

NR listed 7/24/92
OMB No. 1024-0018

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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1. Name of Property

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historic name: Gatewood House

other name/site number: N/A

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2. Location

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street & number: 235 Pine Bluff Street

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Malvern

vicinity: N/A

state: AR county: Hot Spring code: AR 059 zip code: 72104

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3. Classification

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Ownership of Property: private

Category of Property: Building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

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

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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4. State/Federal Agency Certification
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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.

Cathryn A. Buford _____ 6-12-92
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

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5. National Park Service Certification
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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

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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:

Shingle Style

Other Description: N/A

Materials: foundation Brick roof Asphalt
walls Weatherboard other N/A
Shingle

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: Statewide.

Applicable National Register Criteria: C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

Areas of Significance: Architecture

Period(s) of Significance: 1905

Significant Dates: N/A

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: W. T. Cooper

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: Less than one

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

Table with 4 columns: A, B, C, D. Row 1: A 15 517630 3802050 B. Row 2: C D

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation sheet.

Beginning at a point approximately 40 ft. northwest of the northwestern corner of the front elevation, proceed east along the southern curblin...

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

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

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11. Form Prepared By

=====

Name/Title: Patrick Zollner, National Register Historian

Organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Date: 06/11/92

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 Gatewood House is a two-story, gambrel-roofed residence constructed in 1905 in a vernacular interpretation of the Shingle style of architecture.

Elaboration

The Gatewood House is a two-story frame residence constructed in the Shingle style of architecture on an irregular, though basically rectangular, plan. Originally covered with wood shingles, the composition-shingled gambrel roof is a Colonial Revival element that was frequently used on Shingle-style buildings. This roof is unusual, however, in that the upper slope overhangs the lower slope. The characteristic wood-shingle wall siding is found on the second story in the front and rear gambrel ends and on the sides and the end of the cross gambrel. The first story is clad with weatherboarding and features a wide frieze board underneath the flared, enclosed eaves. A continuous brick foundation supports this conglomeration. Though the architect, if there was one, is unknown, a 1905 edition of the *Malvern Times Journal* reveals that the contractor was W. T. Cooper.

The front, or northern, elevation is composed of the gambrel end resting on a three-sided bay to the east and a recessed porch to the west. The upper portion of the gambrel end is set off by broken returns formed at the junction of the upper slope overhang. Two one-over-one double-hung windows, placed symmetrically in the center of lower gambrel end, fenestrate the upper story. At the bottom of the gambrel end there is a narrow pent roof, now covered with composition-shingles, that sheds water away from the bevelled bay and the porch. The three-sided bay features three one-over-one double-hung windows with the center window being larger than the other two. The recessed porch is supported by a cluster of three classical Tuscan columns at the northwestern corner. Though the single-leaf entry is unadorned, a decorative turned-spindle balustrade runs along the western elevation of the porch.

An unusual cross-gambrel bay, which is also covered with wood shingles, distinguishes the eastern elevation. As in the front gambrel end, the upper portion is separated from the lower by broken returns. The lower sides, however, are so steeply pitched as to be almost straight. Though the roof of the upper portion of the cross gambrel has been covered with composition shingles like the main roof, the lower sides of the cross gambrel still retain their original wood shingles. A single one-over-one double-hung window is positioned in the center of the lower portion of the cross-gambrel end. The cross-gambrel end rests upon a projecting first-story three-sided bay. Like the bevelled bay in the front elevation, this bay is shielded by a composition-shingled pent roof (this

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one conforms to the three-sided shape, however) and is fenestrated by three one-over-one double-hung windows with the center window being somewhat wider than the other two. A brick chimney with decorative corbelling at the top rests on the exterior of the north side of the cross-gambrel bay but descends into the interior of the first floor. The remainder of the elevation south of the cross-gambrel bay is lighted by a diamond-shaped window, which along with the other identical window on the western elevation originally contained stained glass, and a multiple-pane-over-one window. The upper sash is decoratively arranged with five vertical muntins that cross at the top of the window to form diamond-shaped patterns. At the southern end of the original structure, a gable-roof, simple-drop novelty sided, pantry addition extends to the east from an earlier (circa 1920) Craftsman addition at the rear of the house. There is also a recently constructed brick privacy wall at the eastern end of the carport.

A circa 1920 two-story Craftsman addition and carport obscures the original southern, or rear, elevation. At the east end of this elevation, the aforementioned pantry can be entered through a single-leaf door. A small one-over-one double-hung window is placed to the east of the entrance. A modern extension of the original carport is attached just above the cornice on the roof of pantry. A one-room sun porch dominates the second story, though the original wood-shingled gambrel end can still be seen around the square box addition and on the inside rear wall of the porch. The upper half of the sun porch is screened in with simple-drop novelty siding covering the remainder of the walls. Interestingly, a single-leaf door allows access to the roof of the carport. The porch is covered by a composition-shingled shed roof with Craftsman-style exposed rafters. The first story of the addition is fenestrated by seven one-over-one awning windows (the upper sash is stationary) with three of the windows facing the west. On the southern elevation, a single-leaf doorway is positioned asymmetrically to the west of three windows, of which the middle is narrower in width than the other two. The remaining window is located to the west of the door, and it is also of the narrower width. The western elevation of the addition reverses the order and has a wide window surrounded by two narrower-width windows. The carport, probably built at the same time as the addition, consists of a band of false-bevel novelty siding around the top of the southern elevation, and a narrow shed roof with exposed rafters that extends from the carport along the western elevation. The original supports have been replaced with a wood post and two wrought iron columns.

The western elevation consists of the aforementioned Craftsman addition, a hipped-roof bay at the southern end of the original structure, a hipped-roof wall dormer, and the previously mentioned inset porch. The roof of the hipped-roof bay extends from the lower slope of the main gambrel roof. It features two one-over-one double-hung windows placed symmetrically with an unusual fixed window, placed flush with the top of the other two windows, between. The

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window, narrow with a strong horizontal emphasis, contains seven panes with vertical muntins. The northern elevation of the bay is fenestrated by a tall, narrow casement window with each pane separated by three vertical muntins with a single horizontal muntin near the top. Immediately to the north of the junction of the northern elevation bay wall and the western elevation wall is an inset diamond-shaped window. A portion of the molding around the window is covered by the hipped-roof bay section. Since it is unlikely that the original architect or contractor would design a window placement in this arrangement, one could hypothesize that the hipped-roof bay is an addition. Since a bathroom lies behind the partially obscured diamond-shaped window, it is possible that the bay was added circa 1916 when the house acquired "running" water. Unfortunately, there are no known historic photographs to substantiate this theory. It must be noted that the weatherboarding, frieze board, and window trim match exactly that of the rest of the house and that visual inspection alone cannot provide an answer.

In the center of the original structure is a hipped-roof wall dormer with the composition-shingled roof extending from the top slope of the gambrel roof. The walls of the dormer are covered with weatherboarding with two one-over-one double-hung windows placed symmetrically to provide second-floor illumination. North of the dormer bay, a multiple-pane-over-one is positioned on the first floor at the corner of the inset porch. A somewhat unusual feature that completes the western elevation inventory is a small hipped roof that is located over the porch and attached just above the flared roofline of the main gambrel roof. It is supported by decorative brackets and extends perhaps half a foot from the main roofline. Other than as decorative ornament, its purpose is unclear.

The interior of the house features an octagonal-shaped parlor with a mantelpiece that is supported by classical columns. A Doric column supports the juncture of three interior walls, two of which contribute to the octagonal shape of the parlor. Entry to the parlor is gained on either side of the column. Electricity pre-dated the construction of the house by about three years; however, water, sewer, natural gas, and telephone service was not available in Malvern until circa 1916.

There are no outbuildings associated with this property.

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Summary

The Gatewood House is being nominated under Criterion C with statewide significance as an excellent vernacular interpretation of the Shingle style of architecture, a style found infrequently in Arkansas.

Elaboration

The Gatewood House at 235 Pine Bluff Street in Malvern was constructed in 1905 by Colonel and Mrs. Matthew McClintock Duffie for their recently widowed daughter, Mrs. E. L. Gatewood, and her three children. Col. M. M. Duffie had been appointed Counsel of Western Canada and stationed in Winnipeg by President Grover Cleveland in 1896. He later practiced law in Malvern.

The town of Malvern was laid out in 1873 by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain, & Southern Railroad Company. The town grew slowly during its first two years; however, upon completion of the "Diamond Joe" Railroad from Malvern to Hot Springs the town quickly prospered and soon became the county seat and principal town of Hot Spring County. It was incorporated on July 5, 1876.

The Gatewood House is significant statewide under Criterion C as one of the few representatives in Arkansas of the Shingle style of architecture, a uniquely American style that was popular from the late 1870's to the first decade of this century. This style is essentially an amalgamation of three contemporaneous styles: the Queen Anne style, the Colonial Revival style, and the Richardsonian Romanesque style. Queen Anne elements found on the Shingle style are shingled surfaces, wide porches, and asymmetrical massing. The Colonial Revival style donated gambrel roofs, rambling lean-to additions, classical columns, and Palladian windows to this style. The Richardsonian Romanesque style provided Romanesque arches, stone lower stories (in a few examples) and in general an emphasis on irregular, sculpted shapes.

Different combinations of these elements could produce houses that seemingly bore no resemblance to one another. Indeed, the only element common to all Shingle-style structures is the wood shingle cladding on both the roof and wall surfaces. Though containing some elements of the preceding and contemporaneous styles, the Shingle style is unique in that decorative detailing at doors, windows, cornices, porches, and wall surfaces is not emphasized. Instead, the effect of a complex shape enclosed within a smooth surface was sought.

The style began and reached its highest expression in fashionable summer seaside resorts such as Newport, Cape Cod, eastern Long Island, and coastal Maine.

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Although well publicized in architectural magazines, the style never gained the wide popularity of its contemporary, the Queen Anne style. Since the Shingle style was never adapted to mass vernacular housing, it remained a high-fashion, architect-designed style for the wealthy, and examples outside of coastal New England are relatively uncommon.

Since the Shingle style is an unusually variable style, identification begins with wood shingle wall cladding. Though the Gatewood House contains shingled walls on the second floor only, a significant number of Shingle-style houses were constructed in this manner, and the omission of wood-shingled walls on the first story does not disqualify the house from being labeled "Shingle style." The weatherboarded first-story walls do, however, seem to indicate a somewhat vernacular interpretation of the style. Indeed, no record of an architect has been found.

Nevertheless, the Gatewood House exhibits a remarkable number of Shingle-style details as defined by Virginia and Lee McAlester in their *A Field Guide to American Houses*. The plan is highly asymmetrical, a feature borrowed from the Queen Anne style, and yet the overall effect is that of a complex shape enclosed within a smooth surface. This is achieved by the use of bevelled bays and a lack of gingerbread or other ornamentation. The gambrel roof is adapted from the Colonial Revival style, as is the cluster of three classical Tuscan columns which support the inset porch. Window and door surrounds are properly unadorned. This combination of details is masterfully executed and produces a house that can only be classified as of the Shingle style of architecture. Consequently, the Gatewood House is being nominated to the National Register with statewide significance as one of the few examples of its style in Arkansas.

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Bibliography

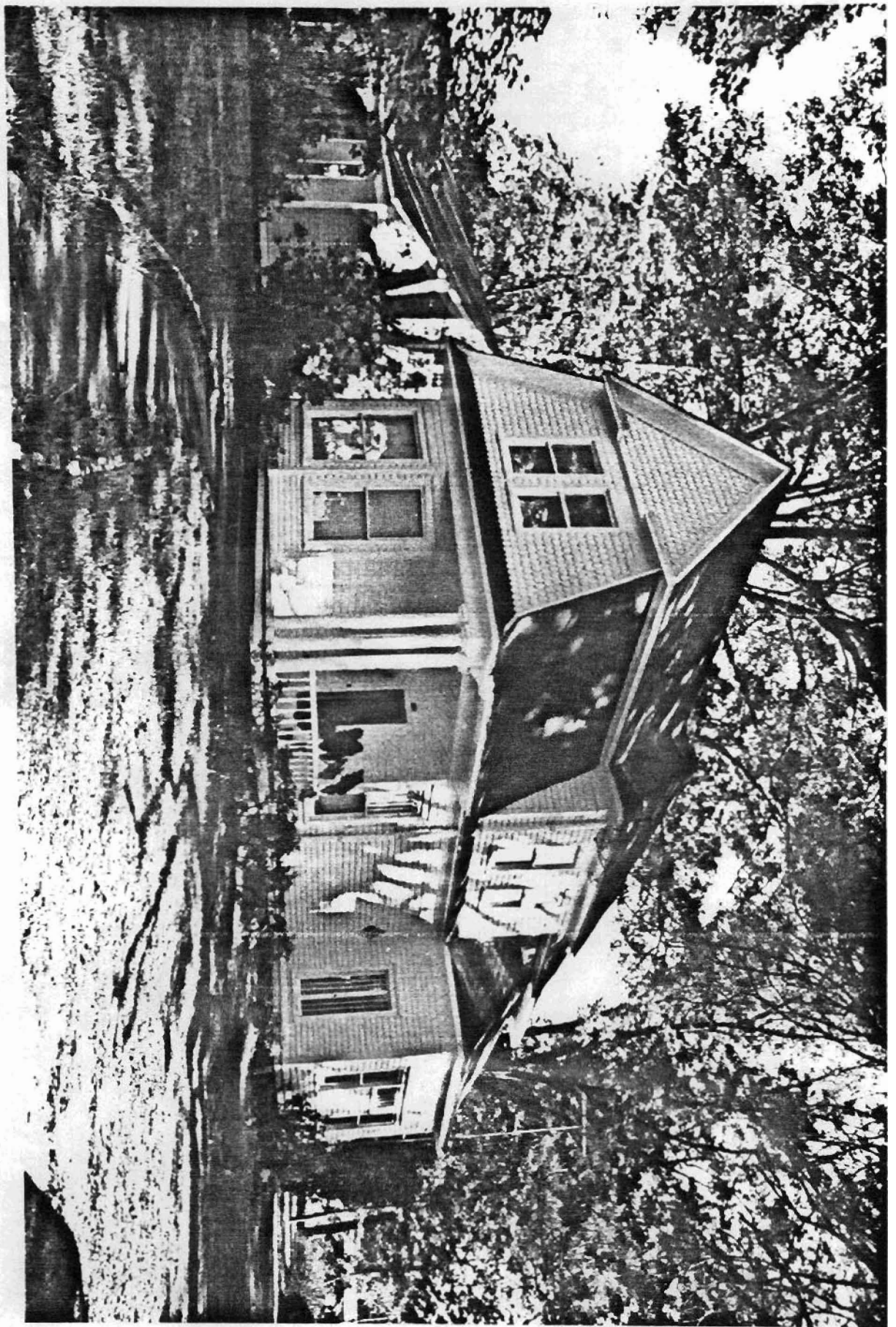
Herndon, Dallas T. *Annals of Arkansas*. Little Rock: The Historical Record Association, 1947. Vol. I, p. 486.

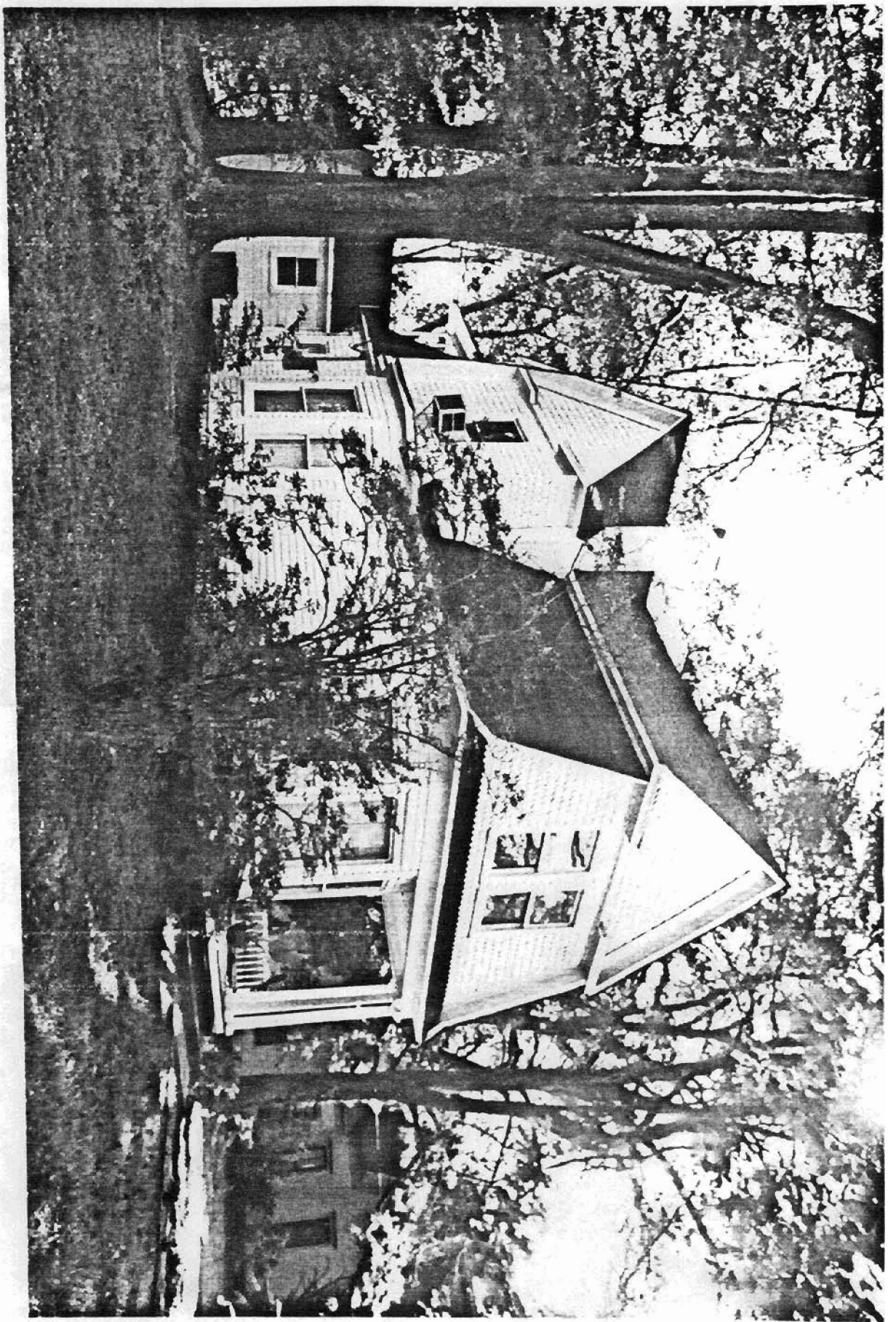
Interview with James D. Honold, September 1991.

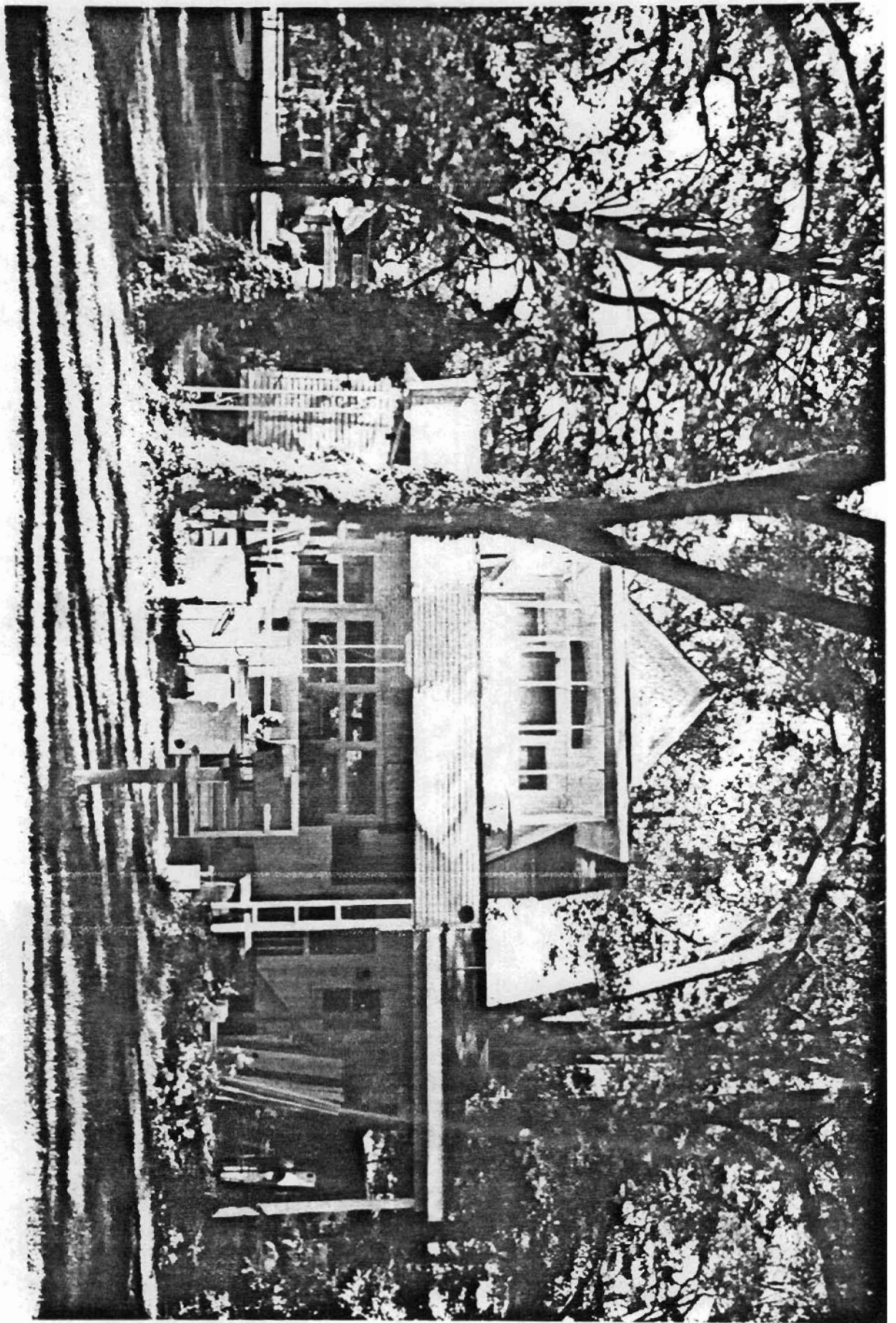
McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984. pp. 288-299.

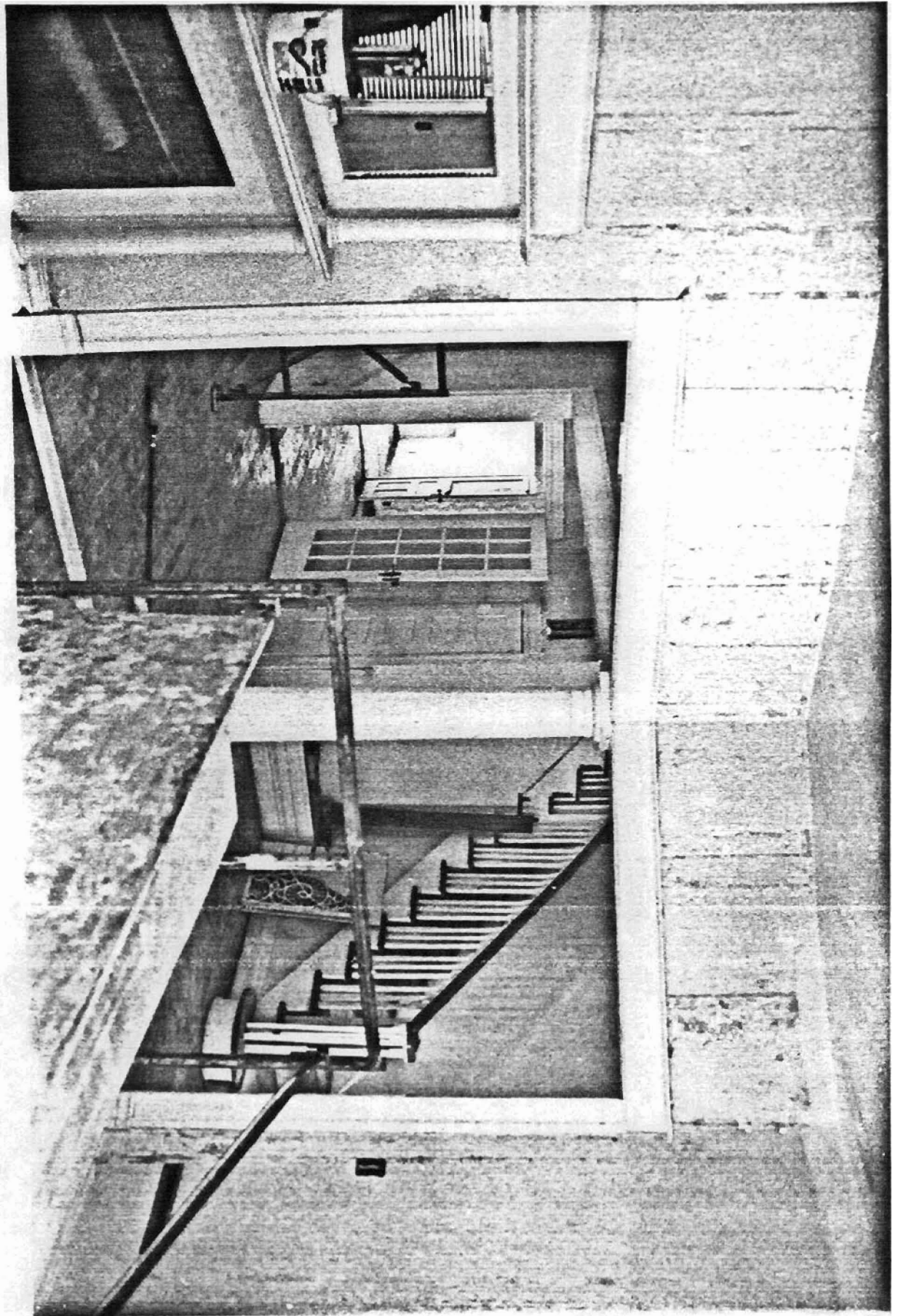
The Malvern Times Journal. October 25, 1905.

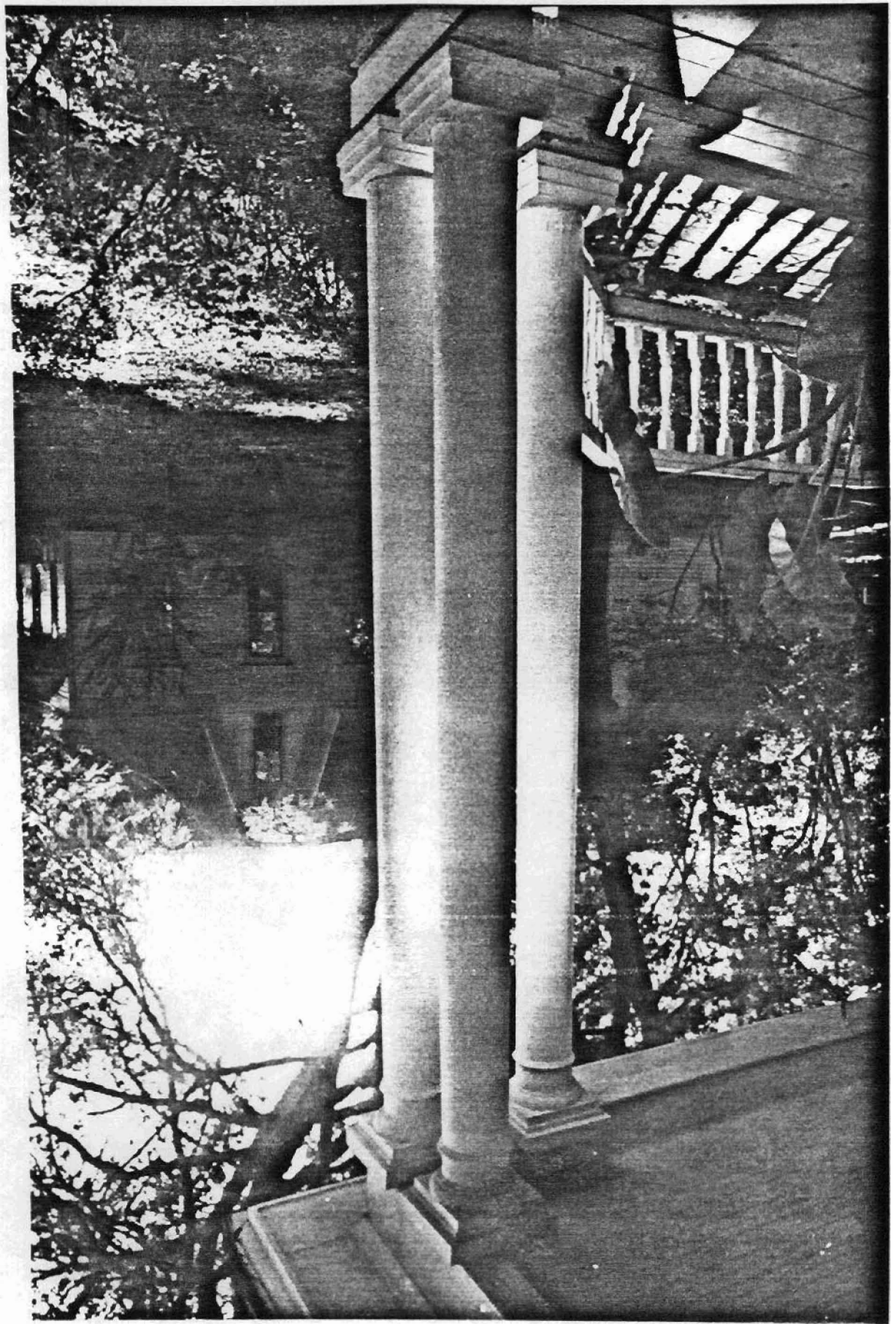


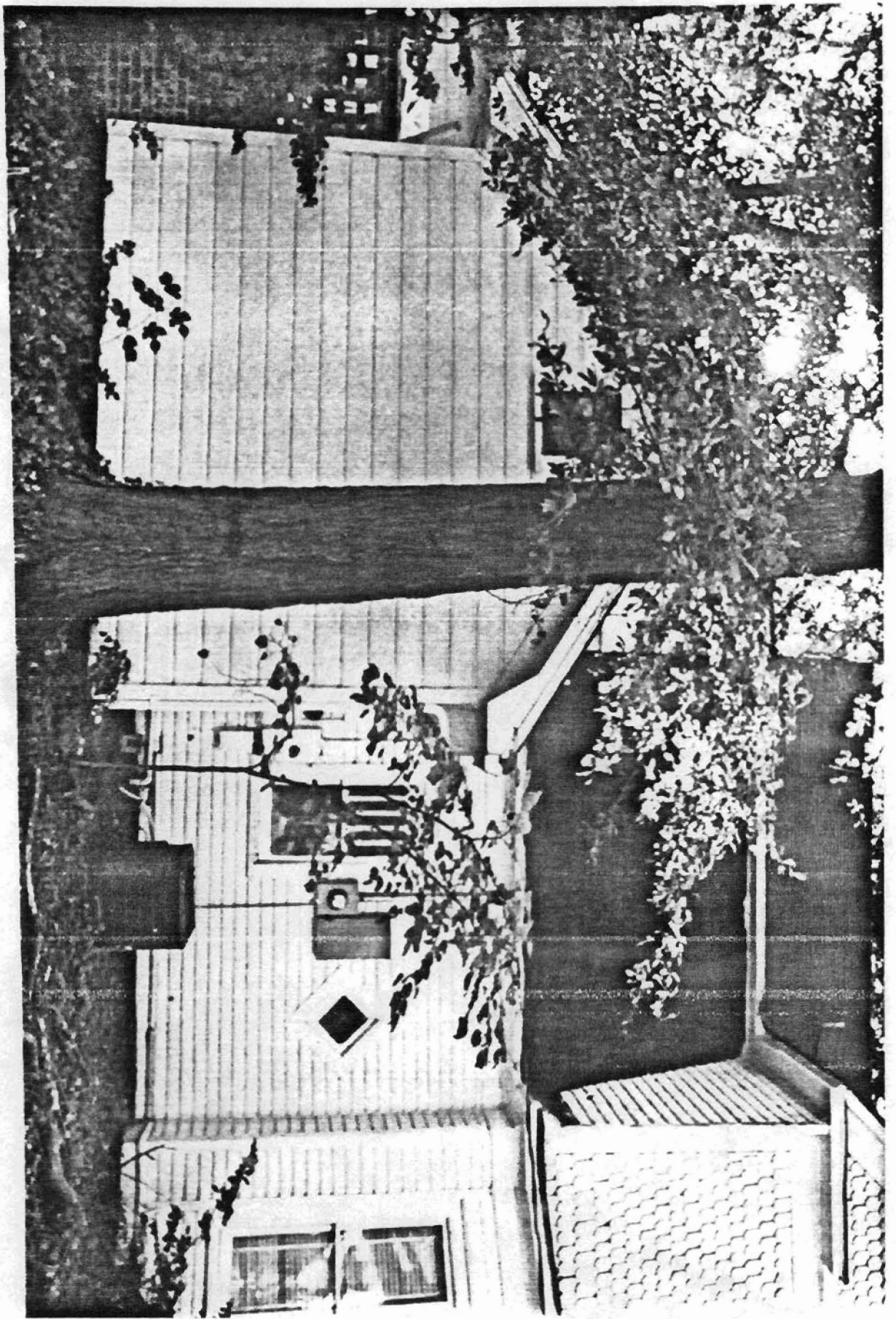












Gatewood House
 Malvern, Arkansas
 KANSAS
 MISSION
 JACK

MALVERN SOUTH QUADRANGLE
 ARKANSAS—HOT SPRING CO.
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

SE 1/4 MALVERN 15' QUADRANGLE

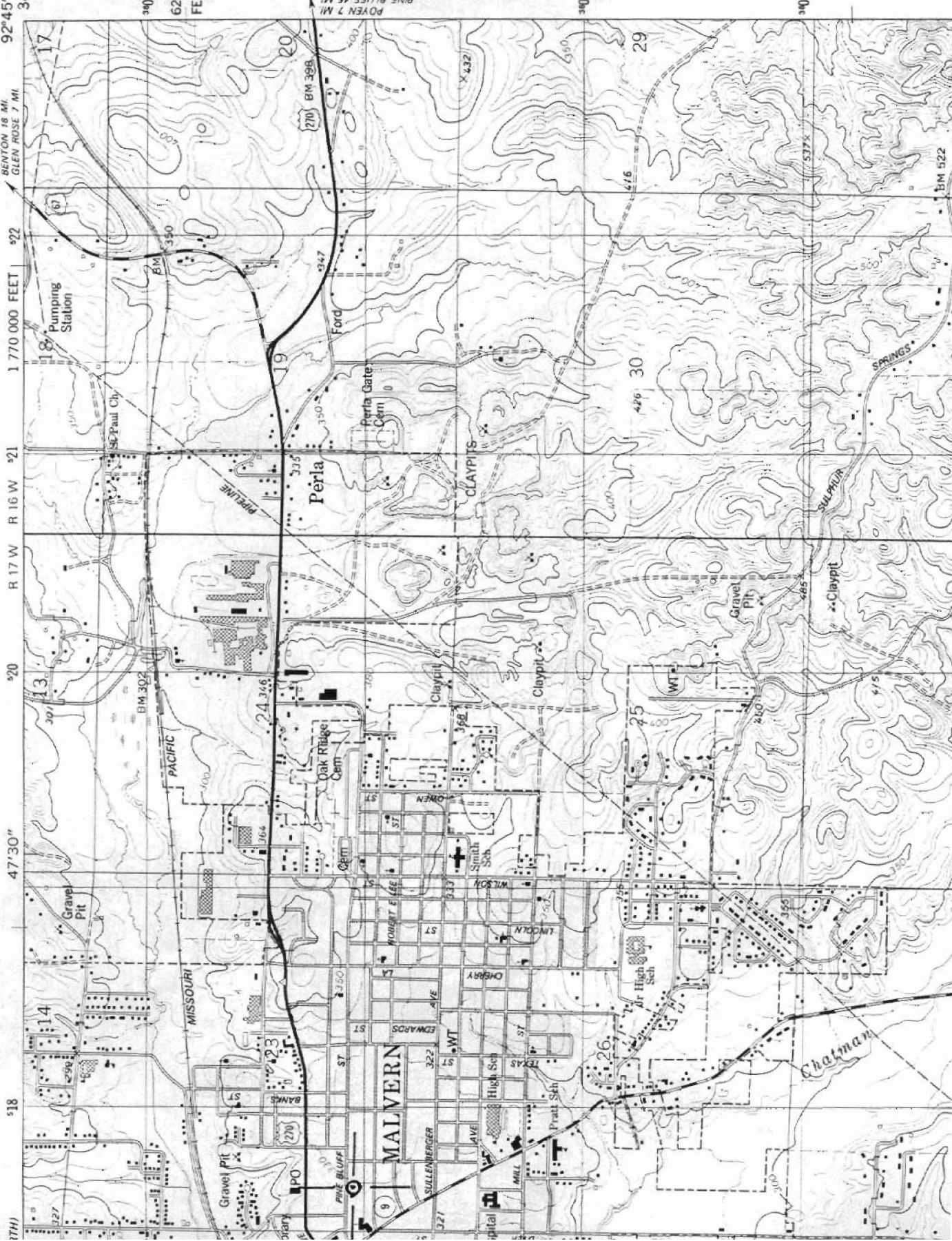
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1 770 000 FEET

R 17 W R 16 W

47°30"

518



15/517630/3802050

1742 1 NW (TRASKWOOD)