

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NR 1-21-04

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 Rosedale Plantation Barn

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 879 Old Military Road

not for publication

city or town Arkadelphia

vicinity

state Arkansas

code AR

county Clark

code 019

zip code 71923

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.)

Catherine Matthews

12/08/03

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

Rosedale Plantation Barn
Name of Property

Clark County, Arkansas
County and State

Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	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)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: animal facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other:

Hand-hewn log barn

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Sandstone

walls Log

roof Tin

other

Narrative Description

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

Rosedale Plantation Barn

Name of Property

Clark County, Arkansas

County and State

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

Circa 1860

Significant Dates

1860, Circa 1900

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Griffin, Madison- Plantation Carpenter

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 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:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Summary

Located near the town of Arkadelphia in Clark County, Arkansas, the Rosedale Plantation Barn is a 30 feet X 50 feet hand-hewn log barn that was constructed circa 1860. The sheer size and mass of the logs used in the building's construction make it quite a unique structure. It is the largest known log barn in Clark County and possibly the entire state. It was originally located in the community of Manchester in Clark County, but was moved to a similar setting north of Arkadelphia after the building became slated for demolition.

Elaboration

The Rosedale Plantation Barn is a 30 feet X 50 feet hand-hewn log barn constructed in circa 1860. The logs are jointed by half-dovetail notching with oak pegs (one and one-half inches in diameter and eight inches long) between the logs for lateral support. Between the logs is a space of one to two inches. The building sits atop a foundation of native sandstone piers and is sheltered under a steeply-pitched corrugated metal roof.

The southwest elevation (front) and northeast elevation (back) of the building are each 30 feet wide with a 10-foot opening centrally located in each end. The bottom log on each side of the opening is made of oak and is not notched. Unfortunately only one of the four was in good enough condition to be saved.

The sides of the barn are 50 feet long with no doors or windows. Evenly spaced along the walls are four holes drilled about three inches into the top of the first log and about three inches into the bottom of the corresponding log. As the second log was placed in the corner notches, the pegs were lined up with the holes of the two logs. This pattern continued until all logs were placed. On the front and back of the barn where only 10-foot sections of logs were used, one peg was placed between each two logs for stability. The pegs were put back in their original location after the move adding to the integrity of the building.

All of the logs that make up the side of the building are 50 feet long with the exception of the top log on each side which is 56 feet. The additional length of the logs was to allow for a six-foot overhang on the back of the barn. Hand-hewn and specially notched logs were made to brace the overhang.

The log walls are topped with 34-foot ceiling joists timbers that are placed on three-foot centers by notching. The 34-foot joists leave a two-foot overhang on each side to which the rafters are attached. The rafters are connected to the apex of the building by using a wooden peg. The roof is steeply pitched at approximately a 45 degree angle. Supports are pegged into the rafters about eight feet above the loft. About half of the rafters are original with the rest being replacements that date back past the memory of anyone with information about the barn.

The loft is accessed by a ladder that runs up the back wall of the building. Oral history allows for a stairway ascending from the northwest corner of the building under the overhang to a landing in the loft. The stairway has undoubtedly been replaced with the ladder for many years.

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There is a lean-to on each side of the barn. The lean-to rafters attach to the main building rafters just above the midpoint. These 24-foot lean-to rafters are closer to an 8/12 pitch that results in an 11-foot overhang on each side of the barn.

The present owner, Dr. Tim Kauffman, was contacted in the spring of 2002 by the owners of the Rosedale Barn and told that it was their intention to tear down the barn and replace it with a building that would better suite their business needs. The barn was the last building remaining from the original Rosedale Plantation and the owners knew Dr. Kauffman had saved other log buildings.

Dr. Kauffman and others spent the summer and early fall of 2002 numbering logs, rafters, ceiling joists, and gables. In late fall the tin roof was removed followed by the piece by piece removal of the gables and rafters. For the removal of logs, a boom truck and a flatbed truck were brought in. The logs were unloaded with a forklift at the site of reconstruction. During November and December of 2002 a builder was hired to reconstruct the barn. Everything possible was done to reconstruct the barn exactly as it had been before the move. The logs, ceiling joists, rafters, and gables were all placed back where they were originally located. A new metal roof was placed atop the barn, but used the same type of material that had previously been on the roof.

It is unfortunate that the barn could not have been preserved in its original location. However, by moving the building a historically significant barn that was destined to be torn down is now well taken care of and preserved for future generations.

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Summary

Rosedale Plantation was located 12 miles southeast of Arkadelphia, Arkansas, approximately one mile from the Ouachita River. In order to save the barn from demolition it was moved to a farm seven miles north of Arkadelphia approximately one mile from the Caddo River. It is positioned on 35 acres located on Old Military Road (circa 1827-1836) in an area principally used for farming. The area to which the barn was moved is very similar to the area in which it was originally constructed and was first settled in the same time period. The size of the barn makes it very rare as compared to other log structures in the area. It is the largest known log barn in Clark County, Arkansas, and quite possibly the entire state. It is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** with **local significance** as an excellent example of a log constructed building. It is also being nominated under **Criteria Consideration B: moved properties**.

laboration

As early as 1720 the Ouachita and Caddo Rivers were landmarks to French explorers. During the Dunbar-Hunter Expedition of 1804 the salt springs of what is now Clark County were noted. For several reasons, Clark County had an abundance of early settlers. What brought Joseph Allen Whitaker to Clark County in 1855 was his wife's health. After relocating from North Carolina, Col. Whitaker bought his first parcel of land in Manchester Township near the Ouachita River. This 160-acre tract was to become Rosedale plantation (named after his large plantation in North Carolina known as Rose Hill).

The Rosedale plantation was built sometime around 1860. Col. Whitaker contracted Madison Griffin, the architect that is believed to have built Rose Hill in North Carolina and who had also recently moved to Clark County, to build Rosedale plantation. The plantation home in Manchester is believed to have been quite similar in floor plan to the Barkman House (National Register 7/30/74) in Arkadelphia, which Griffin built later. The construction of the plantation buildings took several years. The 1860 Census shows seven carpenters from various origins such as Tennessee, Canada, and Georgia, living in the Whitaker home. Along with the plantation home, a separate brick kitchen was built, along with the barn and ten slave quarters. By 1860, Col. Whitaker had become one of the wealthiest planters in Dallas County (the land is now in Clark County). His estate was estimated at \$110,000 including 23 mature slaves.

The Rosedale plantation home burned in 1886. This occurred shortly after Madison Griffin had extensively refurbished the structure. The new home, built on the site of the old, was not completed until 1896. During this time, the family lived in the old brick kitchen. A son of Madison Griffin is said to have been the architect of the second home. This home was also destroyed by fire in 1919.

The Rosedale Plantation Barn remains as the only original building that has survived the almost 150 years since Col. Whitaker relocated to Clark County and built Rosedale plantation. According to local history the barn may have been moved in the late 1800s, but other local accounts say that the barn was always in the

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same location on the plantation. Regardless, very few agricultural structures from the mid 1800s survive in the Clark County area. The quality of workmanship, the excellent physical condition of the barn, and the unique design and size make this structure significant to Clark County.

Statement of Significance

Although the barn has been moved from its original location, it is a wonderful example of a log agricultural building. The move was necessary to save the barn from demolition and great care was taken to assure that as much of the barn's historic integrity would be preserved. The barn's new setting is almost identical to the setting of Rosedale Plantation. Careful planning and labeling of parts allowed the barn to retain most all historical elements with only few deteriorated parts that had to be replaced. The Rosedale Plantation Barn is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criteria C with local significance** as an excellent example of a log agricultural building. The building's size makes it even more significant as the largest log agricultural building in Clark County and quite possibly the entire state. It is also being nominated under **Criteria Consideration B: moved buildings**.

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Bibliography

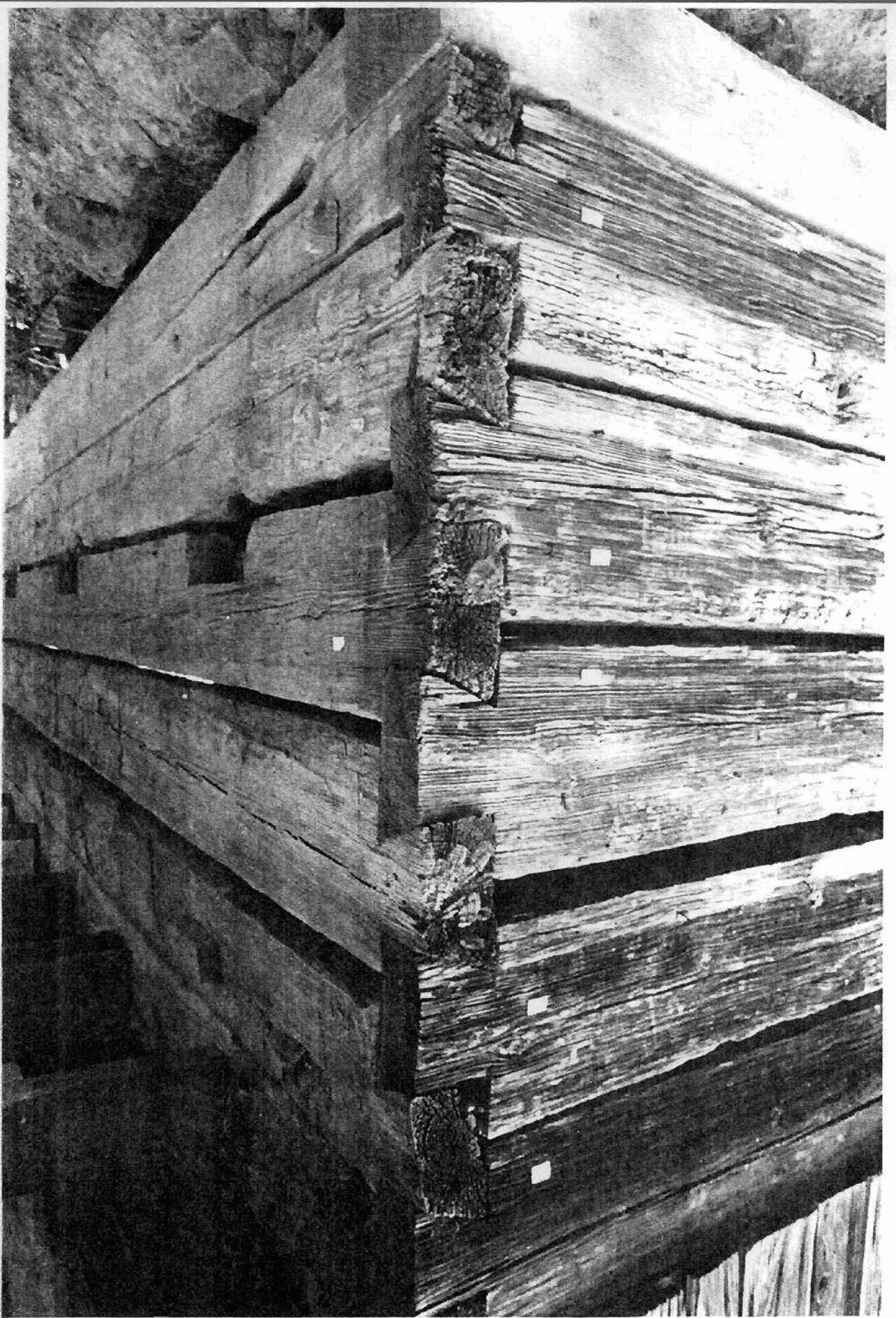
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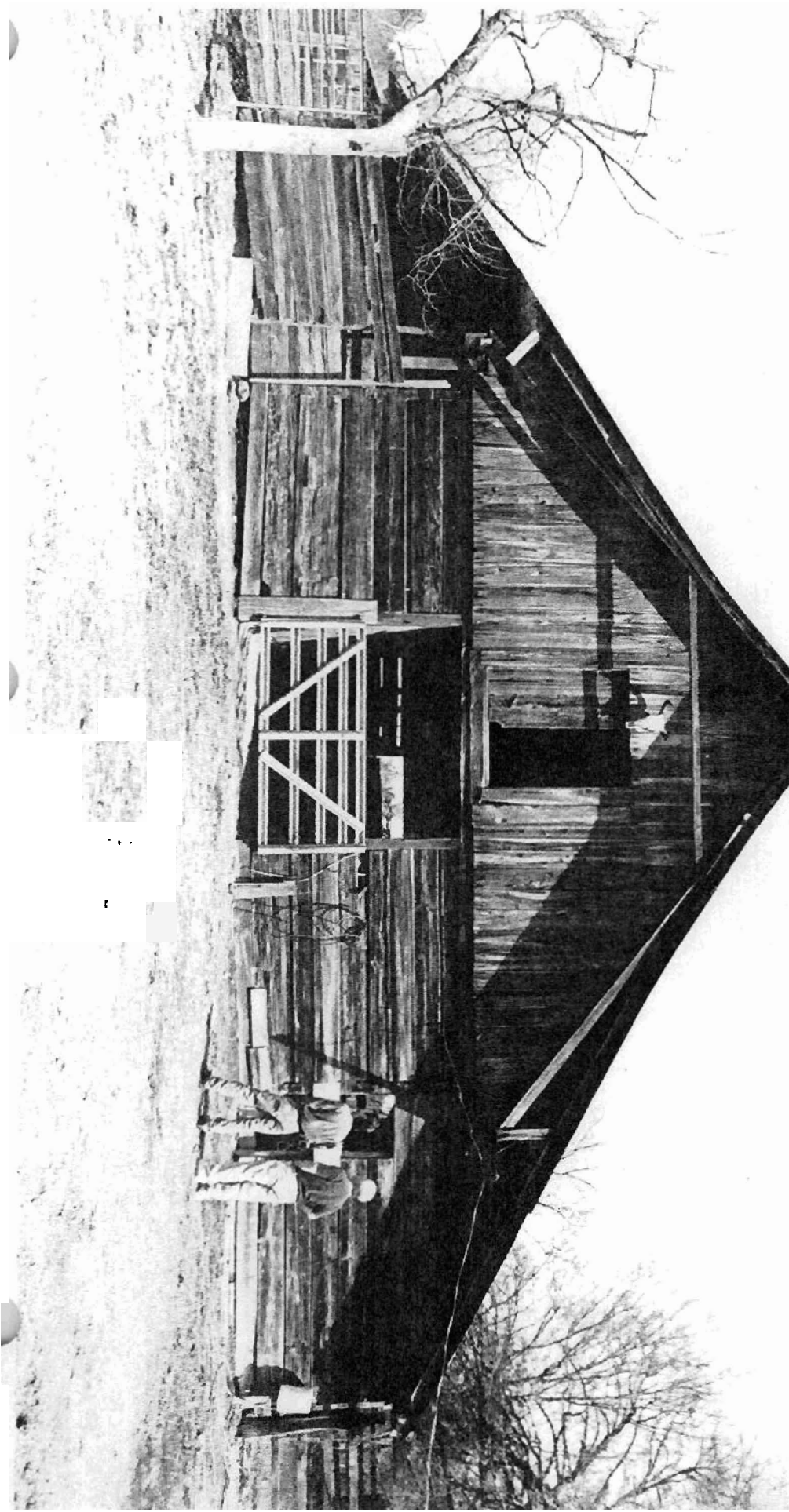
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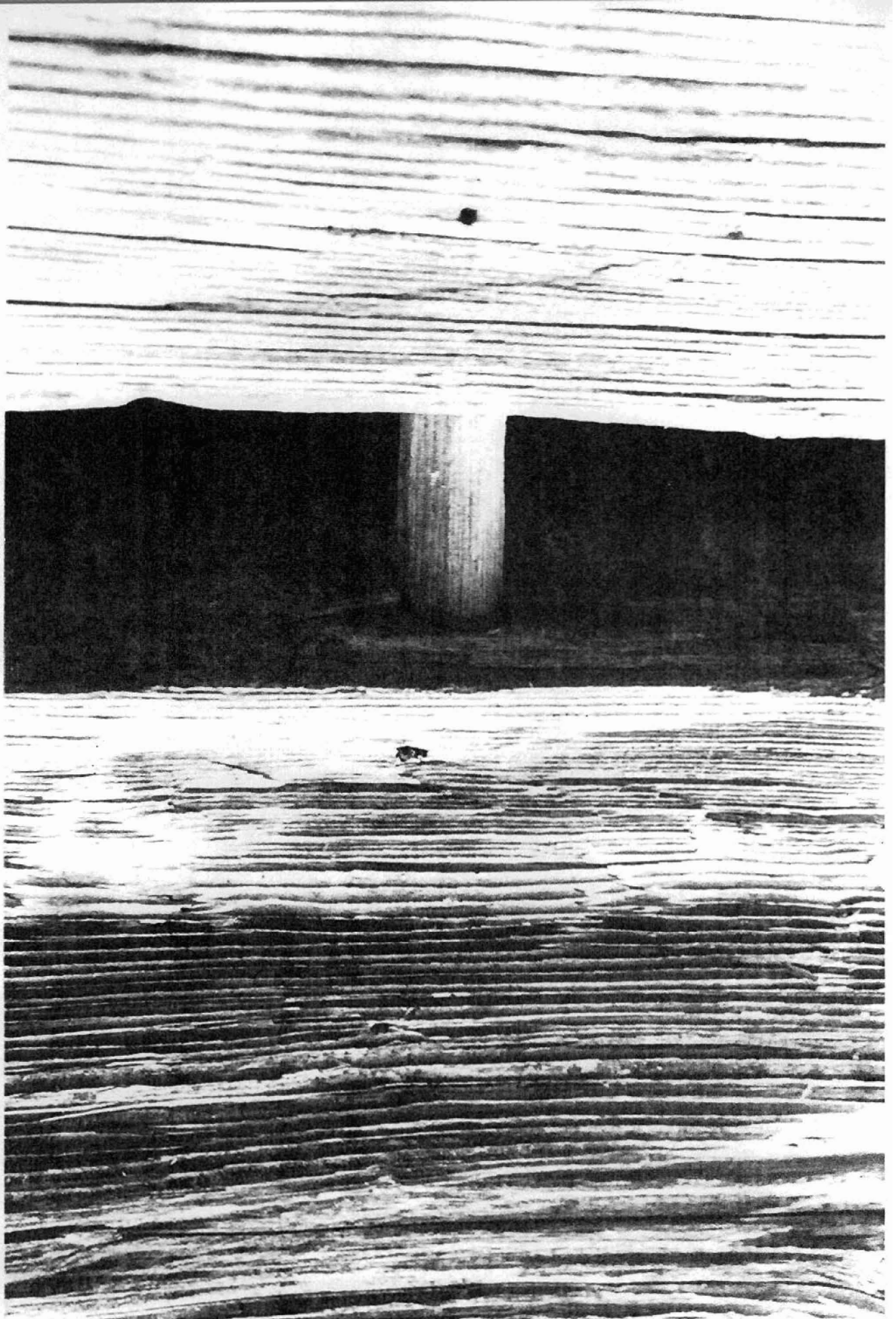
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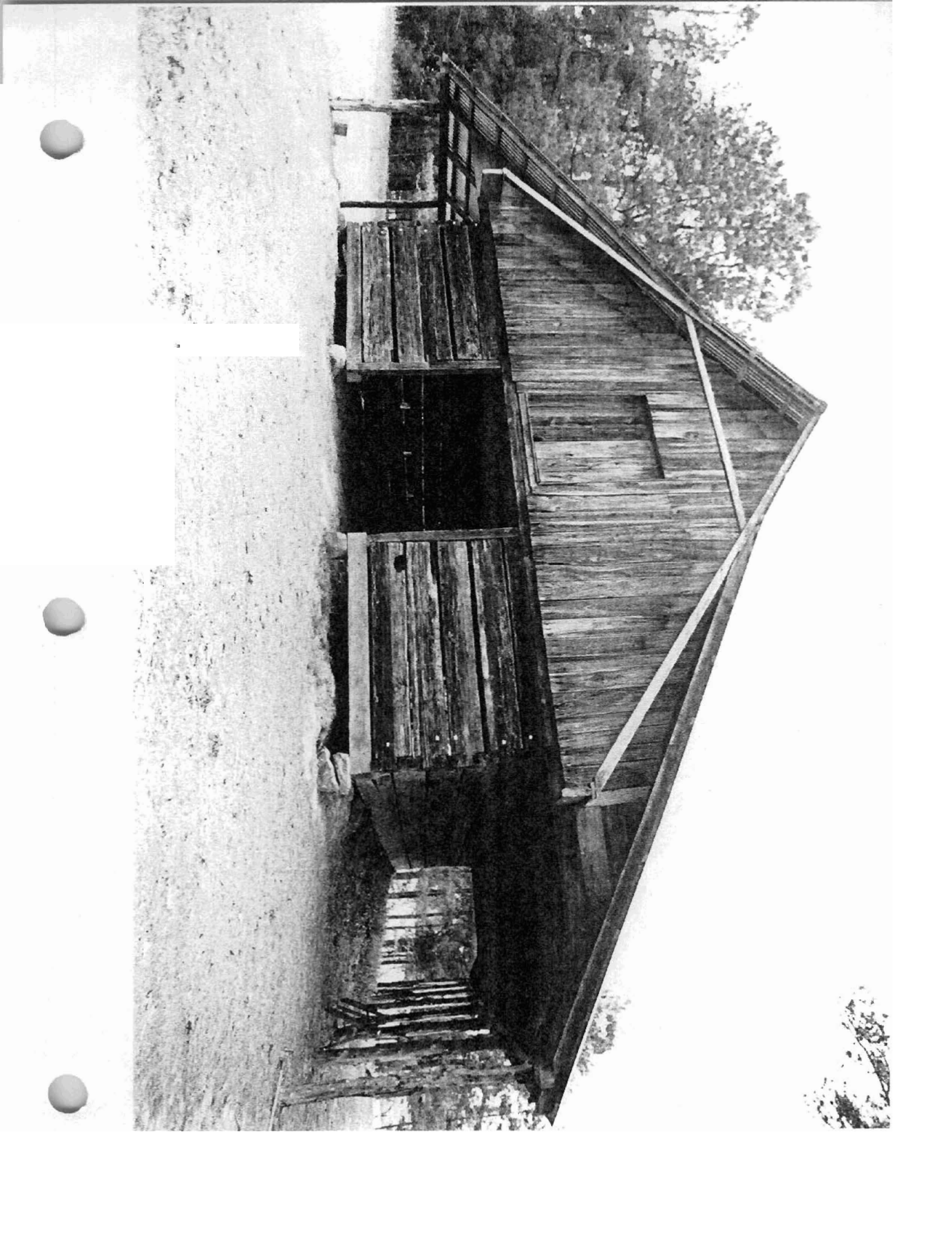
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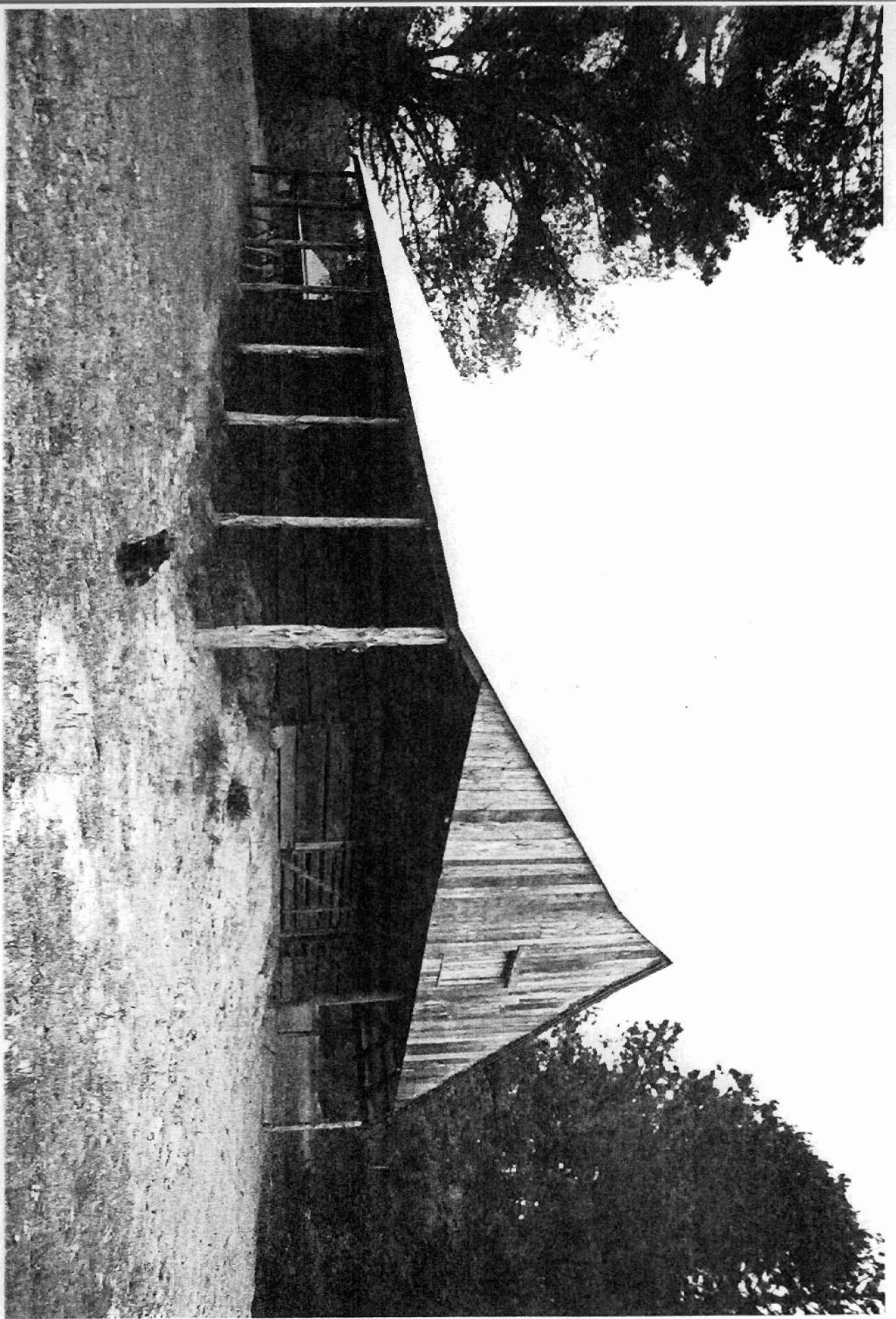
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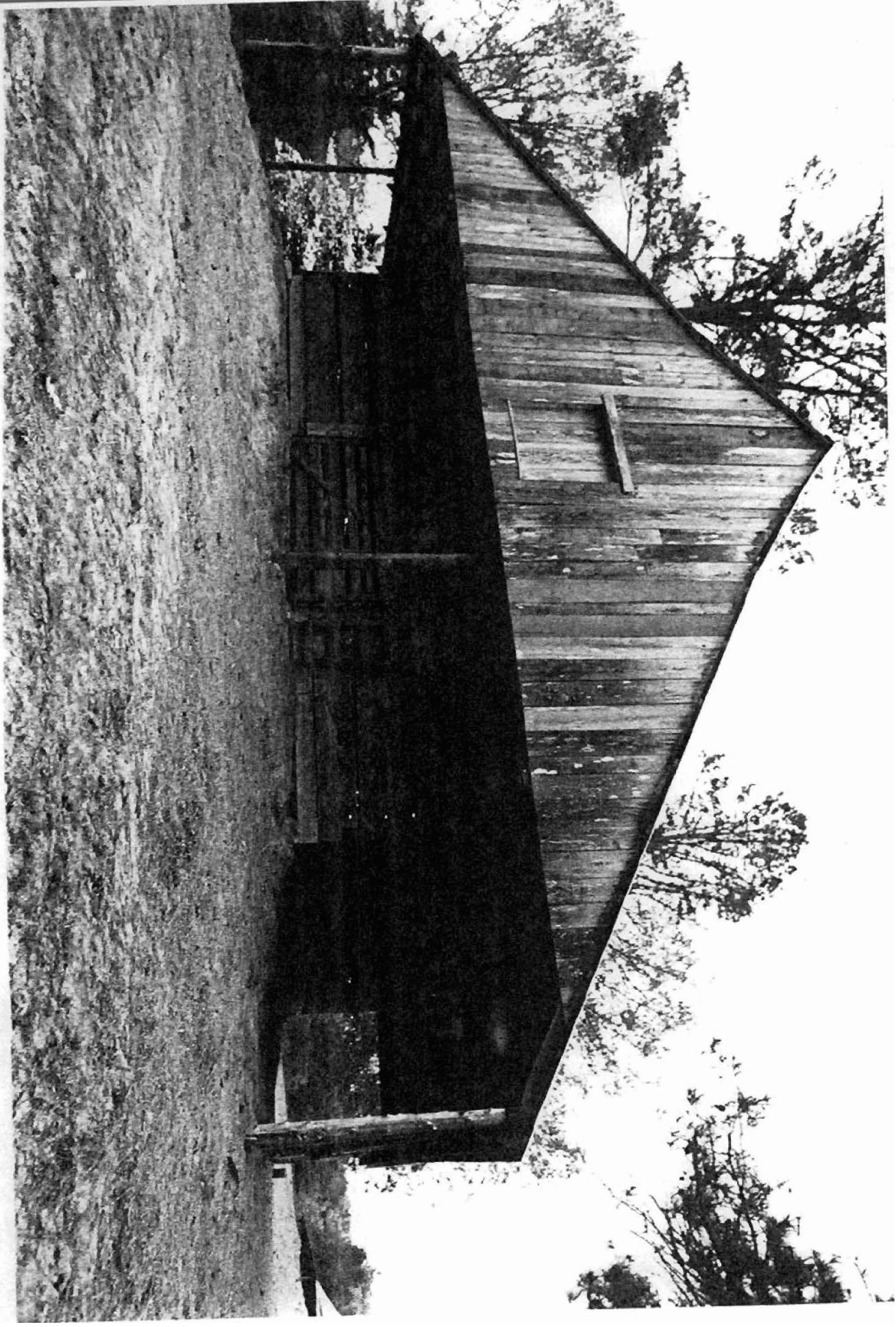


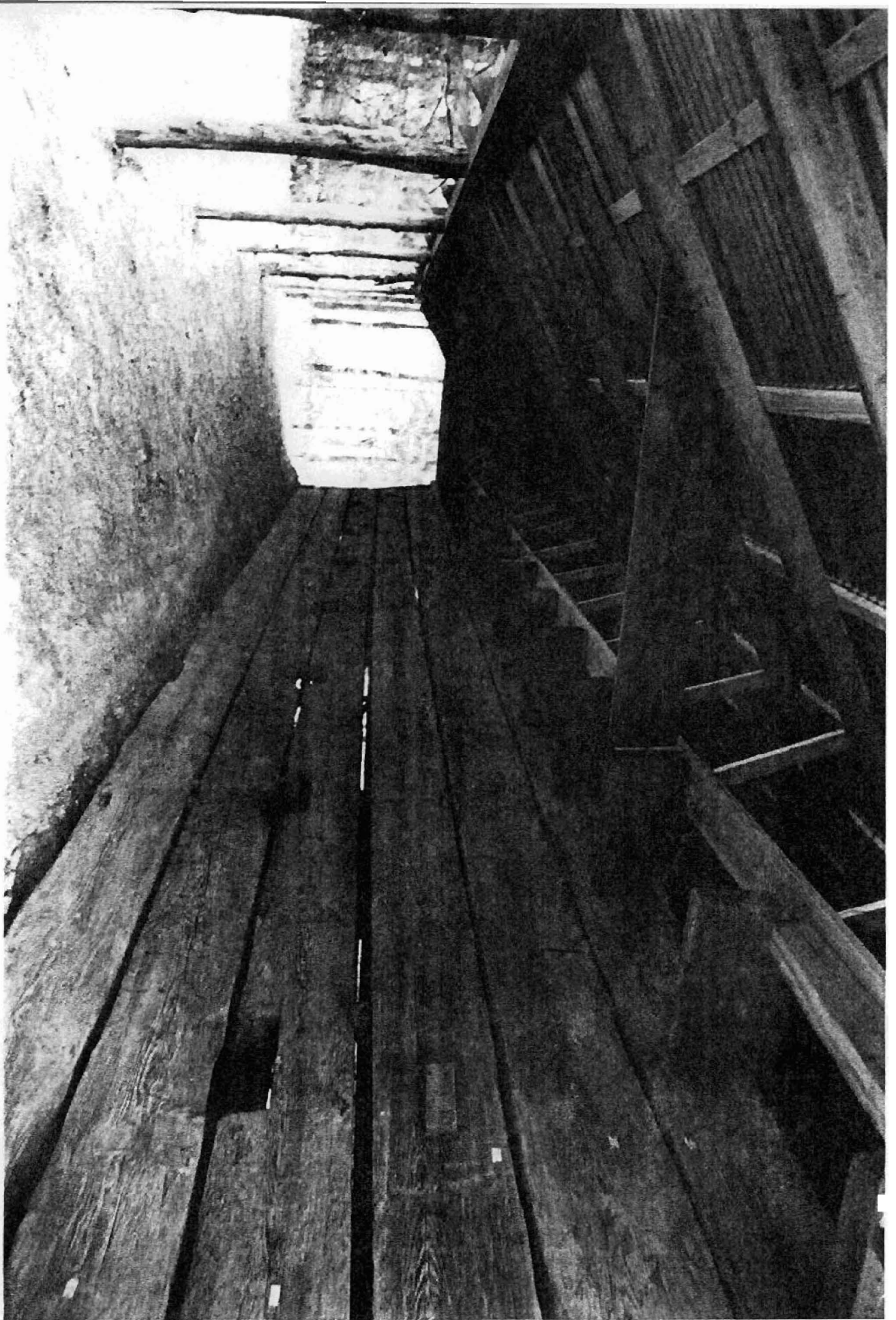






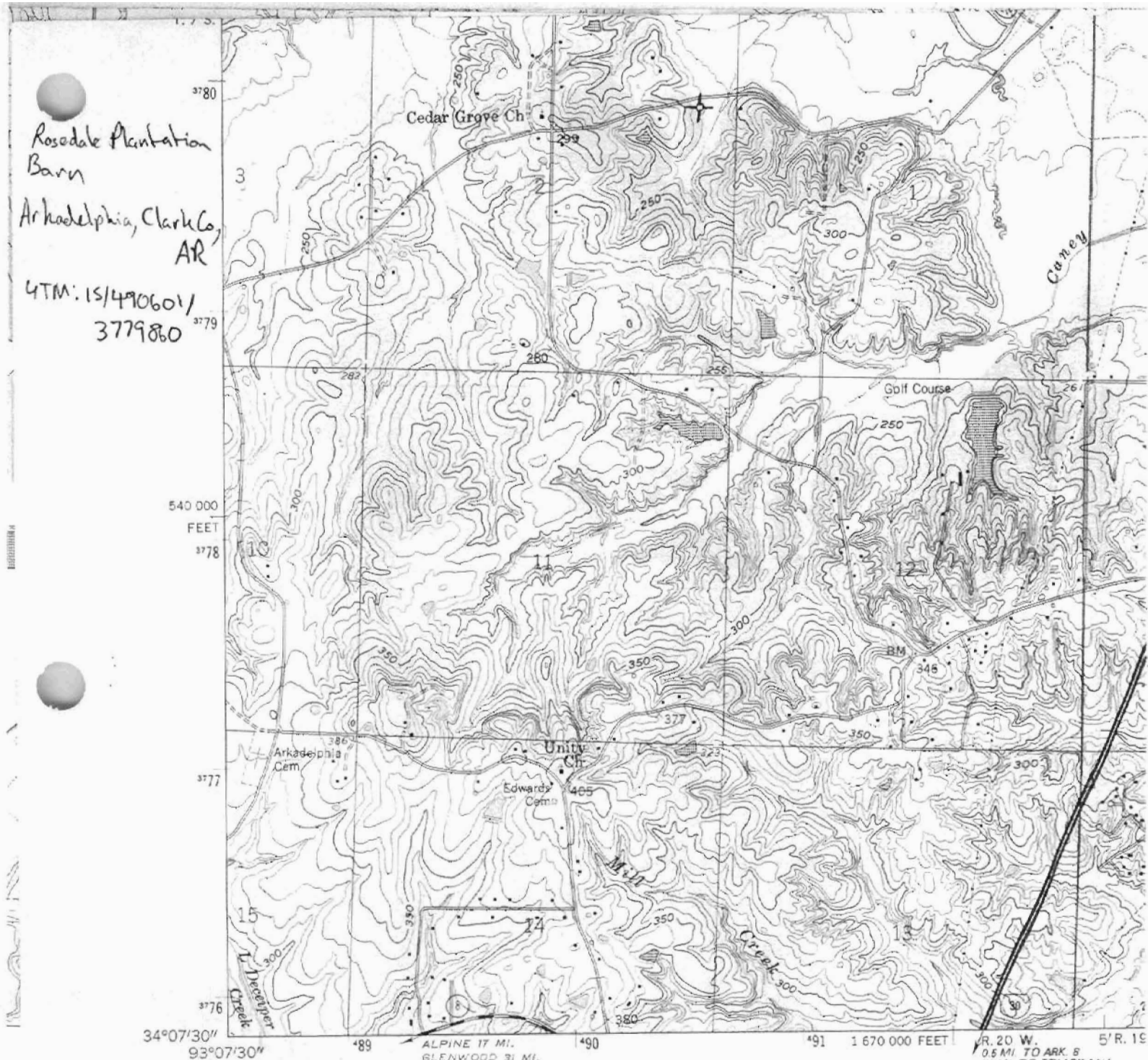






Rosedale Plantation
Barn
Arkadelphia, Clark Co,
AR

UTM: 15/490601/
3779860



540 000 FEET

lea
tec

(HOLLYWOOD)
2552 FT SW

34°07'30" 93°07'30" 489 ALPINE 17 MI. GLENWOOD 31 MI. 490 1670 000 FEET 491 R. 20 W. 5'R. 19 0.5 MI. TO ARK. 5 70 MI. TO TEXARKANA

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USCE

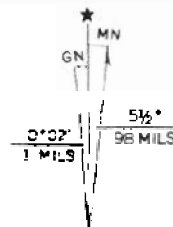
Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods
Aerial photographs taken 1958. Field check 1959

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Arkansas coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 15, shown in blue

Red tint indicates area in which only
landmark buildings are shown

Dashed land lines indicate approximate locations

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs
taken 1976. This information not field checked



UTM GRID AND 1976 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET