

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

1. Name

historic Augustus M. Garrison House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 600 Pecan

N/A not for publication

city, town Texarkana

N/A vicinity of

congressional district

Fourth

state Arkansas

code 05

county Miller

code 091

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
			<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Wayne Garrison

street & number 600 Pecan

city, town Texarkana

N/A vicinity of

state Arkansas

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Miller County Courthouse

street & number 4th & Laurel

city, town Texarkana,

state Arkansas

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Urban Development Action Grant Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date June 1978 federal state county local

depository for survey records City of Texarkana City Hall

city, town Texarkana

state Arkansas

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Garrison House occupies a picturesque corner site in Texarkana's oldest residential neighborhood. Raised on a brick foundation wall above the elevated landscaped grade, the two-and-one-half story wood frame structure terminating in a hip roof with cross gables and a round corner turret seems to tower over the street. Built in 1895, the house's asymmetrical yet gracefully massed proportions and its rich array of decorative woodwork exemplify the Queen Anne Style.

The principal (west) elevation of the house takes full advantage of the prominent corner siting. Though the elevation's broad cross gable clearly establishes a west orientation, the building turns the corner on a forty-five degree angled wall that holds the principal entrance to the house. The decoratively articulated entrance to the house's one-story wrap-around porch makes a distinctive statement of entry, visually embracing the Classically framed paneled front door with transom. Four concrete steps (originally built of wood) lead up to the porch entrance which is defined by the gable roof that projects from the building's chamfered southwest corner. Two pairs of turned columns supported on and terminating in square piers frame the entrance and their interior brackets suggest an arch over the porch threshold. **Scrolled brackets enrich the outer corners of the columns which carry a cornice and simple frieze decorated with a band of scallops.** The porch entrance's gable end rests on this simple entablature and is richly decorated with an Eastlake - influenced design of spindles radiating toward the gable peak, brackets and decorative horizontal and vertical banding.

The wrap-around porch continues along the principal elevation to meet a large chamfered half-hexagon shaped bay that projects from the northwest corner of the house. The two front bays of the shed-roofed porch are articulated in a manner consistent with the design of the entrance element with like detailed columns with exterior brackets supporting an overhanging cornice and interior brackets creating an arched motif. **Imbricated shingles face the bell-cast portion of the porch roof where it meets the second floor balcony.** This balcony, situated toward the center of the west elevation just south of the chamfered bay, repeats the design of the bracketed porch columns but has an elaborate wood frieze of a series of box-like recilinear shapes which terminate in a shallow arch. **The balcony door and its transom are articulated in the same fashion as the front door.** One of the building's broad cross gables roofs both the second floor balcony and the chamfered bay. **This gable end is filled with Eastlake-inspired decoration.** A bank of three windows pierces the gable end. Imbricated shingles cover the lower half of the gable while diagonal boards appear in the upper half. The peak of the gable features a triangular wood panel, with cut-out decoration, that rests upon a row of brackets. **The eaves of the gable terminate in cornice-like soffits.** The chamfered bay itself is articulated with corner boards, base moulding and cornice moulding. **One-over-one light rectangular double-hung windows pierce both the first and second floor walls of each side of the chamfered bay.** Their classically detailed surrounds, with prominent cornices and scalloped bands under the sills, are consistent with those that appear elsewhere on the house. A panel composed of narrow diagonal wood bands appears between the first and second stories in the frontmost side of the chamfered bay. **Spindled brackets with pendants span the angled sides of the chamfered bay beneath the cornice moulding.**

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

3

The finely crafted woodwork that so enriches the exterior of the Garrison House is reflected in the equally impressive design and wood decoration of its interior spaces. On the first floor three parlor rooms separated by pocket doors with transoms radiate off the entrance foyer that occupies the southwest corner of the house. A spindled frieze appears over the pocket door that leads from the foyer into the front parlor. The decorative detailing of the foyer establishes the interior wood craftsmanship exhibited throughout the house which features baseboard mouldings, picture mouldings, and beaded door surrounds with bulls-eye corner blocks that terminate in a crown-shaped element. All interior window frames are articulated in the same fashion as the door surrounds. An extraordinary example of jig-saw cut woodwork occurs in the frieze that spans the double-door opening between the front and rear parlors. **This element consists** of an array of intertwining sinuous shapes, foliated forms and some spindlework. The staircase, located in the entrance foyer, also reflects the Eastlake-inspired wood esthetic. **It is composed of square beaded balusters with decorative brackets under** the banister. Brackets that embellish the staircase profile reiterate the design of these brackets.

A one-story hip roofed wood frame garage is located on the property just east of the house.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

A round two-story turret rises above the southwest corner of the house complementing the verticality of the chamfered bay and balancing the dominant front gable. The turret is faced with imbricated shingles, except at its base where wood shakes meet the porch roof below. The upper stage of the tower is slightly narrower and shorter than the lower story which corresponds to the second floor of the house. Three windows, detailed like those of the front elevation, appear in the lower stage of the tower while three smaller double-hung windows with upper lights of cathedral glass appear in the upper story. The tower terminates in a conical roof set upon a series of narrow brackets that encircle the top of the turret.

The delineation of the south side of the building reflects the design of the principal facade providing appropriately attractive frontage on the street. The west end of this facade is enriched by a three-bay long continuation of the front-porch and the lofty profile of the corner turret rising above the building's hip roof. At the center of the elevation, a cross gable extends over a half-hexagon shaped chamfered bay. The facades of the bay are articulated in the same manner as the front elevation's chamfered bay with like detailed windows in each side, corner boards, baseboard moulding and spindled brackets with pendants articulating the gable corners over the angled walls of the bay. Here, dentiling embellishes the bay's cornice board below the overhanging gable. While similarly conceived, this gable end differs from the wide gable that distinguishes the front elevation. The south gable is faced with imbricated shingles and terminates, under the gable peak, in a bracketed panel decorated with narrow bands of wood forming a rectilinear pattern that recalls the box-like design of the frieze that enriches the principal elevation's second floor balcony. A half-oculus window pierces the gable end. The east end of the south elevation is lower in height than the front of the building featuring an overhanging screened sleeping porch under a box cornice on the second floor and a range of four windows piercing the first floor of the facade.

Though proportionally similar to the south elevation, the north side of the building is not as finely appointed. Here too a cross gable roofed center bay projects slightly but it lacks the chamfered walls that distinguish the other projecting bays. The gable end, however, repeats exactly the design of the south gable end. The east extreme of the south facade features a screened sleeping porch on the second floor above a one-story kitchen porch on plain wood posts. Corner boards define the formal planes of the south elevation and its cornice moulding and overhanging roof line cornice also relate it to the other facades of the building. Window details are consistent among all four elevations of the house.

The east facade of the house appears as a gable-roofed arm projecting from the rear of the building and flanked by shed-roofed sleeping porches that appear on the north and south sides of the building. This rear facade is related to the more attractively detailed sides of the building by its corner boards, cornice mouldings, box cornice and Classically detailed window surrounds. A pair of small rectangular windows penetrate the gable end of the roof.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
	<input type="checkbox"/> invention			

Specific dates

1895

Builder/Architect

unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Outstanding among the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century residences that line Pecan Street, many of which have suffered the loss of their original integrity to alteration and deterioration, the finely crafted and exuberantly decorated Garrison House presents a noteworthy example of the type of dwelling that housed Texarkana's eminent citizens around the turn of the century. Built in 1895 for locally prominent lawyer Augustus M. Garrison, the house represents a period when Texarkana was a new and thriving railroad and lumber center. Displaying the fullest integrity of original fabric on both interior and exterior, the Garrison House presents a pristine example of the esthetically pleasing Queen Anne architecture that distinguished the late Victorian era. The house is especially effective in conveying the decorative aspects of the style. Its pleasantly massed asymmetrical proportions featuring chamfered bay and lofty turret provide an energetic context for the profuse decorative woodwork that embellishes the house. Of particular note are the Eastlake-influenced spindles, bands, brackets and shingles that enrich the gable ends of the house, the scroll-bracketed turned porch columns, the scalloped decoration of the porch frieze, and especially the finely cut screen that forms the frieze of the second floor balcony. Cathedral lights and bracketing of the turret enrich the esthetic. Equally impressive is the fluent articulation of the exterior of the house in the consistently fine wood craftsmanship and decoration of the interior spaces, particularly the beaded and bracketed balusters of the staircase, the beaded woodwork of the window and door surrounds, and the brilliant decorative frieze that separates the front and rear parlors. The house is currently the home of Augustus Garrison's son Wayne.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Chandler and Howe, The History of Miller and Bowie Counties, 1936
Jennings, Texarkana Pioneer Families, Texarkana, Arkansas; 1962, Texarkana Pioneer Press
Texarkana City Directories, 1890-1950, Texarkana, Arkansas; 1890-1950 Polks Southern Dire
Interview with Wayne Garrison, 18 November 1980
The Daily Texarkanian (Texarkana, AR-TX), "Car Injuries Fatal; A.M. Garrison Dead." 3/27/8

10. Geographical Data ^{c.5}

Acreage of nominated property less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name Texarkana Quadrangle

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	1	5
---	---	---

4	0	3	6	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	6	9	9	1	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

B

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

Lot 7, 5 1/2 of Lot 8, Block 22, Original Town of Texarkana

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ethel Goodstein, Architectural Historian

organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date 24 November 1980

street & number Suite 500, Continental Building telephone (501) 371-2763

city or town Little Rock state AR

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title JHPD

date 2-16-82

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

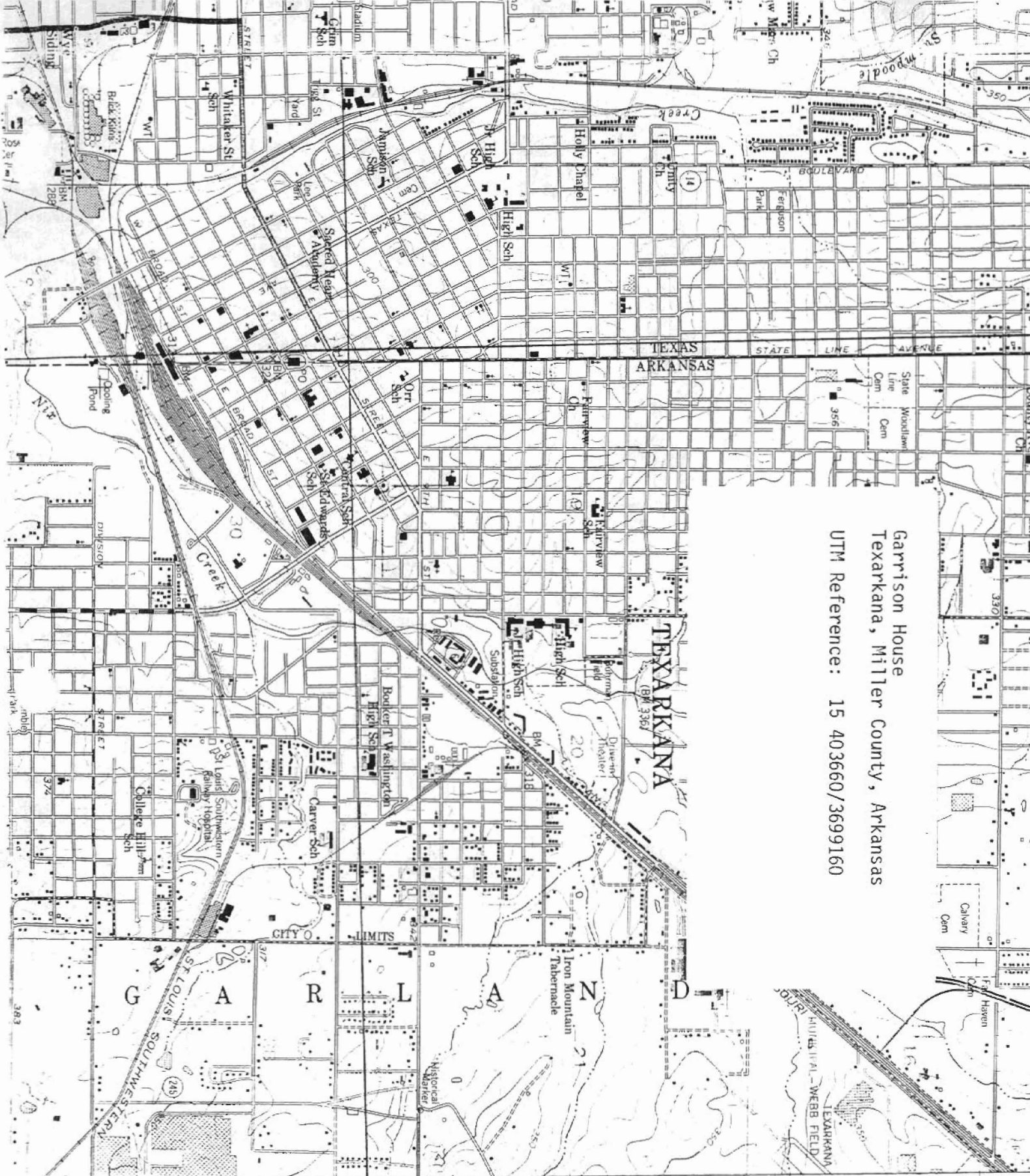
date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

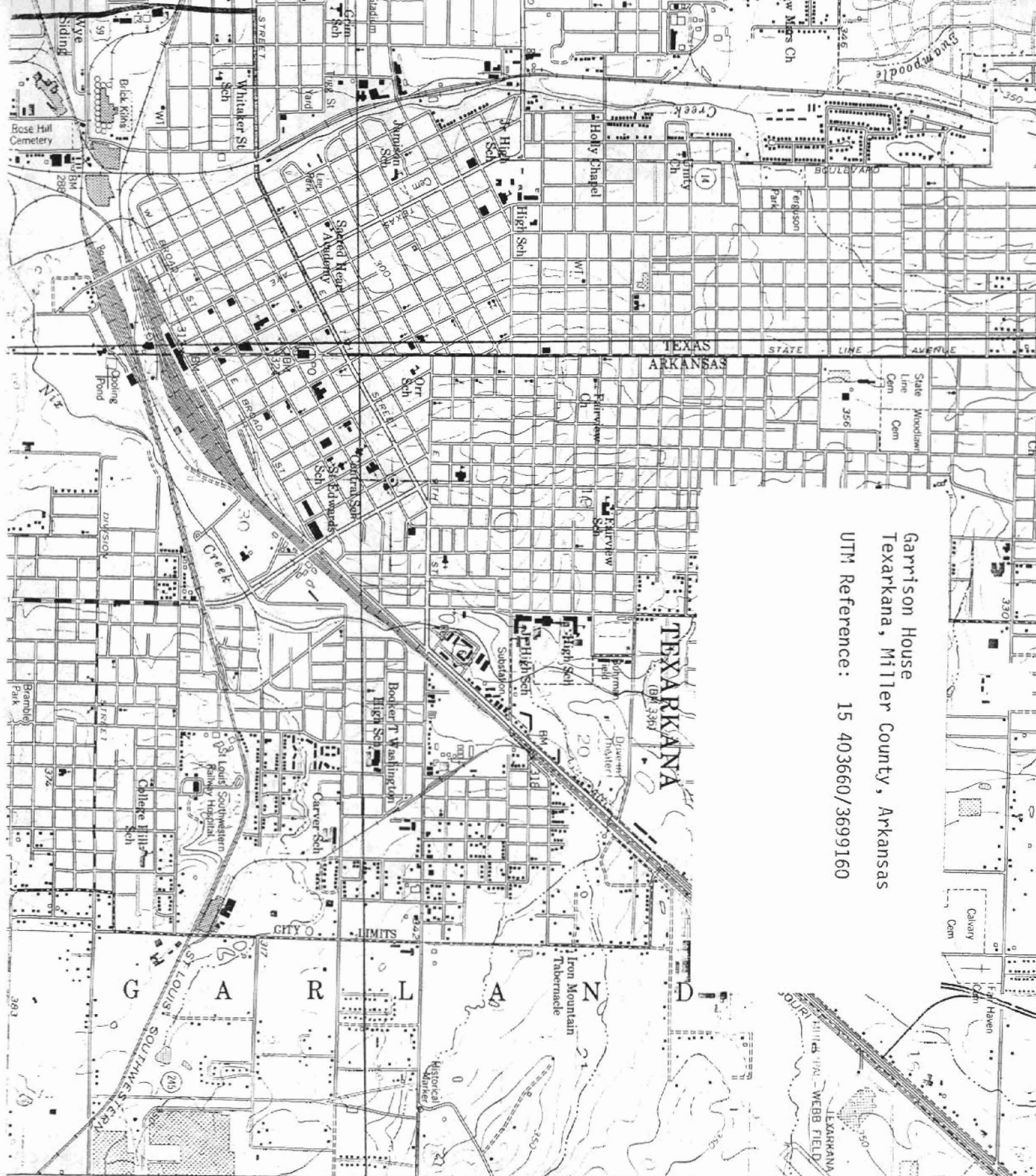
date

Chief of Registration



Garrison House
 Texarkana, Miller County, Arkansas
 UTM Reference: 15 403660/3699160

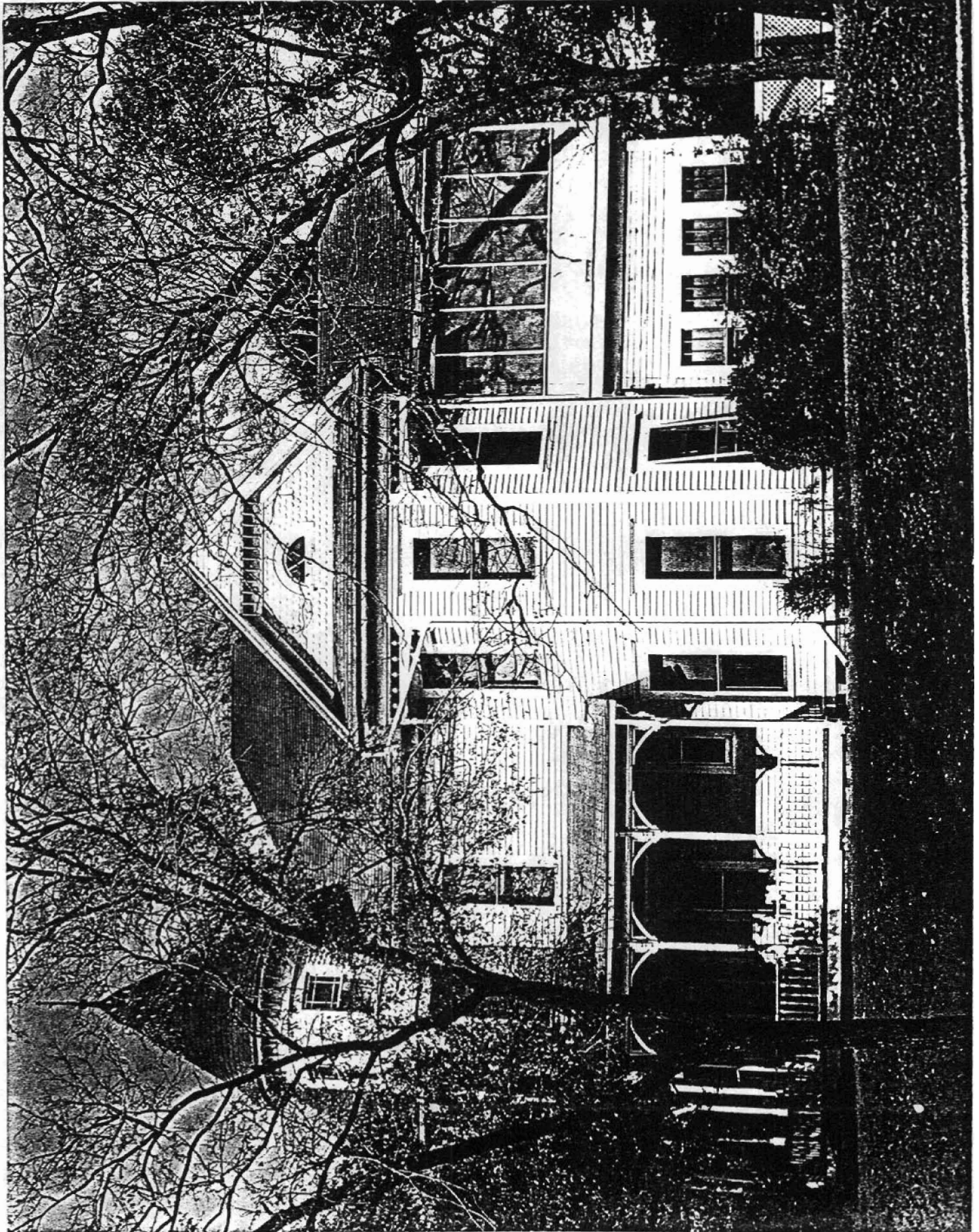
3701
 (MANDEVILLE)
 7250 IV NW
 3698
 25



Garrison House
 Texarkana, Miller County, Arkansas
 UTM Reference: 15 403660/3699160

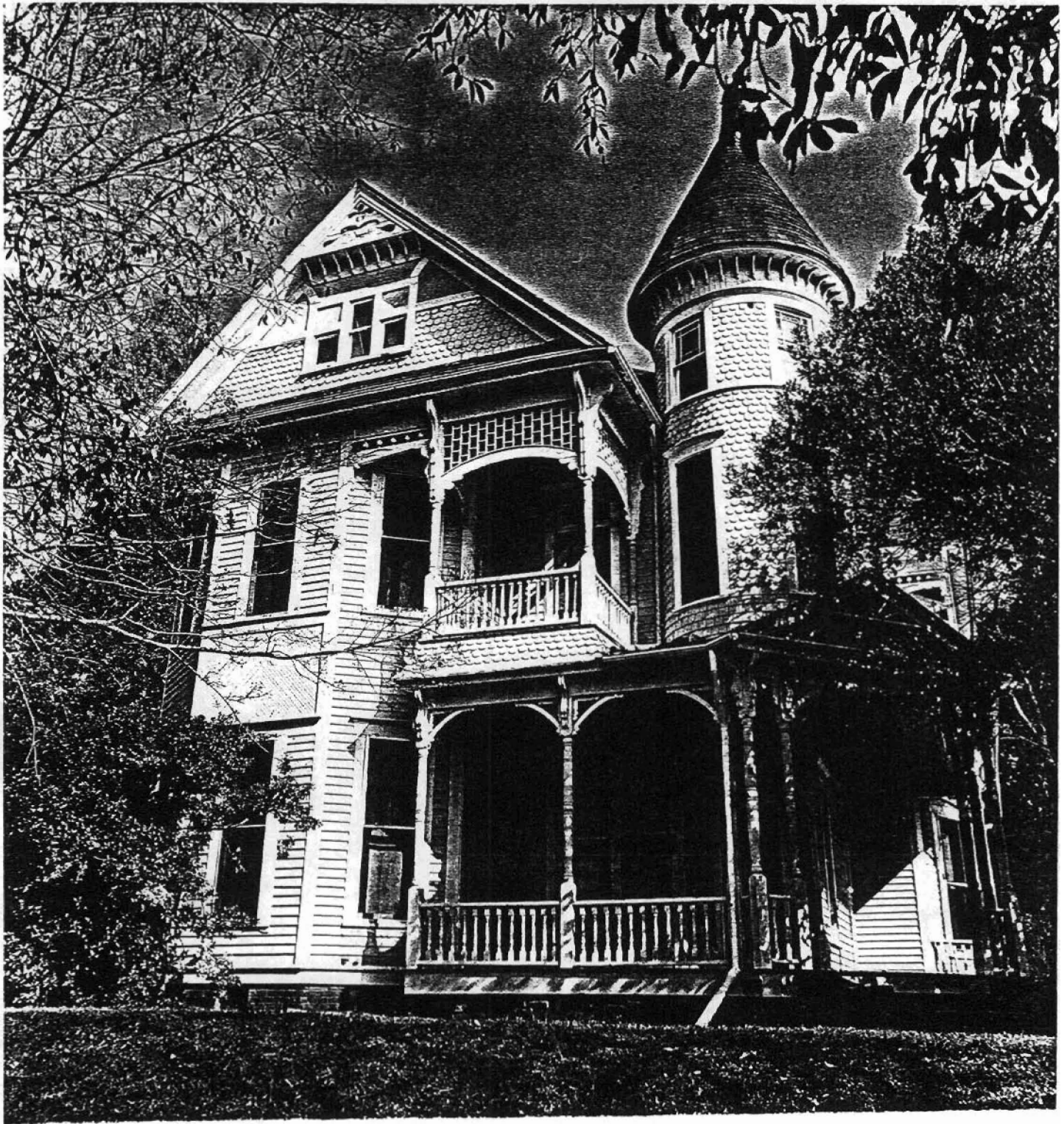


Augustus Garrison House
Texarkana, Arkansas (Miller County)
Bob Dunn, Photographer
May, 1981
Negative at Ark. Hist. Pres. Program
Southeast elevation taken from southeast
Number 3 of 6



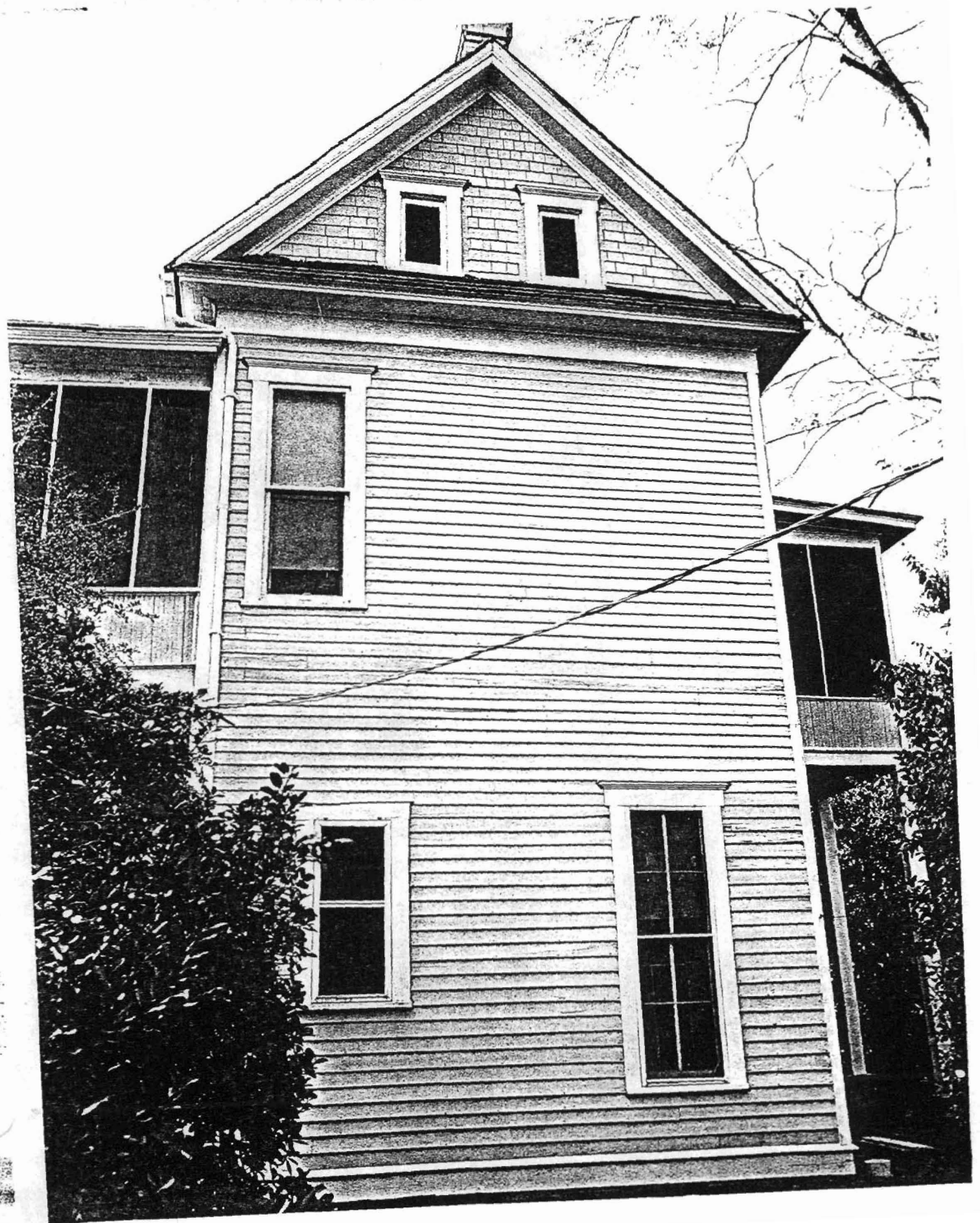
Augustus Garrison House
Lexarkana, Arkansas (Miller County)
Bob Dunn, Photographer
May, 1981
Negative at Ark. Historic Preservation Program
Southeast elevation taken from southeast
Number 4 of 6

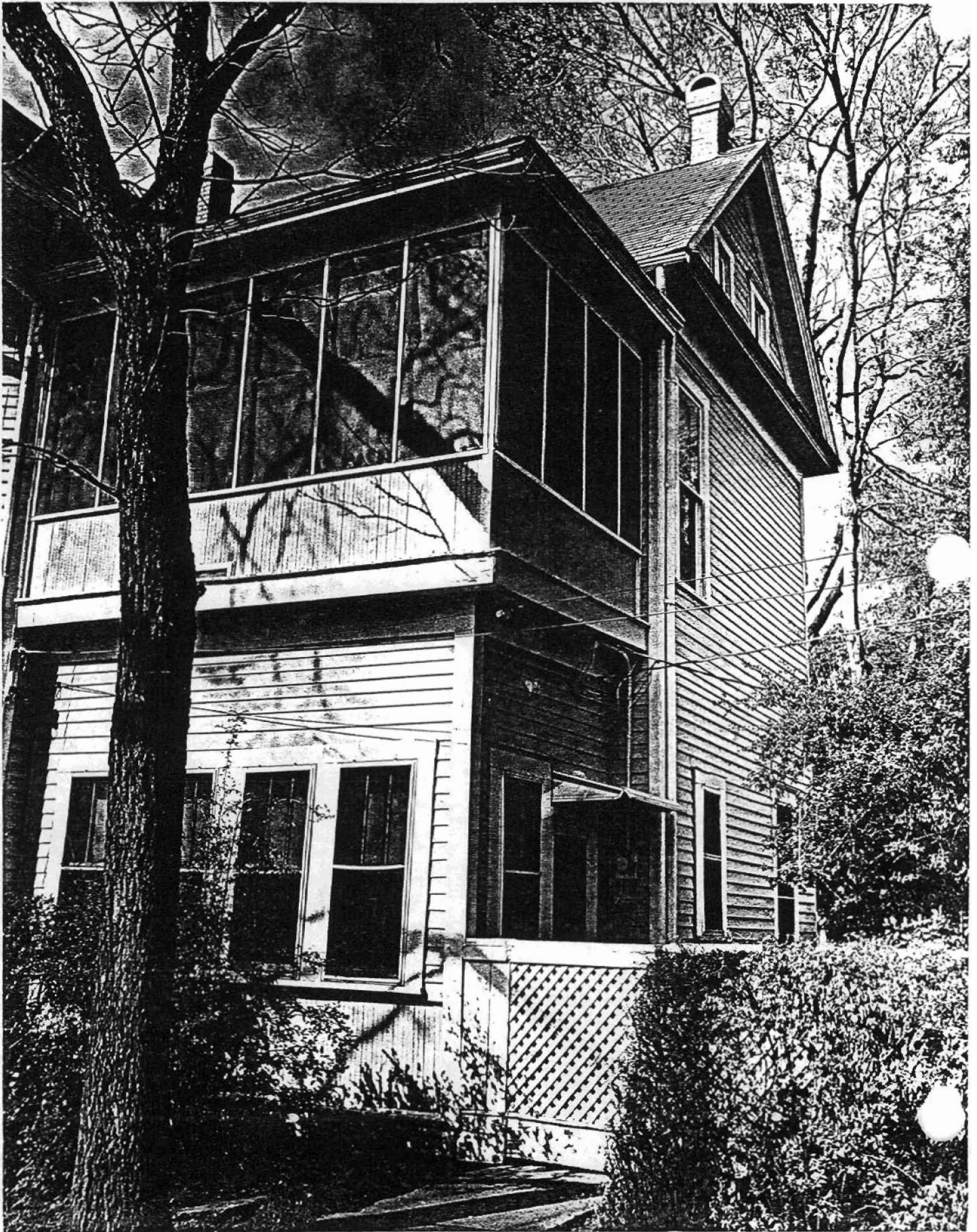
201



Augustus Garrison House
Texarkana, Arkansas Miller County
Bob Dunn, Photographer
May, 1981

Negative at Ark. Hist. Pres. Program
Southwest elevation taken from southwest
Number 1 of 6







Augustus Garrison House
Texarkana, Arkansas
Bob Dunn, Photographer
May, 1981
Negative at Ark. Hist. Pres. Program
North elevation taken from the northwest
Number 2 of 6