

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Bartlett-Kirk House

other name/site number: N/A

2. Location

street & number: 910 College Street

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Batesville

vicinity: N/A

state: AR

county: Independence

code: AR 063

zip code: 72501

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private

Category of Property: building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. _____ See continuation sheet.

Cathryn A. Slater
Signature of certifying official

July 5, 1994
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.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this 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 Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic: Domestic Sub: single dwelling

Current : Domestic Sub: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Queen Anne Revival

Other Description: N/A

Materials: foundation stone roof asphalt
walls weatherboard other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance. See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Locally.

Applicable National Register Criteria: C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

Areas of Significance: Architecture

Period(s) of Significance: 1890

Significant Dates: 1890

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above. See continuation sheet.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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See continuation sheet.

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:

- State historic preservation office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: _____

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10. Geographical Data

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Creage of Property: less than one acre

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A	<u>15</u>	<u>622500</u>	<u>3959500</u>	B	<u>15</u>	_____	_____
C	<u>15</u>	_____	_____	D	<u>15</u>	_____	_____

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: ___ See continuation sheet.

Beginning at the northeast corner of the intersection of College Avenue and Ninth Street, proceed southeast approximately 150 feet; thence proceed approximately 105 feet northeast; thence approximately 150 feet northwest; thence proceed approximately 105 feet southwest back to the beginning point.

Boundary Justification: ___ See continuation sheet.

This boundary includes the entire grounds of the property.

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11. Form Prepared By

=====

Name/Title: Todd L. Ferguson, Survey Historian

Organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Date: June 22, 1994

Street & Number: 1500 Tower Bldg, 323 Center St. Telephone: (501) 324-9880

City or Town: Little Rock State: AR ZIP: 72201

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Summary

Occupying the corner lot of College Avenue and Ninth Street (formerly South Street and Sixth Street) and located one street south of Batesville's Main Street, the location of Batesville's residential and commercial historic districts, the Bartlett-Kirk House sits on one-and-one-half lots (approximately 105 ft. x 150 ft.). The house exhibits the characteristic style and shape of the Queen Anne Revival Style: asymmetrical massing, spindlework, decorative wall surfaces, bay windows, and wall projections, as well as several combinations of cross-gables, hipped roofs, and various porches.

Elaboration

Jesse M. Bartlett purchased one-and-one half lots in Block 34 of the School Addition in 18889 to begin construction on the two story, ten room, Queen Anne Revival Bartlett-Kirk House. The large, front gabled home faces northward, boldly presenting an array of decorative detailing to the passing travelers on South Street (now College Avenue). A concrete sidewalk runs parallel to the intersecting streets that form the corners of the lot. Large hardwoods, replacement trees, and even a rare German linden dot the yard. In the front yard a concrete drive leads to a carport, both of which are of modern construction. In the back yard a modern storage shed is located on top of an old concrete slab. Another sidewalk runs across the back yard close the property line, almost make a perfect square out of the three sidewalks that frame the lot. An interesting rock picnic table sits in the back yard. Built by the current owner, Elmer Kirk, the stones making up the table came from a cabin built by his wife's ancestors. The table top, coming from the family cabin's well, is distinctive and identifiable by the large round hole worked out of the stone.

The front portions of the house remain very close to the original construction. Built on a sandstone foundation, the wood frame home has many variations in symmetry and wall applications. Beginning with the foundation, the house is built not upon several piers, but upon four sandstone walls that are about 18 inches wide and several feet tall (most of which are buried under ground). The walls run the entire length of the house. The two outer walls make up the foundation for the sides of the house, while the two inner walls support the floor (the extensive use of sandstone can probably be attributed to the fact that Mr. Bartlett owned a stone quarry).

Upon the foundation the house rises upward as horizontal lapped siding covers the exterior of the house. The horizontal siding stops mid-way as it meets the belt course. From there, varying

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types of shingles extend up to the cornice, including rows of diamond cut shingles in an alternating offset pattern with rows of square shingles across the gable, from the belt course to the frieze.

Typical of the Queen Anne style, the Bartlett-Kirk House displays a variety of different ornamental elements. The front facade is asymmetrically divided into four quadrants. On the top left quadrant an unusual oriel window extends from the second floor. This extending bay window has a flat roof and three windows typical of this style. Like the other windows on the house, they contain tall, two-paned sashes in a double hung configuration. The oriel window is covered with horizontal lapped siding. The most ornate portion of the window is the cantilevered bottom. The bottom portion start from the corners of the bay window and diminishes to a point at the bottom. The convex cantilevered bottom is adorned by a tear drop ornament at the bottom of the cone shaped point. Centered below the oriel window in the lower left quadrant are two windows are identical to the windows in the oriel.

Adjacent to these windows in the lower right quadrant is one side of a wrap-around porch that extends half way around the west side of the house. The porch roof extends down from the second story a little above the belt course. The porch is inset some two feet and the porch roof extends outward some two feet, creating a four foot porch. The front entrance is located on the porch. The entrance door is paneled with arched glazing in the top half. A square transom is fixed above the door, forming an entrance configuration fund inside the house as well. Directly above the front door, on the second story, is the door to an integral porch. This recessed porch has a slightly sloping roof that projects from the gable end of the house. Decorating this upper porch are wooden support brackets, and a front facing balustrade that cuts into the lower porch roof.

The west side of the house is dominated by a cross-gable that projects from the main house at a right angle. To the left of the cross-gable the main house stands with the one story wrap around porch that extends around the west wall until it runs into this cross-gable. Centered above the wrap around porch is a small window. To the right of the cross-gable a lower-pitch roofed extension comes out of the main steep-pitched unit of the house (this southward projection formerly contained a sleeping porch that wrapped around the entire second floor; it has since been enclosed). Underneath the sleeping porch was another porch that began on the right side of the cross-gable and wrapped around most of the south end of the house. All of it except the one-story sitting porch on the west side of the house has also been enclosed. The porch has no projecting roof and is totally inset into the house. Concrete steps lead up to a side door on the porch that goes into the Kirks' bedroom. To the right of the door is a window, and on the left

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wall of the porch there are two windows side by side. The frieze on the porch features a valance made of delicate beaded spindlework trim borrowed from another Batesville house that has since been destroyed. No shingle work covers the walls on the right wing, as the walls are all horizontal siding. Above the porch there are five modern windows. The cross-gable itself has a two-story bay window with the same arrangement as the front of the house. The lower portion of the gable is covered with lap siding, and the upper portion is covered with shingle work.

The south side or the back of the house has been filled in by different owners to the point that it is now one solid square with little original integrity left at all. The wrap-around porch has been filled in and sided on both stories. Modern windows light both floors. An original door has been moved to the rear where concrete steps make an accessible entrance to the kitchen. The rear door is paneled with two glazed arched windows in the top section of the door. This door is identical to the entrance door on the west porch. This end has a hipped roof that is very flat, so flat that it is hard to recognize that the old gable end to the original southward projections creates a gable-on-hip roof combination. This end of the house has been underpinned with Batesville sandstone.

Continuing on the south wall is a one story eastward projection that was added in 1959 by the Kirks. It extends around 30 feet with a two car carport on the end of that. The carport is free standing, supported by metal uprights. The room expansion has a chimney and a fireplace on the eastern most end of the room. To the side of this expansion is a small shed type addition that is a furnace room. The expansion is in keeping with the rest of the house in that horizontal siding is used. Above the one-story expansion on the east side of the house, two modern windows are located in each corner of the upper level of the closed-in sleeping porch. A chimney protrudes through the roof of the sleeping porch as well.

The original rear roof remains above and behind the enclosed sleeping porch. It is of gable-on-hip construction, unlike the dominating gable front that overlooks the street. This gable end is half-timbered, and constitutes the only half-timbering on the entire house. The east side of the house is covered like the front of the house: horizontal siding below the belt course and shingle work above. On this side a one story bay window sits to the left of center underneath two windows. It was believed at one time that this bay may have extended into a tower; however, upon closer examination, it does not seem likely that this was the case. A small window to the left of the tower lights the bathroom. To the right of the bay window, a window is located on the first floor and a window directly above this one lights the second floor.

The interior of the Bartlett-Kirk House is comparable to the exterior. The simple interior door

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and window trim is similar if not exact to the exterior trim. Transoms dress up the eight-and-one half foot door framings throughout the entire portion of the original house. The original ornamentation of the home features multiplicity of detailing, rather than delicate craftsmanship. The seven room home, for example, features so many doors and windows that the current owner remarked that it was hard to furnish some of the rooms without blocking an entrance or window. The original home would have been quite admirable with its eleven foot ceilings well lit by the many windows. The ceilings have been lowered to nine-and-one half feet now. The upper rooms are of the original height of about nine feet. The lower floors of the original house have three layers of wood. The subfloor was of rough cut lumber, the second floor of tongue-and-groove pine, and the third of contemporary tongue-and-groove hard wood. The upper story has the first two floor layers, covered mostly in carpet now.

Closer investigation of the home leads a person to believe that the original house had no inside bathroom and possibly no inside kitchen. However, according to insurance maps, there are no outbuildings close enough to facilitate an outdoor kitchen. Most of the interior changes according to the Kirks were done by the Wade family (owners from 1955-59). They lowered the ceiling, put down the hard wood floors on the first floor, and closed in a portion of the wrap around porch on the west die for more closet space. The Kirks themselves removed the wooden floors from the north and west porches, replacing it with concrete slab to lower the maintenance. They enclosed the rear (south) wrap around porch and the sleeping porch above it. They also underpinned the front port with sandstone from the old Batesville School, as well as using the stone to add another layer to an old stone wall that runs along the west side of their home.

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Summary

Criterion C, local significance

The Bartlett-Kirk House has a rich and interesting history. Built in 1890, in Batesville, Arkansas, in an era of uncertain times and changing forces, the house was constructed on lot one and one half of lot two in section sixteen, the section set aside for the use of schools. In 1841, under an act of the General Assembly, the sixteenth section, named the School Addition, was divided into lots and sold at public auction. The Bartlett-Kirk home has housed **eight** families, including the current residents of nearly 35 years. The seven room Queen Anne Revival Style home was fashionably built on the second most prominent street in the downtown area, one block south of Main Street. It is locally significant under Criterion C by virtue of its status as one of the finest extant examples of the Queen Revival style.

Elaboration

The earliest land purchase records for lots one and two (and two other lots) of block 34 was by an Isaac Folsom, Sr., who lost the property because of outstanding debts. The property was sold March 2, 1857, on the front steps of the court house to George Reed for 50.00 dollars. Another interesting collection of circumstances involving later owner Emanuel Howard, occurred upon his arrest March 3, 1869, for what the deed termed as "felonious assault," or larceny. What makes his circumstances interesting is that Howard did not lose his land because three of his fellow Republican peers acted as his securities, paying his fines and court fees until the case was apparently cleared. The four gentlemen banded together as Republicans in a time when Democrats were by far the more popular party in this area. The lots continued to change hands until Jesse M. Bartlett bought the property for the purpose of building a house.

Jesse M. Bartlett and his wife Mary A. purchased lot one and two (and two other lots) of block 34 of the School Addition from Patrick P.B. Hynson for \$200.00, in October, 1889. On March 29, 1890, the Bartletts borrowed money from the Batesville Building and Loan Association to build their home.

Bartlett, a native of Owen County, Illinois, was born November 4, 1844. With childhood experience of working on a farm, Bartlett owned and ran a livery stable for six years in Illinois. Arriving in Batesville in 1883, Bartlett once again opened a livery business which was at the present day corner of College and Central. The livery building which Bartlett used to begin his livery business in 1884 was converted in 1890 into the man office for the first local telephone company in Batesville. Organized by Col. J.C. Yancey, the company later became Batesville

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Telephone in which Bartlett was a stockholder. Bartlett was also the owner and the president of the Zinc-Blende Mining Company which operated 250 acres of mining land with a capitol stock of \$1,500,000.00. Bartlett was elected as the mayor of Batesville for three terms. He held terms of office in 1886 and in 1887. He also held the office from 1887 until 1889, when finally a clear electoral majority declared his opponent the new mayor. He also held the position of street commissioner in 1888.

Bartlett sold the property to Simon Adler January 19, 1891, for \$2,400.00. Adler was possibly the home's most prominent resident. He and his four Jewish brother came to the states from Herxheim in Bavaria, arriving in New Orleans in the late 1840's. The Adler brothers became close friends with the Jewish Hirsch family from France while in New Orleans. Due to their close relationship they form the Hirsch, Adler and Company upon their arrival in Batesville. They purchased a lot on what is now lower Main Street in 1853 where they ran a general store. Successful business endeavors by the company **resulted** in their ability to trade slaves, own pasture lands, operate a livery stable, and own a two-story frame warehouse. In 1861, the H. and A. Company had assets of over \$28,000.00. Simon Adler, the father of two children and the only brother to marry, found it difficult to reestablish the H. and A. Company after the Civil War. Most of their goods had been carried off by soldiers and few customers had much money to spend on goods. On January 15, 1866, Simon Adler, the youngest brother, was deeded **all** of the holdings in **the H. and A. Company** by his brothers. He married August 1, 1880, to Miss Emilie Altschul of New York City.

Adler's career took off with the growing revenues from the general merchandise store that was owned by the H. and A. Company located in the Batesville Institute. In 1870, Adler bought the Institute property from Hirsch and others in which he enjoyed much success. Fire destroyed his business when the Institute burned in February, 1880. Adler built a new two-story brick building on the site of the institute later that year. The building held Adler's office, store, an auditorium, and an opera hall. Adler wanted to provide a place for social functions, theatre, balls, and festivals. By 1887, however, the hall had lost its popularity. Regardless of its loss of social attractiveness, the building still served many individuals in their everyday lives. Adler still played an important role in the business affairs of many citizens.

Reported as Batesville's only Jew from 1866-77, Adler made it possible for many farmers and fellow citizens to make ends **meet** during hard times. Adler was known as the wealthiest man in the late 1870's in all of the county. He was not only wealthy as a businessman, but he was wealthy as a giving citizen. Best known for his fairness and generosity, Adler was well liked and respected in his community. "...There was hardly a more modest man in public life," a

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Batesville paper claimed. He made loans to farmers through his store and out of his pocket. This avenue became rewarding enough that in 1890, he sold out to his current partner, Goldman, and opened a bank that later incorporated as the People's Savings Bank of which he was the president. Adler died October 5, 1904. Several newspapers ran obituary articles on this locally-renowned man.

Simon Adler, after occupying the house for two years, sold to Frederick D. Fulkerson and his wife Virginia Lee in December, 1892. Fulkerson moved to Batesville from Warrensburg, Missouri. In August 1898, he ran for Circuit Judge against Judge Powell, winning a good majority, which the Independence County Chronicle said was due primarily to the young men in the district. Also that same year he formed a partnership with fellow lawyer, John C. Yancey. Fulkerson was also a director in the Maxfield National Bank, as well as a member of the board at the First Baptist Church. He was also listed as a donor of \$5-100.00 for the I.O.O.F. Widows and Orphans Home in Batesville.

Possibly one of Judge Fulkerson's most exciting cases was one that involved the murder of the town sheriff, Jeff D. Morgan. The case began on September 15, 1904, when Robert Causby shot Sheriff Morgan in cold blood. Causby was known for his disruptive behavior with an accumulating record, including shooting at the town constable, robbery, and finally escaping from prison. It was his escape from prison that brought him to Batesville for a short visit to see his parents. Morgan saw Causby coming out of his hotel and confronted him; Causby sprinted a few feet, wheeled, and shot the Sheriff. The event was witnessed and heard by many citizens. Causby was chased into a barn near the depot where he was kept at bay by several angry citizens. Finally, after shooting into the barn and then threatening to burn it down, several of those assembled witnessed the surrender of Causby. The outraged town folk wanted an immediate trial. The Circuit Court Justice at the time was Judge Fulkerson. He handled the situation with much maturity and level-headedness. Despite the angry mob's request he convinced them that an immediate trial would be illegal since he could not hold a special session at that time; a conviction would have been thrown out of court.

The house stayed in the hands of Judge Fulkerson for sixteen years. He sold it to Clayton Haley in 1908 for \$3,100.00. Clayton in turn sold it next year to G.M. Lewis. Lewis and Maud, his wife, owned the property for eleven years, financing their loan through the People's Building and Savings Association. In April 1920, the Batesville home was purchased by Hugh W. Parks and wife Sallie (Runyan) Parks for \$5,500.00. The Parks family owned the Parks Hardware Company, (known in previous years as the Rosenthal Hardware Company), which carried farm implements, sporting goods, glass, dynamite, and appliances. After Hugh Parks' death around

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1950 the store was split among his five children, remaining as a family operated business until it closed in 1970. Hugh Parks enjoyed bird hunting and gardening with his wife, both of whom were regular members of the First Methodist Church. He was also the president of the Batesville School Board. Sallie Parks, a talented cook, enjoyed making hooked rugs, sewing, and gardening. She canned and preserved vegetables and fruits from a large garden in their back yard. After Hugh Parks' death Sallie Parks provided room and board for two tenant families. One couple was Edgar and Cora Monday, the owners of Monday Shoes. The other family was the Monday's employees, Guy and Winny Hall.

After the death of Sallie Parks in 1953, the house was willed to their five children who sold it to joint owners (and sisters) Mary C. Wade and Daisy B. Clenddening in 1955. The Victor and Mary Wade family was close friends with the Parks family. Victor Wade was a very successful businessman in Batesville. He was the owner of the Aetna Life Insurance Company in Batesville, which was said to be one of the top producing branches in the state. He was also the Chairman of the State Republican Party. According to the current owners the Wade family made many of the more modern alterations to the home, such as adding closed spaces, lowering the ceilings, and adding the new first story hardwood floors.

Elmer and Virginia Kirk, the current owners, purchased the home for \$10,000.00 on March 23, 1959, from Daisy B. Clenddening. Elmer Kirk was born April 16, 1923, one mile outside of Cushman, Independence County. He lived there through high school until he went to the University of Arkansas, where he studied agriculture for three years. Upon returning to Cushman, he and Virginia Porter were married on April 5, 1951. A year later they moved to Batesville where they purchased a farm. The Kirks lived on Virginia Kirk's family farm for eight years until they moved into the Kirk House August, 1959. Elmer Kirks' occupations have included farming and owning a lime business, a Ford tractor dealership, and an insurance company. He has been **very active as the chairman of the County Fair Board as well as being active in county politics.**

His wife, Virginia Kirk, was born September 23, 1922, in Oklahoma. She had many relatives in Batesville at this time. She began her college education at Oklahoma and finished her degree in chemistry at Arkansas State University. She began her career by teaching chemistry courses and chemistry labs at Arkansas State University in 1946. She began working at Arkansas College in the fall of 1959. President McCain of Arkansas College requested that she come and teach chemistry and physics. She taught until 1977. Later she was a member of the Batesville School Board. The Kirks have two children, Sarah, born November 24, 1953, and Katie, born February 22, 1955.

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The house addition that extends eastward was put on by the Kirks before they moved into the house. The Kirks screened in the lower back porch and then later closed the porch in for more kitchen space. After the lower porch was closed in, the closed in the upper sleeping porch to prevent leaking.

In spite of the alterations, the Bartlett-Kirk House remain a fine example of the Queen Anne Revival. Such characteristic features as the wrap-around porch, asymmetrical floorplan, oriel windows and the abundance of turned work throughout elevate this design to one of the best of its kind in Batesville. It is thus eligible under Criterion C with local significance.

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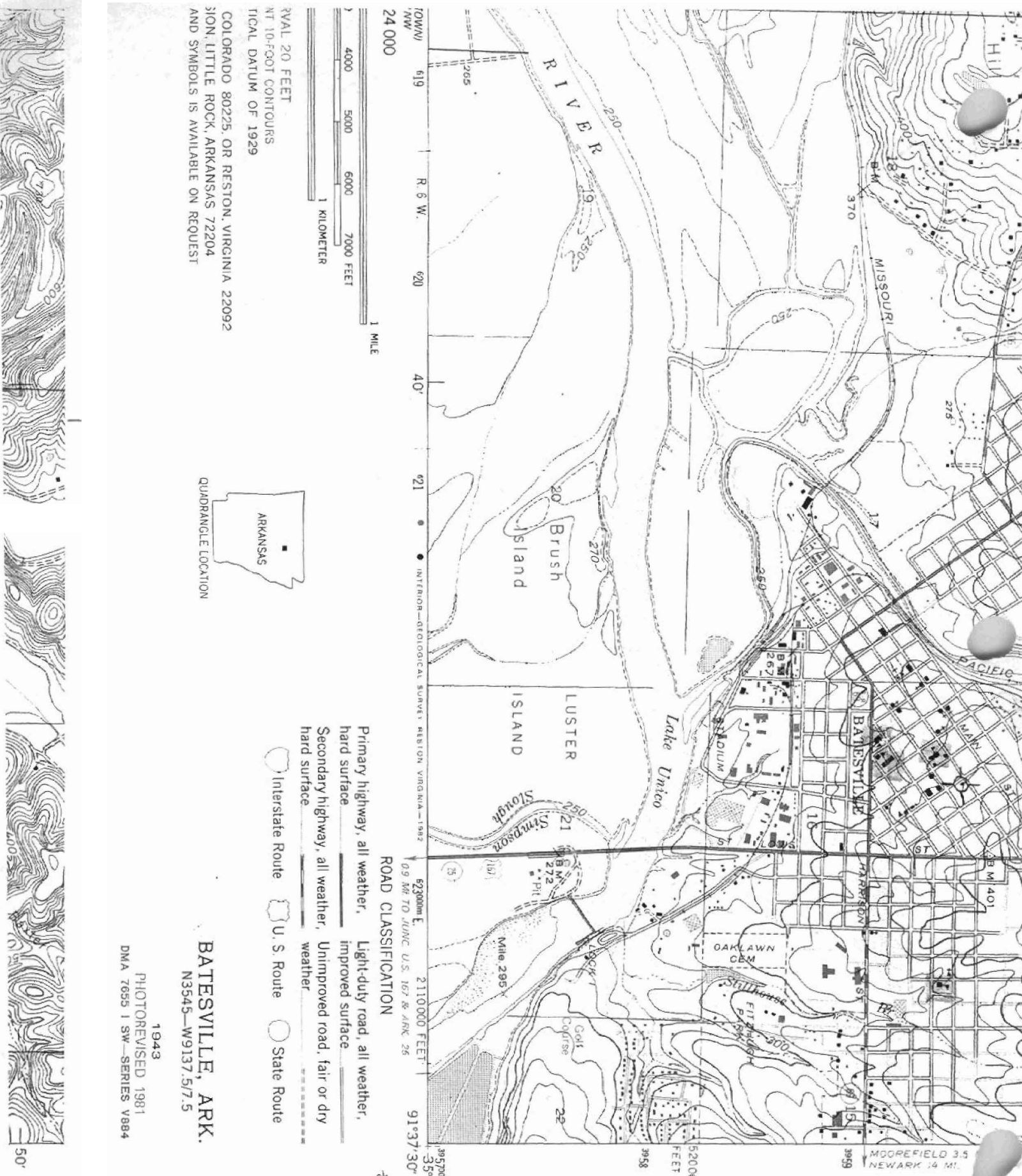
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Will of Simon Adler. Book D. Independence County Courthouse, Batesville, Arkansas.



EQUAL 20 FEET
 METRIC 10-FOOT CONTOURS
 TYPICAL DATUM OF 1929
 COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 SIOUX, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72204
 AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



- ROAD CLASSIFICATION**
- Primary highway, all weather, hard surface
 - Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
 - Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface
 - Unimproved road, fair or dry weather
 - Interstate Route
 - U. S. Route
 - State Route

BATESVILLE, ARK.
 N3545-W9137.5/7.5
 1943
 PHOTOREVISED 1981
 DMA 7655 I SW—SERIES V884

Batesville, Ark.
 U.S. Route
 15 622500 39



