

NR LISTED

SEP 03 1998

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

AHPP

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1. Name of Property

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Historic Name: McKenzie, Henry House

Other Name/Site Number: NE0071

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2. Location

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Street & Number: 324 E. Main

Not for Publication: N/A

City/Town: Prescott

Vicinity: N/A

State: AR

County: Nevada

Code: AR099

Zip Code: 71857

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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>1</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

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

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

McKenzie, Henry House
Name of Property

Nevada County, Arkansas
County and State

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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. Sater
Signature of certifying official

7-20-98
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

McKenzie, Henry House
Name of Property

Nevada County, Arkansas
County and State

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6. Function or Use

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Historic: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling

Current : DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification:

Queen Anne

Colonial Revival

Materials: foundation BRICK roof ASPHALT
walls WOOD other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance:

Summary

Located at 324 E. Main Street in Prescott, the Henry McKenzie House was built in 1902, and represents a transition between the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. The Queen Anne details include the asymmetrical massing of the house, and the decorative shingles of the gable ends. Other noteworthy architectural details include: the pedimented front gable of the porch with its wreath and garland relief, diamond-paned windows, stained-glass, and wonderfully carved corbeled brackets supporting the front gable end and second story projecting bay. Outstanding interior details include, three historic mantle pieces with beveled glass, a built-in china cabinet in the dining room, a pair of pocket doors, granite sink tops and back splashes, and an intricately detailed newel post. The front door is oak with a large oval-shaped beveled glass surrounded by intricate patterns. The building retains much of its original integrity. The most significant loss was the removal of the Ionic columns on the front porch. Exterior alterations include: the enclosure of the upstairs sleeping porch as a bathroom, the addition of a carport sometime before 1953, and the removal of two chimneys. Located to the rear of the property are a historic, two-door carport house, and a non-historic brick structure used for burning yard debris.

Elaboration

Located at 324 East Main Street, south of the economic center of Prescott, the Henry McKenzie House was built in 1902, in a style that is a transition between the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival. The two-story frame residence exhibits many characteristics from both traditions. The Queen Anne details include: the complex, asymmetrical massing of the house, the steeply pitched roof, the second story bay projection with corbeled brackets, and the decorative shingles in the gable ends. Colonial Revival style details include: the medallions in the side gable, the wreath and garland motif in the porch gable, and the pedimented gable ends. In the past, Ionic columns on piers graced the front porch and lent an even more Colonial Revival touch to the house.

The two-story house rests on a continuous brick foundation. The hipped roof with lower cross gables is sheathed in composition shingles. Wooden novelty drop siding clads the house. Fenestration is composed of diamond patterned lights in the upper sashes of the front-facing windows, and one-over-one windows on the side elevations and rear elevation, unless otherwise stated. The house also contains one shingled dormer, and a second story bay projection supported by corbeled brackets.

The front, or northeastern, elevation is asymmetrical in arrangement, with a one-story wraparound porch. The porch is supported by simple wood panelled posts across two thirds of the front and one third of the side elevation. The front gable of the porch is fully pedimented and adorned with a classical wreath and ribbon motif. The main single-leaf entry contains a large ovoid light of beveled glass surrounded by egg-and-dart molding framed by leaf-like motifs. Beneath the porch are a casement window of diamond lights, and a double-hung, one-over-one wood window. To the other side of the entrance is a gable projection with a stained glass over a single light. Decorative corbeled brackets support a three-sided, second story bay projection above the windows. Each upper sash of the three windows is composed of diamond lights. On the second story, overlooking the porch is another window with diamond patterned glazing. Modern decorative shutters flank the latter three windows. Corbeled brackets support the projecting attic story of the front gable. The gable end is clad in fishscale shingles and is punctuated by a wood louvered vent. On the hipped portion of the roof is a gabled dormer with wood louvered vent.

The side, or southeastern, elevation contains a two-story gable projection, and the rest of the wraparound porch. Fenestration of the gable projection is made of two one-over-one wood windows on each story. On the first and second stories of north side of the projection are two diamond-patterned casement windows. Beneath the wraparound porch is a stained glass window that lights the interior staircase. Above the wraparound porch are two

windows, one with diamond-patterned lights in its upper sash. Like the front elevation gable, the side gable end projects slightly and is decorated by fishscale patterned shingles. However, it is supported by simple wood modillions.

The rear, or southwestern, elevation contains a two-story porch on the southeastern corner and a one story addition on its southwestern corner. The porch has many alterations. Its first story has been screened in and a carport extended from it, and the second story porch has been enclosed to form an upstairs bathroom. Two identical single light doors, with three molded panels, molded sills, and botanical motifs, open out onto the screened in back porch. Fenestration on the second story enclosure consists of three-over-one wood windows. The single story addition is historic to the house and is lit by two, one-over-one windows. Over the one-story addition is a stained glass window.

The other side, or northwestern, elevation is almost symmetrically arranged around a gable projection. The gable projection has fishscale shingles, a wood louvered vent, and corbeled brackets. Fenestration on each story is by four, one-over-one wood windows.

The interior retains many of its outstanding original features including unpainted wood panels and trim molding, pocket doors, diagonal plank walls beneath the wallpaper, two granite topped sinks. Also of note are a claw foot bathtub, a built-in china cabinet in the formal dining room, and three oak mantelpieces with beveled mirrors embellished with fluted columns and turned spindles. A half turn staircase adds a dramatic touch to the front room with its turned spindle balustrades and multiple wood panels along its open side. The box-columned newel post on the first story is embellished with a base, two entablatures with dentils and crowned by Eastlake motifs. Most remarkable is that the historic trim molding, and staircase, though overshadowed by an application of modern veneer wood paneling, remain intact and unpainted.

McKenzie, Henry House
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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: C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

Areas of Significance: ARCHITECTURE

Period(s) of Significance: 1902

Significant Dates: 1902

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: N/A
King, Frank (woodworker)

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

Summary

Built in 1902, Henry McKenzie House is being nominated to the National Register under Criterion C with local significance as an example of the transition between the Queen Anne and Colonial styles of architecture. Despite the loss of its Ionic front porch columns, it remains a very good example this transitional style, featuring many elements of the two styles. The McKenzie House is the only house within its neighborhood that exhibits distinctive turn-of-the-century architectural details. All other houses of similar age in the neighborhood, have had their architectural details obscured by artificial siding.

Elaboration

In 1902, when Henry McKenzie, a local attorney, built the house, the town of Prescott had existed for approximately twenty-nine years. The town came about at the suggestion of Robert Burns, a twenty-nine-year-old merchant, who, after the completion of the railroad to Emmet, requested that the railroad survey a townsite near Moscow. They granted his request and in August of 1873, a townsite consisting of forty-eight city blocks, three-hundred feet square (an equal number on either side of the railway) and one-hundred-and-thirty acres were surveyed. Captain W. H. Prescott, as a surveyor who later became a county judge, was present when the survey was made and thus the town was named for him. Mr. Robert Burns built the first store building within two weeks. Reverend Thomas Aaron held the first church service in the store the following Sunday. Other merchants soon followed Burns' lead.

Prescott's first industry was lumber, but it soon became a trading center and cotton-shipping point as the land was cleared. After more than a century, the timber industry is once again a leading business in the area. According to the 1990 census, Prescott has a population of 3,676. This number is down from the 1980 census of 4,103.

During Prescott's early history, several attorneys settled in the area, including Mr. W. V. Tompkins, a prominent political, religious and cultural figure of Nevada County. Mr. Tompkins came from White County to Prescott in April 25, 1883. The house on Main Street was built in 1902 by Henry McKenzie on land purchased from the nieces of Mr. T. C. McRae, a former governor of Arkansas and law partner of Mr. Tompkins. According to oral tradition, Charles Thompson, a prominent architect who designed many houses, throughout the state of Arkansas, designed the house. However, this has yet to be proven. Mr. Tompkins and his wife, Nellie Poe, purchased the house from Mr. McKenzie in 1906. In 1908, the Tompkins' daughter, Ethyl, married Dr. R. S. Buchanan. The ceremony took place in the house.

Dr. Buchanan owned the Buchanan Drug Store, (still in existence) and he and his brother built the Greeson Sanitarium where a Baptist church now stands. Later, they bought the Saxon Hotel and turned it into a hospital. When it burned, they built another hospital called the Cora Donnell Hospital.

Dr. and Mrs. Buchanan had two daughters, Helen and Katherine. Helen, who was born in the house, married Carl Dalrymple in 1933. She and her husband moved back into the house with her grandfather, Mr. Tompkins, approximately three years later. Their son, Carl, was also born in the house. Helen Dalrymple, who still lives in Prescott, lived in the house until 1993.

Because the house was first owned by Henry McKenzie, it is historically

known as the Henry McKenzie House. However, the house was owned by the Dalrymple family for more than fifty years and it is known locally as the Dalrymple House. The house is now owned by Ken and Penny Richards. Mr. Richards owns a lumber manufacturing company. This is of significance, because it allows the owners to re-create the novelty wood siding needed to replace the deteriorated boards inside and outside the residence. They also have plans to replace the now failing box columns of the front porch with wooden Ionic columns similar to those originally on the house. Renovation of the kitchen and restoration of the entire house is underway.

The two-story frame residence exhibits a number of characteristics from both the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival traditions. The Queen Anne details include: the complex asymmetrical massing of the house, the steeply pitched roof, the second story bay projection with corbel brackets, and the decorative shingles in the gable ends. Colonial Revival style details include: the modillions in the front and side gable, the wreath and garland motif in the porch gable, and the pedimented gable ends. In the past, Ionic columns on piers graced the front porch and lent a more Colonial Revival touch to the house.

Although there are other examples within Prescott of Colonial Revival and Queen Anne-styled residences, these are now sheathed in artificial siding. For example, the Queen Anne-styled house located to the southwest of the property has been sheathed in a layer of asbestos plate siding and its porch has been enclosed with masonite siding.

For these reasons, the Henry McKenzie House is being nominated the National Register under Criterion C, with local significance, as an excellent example of the transition between the Queen Anne and Colonial styles of architecture.

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9. Major Bibliographical References
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Informal history of the house written by Mrs. Helen Buchanan Dalrymple for Penny Richards, 1997.

Interview with Mrs. Helen Dalrymple and Mr. John Teeter, Depot Museum, 1997.

Teeter, John. Notes from speech given on history of Nevada County and surveying of Prescott's townsite, 1996.

Hamby, R. P. *Prescott, Nevada County, Arkansas*, 1958.

McKenzie, Henry House
Name of Property

Nevada County, Arkansas
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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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Acreeage of Property: less than one acre

UTM References:		Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	15	465000	3639830	B	___	___	___
C	___	___	___	D	___	___	___

Verbal Boundary Description:

The Northeast Half (NE ½) of Lot 9 and all of Lots 10, 11 and 12 in Block 44 of the Railroad Survey of the City of Prescott, Arkansas, according to the Official Plat of said city of record in Book 146 at Page 362 of the Deed and Plat Records of Nevada County Arkansas.

Boundary Justification:

This boundary contains all of the property and structures historically associated with the Henry McKenzie House.

McKenzie, Henry House
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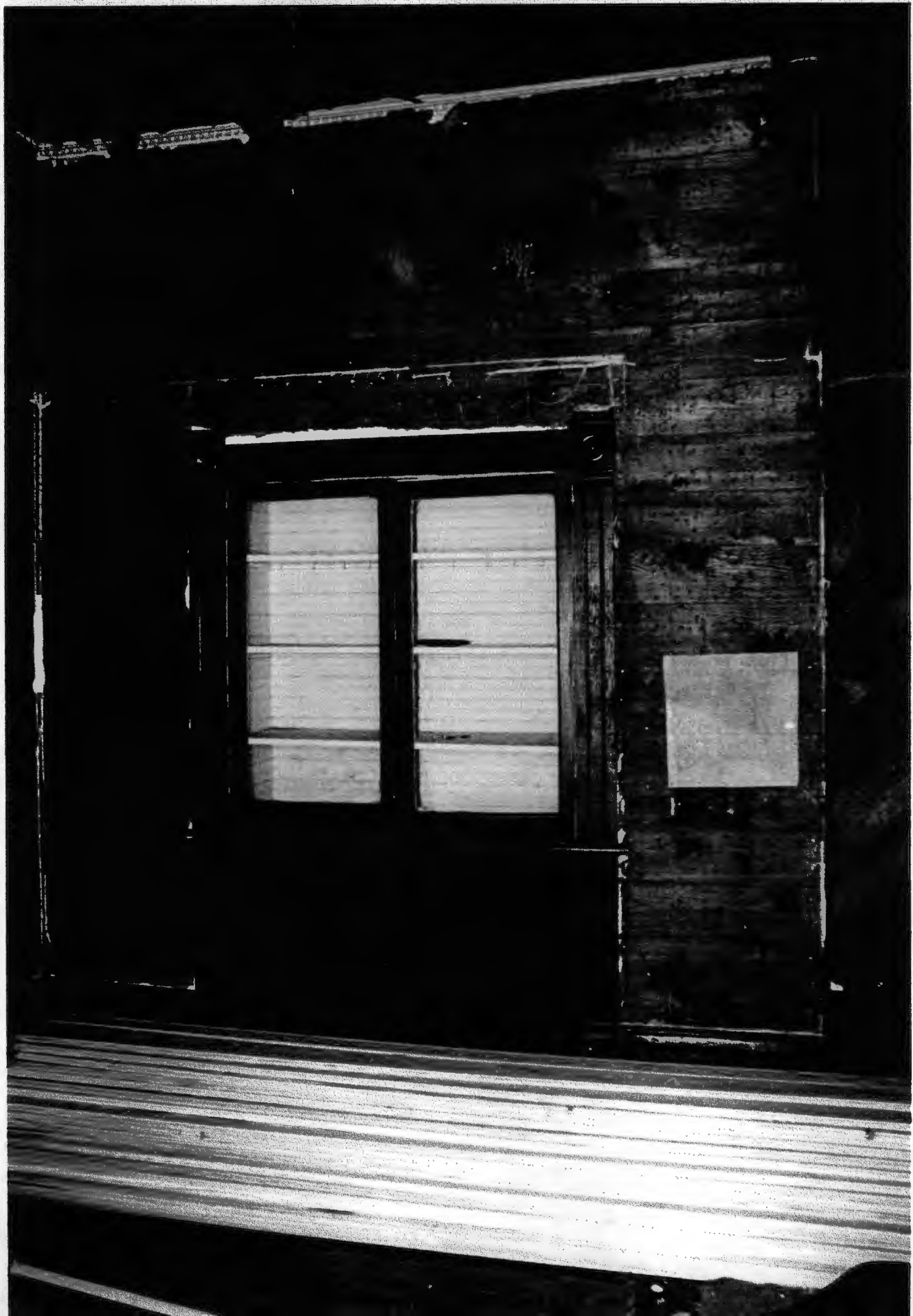
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11. Form Prepared By
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Name/Title: Amy Bennett, Survey Historian

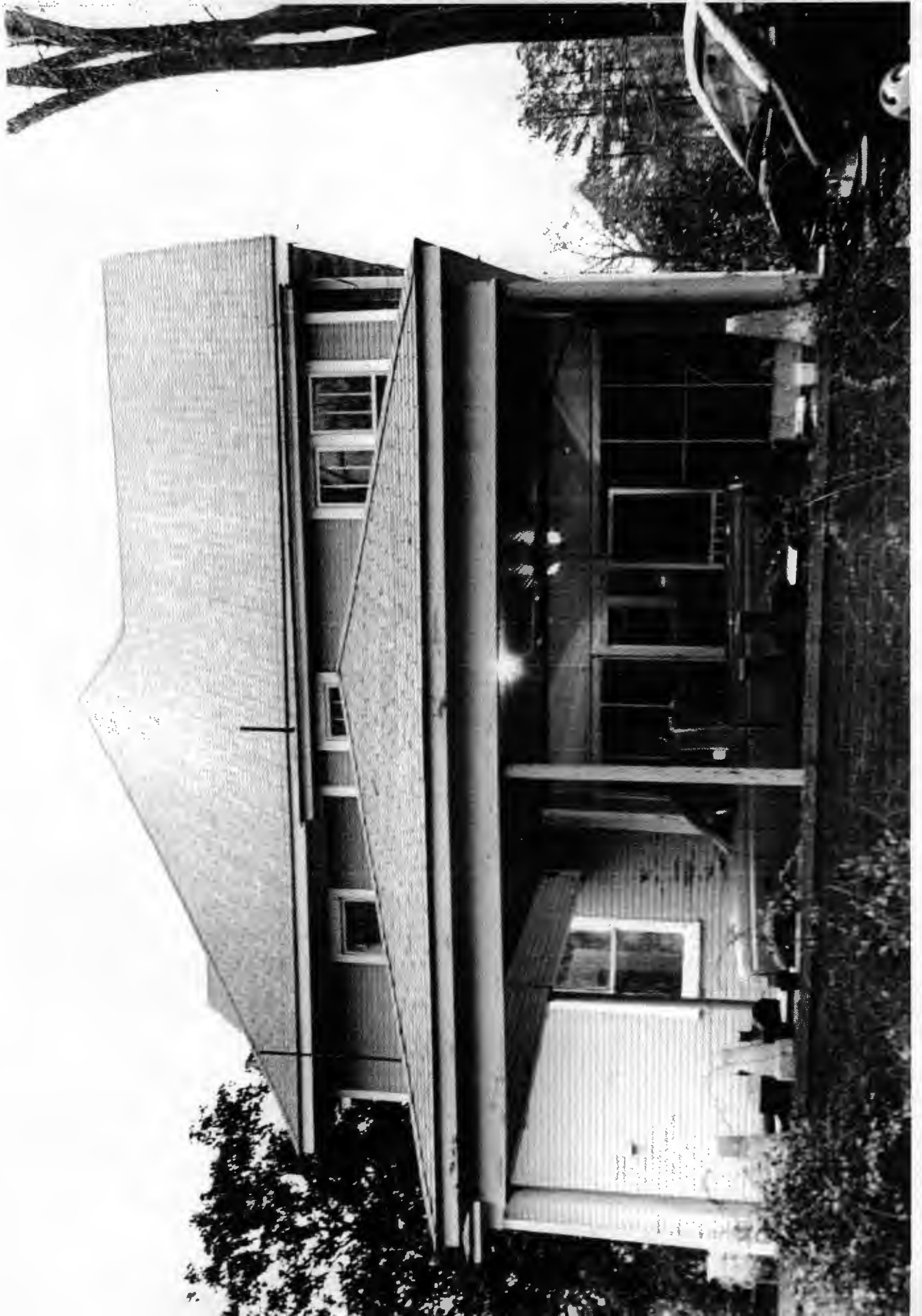
Organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Date: 5-13-98

Street & Number: 1500 Tower Bldg., 323 Center St. Telephone: (501) 324-9880

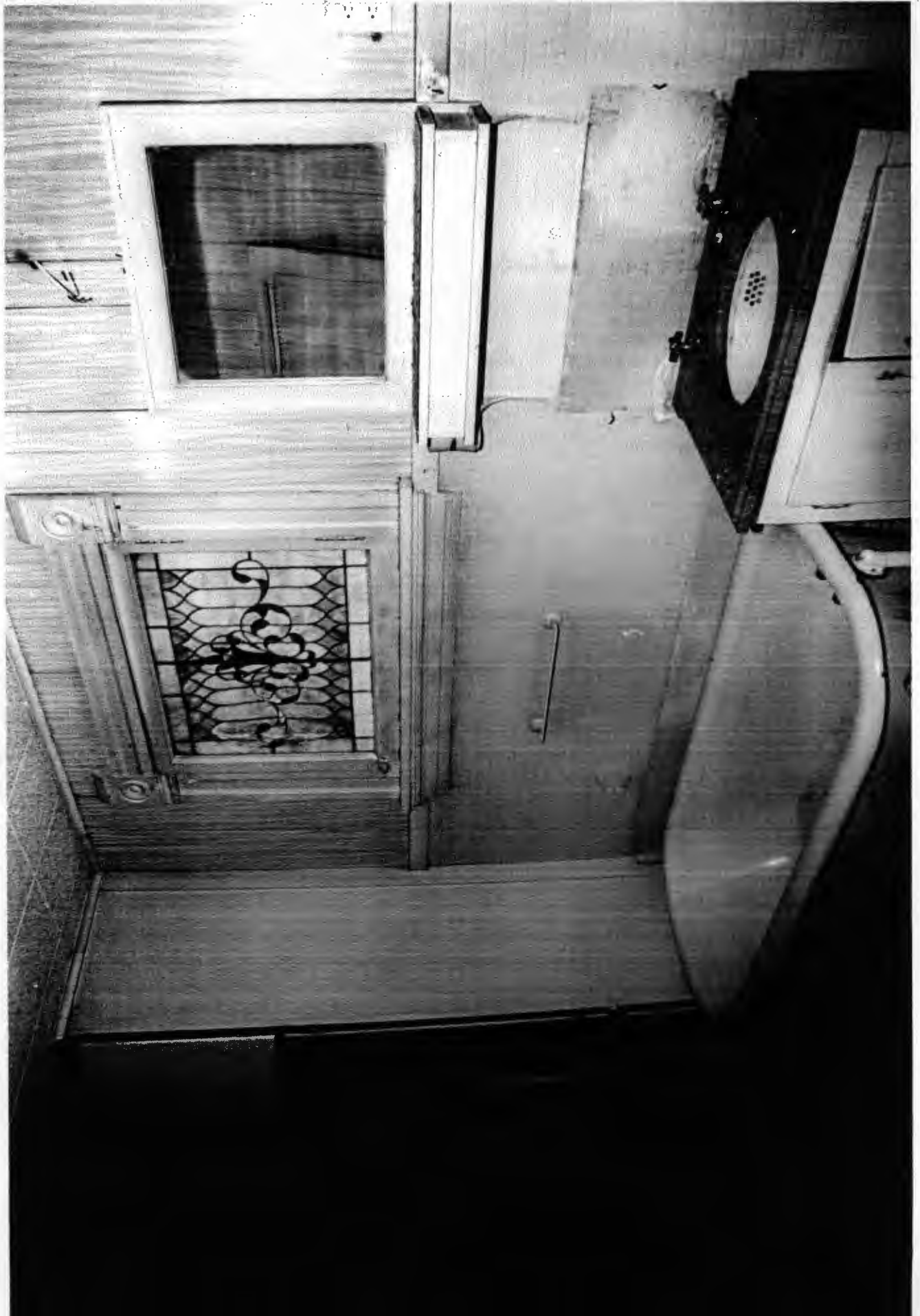
City or Town: Little Rock State: AR ZIP: 72201







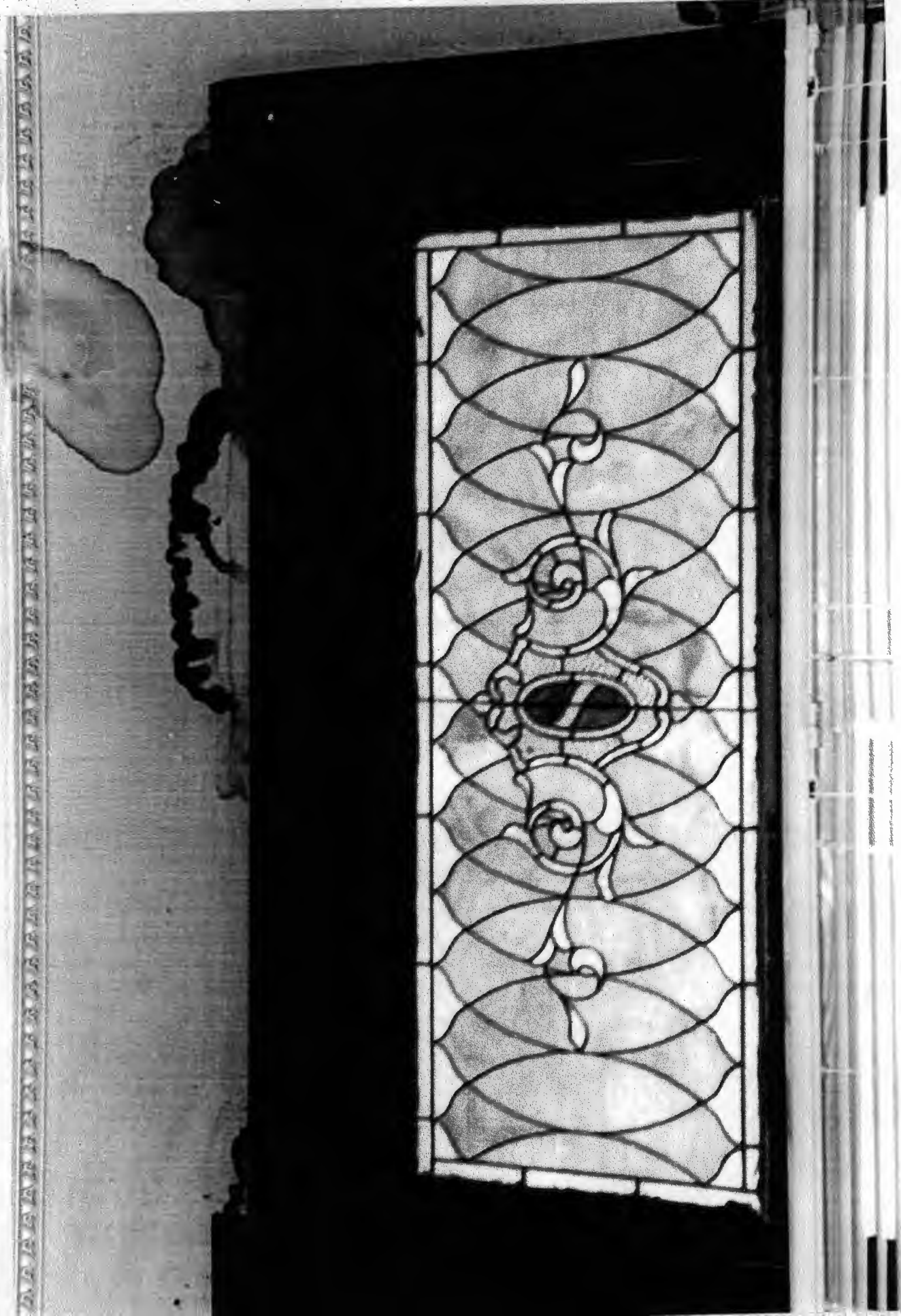








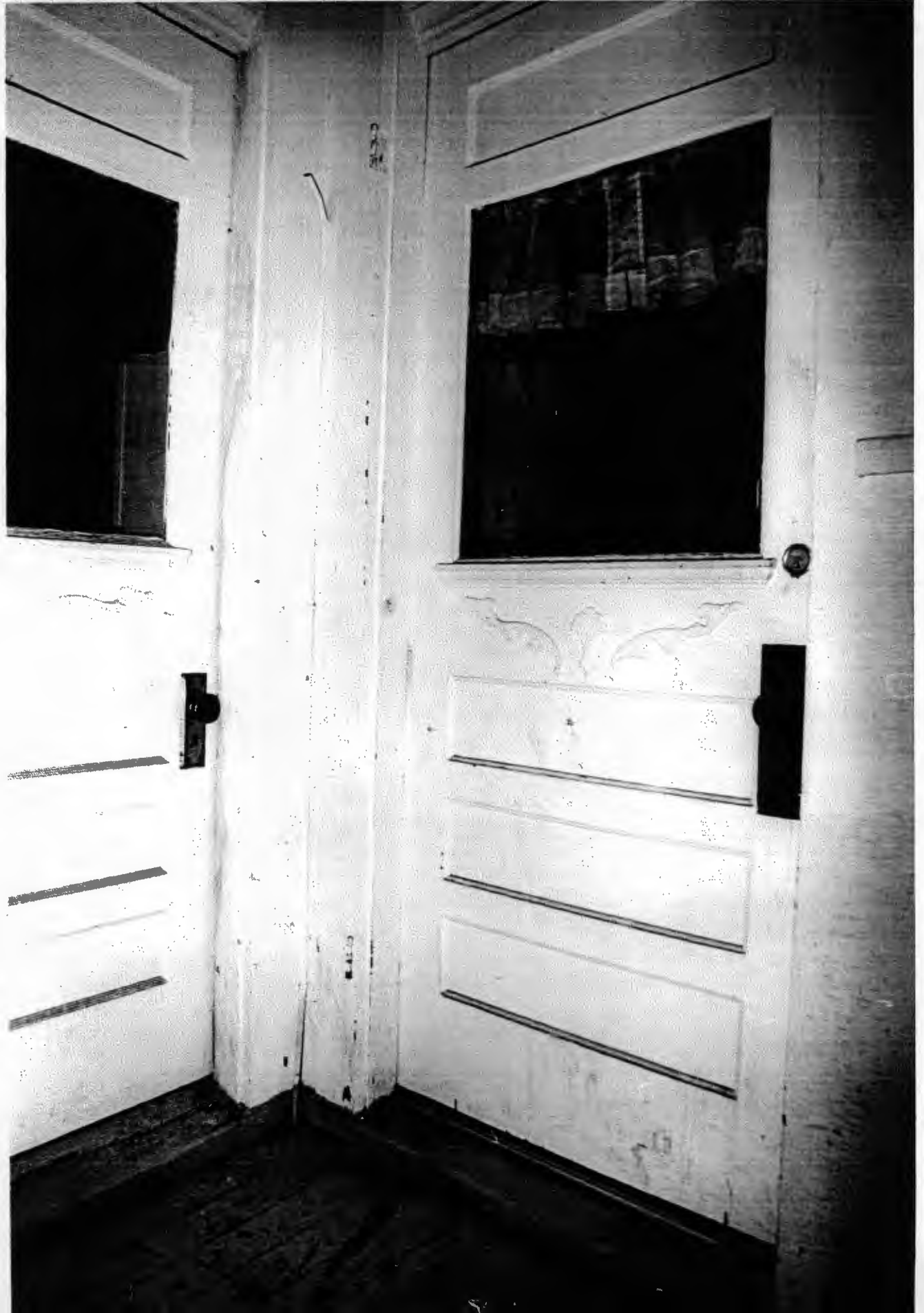




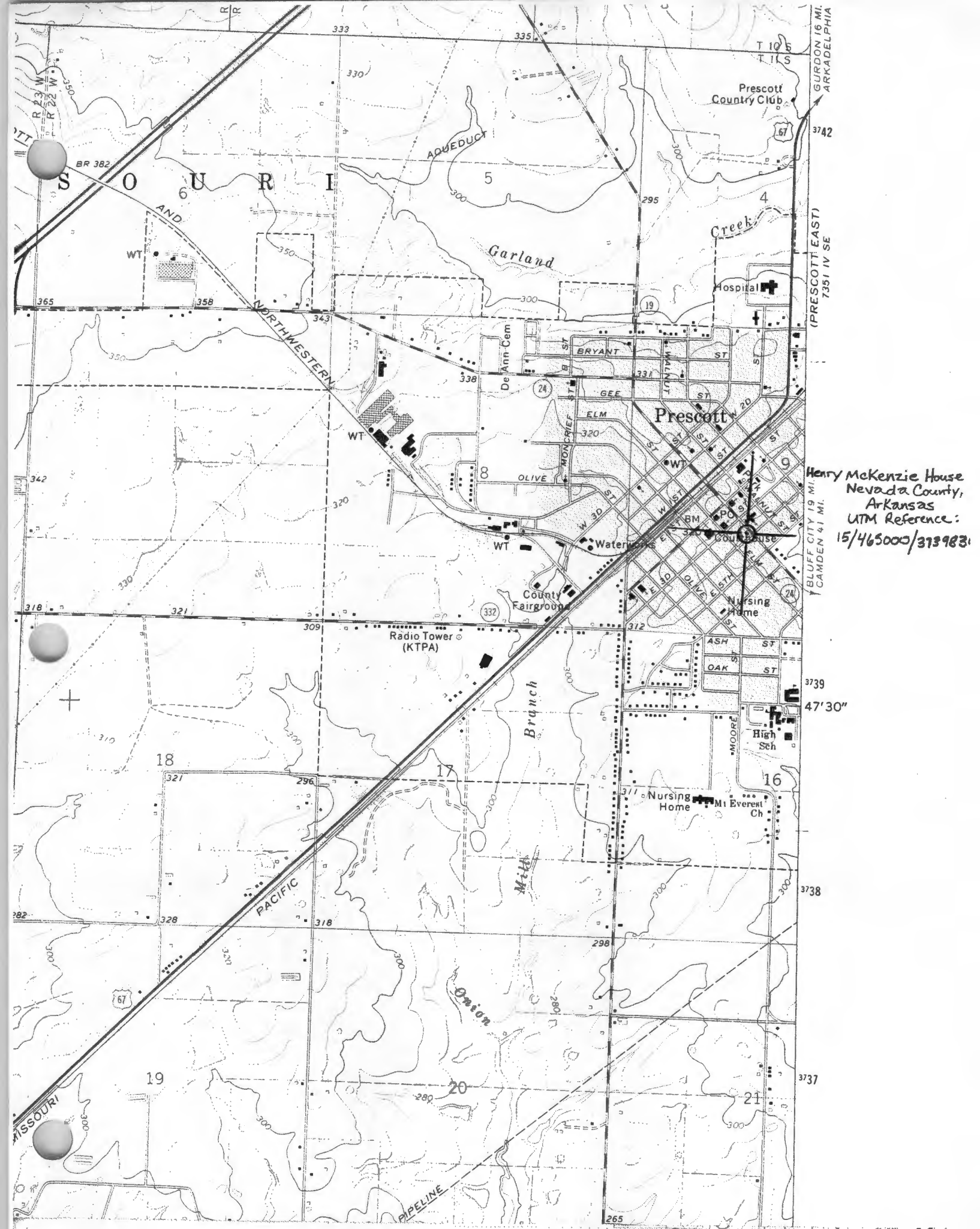












Henry McKenzie House
 Nevada County,
 Arkansas
 UTM Reference:
 15/465000/373983

3739
 47' 30"

3738

3737

(PRESOTT EAST)
 7351 IV SE

GURDON 16 MI.
 ARKADDELPHIA

