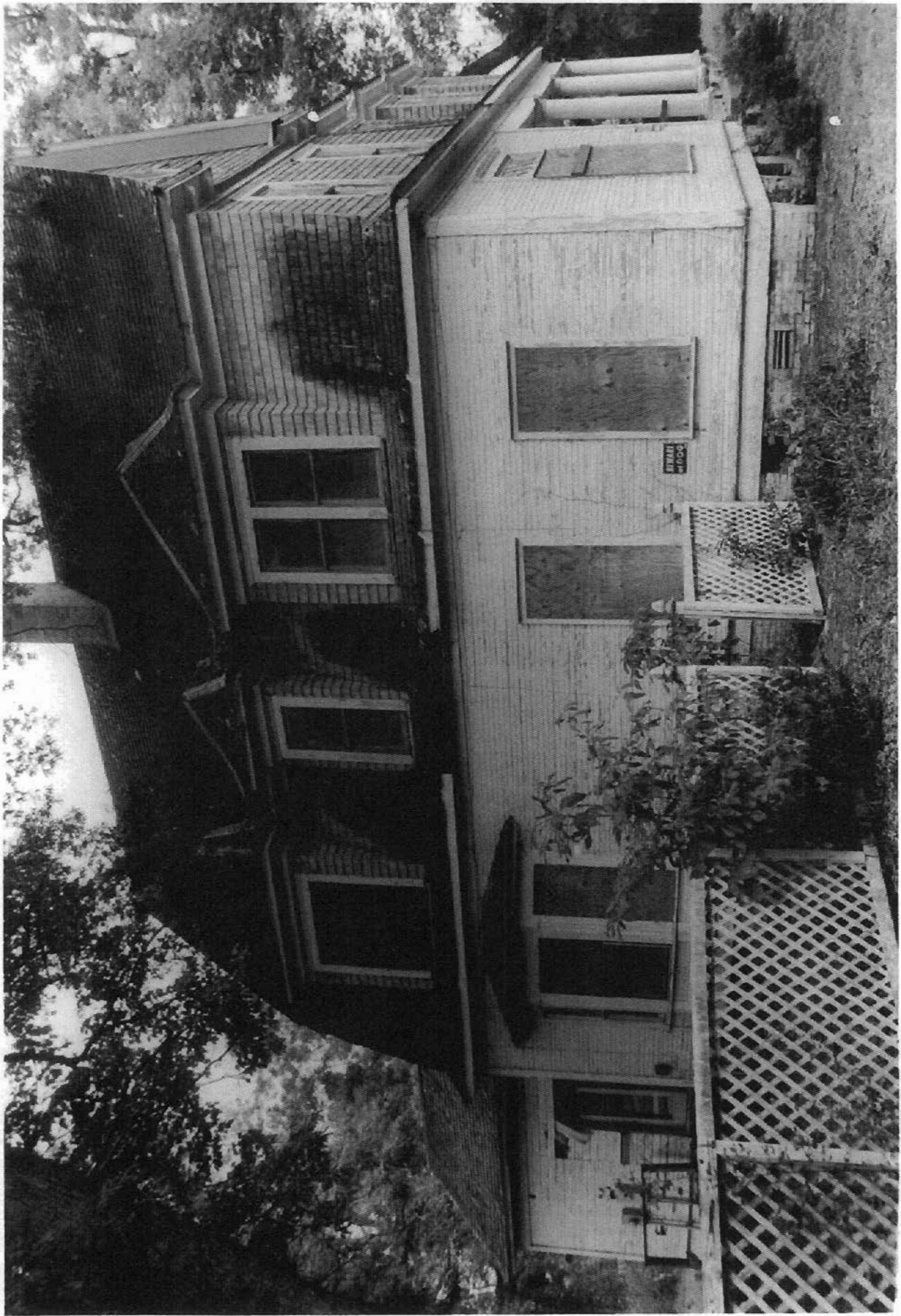
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This boundary contains all of the land historically associated with the Crenshaw-Burleigh House.

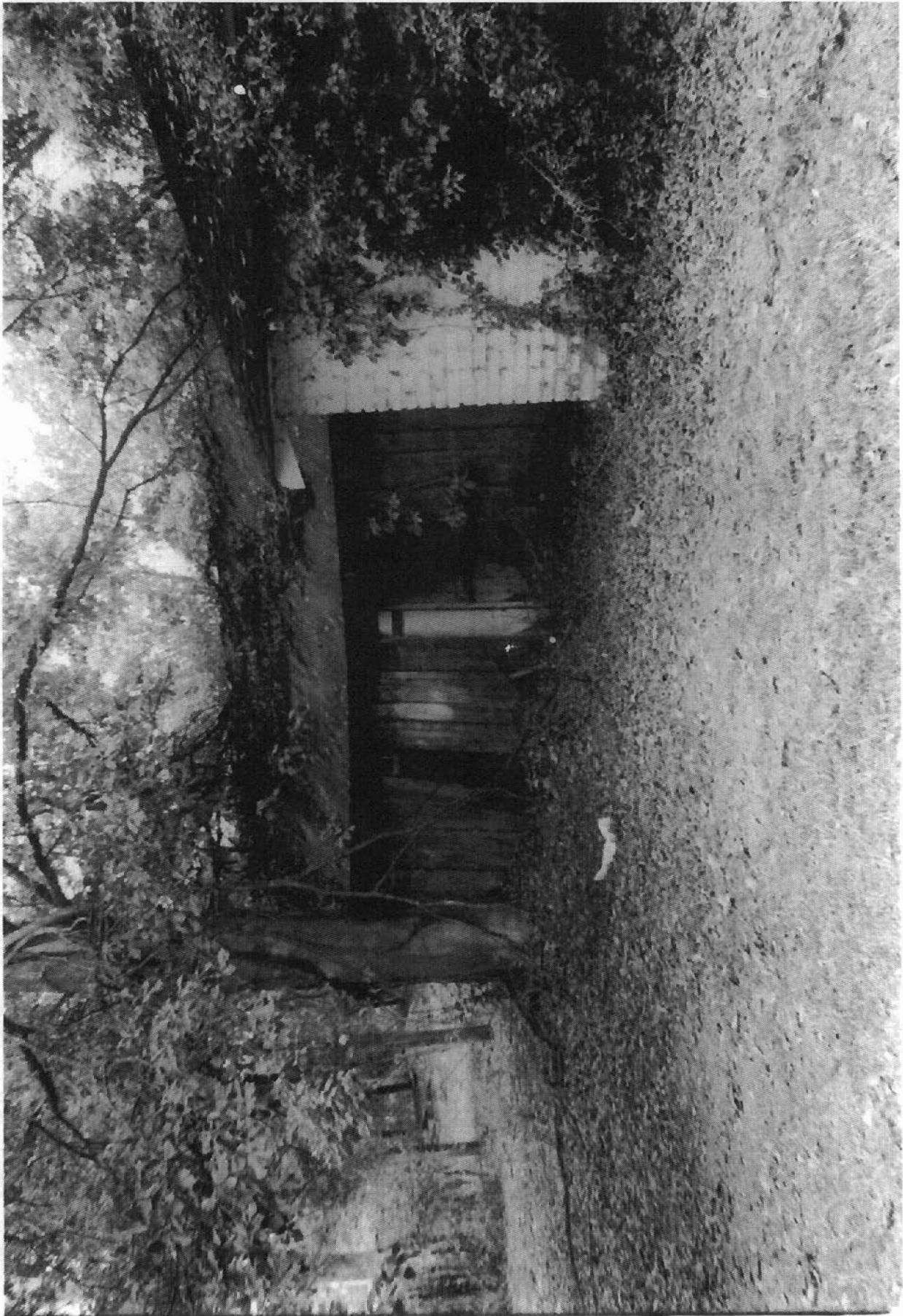


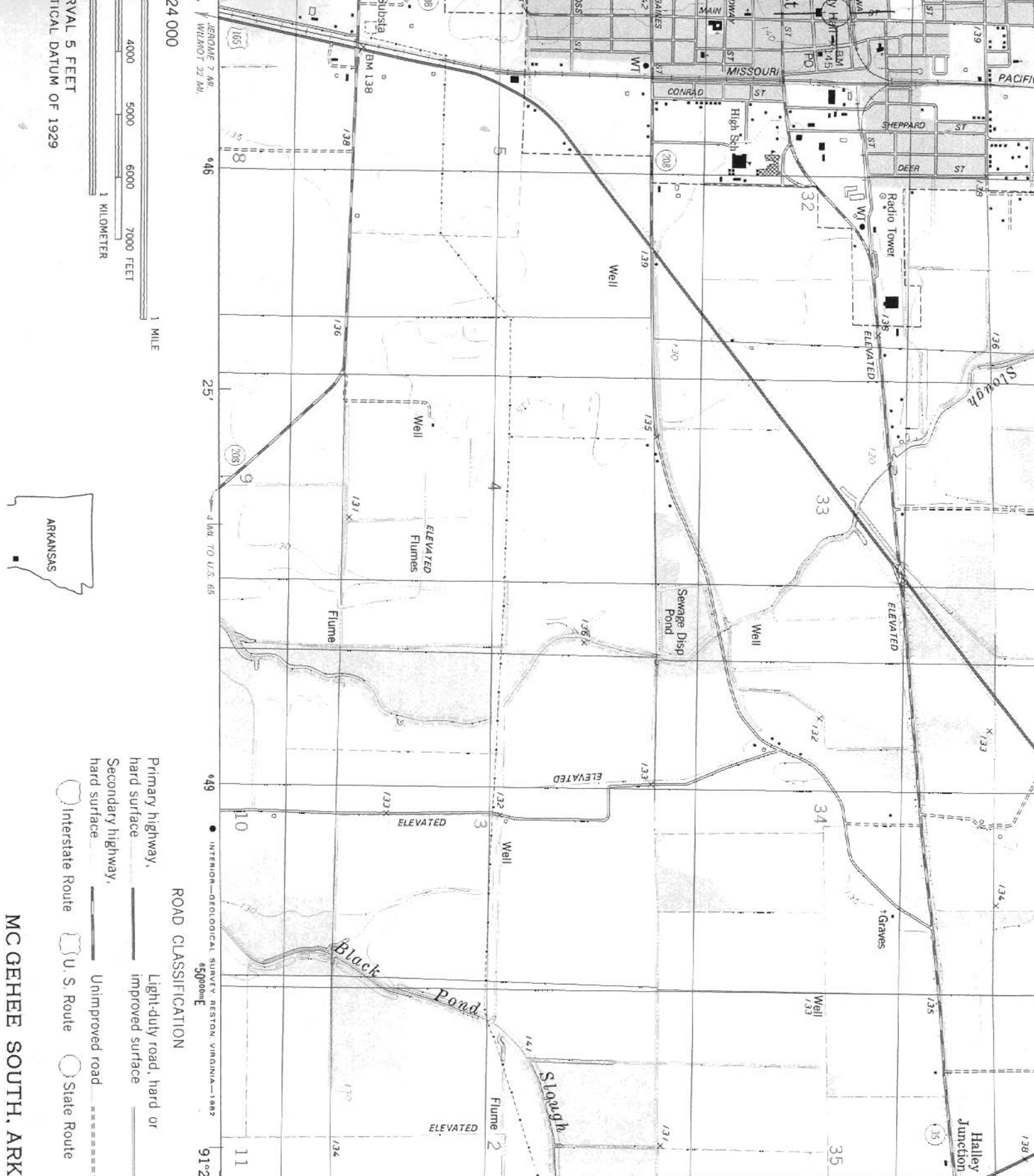




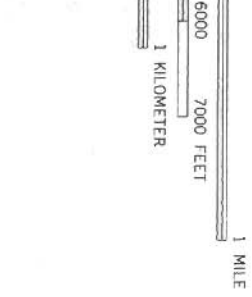








VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



- ROAD CLASSIFICATION**
- Primary highway, hard or improved surface
 - Secondary highway, unimproved road
 - Interstate Route
 - U. S. Route
 - State Route

MC GEHEE SOUTH, ARK.

IMACON LAKE
7780' N.E.

3711
CRENSHAW-BURLEIGH HOUSE
BERNARD, CHICKEN COUNTY, ARK
UTM:
15/645185/37110504

3710
T 13 S
T 14 S

3709
33°30'
27°08'00"N

91°22'30"

LAKE VILLA
EUDORA 32