

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 Hickman House
other names/site number OU0145

2. Location

street & number 3568 Mt. Holly Road not for publication
city or town Camden vicinity
state Arkansas code AR county Ouachita code 103 zip code 71701

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.)

Cassie Maestas 12/8/05
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:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:)	_____	_____

Hickman House
Name of Property

Ouachita County, Arkansas
County and State

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	
	2	0	buildings
	0	0	sites
	0	0	structures
	0	1	objects
	2	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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/Agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD/Weatherboard

roof METAL

other _____

Narrative Description

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

Hickman House
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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.

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.

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

LOCAL

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1898

Significant Dates

c. 1898

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

N/A

Architect/Builder

UNKNOWN

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:

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

Name of repository:

Ouachita County Courthouse, Camden, Arkansas

Hickman House
Name of Property

Ouachita County Arkansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.244

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>513917</u>	<u>3708794</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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 John M. Wheeler and EllenTutt; Edited by Sarah A. Jampole/Survey Historian

organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date 10-17-05

street & number 1600 Tower Building, 323 Center Street telephone 501-324-9874

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 Ouachita County Historical Society

street & number 926 Washington N.W telephone 870-836-9243

city or town Camden state Arkansas zip code 71701

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.

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SUMMARY

The Hickman House, constructed circa 1898, is a rural homestead in a pastoral setting facing the Mount Holly Road just south of Camden, Ouachita County, Arkansas. Originally built on a large tract of farmland, the house now rests on a 1.244 acre plot, with most of the immediately adjoining acres undeveloped. The structure is a one-story, front gable, L-shaped plan, wood frame structure with an inset three-quarter length porch on the front. Best classified as post-railroad era Folk Victorian, the house is a simply constructed folk house enhanced by Victorian detailing on the porches and gables. Simply-fashioned decorative design elements include chamfered porch posts, rounded corner boards with capitals, a scalloped porch border with sawn fretwork, and sunbursts in the gable peaks.

Considering its age, the property has experienced relatively few alterations except for obvious concessions to 20th century necessities such as electrification and a modern water system. Although the condition of the house has deteriorated in recent years, it is strikingly intact and capable of rehabilitation in the spirit of its original character as a slightly detailed, but typical, rural homeplace from the turn of the 20th century.

The original double-pen barn, rough plank with a corrugated metal roof, still stands. The raised wooden floors of the pens suggest that it was probably not used for livestock but for the storage of equipment, tack, and produce. The extant wellhouse, at the northwest corner of the house, is not the original, but no doubt stands in its place on the north side off the kitchen.

ELABORATION

The home, facing East on Mount Holly Road, presents a front-facing gable on the north side with an ell stretching south. The L-shaped floor plan finds the northern portion of the ell forming a substantial hall and most of the rear portion open to the south as a porch protected by a balustrade. The hall exhibits the same beadboard walls and ceiling, along with reeded trim, as are found in the remainder of the house, suggesting that it was an integral part of the original structure. The porch terminates at a small room at the rear.

Today the original weatherboard exterior siding is still in place, and in very good condition. The open brick pier foundation has recently been in-filled by black-painted wooden lattice. Deteriorated asphalt composition shingles have recently been replaced by a corrugated metal roof compatible with a "turn of the century" appearance. The double hung, four-over-four windows are mostly the originals, with the original glass panes still in place. Doors are the traditional four-panel. There is one chimney, brick with a corbelled top, which serves two fireplaces built against a common wall—one in each of the two front rooms on the north side.

Folk Victorian marks are seen in porch details such as chamfered wood posts with simple sawn fretwork and ornamentation. Similar details are found in the gables.

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East Elevation

The house faces east and is approximately 150 feet from Mount Holly Road. The far right bay of the house presents a front facing gable with a simple fretwork sunburst in the peak, as well as an attic vent. Front fenestration consists of two pairs of windows, one pair under the gable and one pair opening to the porch. Both pairs of windows are wood-frame, four-over-four, double hung.

There are two entrances on this elevation. The main entrance, leading into the hall, has double four-panel doors topped by a fixed transom, and faces east. The other faces south and enters into the living room, which is the far left bay of the east elevation.

The front porch railing is very simple, with square balusters with a rounded top rail to shed water. Folk Victorian details include the chamfered porch posts and simple sawn fretwork, including a scalloped border with sawn fretwork spandrels at posts and corners. The deteriorated wooden porch floor has recently been replaced with treated pine flooring. A shed roof shelters the three-quarter length front porch.

North Elevation

The north elevation presents the longest expanse, fenestrated by a ribbon of four large four-over-four, double hung, wood frame windows. The two windows at either end of this elevation are spaced further apart from the two interior windows, which are no more than two feet from each other. At the far right end is a closed-in doorway which once led to a breezeway connecting the kitchen (rear room) to the original well house, which is no longer extant, but has been replaced with a newer well house.

West Elevation

The far left bay of the west elevation of the house, the rear, has one large four-over-four window looking into the kitchen, and one small four-over-four window looking into the small room at the end of the side porch. A small attic vent is visible, though boarded up, at the gable peak in this bay. The cross gable (a continuation of the front facing gable) has a roof break over the side porch. The far right bay of this elevation is pierced by one wood frame, double-hung, four-over-four window that is similar to most of the others in the house, and looks into a bedroom.

South Elevation

The south elevation presents the most complex façade. The roof over the right bay breaks at both the front and rear of the bay—the front over the front porch and the rear over a small room behind the south bedroom.

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On the far left side of the left bay of this elevation, is a series of five steps leading to the porch. Once on the porch and under the cover of the shed roof, one door is situated directly to the left, leading into the bathroom, and another door is situated straight ahead, leading into the kitchen. To the right of this door is a window opening, which at the time of the architectural survey in January 2005, did not have a window in place, but appears to be in keeping with the other windows in the house in regard to size and shape of the opening itself. To the right of this window opening is another door, which leads into the third room (the dining room) of the north side of the house. Directly to the right of this door is another window opening that, as with the previous window opening, did not have a window in place at the time of the January 2005 survey, but seems to be in keeping with the size and shape of the windows in the rest of the house.

Upon making a 90 degree turn to the right, at the interior end of the side porch, a door leads into the hallway that is also accessed by the double front doors on the east elevation. By making yet another 90 degree right turn on the side porch, a door leading into the rear bedroom is present.

The right bay of this elevation is fenestrated by three windows, which are all wood frame, double-hung, and four-over-four. The first, far left, of these three windows is located on the southwest corner of the elevation, while the next two windows are slightly more centrally-located, and grouped closer together. The grouping of these two windows appears to mirror the grouping of the two interior windows on the north elevation. The far right side of the bay is the side of the front porch. The peak of the cross gable is visible on this façade, and as is the case with the front gable, is punctuated with a fretwork sunburst and an attic vent. There is a matching fretwork sunburst under the side of the porch roof, with decorative corner post topped by a capital.

Interior

The interior has remained largely unchanged. The twelve foot ceilings and the walls are predominately pine beadboard, once canvassed and papered, but now bare, awaiting restoration. Some of the boards have no bead, but are obviously aged, and show the same wallpaper tack patterns—suggesting repair or board replacement in early years. The floors are yellow pine. Some have been painted, as was commonly done in the time. The door and window casings, appearing to be original, are of two molding styles: one exemplified by reeding and the other by double ogee. Corner blocks are plain four by four squares.

The front room on the north side is thought to have been the living room, and the room behind, with the only closet, is most likely the bedroom. Both have fireplaces using a common chimney and the mantels are identical, with reeded legs and reeded faces under the mantel boards. The small closet, accessed by an undersized door with the same reeded casing as the windows and other doors, is thought to be original. A third room on the north side is likely the dining room and the kitchen is just behind it.

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Double four-panel front doors under a fixed transom open into the hall, which features a beadboard wainscot installed on the diagonal, with heavy, reeded chair rail and beadboard above. The hall's rear door leads to the side porch, and an interior door opens into a bedroom comprising the southeast corner of the house. Behind this room (to the west) lies a smaller room formerly accessed only from the porch (as evidenced by a door casing of plain one-by-sixes with no corner blocks). The original use of this room is unknown, but the two south rooms are known to have at one time provided separate quarters for George Hickman's widow when, struggling to make ends meet after her husband's death, she rented the north portion of the house. The side porch terminates in a small enclosure formerly used as a bathroom accessible only from the porch, which necessitated a short outdoor walk to reach the facilities.

Outbuildings

Two outbuildings exist on the property, one which is a contributing barn, and another, non-contributing well house.

The rough plank barn is located 150 feet southwest of the house. It is an end gabled, double-pen structure with a corrugated metal roof. The "dogtrot" is earth-floored, but the "rooms" have raised wooden floors such as would be needed for a corn crib or other structure intended for food storage. Old timers recall onetime sheds along the south and east wall. The dogtrot runs east to west, with no fenestration or door openings on both the east and west elevations. No opening is evident on the north elevation, while the south elevation provides an opening into the south pen of the barn. This opening, however, is not intentional, as it appears to have been created by deterioration over time. The main, intended, access into the north and south pens, is located under the dogtrot. The north pen is accessed by a single, centrally-located door, as is the south pen. The small window is located just to the left of the door leading into the south pen.

The small, non-contributing well house is a simple wood frame structure, with horizontal board wall covering. Capped with a metal roof, an improvised corrugated metal door is marked with the words "Keep Out."

INTEGRITY

The Hickman House, built circa 1898, retains all seven elements of integrity—location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The barn, while not in use today, appears largely today as it did when it was originally constructed. At the time of its construction, the Hickman House was part of a larger, 1020 acre, farmstead. Although the house now is part of a smaller, 1.2 acre site, the surrounding area remains rural and undeveloped. The quaint Folk Victorian, with its sawn fretwork at the porches, chamfered porch posts, and gable peaks ornamented with sunburst patterns, remains a wonderful example of a turn of the century farmhouse in rural Camden, Ouachita County, Arkansas. The house tells the story of the

Hickman House

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Hickman family, their lives—successes and struggles—from the late 19th century well into the middle of the 20th century, and the contributing barn lends itself well to the family's story. Considering its age, the Hickman House has experienced relatively few alterations—the main exceptions being adjustments for twentieth century necessities such as electrification, a modern water system and the recently-installed central heating and air conditioning, alterations which do not detract from the property's integrity. Renovations, due to necessity, include the replacement, with compatible materials, of deteriorated flooring on both the front and side porches. With its all-important design elements essential to its folk-Victorian character largely intact, the Hickman House continues to illustrate its genre in the 21st century.

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SUMMARY

The Hickman House, circa 1898, is **locally** significant under **Criterion C** as an exemplary survival, with notable integrity, of a turn of the century Folk Victorian rural homestead. Although its architectural components lack striking individual distinction, the house nonetheless represents a significant and distinguishable entity typifying many residential structures of its era. Located in a pastoral rural setting facing Mount Holly Road just south of Camden, the house is a one story gable front and wing design. The floor plan is a modified dogtrot in which the front portion of the dogtrot is enclosed as an entrance hall. Victorian detailing in the form of simple sawn fretwork adorns the porch and gables. Some 150 feet from the southwest corner of the house stands a small gabled barn of unknown age but reflecting the same era as the house.

The house was built on land acquired by pioneer Ouachita County settler John Brona Hickman (1810-1897) and was probably erected just after his death by his son George Edward Hickman (1868-1942). For decades, with its grounds cultivated as farmland, the structure provided a home and livelihood for George Hickman and his family and, by renting a portion of the house as an apartment, for George's widow, Lavinia, thereafter.

In its lifespan of more than a century, the Hickman House has avoided major alternations to its original design. Most of the changes have been the expected concessions to progress, such as electrification and the transition to city water, and limited recent renovation necessary to make the house serviceable for the present. Through its rural setting and largely original Folk Victorian architecture, the Hickman House reflects both a life style and an architectural genre representative of early twentieth century Arkansas. It is therefore worthy of National Register consideration.

ELABORATION

The Hickman House now rests on a 1.244 acre plot, the residue of much broader acres acquired by John Brona Hickman (1810-1897), the family pioneer in Arkansas. Reflecting a common migration pattern in the region, John B. Hickman (at age 31) first arrived in south Arkansas from Alabama in 1841 to begin a lifelong residence in a rural area south of the growing river settlement of Ecote Fabre—soon to be incorporated and renamed Camden in 1844. Over subsequent decades, John Hickman acquired considerable landholdings (paying taxes on 1020 acres by the 1880's). His holdings included the tract where the house is located (the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter) in Ouachita County Section 15—a section originally dedicated to the benefit of public schools.

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Meanwhile Camden's river based centrality as a South Arkansas trading center and cotton depot was reinforced with the coming of two major railroads in the 1880's. After 1927 it also became an industrial town with the construction of a major International Paper Company paper mill, located below Two Bayou, just south of Camden. This spurred the development of a substantial mill community (known as the Cullendale and Fairview area) which was annexed to the city in the 1950s. By then, residential development had crept southward, approaching the lands once packaged by J.B. Hickman, but without altering the rural character of the portion in section 15.

In 1893 or 1894, George Edward Hickman, youngest of ten children of John B. Hickman, became the owner of record in the Ouachita County tax books of the land where the house stands. He was formally deeded the property in 1894. Although oral tradition is a bit ambiguous as to precisely when the house was built, the best-supported speculation places it near 1898, soon after John B. Hickman died and George Edward received title to the property.

Hickman family friend and local historian Dr. Ralph Hale recalled that the late Margaret McAnulty (granddaughter of George Hickman) dated the house from 1898. Mrs. McAnulty remembered that two of George Hickman's children, Ruth and Evie (born in 1892 and 1896 respectively), were *not* born in the house but that the birth dates of the younger two, Fred and Leonard (born respectively in 1900 and 1906) came after the family resided there. One may speculate that after the death of his father in 1897, George Hickman, upon receiving a legacy from his father's estate, may have been encouraged to build a new house.

Architecturally, the house is best classified as post-railroad era Folk Victorian—a simply constructed, one story house, with gable front and wing plan. The cladding is weatherboard and the house rests upon a brick pier foundation. The common dogtrot design is altered inasmuch as the front portion is enclosed to form an entrance hall, while a good portion of the rear opens on one side to serve as a porch bordered by a balustrade. Similarity of the trim in the entrance hall to that elsewhere in the house suggests the enclosure may have been original.

Porches and gables accent the Folk Victorian mode. They are elaborated with such decorative detail as could have been crafted locally or ordered precut and delivered by rail lines which serviced Camden after the mid-1880s. Chamfered porch posts, rounded corner boards with capitals, and a scalloped porch border with simple sawn fretwork adorn the porches, and there are sunbursts in the gable peaks. Though of very simple construction, the Victorian detailing gives the house a "dressier" look that distinguishes it from its more ordinary counterparts and, in its day, must surely have set it apart and given it distinction in the immediate neighborhood.

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The interior, with its high ceilings, four-panel doors, transoms, and dogtrot arrangement reflects the era of construction and the style of the house. In its reeded and double ogee door and window casings, beadboard wainscot, and reeded chair rail, it continues those "extra touches" of ornamentation that punctuate the exterior.

The aura of a turn of the century farmhouse is amplified by the survival, southwest of the house, of a rough plank, double pen barn with an earth floored dogtrot separating "rooms" with raised floors. The barn appears largely unaltered except for shed covers which were torn away from the south and east walls some 30 years ago. A onetime smokehouse no longer remains and the extant wellhouse is not the original. But the size and location of these is sufficiently understood to allow reconstruction intended by the owners.

The house and its surrounding acres, cultivated for decades as farmland, provided a home and sustenance for George Hickman during his life. Four children were raised there as the family alternately prospered and endured with the changing fortunes of farm life. In the most productive days, the family raised cattle, produced and sold milk, grew and sold hay, and sometimes cultivated as many as 17 acres of peaches. A well-stocked smokehouse (in the recollection of George Hickman's oldest son Fred) was typically "full of hams" and "the crib was full of corn." The farm felt a ripple of the early 1920s south Arkansas oil boom (then convulsing nearby Louann and Smackover) when prospectors boarding with the family drilled an oil well in a sandy spot northwest of the house. When only a trickle flowed, the well was capped. After George's death, his widow, Lavinia, supplemented her income by renting the more extensive north side of the house as an apartment while keeping her own quarters on the other side.

During their lifetime, the Hickmans were active in church and community affairs and were among the best known residents of their area. George belonged to the Farmers' Union and the family continued the Methodist Episcopal tradition of John B. Hickman.

In its long lifespan, the Hickman House has avoided major alterations to its original design. Most of the changes have come with commonplace modernization such as electrification and, with the arrival of city water in 1958, the removal of a breezeway connecting the kitchen to the wellhouse. Enough of the original contours of the house remain, or can be discovered through pictures and oral tradition, that recent or planned alterations will not harm its essential integrity. Slight changes in the floor plan, such as the installation of a bathroom opening into an interior room to avoid the necessity of crossing an open porch to the previous one, make the house viable for modern life.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hickman House was recently donated to the Ouachita County Historical Society by George Hickman's daughter-in-law and grandson, and that organization plans to periodically exhibit it to the public as a rural homestead and working farm of its day. Its integrity in reflecting a representative turn of the century Folk Victorian structure in a setting reflective of its long years as a farm homestead commends it well to nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** with **local** significance.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Real Estate Tax Records, Ouachita County, Arkansas. Office of the County Clerk,
Ouachita County Courthouse, Camden, Arkansas.

Hickman Family Papers. Hot Springs, Arkansas. In possession of Joe Ed
Hickman. Assorted unpublished documents including family photo-
graphs, genealogy, family wills, and documents relating to farm
operations.

Hale, Dr. Ralph, local historian and Hickman family friend. Interview by
John M. Wheeler, 13 August 2004, Camden, Arkansas.

Hickman, Joe Ed, grandson of George E. Hickman. Interview by John M.
Wheeler, 13 August 2004, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Peace, Alliene, Hickman family neighbor and childhood visitor to the
Hickman house. Interview by John M. Wheeler, 14 August
2004, Camden, Arkansas.

Hickman, Fred and Leonard, sons of George E. Hickman. Interview
By Clara Aynes of the Arkansas Museum of Natural Resources,
7 March 1989. Available in oral history collection of Arkansas
Museum of Natural Resources.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

A part of the Northeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section 15, Township 14 South, Range 17 West, Ouachita County, Arkansas described as follows: Commence at the Southwest corner of the E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 15—T14S—R17W, said point being an existing 3" pipe and run

THENCE North 01 degrees 57 minutes 53 seconds East for a distance of 195.22 feet to a found 5/8" bolt in a 3" pipe for the point of beginning,

THENCE South 88 degrees 25 minutes 51 seconds East for a distance of 208.16 feet to a found 3" pipe,

THENCE North 89 degrees 08 minutes 19 seconds East for a distance of 1381.18 feet to a set $\frac{1}{2}$ " rebar and cap that bears "de France #1079",

THENCE North 00 degrees 16 minutes 54 seconds East for a distance of 189.22 feet set $\frac{1}{2}$ " rebar and cap that bears "de France #1079",

THENCE South 89 degrees 51 minutes 39 seconds East for a distance of 286.41 feet set $\frac{1}{2}$ " rebar and cap that bears "de France #1079",

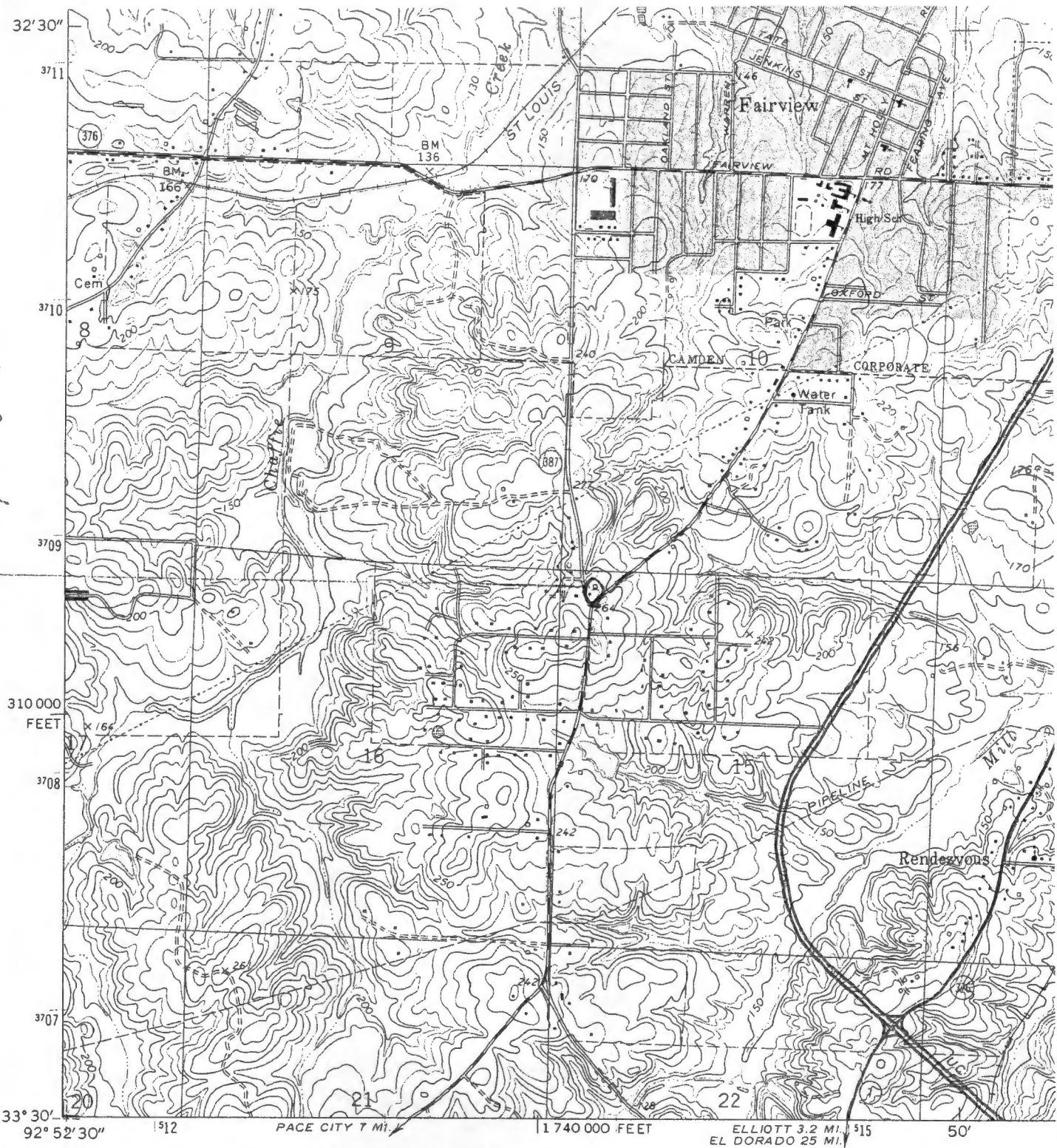
THENCE South 00 degrees 16 minutes 54 seconds West for a distance of 189.22 feet to a found 1" pipe under asphalt,

THENCE North 89 degrees 51 minutes 35 seconds West for a distance of 286.41 feet. to the point of beginning, containing 1.244 acres, more or less, and as shown on the Ouachita County Historical Society Survey by de France surveying 3-20-03

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary coincides with the current land ownership accompanying the Hickman House. This acreage retains its integrity as a rural homesite.

MISSOURI STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 CAMDEN, MISSOURI, 00000000, NR
 UTM GRID
 14/BUENA VISTA/7450 IV NW
 14/BUENA VISTA/7450 IV NW



(BUENA VISTA)
 7450 IV NW

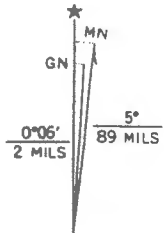
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 in cooperation with Arkansas Geological Commission
 Control by USGS and USC&GS

Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
 taken 1940. Topography by planetable surveys 1949-50
 Revised from aerial photographs taken 1970. Field checked 1971

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
 10,000-foot grid based on Arkansas coordinate system, south zone
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
 zone 15, shown in blue

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
 Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
 generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983,
 move the projection lines 10 meters south and
 15 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks



UTM GRID AND 1985 MAGNETIC NORTH
 DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET













