

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 Duncan House

other names/site number The Queen Anne House Bed and Breakfast/BO0192

2. Location

street & number 610 West Central Avenue

not for publication

city or town Harrison

vicinity

state Arkansas code AR county Boone code 009 zip code 72601

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination
request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets
does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Cathie Matthews

8/12/05

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Duncan House

Name of Property

Boone County, Arkansas

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s), district, site, structure, object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

Table with columns for Contributing and Noncontributing resources, and rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, and Total.

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

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ inn

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/Sandstone

walls WOOD/Weatherboard

roof WOOD/Shake

other

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

LOCAL

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1893-1955

Significant Dates

1893

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

Architect/Builder

William M. Duncan, builder

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: Boone County Heritage Museum

Duncan House

Name of Property

Boone County, Arkansas

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>489699</u>	<u>4009399</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Elizabeth A. James/National Register Historian
organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date June 22, 2005
street & number 323 Center Street, 1500 Tower Building telephone (501) 324-9789
city or town Little Rock state Arkansas zip code 72205

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Warren K. White/Proprietor, Innkeeper (The Queen Anne House B & B)
street & number 610 W. Central Avenue telephone 870-365-0888
city or town Harrison state AR zip code 72601

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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SUMMARY

The Duncan house is a significant example of the Queen Anne style. The home was built by William M. Duncan in 1893. It includes many typical Queen Anne elements including iron cresting along the horizontal ridgelines, a large octagonal turret, steep pitched roof, gingerbread detailing, and an asymmetrical façade. It also has a covered wraparound spindled porch with elaborate woodwork. The Duncan House is located in the terraced Fick Addition of Harrison, Arkansas. It was originally laid out in 1884 on a stepped contour lot. The home is five blocks from the National Register Historic District of downtown Harrison, Arkansas. The home is in good condition and is consistent in style of the period and the Queen Anne movement.

ELABORATION

Approach

The approach to the Queen Anne house begins at street level. A two level multi-faceted block wall guards the property. The lower wall is fronted by a brick sidewalk with a brick staircase. The wall is accessorized with an antique iron gate and wrought iron clover spikes running the length of each level of the wall. Each wall terminates at the staircase with a large square stone pier topped with a flat capital stone. The piers at the end of the lower wall each have a decorative concrete globe atop the capital stone. The piers on the upper wall have a globe light fixture atop the capital stones. A brick sidewalk leads from the stairs to the porch. Another set of brick stairs steps up to the house level. This second set of stairs is flanked by concrete abutments adorned with greyhound statues.

Front/North Façade

The north elevation of the Duncan House is the front of the house as it faces Central Avenue and the stairs and sidewalk are directed toward it. This elevation is a composition of several distinct elements including the porch, turret, and a front gable section of wall. The porch occupies the left side of this elevation. The space between the porch and ground level is filled in with a brick lattice. The porch wraps around from the north façade to the east side of the home and is fully encompassed under the roof of the house. The porch ceiling is bead board and the floor is tongue and groove. The roof is supported by five tapered wooden columns. The columns are connected at the base by a wooden balustrade with turned wooden balusters. There is a newel post at the top of the stairs which also acts as an end for the balustrade. The posts have floral and ribbon wood carvings decorating the sides. Between the columns at the roofline there is a rail of tiny vertical set spindles bordered on the bottom with a horizontal line of scalloped trim.

The porch is deep, therefore the house is setback substantially from the edge of the roofline. The walls are sheathed in wood weatherboard siding. The north wall beneath the porch has an angled section facing northeast. There is a wood-frame window opening on this wall containing a one-over-one, wood-frame, double-hung window. The main entrance to the house is on the north facing wall beneath the porch, and is

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aligned with the stairs. The door is wood paneled with a square fixed pane of glass in the upper half, while the lower half expresses carvings of ribbons and foliage.

The eight-sided turret rises out of the roofline directly above the northeast angled wall beneath the porch. The turret is clad in wood weatherboard siding and has wood framed double hung windows in three of its eight sides. The windows are a one-over-one configuration, the upper pane being a stained glass window. The turret has an eight-sided conical roof with wood shake shingles matching those on the remainder of the roof. On top of the turret is a weathervane with translucent ball pointer and fin. Pairs of carved wooden brackets with downward pointing spindle poles accentuate the eaves at the base of the ridgelines.

The overall roofline covering the porch is shallow and increases its pitch where it is covering the house. A dragon ridge cresting rests atop the horizontal ridges of the roofline and a dragon head or "P" shaped piece emphasizes the end. To the right of the porch is another element composing the north façade. A gable front wall lies flush with the porch and gives balance to the street front of the building. This wall is clad in wood weatherboard siding and has one window opening in the center of the wall on the first floor. The window opening contains a large fixed stained glass window in the lower half and a smaller pivoting stained glass window above. The gable peak has fish scale wood siding and a small rectangular framed round window with small diamond shaped windows flanking each side. There is gingerbread trim running along the eaves in the gable.

Left/East Façade

The east elevation of the Duncan House is nearly identical to the north side. Since it does not serve as the primary entry to the home, it lacks the stairs and front door. However, the overall configuration of the façade is the same. From left to right, this elevation has a gable end anchoring the corner just like the north façade. This gable end has the same configuration of windows in the gable, same gingerbread trim, and roof cresting as the gable end on the north elevation. The only difference on the east side is the window opening beneath the gable. On the east elevation it is centered on the wall and contains two rectangular stained glass windows that are set side by side. To the right of this section of wall is the porch. The overall plan of the house is bilaterally symmetrical from northeast corner to southwest corner, therefore the porch on the east elevation is a mirror image of the porch on the north (with the exception of stairs). The east elevation has a window in place of the door on the north elevation. The window is a wood-frame, double-hung, one-over-one window. The east elevation shares with the north elevation the angled wall with window and the octagonal turret. There is an additional door on the north facing wall of the gable end. The door has a small transom light above it.

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Rear/South Façade

The south elevation of the house displays the only major alteration to the home in the form of a solarium. The solarium was added in 1991 in place of a rear porch. This façade is mostly dominated by the roofline of the house, however the left side has a gable end identical to those on the north and east facades. The gable has an identical window configuration, except there is a rectangular window between the smaller diamond windows rather than the round windows found on the north and east sides. The window on the lower part of the wall is a one-over-one, double-hung, wood window. To the immediate right of the gable end is the solarium. The solarium takes up the remainder of the first floor of the south elevation. It is separated into eight sections of glass panels forming a glass wall and glass shed roof. The original porch roof is still in place and the glass shed roof continues out beyond it adding extra enclosed space to the house. To the far left side of the solarium there is a second story dormer emerging from the roof. The dormer has a hipped cedar shake roof and wood weatherboard siding. It has a single window on its south facing wall. The window consists of a large fixed stained glass window on bottom with a smaller pivoting stained glass window above.

Right/West Façade

The west elevation is the only one missing a gable end as it acts as the side of the gables on the north and south sides. It has a straight roofline with the roof cresting visible along the ridgeline. There are three window openings evenly distributed along the wall. The window to the far left is a fixed stained glass lower pane and pivoting stained glass upper pane. The lower pane is three times larger than the upper pane and has a slight arch at the top. The remaining two windows are each wood frame one-over-one, double-hung, windows. There is a brick chimney rising out of the roofline between the first and second windows. The chimney has two courses of brick set out further than the others to add dimension and style.

Outbuilding

The carriage house was added to the property around 1991. It is on a back lot separated from the house by a twelve foot high retaining wall. The carriage house is a two story front gable building clad in PermaStone on the north side. The remaining sides of the carriage house are finished with Hardiplank. The ground floor is built into the side of the hill and has two apartments. The east apartment houses an antique shop and the west apartment is the innkeeper's quarters. The second level is a garage. Although this outbuilding has no historical significance today, it is clearly separated from the Duncan House enough to not detract from the integrity of the home.

Integrity

The Duncan house, built in Harrison, Boone County, in 1893 is a fine example of Queen Anne architecture and style. High peaked roofs, gingerbread and woodworking maintain the integrity of its style. Many original adornments, hardware and elements are still present. Additions are minimal such as conversion of attic space and addition of the solarium. Mr. Duncan the builder of the house would still recognize the home as the one he built with his own hands in 1893.

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SUMMARY

The Duncan House was constructed at the height of The Queen Anne movement. It is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** with **local** significance. The house expresses many typical Queen Anne design characteristics including a steep pitched roof, extensive detailed woodwork, octagonal turret, and rear gable. From its construction in 1893 to the present it is one of a handful of homes in the area that have not seen removal of Queen Anne adornments and style changes. It has connections to the founder of the city, a town marshal, and a significant religious figure in the community. The home has a long and rich history in the Harrison community and would be a worthy asset to the National Register of Historic Places.

ELABORATION

On November 15, 1854, the United States of America sold Joel D. Mitchell several acres of land which include Block 2 lot 5 where the Duncan House stands today. Between 1854 and 1867, the land was sold three times. First to Thomas H. Mendehall, then to Albert G. and Harriet A. Stiffler, and finally to Henry W. and Martha T. Fick. The Ficks acquired the home on December 20, 1867 for \$3,785.70. The property included forty acres comprising the SE Quarter of the NW Quarter of Section 9 in Township 18 north of Range 20 west.

Henry Fick was considered to be the founder of Harrison. When Mr. Fick died, his estate was subdivided and sold as individual lots, which became know as the Fick Addition to Harrison, Arkansas. The Duncan House lot, block 2 lot 5, was sold to William M. Duncan for \$50.00 on October 12, 1891. Duncan apparently built the house on this lot in 1893, but sold it in 1894 to Archibald John McMurray for \$1,000. McMurray's widow, Ella McMurray, sold it to Charles C. Parker on October 4, 1900, for \$115.

Three years later, in 1903, Mr. Parker sold it to Joseph Mansey Walker for \$150, who then sold it to the Reverend D.D. Shuck from Jasper on September 5, 1905 for \$600. According to Frances Salmon, (Granddaughter of Callie Callicott), the Reverend Shuck maintained the house as the parsonage for the Christian Church of Harrison, (a congregation of this Church is still in Harrison today), and wrote his Sunday sermons upstairs in the turret room where the light from above shone down upon him. He claimed that the peace of the room inspired him.

Charles Parker acquired the house again in 1906 and sold it to N. C. Hines in 1908 for \$240. Mr. Hines quit claim deeded the property to Mary A. Hines, a single woman, on September 18, 1909 for \$1.00. She held the property for three years and then sold it to W.N. and Minnie Ivie in September of 1912 for \$1,250. At this juncture there appears to have been some litigation between Mr. Ivie and a local bank, but subsequently Mr.

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Ivie sold to G. L. and Sallie Christian on July 22, 1916, for \$500. Three years later they sold to J.P. and Gertrude Callicott in July of 1919 for \$1,650.

The Callicotts held the home longer than anyone had to this point. Mr. Callicott was a City Marshal and spent many hours smoking his pipe in a rocking chair in the living room by the wood stove. The Callicotts had eleven children, ten boys and one girl. The daughter, Callie, (85+ when the notes were written) had polio at age two and literally, had to crawl up the stairs. Callie moved to the Washington D.C. area but she has several grandchildren remaining in the Harrison area; Rex Calicott, Phyliss Ward Chatterton, and Frances Salamon. J.P. and Gertrude lived in the Duncan House until Gertrude's death in 1939. On June 16th, 1939 J.P. deeded the house to Callie for \$350 and love and affection.

Callie sold the property in January of 1943 for \$100 to Wiley G. and Hattie Hillis, who sold it three days later to Ada Ragland for \$1,650. She quit claim deeded to W. J. Cotton, a single man, for \$1.00 in turn. On the same day he conveyed the property back to Mrs. Ragland and her daughter, Walsa Castleberry. The Castleberrys owned the house for forty-three years. They were both schoolteachers and gave piano lessons in the parlor of the house for some twenty years.

Walsa deeded the house to her son, Pleasant Box Castleberry, Sr on December 17, 1965 for \$1.00, reserving a lifetime dowry for P.B. Castleberry and his wife, Bernice. P.B. and Bernice Castleberry sold the house to Sheridan and Cynthia Garrison in July of 1986 for \$50,000. Sheridan was the founder of Freightways which later became Fedex. Today, Fedex is one of the largest employers in Harrison with over 1,000 employees.

Mrs. Garrison then did a major restoration on the house in 1985. She ran an interior decoration business from the house until 1991, when they sold the property to Don and Kathleen Young. The Youngs added the glass solarium to the open brick porch in back, added showers and toilets to two of the upstairs bedrooms, and built a guest house at the back of the property which contains a two car garage and two large individual rooms with separate entrances. These changes were meant to enhance the usefulness of the home and help transform it into a bed and breakfast. The Youngs ran it as a bed and breakfast until 1993 when the house was sold again. Jose M. and Anna R. Avila bought the house on November 8, 1993 and continued to run it as a bed and breakfast. On October 17, 1995 the house passed into the hands of the Security Bank of Harrison. Bryon and Kathy Dickinson purchased the house from Security Bank of Harrison in 1996 and lived in the house from 1996 to 1999 when they sold to Joan Marcie Gauntlelett of Bonn Germany, on June 16, 1999.

Ms. Gauntlelett, having retired from the federal government, converted the property back to a bed and breakfast and ran it as such until she left Harrison for British Columbia to get married. Ms. Gauntlelett sold the Duncan House to Jan Webber in 2001 who continued to run it as a bed and breakfast. Jan later used the house as her primary residence and the carriage house as a long-term rental. She sold the Duncan House in September 2004 to Warren and Kay White. The Duncan House was opened once again as a bed and breakfast in April of 2005. Warren is the current Innkeeper

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Statement of Significance

The Duncan House was constructed at the height of The Queen Anne movement. It is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** with **local** significance. The house expresses many typical Queen Anne design characteristics including a steep pitched roof, extensive detailed woodwork, octagonal turret, and rear gable. From its construction in 1893 to the present it is one of a handful of homes in the area that have not seen removal of Queen Anne adornments and style changes. It has connections to the founder of the city, a town marshal, a shipping tycoon, and a significant religious figure in the community. The home has changed hands more than a dozen times in its 112 years and has a rich history in the Harrison community and would be a worthy asset to the National Register of Historic Places.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Portion of history Compiled by Marcie Guantlett from hand-written notes found in the house.

Hand written notes where from about 1986 where written from Mrs. Callie Callicott

Abstract conveyances throughout the years are from the Queen Anne file deposited at the Boone County Heritage Museum in Harrison, Arkansas.

Information on Henry Fick from Fick, Allen, Nicholson and Watkins Families by Dian Layman
<http://www.rootsweb.com/~arboone/fick.html>

History past 1999 updated by Warren White. Information was also added on the Ficks and Garrisons families.

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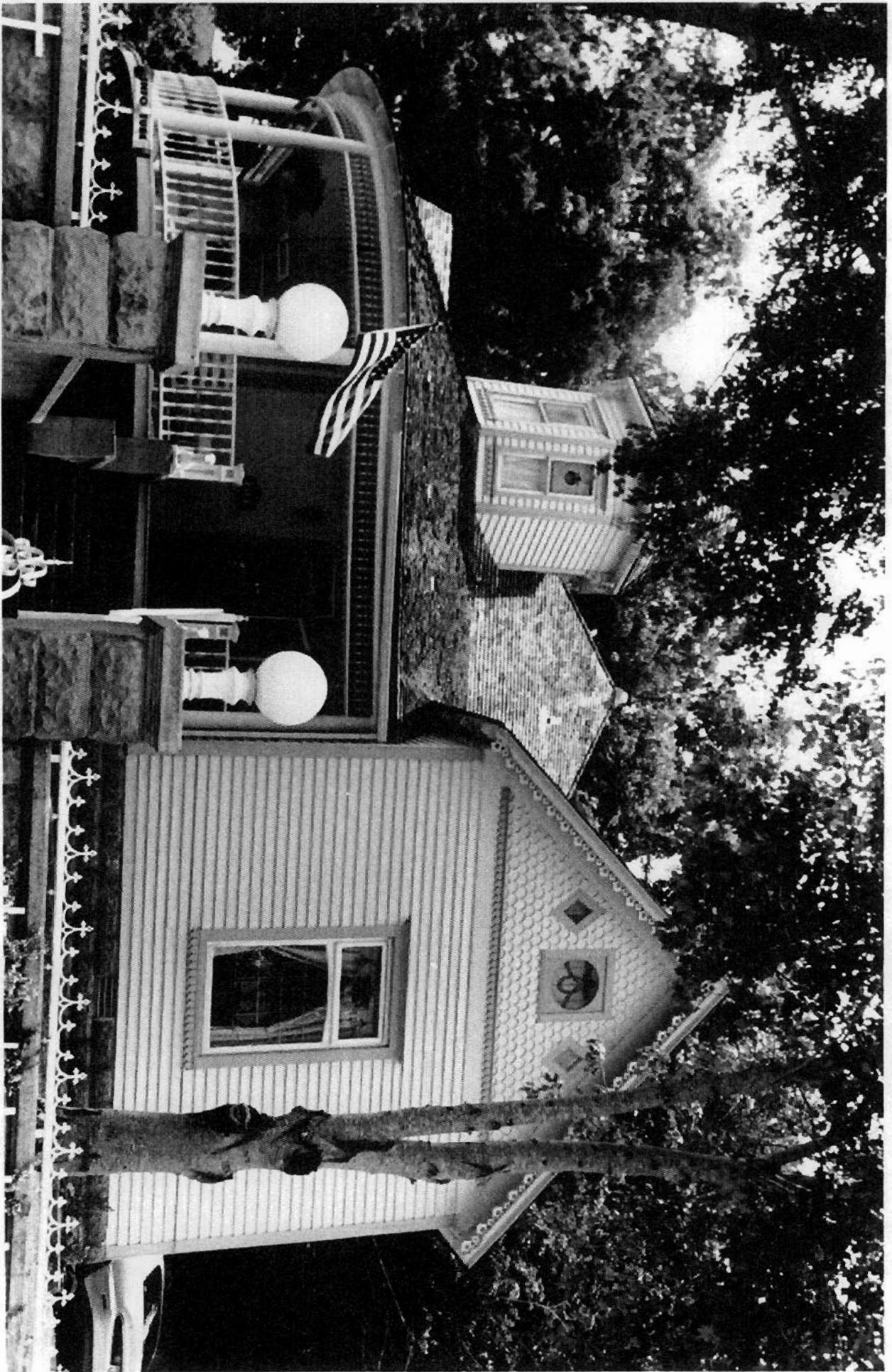
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

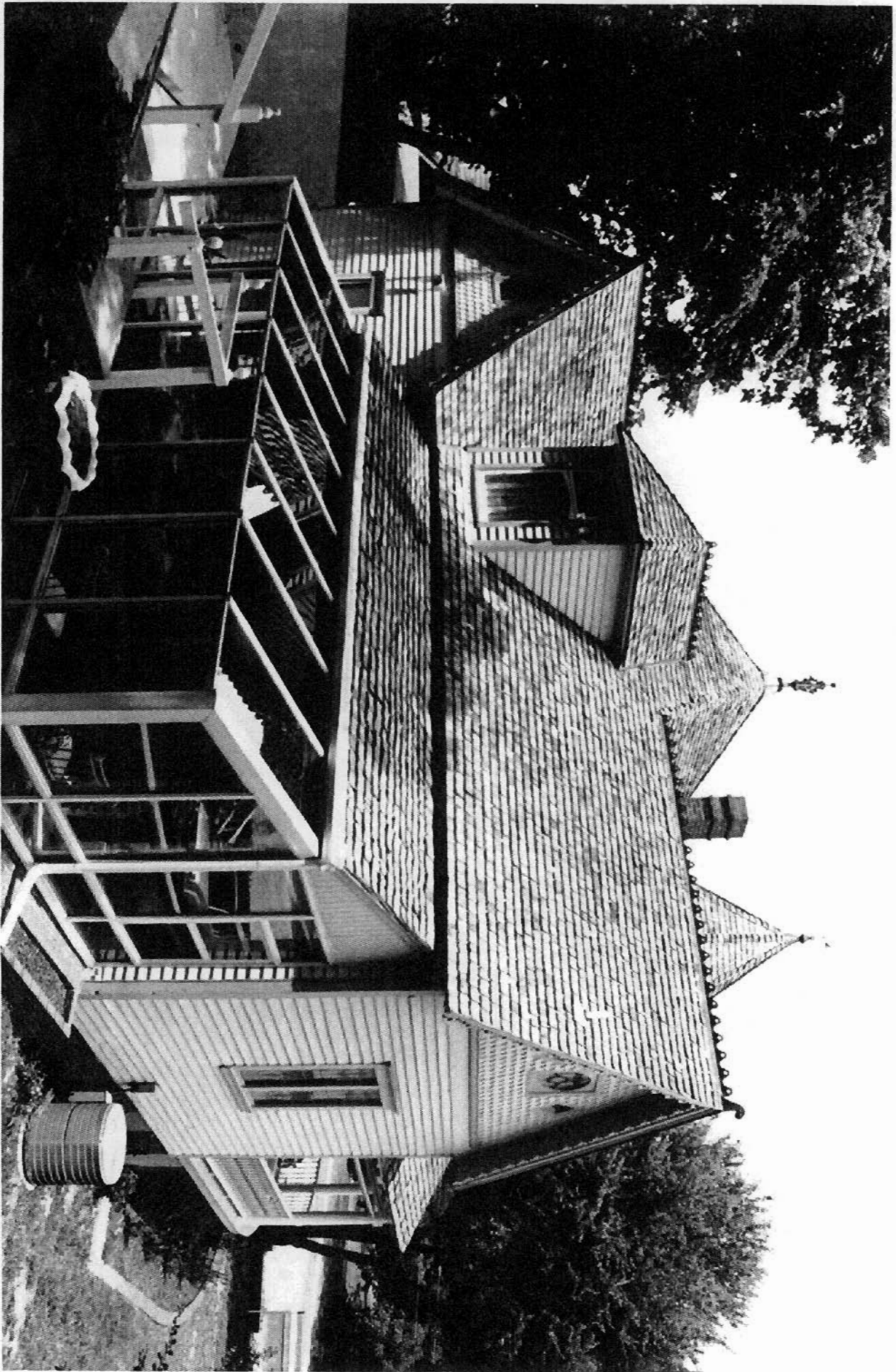
: Lot 5 Block 2- Fick Addition, property size 172.50' x 66.46'

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

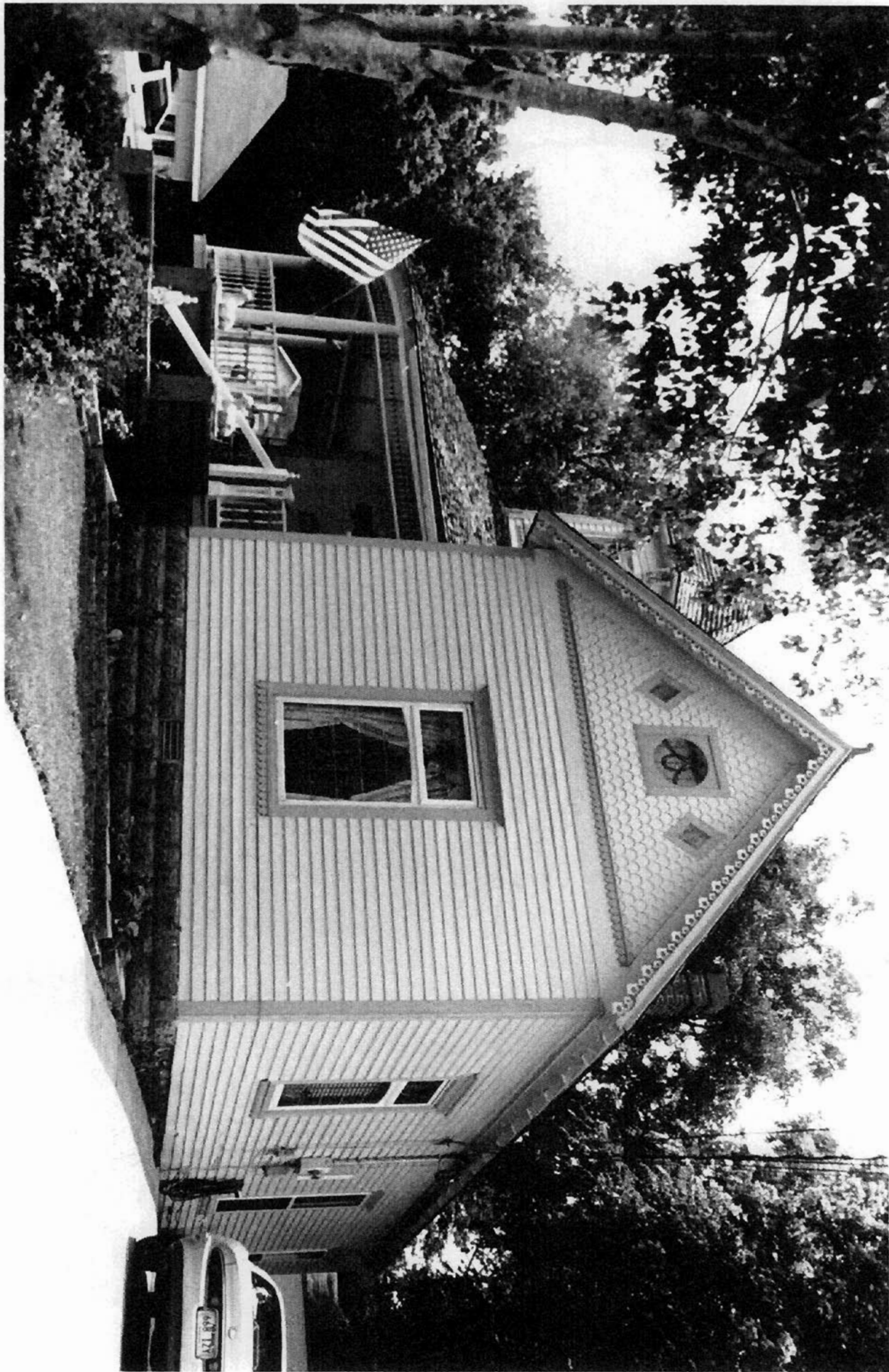
This boundary contains all of the land historically associated with the Duncan House.

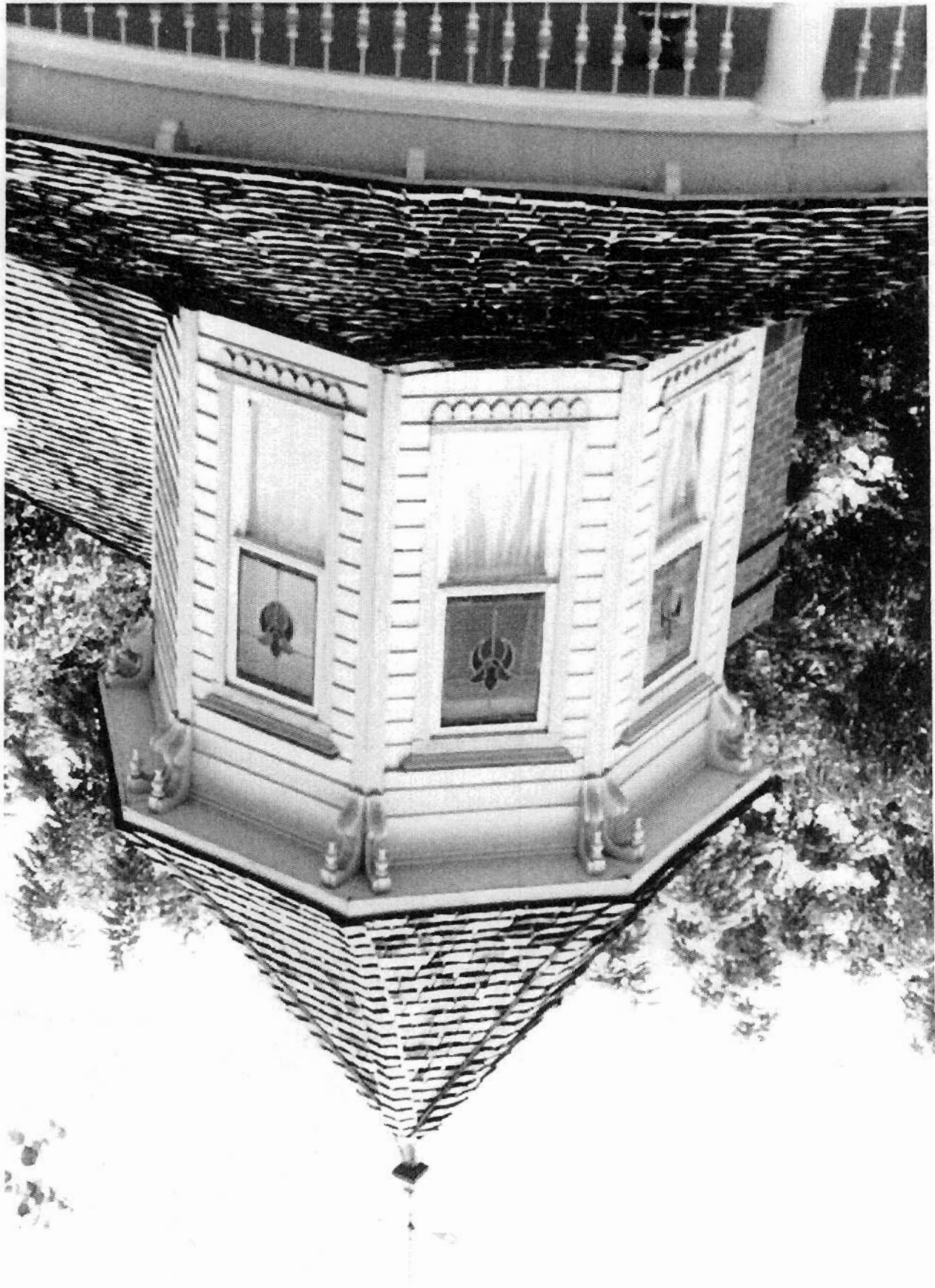












7356 1 SW
(B&T AVIA)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

93° 07' 30" 36° 15'
T. 19 N
T. 18 N

401 000m N

DUNCAN HOUSE
HARRISON,
BOONE CO, AR
UTM:
15/48944/4007299



491000m E

LEAD HILL 17 MI.
BERGMAN 8 MI.

5'

493

494 (BER)