

NR listed 7/24/92

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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1. Name of Property
=====
historic name: Jackson-Herget House

other name/site number: N/A

=====
2. Location
=====
street & number: 206 South 4th Street

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Paragould vicinity: N/A

state: AR county: Greene code: AR 055 zip code: 72450

=====
3. Classification
=====
Ownership of Property: Private

Category of Property: Building

Number of Resources within Property:

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, and Total.

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

=====
4. State/Federal Agency Certification
=====

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. See continuation sheet.

Catherine L. Byford 6-15-92
Signature of certifying official 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 Keeper Date
of Action

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic: <u> Domestic </u>	Sub: <u> Single Dwelling </u>
_____	_____
Current : <u> Domestic </u>	Sub: <u> Single Dwelling </u>
_____	_____

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification:

Queen Anne

Other Description: N/A

Materials: foundation Brick roof Asphalt
walls Aluminum other Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

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8. Statement of Significance

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

Applicable National Register Criteria: B,C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

Areas of Significance: Architecture
Commerce
Exploration/Settlement

Period(s) of Significance: 1890 - 1917

Significant Dates: 1890

Significant Person(s): Richard Jackson

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Thomas Harding, Sr.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above. X See continuation sheet.

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9. Major Bibliographical References
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X See continuation sheet.

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 -- Specify Repository:

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property: Approximately one

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
A 15 726040 3992780 B
C D

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation sheet.

The North half of Lot 1, Block 24 of Pruett's Second Addition to the City of Paragould.

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

This boundary includes all of the property historically associated with the resource.

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11. Form Prepared By

=====

Name/Title: Patrick Zollner, National Register Historian

Organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Date: 06/15/92

Street & Number: 225 E. Markham, Suite 300 Telephone: (501) 324-9346

City or Town: Little Rock State: AR ZIP: 72201

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Summary

The Jackson-Herget House is a two-story, asymmetrically massed Queen Anne residence designed by Thomas Harding, Sr., and completed in 1890.

Elaboration

The Jackson-Herget House is a two-story, asymmetrically massed Queen Anne-style residence designed by Thomas Harding, Sr., and completed in 1890. A continuous brick foundation supports the balloon-frame structure. Originally protected by yellow poplar weatherboarding, the house was covered in 1978 with aluminum siding that duplicates the width of the weatherboarding. The roof, formerly sheathed with wood shingles, was replaced with composition shingles in 1926. When the most recent roof shingles were installed in 1986, a piece of the original roof decking was uncovered and revealed a worker's initials with the date, "1890." The highly asymmetrical roof plan is basically a gable-on-hip in the center with various projecting gables, clipped gables, and hipped sections. A wide, shed-roofed dormer with three squat one-over-one windows faces the front, or eastern elevation. There were originally four brick chimneys; however, a tall narrow chimney at the rear of the house was removed "a long time ago," and a decorative interior chimney on the southern elevation is slightly shorter now as a result of lightning damage. The exterior chimney to the west of the tower on the northern elevation is still original and features decorative brickwork. The remaining interior chimney is located at the rear, or western elevation, of the house.

The most prominent and imposing element of the structure is a three-sided tower projecting from the northeast corner of the building. A steeply pitched hipped roof with original wrought-iron cresting caps the tower. Underneath the cornice lies an extremely wide, two-tiered frieze band with a narrow architrave below. A band of fishscale wood shingles is located below the architrave. This band is interrupted by the four windows which fenestrate the second story of the tower. The windows have semi-circular upper panes, which extend into the wood shingle band, over one-over-one single-hung windows. The front of the tower, facing northeast, features two of these windows side-by-side within a single arch, with the spandrel decorated by a floral-patterned, wood-carved relief. A Stick-style, X-shaped decoration is located beneath this pair of windows. Below, the four first-story windows are of the more conventional, two-over-two double-hung variety.

First and second-story porches adorn the front, or eastern, elevation. The first-story porch covers approximately two-thirds the width of the facade. It begins adjacent to the tower at the north end and ends at the gable-end bay to the

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south. The shed roof forms a shallow-pitched gable over the entrance and is supported by five turned posts. A semi-circular arch decorates the entrance and is located under the gable. A wide, elliptical arch spans the remainder of the northern elevation of the porch, while a narrower elliptical arch adorns the southern elevation. Since the northern elevation of the porch is very narrow due to the juncture with the tower, a pointed Gothic arch is used as decoration. Balustrades surround the porch and line the stairway leading to it. The entrance to the interior is inset and consists of double-leaf doors with a large segmental-arched transom. An unusual elongated two-over-four double-hung window illuminates the first-story parlor, while directly above a two-over-two window lights the upper story.

The second-story porch is positioned above the first-story entrance and below the dormer. The porch is mostly inset with the roof being an extension of the hipped roof below the dormer. An elliptical arch bridges the distance between the northern wall and the single turned post support. The balustrade here features turned balusters with wider spacing than those below. The single-leaf door with transom is offset to the south; however, another two-over-four double-hung window is placed adjacent to the north to provide a more symmetrical appearance. The gable-end bay to the south is completely symmetrical with four two-over-two windows divided between the floors. Boxed cornice returns and a semi-circular attic window bestow a classical appearance to this bay.

Partially obscured by foliage, the southern elevation contains eleven two-over-two double-hung windows with eight of them located in the clipped-gable bay. A small hipped-roof cistern shed, recently restored by the current owners, is attached at the southwest corner of this elevation. This shed is entered by single-leaf doors on both the southern and western elevations, and the upper half of the three walls is enclosed with open lattice work. This elevation is otherwise devoid of ornamentation.

The western elevation is composed of a large gable end that is fenestrated by a variety of windows. Two small one-over-one windows are located near the southern end of the elevation, and two smaller, non-historic one-over-one kitchen windows have replaced the original windows in the center of the elevation. A single-leaf entry is positioned north of the kitchen windows, while the remaining first-floor window at the northwest corner is an original two-over-two window that is identical to the others placed throughout the house. The second-story features two six-over-six double-hung windows which, according to oral history, were added at least seventy-five years ago. The six-over-six configuration, indicative of the Colonial Revival style, conforms with this approximation.

A large, clipped-gable covered, bevelled bay provides the centerpiece of the northern elevation. The bay is fenestrated by eight two-over-two double-hung

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windows and is adorned with decorative brackets underneath the eaves. A first-story shed-roofed porch lies to the west of the bevelled bay. It is supported by three turned posts, decorated with stick-like brackets, and two attached turned posts. Two, side-by-side two-over-two windows are located underneath the porch and near the northwest corner. A single-leaf doorway is found at the eastern end of the porch. On the second story a two-over-two window is positioned directly above the doorway. The eastern side of the bevelled bay is fenestrated by two, two-over-two windows, one directly over the other. The remainder of the elevation consists of the brick exterior chimney, with three inset panels, and the aforementioned tower.

Characteristic Queen Anne door and window moldings are utilized throughout the interior. The majority of the doorways contain large, two-pane transoms that have recently been restored. A three-quarter turn staircase with turned balusters provides the focal point of the center hallway. Two original marble mantelpieces with decorative cast-iron fireplace covers grace the first and second story parlors. On the first floor, two large pocket doors with a decorative turned-spindle screen separate the parlor and the library. An original bathtub and reservoir tank are also still extant.

The interior has been modified somewhat through the years. The aforementioned addition of the two six-over-six windows was part of the second-story addition of a maid's room. Since this part of the house was previously unfinished, the effect of this alteration is negligible. In the late 1920s a partial basement was added to accommodate a coal furnace with hot water radiators added throughout the house. Though the furnace is now fired by gas, the hot water radiators are still used. The straight-through hallway from the front doors to the back door was altered by the installation of two small windows where the back door opening had been previously, and the back door was moved a few feet to the north where an original dining room window was located. When the house was divided into apartments in 1947, the dining room at the northwest corner of the house had a dropped ceiling and dry walls added; a large closet was converted into a bathroom; the back stairs were moved from the back hall to the east side of the original dining room and a new east dining room wall of gypsum board was installed; the second-story stairwell was enclosed; and one of the second-story bedrooms was converted into a kitchen. Although these changes sound extensive, on examination, they do not significantly affect the structural integrity of the house.

Originally there was a large red barn on the property, which occupies half of the block. It was burned down by arsonists during Richard Jackson's lifetime. Still standing however, is a gable-roofed, one-room brick structure that originally served as living quarters for the man who tended the horses and the yard. It was built at about the same time as the construction of the main house and is

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located just southwest of it. Significantly altered, the building now serves as a garage. Most of the eastern wall was removed during the conversion, which was evidently done at an early date. This theory is suggested by the presence of an underground gasoline barrel and hand pump, portions of which remain, in the southeast corner, an indication that though automobiles had recently been introduced, filling stations had yet to be established. Part of the north wall, which contained the fireplace, was also removed at a later date when a wooden shed was attached, enabling the admittance of another automobile. The original plaster interior walls have deteriorated, as has the brick, which was not properly fired. A segmental-arched window opening remains on the western elevation, but the window has been replaced with a board. A small Craftsman-styled, gable-roof outbuilding is located to the east of the garage.

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Summary

The Jackson-Herget House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria B and C with local significance. Under Criterion B, the house is significant due to its association with Richard Jackson, businessman and promoter of Paragould. Under Criterion C, the house is significant as the best example of the Queen Anne style of architecture in Greene County.

Elaboration

The Jackson-Herget House was constructed in 1890 for Richard Jackson, a Gainesville merchant who had just moved to Paragould. Richard Jackson was born in Stoddard County, Missouri on October 12, 1843. Richard's father, John J. Jackson, had moved there from Tennessee. At the outbreak of the Civil War, the elder Jackson moved to Gainesville in Greene County, Arkansas. John Jackson was sympathetic to the Southern cause, and since Union sentiment largely prevailed in Stoddard County, he had decided to move to a community more accommodating to his political views. Though John Jackson did not serve in the Confederate army, four of his sons entered the ranks. Richard at first joined the Missouri State Guard before being mustered into the regular Confederate army. He then served under Colonel John C. Burbridge of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, which was part of General John S. Marmaduke's division. Jackson took part in Price's Raid into Missouri in 1864 and was wounded and captured at the battle of Pilot Knob in September of that year. He made his way back to Confederate lines under a parole but was disabled for further military duty throughout the remainder of the war.

With the cessation of hostilities, Richard Jackson and his older brother James also moved to Gainesville, which at the time was the county seat and principal town in Greene County. In 1867 the two brothers formed the Jackson & Company mercantile business. Richard Jackson married Jennette Stedman two years later. In 1882, Jackson became a land agent for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern Railroad and served in that capacity until his death. As his mercantile business prospered, Jackson was able to acquire large tracts of timber in the Cache River bottoms. Jackson's timing was fortunate as the timber industry was just beginning in Greene County in the early 1880s. Jackson formed the Jackson Tie and Timber Company and held a contract with the Iron Mountain Railroad to produce ties and heavy bridge timbers. At a point about twelve miles northwest of Paragould, Jackson established a supply store known as Jackson's Commissary to accommodate the needs of the hundreds of timber workers living in the numerous camps in the area. A sizable community grew up around Jackson's Commissary; however, two cyclones, in 1900 and 1927, subsequently destroyed the settlement. Today, the road leading toward Stanford is still known as Commissary

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Road.

To better facilitate the transportation of the harvested timber from the bottomlands, Jackson, with the assistance of a St. Louis businessman named C. F. Collins, had the Cache Valley Railroad built through southwestern Greene County. Though there is some dispute as to whether the railroad was built in 1885 or 1892, most historians believe that the line was constructed in 1892. The railroad was a spur line of fifteen miles from the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Railroad in Craighead County. Plans to connect the Cache Valley branch with the Helena branch of the Iron Mountain never materialized; nevertheless, the original purpose was fulfilled and a great fortune in timber was transported by this small spur line during its short life - sections of the line were taken up as early as 1897.

In 1890, Richard Jackson moved from Gainesville to Paragould. Paragould had been established in 1882 when the Texas and St. Louis Railroad (later known as the Cotton Belt) and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern Railroad crossed lines. The Texas and St. Louis Railroad originated in east Texas in 1877 when a former Confederate officer, J. P. Douglas, desired faster transportation and a wider market for his fruit industry. He made arrangements with the owners of the Iron Mountain Railroad and began constructing a narrow-gauge line called the Tyler Tap Line that would connect at Texarkana with the Iron Mountain Railroad. Construction and financial difficulties forced Douglas to cease work and search for new financing. In St. Louis he found a partner in Colonel James Paramore, a former Union officer from Ohio. Paramore operated the St. Louis Cotton Compress Company and was interested in securing direct transportation of Texas cotton to St. Louis. The Texas and St. Louis Railroad Company was formed, and Paramore was, somewhat surprisingly, able to obtain financial backing from several New York financiers. After the creditors were paid and construction resumed, Douglas left to pursue other interests, and Paramore became president. Before the linkage with the Iron Mountain at Texarkana could be completed however, Jay Gould announced that he had purchased the Iron Mountain Railroad and had revoked all traffic agreements at Texarkana that had been made by the former owners.

Without an outlet, the Tyler Tap Line was now useless, and Gould naturally expected that Paramore would have to sell his interests in the company or face bankruptcy. Paramore, however, rejected Gould's offer and started construction of an independent line, as far away from the Gould lines as possible, through Arkansas and Missouri to Cairo, Illinois. Gould, determined to break Paramore at all costs, ordered his railroad to cross the lines of the Texas and St. Louis whenever possible, thereby dividing the business Paramore expected to receive. In Greene County, the two lines arrived, almost simultaneously, at present day Paragould in 1882. Myrl Rhine Mueller noted in her *A History of Greene County*,

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Arkansas that ". . . a silver spike was not driven at this juncture."

The fierce competition between Paramore and Gould ensured the success of the future town, for the area now had complete transportation facilities in all directions. In her book, Mueller described the origin of the new town's name:

In searching for a suitable name to submit to the Post Office for the proposed town, a group of citizens, led by Dr. Edrington, came up with the idea of coining a unique and original name honoring the presidents of the two railroads who had played leading roles in a classic railroad drama. By combining syllables from each of the names, Para-Gould was invented and accepted by the Post Office in July, 1882.

Mueller goes on to say that Gould "pettishly" refused to use the new name for his station because he resented having his name linked with that of Paramore; moreover, his name had been relegated to the last syllable. The Iron Mountain used the name of Parmley for several years on their station and schedules until finally the confusion caused to arriving passengers became too much for the company to ignore. The hyphenation of the two syllables was also dropped at some point in the early years of town. Paragould was incorporated on March 3, 1883.

Already there was talk of moving the county seat to the new town. This issue bitterly divided not only Gainesville, the center of county business for over forty years, but the entire county as well. Many Gainesville citizens declared they would prevent the removal of county records through physical force if necessary. When the issue was put to a county vote in September, 1884, the tabulated records reveal that the Paragould faction won by a narrow margin, 943 to 707.

Richard Jackson had been county treasurer from 1880 to 1884, and, despite being a Gainesville resident and merchant, actively promoted Paragould. Like some other Gainesville merchants, Jackson had business interests in the new town, and his ties with the Iron Mountain Railroad undoubtedly contributed to his desire that the new town prosper. Jackson, however, continued to live in Gainesville until 1890 when he moved to Paragould and built his new Queen Anne residence. In addition to his mercantile business, which had incorporated and also moved to Paragould in 1890, Jackson was the organizer and main stockholder of the Greene County Bank, the first bank to be organized in Paragould. As a director of the bank, he became suspicious that its funds were being embezzled. After he requested an examination of the cashier's books, the majority of the stockholders voted against him. Jackson promptly withdrew his funds and placed them in a St. Louis bank. A year or so later, the Greene County Bank was forced to close due to embezzlement by the cashier. In 1891, Jackson was one

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of the organizers of the National Bank of Commerce and served as vice president of the institution.

Jackson contributed significantly to other Paragould business enterprises as well. He was credited with the financing of the S. L. Joseph's Department Store, and he assisted in the building of the Vandervoort Hotel. It is recorded that Jackson built Paragould's first Post Office building in addition to several later downtown buildings on West Emerson Street. Jackson was also among those who worked unsuccessfully to secure the establishment of Arkansas State College in Greene County.

Myrl Rhine Mueller described Jackson as ". . . a modest and unassuming man credited with many acts of generosity and kindness," and relates how Jackson, a life-long Democrat, was the only resident in town willing to sign the required bond of the new postmaster, J. H. McPherson, a Republican. Another story passed down through the family recounts how the barn on the property was burned by arsonists after Jackson had offered protection to some of the blacks with whom he was acquainted at a time when they were being forced to move out of the county. Jackson died in 1917 and was, in the words of Mueller, ". . . one of the truly great pioneer citizens of Greene County whose contribution to the county's development should not be forgotten." Under Criterion B, the Jackson-Herget House is significant due to its association with Richard Jackson who, in the years he resided there from 1890 to his death in 1917, contributed significantly to the development of Paragould.

After Richard Jackson's death, his daughter, Mrs. A. G. Herget and her family moved in to take care of her mother. In 1947, after the death of her husband, Mrs. A. G. Herget converted a portion of the interior into three apartments to provide needed income. As previously mentioned, these modifications were relatively minor and do not significantly affect the integrity of the interior of the house. Mrs. A. G. Herget died in 1976, and the house was purchased by the current owners, her son, Phil Herget, and his wife, Mary Esther. It was occupied for a time after Mrs. Herget's death by an elderly lady, who moved out shortly before the present owners returned to Paragould.

Aluminum siding was installed in 1978. Unlike other 1970s siding applications when the width of the synthetic siding was commonly six to eight inches wide, the siding on the Jackson-Herget House duplicates the width of the original weatherboard. As substantiated by historic photographs, no exterior decorative features were covered or obscured. As a good example of a highly asymmetrical Queen Anne design with minimal decoration, the Jackson-Herget House was relatively easy to sheath with artificial siding, and thus was spared the fate of many other sided Queen Anne houses, now without gingerbread. The primary decorative features, other than porch detail, are found on the tower, of which

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the wood shingles, stick detail, and the floral-patterned spandrel were thoughtfully left alone. Though artificial siding is not a recommended treatment for historic buildings, the Jackson-Herget House fully meets the criteria established by the staff and Arkansas's State Review Board regarding the listing of sided historic properties: 1) the artificial siding duplicates the form and dimensions of the historic siding, including original corner and window trim, entrance trim, etc.; 2) there has been no loss, structurally or visually, of the significant form, features and detailing of the original structure; and 3) both of these conditions have been confirmed to the staff's satisfaction through historic photographs.

The Jackson-Herget House is significant under Criterion C as the best example in Greene County of a high-style Queen Anne residence. Thomas Harding, Sr., a prominent Arkansas architect, designed the house with emphasis on the picturesque asymmetry of the plan and used decorative detail to accentuate the form, rather than overshadow it - as is often the case in other examples of this style. No other houses in the county extant from that time period can match the scale and grandeur of this house. Most contemporary houses were smaller and generally not architect designed. The Jackson-Herget House is an excellent representative of its style and an irreplaceable reminder of the early, flourishing years of Paragould's history.

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Bibliography

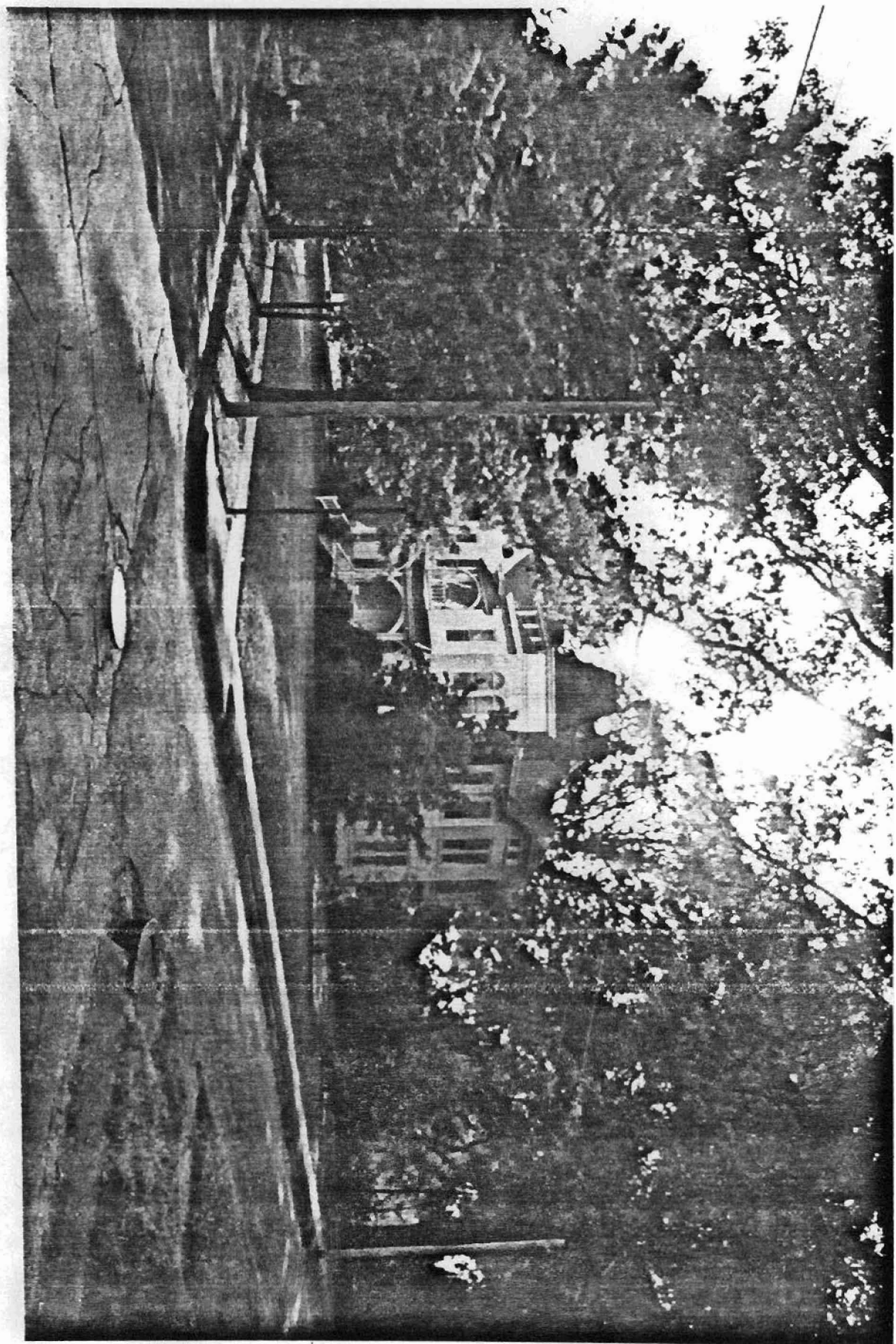
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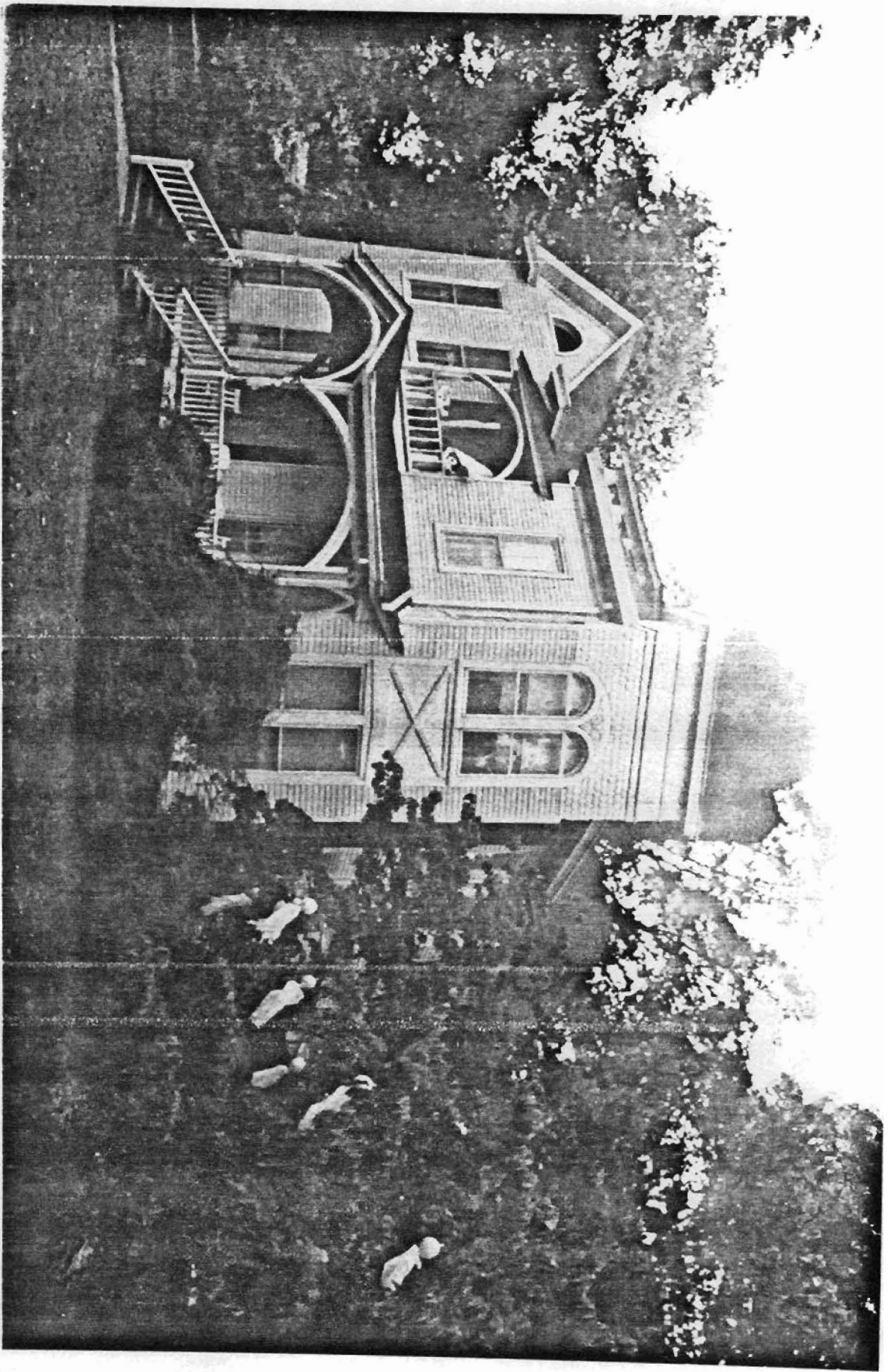
Interview and Communication with Mary Esther Herget, 1991.

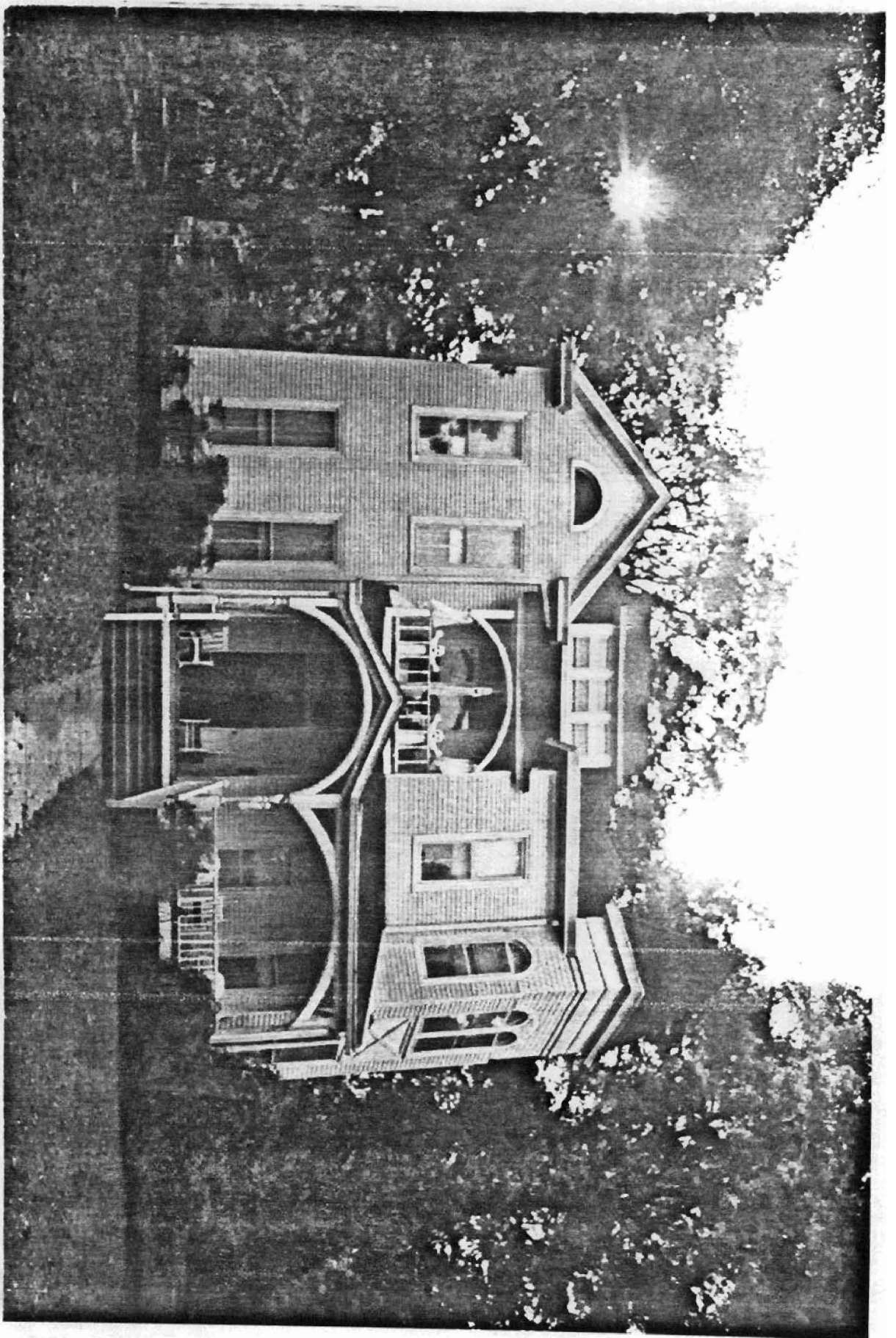
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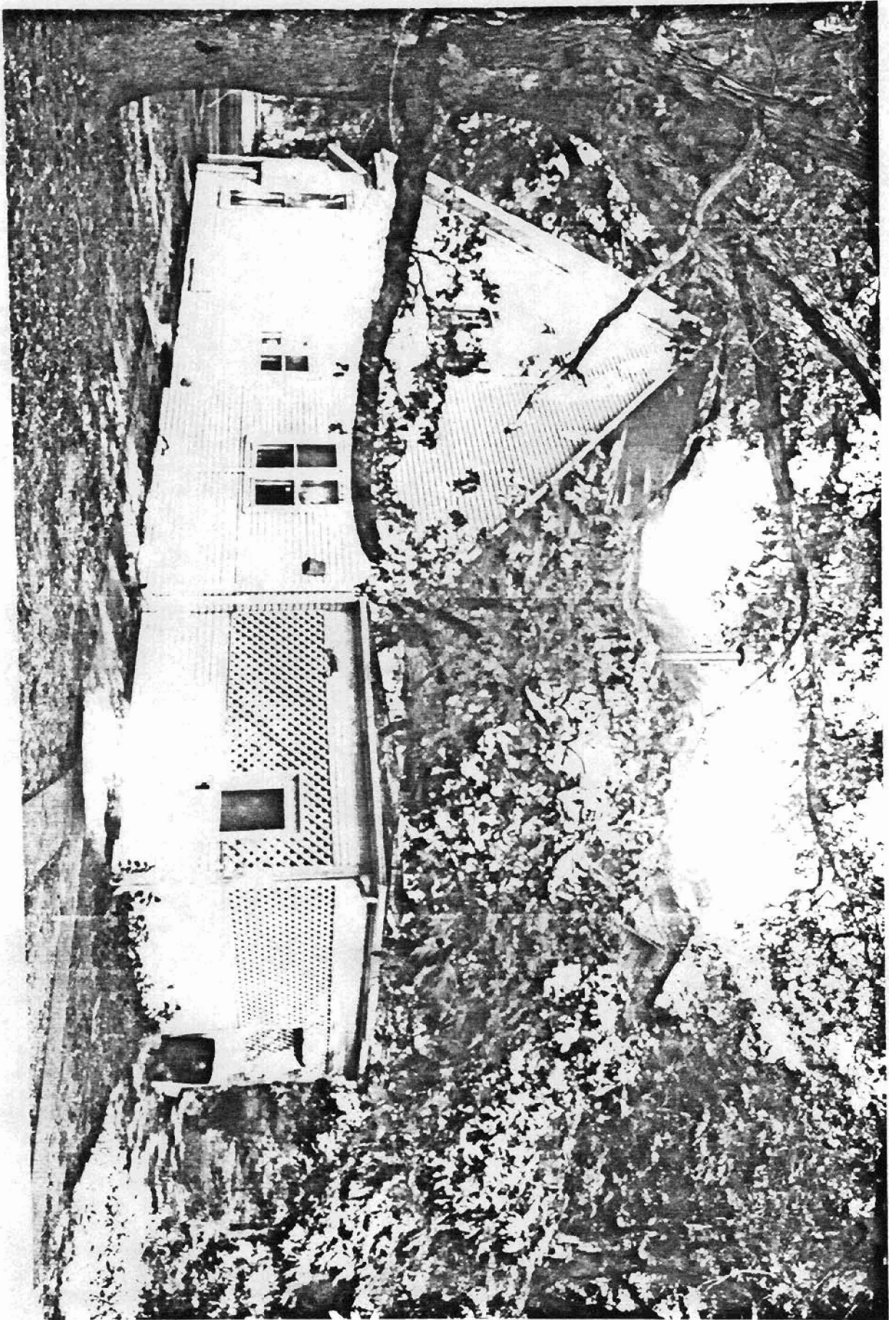
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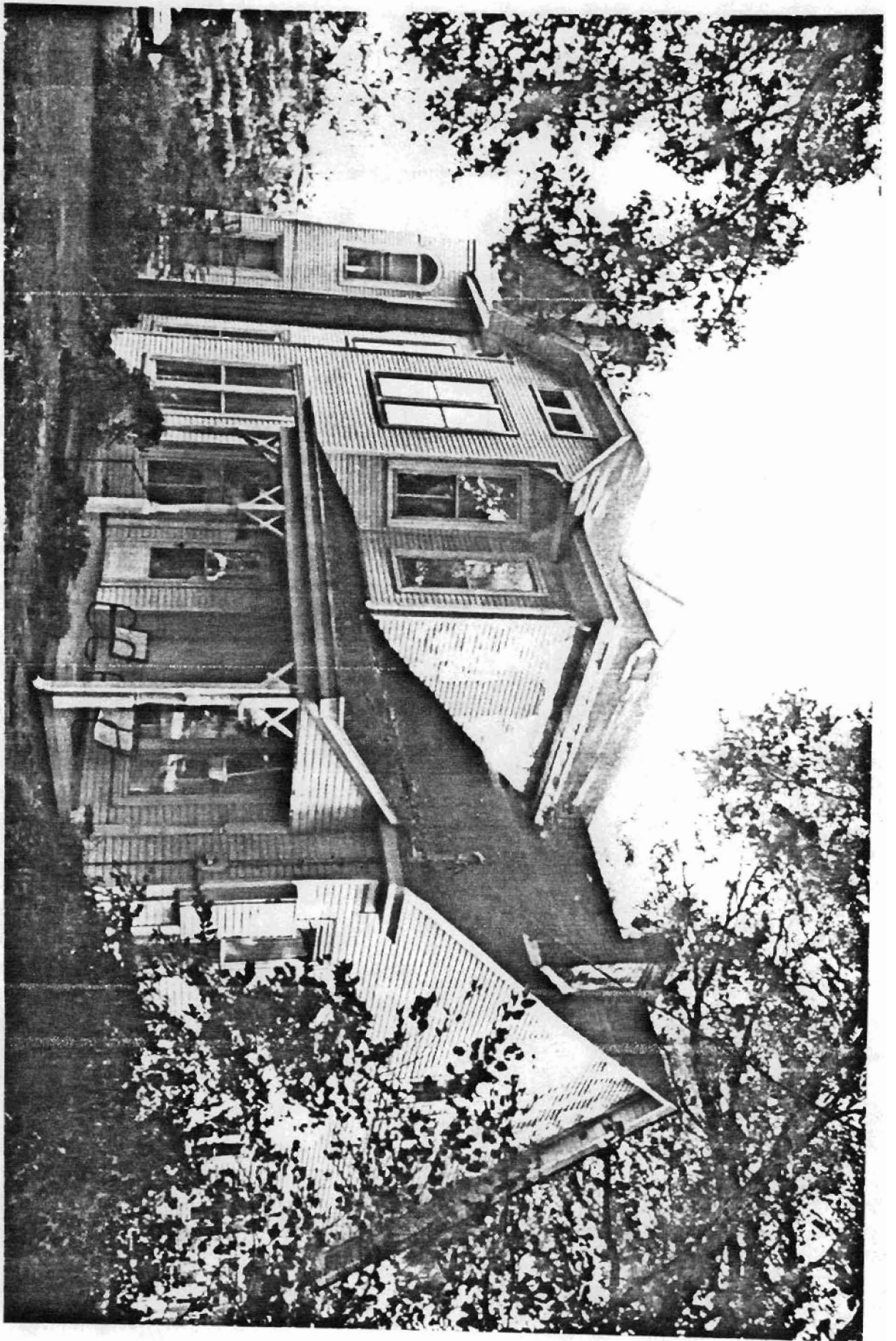
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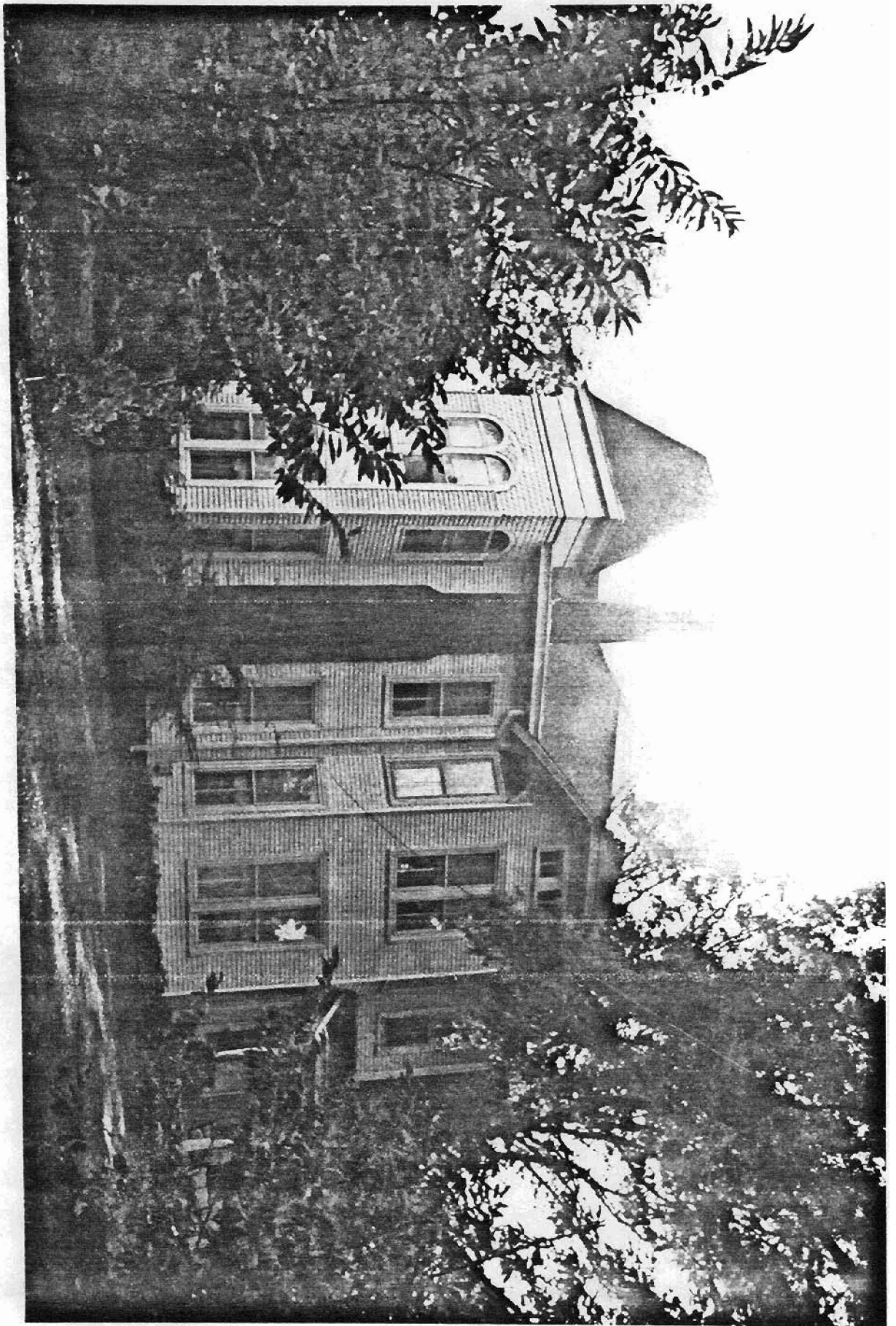


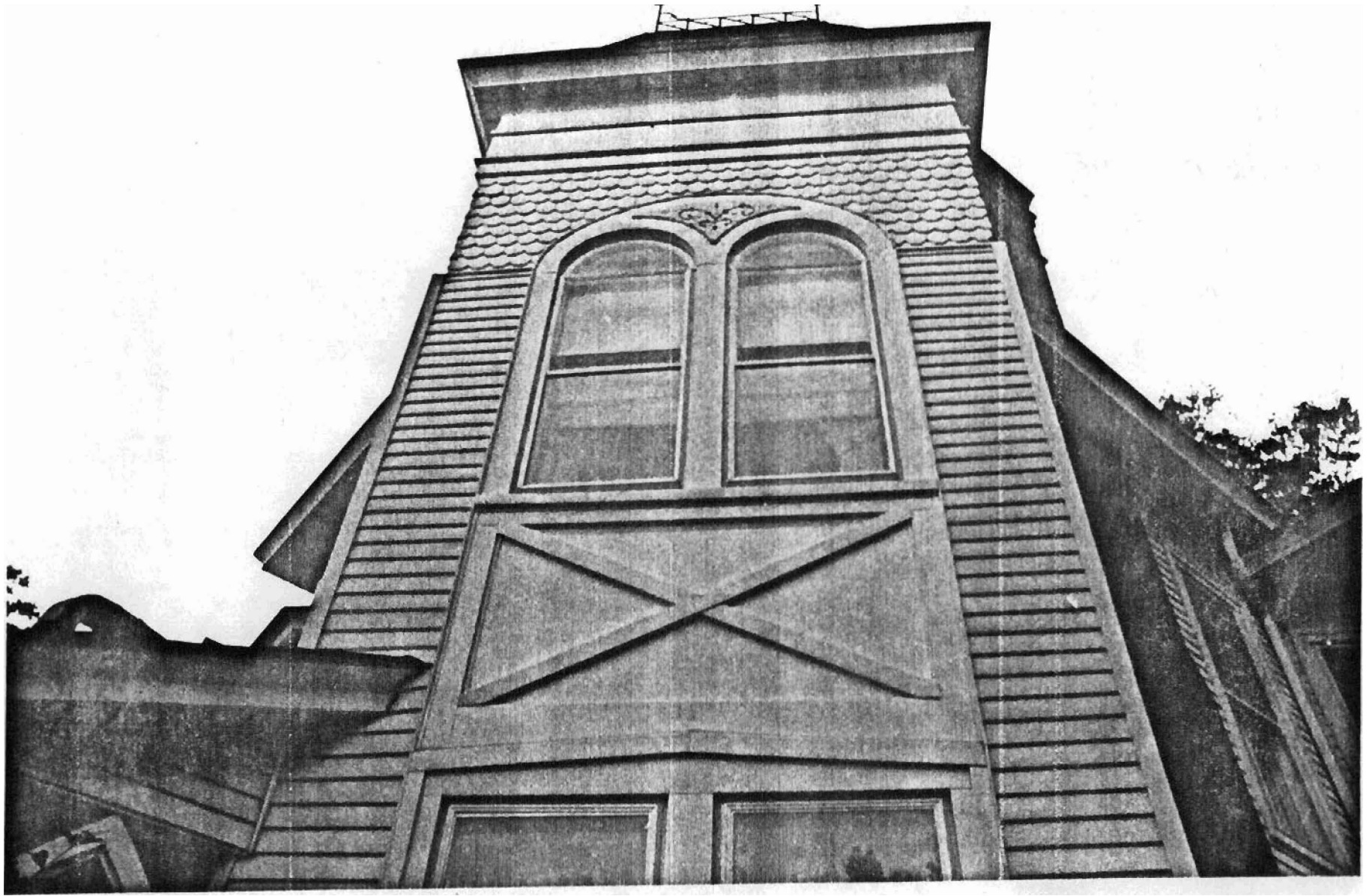




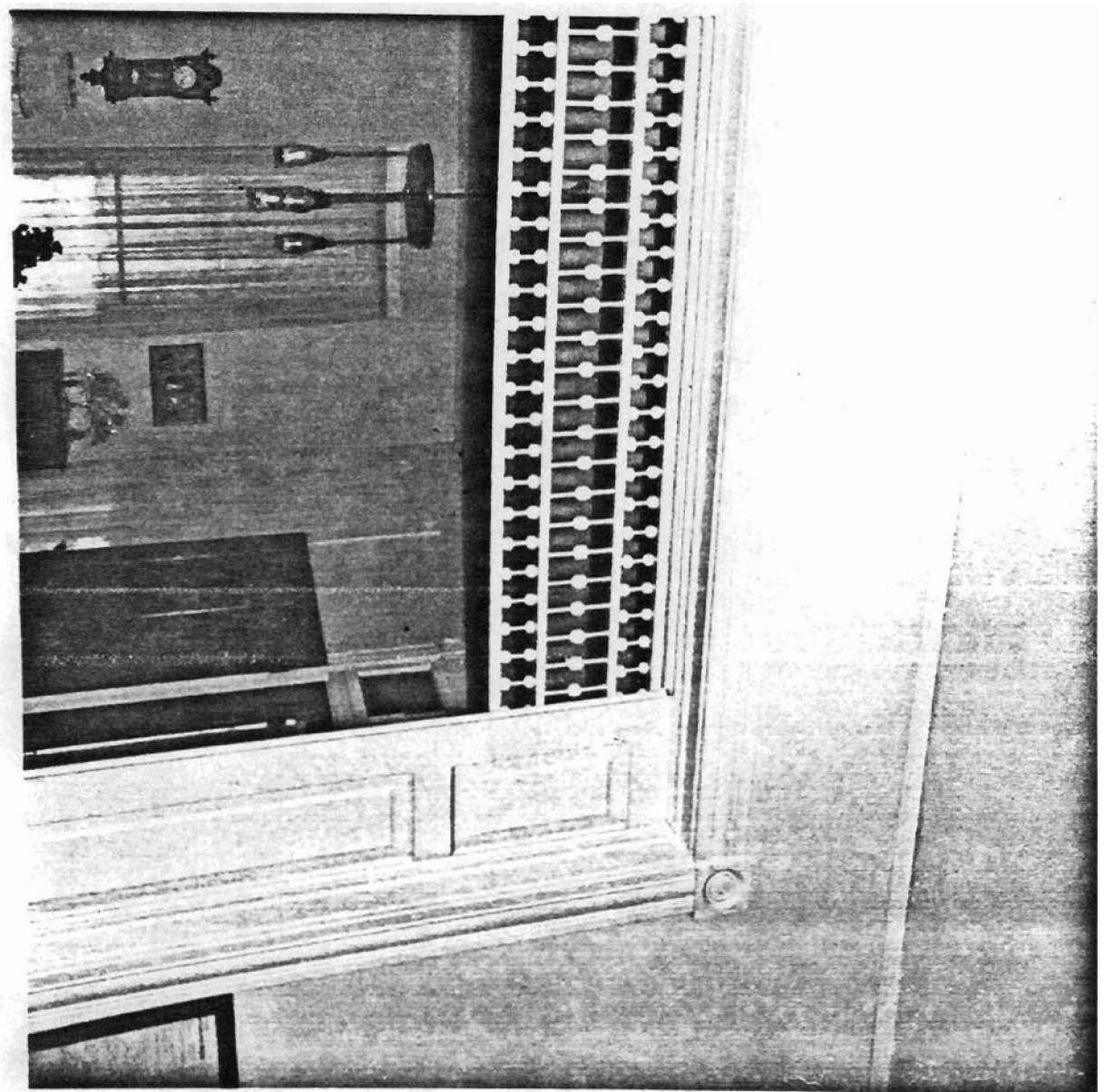
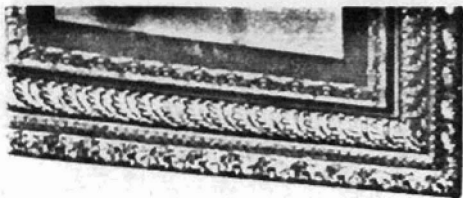


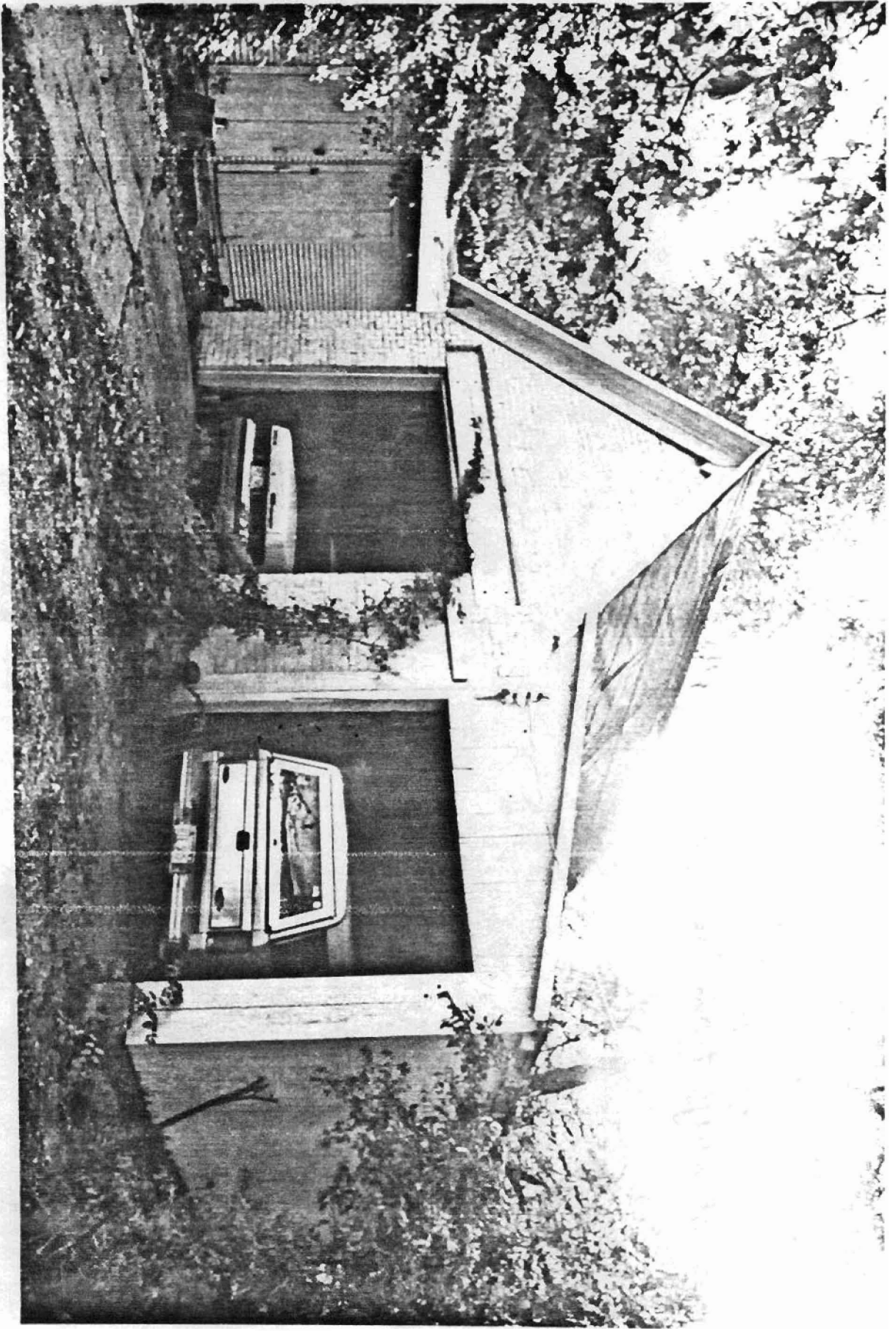












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