United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking “x” in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter “N/A” for “not applicable.” For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Gregory Dipping Vat
other names/site number CH0181

2. Location

street & number 122 Rogers Road
not for publication

city or town Lake Village
vicinity

state Arkansas code AR county Chicot code 017 zip code 71653

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property 

☐ meets ☐ does not meet

☐ nationally ☐ state or ☑ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
State or Federal agency and bureau

Signature of certifying official/Title 7/1/06 Date

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
5. Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership of Property</th>
<th>Category of Property</th>
<th>Number of Resources within Property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Check as many boxes as apply)</td>
<td>(Check only one box)</td>
<td>(Do not include previously listed resources in count)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- private</td>
<td>- building(s)</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- public-local</td>
<td>- district</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- public-State</td>
<td>- site</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>- public-Federal</td>
<td>- structure</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- object</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

"Dip That Tick: Texas Tick Fever Eradication in Arkansas, 1907-1943."

6. Function or Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Functions</th>
<th>Current Functions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Enter categories from instructions)</td>
<td>(Enter categories from instructions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: animal facility</td>
<td>VACANT/NOT IN USE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Architectural Classification</th>
<th>Materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Enter categories from instructions)</td>
<td>(Enter categories from instructions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO STYLE</td>
<td>foundation CONCRETE: cast concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>walls CONCRETE: cast concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roof N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>other N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

- Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

- Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

- Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- Property is:
  - owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
  - removed from its original location.
  - birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.
  - a cemetery.
  - a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
  - a commemorative property
  - less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

Local

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance
C. 1930-c. 1943

Significant Dates
C. 1930-c. 1943

Cultural Affiliation
(Complete if Criterion B is marked)
N/A

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion D is marked)
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:
- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:
10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property**  Less than one acre

**UTM References**  
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Easting</th>
<th>Northing</th>
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<tr>
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<td>655274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3687141</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verbal Boundary Description**
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name/title</th>
<th>Sarah A. Jampole/Survey Historian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>organization</td>
<td>Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date</td>
<td>May 22, 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>street &amp; number</td>
<td>1600 Tower Building, 323 Center Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telephone</td>
<td>501-324-9874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>city or town</td>
<td>Little Rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state</td>
<td>Arkansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zip code</td>
<td>72201</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additional Documentation**
Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Maps**
- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property’s location
- A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**
Representative black and white photographs of the property

**Additional items**
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

**Property Owner**
(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>Jerry Hopper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>street &amp; number</td>
<td>529 Par Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>city or town</td>
<td>Marion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state</td>
<td>Arkansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zip code</td>
<td>72364</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.
The Gregory Dipping Vat is a concrete structure located about one-quarter mile south on a grassy lane that spurs off Rogers Road, on the edge of the Town of Lake Village, Chicot County, Arkansas. The vat is in good condition.

The facility is comprised of the concrete dipping vat; no other structures associated with the dipping vat are extant. The vat measures approximately 27 feet in length, four feet in width, and seven feet in depth. The vat is in the middle of a wooded area, and is a few feet from Bayou Macon, which was the water source for the vat. The vat is accessible by foot. The vat is easily discernable from the immediate environment.

The Gregory Dipping Vat is in good condition, with all of its walls intact with no signs of collapse or wear and tear due to either weathering or chemicals, thus meeting the registration requirements of the multiple-property listing “Dip That Tick: Texas Tick Fever Eradication in Arkansas, 1907-1943.” The property exhibits excellent integrity of location, remaining at its original site just south of Rogers Road, down a grassy lane, east of the main center of town, in Lake Village, Chicot County, Arkansas. The dipping vat’s location also provides the property integrity of setting, feeling and association. Showing no signs of deterioration, the vat displays outstanding integrity of design. Its continued high degree of structural integrity is proof of its workmanship, and none of its original materials have been compromised.
SUMMARY

The Gregory Dipping Vat is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A with local significance as it is a good example of an intact concrete structure erected as part of the government’s efforts to eradicate the Texas Tick Fever from Arkansas cattle between the years 1907-1943. The Gregory Dipping Vat is being nominated under the multiple-property listing, “Dip That Tick: Texas Tick Fever Eradication in Arkansas, 1907-1943.”

ELABORATION

Created by the Territorial Legislature on October 25, 1823, Chicot County was carved from part of Arkansas County. The southeastern-most county in the state, Chicot County, with its rich, fertile soil, is a flat farmland whose primary commercial activity has always been agriculture, with the main emphasis being on cotton, rice and soybean production, with catfish farming and processing gaining momentum annually. Like all counties bordering the Mississippi River, the county boasts of some of the best arable land in the entire nation, due to its abundance of alluvial flood plain (accounting for over four-fifths of the total land area within its borders). The richness of the soil, combined with the high temperatures that prevail in this part of the state, provide some of the best cotton-growing land in the country, making Chicot County the most productive cotton-growing county per acre in the nation with the sole exception of East Carroll Parish in Louisiana. This is in spite of the fact that the farmers did little to replenish the soil’s nutrients and that each cotton crop extracts a relatively high percentage of those nutrients during its growing cycle.

The county’s name originated from an early-19th century settlement called Illechecko or Isle Chicot (meaning “Stump Island”), and consisted of a few families. The name came from the many cypress “knees” dotting the river. The first two county seats were at Columbia, both of which had unfortunately been washed away by the shifting course of the Mississippi River. The third county seat, Macona, which was established in 1855, was located at the head of Bayou Macon but was too far away from the Mississippi for business activities. Two years later, in 1857, the county seat was once again moved to a location platted in 1856 by John Sumner, to a town located on the western shore of Lake Chicot, where it has since remained. Lake Village was originally incorporated in 1860; however, its charter was disrupted by the Civil War, and municipal elections were postponed until after the end of the War. The central location of the community within the county and its accessibility via the Mississippi River and Lake Chicot elevated Lake Village’s importance as a local governmental, commercial and transportation hub.

Although cotton was the dominant crop in Lake Village, many families in the Delta town also raised animals, among them cattle. Cattle-raising provided families with self-sufficiency as well as an additional source of money. Beef cattle were more popular than the milking variety, with the cows being milked mainly in the spring.
As the interest in cattle grew stronger, so did the dependence on subsistence livestock farming not only in Chicot County, but also in the Lake Village area as well. Area farmers soon became concerned with the Texas Tick Fever just as were farmers from across the state. To combat the fever, a vat was constructed on the western edge of town, close to the Ashtown community.

Cattle farming soon became a major source of subsistence and income for the local people. As the fear of the Texas Tick Fever spread, the dipping vat was constructed in a wooded area, along the edge of Bayou Macon. Although the exact date of construction is unknown, it was likely built c. 1930, roughly 15 years after the tick eradication program began across the state.

The location of the dipping vat in the Ashtown area was convenient for the rural and country farmers and residents. People in rural settlements would bring their cattle through Ashtown to be dipped as they continued on their way to Lake Village to conduct their business of the day. The vat continued to be used likely until the end of the program in 1943.

After the vat was no longer actively used, it remained open and was used by local youths as a play area. and a great place to release fish that had been caught in the nearby bayou. Accessible via a grassy country lane, the vat’s remote setting has never necessitated the need to cover or fill in the vat. The vat’s location on the idyllic lane which spurs off Rogers Road, has helped protect the integrity and character of the vat.

Today, the Gregory Dipping Vat remains an important reminder of the agricultural heritage of Ashtown, Lake Village, and Chicot County. The vat represented an effective government program that was devised to protect the livestock in the area from a devastating epidemic that affected not only cattle, but also farmers’ livelihood.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A with local significance, the Gregory Dipping Vat is located at the eastern edge of Lake Village, about one-quarter miles south on a grassy lane that spurs off Rogers Road, Chicot County, Arkansas. The vat is an intact reminder of the government’s efforts of the Texas Tick Fever eradication that took place from the early 1900s until the mid-1940s. As such, the property is being nominated under the multiple-property listing, “Dip That Tick: Texas Tick Fever Eradication in Arkansas, 1907-1943.”
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Borgognoni, Libby. Interview with the author, April 6, 2006


http://www.arcounties.org/counties/

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

A 50-foot circle centering on the UTM coordinate 15/655274/3687141.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes all land historically associated with the Gregory Dipping Vat.