

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational 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 Trimble-McCrary Houseother names/site number Oak Villa; Oakdene; Site #LN0028

2. Location

street & number 516 Jefferson☐ not for publicationcity or town Lonoke☐ vicinitystate Arkansas

code

ARcounty Lonoke

code

085

zip code

72086

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.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Catherine Harris
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

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

Trimble-McCrary House

Name of Property

Lonoke, 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

3

1

buildings

sites

structures

1

objects

3

2

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

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian/Folk Victorian

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stucco over brick

walls Wood

roof Asphalt

other n/a

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.

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

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

Local

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Politics/Government

Period of Significance

c. 1885

c. 1940

1897-1933

Significant Dates

c. 1885

c. 1940

1897-1933

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

The Honorable Thomas Clark Trimble

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

Architect/Builder

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☒ Local Government - Lonoke County Courthouse
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

Name of repository: Frances M. McSwain, owner

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property Approximately 3.25 acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>600400</u>	<u>3848918</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
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 Byname/title Ralph Wilcox, National Register & Survey Coordinatororganization Arkansas Historic Preservation Programdate June 21, 2004street & number 1500 Tower Building, 323 Center Streettelephone (501) 324-9787city or town Little Rockstate ARzip 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 Frances McSwainstreet & number 516 Jeffersontelephone (501) 676-5749city or town Lonokestate ARzip code 72086

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 Reduction 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 Trimble-McCrary House is located in a residential neighborhood of Lonoke, Lonoke County, Arkansas, approximately 30 miles east of Little Rock. The house is located on three-quarters (3/4) of a city block four (4) blocks south of the Lonoke downtown. Built circa 1885, the Trimble-McCrary House is a two-story, wood, Folk Victorian home with a new single story addition. The foundation is brick covered with stucco and the roof a truncated hip roof of composition shingle. The exterior walls are covered in weatherboard and fish-scale shingles. The front of the house is dominated by a two story spindle-work porch. In addition to the house, a pool house (original servant's quarters) and chicken coop also contribute to the property's significance.

ELABORATION

The Trimble-McCrary House is located in a quiet residential neighborhood where the streets are lined with old oak trees and the houses are of mixed architectural styles. Several of the neighboring houses were built in the late 1800's and early 1900's and are individually listed in the National Register. The original property comprised the entire city block with the house located in the middle, and the outbuildings and gardens located around the house.

Built circa 1885, the Trimble-McCrary House was built in the popular Folk Victorian style. The foundation is brick covered with stucco and the roof a truncated hip roof of composition shingle. The exterior walls are covered in weatherboard and fish-scale shingles. The front of the house is dominated by a two story spindle-work porch which was reconstructed in 1994 based on the original design. A new addition was constructed on the rear of the house in 2002 and a garage was constructed at the same time. In addition to the house, a pool house (original servant's quarters) and chicken coop also contribute to the property's significance.

Front/East Façade

The front façade faces east and is divided in half by the central doorway. The entrance on the first floor has the original wood front door surrounded by sidelights and a transom window. To the left of the front door are two wood-frame double-hung two-over-two windows. To the right of the main entrance is a large bay window area which is covered in fish-scale shingles. Each plane of the bay window area has a wood-frame double-hung two-over-two window.

The second floor of the east façade, like the first floor, has a central entrance with a wood door and transom window opening to the second floor of the porch. To the left of the door are two wood-frame double-hung two-over-two windows. To the right of the door is a large bay window area, which is covered in fish-scale

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

shingles, like on the first floor. Each plane of the bay window area has a wood-frame double-hung two-over-two window.

The entire left portion of the façade is dominated by the two-story spindle-work porch. The new porch, which was designed by Tommy Jameson, was reconstructed in 1994 based upon historic photographs of the original porch.

Side/South Facade

The south façade is composed of the original two-story house and a single story addition with one room left from a c. 1973 addition and a room and a porch constructed in 2002. The far right portion of the façade is the southern end of the front porch. To the left of the porch is the original c. 1885 two-story house. The south façade of the original house consists of a central brick chimney (constructed c. 1940) partially covered in stucco flanked on each side, on both floors, by a single wood-frame, double-hung, two-over-two window. A wood band runs the length of this portion of the façade above and below the windows.

The left portion of the façade consists of the addition to the house. On the right side of the addition is a pair of double-hung, six-over-six windows which remain from a 1973 addition. To the left of the pair of windows is the 2002 addition also designed by Tommy Jameson. It consists of an entrance with transom window and concrete stoop followed by two wood-frame, double-hung, two-over-two windows. This portion of the addition is crowned by a hip roof. The far left part of the south façade is the southern end of a screened-in porch.

Rear/West Facade

The west façade of the 2002 addition consists of two main sections; the screened in porch to the right, and a large bay window area to the left, which mimics the bay window area on the front façade. The façade in the porch consists of an entrance to the left with two wood-frame, double-hung, two-over-two windows. Above the screened-in porch is a small gable with a louvered attic vent. The bay window area has a wood-frame double-hung two-over-two window on each plane. A wood band is present below the windows on all planes of the bay window area.

The second floor of the original c. 1885 house has two wood-frame, double-hung, two-over-two windows. The rear plane of the roof on the original house also has a small gable with a louvered attic vent, and decorative spindle-work in the gable peak.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Side/North Façade

The north façade is divided into two halves consisting of the original c. 1885 house and the 2002 addition. The façade of the 2002 addition has a full-length screened-in porch. In addition, the façade has a large stucco chimney that is flanked on each side by a wood-frame, double-hung, two-over-two window.

The c. 1885 house on the first floor has a pair of wood-frame, double-hung, one-over-one windows followed by a short wood-frame, double-hung, four-over-four window and a wood-frame, double-hung, two-over-two window. The second floor has a wood-frame, double-hung, two-over-two window, followed to the left by a small wood-frame, double-hung, one-over-one window and a wood-frame, double-hung, two-over-two window. A wood band runs the length of this portion of the façade above and below the windows.

Outbuildings

The servant's quarters, which was also built c. 1885, is a wood-frame, board and batten structure with four-over-four replacement windows and two side-by-side entry doors. The entrance also has a small front facing gable with decorative spindle-work and small stoop. The building has a brick foundation and a metal side gable roof. In front of the servant's quarters is the non-contributing swimming pool.

The chicken coop, which was built c. 1945, is also a wood-frame structure with weatherboard siding built on a concrete floor. The structure has two-pane wood-frame windows reused from the house, and is crowned by a metal shed roof.

The other outbuilding is the non-contributing two-car garage built in 2002.

INTEGRITY

Overall, the Trimble-McCrary House possesses good integrity. Over time some changes have occurred to the house including removal of the original chimneys, construction of the chimney on the south side, and the truncation of the hip roof, which were all done c. 1940. However, these changes occurred more than fifty (50) years ago and are now significant in their own right. In addition, the front porch was reconstructed in 1994 but the new porch was designed based on photographic documentation of the original porch which was removed prior to 1934. Although a new addition was built on the rear of the house in 2002, it is one story in design and does not overpower the original house. Also, it was designed to be sensitive to the architecture of the original house.

Trimble-McCrary House

Name of Property

Lonoke County, Arkansas

County and State

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

The setting around the Trimble-McCrary House still reflects its role as an urban farm. The property still retains the original servant's quarters and chicken coop. In addition, the property still retains enough land to convey the open space that it would have had originally. As a result, the Trimble-McCrary House remains a good example of an urban farm with Folk Victorian style residence.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

SUMMARY

The Trimble-McCrary House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C** as the best example of a Folk Victorian style residence in Lonoke. The Trimble-McCrary House exhibits simplified characteristics of several Victorian styles, including the Queen Anne, Eastlake/Stick, and Italianate styles. The Trimble-McCrary House is also being nominated to the National Register under **Criterion B** as the home of The Honorable Thomas Clark Trimble. Thomas Clark Trimble was a prominent attorney in Central Arkansas and was elected circuit judge of the Seventeenth Judicial District of Arkansas, which included Pulaski, Faulkner, Van Buren, Cleburne and Lonoke counties. He served as the circuit judge from 1916 until 1920 while living in the Trimble-McCrary House.

ELABORATION

The Trimble-McCrary House is located in the town of Lonoke, the county seat of Lonoke County, approximately 30 miles east of Little Rock. Lonoke County, which is located in Central Arkansas, was created in 1873 with land taken from Pulaski and Prairie counties. It was named for the "lone oak" tree that stood at the site of the town.

The Trimble-McCrary House is located in the 39th block of the Hicks and Reynolds Addition to the town of Lonoke. An early abstract shows that this property was once part of an 1834 land grant under Military Bounty Warrant Number 25252. In 1885, Jacob B. Chapline purchased all of block 39 from J. M. King and his wife, Eleanor King for \$400.00.

Judge Chapline was born in Greenville, South Carolina in 1847 and came to Arkansas in 1867. From 1873 until 1884, prior to building the house, he served in the Arkansas General Assembly where he spearheaded the effort to create Lonoke County in 1873. He and his wife, Alice Hodges Chapline built the house and lived there with their seven children until 1897. According to family lore, the house was modeled after a house in New Orleans that the family had seen and admired. Another family legend claims that the house was the first house in Lonoke with running water. Mrs. Chapline describes the house as follows:

Another home is seen, so stately, so restful, amid majestic oaks. Its name, "Oakdene." The most perfect setting I have ever seen. The house built with pride and care... A large two-story building, painted a deep cream, Milwaukee brick, with leather-brown trimmings. Many years there.

In 1897, Judge Chapline sold the house to his sister Sallie Chapline Trimble, wife of Judge Thomas Clark Trimble for \$2,500. Judge and Mrs. Trimble moved into the house with their seven children, Wilhemina,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

Thomas Clark, George, Mattie, Fannie, Nelle and Bessie Mae.

The house was known as Oakdene during its early years, by the early 1900s it was referred to as Oak Villa in the 1902 wedding invitation for Wilhemina Trimble to W. W. McCrary. Although joy was present in the house at the time of the wedding, it would just be a few years when tragedy would strike the family. In 1904, Wilhemina died as a result of "septic poisoning" during the birth of her first child, W. W. McCrary, Jr. Young Bill, as he was called, was taken into the house and raised by his grandparents and aunts. Except for several years during his teens, Bill McCrary lived in the house all his life.

Tragedy would strike again just two years later. In 1906, George Trimble died of the result of injuries he suffered from the explosion of an oil lamp at the house. According to the obituary, "he was aroused from sleep and seeing a lamp which had been left lighted all ablaze threatening the lives of others, without hesitation, he took this blazing ball of fire in his hands and rushed out with it, but he was severely burned by the explosion which occurred and died as a result of the burns."

Judge Thomas Clark Trimble, Jr. is the most significant resident to live in the house over the years. He was born in 1847 in Holly Springs, Mississippi, and was raised in Sumner County, Tennessee. He came from a long line of lawyers and judges that included his father, Thomas Clark Trimble (1813-1883) and his grandfather, The Honorable James Trimble, and an uncle, The Honorable John Trimble. Judge Trimble's son, Thomas Clark Trimble, III, and his granddaughter, Elsi Jane Trimble Roy, would later go on to become Federal judges.) Judge Trimble received his early education at a private grammar school in Nashville and then at Gallatin Male Academy. He read law in the offices of Adams and Hutchinson, leading members of the bar in Iuka, Mississippi. He was admitted to the Mississippi bar in 1873, came to Arkansas in 1874, and was admitted to the Arkansas bar in 1876.

In 1878, Judge Trimble was elected for two terms as prosecuting attorney of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, which included Pulaski, Faulkner, Van Buren, Cleburne, and Lonoke counties. After serving as the prosecuting attorney of the sixth judicial circuit, he returned to private law practice until 1916 when he was elected to the circuit judgeship of the Seventeenth Judicial District of Arkansas, which also included Pulaski, Faulkner, Van Buren, Cleburne and Lonoke counties. Among the many endorsements he received was one from the *England Courier*, which wrote, "Judge Trimble is one of the recognized leaders of the bar in Arkansas, and a man who has stood high wherever known during the thirty years he has practiced law." He would return to private practice in 1920 and remain in practice until his death in 1933. Throughout his practice he worked with many prominent officials, including Joseph T. Robinson, a U.S. Senator from Arkansas. At the time of his death, he was associated with his son, Thomas Clark Trimble, III, and his grandson, W. W. McCrary, Jr., three generations of the family being represented in the law firm.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

By 1915, Sallie Trimble had died and most of her children had married and moved out of the home. In 1927, Bill McCrary brought his new bride, Marjorie Walker McCrary, from Hope to the home to live with Judge Trimble, whom they called "Pop". Judge Trimble writes about this time in a letter saying: "I am certainly more comfortably situated at home. I have nice warm rooms, all conveniences, and my Grandson and Granddaughter are lovely to me, and my every wish is amply provided for." In 1932, the whole Trimble family gathered for to celebrate Judge Trimble's 85th birthday. An article from the *Arkansas Gazette* reports on the occasion by saying, "Supper was served at small tables placed in the beautiful old-fashioned flower garden of the Trimble home."

According to the property abstract, the property was sold by the Judge's heirs to W. W. McCrary, Jr., in 1938, for \$10.00. By this time, Bill and Marjorie had two children, W. W. McCrary, III and Marjorie Ann McCrary. A third child, Charles Walker McCrary, was born in 1940. In 1940, Bill and Marjorie mortgaged the house for \$1500.00 and the remodeling began. According to Marjorie McCrary, the double front porch had practically fallen off and the shutters were in disrepair. She and Bill removed what remained of the front porch and shutters. They also removed the coal-burning fireplaces and built a wood-burning fireplace and chimney on the south façade. They also removed the part of the house that contained the kitchen and the room where Judge Trimble had lived in his later years. Also disappearing at this time was the large barn that sat on the northwest corner of the lot, the milk shed, the goat house, the three-hole privy, and the well-house. It was about that time that the chicken coop was constructed.

In 1956, the McCrarys sold lots One (1), Two (2), Eleven (11) and Twelve (12), of Block Thirty-nine, to Joe P. Melton, Jr. This reduced the size of the property to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a block. In 1970, the McCrarys added a small downstairs bedroom, bathroom, carport and screened-in porch. In 1989, Marjorie sold the property to her granddaughter, Frances M. McSwain. A swimming pool was built in 1990. Frances had the front porch designed by architect Tommy Jameson and reconstructed by contractor, J. R. Waddell in 1994. In 2002, Frances removed the carport and screened-in porch and built an addition (designed by Tommy Jameson) to house her parents. Also added at this time was a free-standing two-car garage. Frances, her son Jackson Whitfield, and her mother, Ann McCrary McSwain still reside in the house. Jackson is the sixth generation of family to live in the Trimble-McCrary House.

With its simplified elements from the Queen Anne, Eastlake/Stick, and Italianate styles, the Trimble-McCrary House remains a good example of the Folk Victorian style, and the best example of the style in Lonoke. The Trimble-McCrary House is also significant as the residence of prominent attorney and judge Thomas Clark Trimble.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Trimble-McCrary House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C** as the best example of a Folk Victorian style residence in Lonoke. The Trimble-McCrary House exhibits simplified characteristics of several Victorian styles, including the Queen Anne, Eastlake/Stick, and Italianate styles. The Trimble-McCrary House is also being nominated to the National Register under **Criterion B** as the home of The Honorable Thomas Clark Trimble. Thomas Clark Trimble was a prominent attorney in Central Arkansas and was elected circuit judge of the Seventeenth Judicial District of Arkansas, which included Pulaski, Faulkner, Van Buren, Cleburne and Lonoke counties. He served as the circuit judge from 1916 until 1920 while living in the Trimble-McCrary House.

Trimble - McCrary House
Name of Property

Lonoke County, Arkansas
County and State

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abstract of Title for the Trimble-McCrary House. In the possession of Frances McSwain.

Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Pulaski, Jefferson, Lonoke, Faulkner, Grant, Saline, Perry, Garland, and Hot Spring Counties, Arkansas. Chicago: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889.

Miscellaneous information on the Trimble-McCrary House in the possession of Frances McSwain.

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

"Prominent Jurist On 85th Birthday." *Arkansas Gazette.* 30 July 1932, page unknown.

Trimble, Thomas Clark. Letter to "Mrs. Bader and all." 15 March 1932.

Vaughan, Jack Chapline. *Blossom Chapline Vaughan and Alfred Vaughan.* Privately printed, 1975.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

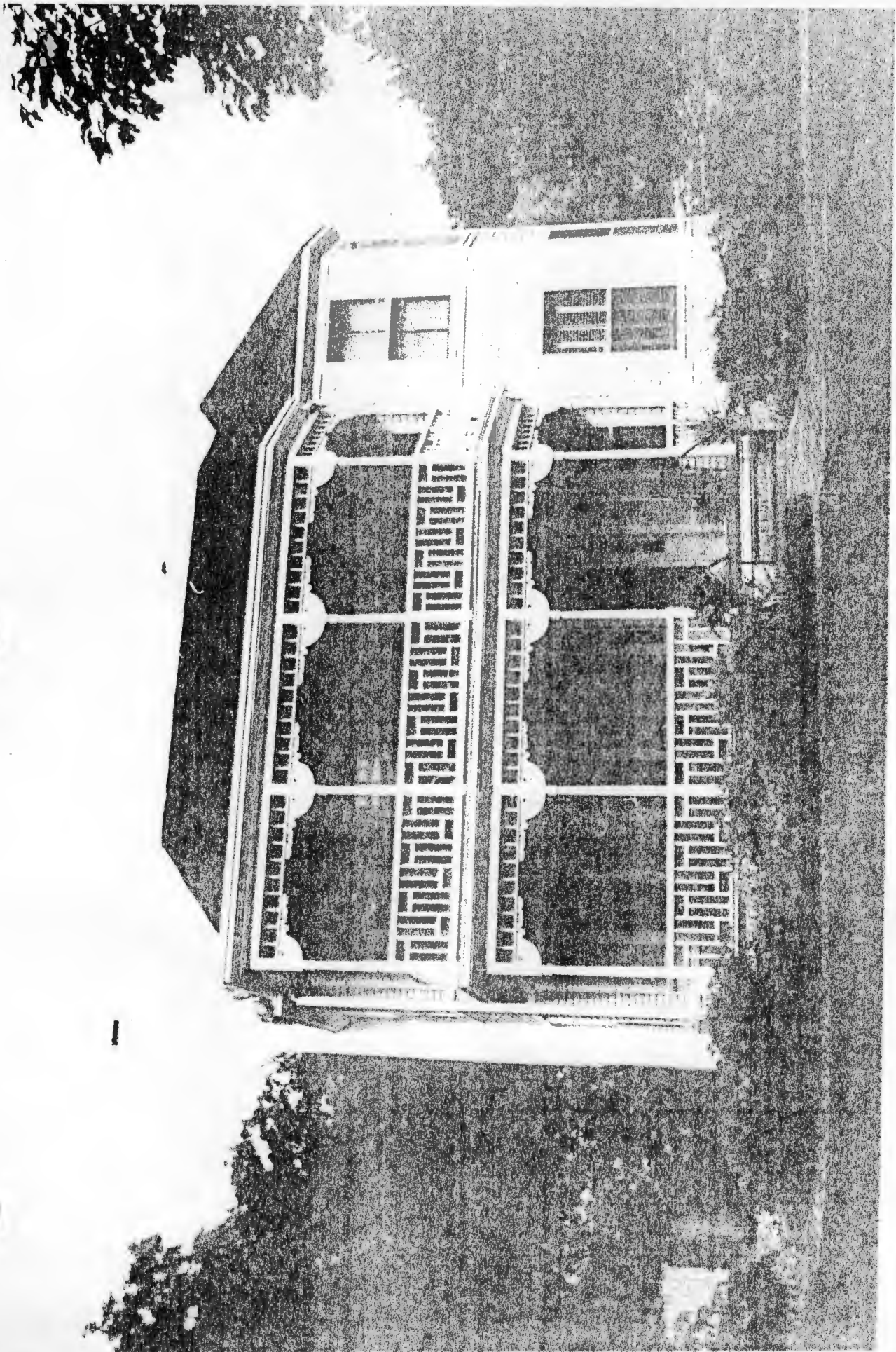
Section number 10 Page 1

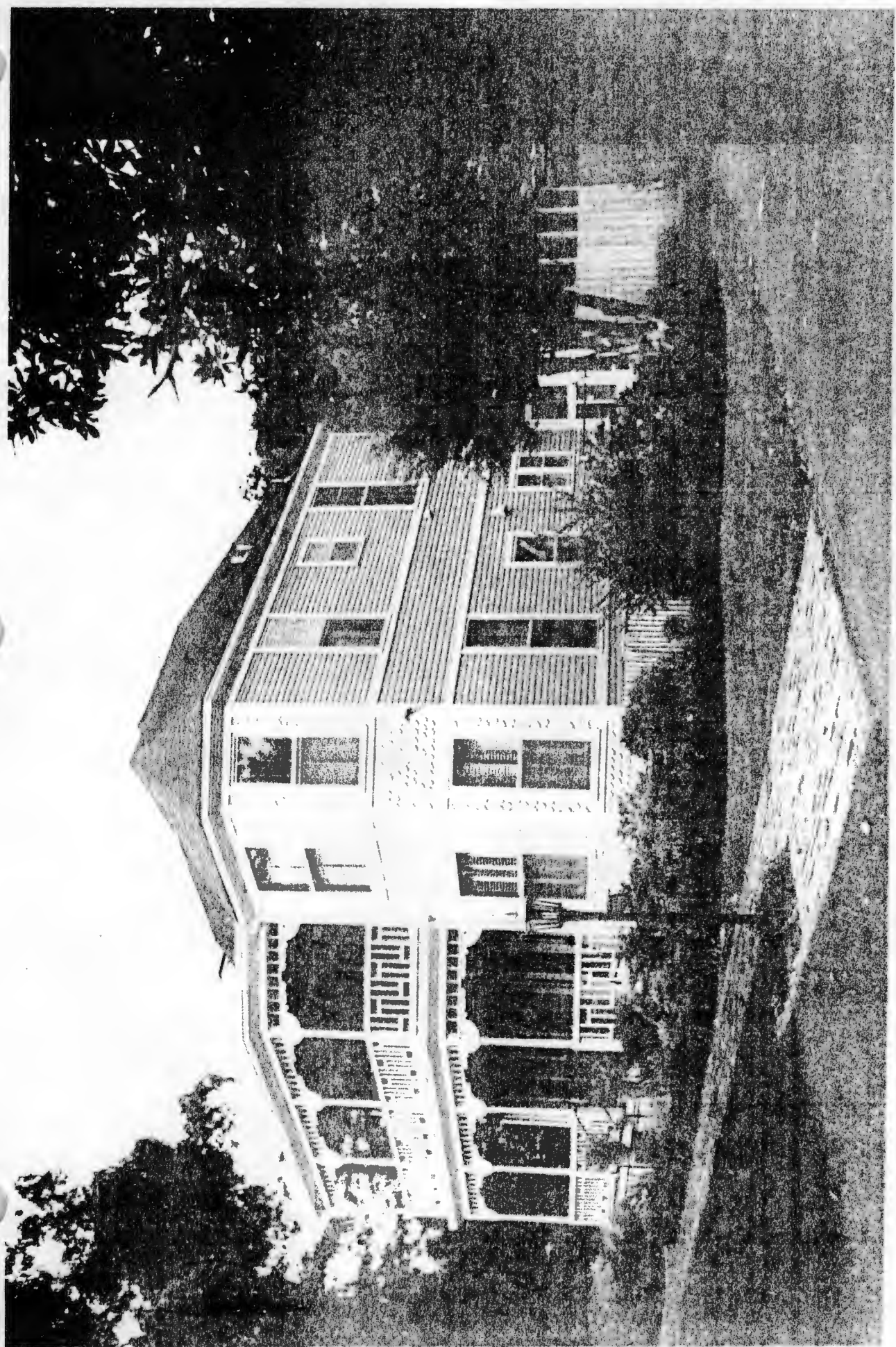
Verbal Boundary Description

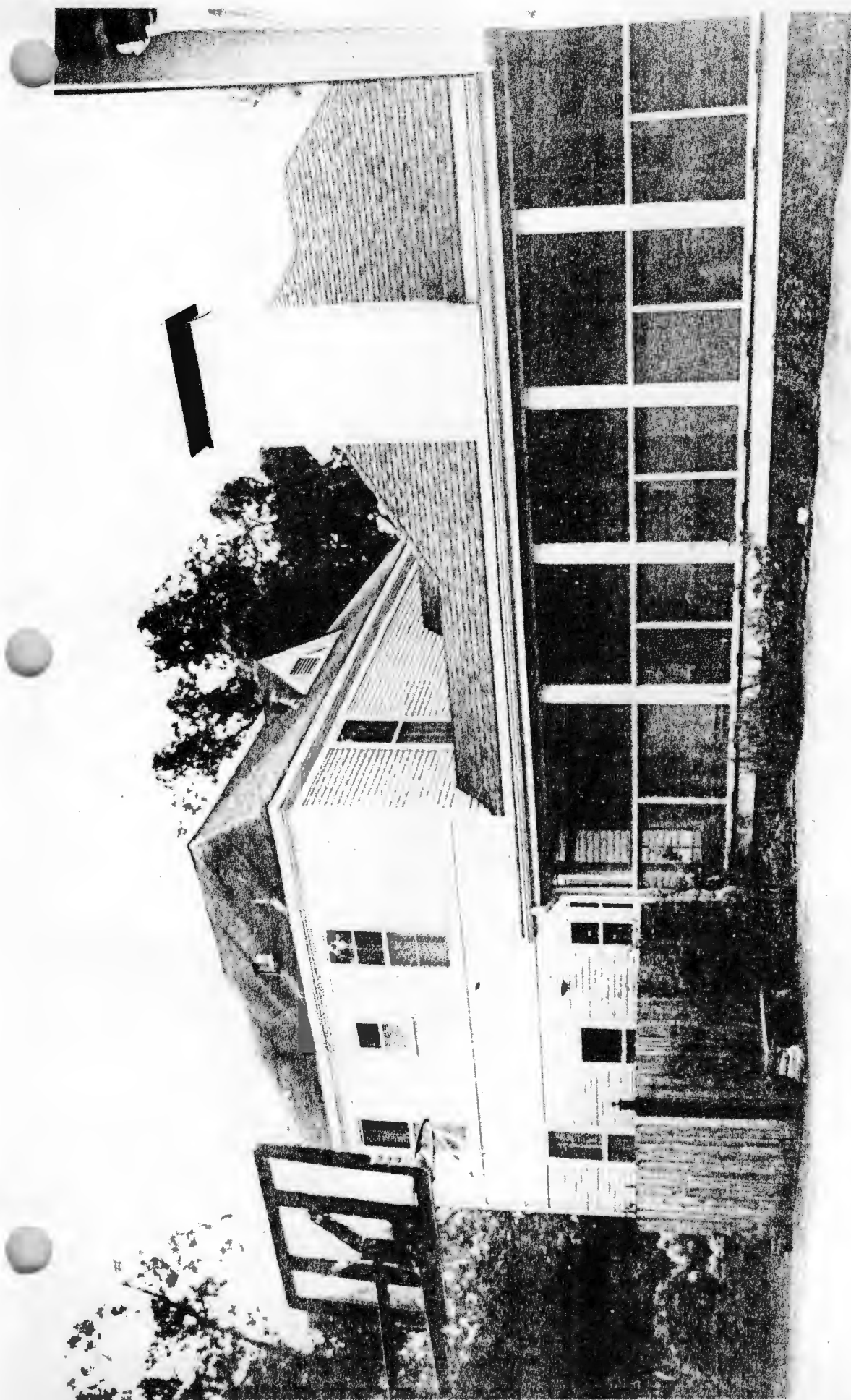
Lots Three (3), Four (4), Five (5), Six (6), Seven (7), Eight (8), Nine (9) and Ten (10), Block Thirty-nine (39), HICKS & REYNOLDS SURVEY to the town of Lonoke, Lonoke County, Arkansas.

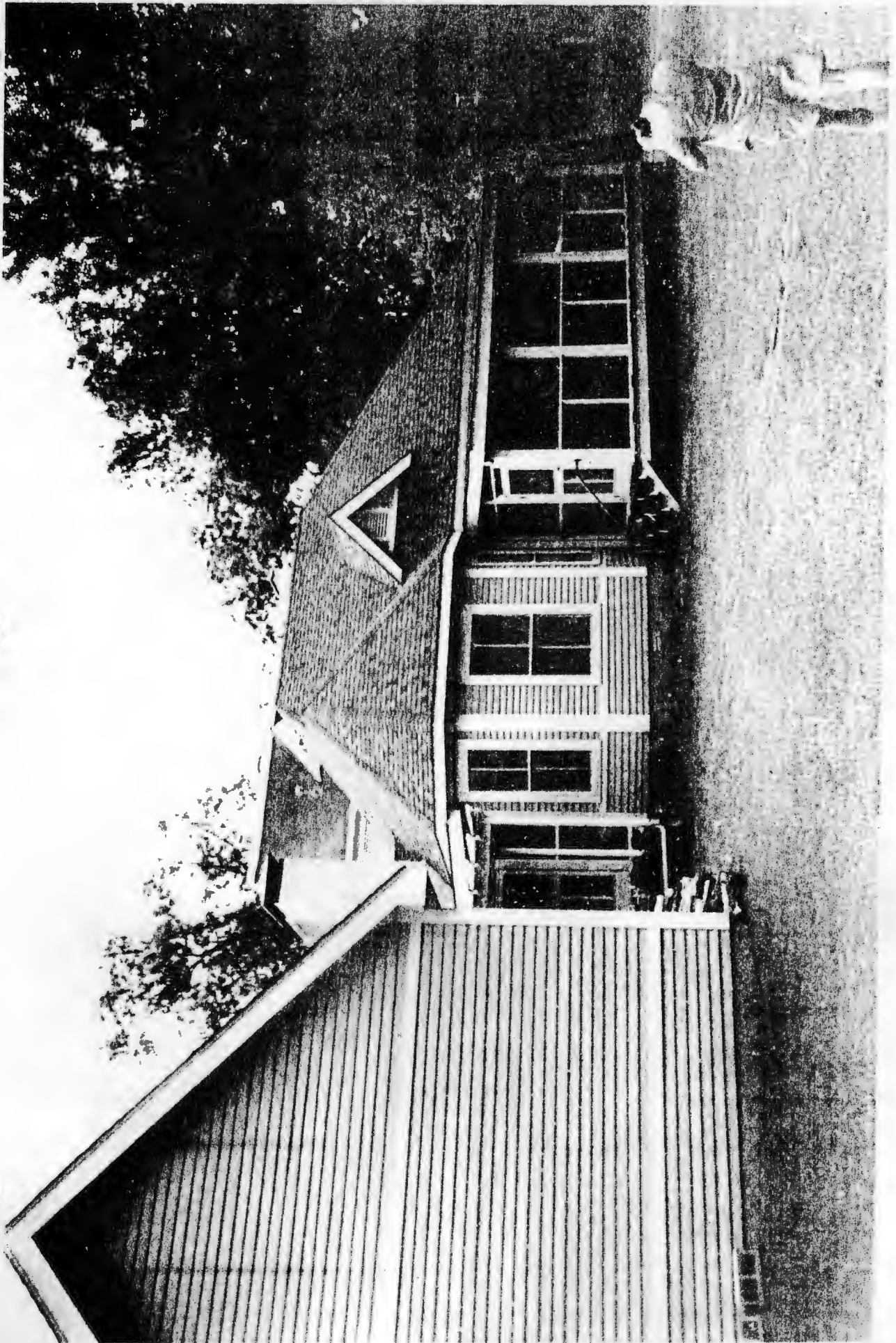
Boundary Justification

Land historically associated with the Trimble-McCrary House.

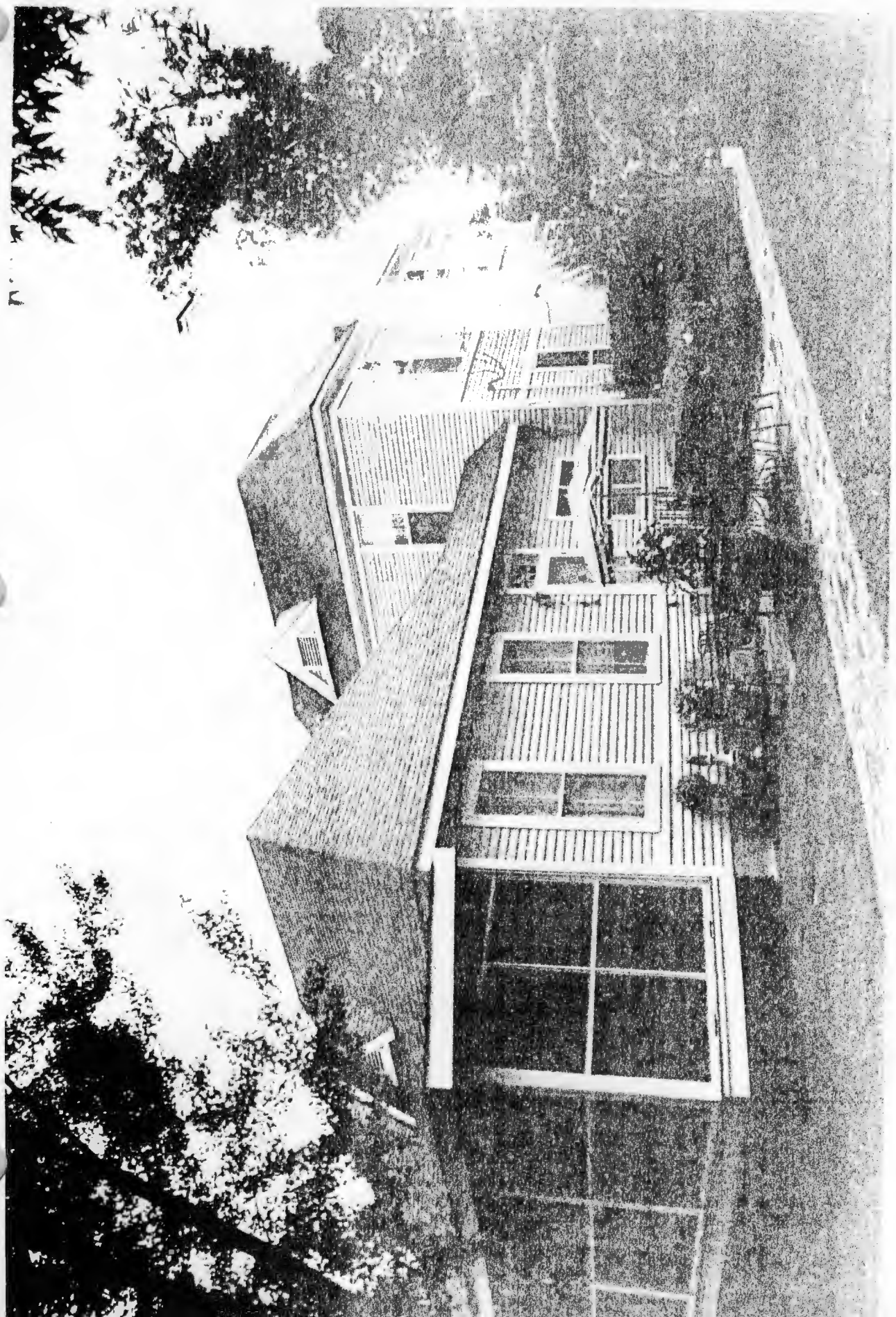


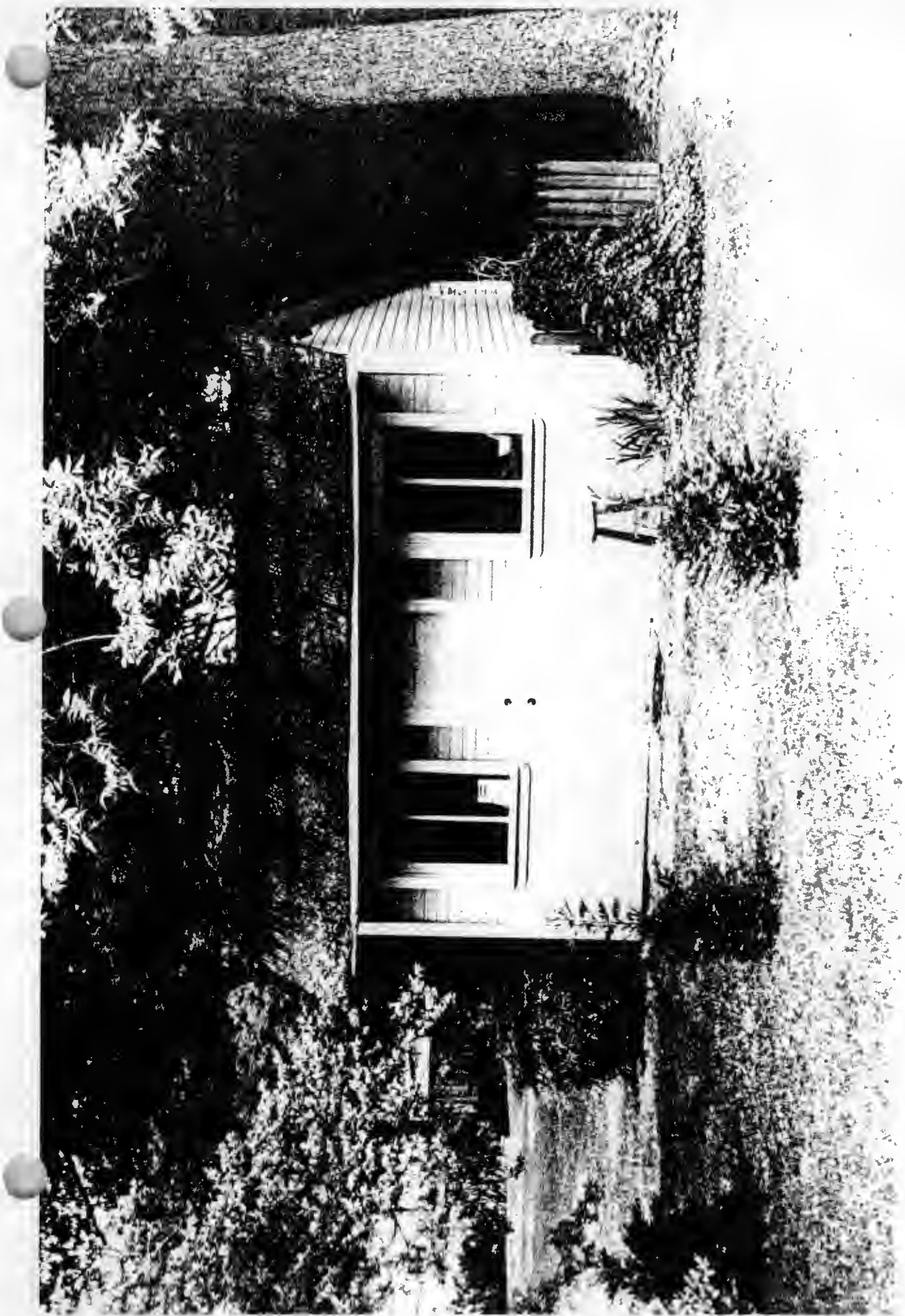


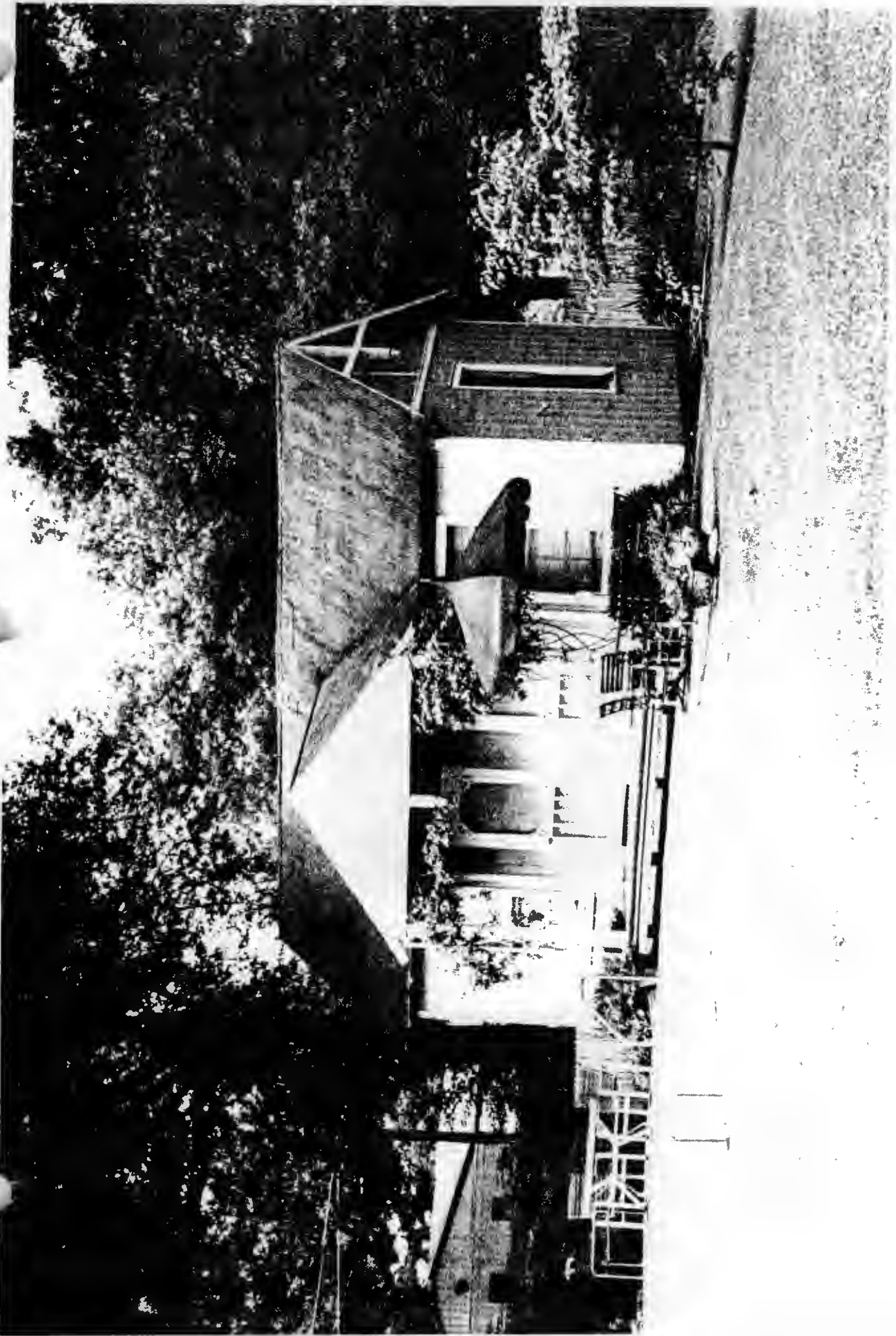


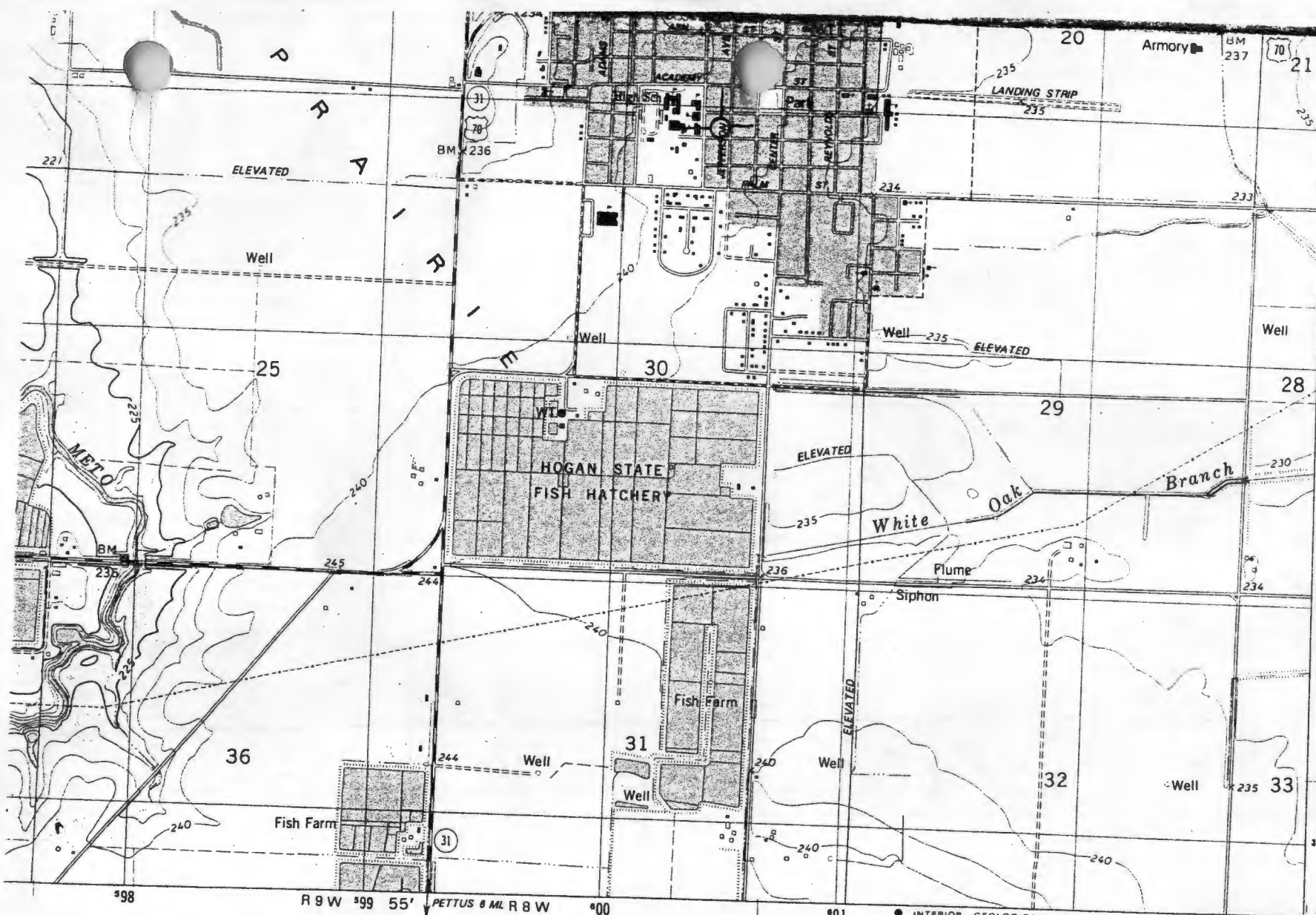












TRIMBLE-MCLARY
HOUSE
LONOKE, LONOKE COU
ARKANSAS
UTM:
15/600400/3848918

1 MILE
4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 KILOMETER
5 FEET
DATUM OF 1929



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface _____ Light-duty road, hard or improved surface _____

Secondary highway, hard surface _____ Unimproved road. _____

○ Interstate Route ○ U. S. Route ○ State Route

MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FEDERAL GEOGRAPHIC SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 70004

LONOKE, ARK.
SW/4 LONOKE 15' QUADRANGLE
NAD 83

LONOKE QUADRANGLE
 ARKANSAS-LONOKE CO.
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

SW/4 LONOKE 15' QUADRANGLE

7853 IV NE
 (WATTENSAW)

98

55' R 9 W R 8 W

00

2 030 000 FEET

02

91°52'30"

34°52'30"

