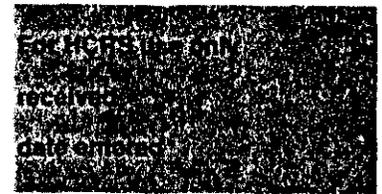


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**



**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Hicklin Hearthstone

and/or common

2. Location

street & number RFD 2, Box 79 ___ not for publication

city, town Lexington XX vicinity of congressional district 4th-Hon. Ike Skelton

state Missouri code 29 county Lafayette code 107

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mrs. J.E.R. Hicklin

street & number RFD 2, Box 79

city, town Lexington XX vicinity of state Missouri 54067

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Recorder of Deeds

street & number Lafayette County Courthouse

city, town Lexington state Missouri 64067

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title 1. Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1963 federal state county local

depository for survey records State Historical Society of Missouri

city, town Columbia state Missouri 65201

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Hicklin Hearthstone is a Greek Revival central passage I house constructed of brick, and dating, it is said, from the 1830's. It was the centerpiece of what in pre-Civil War times was an active farm, and several outbuildings including a six-cell slave quarters, a two-cell slave house, and a brick cellar house survive. This complex, approximately one-and-a-half miles east of Lexington, Missouri, is located some 100 yards north of U.S. Highway 24 at the end of a lane which defines the west side of the front yard. Highway 24 follows the approximate route of the Santa Fe trail that once ran through this neighborhood, and the ten mile stretch of road between the towns of Lexington and Dover, popularly known as the "Dover Road," probably presents the finest rural antebellum cultural landscape to be found in Missouri. Once, some eighteen mansions lined this stretch, the centers of hemp plantations, and of these approximately a dozen have persisted down to the present. Hicklin Hearthstone is the oldest, and one of the finest of these mansions.

The house in many ways is typical of the type of pretentious residence being built in the Missouri River valley by slave owning migrants moving into Missouri following the War of 1812 from states that make up the Upland South: Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee. James Hicklin, the builder, was from Tennessee. The house faces south and presents a five bay facade, laid up in flemish bond. This primary facade is dominated by a one bay wide two story pedimented portico with doors surrounded by sidelights and transoms opening at each story. At the eave line is an elaborate frieze--a backcountry carpenter's interpretation of the Doric order with well executed triglyphs and guttae. This frieze does not extend beyond the front facade. The unfluted doric columns, which had no bases, once extended the full two stories of the portico, but at some point were cut off at the second story level and replaced on the first story by square piers each having a base, capital and elongated recessed panels. The concrete and brick stoop upon which they now rest replaces one of wood with stone piers upon which the original columns rested. The 9/6 sash of the front facade was at some point replaced by the present one-over-one panes, although the windows of the rear facade of the main block still retain their original sash. The east and west ends of the main block are unadorned by piercings except at the attic level where small windows flank the chimney flue on either side, and at the cellar level piercings also occur. The eave terminates flush with the gable wall at either end.

To the rear of the main block is a two story rear ell also constructed of brick. This ell is two rooms deep, but only the rear stack of rooms is original, and served as a detached kitchen with living quarters above. At a later date, the "breezeway" was bricked in to create a dining room below, and bedroom above. An open rear lean-to porch was at a later date enclosed. Asbestos shingles now cover the roofs of the house and ell; a standing seam tin roof caps the lean-to porch. The asbestos shingles are at a minimum a third

8. 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 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 ca. 1838 Builder/Architect Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Hicklin Hearthstone is significant as a vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival style in western Missouri, as an exceptional survival of a plantation-type building complex, and as the seat of James Hicklin, one of Lafayette County's earliest settlers and a representative of the Southern slaveholding world view as embodied in a Tennessean transplanted in Missouri. The following text examines in detail the areas of significance noted above, to wit:

ARCHITECTURE: The architectural significance of Hicklin Hearthstone is that the house illustrates the combination of stylistic influences--the Greek Revival, expressed in its southern vernacular manifestation as a variation of the Classicism introduced into America with the 18th century Georgian style--and traditional vernacular form--in this case an Upland South I house--that appears in a trans-Mississippi West setting. Its stylistic unsophistication combined with the impulse to erect a permanent and dignified architecture resulted in a house which is an important document of a distinctively southern culture appearing at yet another stage in the opening of the West.

EXPLORATION and SETTLEMENT: The life of the builder of the house, James Hicklin, is presented as conforming to a typical southern career pattern such as depicted in the writings of Frank Lawrence Owsley on southern "plain folk." Born and raised to early manhood in Tennessee, Hicklin came to Missouri as a young man after serving in the War of 1812, and he became one of the early settlers of Lafayette County. By the 1830's he had married, acquired a farm, built a log house on it, and done some trading in slaves; **AGRICULTURE:** Not a plantation owner as his "big house" with its quarters might suggest, he engaged in diversified agriculture (according to Owsley, the typical southern agricultural profile). His thirty-plus slaves elevated him to a plantation life-style, and there is strong evidence that he gained a substantial portion of his wealth through the slave trade. One index of this is the sharp decline in his fortunes in the aftermath of the Civil War and his reaction to that decline. This thread is followed in the next generation with a look at the situation of Young Hicklin, James' son and successor as master of Hicklin Hearthstone. An analysis of the agricultural census records reveals that in 1880 he was living at a far less grand level in terms of property and personal value than had his father in the heyday of slavery along the "Dover Road" during the boom times of the 1850's.

Hicklin Hearthstone originated in one of the antebellum plantation regions of the Missouri River Valley. Its appearance was part of a phenomenon similar to what was happening throughout the Upland South, as can be seen in the description provided by the cultural geographer, Fred Kiffen. He characterized the Upland South, ca. 1850, as an area settled primarily by small farmers engaged in a hunter-herdsman type of economy and building log buildings. He noted that within this large region were areas where a plantation economy prevailed, often established by migrants with a plantation background farther East. "They brought with them the 'big house' frame [and also brick and to a lesser extent, stone] architecture, quarter cabins, and other settlement

9. Major Bibliographical References

1. A Collection of Historical Sketches of Slusher Community. Mimeograph, 1936.
2. Benjamin, Asher. The Practical House Carpenter. New York: Da Capo Press, 1972.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 6.9 acres ^{6.3}
 Quadrangle name Lexington East, MO

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

1	5	4	2	8	5	2	0	4	3	3	7	6	1	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

 C

1	5	4	2	8	2	7	0	4	3	3	7	4	7	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

 E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

 G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

1	5	4	2	8	3	9	5	4	3	3	7	4	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

 D

1	5	4	2	8	4	3	0	4	3	3	7	6	8	5
Zone		Easting				Northing								

 F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

 H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

Hicklin Hearthstone and its contributing out buildings are contained within the above
List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title James M. Denny, Chief, Survey-Registration
Department of Natural Resources
 organization Historic Preservation Program date
 street & number P.O. Box 176 telephone 314/751-4096
 city or town Jefferson City, state Missouri 65102

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature [Signature]
 title Director, Department of Natural Resources and
State Historic Preservation Officer date 8/17/82

For HCRS use only
 I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register
 date
 Keeper of the National Register
 Attest: date
 Chief of Registration

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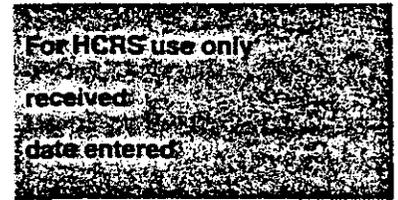
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2. Historical Sketches of Slusher Community
1936 Local
Lexington Library and Historical Association
Lexington, Missouri 64067

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generation sheathing. The roof originally had wood shingles, and later a standing seam tin roof.

The interior volumes of Hicklin Hearthstone are configured in a way typical to the Upland South I house: two rooms below and above separated by central hallways with a detached two story ell having one room on each level. The open space between the ell and main block, which once had a brick paved driveway, was later captured, as has been noted, to create the present dining room and upstairs bedroom. The original rooms of the main block are spacious, being about eighteen-and-a-half feet wide by seventeen feet ten inches deep while the halls are nine-and-a-half feet wide. The downstairs rooms have the high ceilings, twelve feet, preferred by southerners. Interior brick partition walls on either side of the hall, are 10" thick, while the exterior walls are 13" thick--both typical dimensions in antebellum Missouri brick houses. The center doorways on both first and second floors are nearly identical, the most apparent difference being that lozenge shaped muntins occur in the sidelights and transom of the first floor entranceway, horizontal and vertical muntins in the doorway above. Both single-leaf doors feature a horizontal panel above four vertical ones (a variation of this design may be seen in Plates 27 and 39 of Asher Benjamin's The Practical House Carpenter).² Both doorways are set within a molded architrave with bullseye corner blocks. Carpenter work capitals applied below the transoms create a pilaster effect in the mullions on either side of the door and sidelights. In the main hall is a straight run staircase with one of the few only scrolled bannisters observed in the western end of the state. A scroll design also occurs in the stair brackets. Two additional stairs, both boxed-in, occur in the house: one in the west parlor, the other in the original room of the rear ell. The boxed-in stair of the west parlor appears to have been added a decade or so after the house was built judging from the elongated panels of its door, a design that does not occur elsewhere in the house. All downstairs doors and windows as well as the flanking presses of each upstairs room of the west parlor and the presses of each upstairs room of the main block are set within molded architraves with bullseye corner blocks. Chair rails occur in all rooms of the main block, upstairs and down. The secondary doors in the main block are of the four panel type. Most doors still retain their original rim locks and small brass knobs. Of particular interest in this house are the mantels. Family tradition states that the interior woodwork was milled in St. Louis and shipped by boat up the Missouri River. This might account for its uniqueness in the area. Two of the mantels, those of the upstairs rooms of the main block, are very close copies of a design in Asher Benjamin's The Practical House Carpenter that is depicted in Plate 49. Of the mantels on the first floor, that in the east parlor is most ornate. Its paired attenuated supporting columns with urns above and its breakfront shelf are reminiscent of Federal style design, but the heaviness of proportion with which the whole is executed imparts a strong Greek Revival flavor to the composition. The chimney breasts of the west downstairs

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parlor and the upstairs bedrooms of the main block contain built-in presses on either side. The ceiling of the west upstairs room contains four quilting hooks. With the exception of the bannister and treads of the main stair which are of walnut, it is presumed the remaining woodwork, now covered with layers of paint, is imported pine. The floors appear to be of random width oak.

Part of Hicklin Hearthstone's significance lies in the survival of many of its original outbuildings. Included in this ensemble are a frame tool shed and smokehouse, and a two cell slave (or overseer's) house, six cell slave house and a cellar house, all of the last mentioned being constructed of brick. The six cell slave house has a single door entering each room on the south side and a single window illuminating each room on the north side. Each room contains a fireplace and brick floor.

FOOTNOTES

1. "A Collection of Historical Sketches of Slusher Community," (Mimeograph, 1936), n.p.
2. Reprint of edition of 1830 (New York: Da Capo Press, 1972).

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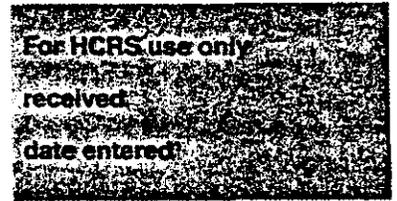
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features of the old Tidewater plantation.... If the area possessed favorable natural attributes, notably extensive acreages of good soils, a plantation system arose." This definition is a very accurate characterization of Missouri the southern half of which is mostly contained within a geographical subregion known as the Ozark Highland with extensive prairies in the eastern section. The Missouri River valley is in main the northern border of this subregion separating it from glaciated plains to the north. Its fertile loess river hills offered an environment strongly reminiscent of plantation regions back East. The most choice regions including that where Hicklin Hearthstone was built did, indeed, see the rise of the plantation system. In the outstate Missouri country it first took root in the fertile Boonslick country (centered in present day Howard, Boone, Cooper and Saline Counties) that was opened up following the War of 1812, and was quickly transplanted westward in other rich loess regions bordering the Missouri--in Lafayette and Platte counties. In Lafayette County, Lexington township (where Hicklin Hearthstone is located) and Dover township which adjoins on the East, were two areas where hemp plantations were established during the 1840's and 1850's.¹

Among the earliest group of American settlers to enter the central Missouri region was one Gilead (Giliad, Gilliard) Rupe (Roupe). He is regarded as the first settler within the present city limits of Boonville, but is also listed among the first settlers on the opposite side of the Missouri River from Boonville. All accounts agree that he was in the Boonslick prior to 1812. During the War of 1812, he is credited with having "forted up" in both Forts Kincaid and Hempstead. No sooner than the smoke of hostilities had cleared, than Rupe was moving west again, and in 1815, he is credited with being the first American settler in what was to become Lafayette County.² It was some two or three years later that Rupe was visited by his nephew James Hicklin, who would have been about 23 at that time. Hicklin was, according to his own account, born in Blount Co., Tennessee. Little is known of his early life, except that he saw service during the War of 1812 as a private in the Georgia State Militia, having enlisted from Knoxville, Tennessee. The circumstances surrounding his arrival in Missouri are not clear; it would appear, however, that he came in the company of his father and two brothers, and that they settled in Clay Township, Lafayette Co. in 1819 after a stopover in Old Franklin, boom town of the Boonslick region. During these early years, he apparently was hired to assist in road and land surveys. He claimed to be the first man ever to have split a rail in Lafayette County, evidence of his pioneer credentials. James Hicklin liked to claim that he entered his career with no advantages, neither of birth, education (he could not read or write) nor marriage. By 1829, his determination to rise in the world was beginning to produce material results. Two events in that year reveal this: his purchase of the 320 acres of land, at \$3.50 per acre, upon which Hicklin Hearthstone would be built within a decade, and his advertisement in the Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser (the nearest newspaper being published at that time) offering for sale three negro boys and one girl, "all smart and likely of their age." He began his life there with Eleanor Turner (his first

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of three wives whom he married in 1820) in a typical way, living at first in a log house.³

The year 1838 is one date suggested for the building of Hicklin Hearthstone. It may be significant in this regard to note that in September of that same year, he was united in marriage to Agnes Cropp, his second wife.⁴ The house was the first of many elegant mansions that were to be built in Hicklin's neighborhood along the "Dover Road," during the 1840's and 1850's as Hemp plantations were established to meet the growing demand for that product. Not only was the house one of the earliest, but also one of the finest, and to this day it remains one of the most interesting and impressive antebellum country houses in Western Missouri. The house, itself, is a very traditional southern type: single pile in form, two full stories tall, its high ceilinged rooms divided by the Georgian central hallway. It is a house-type with English and Georgian origins that developed in Western Virginia and elsewhere on the southeastern piedmont during the Revolutionary War period, which crossed the allegenies and spread throughout the Upland South retaining its conservative form through several subsequent decades over a considerable distance. During this migration, the house form made its bow to the various successions of Classical styles through which it passed--Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival-- these styles being expressed in the provincial regions in Missouri in folk-like and individualistic ways that took the typical back country carpenter liberties with Classical strictness, and which were manifested in an applied way to traditional forms for one or two decades beyond the point those respective styles had passed from fashion in the cosmopolitan centers of the Eastern seaboard.⁵ Hicklin Hearthstone illustrates this phenomenon in an excellent way. It stands at the end in both a spatial and chronological way of one line of development of the English Georgian country house as transplanted in the American South in the 17th and 18th centuries by an ambitious and rising Middle Class which was also imitative and acquiescent--adopting on a small and more modest scale the grand productions of the aristocracy while at the same time retaining deeper ongoing vernacular traditions. It very much reflects what Talbot Hamlin refers to as the desire to found and develop permanent and dignified places for human living, the same desire that had been expressed in earlier stages of the opening of the West, in Kentucky and Tennessee, to pass as rapidly as possible beyond the frontier state, to replace log cabins with mansions of substantial construction, possessing real beauty.⁶ Its most striking feature, the colossal Doric portico, is a bold announcement of the late flowering of the Greek Revival style that was to flourish in and around Lexington during the next two decades. This style was commencing just at a time when it had passed from fashion in the eastern centers but which in this far western context was only beginning to supplant the Federal style, examples of which were still being built in the Boonslick, immediately to the east. But the portico also reveals the provincial nature of this efflorescence. In the frieze, the triglyphs and guttae were executed with respect for the Doric Order, but the Greek effect was, it would almost seem, deliberately blunted by the decision of the carpenter involved to dispense with either the denticulated or mutulary treatment above the triglyph course, substituting instead an inappropriate bed molding. The intercolumniation also bears no relationship

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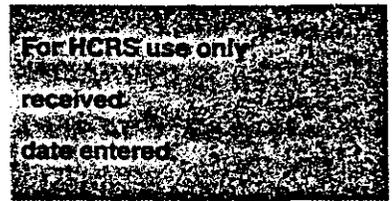
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to classical correctness, with but two end columns spaced too far apart, being overly attenuated, and possessing no entasis. Were the imaginary Greek temple, one end of which we see projecting forward from the central bay of the main block, to be fully realized, the result with its ungainly height and widely spaced columns would be an awkward production, indeed. Although it has been passed down in the Hicklin family that the mill work in the house came up river from the nearest city of consequence, St. Louis, this must not be interpreted to mean that the finish of Hicklin Hearthstone is cosmopolitan and informed. As in the case of the portico, other evidences of country carpenter awkwardness can be found on the interior as in the instance of the front hall doorways on both stories where both pilasters with bases and capitals are utilized simultaneously with a surrounding architrave with bullseye corner blocks as if the carpenter, unable to select between two differing motifs, divided to use them both. Certain secondary mantels appear, their design borrowed, with modifications (the ovolo moldings beneath the shelf for instance), from a popular pattern book. The east parlor dominated by a striking mantel with turnings, thick moldings and a break front shelf is a fine statement of country elegance in Western Missouri, ca. 1840. Hicklin Hearthstone possesses to some extent the provincial awkwardness that can result from attempting to adapt the spacious hallway of the double-pile Georgian house to a single-pile vernacular form. The staircase set dramatically deep within the Georgian hall, seems cramped by comparison when forced into the restricted volumes of the I house. This situation was resolved with some success by use of a spiral stair which could accommodate more gracefully into a shallow hall, and such designs do begin to appear in outstate Missouri around the time Hicklin Hearthstone was being built; still, Hicklin's carpenters built for him the simpler and more ubiquitous straight-run type of stair which might have been the only type they knew how to build. This cramped quality is manifested in another way as well, for despite its imposing appearance, indeed it was as large a house as was being built in that region at that time, Hicklin Hearthstone was in actuality only a modest sized farm house containing, in its original form, but six rooms plus two halls--and this to accommodate a very large family that eventually numbered fifteen children. In 1850, there were seven children living in the house with their parents. Given this situation it is not likely that other rooms than the east parlor could have been reserved for exclusively social purposes. The west parlor and two upstairs rooms contained presses to address the family's storage needs. In addition, the enclosed stair in the west parlor possibly suggests that this room served as the parent's bedroom, while the young daughters or other young children occupied the room directly above and gained access to it only by using the enclosed stair. This seems to have been a common practice,⁸ although further research on this matter needs to be done. In any event, it is evident that the house was if not crowded, certainly snug, and that its rooms probably had to serve multiple uses. Hicklin Hearthstone, then, is an artifact that emits complex cultural signals which tell us much about its time and place. It is fundamentally a traditional southern I house, of modest extent, serving the needs of a large middle class farming family. At the same time, it is very much a "mansion" with all the

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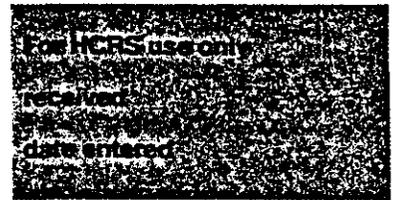
meanings that word implies. In a curious way, this house is a direct descendent, a distant cousin of the great tidewater mansions of the 17th and 18th centuries, just as these houses in their turn were provincial cousins to the great Georgian country houses of England. Hicklin Hearthstone is at an extreme opposite end of a continuum spectrum expressed in both distance and time from these mansions. Like its tidewater counterparts, it was the heart of a plantation or plantation-like operation utilizing a slave labor force, and like those mansions it asserted the social aspirations of its builder. In its Missouri context, it also proclaimed something more: the establishment of another outpost of southern civilization in the trans-Mississippi West. Its Classicism was familiar and venerable, another statement appearing at a late hour of the symbolic ideals derived from the Ancient World that provided the vocabulary for the democracy and architecture of the young Republic. That this expression was, like its builder, somewhat unsophisticated and semi-literate does not make it but a diminished version of its stylish eastern cousins. The robustness and naivety evident in Hicklin Hearthstone are typical expressions of the transplantation of culture into a frontier environment, and its appearance is an important benchmark of the development of agriculture and society in western Missouri; it stands precisely at that juncture where a prosperous and assertive social order begins to emerge from a primitive wilderness condition. Its unsophistication and modest grandness are honest statements of the nature and quality of that emergence in its antebellum Missouri setting.

It is a frequent pitfall of historical research to discover that preconceived assumptions are not always supported by what facts exist. The case of Hicklin Hearthstone illustrates this in the sense that while it would seem to be the quintessential antebellum Missouri plantation, the facts provided by the agricultural census records for the years 1850 and 1860 would strongly suggest that it was not. The erroneous assumption was that Hicklin Hearthstone was, like most of the mansions along the Dover Road were assumed to be, the seat of a gang labor hemp growing operation. That there were a large number of slaves at Hicklin Hearthstone is obvious. The six-cell slave quarters behind the "big house" is an extraordinary and unique survival. This is by far the most extensive such structure presently existing in Missouri. The two-cell brick house nearby was, according to Hicklin family tradition, resided in by the black overseer, and is similar to a number of two-cell brick slave quarters which have survived in Howard County. The slave schedules of the population census for 1850 and 1860 indicate that Hicklin owned 33 and 36 slaves respectively for those years. But the agricultural census is emphatic that in neither 1850 nor 1860 did Hicklin raise hemp or any other gang labor crop, and that Hicklin's considerable number of slaves could not, therefore, have been employed in cultivating that crop on his lands. What the census does reveal is that Hicklin had a fairly large diversified agricultural operation. In 1850, he had 400 improved acres out of a total holding of 860 acres, and in 1860 his total

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holdings had dropped to 600 acres, half of which was improved. Yet at the same time, his estimate of the cash value of his farm rose from \$28,000 to \$40,000, an increase that cannot be accounted for in increased production of either livestock or crops. A casual comparison with agricultural operations in similar settings would suggest that thirty-plus slaves would not be needed to operate a farm of that size,¹⁰ and it should be taken into consideration that 10 of his 15 children were males and represented an important labor pool for Hicklin. Two possibilities to account for Hicklin's evident increasing prosperity are that it derived in part from the sale and/or lease of his slaves. Based on the ages given in the slave schedules, it would appear that not a single male owned by him in 1860 was also in his possession ten years earlier. Of his 20 female slaves in 1860, only 8 could have possibly been with him in 1850 as well. It is obvious from these figures that there was considerable turn-over in his slave holdings. Two items have survived to suggest tht Hicklin's regime may not have been a benevolent one. The 1850 census indicated that one of Hicklin's slaves, aged 45, was a fugitive. In 1853, he was attacked by a slave who struck him twice, fracturing his skull.¹¹

The following paragraphs penned by Mrs. Alma C. Hicklin convey the flavor of James Hicklin's personality:

James Hicklin, although he possessed a keen intellect and business ability, was considered eccentric. When asked how he made his fortune, his reply was, "One half by attending to my own business and the other half by letting other people's business alone." He always wore a red blanket with a hole cut in the center and slipped over his head for a winter wrap. He wore his hair long and carried a cane and wore tiny gold rimmed spectacles.

A story is told how his curiosity was aroused when a preacher, who had been holding revival meetings at the school, was riding to town with him on a wagon. He was telling Mr. Hicklin of his wonderful power from God. He said, "Now Mr. Hicklin, suppose you were going to hit me, why, the Lord would stay your hand and not let you do it." Mr. Hicklin had heard enough, so he drew back and hit him as hard as he could on the side of the head and knocked him off the wagon in the mud. The preacher arose, bewildered, and said, "Why, Mr. Hicklin! Why did you do that?" His reply was, "Now,---I've found out just how much power from God you have."

....Other stories are of kindlier moments....when he took the whole family on visits lasting from "sun-up to sun-down." This kind of day became a tradition in this part of the country and is still called a "Jim Hicklin Day."¹²

Apparently, Hicklin swore so persistently that it finally led to his expulsion from the Lexington Baptist Church, whereupon he joined the Catholic Church. It

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HICKLIN HEARTHSTONE

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is said that the cross displayed in the portico of his mansion was ordered placed there by Hicklin in defiance of his former baptist brethern.¹³

If Hicklin's economic activities do not conform to the stereotype of the typical planter, it is still clear, based on the writings of Frank L. Owsley, that James Hicklin's career was a characteristically southern one. Owsley presents the typical Southerner not as an aristocratic planter but as a diversified farmer or stockman, who often rose from a poor but proud beginning to acquire a measure of wealth and community standing accompanied by slave ownership.¹⁴ This was exactly the case with James Hicklin. Indeed, as has been noted, he was proud of the fact that he owed his advancement to his business ability and not to connections of either inheritance or marriage. It would appear, however, that his rise was intimately connected with the institution of slavery, and that a substantial portion of his wealth resided in his slaves as chattel. It was probably his skills as a slave trader that elevated him into a plantation life-style, and made him something more than a well-to-do farmer. In this sense, he was a participant in the plantation economy based on an expanded market for hemp that came into existence along the Dover Road. That economy needed slaves to function; James Hicklin, it would seem, was able to successfully capitalize upon the opportunities this climate created.¹⁵ How deeply Hicklin was involved in the slave system was clearly revealed in his situation and his own perception of that situation following the Civil War.

The effect of the Civil War upon the economy of Lafayette County was devastating, and Hicklin's fortunes suffered accordingly. He claimed to have lost a considerable sum, stating that prior to the beginning of the "late unholy and unnatural Civil War" he valued his estate at \$200,000. The census taker in 1860 recorded a more modest valuation: \$40,000 worth of real estate, and a personal estate worth \$30,000. Ten years later, a significant decrease was noted: \$15,000 and \$10,000 respectively for his real and personal holdings. The value of his livestock dropped from \$2,600 to \$1,500, and there was also a major drop in his corn production from 2,000 to 800 bushels. His improved acreage dropped by nearly half--from 300 to 180 and his unimproved holdings decreased from 300 to 100 acres (30 acres woods, and 70 acres "other improved"). He also now had a new expense, having found it necessary to pay \$500 in wages for farm labor.¹⁶ The bleakness of these times, when a way of life lay in ruins, found vivid and human expression in a communication written in 1870 by (or for) Hicklin to the Lexington Weekly Caucasian: "In the early settlement of this county, the people were all honest. There was no railroads and no telegraphs and no rogues, and no locks on meat houses and corn cribs. Now we have everything of that sort. Only a few nights ago my flock of geese, thirteen in number, were all stolen, and a calf butchered just in my lot. Now, I am told the negroes do all this. Very likely they do; but they are encouraged to do it by white men who buy the stolen goods from them. This evil has of late become intolerable, and is on the increase, the people in the county are tired of it; their patience and forbearance is just about exhausted, and unless something is done to remedy the evil, the consequence will be serious." At the time he caused this statement to be set down, he was seventy-

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five years of age and was clearly looking backwards to a pastoral Golden Age, the mythological Old South, that had not then been ruined by the coming of technology and Republicans. He left the readers of the Caucasian with this last observation: "And now I must bid you adieu. This may be the last communication you will ever receive from me. I may not live long, and I hope when the summons comes, to meet it with submission. The truth is, I am not very anxious about living. The time was when I was proud of my country and my government, and believed them the best in the world, but that time has past, and to my dim vision, nothing appears in the future but increased national degradation and infamy."¹⁷ This should probably not be read as the last pathetic utterance of a beaten old man. There is a twinkle to this writing, a shining through of that eccentric and ever defiant personality of James Hicklin. And he would live on for another five years before finally quitting that life he found so exhausted of possibility.

In 1877, Young Ewing Hicklin purchased the farm from his father's estate. James Hicklin's second wife, Agnes, died at Young's birth in 1842 leaving him to be raised by a negro "mammy," and during the years of his youth, he addressed his father as "Master."¹⁸ According to the History of Lafayette County, he left home at 15 to join the Texas Rangers, and upon the outbreak of the Civil War joined the Confederacy under McCullough. He participated in several campaigns, and fought at Lexington in the famous "Battle of the Hemp Bales." After the war, he engaged in the cattle business in Colorado until being called home in 1875 to run the family farm. In 1869, he married Eljzah Plummer of Saline County and seven children resulted from their union.¹⁹

The agricultural census of 1880 revealed little change in the farm operation over the decade since the previous census. His 350 acre farm was valued at \$11,000 and the value of his farm production at \$1,500 (compared with \$1,200 in the previous census). His production of corn was back up to the 1860 level of 2,000 bushels but the value of his livestock dropped by more than half to \$700. The cost of farm labor, at \$225, was half of what it had been ten years earlier. It was a typical diversified farming operation with livestock consisting of a horse, 4 mules, 6 milk cows, 7 other cattle, 3 calves, 57 swine, 20 barnyard poultry and 2 "other poultry." Hay, indian corn, wheat (600 bu.) and oats (1,000 bu.) were harvested. In addition, there were 100 bu. of Irish potatoes, 40 bushels of orchard products from 50 bearing trees, creating a value of \$25, 60 dozen eggs, 40 lbs. of butter (down drastically from previous decades), and 30 cords of wood cut which along with other forest products produced a value of \$60.²⁰ These figures create the clear impression that in 1880 Young Hicklin was still very much engaged in the pattern of diversified agriculture that Owsley documented being practiced throughout the South prior to the Civil War. Regardless of what the general pattern may have been, clearly, for the Hicklin family slavery had been profitable, and without that institution their fortune diminished, and through 1880 did not remotely approach the comparative level of grandness they had enjoyed before the war.

Apparently, Young Hicklin inherited some of his father's peculiarities, was considered by some to be stingy, and seemed to delight in putting himself in

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the worst light.²¹ In 1897, a committee of three upright Lexingtonians presented to the Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Lexington, a document that specified three occasions upon which Mr. Young Hicklin "cursed and swore," "took the name of God in vain," and "made use of injurious and profane words." Upon being informed of his expulsion from that body, Hicklin responded in a lengthy and somewhat rambling letter which was not so much concerned with establishing his innocence as with pointing out that his trial had been conducted in a sneaky and underhanded manner, that his accusers were malicious and cowardly, and that there were others who had sinned as greatly as he had who were still kept in good standing because of certain financial contributions.²² The performance was vintage Hicklin.

Young Hicklin died in 1912, and John E. Ryland Hicklin and Pearle Hicklin, his son and daughter, became heirs to Hicklin Hearthstone. In 1915, John married Alma Davis, and Mrs. Alma Hicklin still resides there, nurturing a deep and affectionate sense of place, and preserving Hicklin Hearthstone for the next generation of the Hicklin family.

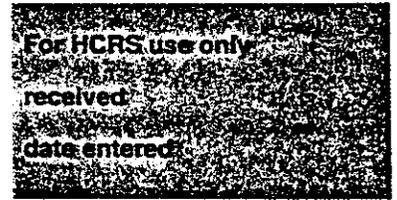
FOOTNOTES

1. Fred Kniffen, "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 55, (December, 1955), p. 574; James R. Shortridge, "The Expansion of the Settlement Frontier in Missouri," Missouri Historical Review, LXXV (October 1980) pp. 67-72; in both 1850 and 1860 Lafayette County was Missouri's second largest hemp producer, producing 2,462 and 3,547 tons of dew rotted hemp for those years respectively.
2. Henry C. Levens and Nathaniel M. Drake, A History of Cooper County, Missouri (St. Louis: Perrin & Smith, 1876) pp. 20, 127; History of Howard Cooper Counties, Missouri (St. Louis: National Historical Publishing Co., 1883) pp. 621, 652, 656, 808, 93, 98, 151, 158; History of Lafayette County, Missouri (St. Louis: Missouri Historical Company, 1881) p. 432.
3. "James Hicklin," Lexington Weekly Caucasian, June 4, 1870; Roberta Wiley, Hicklin Hearthstone, Lexington, Missouri, "Kansas City Genealogist, Vol. 9, No. 2, (October 1, 1968) pp. 30-34; History of Lafayette County, Missouri, pp. 212, 436, 396-397; Fayette Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser, August 7, 1829; Alma C. Hicklin, "Hicklin Hearthstone," A Collection of Historical Sketches of Slusher Community (Unpublished mimeograph, 1936) n.p.
4. Sketches, op. cit.
5. Kniffen, pp. 553-555; Henry Glassie, Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press) pp. 66-67; Glassie, Folk Housing in Middle Virginia, (Knoxville:

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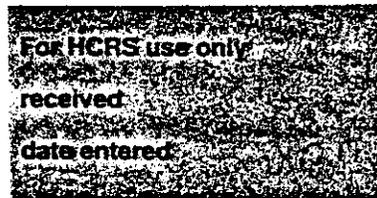
University of Tennessee Press, 1978), pp. 88-101; Michael Southern, "The I-House as a Carrier of Style in Three Counties of the Northeastern Piedmont," in Douglas Swaim, ed., Carolina Dwelling (Raleigh: North Carolina State University, School of Design Student Publications, Vol. 26, 1978) pp. 70-78.

6. William H. Pierson, Jr., American Buildings and their Architects, the Colonial and Neo-Colonial Styles (New York: Anchor Books, 1976) pp. 66-68; Talbot Hamlin, Greek Revival Architecture in America (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1944) p. 252.
7. Wiley, pp. 33-34; Population Schedules of the Seventh Census of the United States, Missouri, 1850.
8. Sketches contains this passage: "Often the stairway to the girl's room leads directly from the parents' bedroom or from the living room." In 1860, Hicklin had 4 young daughters at home aged 10, 9, 5, 3, thus during the mid to late 1850's two of them would have been of courtship age. Another description concerning the Howard County Home of Horace Kingsbury states: "Entrance to the room above the parlor was gained from the hallway, but to insure privacy from--as well for--the children, the other room up-stairs could be reached only by an enclosed stairway leading from the master bedroom." In Lilburn A. Kingsbury, "Boonslick Heritage," Missouri Historical Society Bulletin, Part 2 (April 1966) p. 333.
9. Missouri Seventh and Eighth Census, Products of Agriculture, Slave Schedule. His operation in 1850 consisted of 18 horses, 3 asses and mules, 20 milk cows, 4 working oxen, 70 cattle, 100 sheep, 100 swine, value of livestock \$1,570, 1200 bu. wheat, 60 bu. rye, 5000 bu. Indian corn, 1500 bu. oats, 220 lbs. of wood, 100 lbs. Irish potatoes, \$40 value of orchard products, 500 lbs. butter, 5 tons of hay, \$200 home manufacturers, \$400 animals slaughtered; for 1860: 7 horses, 7 asses and mules, 18 milk cows, 4 working oxen, 40 cattle, no sheep, 100 swine, \$2600 value of livestock, 2000 bu. Indian corn, 300 bu. oats, 600 lbs. butter, 15 tons of hay, \$150 homemade manufacturers, \$1100 value of animals slaughtered.
10. Compare his situation, for instance, with that of Horace Kingsbury of Howard County. Like Hicklin, Kingsbury married three times and his output of twelve children almost matches that of Hicklin. He owned fewer slaves in 1850 than Hicklin did, having twelve slaves. But with this labor force, he ran an operation quite similar to Hicklin's. Like Hicklin, he owned 400 improved acres, but less than half the unimproved acreage, at 400. Having not yet built his mansion, and for other reasons, the value of his farm at \$10,000 was considerably less than that of Hicklin. Here is how they compare in other respects for the 1850 census year. Hicklin, first,

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Kingsbury second: horses (18 vs. 15), mules (3 vs. 100), milk cows (20 vs. 7), oxen (4 vs. 20), cattle (70 vs. 60), sheep (100 vs. 40), swine (100 vs. 200), wheat (1200 vs. 800 bu.), corn (5000 bu. each). Hicklin's farm operation was slightly larger, and each had a slightly different focus, still their farms were basically similar, but Kingsbury had far fewer slaves to run his. As Kingsbury prospered during the 50's, he built a mansion, and did double his slave force, and accumulated land holdings which in 1860 and 1870 far surpassed those of Hicklin. See, "Cedar Grove," Howard County, Missouri, National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination form, October 14, 1980.

11. Missouri, Seventh and Eighth Census, Slave Schedules Hicklin owned in 1850: males by age: 60, 45, 26, 23, 20, 20, 19, 16, 14, 13, 13, 6, 4, 45 (fugitive); females: 50, 35, 35, 22, 21, 18, 16, 15, 14, 12, 11, 8, 7, 9, 7, 12, 12, 3, 2; in 1860 the figures were: males - 21, 21, 21, 21, 21, 8, 8, 10, 10, 12, 12, 4, 3, 3, 2, 1; females - 50, 28, 28, 22, 22, 22, 22, 19, 19, 19, 10, 11, 12, 4, 3, 3, 3, 2, 1, 1. Noted in John Starrett Hughes, "Lafayette County and the Aftermath of Slavery, 1861-1870," Missouri Historical Review, LXXV, (October, 1980) p. 55 fn.
12. Sketches, np.
13. Ibid; Caucasian, op. cit.
14. Frank Lawrence Owsley, Plain Folk of the Old South (Louisiana State University Press, 1949) pp. 76, 133-135.
15. In 1860, Lafayette County had Missouri's largest slave population - 6,374. This number was up significantly from 4,615 slaves 10 years earlier. The average slave holding in Lafayette County was 7, only eight individuals in the county owned forty or more. In the late 1850's a prime field hand was worth \$1200-1500. See David March, History of Missouri (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1967) Vol. 1, pp. 811-814.
16. Missouri Eighth and Ninth Census, Population Schedule, Products of Agriculture. In addition to figures noted in text are following for 1870: 6 horses, 4 asses and mules, 7 milk cows, 2 working oxen, 6 cattle, 25 sheep, 50 swine, 500 bu. wheat, 100 lbs. of wool, 500 lbs. Irish potatoes, 50 lbs. sweet potatoes, \$150 orchard products, 400 lbs. of butter, \$75 value forest products.
17. op. cit.
18. Sketches.

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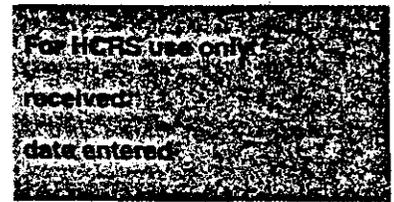
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19. op. cit. pp. 567-568.
20. Missouri Tenth Census, 1880, Products of Agriculture.
21. Sketches.
22. Committee to Rev. C.M. Bishop, October 15, 1894; Young Hicklin to Rev. C.M. Bishop, 1894, both documents in Hicklin, Young and Ryland, John Papers, Joint Collection, University of Missouri Western Historical Manuscripts Collection - Columbia State Historical Society of Missouri Manuscripts.

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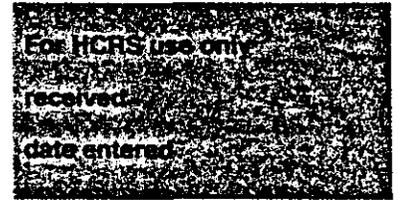
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3. Fayette Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser, August 7, 1829.
4. Glassie, Henry. Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.
5. Glassie, Henry. Folk Housing in Middle Virginia, Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press.
6. Hamlin, Talbot. Greek Revival Architecture in America. New York: Dover Publications, Inc.
7. History of Howard and Cooper Counties, Missouri. St. Louis: National Historical Publishing Company, 1883.
8. History of Lafayette County, Missouri. St. Louis: Missouri Historical Company, 1881.
9. Hughes, John Starrett. "Lafayette County and the Aftermath of Slavery, 1861-1870," Missouri Historical Review, LXXV, (October, 1980).
10. Kniffen, Fred. "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 55, (December, 1955).
11. Levens, Henry L. and Drake, Nathaniel M. A History of Cooper County, Missouri. St. Louis, 1876.
12. Lexington Weekly Caucasian, June 4, 1870.
13. March, David. History of Missouri. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1967.
14. Missouri Seventh Census, 1850, Population Schedule, Slave Schedule, Products of Agriculture.
15. Missouri Eighth Census, 1860, Population Schedule, Slave Schedule, Products of Agriculture.
16. Missouri Ninth Census, 1870, Population Schedule, Products of Agriculture.
17. Missouri Tenth Census, 1880, Products of Agriculture.
18. Owsley, Frank Lawrence. Plain Folk of the Old South. Louisiana State University Press, 1949.

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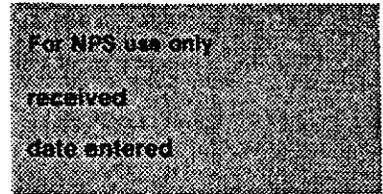
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19. Pierson, William H., Jr. American Buildings and their Architects, the Colonial and Neo-Colonial Styles. New York: Anchor Books, 1976.
20. Shortridge, James R. "The Expansion of the Settlement Frontier in Missouri," Missouri Historical Review, LXXV (October, 1980).
21. Southern, Michael. "The I-House as a Carrier of Style," in Swaim, Douglas, ed. Carolina Dwelling. Raleigh: North Carolina State University School of Design, Vol. 26, 1978.
22. Wiley, Roberta. "Hicklin Hearthstone," Lexington, Missouri, Kansas City Genealogist, Vol. 9, No. 2, October 1, 1968.

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Continuation sheet Hicklin Hearthstone

Item number 10

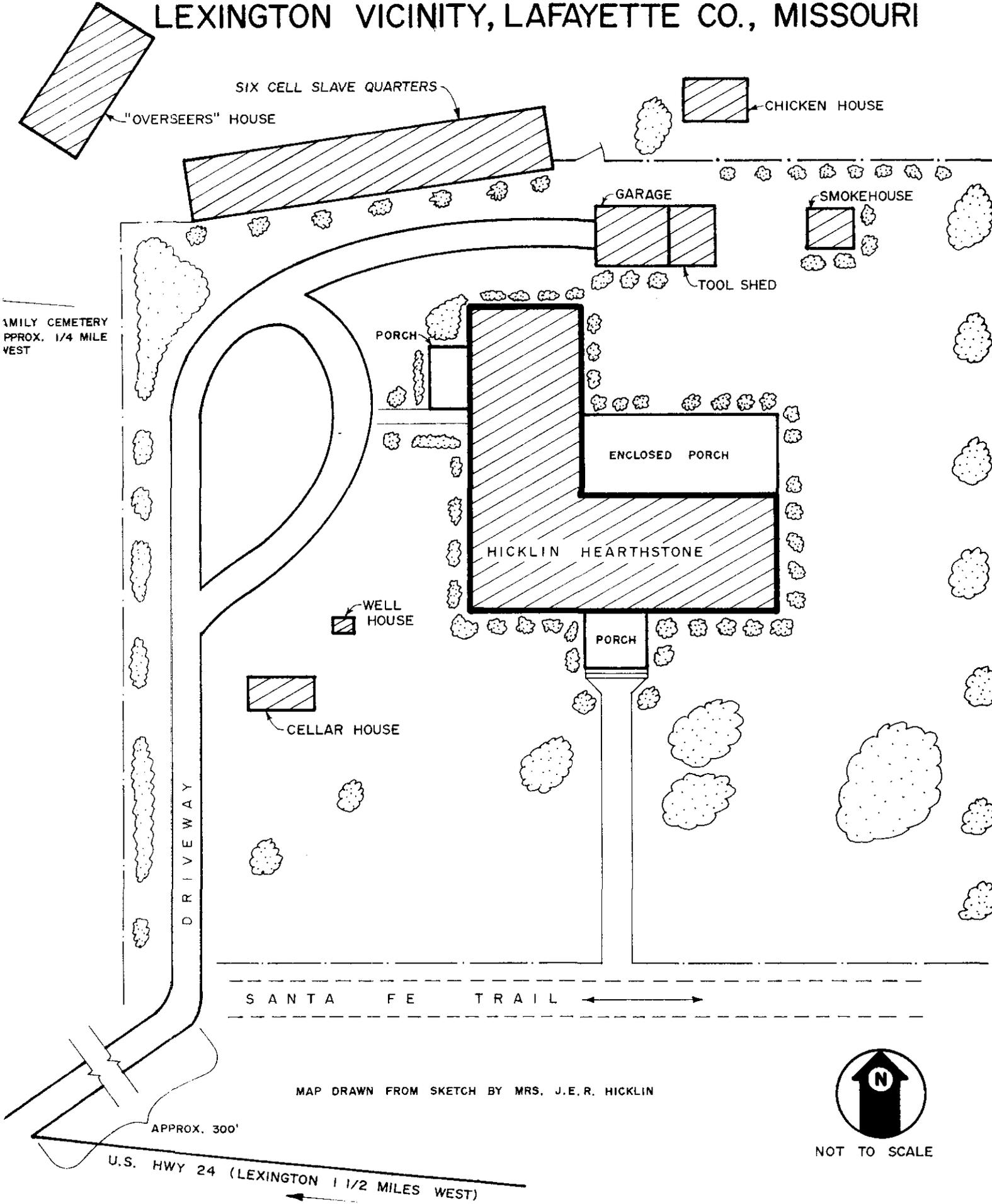
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referenced UTM coordinates. The complex is located some 180 meters northeast of U.S. Highway 24 and is approached by a driveway. The boundary encloses the Hicklin Hearthstone complex in a setting reflective of its historical relationship with the Santa Fe trail whose route approximates that of present day U.S. Highway 24.

SITE PLAN MAP HICKLIN HEARTHSTONE LEXINGTON VICINITY, LAFAYETTE CO., MISSOURI



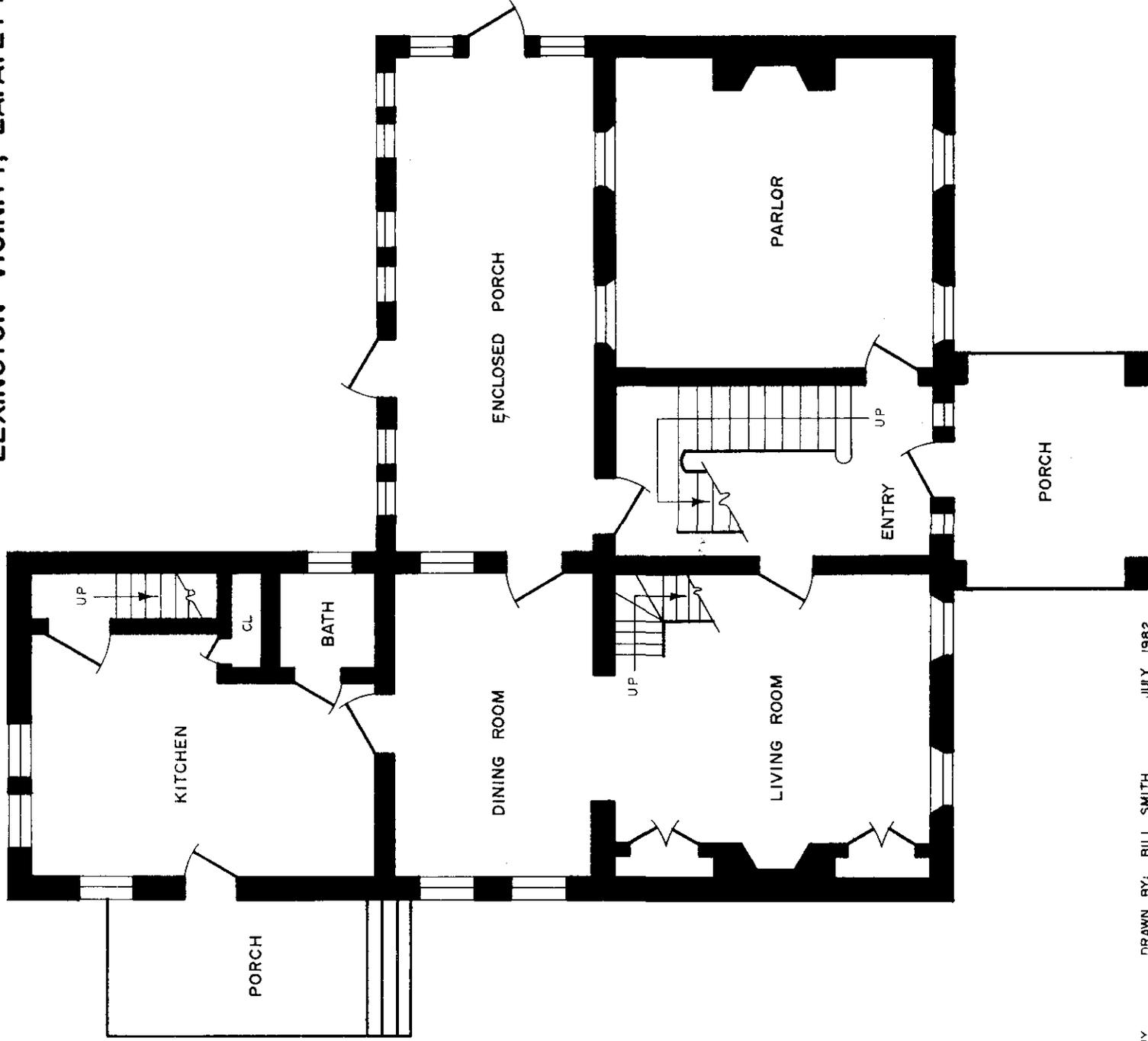
MAP DRAWN FROM SKETCH BY MRS. J.E.R. HICKLIN



NOT TO SCALE

APPROX. 300'
U.S. HWY 24 (LEXINGTON 1 1/2 MILES WEST)

HICKLIN HEARTHSTONE
LEXINGTON VICINITY, LAFAYETTE CO., MISSOURI



NOT TO SCALE

#574

HICKLIN HEARTHSTONE

COUNTY:

Lafayette

LOCATION:

Lexington

OWNER:

Mrs. J.E.R. Hicklin

ADDRESS:

RFD 2, Box 79, Lexington, Mo.

DATE APPROVED BY A.C.:

June 25, 1982

DATE SENT TO D.C.:

December 8, 1982

DATE OF REC. IN D.C.:

December 13, 1982

DATE PLACED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:

December 28, 1982

DATE CERTIFICATE AWARDED
(AND PRESENTOR):

April 20, 1983
Mailed from Central Office

DATE FILE REVIEWED:

Hicklin Hearthstone is significant as a vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival style in western Missouri, as an exceptional survival of a plantation-type building complex, and as the seat of James Hicklin, one of Lafayette County's earliest settlers and a representative of the Southern slaveholding world view as embodied in a Tennessean transplanted in Missouri.

HICKLIN HEARTHSTONE #1 of 20
Lexington vic., Lafayette Co.,
Missouri

Photographer: James M. Denny
January, 1981
Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65101
Primary facade; view looking north.



HICKLIN HEARTHSTONE #2 of 20
Lexington vic., Lafayette Co., Missouri
Photographer: James M. Denny
April, 1981
Department of Natural Resources,
P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, MO 65101
Primary facade; view looking northwest.

N 15 10 10



HICKLIN HEARTHSTONE #3 of 20
Lexington vic., Lafayette Co., Missouri
Photographer: James M. Denny
January, 1981
Department of Natural Resources,
P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, MO 65101
West facade, view looking east.



HICKLIN HEARTHSTONE #4 of 20
Lexington vic., Lafayette Co., Missouri
Photographer: James M. Denny
April, 1
Department of Natural Resources,
P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, MO 65101
View of rear of building; looking southwest.

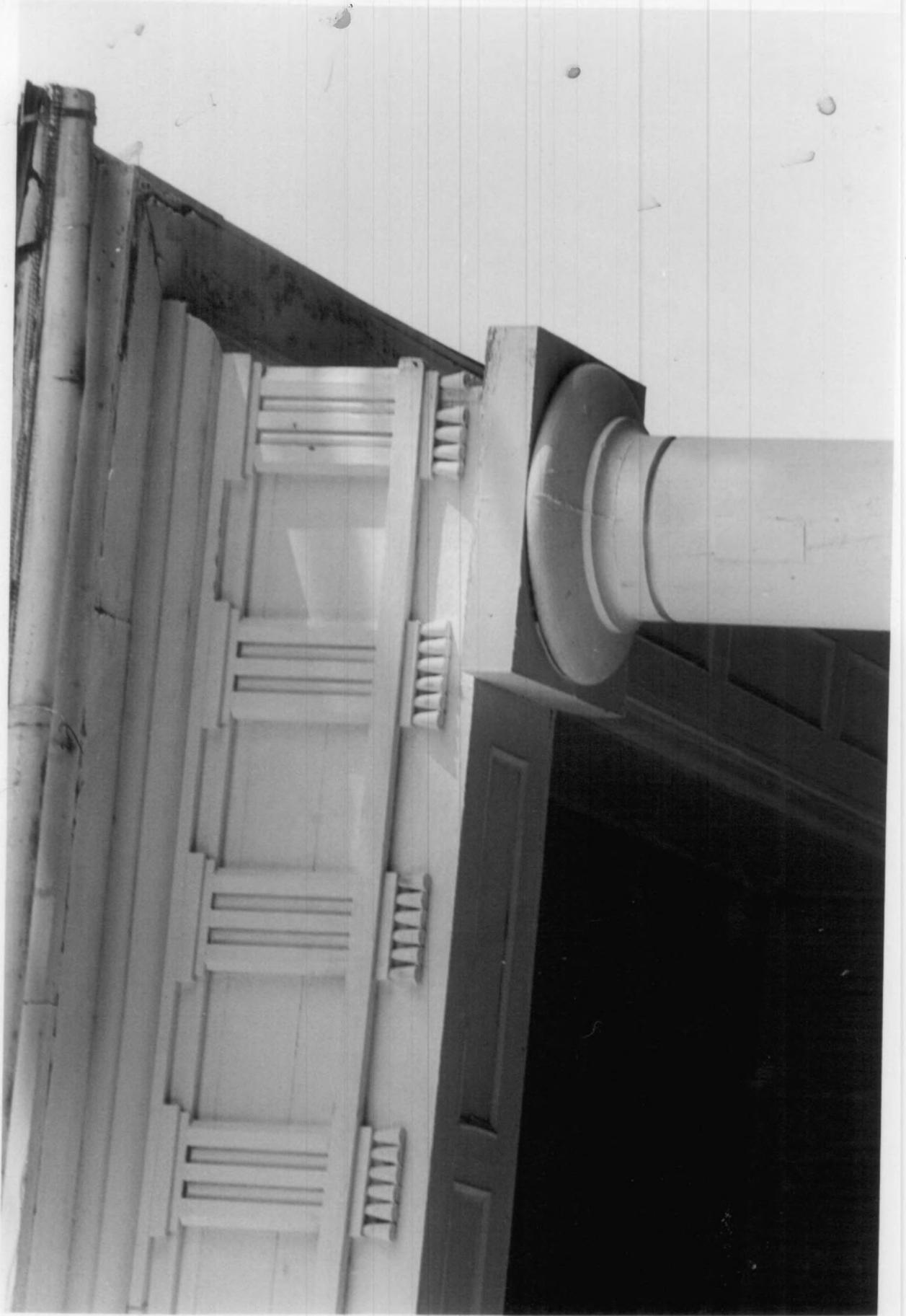


HICKLIN HEARTHSTONE #5 of 20
Lexington vic., Lafayette Co., Missouri
Photographer: James M. Denny
April, 1981
Department of Natural Resources,
P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, MO 65101
Entrance door; view looking north.

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HICKLIN HEARTHSTONE #6 of 20
Lexington vic., Lafayette Co., Missouri
Photographer: James M. Denny
January, 1981
Department of Natural Resources,
P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, MO 65101
Detail of portico.

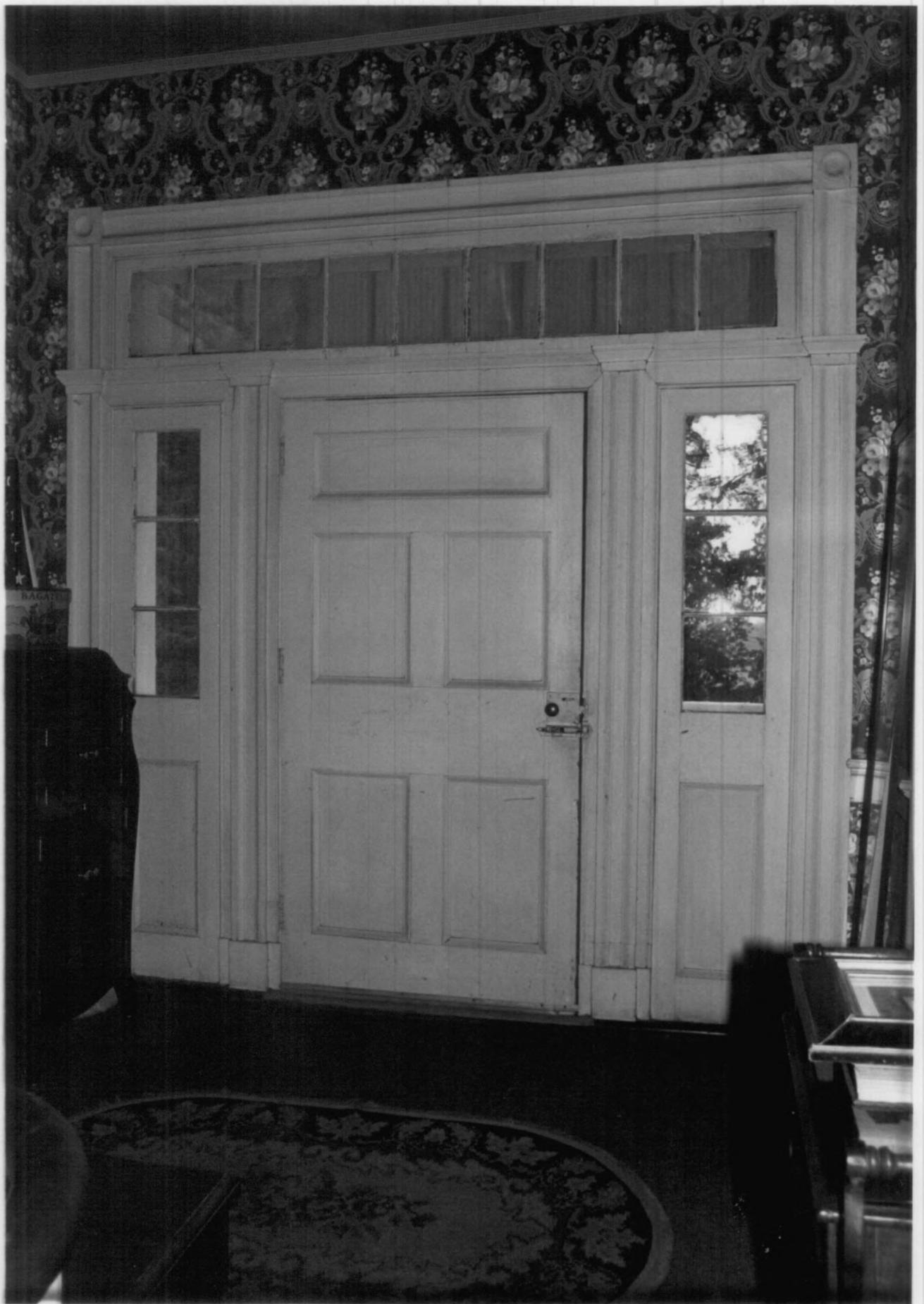


HICKLIN HEARTHSTONE #7 of 20
Lexington vic., Lafayette Co., Missouri
Photographer: James M. Denny
April, 1981
Department of Natural Resources,
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65101

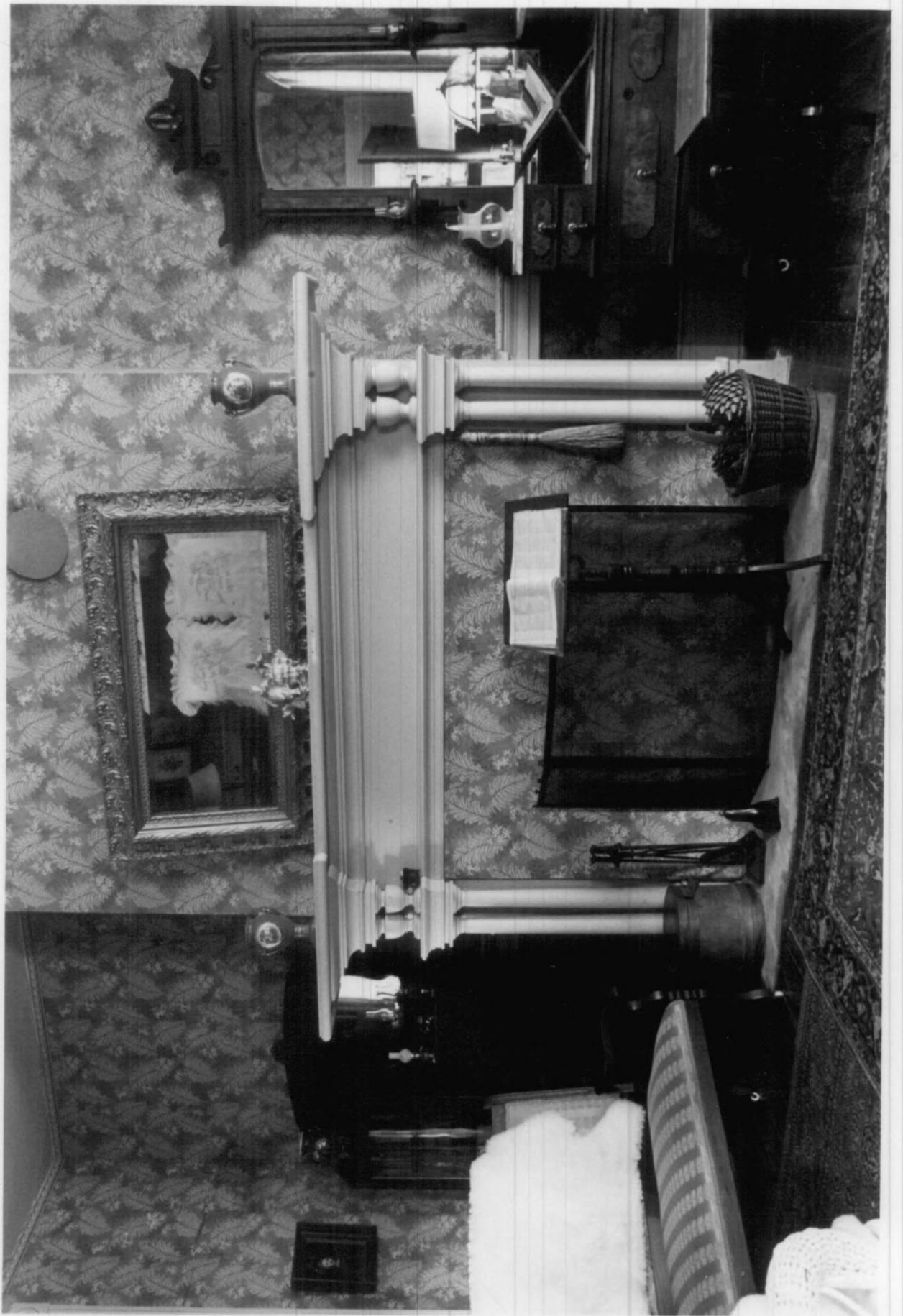
Interior view, staircase; view looking
north.



HICKLIN HEARTHSTONE #8 of 20
Lexington vic., Lafayette Co., Missouri
Photographer: James M. Denny
April, 1981
Department of Natural Resources,
P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, MO 65101
Interior view, second floor entry door;
looking south.



HICKLIN HEARTHSTONE #9 of 20
Lexington vic., Lafayette Co., Missouri
Photographer: James M. Denny
January, 1981
Department of Natural Resources,
P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, MO 65101
Interior view, east parlor; looking east.



HICKLIN HEARTHSTONE #10 of 20
Lexington vic., Lafayette Co., Missouri
Photographer: James M. Denny
April, 1981
Department of Natural Resources,
P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, MO 65101
Interior view, west parlor; looking
northwest.

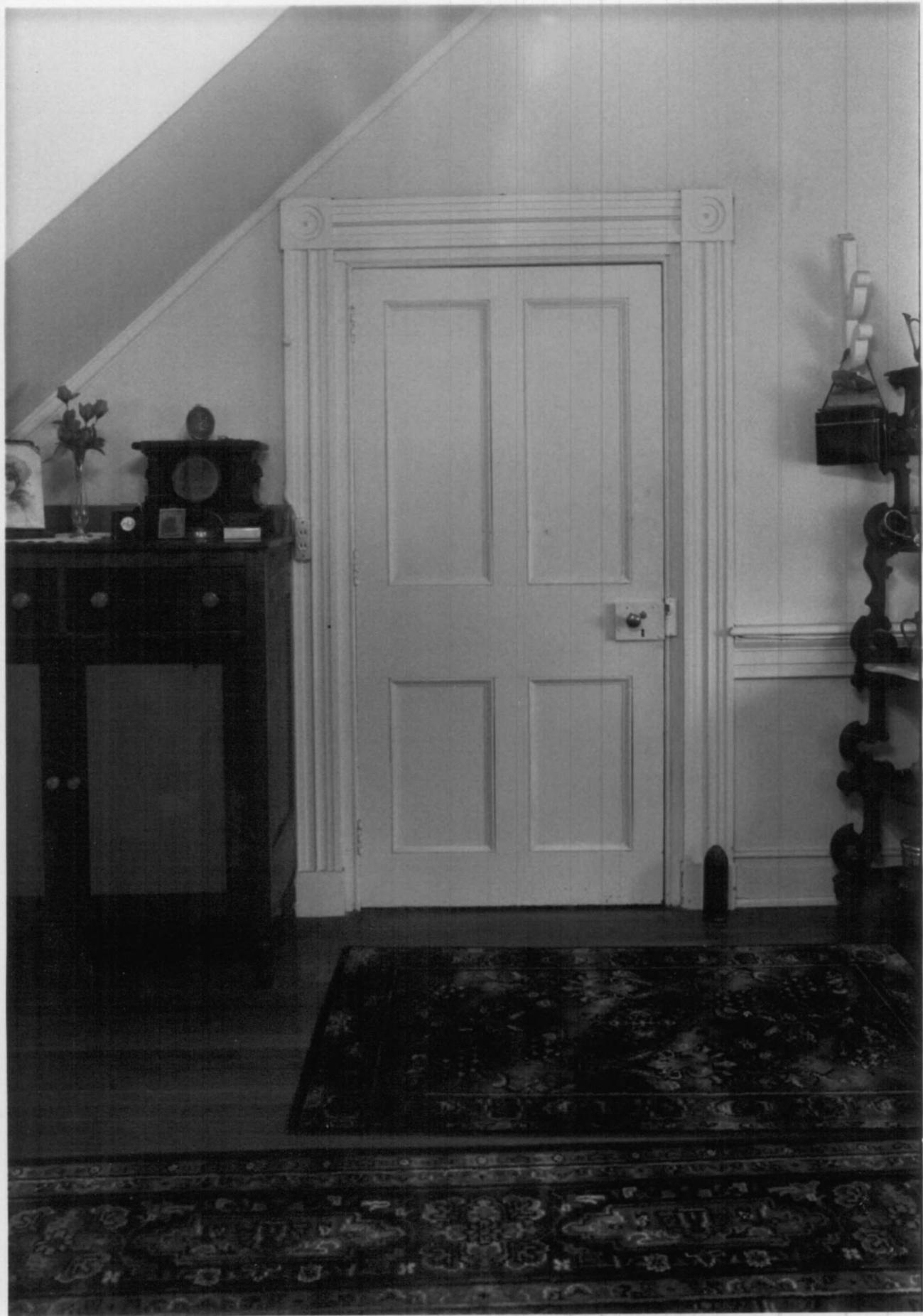


HICKLIN HEARTHSTONE #11 of 20
Lexington vic., Lafayette Co., Missouri
Photographer: James M. Denny
April, 1981
Department of Natural Resources,
P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, MO 65101
Interior view, enclosed stair in NE corner
of west parlor; looking northeast.



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HICKLIN HEARTHSTONE #12 of 20
Lexington vic., Lafayette Co., Missouri
Photographer: James M. Denny
April, 1981
Department of Natural Resources,
P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, MO 65101
Interior view, door in west parlor; looking
east.

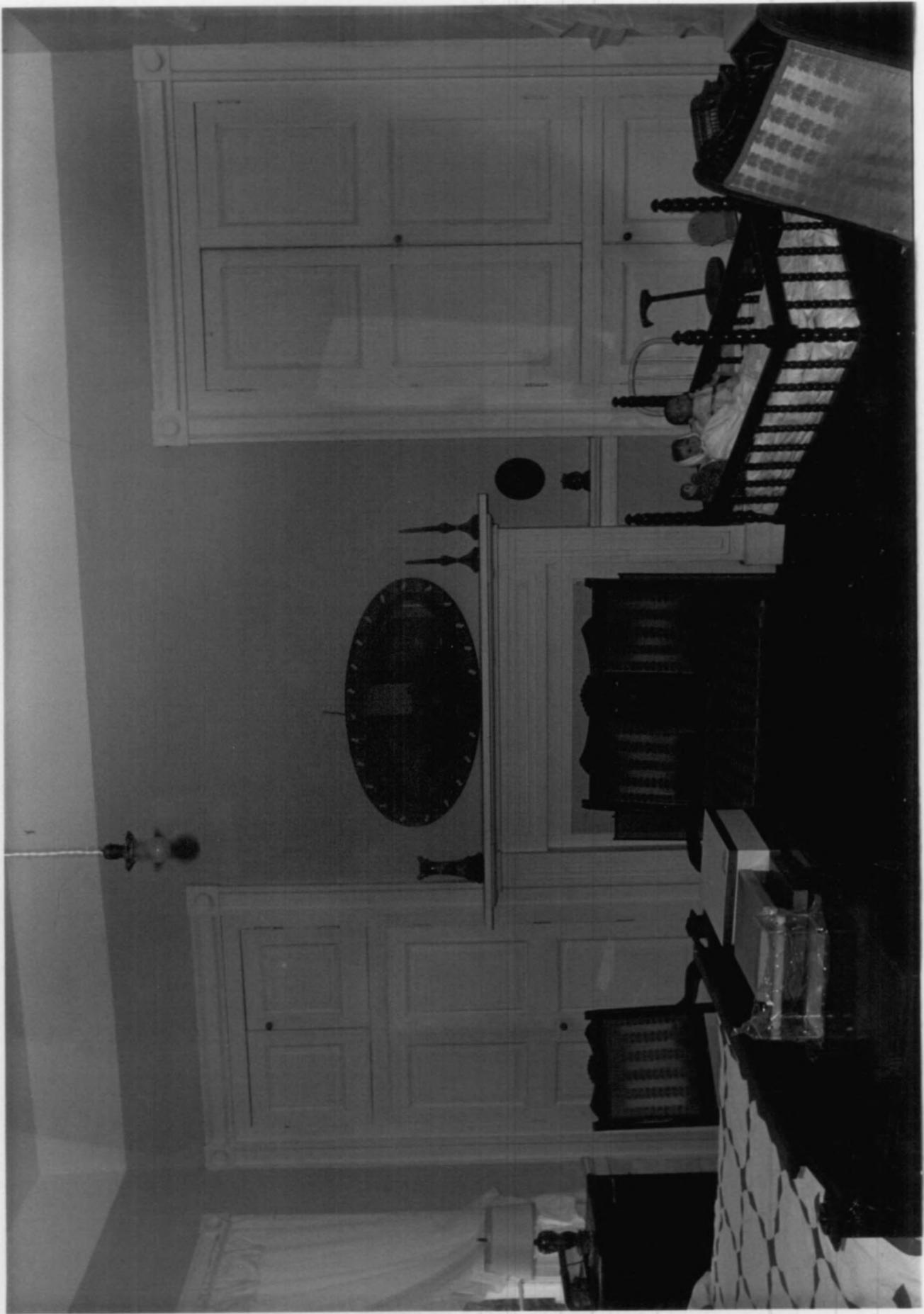


HICKLIN HEARTHSTONE #13 of 20
Lexington vic., Lafayette Co., Missouri
Photographer: James M. Denny
April, 1981
Department of Natural Resources,
P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, MO 65101
Interior view, second floor west bedroom;
looking northwest.



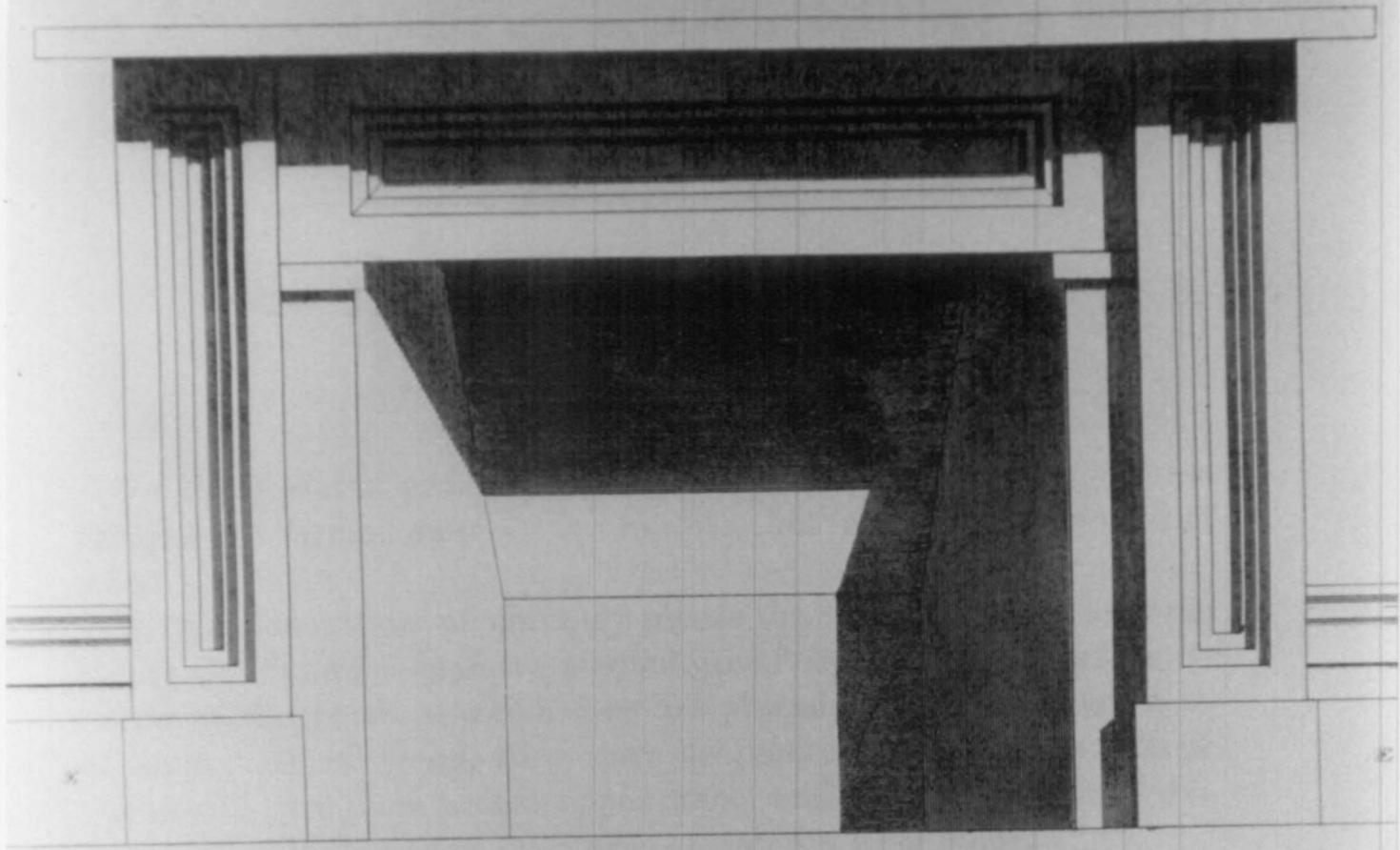
HICKLIN HEARTHSTONE #14 of 20
Lexington vic., Lafayette Co., Missouri
Photographer: James M. Denny
April, 1981
Department of Natural Resources,
P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, MO 65101
Interior view, second floor east bedroom;
looking east.

h1

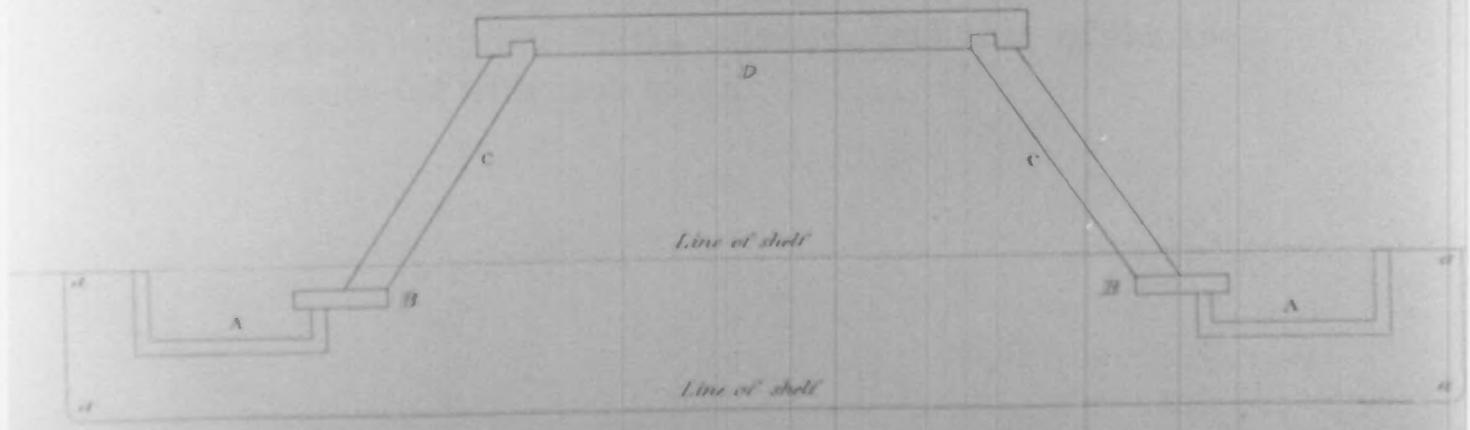
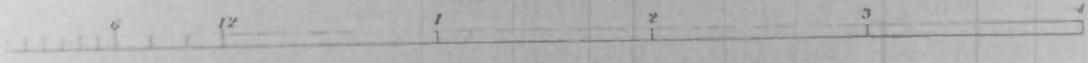


HICKLIN HEARTHSTONE #15 of 20
Lexington vic., Lafayette Co., Missouri
Plate 49 in Asher Benjamin's The Practical
House Carpenter, editoin of 1830 (reprint
by Da Cappel Press, New York, 1972).
Department of Natural Resources,
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65101

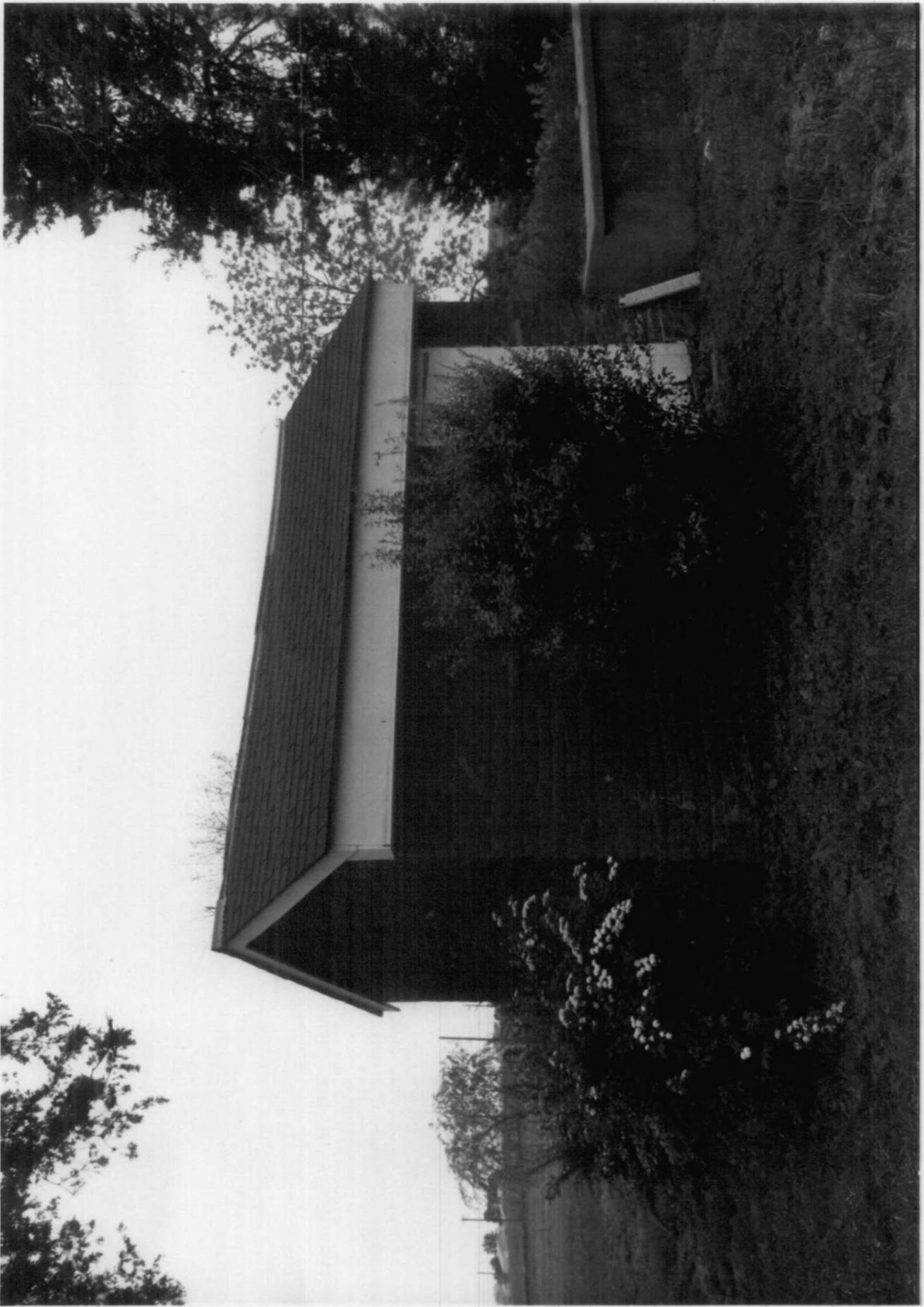
Plaster $\frac{1}{2}$ full size



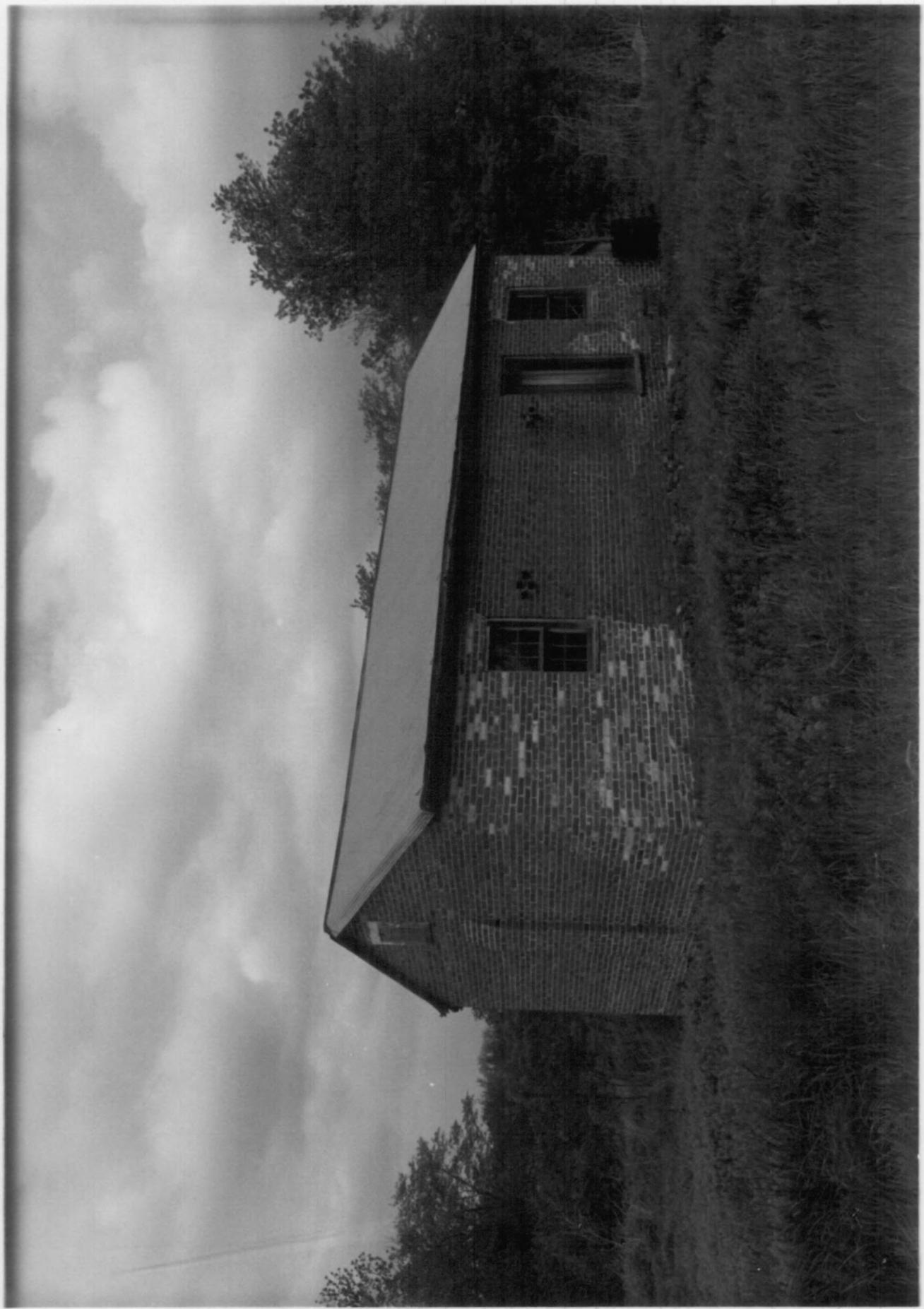
Scale of feet & inches



HICKLIN HEARTHSTONE #16 of 20
Lexington vic., Lafayette Co., Missouri
Photographer: James M. Denny
April, 1981
Department of Natural Resources,
P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, MO 65101
Cellar house; view looking southwest.



HICKLIN HEARTHSTONE #17 of 20
Lexington vic., Lafayette Co., Missouri
Photographer: James M. Denny
April, 1981
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65101
"Overseers" house; view looking northwest.



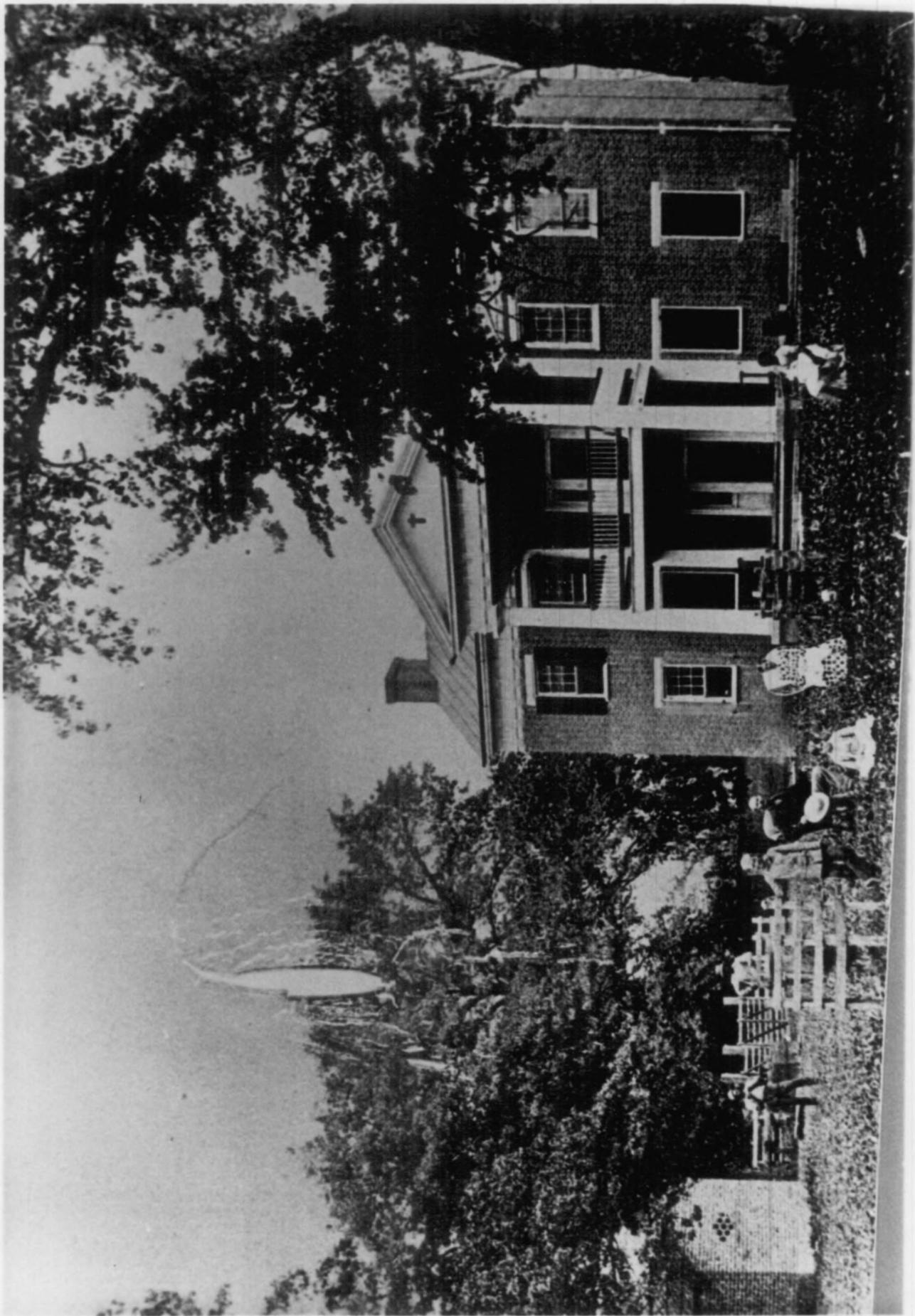
HICKLIN HEARTHSTONE #18 of 20
Lexington vic., Lafayette Co., Missouri
Photographer: James M. Denny
January, 1981
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65101
Six cell slave quarters; view looking
northeast.



HICKLIN HEARTHSTONE #19 of 20
Lexington vic., Lafayette Co., Missouri
Photographer: James M. Denny
April, 1981
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65101
Interior view of one of cells in six cell
quarters (bed table and chair are original
furnishings); view looking northeast.



HICKLIN HEARTHSTONE #20 of 20
Lexington vic., Lafayette Co., Missouri
Photographer: Unknown
Date : Unknown
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65101
Historic view of Hicklin Heartherstone;
looking northwest.



EXTRA
PHOTOS



















