

Sept. 22, '89

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Veasey-DeArmond House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 15 miles S. of Monticello on State Highway 81 not for publication N/A
city, town Lacey vicinity
state Arkansas code AR county Drew code 043 zip code 71655

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	_____ buildings
<u>1</u>	_____ sites
<u>1</u>	_____ structures
<u>2</u>	_____ objects
	_____ Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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 forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Catherine A. Bryant
Signature of certifying official

8-9-89
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.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century:

Tidewater South Folk House

foundation Brick

walls Wood: Weatherboard

roof Metal: Tin

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Veasey-DeArmond Farm
Lacey, Drew County
c. 1850

SUMMARY. The Veasey-DeArmond House is a one-story, wood-frame folk house. Its southern vernacular folk design has both Georgian and Greek Revival stylistic details. It is supported by brick piers and features a side-gabled roof of varied pitch, covered with sheet metal. One outbuilding, a smokehouse, is extant, dating to the period of the Veasey-DeArmond homestead's significance.

ELABORATION. A central hall separates the original two rooms, forming a linear (half-georgian, in this case), central-hall-and-parlor plan. Two shed rooms originally extended the living spaces and were used for storage and sleeping quarters. A detached kitchen, no longer extant, but which was situated approximately ten feet from the southeast corner of the original structure (prior to the 1915 addition of the new kitchen/pantry, dining room/bath and back porch) completed the original household. A one-story gable-roofed ell was added to the east elevation c. 1915 to replace the detached kitchen with more convenient accommodations.

The west or front elevation is five bays across, with a central entrance framed by a seven-pane transom and three-pane half-sidelights with wood panels below. At the highest point in the main elevation, the ceiling is 12 feet high. All original interior walls are plank, finished naturally, except for the bedroom, which has been plastered.

The north and south elevations of the main house are each two bays wide, although the south elevation is divided by a central stepped chimney. The house retains some of its original weatherboarding, which has been replaced elsewhere with novelty siding.

The most significant detail on the house is the front porch, where boxed wood columns feature simple capitals, as do the attached pilasters on the entrance. The columns also support a shallow projecting entablature beneath the transom. The central hall opens into the rear shed extension and back porch between what became a storage room and a bedroom in later years. The 1915 addition extended the house with a screened-in porch and joined the kitchen and dining room to the main house. Each door of the 1915 addition opens onto the screened back porch, although passage between the kitchen and dining room from within was also accommodated. The 1915 rear ell addition has a porch to the north, with two windows in east gable-end and one window in the gable just above it. A stairway divides two sets of rows to the south.

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Veasey-DeArmond Farm - Lacey, Drew County, Arkansas - Description

The house has lost two of the wood capitals on the front porch. More significantly, three of the original four external chimneys that heated the house have been removed.

One original outbuilding (smokehouse) is extant. This frame structure is two-stories high with a corrugated sheet metal roof. The interior is crudely constructed and has a storage loft.

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Veasey-DeArmond Farm
Lacey, Drew County
c. 1850

SUMMARY. The Veasey-DeArmond House and the site of the Veasey-DeArmond farm are nominated for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places with local significance under criterion C--architecture. It is significant for its subtle Greek Revival details and its linear (half-Georgian), central-hall-and-parlor plan. It is one of the most outstanding examples of an extant vernacular Greek Revival farmhouse in Drew County.

DESCRIPTION. In prehistory, the land that now comprises Drew County was occupied by pottery makers and mound builders of the Stone Age Folsom culture. Later, the area was inhabited by the Quapaw (Siouan or Downstream People). While the Veasey-DeArmond site has not been surveyed by state archeologists, it has the potential to reveal archeological information from prehistory as well as historical information about the inhabitants of this region.

Drew County was formed November 26, 1846, and was named in honor of Governor Thomas S. Drew, third governor of Arkansas. It was the 52nd county formed, and grew from Arkansas County (formed in 1913) and Bradley County (formed in 1840). Drew County is bounded clockwise by the following Arkansas counties: Desha, Chicot, Ashley, Bradley, Cleveland and Lincoln. Six municipal townships originally divided the county, but by 1850 only five municipalities existed--Marion, Smith, Bartholomew, Spring Hill and Veasey (surname of historic Veasey-DeArmond farm). Farming was the main occupation of the population of Drew County, which boasted 836 square miles of prime agricultural land with ample timber and water sources (DeArmond, p. 4-5).

In the early 1840s, Abner Veasey and his family immigrated to Drew County from Georgia and settled at New Hope, Drew County, Arkansas. His son, George Edward Burks Veasey, born to Martha Kendricks, married Belle Halley (born near Monticello). He died in 1911; Belle Halley Veasey died in 1927. Pearl Veasey, daughter of George Edward Burks Veasey and Belle Halley, and who owned the Veasey-DeArmond farm until her death, was born at New Hope, Drew County, Arkansas, in 1896 (Rebecca DeArmond, p. 214).

Levi Henry DeArmond, Sr., was born at D'Armond Hill, East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, in 1815 (son of Elizabeth and David Flenniken d'Armond, who came to the United States from England about 1735 and settled at Lancaster County, Pennsylvania) (Rebecca DeArmond, p. 214). David Flenniken D'Armond's family originally immigrated from Dauphine, France. Levi Henry DeArmond, Jr., married Margaret E. Harris, and their son, Henry, was born at Corinth, Bradley County, Arkansas.

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2Veasey-DeArmond Farm - Lacey, Drew County, Arkansas - Significance

Henry DeArmond of Corinth, Bradley County, Arkansas, married Pearl Veasey, granddaughter of Abner Veasey. One son was born to this union--Lamar. Anita DeArmond Vogel, daughter of Lamar DeArmond and Juanita Jones Brewston, and granddaughter of Pearl Veasey and Henry DeArmond, owns the property today (Rebecca DeArmond, p. 214-215).

The original land grant for this property states that this acreage was deeded to the original owner, Abner Veasey, by President James Duchanan in the late 1850s. The size of the original land grant totaled 320 acres described as: "The South East quarter of the North East quarter and the North East quarter of the South quarter of Section Twelve in Township Fourteen South of Range Eight West and the South East quarter of Section Six, and the South East of the South west quarter of Section Five in Township Fourteen South of Range Seven West in the District of Lands subject to sale at Champagnoble, Arkansas, containing Three Hundred and Twenty acres."

The town that was eventually named Lacey grew around the Veasey-DeArmond farm; however, it was first known as the town of "Lick Skillet" (Rebecca DeArmond, p. 18).

Tidewater South folk houses, so called by architectural historians Lee and Virginia McAlester in their book, A Field Guide to American Houses, was a popular house form on the east coast of the United States in the 1850s. Principally frame, linear-plan structures, such houses appeared in early English colonies of the coastal south (some recorded as early as 1825). Variations of the linear plan included houses that were also two-stories high, and some plans (both one- and two-story) were extended by rear additions and front porches to accommodate the changing needs of owners. Typically, shed extensions were added and enclosed at the rear for additional interior space. Because of extremely hot, seasonal temperatures, southern folk houses were also extended by the addition of full-width, shed-roofed front porches (McAlester, p. 81-82).

The central hall-and-parlor plan remained a popular folk house form from Colonial times well into the 20th century, with minor changes. Variations in extant examples of this house form are typically differing chimney placements, porch sizes, porch roof shapes and various rear extension sizes and shapes (McAlester, p. 94).

The Tidewater South Tradition includes plans ranging from simple, one-room houses, ranging to two-story I-houses. Many of these early folk houses had detailing borrowed from European building traditions, in the case of Veasey-DeArmond specifically, Greek Revival and Georgian. Windows in the Veasey-DeArmond house are typical Greek Revival double-hung sashes with six small panes per sash and are ranked in strict symmetry, two on either side of the

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Veasey-DeArmond Farm - Lacey, Drew County, Arkansas - Significance

main entrance. The windows are also capped by lintels with subtle Greek Revival details. The other prominent Greek Revival feature of Veasey-DeArmond is the door enframingent, which is surrounded by two, three-pane sidelights and an eight-pane transom. Two decorative pilasters flank the door and support the transom. The original paneled door has been replaced.

Originally built in a linear (half-Georgian), central-hall-and-parlor plan common among Tidewater Southern folk houses, the Veasey-DeArmond house is an excellent extant example of this house form. Although extensions modified the house over the years, it retains its integrity to its period of significance as do the extensions, added to accommodate the many generations of Veasey-DeArmond descendants who have meticulously maintained the historic property over the years. The house and site have remained undisturbed for many years in rural Drew County, Arkansas.

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Veasey-DeArmond House - Lacey, Drew County

Abstract, Anita Vogel, owner.

DeArmond, Rebecca. Old Times Not Forgotten: A History of Drew County, Little Rock: Rose Publishing Company, 1980.

Dictionary of Architecture and Construction, Edited by Cyril M. Harris. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1975.

Harris, R. Cole. "The Simplification of Europe Overseas," Annals of the Association of American Geographers 67 (1977):467-83 (as quoted in Jordan's American Log Buildings--see individual entry).

Jordan, Terry G. American Log Buildings, The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill and London: 1985.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

Newton, Milton "Cultural Preadaptation and the Upland South," Geoscience and Man (Man and Cultural Heritage), edited by H.F. Walker and W.G. Haag) 5 (1974):143-54 (as quoted in Jordan's American Log Buildings--see individual entry).

Upton, Del and John Michael Vlach. Common Places--Readings in Vernacular Architecture, The University of Georgia Press, 1986.

Wright, Martin. "The Log Cabin in the South." M.A. thesis, Louisiana State University, 1950. (Quoted in Jordan's American Log Buildings--see individual entry).

Zelinsky, Wilbur. The Cultural Geography of the United States, Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1973, as quoted by Terry G. Jordan in American Log Buildings, The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill and London, 1985.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 7 acres

UTM References

A 15 61061010 3708365
Zone Easting Northing

B _____
Zone Easting Northing

C _____

D _____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the point formed by the intersection of the eastern edge of Lacey Road and the northern edge of the driveway for the Veasey-DeArmond House proceed northerly along Lacey Road for a distance of 100 feet to intersect with a perpendicular line which

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

These boundaries include all of the extant resources historically associated with this property's functioning as a mid-19th century working farm.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary Ann Anderson
organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date August 9, 1989
street & number Suite 200, 225 East Markham telephone 501/371/2763
city or town Little Rock state AR zip code 72201

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Verbal Boundary Description (con't)

parallels the northern elevation of the farmhouse. Then proceed easterly along this line for a distance of 500 feet to the intersection with a perpendicular line which parallels the eastern elevation of the smokehouse. Then proceed southerly along this line for a distance of 500 feet to the intersection with a perpendicular line which parallels the southern elevation of the farmhouse. Then proceed westerly along this line for a distance of 500 feet to the intersection with the eastern edge of Lacey Road, and then proceed northerly along Lacey Road for a distance of 400 feet to the point of beginning, comprising in all a total of seven acres.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1850 - 1915

Significant Dates

c. 1850

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

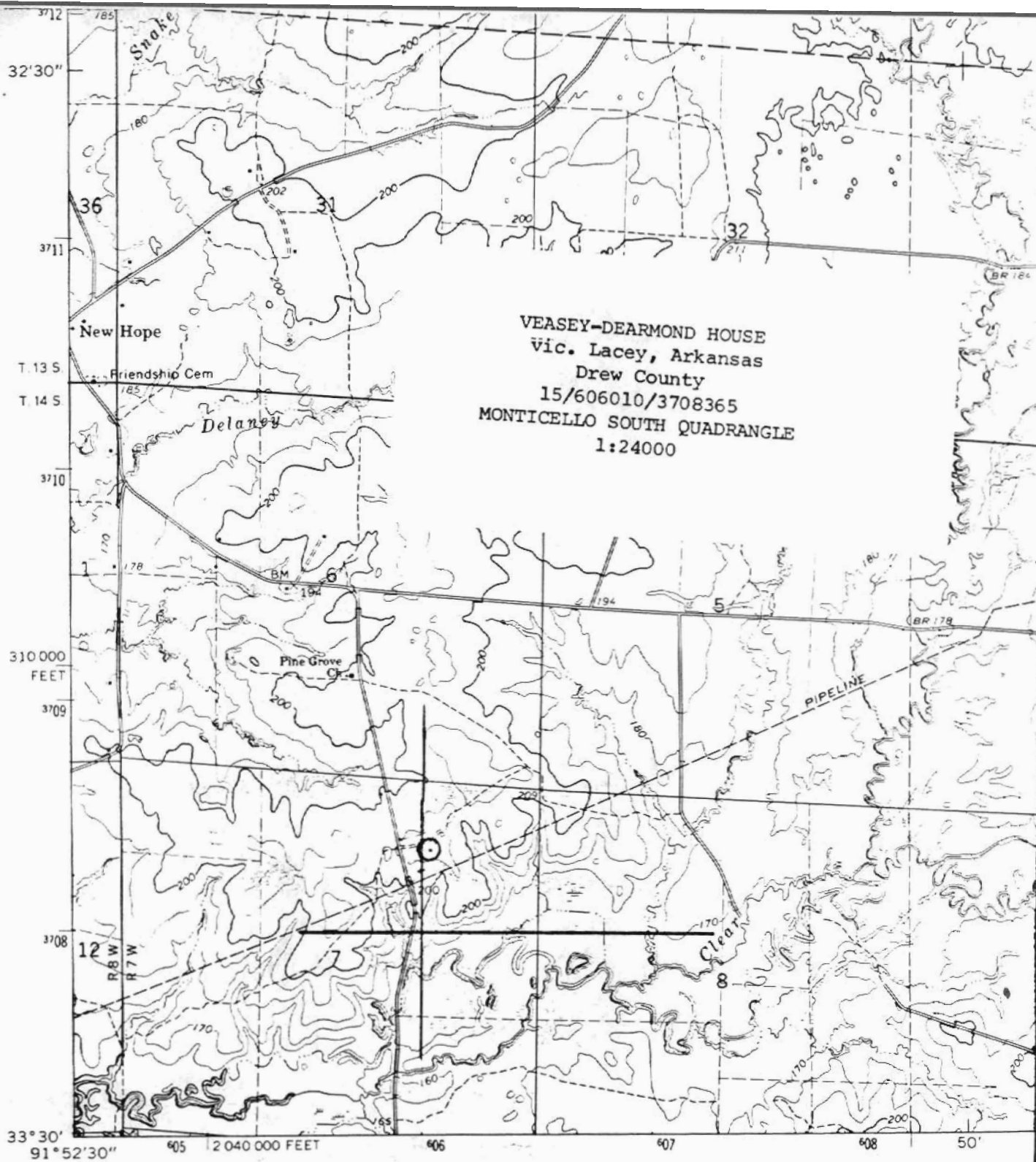
N/A

Architect/Builder

Abner Veasey

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

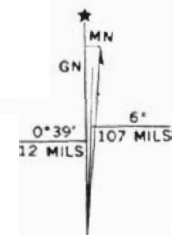


Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1965. Field checked 1966

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
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



UTM GRID AND 1966 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

FOR



