

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM  
FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Parker-Hickman Farm Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

Hickman Farm

**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Buffalo National River

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Erbie

VICINITY OF

Jasper

Newton

3

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

**4 AGENCY**

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

National Park Service

STREET &amp; NUMBER

P.O. Box 1173

STATE

CITY, TOWN

Harrison

VICINITY OF

Arkansas 72601

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Headquarters, Buffalo National River

STREET &amp; NUMBER

P.O. Box 1173

STATE

CITY, TOWN

Harrison

Arkansas

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

List of Classified Structures; Erbie Area Development Plan/Cultural Landscape  
DATE

Report

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

1085  
DEPOSITORY FOR

SURVEY RECORDS

Southwest Regional Office (National Park Service)

STATE

CITY, TOWN

Santa Fe

New

DESCRIPTIC

CONDITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE <input type="checkbox"/> MOVED      DATE 1840-Pres

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Parker-Hickman Farm, located in the southern Ozark Plateau occupies land along the south side of the Buffalo River in Newton County Arkansas. Consisting of 195 acres of bottom, bench and ridge land, it is well endowed with natural resources especially mixed hardwoods and cedar; springs, creeks and river; and productive soil. Farm fields on the bottoms and benches remain while fences and farm lots delimit other areas and functions. A network of roads provide routes to other valley farms and communities, while valley to ridge roads link the farm to nearby and distant markets. The Parker-Hickman farmstead is nestled at the foot of a ridge in a widened portion of Webb Branch Creek through which a spring branch flows. Eight structures arranged roughly in a rectangle comprise the farmstead. A log house with a 1½ story log crib, rear and side shed-roof additions, front porch and a massive fireplace/chimney dominate the scene. Near the house is a frame, board and batten smokehouse and a Works Project Administration privy. North and west of the house stand two barns; the oldest has a double log crib with shed roof additions, driveway and haymow and the other a rough sawn frame structure with board and batten siding and a gable roof. A small, re-used log corn crib stands next to the barnyard and two sheds for poultry and machinery complete the farmstead proper. Small livestock feeders, and the site of the garden and orchard are nearby. A valley to ridge road crosses the farmyard, forks and immediately ascends the ridges west and south. Little in the way of change has occurred to fundamentally alter the integrity of the farm; structures, roads, fields, fences and the landscape remain the same.

The farmstead displays adaptation to technological change and the use of available natural resources, particularly wood as a building material. Rough sawn lumber and logs form an architectural style copied from the Appalachians. Gable and shed roofs characterize the house and outbuildings and the entire farmstead reflects the efforts of the relatively small independent farmer practicing mixed agriculture. The buildings remain generally in good condition. As technological changes occur evidence of electricity and telephone service, commercially produced wallpaper, floor covering, roofing materials and cut nails may be identified.

Illustrative of an agricultural enterprise which encompasses an environmental niche, the farm provided the occupants with most basic needs in the nineteenth century though less self sufficient during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. An abundance of water sources existed on the tract including the spring branch which bisects the farmyard. Abundant timber on the farm, especially mixed hardwood and cedars found utilization as building materials, fencing, fuel, tools, implements, utensils and machines such as spinning and carding devices. It was cut for commercial purposes too.

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Good soils on the farm in particular the bottomlands, supported a great variety of crops and produce through the years. These included vegetables and fruit, with a garden and orchard to the east and south of the house; crops such as grains (corn and wheat in particular plus other cereal grains), tobacco, cotton, sorgum on the bottom land and upland fields; forage for livestock including cattle, hogs, mules and horses; and feed for poultry. Dairy products found markets in the immediate community or the hotels in Jasper, the county seat, four miles to the south.

The farm includes extant fields and fencerows which contribute to the setting. Most of the cultivated fields, perimeter and cross-fenced, lie adjacent to the river though a productive bench field remains to the south of the farmstead. Also near the farmstead are various fenced barn lots, fields, orchard and garden tracts that span the chronology of the Parker-Hickman farm.

Important roads crossed the farm, in particular what became a well-traveled valley road running generally east and west along the Buffalo River; and a valley to ridge road which passed through the farmyard in a southerly direction toward Mutton Point, Mt. Sherman and the Newton County seat of Jasper. As settlement pushed up the Buffalo, the river road came to be used increasingly by farmers and the location of the Parker-Hickman farm at the intersection of the ridge and valley road and the Erbie ford joined residents on both sides of the river.

Contributory structures include all but the machine shed and chickenhouse both built in the 1950s. They, however, provide elements of an agricultural enterprise and fit into a range of occupation, use and architectural style and thus enhance the integrity of the nominated property.

The house is a square 1½ story wooden structure, 18'8" x 18'8", the main portion of which is a single log crib constructed of native red cedar. A gable roof covers the log portion. Originally, covered with wood shales or shingles it at present is covered with corrugated metal. Three double-hung windows (four over four lights) remain along with front and rear doors. A 7' x 18'8" shed-roofed porch extends across the front of the log portion and is supported by rock piers.

The house was constructed in the 1850s probably by Greenberry Parker. The walls are made of red cedar logs squared off and laid up at the corners with half dove-tail notches. The log walls are chinked with mud and wood and the exterior joints covered with wood battens nailed to the logs. In all likelihood the cedar logs came from groves to the south of the farmstead where the government surveyor mapped several stands of cedar. The workmanship of the cabin illustrates the very finest in

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frontier building techniques. Considerable skill with hand tools is observable, in particular the notching and fitting. Curved cornices add individuality to the front corners of the log portion and the loft rafters are fixed with wooden pegs.

Flush with the outside wall of the west gable end is a sawn-stone chimney and fireplace. In doing maintenance on the chimney in 1984 the project manager said, the "chimney showed care and superior craftsmanship." The masonry is composed of stone slabs (flagstone) laid up on edge an unusual but locally common nineteenth century practice. At the base it is 6' wide by 2'4" deep and about 24' high "bevelled from the base to the narrower chimney stack." The hearth and mantel are constructed of native rock.

During the nineteenth century additions were added to the south and also the east side of the cabin. Though altering it, the architectural style did not fundamentally change. Of rough sawn boards and battens nailed vertically over the joints, the addition increased the size of the entire structure to about 785 square feet. The gable roof on the south side of the cabin extended over the rear ell while a shed roof covered the added room on the east. Interior walls of the addition are boxed in and papered, mostly with newspapers; each room included windows (four over four lights); and two exterior doors added in each new section. Pine boards are nailed on the floor joists and linoleum lays over that.

An integral part of the farmstead is a barn constructed in 1912 by James D. Hickman. It is a double-crib log structure with each crib measuring 12'8" x 16' with a 12'6" driveway between them. The logs are saddle-notched and a gable roof covers the entire structure. It has a hay mow which spans the length with a hay door under the east gable. In 1926 Hickman built a rough sawn vertical board and batten addition on the north side (8' x 37'10") covered with a shed roof. Extending along the south side is another addition dating from 1926. It is a pole shelter measuring 8' x 26' with a shed roof. At present the entire barn is roofed with corrugated metal. Another barn constructed by Hickman in 1926 stands nearby. It is a wood frame building with vertical board and batten siding and peeled pole floor for hay storage in the east one-half. The dimensions are 30' x 20' and the gabled roof is corrugated metal.

Reflecting another portion of the farming enterprise are wood frame structures for machine storage and poultry. Both buildings (non-contributing resources built in 1955 by Hickman) are shed roof style, covered with vertical board and batten siding and roofed with corrugated metal. The chickenhouse measures 10' x 10' and the machine shed 10' x 16'. A small wooden corn crib is located near the two barns. It is a wood frame

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structure built prior to 1900 of squared log sills on fieldstone piers. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal and the sides are rough sawn vertical boards and battens attached with square nails. The log sills are notched in such a way to indicate use in some earlier structure.

Two wood frame buildings complete the farmstead. A Works Project Administration (WPA-1930s) privy with a metal roof and rough sawn board siding remains southeast of the house. Southwest of the house stands a frame smokehouse sided with rough sawn boards built in the 1920s; it has a gable roof covered with corrugated metal.

# SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Parker-Hickman Farm is significant under National Register Criteria A and C as it embodies pioneer settlement and economic development; and the perpetuation of traditional architecture and cultural landscapes in the southern Ozark Plateau. As a site which merits regional-level significance the farm, located in a remote area of northern Arkansas, was first settled by relocated Cherokee people in the 1820s. By the 1840s pioneers settled on land alongside the Buffalo River, where they established a very productive farm which incorporated elements of a traditional and perpetuated frontier. They implemented longstanding patterns of occupying the best lands for farming and livestock raising coupled with access to important resources of wood and water. Continuously used from the 1850s until 1982 (its period of significance) the intact fields, farmstead and associated garden and orchard plots, pens and lots, add to a sense of contentment and security which has not been altered by the passage of time. Combined with nearly 130 years of continuous occupation the farm possesses a significant amount of integrity. Dominated by a log house in age and quality of workmanship exemplary for the Ozarks, plus various outbuildings the farm represents an adaptive enterprise based on conditions which evolved from a raw frontier to the relatively stable mid and late twentieth century. As ownership and economic conditions changed, land use and the farmstead reflected those changes. However, intrusions such as specialized farming, timbering, and building construction seem not to have fundamentally altered the integrity of landscape or architecture on this upper Buffalo River valley farm.

One of the last regions to be penetrated by settlers after crossing the Mississippi River, the Ozark Plateau is an area dissected by ridges and valleys, open glades and bottomlands. As old, eroded mountains the Ozarks are covered with a mixed hardwood forest which after 1920 had supplanted a mostly pine covered landscape. Interspersed with numerous springs, creeks and rivers, it attracted settlers following the cession of lands by the Cherokee in northwest Arkansas in 1828. Unlike many settlers moving up the Arkansas or Missouri River valleys, those who moved into the Ozarks typically had to travel overland or wend their way up river drainages such as the White and its' tributary, the Buffalo. Seeking land to support them in ways similar to Tennessee or the Carolinas, these hillfolk settled land along the watercourses during the Old Ozarks phase (pre Civil War) that would be suitable for agriculture.<sup>1</sup> A

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perpetuated frontier, the Ozarks became an extension in place and time and as such the farms reflected that past. In selecting land, early arrivals chose bottomlands, the best of the arable land. For the Parker family this meant land along Webb Branch just above the confluence with the Buffalo River in Newton County Arkansas. Arriving during the early 1840s this extended family settled on land which would be incorporated into the Parker-Hickman farm that evolved through the years until sold to the National Park Service in 1982. In 1847 William H. Parker filed entry on 40 acres and three years later he purchased 40 acres, both on the river floodplain.

Earliest settlers located the farmstead in a sheltered niche against ridges abutting a small flood plain formed by a springbranch and Webb Branch Creek. Visually the site conveys a sense of security from the elements. As with earlier generations the spot least disrupted the environment while utilizing topographical features to a maximum.<sup>2</sup> In this setting during 1849 the family produced a good amount from a modest-sized farm, including 700 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of oats and 80 bushels of wheat.<sup>3</sup> Productive farms such as this used bottom and bench land fields, in contrast to latecomers who found the best land taken and had to use hard-scrabble soils of the ridge tops.

Civil War skirmishes occurred on or near the farm. Following the battles of Pea Ridge and Wilsons Creek in the western Ozarks, a number of random guerilla acts transpired, especially in 1864. According to oral tradition, the house served as a temporary field hospital after a skirmish on Webb (then Parker) Branch.<sup>4</sup>

A very significant portion of the farm is the intact farmstead that has structures built from the 1850s to 1955. This exemplary cluster of barns, sheds, smokehouse, privy and house represents a cross-section and range of rural vernacular architecture in the original location. It depicts the evolution of a farmstead over a period of 100 years and is a representative and highly usual grouping of traditional structures almost perfectly preserved. The principal structure, a log house, represents the most common house type of the southern uplands. In quality of construction the hewn log crib portion exemplifies superior fitting together of Carolina-designed, half-dovetail notched logs. In the Ozarks a higher social status accrued to those who lived in a hewed log house rather than one made of round logs.<sup>5</sup> The side and rear additions make the structure a usual and traditional dwelling. According to one close observer of rural vernacular architecture in the region, the Parker-Hickman house has a steeper pitched roof than those of German influence in the northern Ozarks and is constructed of cedar logs, not

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traditional oak or walnut.<sup>6</sup> The vertically laid sandstone chimney, proportionately much larger than the dwelling, presents another dissimilarity within the region.

Other buildings of contributory significance to the farm illustrate the variety of activities from the 1850s to 1982. These include two barns, a corn crib, smokehouse and privy. Constructed of logs or rough sawn lumber, they reflect the usual complement of buildings on an Ozarks farm, and demonstrate adaptation to the topography and changing conditions of an agricultural economy over time. Very typical, and in a fair to good state of repair, they lend themselves to the farm's overall integrity. Non-contributory structures include a machine shed and a chickenhouse constructed in the 1950s however, they complete an ensemble of structures which lend context to the farmstead, and to the farm as a whole.

Of considerable importance is the entire landscape with farmstead, extant fields (bench and bottomland), fencerows, roads, cattle gates, garden and orchard plots, wooded slopes, and springs. Unlike most historical sites in the Ozarks the landscape is remarkable intact, and provides insights and evidence spanning portions of two centuries of Ozark history; it also conveys a feeling or sense of contentment and security.

As agricultural production changed over time the Parker-Hickman farm reflects those trends. Initially the effort was simply subsistence but as more land was put into production surpluses developed relatively soon (within ten years or less) which fueled a local market system. As a transportation network of roads and later railroads developed, distant markets to the north and west materialized, although cattle droving into Missouri from the Arkansas Ozarks occurred soon after settlers arrived.

In keeping with the overall Ozarks pattern, general farming continued at the Parker-Hickman farm, however after World War II specialization began, particularly in livestock raising.<sup>8</sup> Unfinished feeder cattle dominated the specialization and the last owners of the farm, the Hickmans, turned the fields into pasture land for cattle production.

The Parker-Hickman farm reflects the entire range from subsistence to specialized agriculture; from settlement to the present day; from structures of log to rough sawn frame ones which make up a range of rural vernacular architecture; and from Parkers to Hickmans, inhabited continuously from first settler to the last occupant during the late twentieth century.

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Boundaries identified for this 195 acre district include the two original 40 acre tracts acquired by William H. Parker in 1847 and 1850 respectively. It also includes the site of the original farmstead along Webb Branch Creek (formerly Parker Branch) and the adjacent bench and ridge lands to the west and south. In addition the Buffalo River forms portions of the northern boundary. When the original surveys of the township and sections occurred in 1831 and 1843, the government surveyor mapped in a flood plain field on both sides of Webb Branch in the area immediately east of the present farmstead. In addition the map contained sketches of cedar groves located to the south which several owners used. Significantly, the farmstead makes adaptive use of and little disturbs the topography. Nestled up against ridges on the west and south, a visual quality in combination with the topography, conveys a sense of security. The essence of the western and southern boundaries is defined by topography, visual qualities and the historical record, which brings the recommended boundary in very close proximity to present park boundary lines on the ridges, as the accompanying maps illustrate. Though adjacent privately owned lands may justifiably be included, resistance to the designation is likely, however, future ownership changes may permit an amending of the district boundaries. The remaining acreage is principally bottom land in two 40 acre tracts, the first acquired by William H. Parker filing for ownership in 1847 and the second by him through purchase in 1850. The rectangular parcel of 80 acres forms portions of the north, east and south boundaries of the district. The Buffalo River, defines part of the northern boundary and owners of the farm utilized adjacent bottom lands for farming. An important river crossing, Erbie Ford, lies in the northwest quadrant of the farm. In sum, agricultural and settlement history, topography and visual qualities delimit the boundaries of the Parker-Hickman Farm.

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1. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Parker-Hickman Farmstead Buffalo National River, Arkansas, by Suzanne D. Rogers, Historic Structure Report Historical Data, May 1984, pp. 46-47; Milton D. Rafferty, The Ozarks, Land and Life. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980) pp. 39-40.

2. Robert Keber, "Site Selection of Pre-1940 Mountain Houses," in Doug Swaim (ed), Carolina Dwelling. (Raleigh: The Student Publication of the School of Design: Volume 26, North Carolina State University, 1978).

3. Rogers, Parker-Hickman Farmstead, pp. 55-56.

4. Ibid., pp. 70-71.

5. Wiley Britton, Pioneer Life In Southwest Missouri, Volume IX, Revised and Enlarged Edition. (Kansas City: Smith Grieves Col., Publishers, 1929). pp. 149-150.

6. Telephone conversation with Dr. Robert Flanders May 20, 1985, Director, Center for Ozark Studies, Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, Missouri.

7. Ibid.

8. Rafferty, The Ozarks, pp. 150, 166-167.

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation sheet - following

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 195 (approximate)

UTM REFERENCES

A [1,5]	[4] 7, 9 43, 0	[3,9] 9, 1 19, 7, 0	B [1,5]	[4] 8, 0 67, 0	[3,9] 9, 2 14, 0
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C [1,5]	[4] 8, 0 67, 0	[3,9] 9, 1 17, 1, 0	D [1,5]	[4] 8, 0 00, 0	[3,9] 9, 1 71, 0
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION			E 1 5	4 8 0 11 0	3 9 9 1 32 0
			F 1 5	4 7 9 50 0	3 9 9 1 33 0

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by a derringer-shaped parcel whose vertices are marked by the following Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) reference points (see accompanying maps):

### LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A		N/A	
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Jere L. Krakow, Historian

ORGANIZATION

National Park Service, Denver Service Center

DATE

October 1, 1985

STREET & NUMBER

755 Parfet. Box 25287

TELEPHONE

(303) 236-8863

CITY OR TOWN

Denver

STATE

Colorado 80225

## 12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

### STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES        NO        NONE       

### STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is National State Local.

### FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

### FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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Conversation with Dr. Robert Flanders, May 20, 1985, February 1986, Director, Center for Ozark Studies, Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, Missouri.

Conversation with Mr. & Mrs. Robert Hickman, November 20, 1981, Rte. 1, Harrison, Arkansas 72601, (501) 741-2749.

Conversation with Mrs. Bonnie Landureth, December 7, 1981, Rte. 6, Box 465, Rogers, Arkansas 72756, (501) 925-2462.

Conversation with Mr. Elgie Parker, November 27, 1981, Rte. 1, Harrison, Arkansas 72601, (501) 741-9316.

Conversations with Suzanne Rogers, April and May, 1985, February 1986, Research Historian, Buffalo National River, Harrison, Arkansas.

Conversation with Mrs. Ruby Hickman Webb, November 21, 1981, Jasper, Arkansas 72641, (501) 446-5099.

County Clerk's Deed Record Books, Jasper County Courthouse, Jasper, Arkansas 72641.

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Logan, Roger V., History Of The North Arkansas Baptist Association. (Harrison, Arkansas: Pine Tree Press, 1978).

Pitcaithly, Dwight T., "Buffalo River: An Ozark Region From Settlement To National River." Unpublished Doctoral dissertation, Texas Tech University, 1976.

Rafferty, Milton D., The Ozarks, Land and Life. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980).

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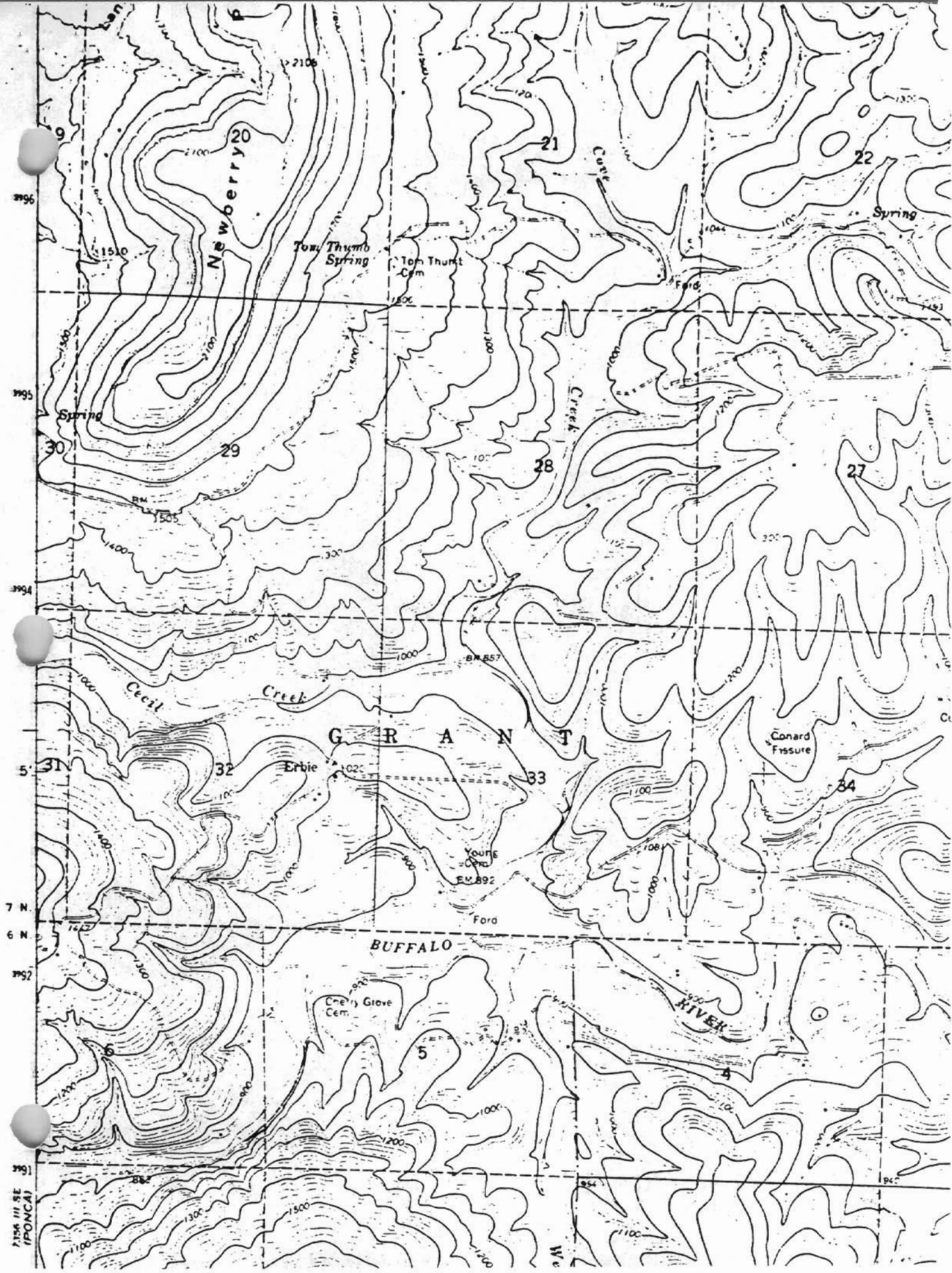
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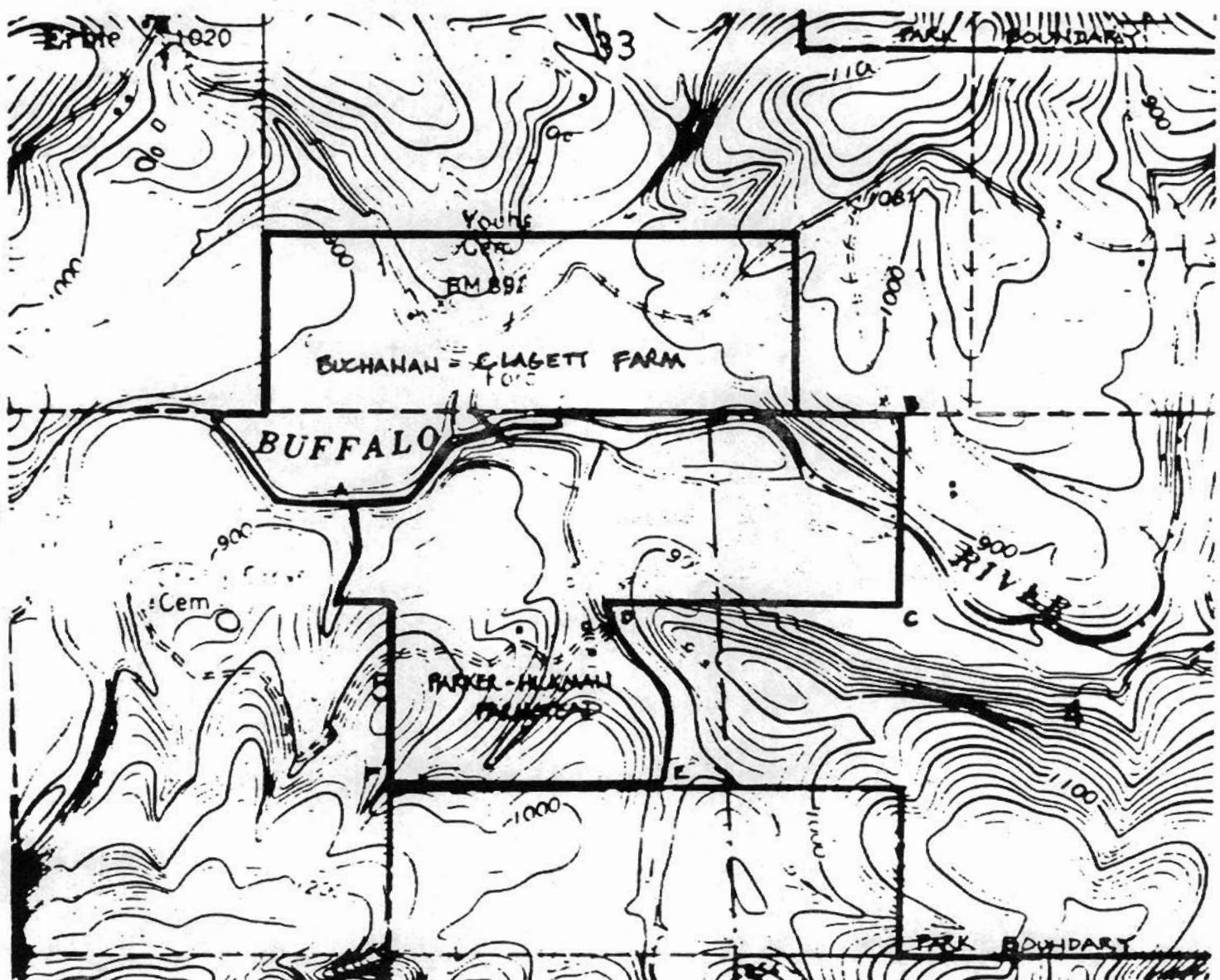
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Sources (Cont'd.)

Swaim, Doug. Carolina Dwelling. (Raleigh: The Student Publication of the School of Design, North Carolina State University, 1978).

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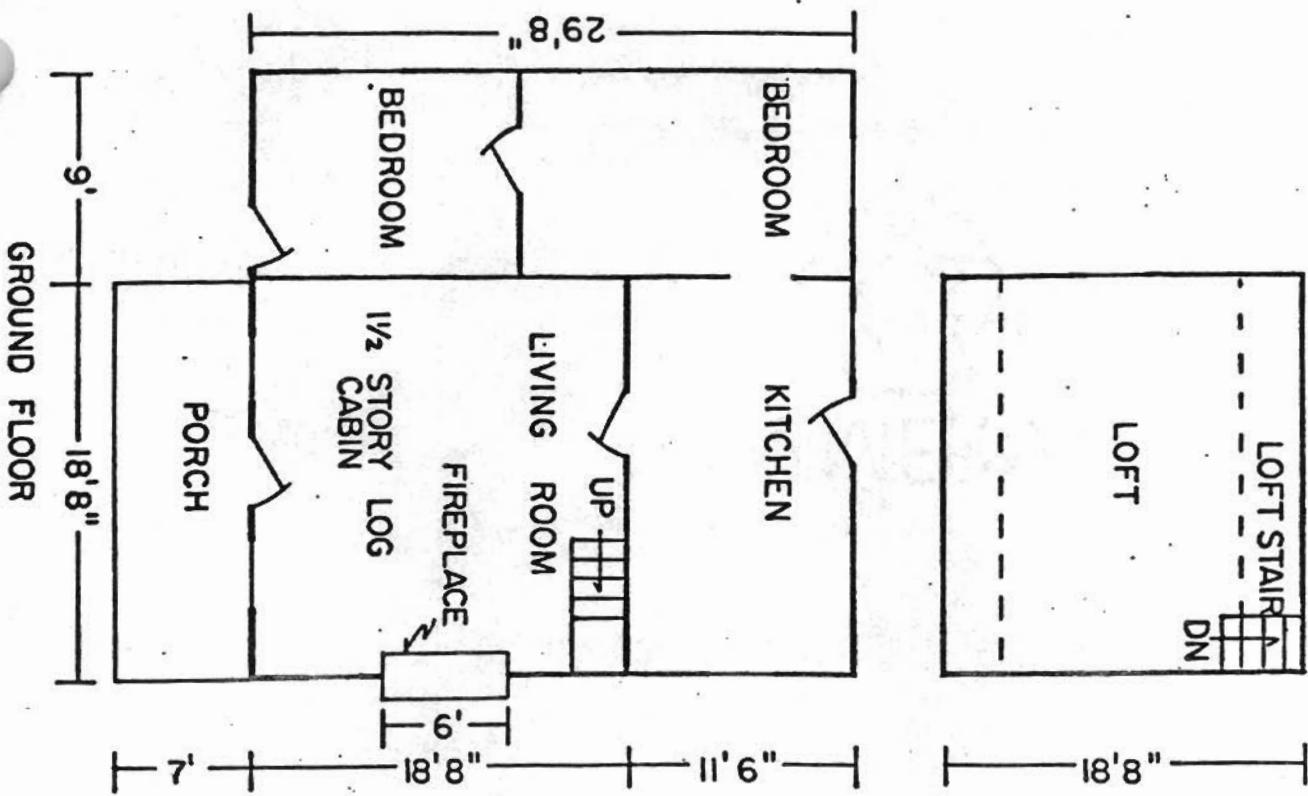




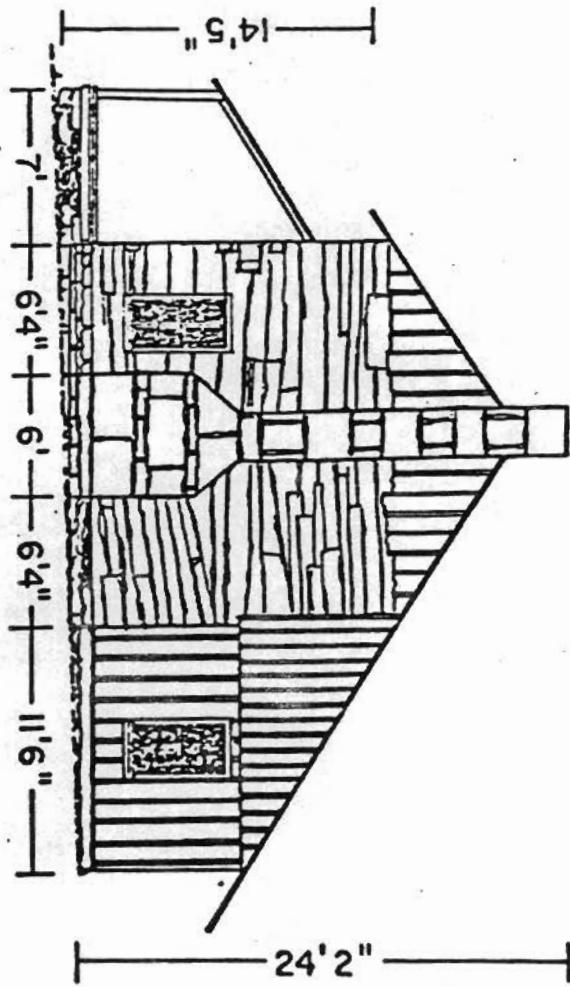
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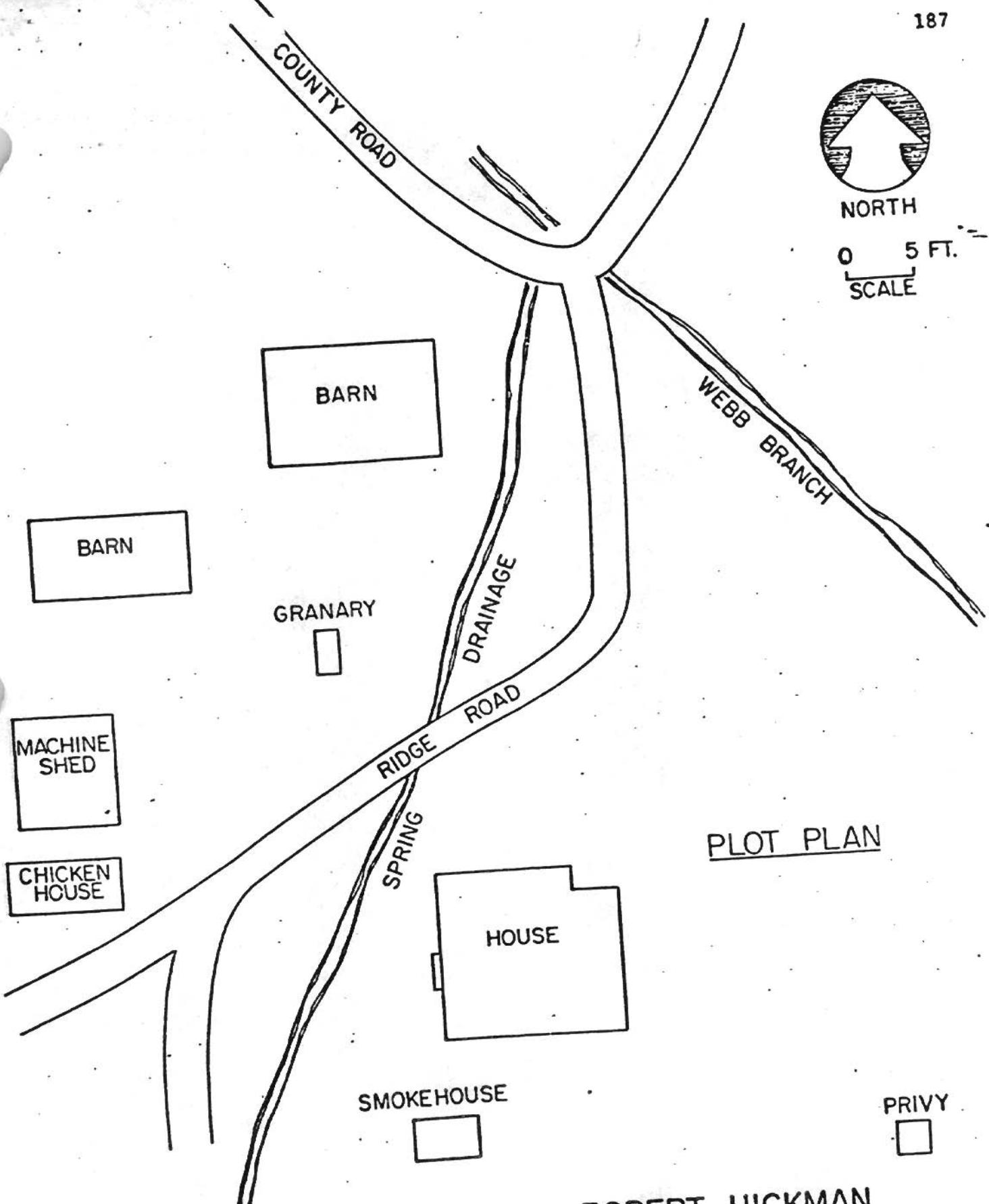


WEST ELEVATION



ROBERT HICKMAN  
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PLOT PLAN

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