

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Wingmead

other names/site number Queeny, Edgar Monsanto, House; Queeny Plantation; Site #PR0120

2. Location

street & number West side of AR Highway 33, 1/2 mile south of Eason Road

not for publication

city or town Roe

vicinity

state Arkansas

code AR

county Prairie

code 117

zip code 72134

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Cathie Matthews

4/6/11

Signature of certifying official/Title

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 for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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

Wingmead

Name of Property

Prairie County, Arkansas

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
7	2	buildings
5		sites
		structures
1		objects
13	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/camp

LANDSCAPE/natural feature

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

DOMESTIC/institutional housing

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility

LANDSCAPE/street furniture/object

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/camp

LANDSCAPE/natural feature

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

DOMESTIC/institutional housing

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/processing

LANDSCAPE/street furniture/object

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

OTHER/Plain-Traditional

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls SYNTHETICS, WOOD, METAL

roof ASPHALT, WOOD, METAL

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

STATE

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

CONSERVATION

Period of Significance

c.1939-1968

Significant Dates

c.1939, 1942

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

Queeny, Edgar Monsanto

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

Architect/Builder

Frederick Wallace Dunn, Architect

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

Name of repository: Wingmead Farms

Wingmead
Name of Property

Prairie County, Arkansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 5,492 acres.

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>632399</u>	<u>3841799</u>	3	<u>15</u>	<u>636520</u>	<u>3838860</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>15</u>	<u>634797</u>	<u>3840511</u>	4	<u>15</u>	<u>638144</u>	<u>3837769</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ralph S. Wilcox, National Register & Survey Coordinator
organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date February 4, 2011
street & number 1500 Tower Building, 323 Center Street telephone (501) 324-9787
city or town Little Rock state AR zip code 72201

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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SUMMARY

Located approximately eight miles south of De Vall's Bluff and 4.5 miles northwest of Roe on AR Highway 33, Wingmead is a 14,000-acre farm and estate built as the hunting retreat of Edgar Monsanto Queeny, former president of the Monsanto Chemical Company. Consisting of the main house and several ancillary structures, the core of the estate is by far the most impressive residence in Prairie County and one of the grandest estates in the state (Photo #1). In addition to the buildings, a key feature of the estate is the 4,000-acre Peckerwood Lake (Photo #31), which was built by Queeny specifically for duck hunting and irrigation. The remainder of the estate is comprised of several thousand acres of woods and farm fields.

ELABORATION

Located in the heart of Arkansas's delta region, Wingmead is approximately eight miles south of De Vall's Bluff and approximately 50 miles east of Little Rock. The estate encompasses the main house and several ancillary structures devoted to operation of the farm's 14,000 acres, including a manager's house (Photos #18-19), office (Photos #17-18), kennels (Photos #20-22), stables (Photos #25-26), and garage (Photos #23-24). The estate also has a small cabin (Photos #14-15) where Edgar Monsanto Queeny, former president of the Monsanto Chemical Company, did his writing, most notably *Prairie Wings*, which was a detailed study of duck flight featuring photographs and drawings executed at Wingmead. In addition to the estate's buildings, Wingmead also consists of five natural features that are also important to the estate: a line of trees lining the entrance drive (Photo #30), Wingmead, Paddlefoot, and Greenwood reservoirs, and Peckerwood Lake (Photo #31), a 4,000-acre lake located to the west of the estate's buildings specifically built by Queeny for duck study and duck hunting, as well as irrigation.

Main House (Contributing) - #1 on the site plan (Photos #2-13)

The centerpiece of Wingmead is the main house, an irregularly-shaped building that is designed in the Colonial Revival style. Actually consisting of three separate pavilions connected by open breezeways, the main house encompasses approximately 10,000 square feet. The central pavilion is loosely T-shaped while the flanking pavilions are loosely L-shaped. The main house rests on a continuous cast-concrete foundation and is currently sheathed in modern synthetic siding, which was installed approximately twenty years ago due to deterioration and hail damage to the original siding. However, originally, the house was covered in what the current owner called "plastic" siding, likely an early synthetic siding developed by Monsanto. The house is topped by a combination of hipped and gabled roofs that are covered in asphalt shingles. A balustrade also surrounds the central flat portion of the central pavilion's roof and two urn finials top the roof of the northeast and southwest pavilions.

Central Pavilion (Photos #2-3, 5-7, 10-11, and 13):

The central pavilion of the main house is the largest part of the house and contains the main living areas and most of the bedrooms. The northwest front façade of the central pavilion is dominated by a full-width front porch supported by six square columns with simple capitals and bases. The center three bays of the façade are fenestrated by large double-hung, nine-over-nine windows with incised wood panels below. The

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windows are all flanked by rectangular louvered shutters. The outer bays of the façade have the entrances into the pavilion, which have paneled doors. Above each entrance is a nine-pane circular window.

The central pavilion is flanked by wings on each side and the wing on the eastern side is fenestrated by two windows on its northwest side followed by an entrance under a shed-roofed porch on the first floor. The second floor is also fenestrated by a window. The wing on the western side is fenestrated by two windows on its northwest side.

The northeast side of the central pavilion is fenestrated near the north end by two nine-over-nine, double-hung windows each with a three-pane rectangular window above. As with most of the house's window, they are flanked by rectangular louvered shutters. The second floor of the pavilion, which is at the rear, is fenestrated by a six-over-six, double-hung window. The northeast side of the eastern wing is fenestrated by a four-pane window on the porch. The main part of the wing is dominated by a large brick chimney that is flanked on each side by a double-hung, six-over-six window.

The rear façade of the central pavilion, which faces, southeast, is fenestrated on the first floor by a window grouping consisting of a central double-hung, six-over-six window flanked on each side by a four-paned window on the right and left sides that flank two double-hung, six-over-six windows in the center. The second floor of the façade is fenestrated by four, evenly-spaced, double-hung, six-over-six windows.

The southeast façade of the east wing has a three-sided bay window that is fenestrated on each side by a nine-over-nine, double-hung window. The second floor is fenestrated by a six-over-six window flanked on each side by a four-paned window. The southeast side of the west wing is fenestrated on the right side by a six-over-six window flanked on each side by a four-paned window in a shallow projecting bay and a six-over-six window on the left side.

The southwest façade of the central pavilion, beginning at the left side, has a three-sided bay window that is fenestrated on each side by a nine-over-nine, double-hung window. A rectangular, three-paned window is located above the bay window. To the right of the bay window is a projecting entrance into the west wing. Above the entrance is a six-over-six, double-hung window.

The southwest façade of the east wing is fenestrated by a six-over-six, double-hung window while the southwest façade of the west wing is fenestrated by a six-over-six window flanked on each side by a four-paned window in a shallow projecting bay. It is located towards the left side of the façade.

Northeast Pavilion (Photo #4):

The main house's northeast pavilion originally contained Queeny's darkroom and studio, but today it contains the owner's bedroom suite and some storage areas. The northwest façade of the pavilion has an

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entrance with paneled door sheltered by a small gable-roofed porch with square columns at each corner. The entrance is flanked on each side by a nine-pane round window. To the right of the right window, the façade steps back and is fenestrated by a six-over-six, double-hung window.

The pavilion's northeast façade has an entrance with a paneled door near the northeast end that is flanked on each side by a single six-over-six, double-hung window. The other plane of the façade is fenestrated by two six-over-six, double-hung windows located towards the right side of the façade.

The southeast façade of the pavilion, like the northeast façade, is divided into two planes, and each plane is fenestrated by two six-over-six, double-hung windows.

The pavilion's southwest façade is also comprised of two planes. The right part of the façade has an entrance into the pavilion with a paneled door. The entrance is also sheltered by the open breezeway that connects the pavilion to the front porch of the house's central pavilion. The breezeway has a gable roof and is supported by square columns. The left plane of the southwest façade is fenestrated by a central six-over-six, double-hung window.

Southwest Pavilion (Photos #8-9, and 12):

The southwest pavilion contains Wingmead's staff and domestic spaces, such as the kitchen. However, it also contains Wingmead's dining room, the only public space in the pavilion. The northwest façade of the pavilion mirrors the northwest façade of the other pavilion. The façade has an entrance with paneled door sheltered by a small gable-roofed porch with square columns at each corner. The entrance is flanked on each side by a nine-pane round window. To the left of the right window, the façade steps back and is fenestrated by a six-over-six, double-hung window.

The pavilion's northeast façade is also comprised of two planes. The left part of the façade has an entrance into the pavilion with a paneled door. The entrance is also sheltered by the open breezeway that connects the pavilion to the front porch of the house's central pavilion. The breezeway has a gable roof and is supported by square columns. The right plane of the northeast façade is fenestrated by a central six-over-six, double-hung window.

The pavilion's southeast façade, like the other facades, is also on two planes. The right part of the façade has a central brick chimney that is flanked on each side by a single six-over-six, double-hung window. The left part of the façade is fenestrated by a single, nine-pane, round window.

The southwest façade of the pavilion is also divided into two parts. The right section of the façade is fenestrated by a central grouping of windows in a shallow projecting bay with a gable roof. The windows consist of a central eight-over-eight, double-hung window flanked on each side by a six-over-six, double-

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hung window. The left section of the façade is fenestrated by a central four-pane window that is flanked on each side by a six-over-six, double-hung window.

Writing Cabin (Contributing) - #2 on the site plan (Photos #14-15)

The writing cabin is located approximately 4,500 feet south of the main house in a wooded area on the east bank of Bayou La Grue. The one-story cabin is on a pier foundation covered with horizontal split logs. The main walls of the cabin are covered in vertical split-log siding and the cabin's gable roof is covered in wood shakes. The cabin's front or west façade has an entrance near the north end followed by a bank of eighteen-pane, wood-frame wood windows. The entire front façade is spanned by a porch with log railing and support posts. The cabin's side façades are fenestrated by two, wood-frame, twelve-beside-twelve, casement windows. The east façade of the cabin has an entrance at each end and a pair of wood-frame, six-beside-six, casement windows.

Office (Contributing) - #3 on the site plan (Photos #16-17)

The office is located approximately 125 feet to the northeast of the main house and faces to the southwest. It is a frame building covered in synthetic siding. The office rests on a cast-concrete foundation and is topped by a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The front façade has an entrance near each end sheltered by a metal awning with a pair of four-over-four, double-hung, wood-frame windows in between the entrances. The windows also have louvered shutters on them. Each side façade has a single four-over-four, double-hung, wood-frame window with louvered shutters. In addition, a louvered attic vent is located in each gable peak. The building's rear façade is fenestrated by three evenly-spaced four-over-four, double-hung, wood-frame windows.

Manager's House (Contributing) - #4 on the site plan (Photos #18-19)

The Manager's House is located approximately 90 feet north of the main house and is a one-story building with a side-facing gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The house rests on a continuous cast-concrete foundation and the main portion of the walls is covered with vertical siding while the gable peaks are covered with horizontal siding.

The front, southwest, façade of the house is dominated by a gable-fronted porch that shelters the central entrance. The porch roof is supported by four square columns and a three-pane window is located in the gable peak. The entrance has a paneled door and it is topped by a three-pane transom window. The front porch is flanked on each side by a single, double-hung, six-over-nine window. Most of the windows are flanked by rectangular louvered shutters. To the right of the right window, the façade steps back and is fenestrated by another double-hung, six-over-nine window. This window is one that does not have shutters. On the left side of the front façade, the projecting wing is fenestrated by another double-hung, six-over-nine window and the projecting wing on the right end of the building consists of an enclosed porch.

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The northwest side façade is fenestrated by a double-hung, six-over-nine window on the main part of the house to the right of the wing. The wing is fenestrated by a central double-hung, six-over-nine window, and there is also a three-pane window in the gable peak. The gable peak of the main portion of the house has a round louvered attic vent.

The rear façade, which faces northeast, beginning at the right side, is fenestrated by two window groupings consisting of a central double-hung, six-over-nine window flanked on each side by a double-hung, two-over-three window. Continuing to the left down the façade, it is further fenestrated by a double-hung, six-over-nine window and then a double-hung, six-over-six window. At the left end of the façade is the rear of the screened-in porch, which has two panels of screening flanking an entrance to the porch.

The southeast side façade is dominated by the enclosed porch, which is lined with large, plate-glass windows. In addition, the porch's gable peak is fenestrated by a three-pane stationary window. To the left of the porch, the remainder of the façade is fenestrated by a double-hung, six-over-nine window flanked on each side by a double-hung, four-over-six window.

Kennel (Contributing) - #5 on the site plan (Photos #20-22)

Located approximately 225 feet north of the main house, the building that was originally the estate's kennel is now used for deer processing. The one story L-shaped building is built on a continuous cast-concrete foundation, and is sided in synthetic siding. The building's gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The southwest façade is fenestrated by two double-hung windows. The southeast façade has a central entrance with a modern paneled door in the gable-fronted section of the building. The door is paneled in the bottom half and has a window in the top half. A triangular louvered attic vent is located in the very top of the gable peak. The side-gabled section has no fenestration. The northeast façade is fenestrated by one double-hung window and a louvered attic vent is located in the gable peak. The northwest façade of the kennel, on the gable-front section, has an entrance towards the left side of the section followed by a six-pane casement window. The right side of this portion of the façade has a nine-pane casement window with a doggy door underneath it. The side facing gable portion of the northwest façade has no fenestration. A chain-link fence encloses an area around the north and east sides of the kennel so dogs would be able to roam outside.

Garage (Contributing) - #6 on the site plan (Photos #23-24)

Located approximately 140 feet south of the main house, the garage is a frame building with a cast-concrete foundation and wood weatherboard siding. It was actually built c.1941, shortly after the main house was finished. The garage also has a front-facing catslide roof covered in asphalt shingles. The garage has five east-facing bays, although the northernmost bay has been enclosed for storage. The north façade has two four-pane, wood-frame windows and a square, wood, attic access panel in the gable peak. The west façade has five evenly-spaced, four-pane, wood-frame windows, one per each garage bay. The south façade has no

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fenestration, but there is a square, wood, attic access panel in the gable peak. A red Union 76-brand gas pump is also located immediately to the south of the garage.

Stable (Contributing) - #7 on the site plan (Photos #25-26)

The stable is located just to the south of the garage, approximately 150 feet south of the main house. Like the garage, the stable is a frame building with a cast-concrete foundation and wood weatherboard siding and was built c.1941 shortly after the main house was finished. The garage also has a rear-facing catslide roof covered in asphalt shingles. The east side of the stable is divided into eight bays. The southern five bays are open garage stalls, while the next two bays have a recessed room enclosed in them. The northernmost bay is blank wall space. The stable's north façade has three wood-frame, double-hung, four-over-four windows on the first level, with a large sliding door in between the second and third window. A large wood door located in the gable peak provides access to the second level. The west façade has five large doors closer to the building's south end that provide access from the stalls to the pasture behind the stable. The south façade has a large sliding door on the first level and a pair of large wood doors located in the gable peak provide access to the second level.

Behind the stable, a wood plank fence encloses an approximately eight acre pasture used for the grazing of animals. In addition, a round, corrugated-metal grain bin is located just to the south of the stable.

Metal Shed (Non-Contributing) - #8 on the site plan (Photos #27-28)

The metal shed is located approximately 800 feet south of the main house and was built c.1997. It is built on a continuous cast-concrete foundation and is sided in corrugated metal siding. The shed's gable roof is also covered in corrugated metal siding. The shed's east façade is fenestrated by one, metal-framed, one-over-one, double-hung window near the south end. In the center of the façade are two metal doors sheltered by a shed-roofed awning and a large multi-panel roll-up garage door is located near the north end of the façade. The north façade is fenestrated by two metal-framed, one-over-one, double-hung windows. The west façade has one, metal-framed, one-over-one, double-hung window near the center of the façade and is sheltered by a shed-roofed open canopy that spans the entire façade. The south façade has two roll-up garage doors on the ground level and an entrance door sheltered by a shed-roofed awning in the gable peak. The entrance door has a nine-pane window in the top and two recessed rectangular panels in the bottom.

Small Shed (Non-Contributing) - #9 on the site plan (Photo #29)

The small shed is located just to the southwest of the metal shed, and was likely built at the same time as the metal shed. The shed is sided with vertical wood planks, and is topped by a west-facing shed roof covered in corrugated metal sheeting. The south half of the shed is open and is used for wood storage. A four panel wood door is located on the east side and provides interior access. A wood panel opens in the siding on the north side to provide interior ventilation. There are no openings on the west side.

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Entrance Gate (Contributing) - #10 on the site plan (Photo #30)

The entrance gate is located at the east end of the driveway where it intersects AR 33. The central part of the gate consists of a swinging section with white pickets on it. The pickets are of varying heights creating a wave pattern on the top of the gate. The gate posts on either side are square white wood posts with a quoining pattern. The top of the posts have a ziggurat-shaped top with a cylinder supporting a ball finial on them. On the outside of the posts is a panel of white pickets with a sloped top followed by four panels of wood-plank, crossbuck fencing.

Entrance Drive Trees (Contributing) - #11 on the site plan (Photo #30)

The entrance drive, which stretches one-half mile west from AR 33 to Wingmead's buildings, is lined on each side with two rows of staggered pine trees. The trees form a continuous boundary along the driveway for its entire length except for a small break half way down the driveway where it crosses an irrigation ditch.

Peckerwood Lake (Contributing) - #12 on the site plan (Photo #31)

Peckerwood Lake covers 4,000 acres and is located approximately two miles to the west of Wingmead's buildings and was created by the damming of La Grue Bayou in 1942. The lake's dam is an earthen dam that is oriented north-south with a jog to the southeast at its southern end. The dam's spillway is also located at its southern end. The lake has an irregular shape that loosely approximates an "H" that is oriented mainly to the north and west of the dam. The lake's southern end is the deeper end while the northern end is shallower and has many islands. The lake is home to several species of fish, including crappie, black bass, rainbow trout, steelhead trout, sucker, channel catfish, cutthroat trout, and panfish. The elevation of the lake's surface is 206 feet above sea level.

Wingmead Green-Tree Reservoir (Contributing) - #13 on the site plan, Greenwood Green-Tree Reservoir (Contributing) - #14 on the site plan, Paddlefoot Green-Tree Reservoir (Contributing) - #15 on the site plan

Wingmead reservoir is located approximately one-half mile southwest of the main house on the north side of La Grue Bayou while Paddlefoot and Greenwood reservoirs are located approximately 2.5 miles west of the main house on the east shore of Peckerwood Lake. All three reservoirs consist of forested bottomland that is shallowly flooded in the fall and winter. Green-tree reservoirs are important as feeding areas for ducks and were important in attracting ducks to the Wingmead property.

Integrity

Overall, Wingmead retains good integrity from its period of significance. During the early 1940s, shortly after construction was finished, several changes to the house and grounds were undertaken by Queeny. In the early 1940s, a fire broke out in the east wing of the house, which was originally a garage with small quarters for the chauffeur, and the east and west wings were expanded after the fire. In addition, a new garage and stable were built to the south of the main house c.1941, likely as a result of the fire. Also, during the 1940s,

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possibly at the same time as the other changes, Queeny added the study wing to the southeast corner of the house.

In addition to the additions to the house that were undertaken by Queeny, two other changes occurred to the estate. A greenhouse, which is visible in the historic aerial photograph of the estate, used to stand to the north of the main house in between it and the Manager's House. The greenhouse has since been demolished, but the date of its destruction is unknown. In addition, the white fence that surrounded the buildings, also visible in the historic aerial photograph, was removed sometime during Carl Hunter's employment at Wingmead, which was from 1957 until 1976.

The largest recent change to some of the buildings, including the main house, occurred approximately twenty years ago when the buildings were resided with modern synthetic siding due to deterioration and hail damage. However, since the buildings were originally sided with a "plastic" siding, likely developed by Monsanto, the current material does reflect the original siding material. In addition, some of the windows have been replaced.

Since Queeny's death, two buildings have been added to the estate, the metal shed and small shed, which were built in the 1990s. However, these buildings, which are relatively small in scale, are isolated by themselves in between the main grouping of buildings, and Queeny's writing cabin. As a result, their visual impact is minimal.

The setting around Wingmead remains very similar to the time when Queeny owned the estate based on historic photos. The area around Wingmead has always been rural with little in the way of development, except for the occasional scattered farm. In addition, the area has consisted of a mixture of farm fields and wooded areas, the type of setting that was crucial in attracting wildlife to the area. This type of setting is still the setting that visitors traveling to Wingmead see today. It is easy to tell that farming is the main economic engine that drives the area, since fields stretch for miles away from Wingmead. Wooded areas are also still scattered around the Wingmead area, especially in areas where swamps or other areas of water exist.

Even though some changes have occurred at Wingmead since it was built c.1939, for the most part, Wingmead still reflects the period in which Queeny owned and visited Wingmead. Even with the changes, if Queeny were to return to Wingmead today, he would have no problems recognizing the estate.

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SUMMARY

Wingmead, located south of De Valls Bluff on AR 33 in Prairie County, was constructed c.1939, as the hunting and farming estate of Edgar Monsanto Queeny, president and chairman of the board of the Monsanto Chemical Company. Although Queeny is often best known for his work with Monsanto Chemical Company, he was also a noted conservationist. During the 1940s, after the construction of the estate's Peckerwood Lake in 1942, Wingmead was the location of Queeny's work and study of duck flight. Queeny's work at Wingmead led to the publication of *Prairie Wings* in 1946, which was written at Wingmead and is recognized as a "classic study of American wildfowl in flight." In addition, the photographs and drawings in the book were completed at Wingmead where Queeny had a darkroom and studio for photography.

In addition to *Prairie Wings*, Queeny also wrote the nature-related book *Cheechako: The Story of an Alaskan Bear Hunt* (1941) and produced many nature documentaries filmed in the United States and in Africa, some under the sponsorship of the American Museum of Natural History. (The documentaries produced under the museum's sponsorship now comprise the museum's Edgar Monsanto Queeny Collection.) His interest in animals and their habitats led him to become a trustee of the American Museum of Natural History. Due to its associations with the history of conservation in Arkansas, Wingmead is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **statewide significance** under **Criterion A**.

Wingmead is also being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **statewide significance** under **Criterion B** for its associations with the work of Edgar Monsanto Queeny related to Arkansas conservation. Wingmead is the place in Arkansas that is most representative of Queeny's work with respect to Arkansas conservation. Much of his nature photography, especially related to ducks, was carried out at Wingmead, and it was also the location where he wrote his best-known book, *Prairie Wings*.

The period of significance for the nomination of Wingmead ends in 1968 to reflect the year of Queeny's death and the end of his work at Wingmead. Since Wingmead continued to achieve significance into a period less than fifty years before the nomination, it is also being nominated to the National Register under **Criteria Consideration G: Properties that have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years**.

HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

Settlement began in Prairie County in the early part of the nineteenth century with the arrival of two men named Watts and East who settled near the current location of Des Arc. By the mid-nineteenth century settlement began in the area of De Valls Bluff with the arrival of C. S. De Vall from Georgia and Captain Patrick H. Wheat. In 1846, there were enough people in the area to warrant the creation of Prairie County by an act of the legislature on November 25. Initially, Prairie County included nearly all of the land that encompasses Lonoke County, but it was separated off in 1873.¹

¹ *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Eastern Arkansas*. Chicago: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1890, pp. 673-674.

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De Valls Bluff, which was named after C. S. De Vall, was a small community at the beginning of the Civil War, containing a "store and dwelling house and a 'boat landing.'" However, in 1863, the community was taken by Federal troops and made their supply base for Little Rock and other points to the west. When the White River was navigable, supplies were shipped to De Valls Bluff and then shipped to Little Rock on the railroad.²

After the Union troops took possession of De Valls Bluff, the town was inundated with refugees seeking protection. Houses were built for them and as a result, by the end of the war, De Valls Bluff's population had increased significantly. Although many of the refugees went back to their original homes at the end of the war, it remained an important community. In 1873, it was designated the county seat for Prairie County's Southern District, and by the 1880s it had "a postoffice [sic.], two general, two drug, three grocery and one millinery store, a livery stable, two hotels, a boat oar factory, a large saw-mill, a Methodist Church, white, and a Baptist Church, colored, a school-house each for the whites and blacks, two title abstract offices, a lodge each of Masons, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor, Good Templars and Iron Hall."³

Further settlement occurred in the vicinity of Wingmead with the construction of the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad line (Cotton Belt Route) through the area in the late nineteenth century. The small community of Roe, approximately five miles southeast of Wingmead had a post office established in 1880, likely after the construction of the railroad line. However, the community never got very big, and has only served the residents in the immediate area.⁴

As with much of eastern Arkansas, the economy of the area around Wingmead was heavily based on farming during the nineteenth century. According to the *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Eastern Arkansas*, with respect to Monroe County, which lies adjacent to Prairie County, "In 1880 the census showed Monroe County to have 952 farms and 51,238 acres of improved lands. The value of the farm products for the year 1879 amounted to \$783,470, the yield of certain products having been as follows: Cotton, 14,106 bales; Indian corn, 208,667 bushels; oats, 13,995 bushels; wheat, 200 bushels; orchard products \$50.20; hay 511 tons; Irish potatoes, 6,193 bushels; sweet potatoes, 14,128 bushels; tobacco, 2,590 pounds."⁵

The reason that farming was so productive in Monroe County was due to the area's excellent soil, which was described generally as "a dark loam composed of sand, vegetable mold, etc., [with] a substratum of clay, at a

² *Ibid.*, pp. 679-680.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Baker, Russell Pierce. *From Memdag to Norsk: A Historical Directory of Arkansas Post Offices, 1832-1971*. Hot Springs, AR: Arkansas Genealogical Society, 1988, p. 192.

⁵ *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Eastern Arkansas*. Chicago: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1890, p. 508.

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depth of from two to three feet. It is very rich and productive, and is especially well adapted to the raising of cotton, corn, oats, clover, timothy, other tame grasses and all kinds of root crops.”⁶

The importance of farming in Prairie County was also noted in the *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Eastern Arkansas*. The book stated that, “According to the United States census of 1880, there were in Prairie County 1,127 farms, with 37,032 acres of improved lands, and the value of the farm products of the county for 1879 was \$462,902, the following being the amount of the several products raised: Indian corn, 135,462 bushels; oats, 31,944 bushels; wheat, 2,214 bushels; orchard products, \$9,465; hay, 263 tons; cotton, 6,977 bales; Irish potatoes, 2,100 bushels; sweet potatoes, 9,359 bushels; tobacco, 4,860 pounds.”⁷

As in Monroe County, the rich, productive soils of the Prairie County area were the key to the success of farming. Prairie County was described as having “a diversity of soil, the productiveness of which is exceedingly good. White River bottoms and the Surrounded Hills have both a dark brown and alluvial soil, very rich and fertile. The creek and branch bottoms are a dark loam, next in productiveness to the river bottoms. The ridges or uplands not covered by creek or branch bottoms are of a light brown, often dark in color and very productive. The soil of the prairie is of a dark brownish color, possessed of chemical combinations peculiar to itself.”⁸

The natural environment of Prairie and Monroe counties also meant that there was a wealth of wildlife in the area, as in the rest of Arkansas. Of course, the counties had squirrels, raccoons, opossums, and other common types of wildlife, but other species also inhabited the area. In Prairie County, for example, the *Des Arc Citizen* reported on December 4, 1858, that John E. Ellis had killed an eagle near Hickory Plains. The bird had a wingspread of seven feet and its spread foot measured eight inches across. In Monroe County in the fall of 1838 a widow McBride was told by her children about a panther that had been treed within a half mile of their house by their dogs. “Mrs. McBride obtained powder and lead from a neighbor, molded bullets, and shot and killed the panther. The sound of the gun started up another panther nearby. It ran up a tree within a half mile of the other, and she killed it, too.”⁹

However, the Monroe and Prairie County vicinity was best known for the ducks that inhabited or migrated through the area. As Sutton writes in his book, *Arkansas Wildlife: A History*, “In the 1700s, a French explorer complained that ducks were so thick on the Arkansas River he could not stir the water with his paddle. Two hundred years later, market hunters were taking as many as twenty-five thousand ducks a day from Big Lake in Mississippi County for meat markets in St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans, and Chicago.”

⁶ *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Eastern Arkansas*. Chicago: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1890, p. 509.

⁷ *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Eastern Arkansas*. Chicago: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1890, p. 677.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ Sutton, Keith, ed. *Arkansas Wildlife: A History*. Fayetteville, AR: The University of Arkansas Press, 1998, p. 20.

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Although several duck hunting clubs existed in western Arkansas by 1900, most had closed by the 1940s, and the focus of duck hunting set its sights on eastern Arkansas.¹⁰ Today, it is estimated that during the sixty-day long duck season, approximately \$1 million in revenue is generated in Stuttgart alone.¹¹

Although “the region around Stuttgart...is in the heart of the Mississippi flyway at what is perhaps its narrowest place, along a route, followed by more migratory birds than any other in the world,” there were other factors that made eastern Arkansas a popular place with flocks of ducks. The drying of rice in shocks in the fields historically provided a ready-made food supply for ducks, as did the acorns in the White River bottoms. In addition, in 1925 when rice farmer Arthur Tindall conceived of impounding water in fields to lessen the need for irrigation, it caused the ducks to flock in. It led, in 1933, to Frank Freudenberg to build artificial lakes specifically for duck hunting.¹² (Others “trace the beginning of the ‘big-time’ duck hunting to the building, in 1923 on Jacob’s Lake, or a rough-hewn camp with mess hall, bunkhouse, and ‘outdoor facilities.’ The owner charged \$5 a day for lodging and ‘shooting rights.’”¹³)

In the early years of duck hunting in Arkansas, private duck hunting clubs were the center of the action and one of the most prevalent ways to hunt. In fact, by 1956, Arkansas had 1,820,921 acres in private hunting areas that were not available to the general public. The amount of acreage in private clubs in Arkansas ranked second in the nation, only being surpassed by the 3,500,000 acres in Louisiana clubs.¹⁴

Since many of the best duck hunting grounds were privately owned, it was often considered a sport for the rich, and a November 26, 1935, article in the *Arkansas Gazette* illustrated the fact that Arkansas drew the wealthy for duck hunting.

Herbert Pulitzer of New York and Joseph Pulitzer of St. Louis, sons of the famous New York publisher, have gone in for duck hunting in a big way.

They have rented the ground floor of the Riceland Hotel [in Stuttgart], also two houses in Stuttgart and leased a 1,500-acre tract, including a large reservoir on the rice plantation of Frank Freudenberg, six miles east of Stuttgart.

¹⁰ Sutton, p. 111.

¹¹ Nelson, Rex. “Duck Hunter’s Mecca,” *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*, 2 January 2010.

¹² Sutton, p. 112.

¹³ Griffie, Carol. *The History of Duck Hunting in and Around Stuttgart, Arkansas*. Pamphlet published by the Stuttgart Agricultural Museum and in the collection of the Arkansas Studies Institute, no date.

¹⁴ “Report on the Inventory of Refuges, Public Shooting Grounds and Private Duck Clubs – Mississippi Flyway.” Reported by Mississippi Flyway Wildlife Biologists and compiled by Hunter-Donaldson of the Arkansas Game & Fish Commission, June 1956. In the Carl G. Hunter Collection (M89-16) at the University of Central Arkansas Archives, Box 1, File 5.

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It is reported that the brothers have installed a retinue of attendants, including a hairdresser, in the hotel while they and their wives and guests are occupying the homes that they have rented.¹⁵

However, Joseph Pulitzer was not the only wealthy person from St. Louis who made the trek to Arkansas to take part in duck hunting in the 1930s. Edgar Monsanto Queeny, president of the Monsanto Chemical Company, also came to Arkansas beginning in the 1930s and would play an important role in the Arkansas conservation movement.

Edgar Monsanto Queeny was born on September 29, 1897, to John Francis and Olga Monsanto Queeny. When Queeny was four years old, his father founded the Monsanto Chemical Company, where Edgar would eventually work. After serving in the navy during World War I, Queeny returned to Cornell University where he earned a degree in chemistry in 1919. After graduating from Cornell, Queeny married Ethel Schneider and began working at Monsanto Chemical Company the same year.¹⁶

Once Queeny started working at Monsanto, he quickly rose up through the ranks. After a five year apprenticeship that allowed him to demonstrate his financial talents, Queeny became vice president in 1924 and was promoted to president in 1928. Although his father was concerned that Queeny was "going to ruin Monsanto" because he "wants to change everything," the opposite was the case. By the time Queeny retired from Monsanto in 1960, it had become the third-largest chemical company in the United States and the fifth largest in the world. It had forty-four plants in the United States that manufactured chemicals, plastics, petroleum products, and man-made fibers.¹⁷

After Queeny retired from Monsanto, he spent much of his time involved in civic projects in the St. Louis area. Queeny served as a director for the United Fund of St. Louis, chairman of the board of trustees of Barnes Hospital, where he and his wife also donated funds for the construction of the Queeny Tower, and as a member of the St. Louis Symphony Society. Queeny died in St. Louis on July 7, 1968.¹⁸

Queeny's success at Monsanto allowed him to indulge in duck hunting beginning in the 1930s. Queeny would drive a trailer down to Arkansas where he would join up with Tippy LaCotts to duck hunt on Mill Bayou near De Witt. It was also through LaCotts that Queeny was introduced to Jess Wilson, one of the state's best duck callers and hunting guides. Queeny's first meeting of Jess Wilson made an impression on him, and he later wrote about it in *Prairie Wings*:

¹⁵ Sutton, p. 112.

¹⁶ Christensen, Lawrence O. *Dictionary of Missouri Biography*. Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1999, p. 635.

¹⁷ Christensen, p. 635.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

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I met Jess for the first time about ten years ago, when he was guiding near DeWitt on Elmer LaCott's Mill Bayou flats. The moment he stepped out of his tent to greet me, and before he had spoken a word, I knew I would like him, for there are silent voices between men also. A man's face is a chart of his soul. One look at Jess' face and I decided instantly that we would get along well together. I have shot with him ever since.¹⁹

Queeny's traveling to Arkansas for duck hunting in the years between World War I and World War II was also a reflection of a larger phenomenon with regard to recreation in nature. As Paul Sutter writes in his book, *Driven Wild: How the Fight Against Automobiles Launched the Modern Wilderness Movement*, "To many Americans, nature, once a raw material to be transformed by ceaseless labor, became a place of relaxation, therapeutic recreation, and moral regeneration. For many, nature, offered psychic accommodation to a changing world."²⁰ Not only that, duck hunting was not cheap, and Sutter also writes that,

"...outdoor recreation became more intimately connected with consumerism during the interwar years. Certainly Americans had more leisure time, and with the automobile they were more likely to head out into nature to enjoy it. More strikingly, outdoor recreation became a decidedly commercial phenomenon after World War I. American expenditures on recreation during the decade increased by 300 percent. Among other effects, this created anxiety among those who saw nature as a bulwark against commercialism. Finally, with the growth of both a car culture and a consumer culture, Americans turned to recreational nature with a new set of acquisitive habits in mind."²¹

Queeny lived in the trailer for several years when he made his trips to Arkansas, but Mrs. Queeny finally gave him the ultimatum that if she was going to continue coming on the trips to Arkansas that he was going to have to find better accommodations than the trailer.²²

In 1939, in order to satisfy his wife's wishes, Queeny consulted with Stuttgart businessman Roger Crowe to find some land that might be available in order to establish a camp. Crowe located some land on LaGrue

¹⁹ Queeny, Edgar Monsanto. *Prairie Wings*. Exton, PA: Schiffer Publishing, Ltd. 1946, p. 202.

²⁰ Sutter, Paul S. *Driven Wild: How the Fight Against Automobiles Launched the Modern Wilderness Movement*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2002, p. 21.

²¹ Sutter, p.27. With respect to the cost of duck hunting, "It was estimated in the 1970s that equipment alone cost a minimum of \$200.00. Using a guide could cost \$17.50 to \$20.00 a day then, and the going rate is more than twice that today." In Sutton, Keith, ed. *Arkansas Wildlife: A History*. Fayetteville, AR: The University of Arkansas Press, 1998, p. 113.

²² Capooth, Wayne. "Gift of Memory Brings Long-Ago Hunts to Life." *Delta Farm Press* 13 January 2006. Found at: <http://deltafarmpress.com/gift-memory-brings-long-ago-hunts-life>.

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Bayou northwest of Roe and south of De Vall's Bluff that would be suitable for Queeny's needs. To obtain the land, Queeny formed an irrigation company and then acquired 11,000 acres for his camp through eminent domain.²³

Construction on Wingmead took place shortly after the land was acquired, and the complex that Queeny built was unlike any other duck-hunting camp in the state. Designed in the Colonial Revival style, the main house encompassed approximately 10,000 square feet. In addition to the main house, the estate included several farm buildings, a kennel, and a small cabin located approximately one mile south of the main house that Queeny used as his personal retreat where he did much of his writing. Queeny named the estate "Wingmead," a word of Scottish origin that means "meadow of wings."²⁴

Although Wingmead was not built until c.1939, Queeny had been planning the estate for at least a couple of years beforehand. Plans for the "Queeny Plantation, Roe, Ark." were drawn up in 1937 by St. Louis architect Frederick Wallace Dunn. Born in St. Paul, Minnesota, on December 15, 1905, Dunn was a fairly prominent architect in the St. Louis area. Dunn had studied at the Carnegie Institute of Technology from 1924 until 1926 before moving on to Yale University where he received his Bachelor of Fine Arts degree in 1930. He completed his studies for his Master of Fine Arts degree at Yale in 1932 and 1933. Dunn had initially been a partner in the firm of Nagel & Dunn, Architects, with Charles Nagel, Jr., before organizing his own firm in 1946. In addition to being an architect, Dunn was also a Senior Visiting Critic at Washington University (St. Louis) in 1952 where he taught architectural design, and he served as the treasurer of the St. Louis Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1950-1951 and the chapter's director in 1952-1953. Dunn died in 1984.²⁵

The 1956 *American Architects Directory* listed Wingmead as one of Dunn's principal works. In addition, Dunn's other principal works included the Edgewood Children's Center in St. Louis, the Wachenheim Residence in New Orleans, Louisiana, and Faith-Salem Church in St. Louis.²⁶

Interestingly, Queeny apparently used at least some Monsanto products in the house. When constructed, the house was sided in what the current owner calls "plastic" siding, likely a Monsanto product. Unfortunately, deterioration and hail damage necessitated the replacement of the siding approximately twenty years ago.

²³ Capooth, Wayne. "Gift of Memory Brings Long-Ago Hunts to Life."

²⁴ Gray, Hunter W. *Private Tour: At Home in Arkansas*. Little Rock, AR: Junior League of Little Rock, Inc., 1990, p. 59.

²⁵ Information on Frederick Wallace Dunn found at

http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/American%20Architects%20Directories/1956%20American%20Architects%20Directory/Bowker_1956_D.pdf and at <http://www.saintmarks-stl.org/historypage.html>.

²⁶ Information on Frederick Wallace Dunn found at

http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/American%20Architects%20Directories/1956%20American%20Architects%20Directory/Bowker_1956_D.pdf.

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Duck hunting at Wingmead was not a typical experience. As Hunter Gray writes in his book, *Private Tour: At Home in Arkansas*:

Not many things have changed over the years at Wingmead. Hunters are still helped out of their muddy boots by the staff. A "Model 12" shotgun might be handed to you as if by a golf caddy. This is hunting with all the finery – the spirit of the hunt is alive and well at Wingmead. At the end of the day, the table is set with fine china embellished with the recognizable Wingmead logo.²⁷

The Queenys came to Wingmead in October and stayed through March, which encompassed the height of the duck-hunting season. Guests to the estate, which included outdoor writer Nash Buckingham and Walt Disney, were always weekend guests, and the routine never changed. The routine, as described in the *Arkansas Duck Hunter's Almanac*, was "Arrive on Friday in time for cocktails and a formal dinner; hunt ducks Saturday and Sunday mornings, with a quail hunt possibly on Saturday afternoon; depart Sunday."²⁸

When Queeny was having Wingmead designed, he incorporated knowledge of duck flight into the design. In fact, Queeny hired aeronautical engineers and biologists to study the duck flyways. Their findings helped Queeny to employ sound conservation methods at Wingmead, methods that were later used along the entire Delta flyway.²⁹

Queeny's knowledge of the Mississippi flyway was also conveyed in *Prairie Wings*, where he wrote:

The great Mississippi flyway is shaped like a funnel. Along the Grand Prairie it narrows into the tube. Officials of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service estimate that forty to fifty per cent of all North America's wildfowl use the Mississippi flyway and pass through this tube. Most of this great number pour out of its mouth upon the Mississippi delta and spread over the marshes of the Gulf Coast. The remainder winter in Arkansas.

Because all watercourses within the mountain ranges of our continent's east and west coasts have beckoned them to the Mississippi, geese from bleak and far-eastern Baffin Land and mallards, greenwings, and pintails from the barren wastes of the upper Yukon join their relatives from the Prairie provinces

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ Bowman, Steve, and Steve Wright. *Arkansas Duck Hunter's Almanac*. Fayetteville, AR: Ozark Delta Press, Inc., 1998, pp. 146, and 149-150.

²⁹ *Ibid.*

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in Arkansas. Ducks from Hudson Bay's eastern shores pass over Lake St. Clair, then trace the Ohio River to its junction with the Mississippi; those from Manitoba follow the Illinois, the Sangamon, and the Wabash to the Mississippi; those from Western Arctic tundras, lured by promises of sheltered backwaters and bountiful food, follow the courses of the Missouri, the Platte, the White, the Arkansas, and the great Father of Waters itself. During migrations all these flights meet and linger in the flats of Arkansas' Grand Prairie, composing the world's greatest concentration of wildfowl.

In number, mallards dwarf all other species of the flyway. But all North American river ducks, or Anatinae, are represented, as well as a few diving ducks with lobed hind toes, such as ringnecks, lesser scaups, and an occasional redhead.³⁰

In 1942, Queeny added a levee to the property forming Peckerwood Lake, a 4,000-acre located to the west of the estate's buildings. The lake's name came from the thousands of woodpeckers that tapped on the acres of standing dead timber created when the lake was impounded. Although Queeny used Peckerwood Lake for irrigation of Wingmead's farmland, it also provided a great rest area for ducks and other waterfowl. Also, because of the location of Peckerwood Lake in the Mississippi flyway, there were plenty of ducks to hunt. As Queeny wrote, "Whoever is unfamiliar with this region may consider words picturing prolonged swarms of ducks to be extravagant language. However, Fish and Wildlife Service officials counted 135,000 ducks on one flat of 300 acres, 500,000 on another of 640 acres, and more than 1,000,000 on a third of 1,600 acres."³¹

In addition to Peckerwood Lake, Queeny built three-green tree reservoirs (forested bottomland that is shallowly flooded in the fall and winter) on the property – Wingmead, Greenwood, and Paddlefoot – but he did not allow outboard motors on the reservoirs, only wooden boats and canoes that were paddled or pushed through the shallow lakes. Carl Hunter, who became manager at Wingmead, believed that Wingmead was the first green-tree reservoir on the Grand Prairie, and it was at least one of the first in which wooded areas were temporarily flooded to attract ducks.³²

The thought and care that Queeny put into the siting and construction of Wingmead and Peckerwood Lake with respect to the Mississippi flyway illustrates the interest that Queeny had in nature and in conservation. Queeny always had a lifelong passion for nature, and he was "a recognized authority on wildlife."³³

³⁰ Queeny, Edgar Monsanto. *Prairie Wings*. Exton, PA: Schiffer Publishing, Ltd. 1946, pp. 17-18.

³¹ Queeny, Edgar Monsanto. *Prairie Wings*. Exton, PA: Schiffer Publishing, Ltd. 1946, p. 21, and Bowman & Wright, p. 148.

³² Bowman & Wright, p. 148.

³³ Christensen, Lawrence O. *Dictionary of Missouri Biography*. Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1999, p. 635.

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Queeny's love of ducks and their flight dated back to 1937 when he saw an ultra-slow-motion film of ducks in flight. "Then and there he began to regard the duck not as a mere target but as a marvelously delicate and complex flying machine whose wing motions he was determined to record in still pictures." The photographs he took were called by *Life* magazine as being "among the world's finest."³⁴

Although Queeny took incredible photographs of ducks in flight, it was not an easy task to accomplish. *Life* described what he had to go through to accomplish his goal.

Queeny quickly discovered that the wild duck is about as satisfactory a subject for natural photography as an untamed gnat. In fact ducks are so wary and stay so far from the camera that they look no bigger than gnats on most film, which becomes coarse and blurred when enlarged. So Queeny bought a 60-pound Graflex with a 20-inch telephoto lens, only to find that his quarry flew so fast that he almost never got the camera on it. In addition the light was bad, the birds flying mostly at sunrise and sunset. To offset this Queeny tried stroboscopic lighting and lugged huge generators and condensers down into the Arkansas swamps with him. Next he tried a Leica mounted on a gunstock. Finally, he got a "Magic Eye" movie camera adapted to take strips of still pictures. By hanging this from a tree he was able to train it on any duck which appeared in range and, with luck, get a couple of clear frames out of a thousand exposures. In nine years he has made nearly 100,000 exposures, [but only] has 256 really fine photographs.³⁵

The use of the Magic Eye camera for wildlife photography was apparently unique. Queeny wrote in *Prairie Wings*, which was written at Wingmead, published in 1946, and contained the best of Queeny's photographs, that, "...Mr. Thomas J. Walsh, senior partner of the National Cine Laboratories, manufacturers of Magic Eye cameras, informs me that he knows of no other instances in which his cameras have been used for wildlife photography."³⁶

Queeny's writing of *Prairie Wings* also cemented his friendship with the wildlife artist Richard Bishop. Bishop did all of the sketches for the book, and Queeny wanted Bishop to be listed as co-author, but Bishop

³⁴ "Speaking of Pictures...Chemical Tycoon Excels at Wild-Duck Photography." *Life* Volume 21, No. 11, 9 September 1946, pp. 12-14.

³⁵ "Speaking of Pictures...Chemical Tycoon Excels at Wild-Duck Photography." *Life* Volume 21, No. 11, 9 September 1946, pp. 12-14.

³⁶ Queeny, Edgar Monsanto. *Prairie Wings*. Exton, PA: Schiffer Publishing, Ltd. 1946, p. 235.

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declined. Bishop was also the only person who Queeny let vary from the guest schedule at Wingmead; Bishop could stay at Wingmead as long as he pleased.³⁷

Bishop was born in Syracuse, New York, in 1887, and, like Queeny, graduated from Cornell, but with a degree in mechanical engineering in 1909. Bishop began drawing in 1920 while working at a Philadelphia manufacturing plant. However, by 1933, Bishop was able to quit and become a full-time artist, and his sketch of Canada geese appeared on the 1936 federal duck stamp. That year was also when Bishop's first book, *Bishop's Birds*, was published.³⁸

Queeny and Bishop also got along so well since they were both interested in wildlife photography. Bishop shot movies of ducks that "documented the uncanny movements of flying ducks that had previously been only rumors." As the outdoor writer Nash Buckingham once wrote, "Thanks to the painstaking Bishop curiosity and his searching slow-motion cameras, we have the waterfowl and their ways not as we suppose them to be, but as God made them."³⁹

The sketches for *Prairie Wings* that Bishop did was not the only collaboration that Bishop and Queeny undertook. For more than two decades, Edgar and Ethel Queeny also commissioned Bishop to sketch an annual Christmas card. Bishop continued his creative pursuits almost up until the time of his death in 1975, with his last book, *The Ways of Wildfowl*, being published in 1971.⁴⁰ In addition, Bishop and his wife, Helen, accompanied the Queenys on their trip to Alaska that became the basis for the book *Cheechako*.

Although Queeny probably devoted more time to duck study than any other aspect of conservation, it was by no means the only conservation-related activity that he engaged in while he had Wingmead. His publication of *Prairie Wings* was actually the second nature-related book that Queeny had published. His first book, *Cheechako: The Story of an Alaskan Bear Hunt*, was published in 1941. (Queeny also wrote a third book, *The Spirit of Enterprise* [1943], which defended private enterprise and spent a few weeks on the non-fiction bestseller list.)⁴¹

Queeny's reputation as a naturalist enabled him to become a trustee of the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) in 1949, a post that he would continue to hold until his death in 1968. (He also served as a trustee of Ducks Unlimited for a time in the mid-1940s.) Shortly after joining the trustees, Queeny approached friend and museum president F. Trubee Davison about traveling to East Africa to make films

³⁷ Bowman & Wright, p. 150.

³⁸ Bowman & Wright, p. 150-151.

³⁹ Bowman & Wright, p. 151.

⁴⁰ Bowman & Wright, p. 151.

⁴¹ Christensen, Lawrence O. *Dictionary of Missouri Biography*. Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1999, p. 635.

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with the museum's support. Queeny and a film crew traveled to Kenya and Sudan for three months and when they returned they were able to produce six films on various aspects of African culture and nature. The films included *Baganda Music*, *The Pagan Sudan*, *Wandorobo*, and *Latuko and Wakamba*, both of which had theater releases. In addition, *Wandorobo* was the first film to successfully film the mutually-beneficial relationship between the Wandorobo people and the honey-guide bird. Queeny would make a sixth film, *Masailand*, on a later trip to Kenya and Tanganyika, and would also make additional films in the United States, including *Silver Lightning* about Atlantic Salmon and *The Great Country* about Alaskan wildlife.⁴²

Queeny's safari to Africa was led by guide Donald Ker, and the party arrived in Africa on their own plane, a DC3 nicknamed *Flagship Nairobi*. In addition to filming the relationship of the honeyguide bird, Queeny's trip was significant in other ways as well. Queeny also recorded the sound of lions chewing as they fed. When the recordings were replayed that evening during dinner, lions that were around their camp in the bush began grunting in response to what they thought were real lions. Ker believed that it was the first time that recordings had been played back to wild lions. Because of concerns on how recordings could be misused in hunting, Ker went to the Game Department in Nairobi to have the laws changed to outlaw the use of recordings. On the trip, Queeny was also able to obtain the first underwater footage of hippos by using a diving bell when the party was at Mzima Springs.⁴³

Throughout his time at Wingmead, Queeny took conservation and sound wildlife management practices very seriously. In 1957, for example, prominent Arkansas conservationist and wildlife writer Carl G. Hunter took a leave of absence from the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission to do specialized wildlife management at Wingmead. Ultimately, Hunter would manage not only the wildlife component of Wingmead, but the agricultural component as well and he would stay at Wingmead until Queeny's death before returning to the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission.⁴⁴

Hunter was pessimistic about the return of the days when large flocks of ducks would be seen over the Arkansas Prairie. As he explained in a 1959 article in the *Arkansas Democrat*:

⁴² Information on the Edgar Monsanto Queeny Collection of the American Museum of Natural History. Found at: <http://library.amnh.org/special-collections/moving-image-collection/film-list/film-list-nos-195-291>. Brian Herne describes the relationship in his book, *White Hunters*, as follows: "Acting as a guide, a chattering *Indicator indicator* will typically approach a D'robo, attract his attention, and lead him to a beehive so that a fire can be built to smoke out the bees. When the African removes the honeycomb, the wax and grubs are left for the bird. Local superstition says that any person who fails to remember his obligation to *Indicator indicator* will next time be led to a snake or other suitable punishment." (p. 182)

⁴³ Herne, Brian. *White Hunters: The Golden Age of African Safaris*. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1999, pp. 182-184.

⁴⁴ Information on the Carl G. Hunter Collection at the University of Central Arkansas. Found at: <http://www.uca.edu/archives/m8916.php>.

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Since the days of shocked rice and winter long harvesting (only about 15 years ago) newer combines have cut losses of rice in the field to less than 5 percent even under adverse harvesting conditions. The end of September finds only a rare field of uncut grain. Modern machinery moves in, turning under the stubble, and with it much of this small percentage of shattered grain.

Our vast natural feeding ground, the bottom-land timber, is flooded only irregularly. Straightening and channeling of the rivers, construction of the large dams, ditches and levees has reduced the needed overflow and made it more erratic which discourages feeding in these flat lands. Much of this area is being cleared.⁴⁵

Although Hunter was pessimistic about the decline in ducks that was being seen in Arkansas, a program with geese that he was carrying out at Wingmead during the 1960s was showing some positive signs. Keith Sutton explains the program in *Arkansas Wildlife: A History*:

Hunter obtained live-trapped birds that had been hatched the previous spring, were on the wintering grounds for the first time, and had not been imprinted to any wintering area. He clipped the primary flight feathers of the birds...but Hunter kept them clipped for three years, until the birds had reached sexual maturity. Then he allowed the birds to become free fliers. Most of the geese migrated north, and many returned, bringing their broods with them. He eventually built a flock of two thousand geese that annually used Wingmead.⁴⁶

In addition, Hunter also built up a population of thirty quail coveys at Wingmead. However, Queeny was always willing to invest money to try something new, whether it involved geese, quail, or crops.⁴⁷ Interestingly, Hunter's programs with geese and quail at Wingmead were not the first bird-related conservation program undertaken in the Roe/De Vall's Bluff area. The Arkansas Game and Fish Commission started a three-year quail habitat demonstration project on 960 acres near Roe during the Depression in the 1930s.⁴⁸

Conservation work at Wingmead continued up until Queeny's death on July 7, 1968. After Queeny's death, Wingmead remained the property of Ethel until her death in 1975. After her death, Wingmead became the property of Barnes Hospital, which announced that the estate would be sold by sealed bids on January 8,

⁴⁵ Sutton, p. 219.

⁴⁶ Sutton, p. 222.

⁴⁷ Bowman & Wright, p. 149.

⁴⁸ Sutton, p. 96.

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1976. Rumors quickly started to spread about who might be interested in purchasing Wingmead, and they ranged from Elvis Presley and Johnny Cash to Anheuser-Busch. However, Wingmead was ultimately purchased by the Lyon Family and it is still owned by Frank Lyon, Jr., and his wife, Laura Jane. In the time since the Lyons purchased Wingmead, they have continued to use the property as a farm and hunting retreat. Today, Wingmead remains the premier farming and hunting estate in eastern Arkansas, and a monument to the work and legacy of Edgar Monsanto Queeny.⁴⁹

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY

Beginning in the early twentieth century, duck hunting became the premier recreational activity in eastern Arkansas, particularly during the winter months. The area's location on the Mississippi Flyway plus the presence of reservoirs and rice farming made it the ideal location for ducks to come to during the winter. Hunters learned this and quickly flocked to the area to take advantage of the ideal conditions that existed in the area.

The amount of gear needed for duck hunting meant that it was a sport mainly engaged in by the wealthy during the early years, and Queeny's construction of Wingmead as a farm and duck hunting retreat reflects the trend. Rex Nelson, in his article "Duck Hunter's Mecca," indicated that Queeny had turned Wingmead into "one of the world's most famous hunting clubs," and that the estate "played host to some of the nation's top business leaders and political figures."⁵⁰ In addition, as Steve Wright and Steve Bowman write in the *Arkansas Duck Hunter's Almanac*, "After Queeny purchased the land [for Wingmead] in 1939, the reputation of Arkansas' Grand Prairie duck hunting began a steady rise."⁵¹

Although hunting could be very destructive to wildlife populations, work that was done at Wingmead ensured that the populations were maintained. In addition, some of the natural features constructed at Wingmead to aid in hunting were pioneering in Arkansas. For example, Carl G. Hunter, who began wildlife management at Wingmead in 1957, wrote that Wingmead had "one of the very oldest of the green tree reservoirs, constructed in the '30s."⁵² Green-tree reservoirs, which were forested bottomland that was shallowly flooded in the fall and winter to attract ducks, were an important feature in attracting ducks to be hunted. Wingmead ultimately had three reservoirs built by Queeny – Wingmead, Greenwood, and Paddlefoot.⁵³

⁴⁹ Gray, p. 59, and Bowman & Wright, p. 149.

⁵⁰ Nelson, Rex. "Duck Hunter's Mecca," *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*, 2 January 2010.

⁵¹ Bowman, Steve, and Steve Wright. *Arkansas Duck Hunter's Almanac*. Fayetteville, AR: Ozark Delta Press, Inc., 1998, p. 146.

⁵² Hunter, Carl G. "Managing Green Tree Reservoirs for Waterfowl." Paper presented at the Third International Waterfowl Symposium, New Orleans, Louisiana, 29 January 1978. In the Carl G. Hunter Collection (M89-16) at the University of Central Arkansas Archives, Box 1, File 6.

⁵³ Bowman & Wright, p. 148.

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However, it was not just Wingmead's green-tree reservoirs that were an important conservation feature of the estate. Peckerwood Lake was also a significant component. As Hunter wrote, "Two of the most famous of these [dead tree reservoirs] are Peckerwood Lake and the Claypool Reservoir [Poinsett County] in East Arkansas which together have held a population of a half million ducks."⁵⁴

Conservation work at Wingmead, particularly with respect to waterfowl and other birds, was also significant for the period. Queeny and Hunter's work with geese, in which they were able to develop "a flock of two thousand geese that annually used Wingmead" was significant as was Hunter's ability to build up a population of thirty quail coveys.⁵⁵

Although the conservation work completed at Wingmead from the 1930s until the late 1960s was important, one of the key reasons for its success was the knowledge and involvement of Queeny. His work and knowledge of waterfowl, particularly, was especially noteworthy in Arkansas. The noted nature writer Nash Buckingham even recognized Queeny's importance early on. In the introduction to Queeny's book *Cheechako*, Buckingham wrote, "It is good to have gunned with Edgar Queeny the man, and to have watched his steady trend toward a sportsmanship bent upon contributions of high value."⁵⁶

In addition, Queeny's significance to the conservation movement is still recognized today just as it was by Nash Buckingham in the 1940s. As Lawrence Christensen wrote in his *Dictionary of Missouri Biography*, "Queeny maintained a lifelong passion for nature and its creatures" and he was considered a "recognized authority on wildlife." In addition, Queeny's book *Prairie Wings*, which was written at Wingmead and utilized his photography completed at the estate, is "recognized as a classic study of American wildfowl in flight."⁵⁷ The significance of *Prairie Wings* is further lauded by Dan J. Forrestal in his book *Faith, Hope, and \$5,000: The Story of Monsanto* when he writes, "It [*Prairie Wings*] was, and is, a classic. The photographs, many taken at extremely high speed, were by Queeny himself; the writing likewise; the drawings were by a close friend, Richard D. Bishop. Published by J. B. Lippincott in 1947, it was imposing in size and was almost instantly recognized by outdoorsmen as the most definitive treatment of the subject ever to come onto the market."⁵⁸

⁵⁴ Hunter, Carl G. "Managing Green Tree Reservoirs for Waterfowl." Paper presented at the Third International Waterfowl Symposium, New Orleans, Louisiana, 29 January 1978. In the Carl G. Hunter Collection (M89-16) at the University of Central Arkansas Archives, Box 1, File 6.

⁵⁵ Sutton, p. 222, and Bowman & Wright, p. 149.

⁵⁶ Queeny, Edgar Monsanto. *Cheechako*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1941, p. xvi.

⁵⁷ Christensen, p. 635.

⁵⁸ Forrestal, Dan J. *Faith, Hope, and \$5,000: The Story of Monsanto*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1977, p. 63. Forrestal also includes the following interesting story about *Prairie Wings* on p. 64:

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However, Queeny's significance in the conservation movement was not just limited to his writing. His photography for *Prairie Wings*, which was the first use of the Magic Eye camera for wildlife photography, was referred to by *Life* magazine as "among the world's finest."⁵⁹ In addition to his still photography, his conservation movies contributed knowledge to our understanding of wildlife. Specifically, *Wandorobo* was the first film to successfully film the mutually-beneficial relationship between the Wandorobo people and the honey-guide bird.⁶⁰

Queeny's knowledge of wildlife and his conservation work was also recognized by organizations outside of Arkansas and Missouri. Beginning in the 1940s, Queeny served as a Trustee of Ducks Unlimited and from 1949 until his death in 1968, he also served as a trustee of the American Museum of Natural History in New York. The American Museum of Natural History also recognized his skills in documenting wildlife, sponsoring his safaris to Africa in 1949 and 1952 that led to many of his wildlife documentaries.⁶¹

The influence of Edgar Monsanto Queeny and his work at Wingmead on Arkansas's conservation history is unmistakable. Carl Hunter, former wildlife manager at Wingmead, summed it up best when he said, with respect to the conservation work at Wingmead that "Everybody looked to Wingmead to see what we were doing."⁶² Due to the importance of the conservation work that was carried out at Wingmead from the 1930s until Edgar Queeny's death in 1968, Wingmead is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A** with **statewide significance**.

"The normally cautious Edgar Queeny encountered an unhappy surprise in connection with *Prairie Wings*. In 1946 he had dispatched all of the original materials – negatives, prints, drawings – to the publisher in Philadelphia. Not knowing how enthusiastic the reception would be, the publisher undertook an initial press run of only 7,500 copies.

"Late in 1947 Queeny asked that all the materials be returned to him in St. Louis, via Railway Express, insured. The materials, packed in several crates, never reached their destination. Virtually everyone short of J. Edgar Hoover was called into action in an attempt to locate the wayward crates. Yet, alas, they never turned up.

"Friends suggested to Queeny that he authorize a second edition and that it be produced by simply photographing the pages of the first edition. When Queeny saw samples of how the new pages would look, he turned thumbs down. Mediocrity was not the right cup of tea for this perfectionist.

"As a result, *Prairie Wings* promptly became a valued collector's item, as it still is today."

⁵⁹ Queeny, Edgar Monsanto. *Prairie Wings*. Exton, PA: Schiffer Publishing, Ltd. 1946, p. 235, and "Speaking of Pictures...Chemical Tycoon Excels at Wild-Duck Photography." *Life* Volume 21, No. 11, 9 September 1946, pp. 12-14.

⁶⁰ Information on the Edgar Monsanto Queeny Collection of the American Museum of Natural History. Found at: <http://library.amnh.org/special-collections/moving-image-collection/film-list/film-list-nos-195-291>.

⁶¹ Information on the Edgar Monsanto Queeny Collection of the American Museum of Natural History. Found at: <http://library.amnh.org/special-collections/moving-image-collection/film-list/film-list-nos-195-291>.

⁶² Bowman & Wright, p. 149.

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In addition, because Wingmead is the property in Arkansas that is most related to the conservation work of Edgar Monsanto Queeny, most notably his work with waterfowl, it is also being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **statewide significance** under **Criterion B**.

Finally, Wingmead is being nominated under **Criteria Consideration G: Properties that have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years** since it continued to achieve significance into a period less than fifty years before the nomination. The period of significance for the nomination of Wingmead ends in 1968 to reflect the year of Queeny's death and the end of his conservation work at Wingmead.

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Information on Frederick Wallace Dunn found at <http://www.saintmarks-stl.org/historypage.html>.

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Information on Peckerwood Lake from: <http://www.lakelubbers.com/peckerwood-lake-1163/>.

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ADDITIONAL UTMS

- 5) 15 642265E 3836557N
- 6) 15 642255E 3836324N
- 7) 15 641528E 3834829N
- 8) 15 635433E 3834109N
- 9) 15 632679E 3835549N
- 10) 15 632378E 3838136N
- 11) 15 632228E 3840932N

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the west edge of AR 33 at UTM Point 15/642265E/3836557N, proceed due west to the west edge of Section 32, thence proceed southerly for 1,605 feet, thence proceed westerly for 8,105 feet to the north end of the Peckerwood Lake Dam, thence proceed, thence proceed northerly for 1,400 feet, thence proceed westerly for 2,650 feet to the west edge of Section 36, thence proceed northerly along the west edge of Section 36 for 2,105 feet, thence proceed westerly for 2,205 feet to the bank of Peckerwood Lake, thence proceed along the bank of Peckerwood Lake Dam at 206 feet above sea level to the south end of the Peckerwood Lake Dam, thence proceed due east to the west edge of Section 5, thence proceed southerly along the west edge of Section 5 for 585 feet, thence proceed due east for 2,300 feet, thence proceed north to the east edge of the gravel road connecting the cabin to the main house, thence proceed northerly along the east side of the road for 3,685 feet, thence proceed due east for 335 feet, thence proceed due north for 765 feet, thence proceed east for 2,300 feet to the west edge of AR 33, thence proceed north along the west edge of AR 33 for 345 feet to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the nominated property, although only about one-third of Wingmead's total acreage, encompasses the area that is most tied to Queeny's conservation work at Wingmead. The nominated property includes the main core of buildings with the main house and its associated outbuildings. The boundary also encompasses the small cabin where Queeny did his writing, most notably the writing of his best-known book, *Prairie Wings*. The nominated property also includes Peckerwood Lake along with Wingmead, Greenwood, and Paddlefoot reservoirs. It also includes some of the marsh land to the east of the dam, which was key to the estate's importance in conservation, duck hunting, and in the study of duck flight.

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Photograph of a duck at Wingmead by Edgar Monsanto Queeny.
(From: Queeny, Edgar Monsanto. *Prairie Wings*. Exton, PA: Schiffer Publishing, Ltd., 1946.)

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The problem of where to land is being debated in this drake's mind.



While his wings
beat in a horizontal
plane, his head tips
sharply forward
to see what is below.
Recovery stroke
almost complete.



See something to
avoid when
pitching and
turns to his
left to avoid
it. Starting
the down-
stroke.

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Photograph of Richard Bishop sketching at Wingmead.
(From: Queeny, Edgar Monsanto. *Prairie Wings*. Exton, PA: Schiffer Publishing, Ltd., 1946.)

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Photograph of Edgar Monsanto Queeny accompanied by his favorite Labrador Retriever, Grouse of Arden.
(From: Queeny, Edgar Monsanto. *Prairie Wings*. Exton, PA: Schiffer Publishing, Ltd., 1946.)

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Aerial photograph of Wingmead by Edgar Monsanto Queeny. Although the photograph's date is unknown, it was likely taken sometime during the early 1940s.

(From: Bowman, Steve, and Steve Wright. *Arkansas Duck Hunter's Almanac*. Fayetteville, AR: Ozark Delta Press, Inc., 1998.)

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Photograph of the front of the main house at Wingmead by Edgar Monsanto Queeny. Although the photograph's date is unknown, it was likely taken sometime during the early 1940s. (From: Bowman, Steve, and Steve Wright. *Arkansas Duck Hunter's Almanac*. Fayetteville, AR: Ozark Delta Press, Inc., 1998.)

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Photograph of a dinner party at Wingmead by Edgar Monsanto Queeny. Although the photograph's date is unknown, it was likely taken sometime during the early 1940s.

(From: Bowman, Steve, and Steve Wright. *Arkansas Duck Hunter's Almanac*. Fayetteville, AR: Ozark Delta Press, Inc., 1998.)

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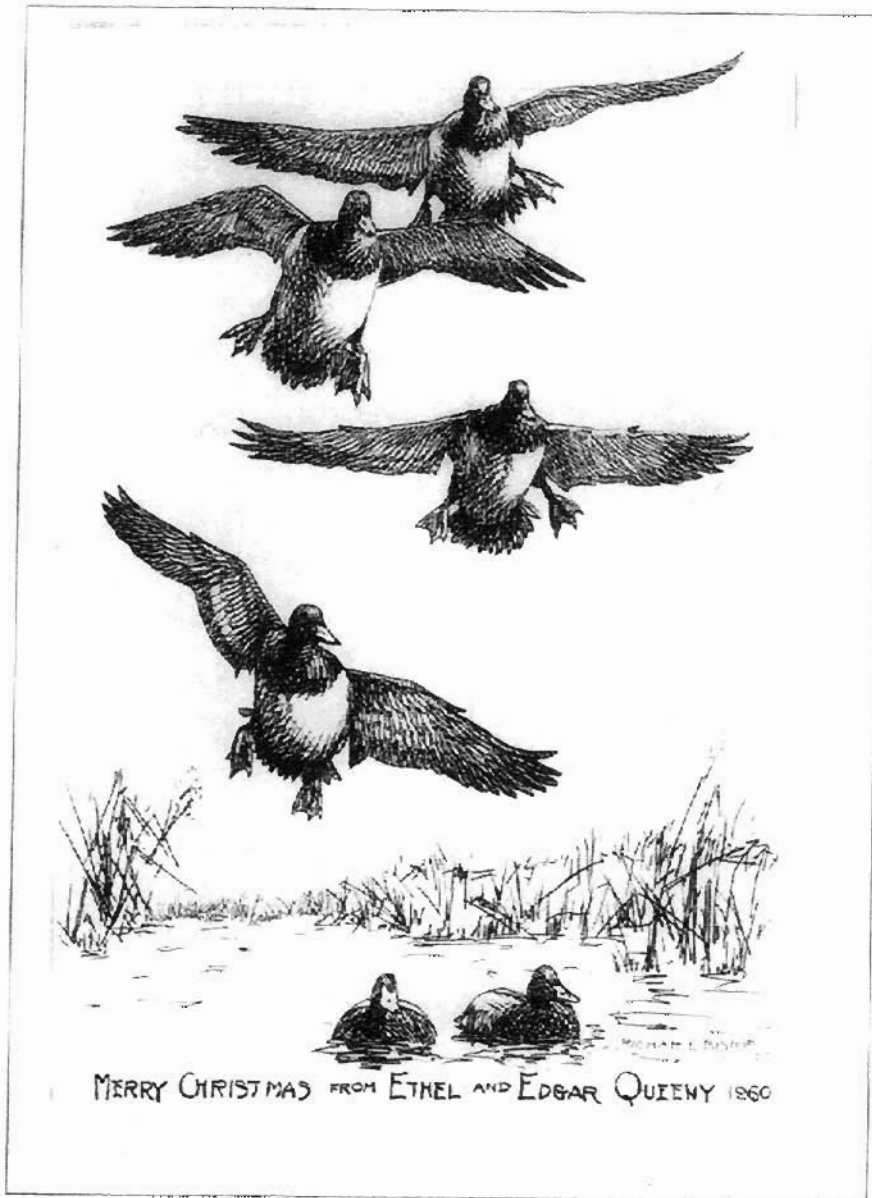


1958 Christmas card sent by Edgar and Ethel Queeny featuring a sketch of ducks by Richard Bishop.
(From: Bowman, Steve, and Steve Wright. *Arkansas Duck Hunter's Almanac*. Fayetteville, AR: Ozark
Delta Press, Inc., 1998.)

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1960 Christmas card sent by Edgar and Ethel Queeny featuring a sketch of ducks by Richard Bishop.
(From: Bowman, Steve, and Steve Wright. *Arkansas Duck Hunter's Almanac*. Fayetteville, AR: Ozark
Delta Press, Inc., 1998.)

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Photograph of the Main House (right) and Manager's House (left) at Wingmead, c.1940. Photograph from Frederick Wallace Dunn's files.

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Photograph of the Main House at Wingmead, c.1940. Photograph from Frederick Wallace Dunn's files.

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Photograph of the Main House at Wingmead, c.1940. Photograph from Frederick Wallace Dunn's files.

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Photograph of the Main House at Wingmead, c.1940. Photograph from Frederick Wallace Dunn's files.

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Photograph of the Main House at Wingmead, c.1940. Photograph from Frederick Wallace Dunn's files.

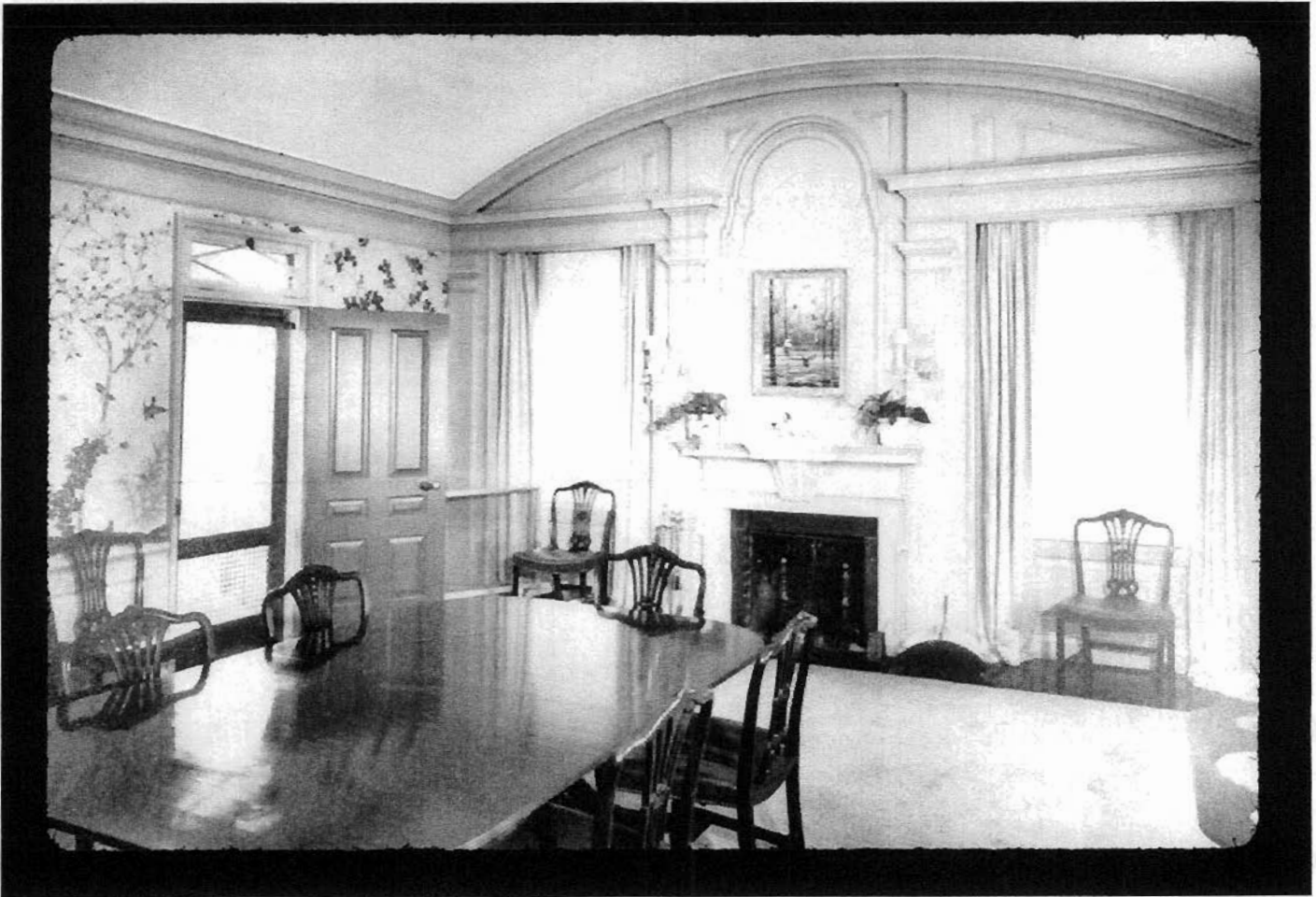
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Photograph of the Dining Room of the Main House at Wingmead, c.1940. Photograph from Frederick Wallace Dunn's files.

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Photograph of the Living Room of the Main House at Wingmead, c.1940. Photograph from Frederick Wallace Dunn's files.

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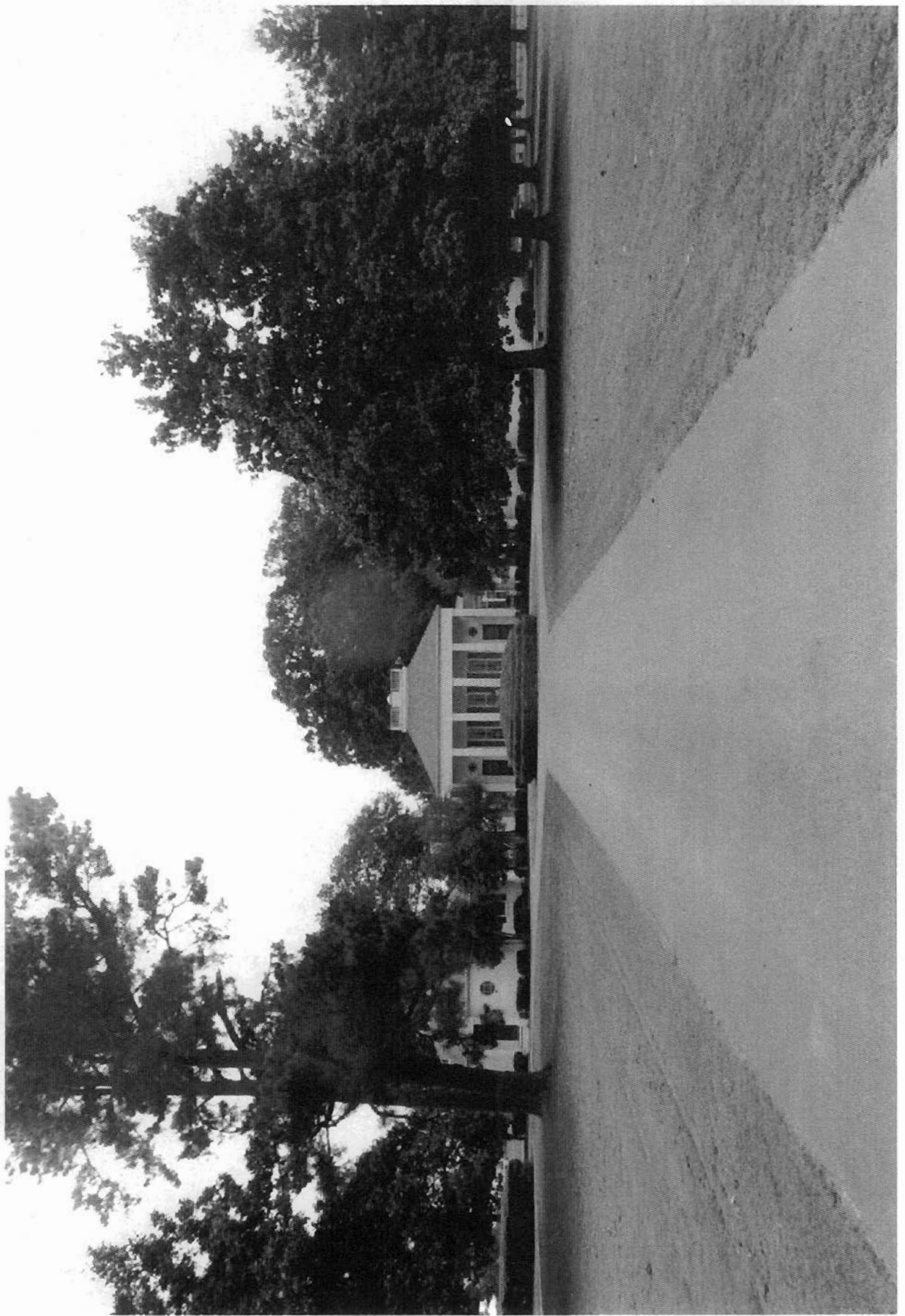
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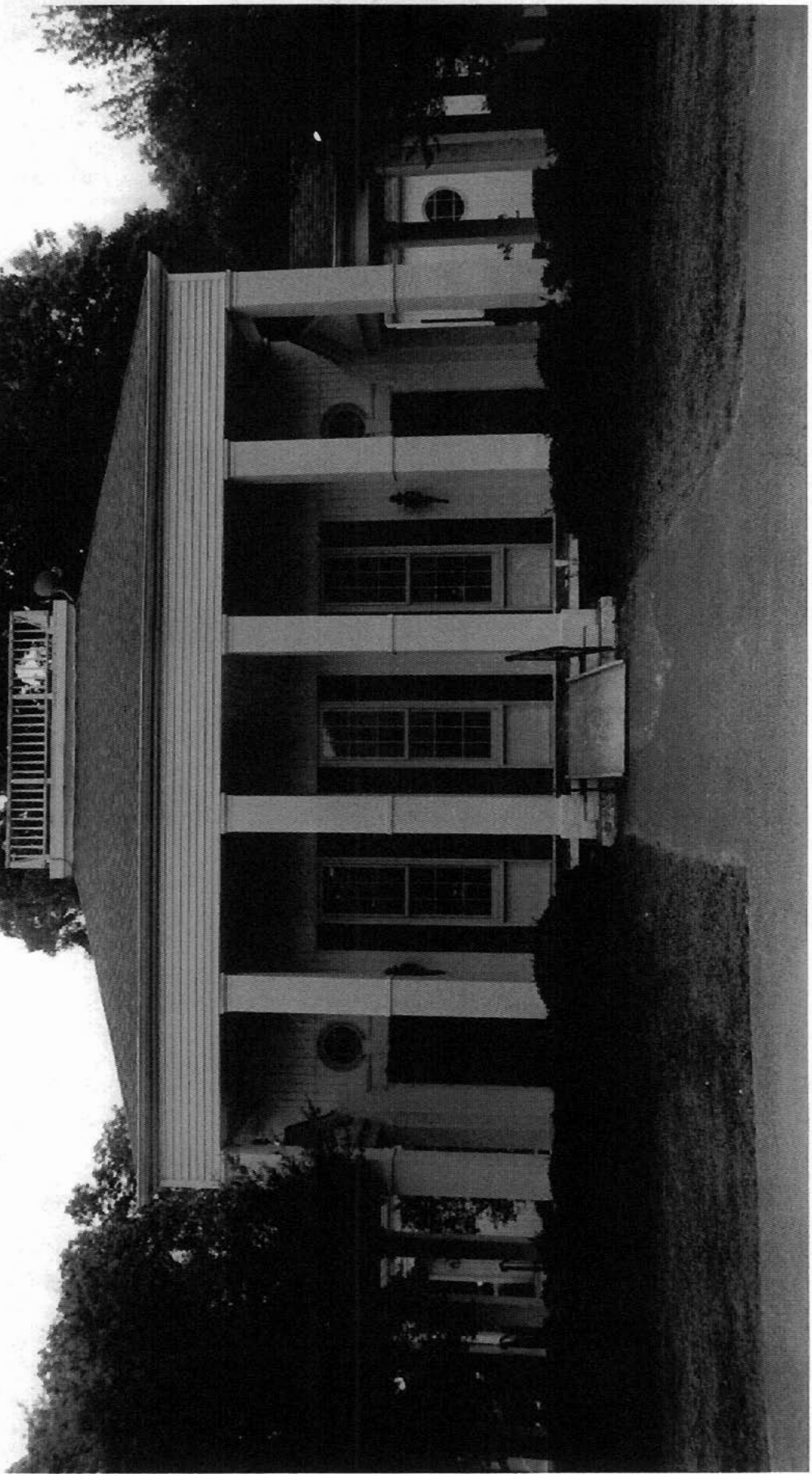
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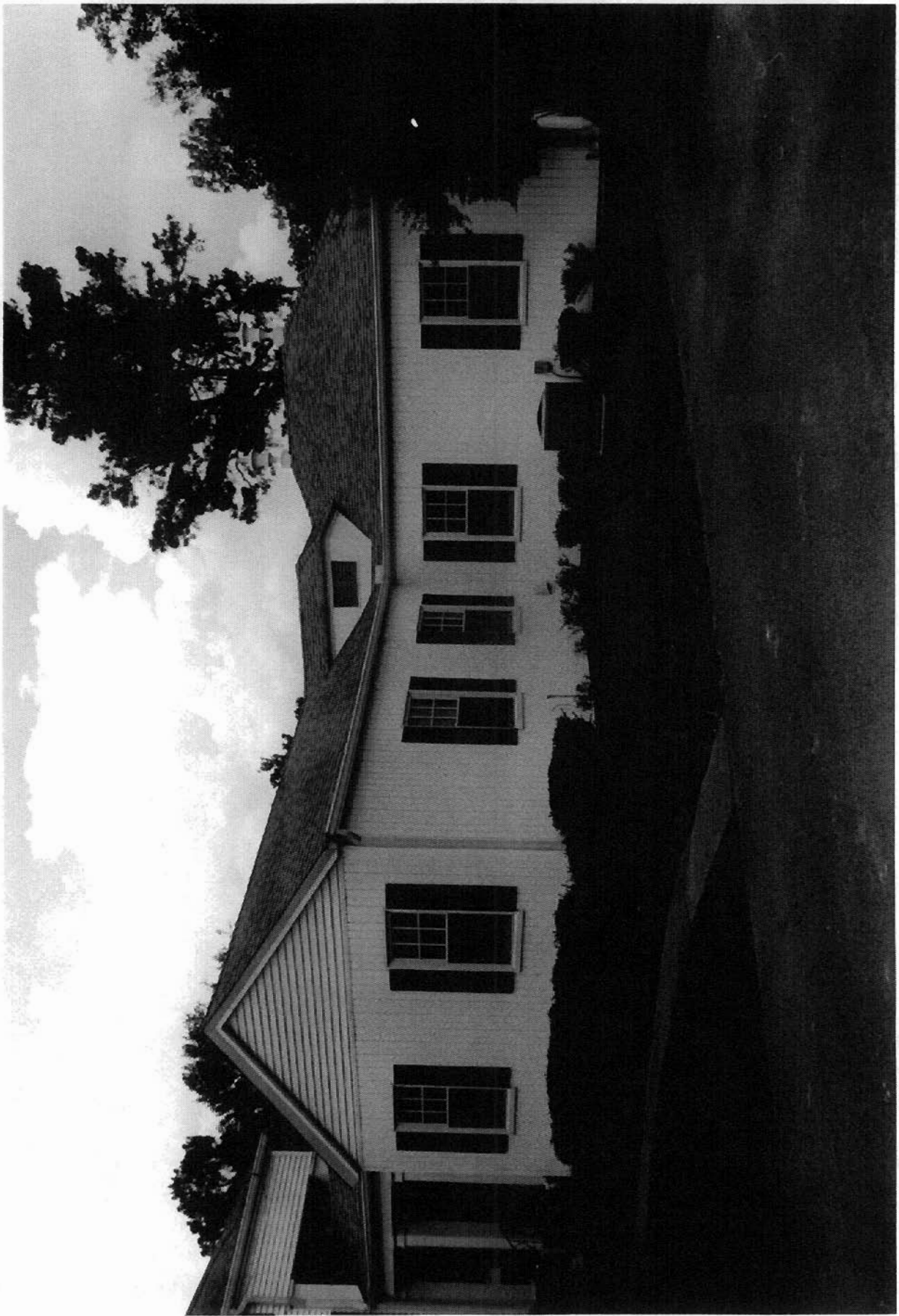


Photograph of the Manager's House at Wingmead, c.1940. Photograph from Frederick Wallace Dunn's files.

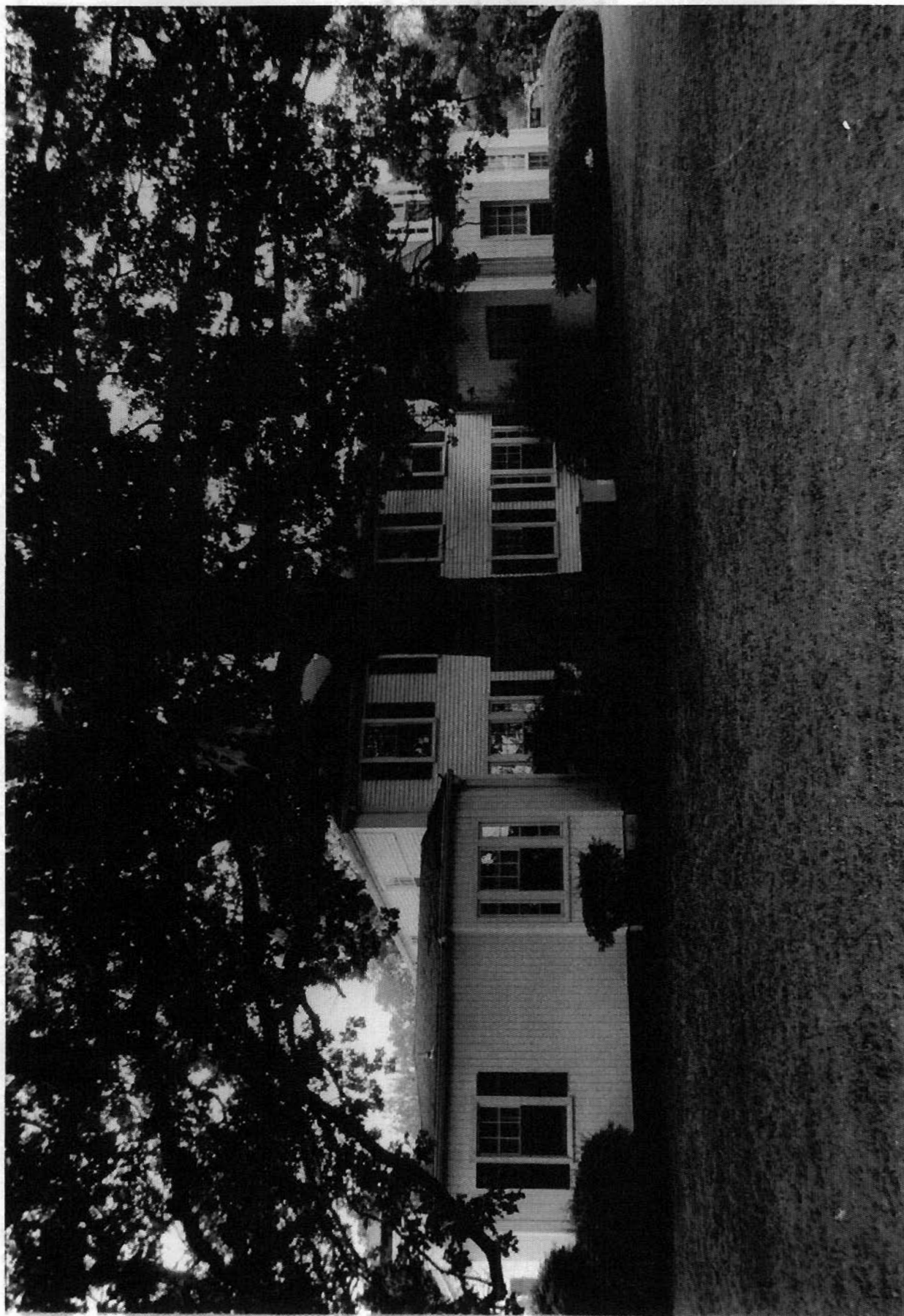


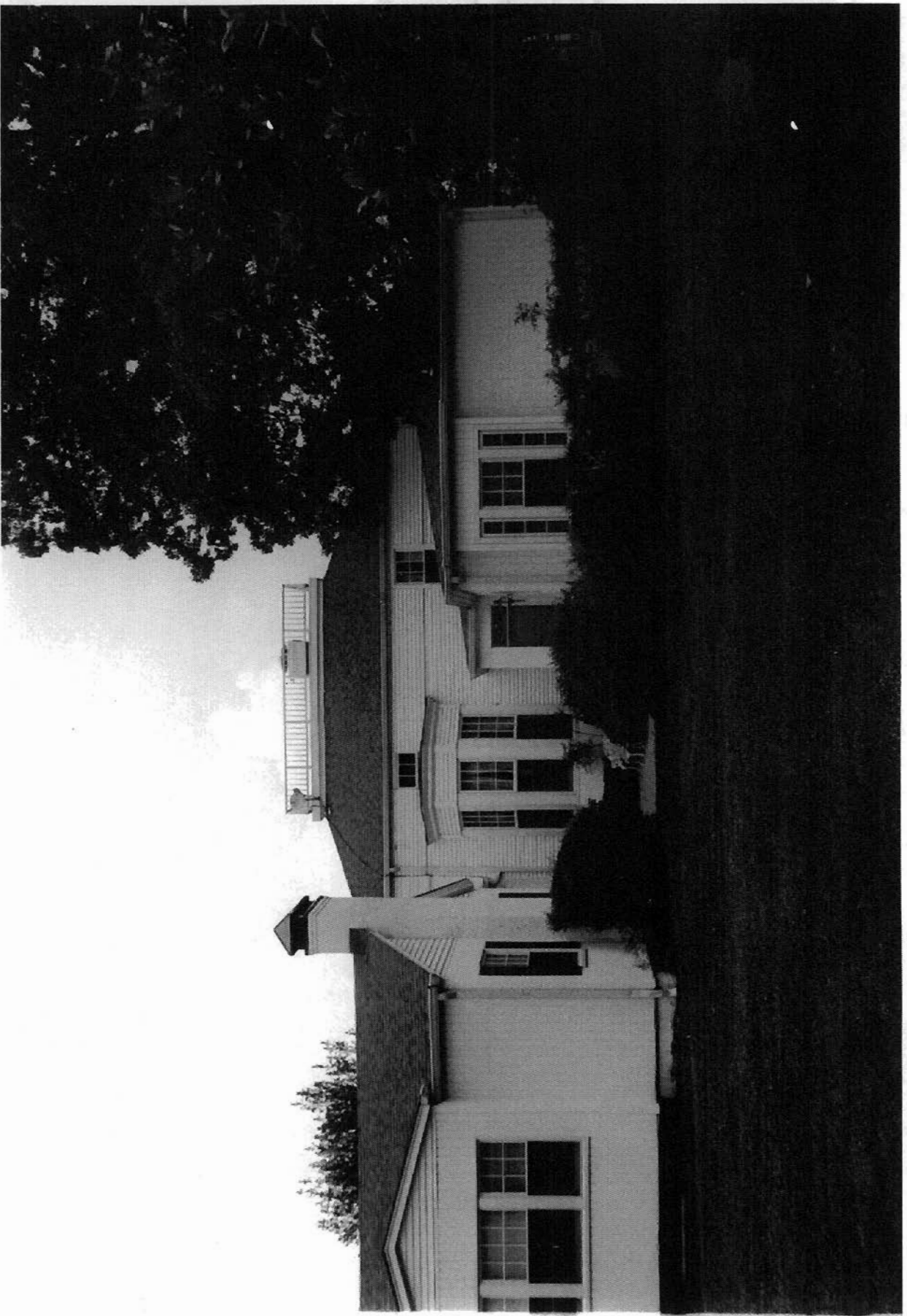


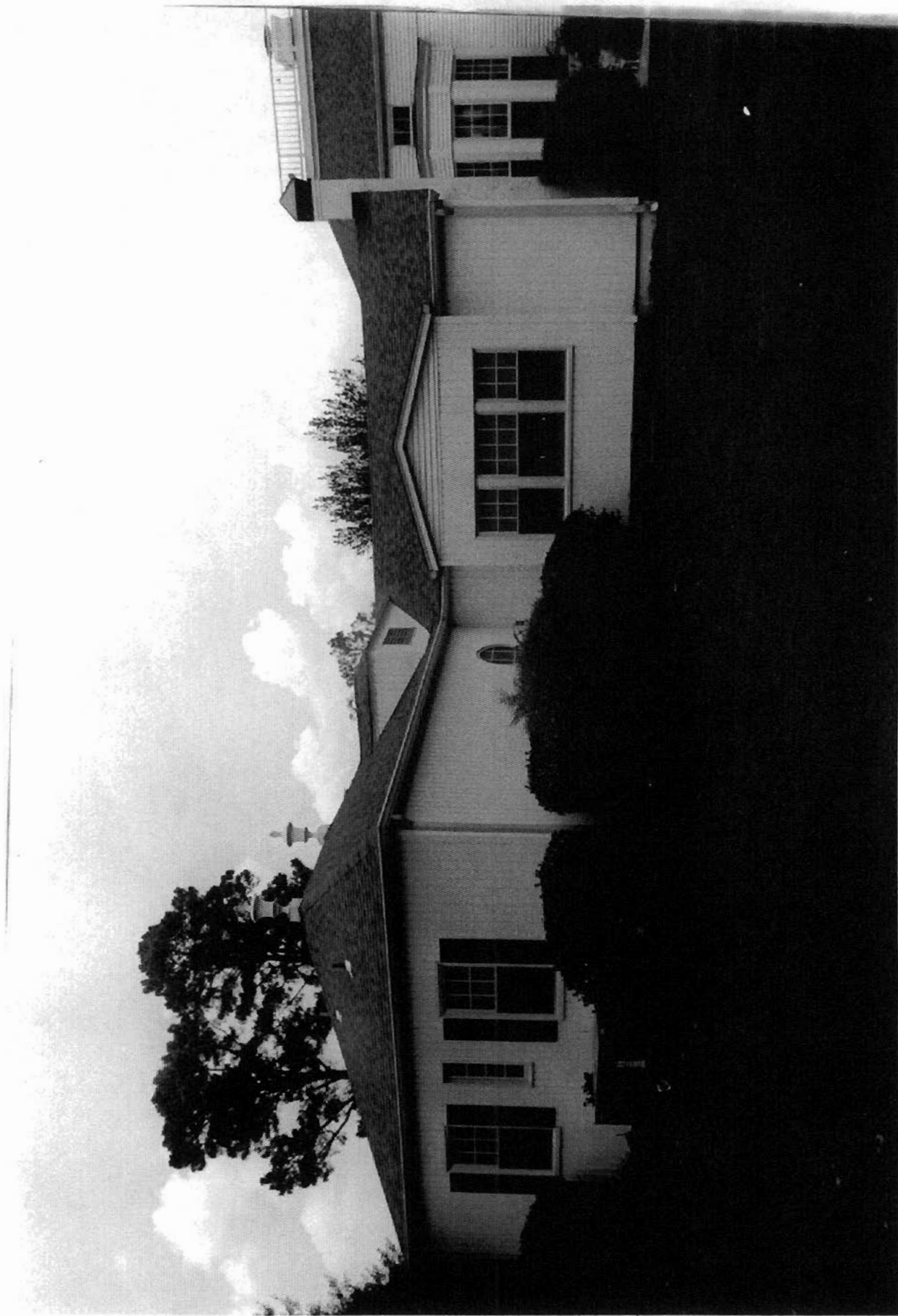


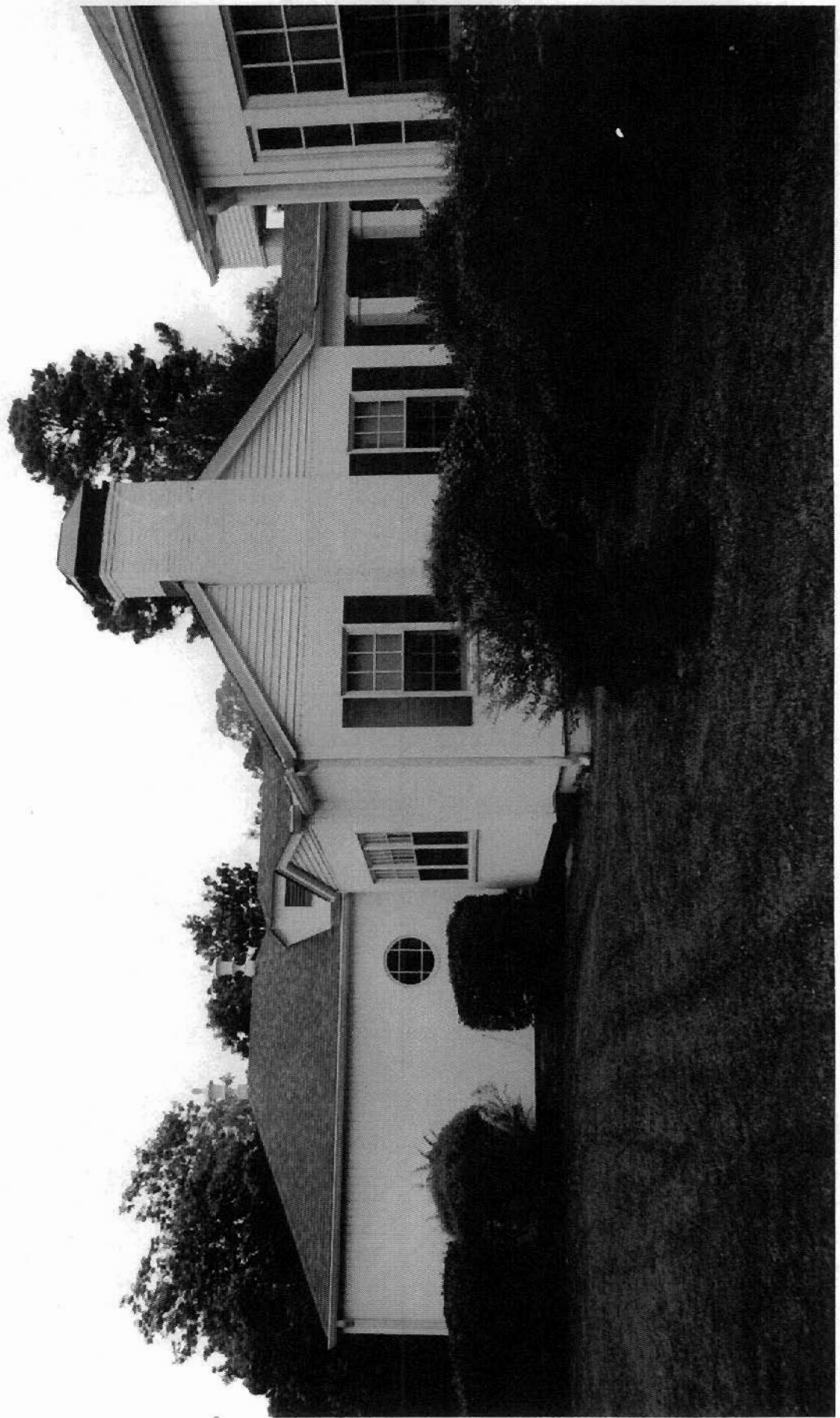










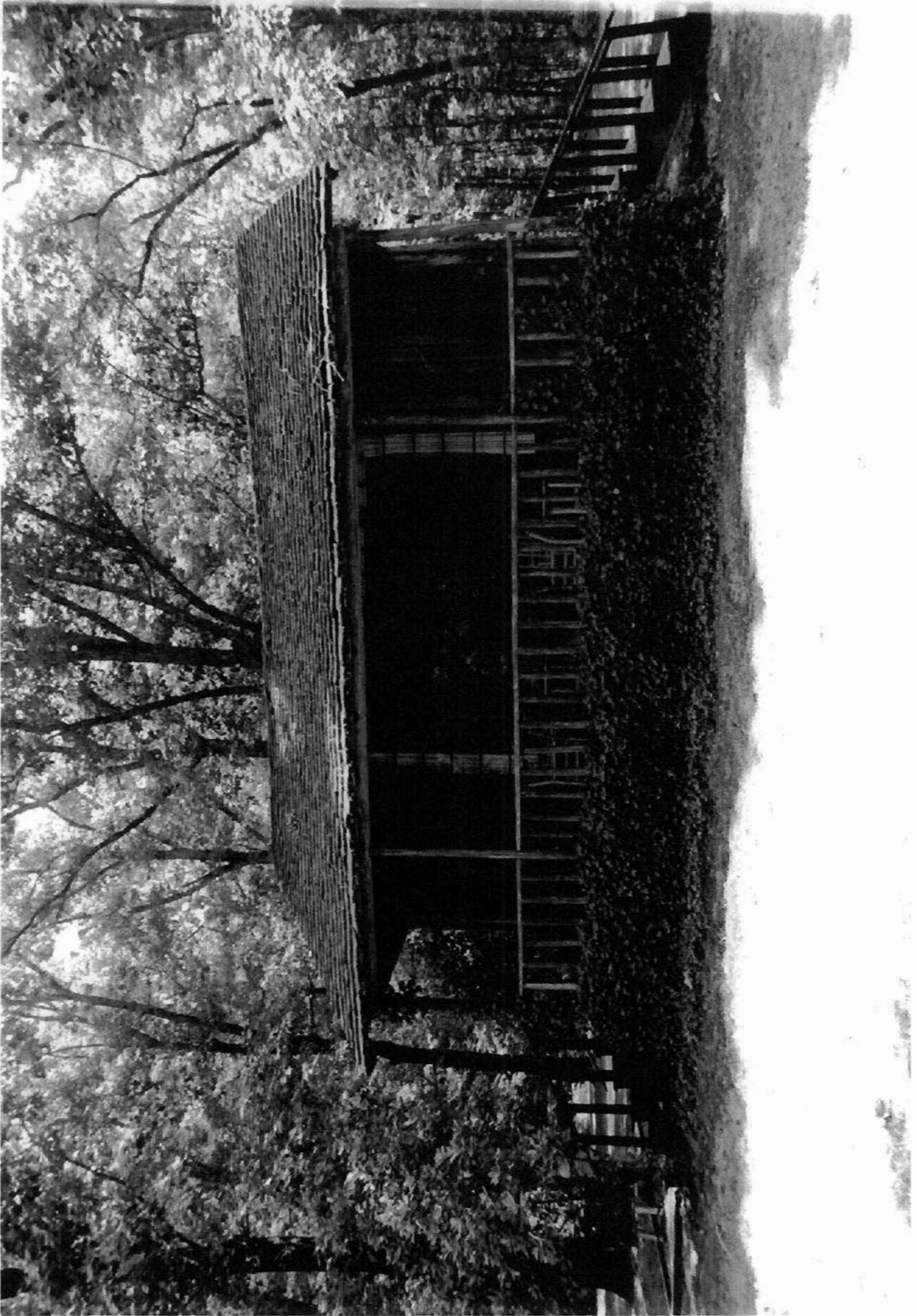




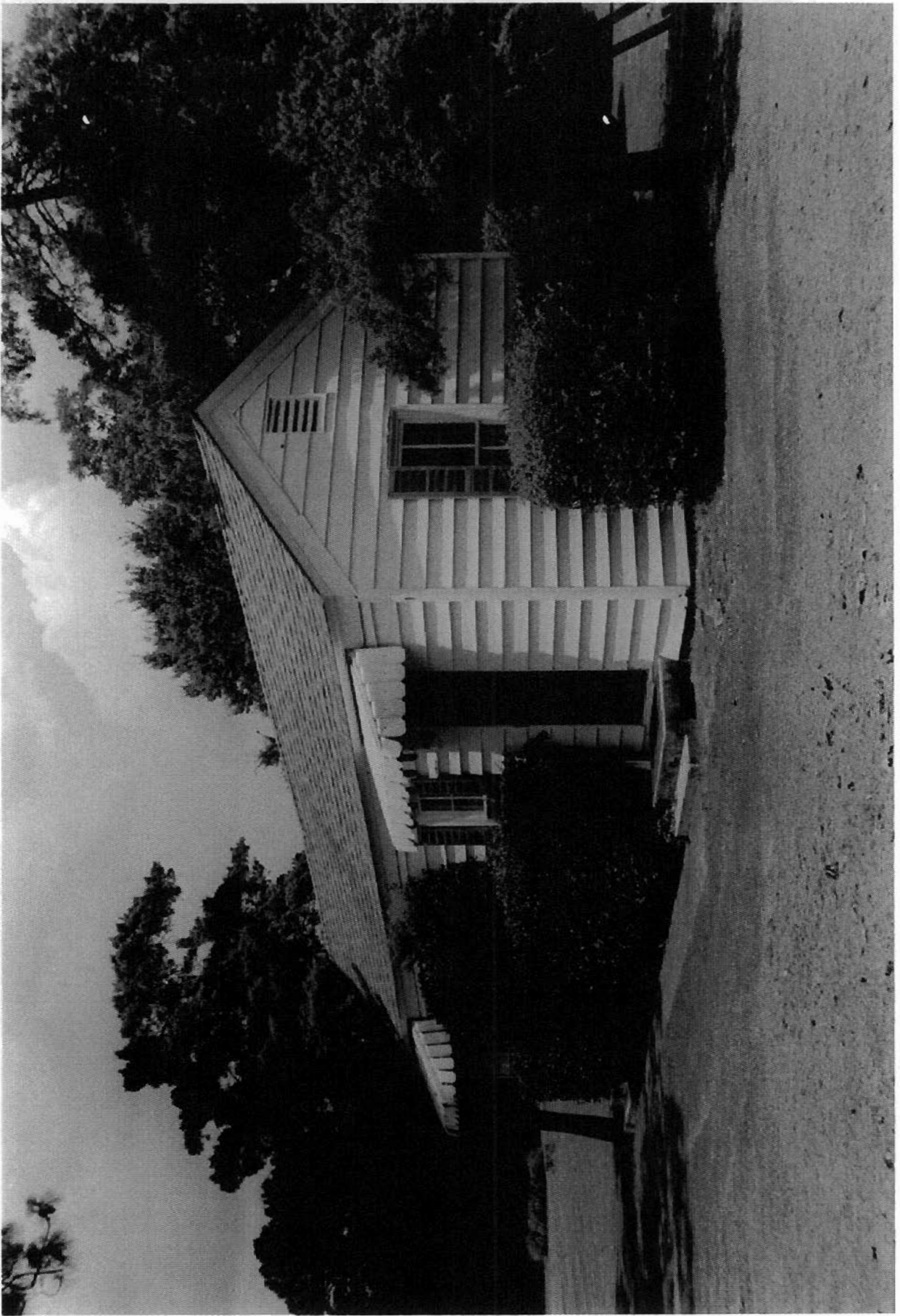


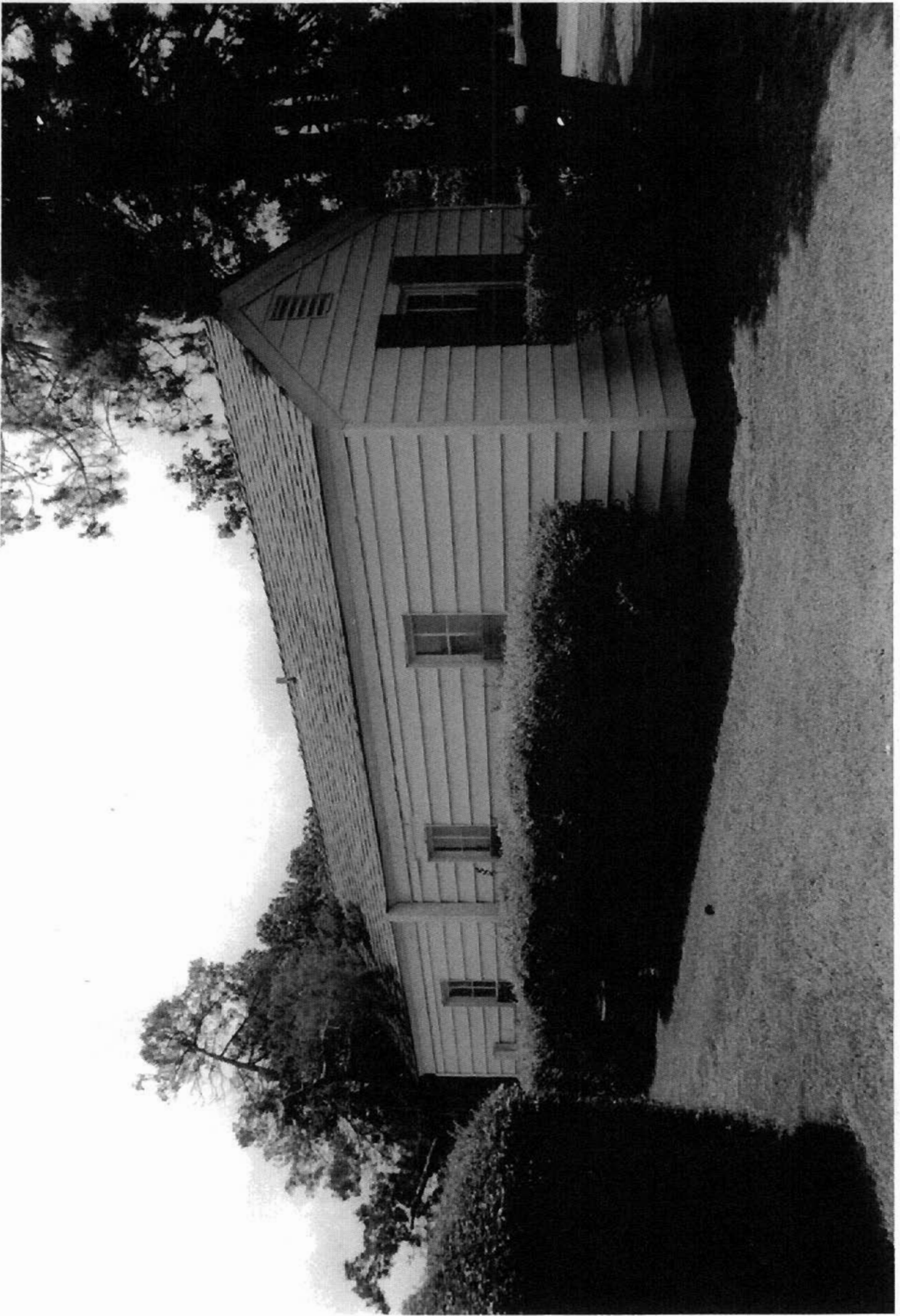


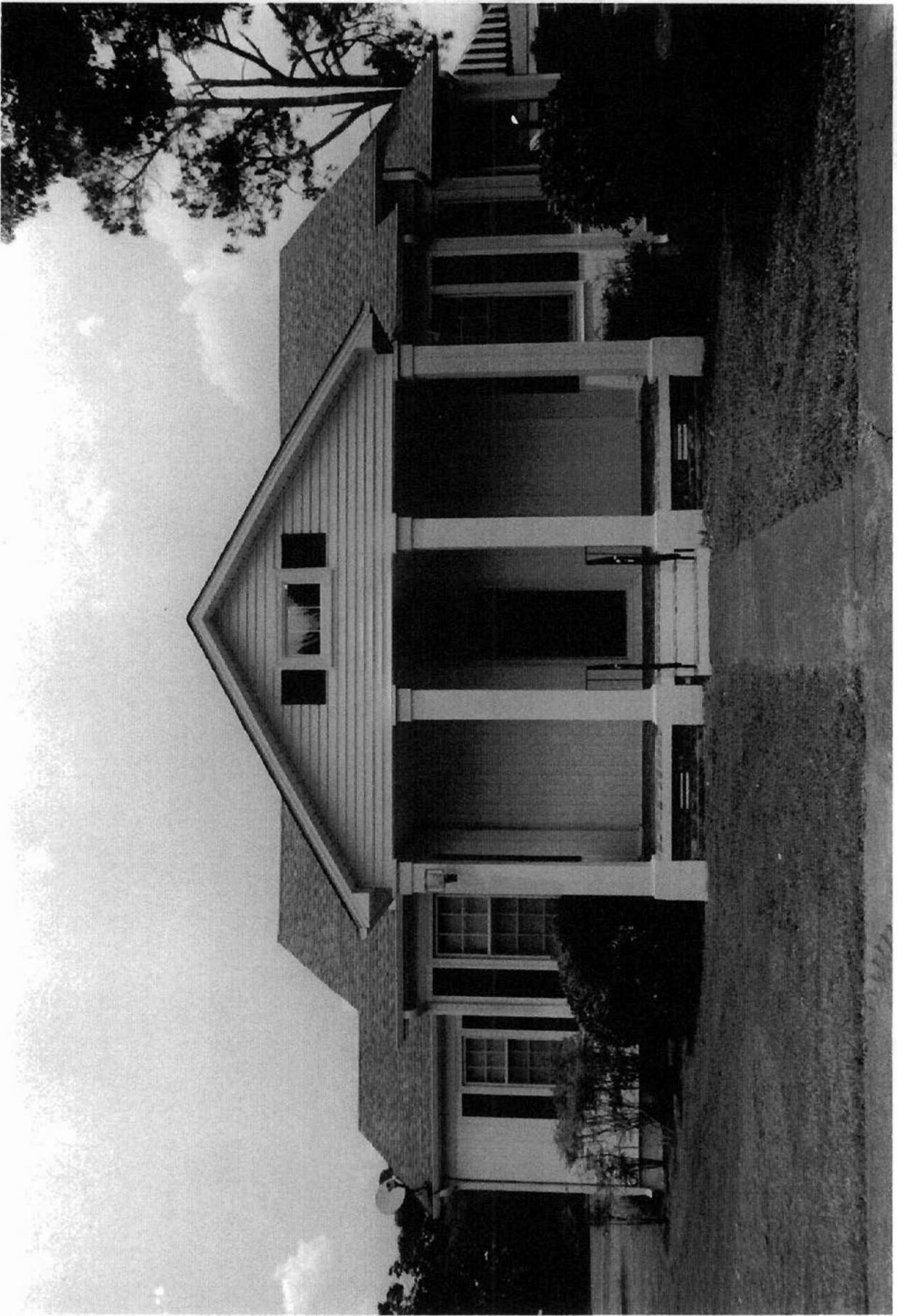


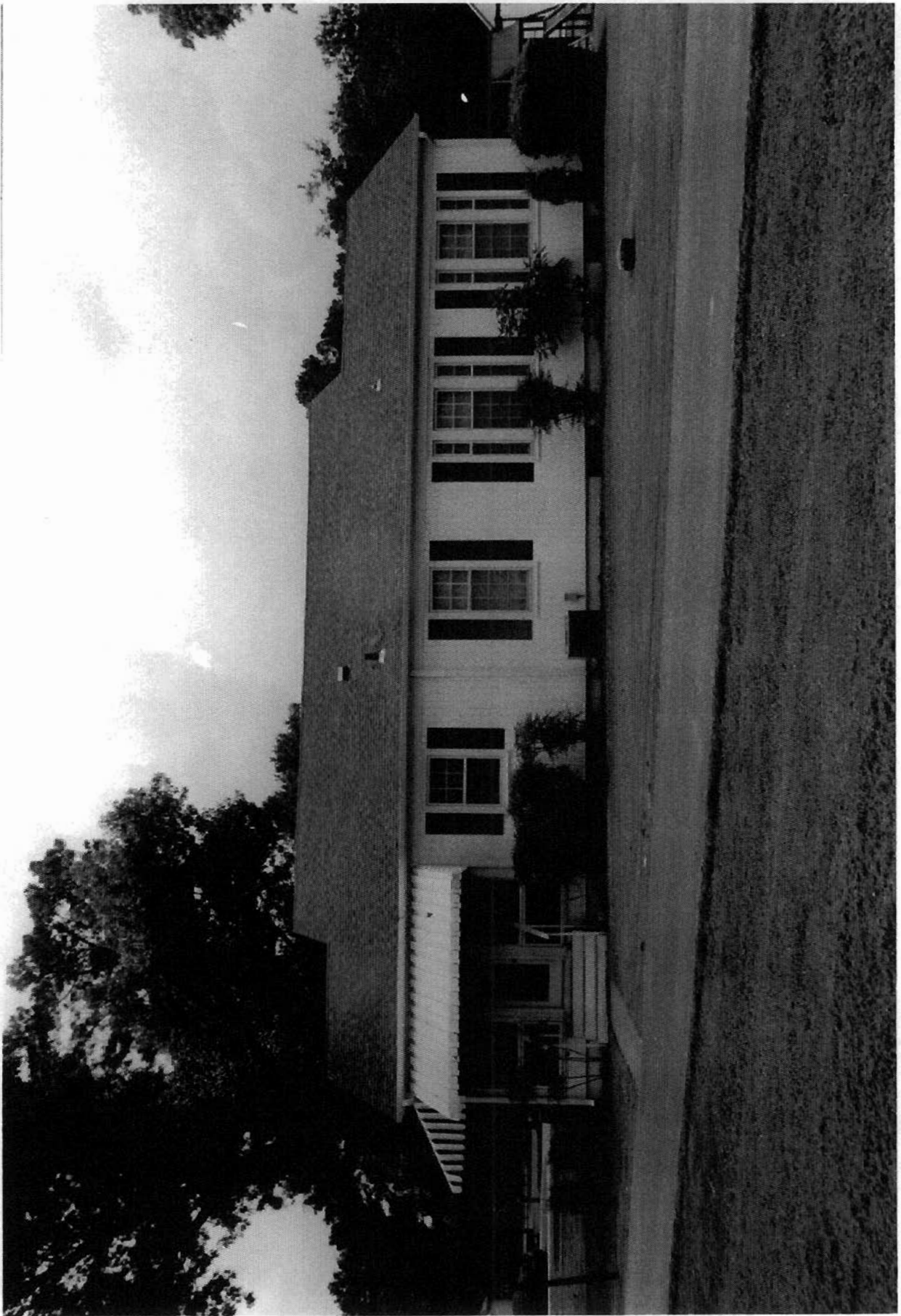


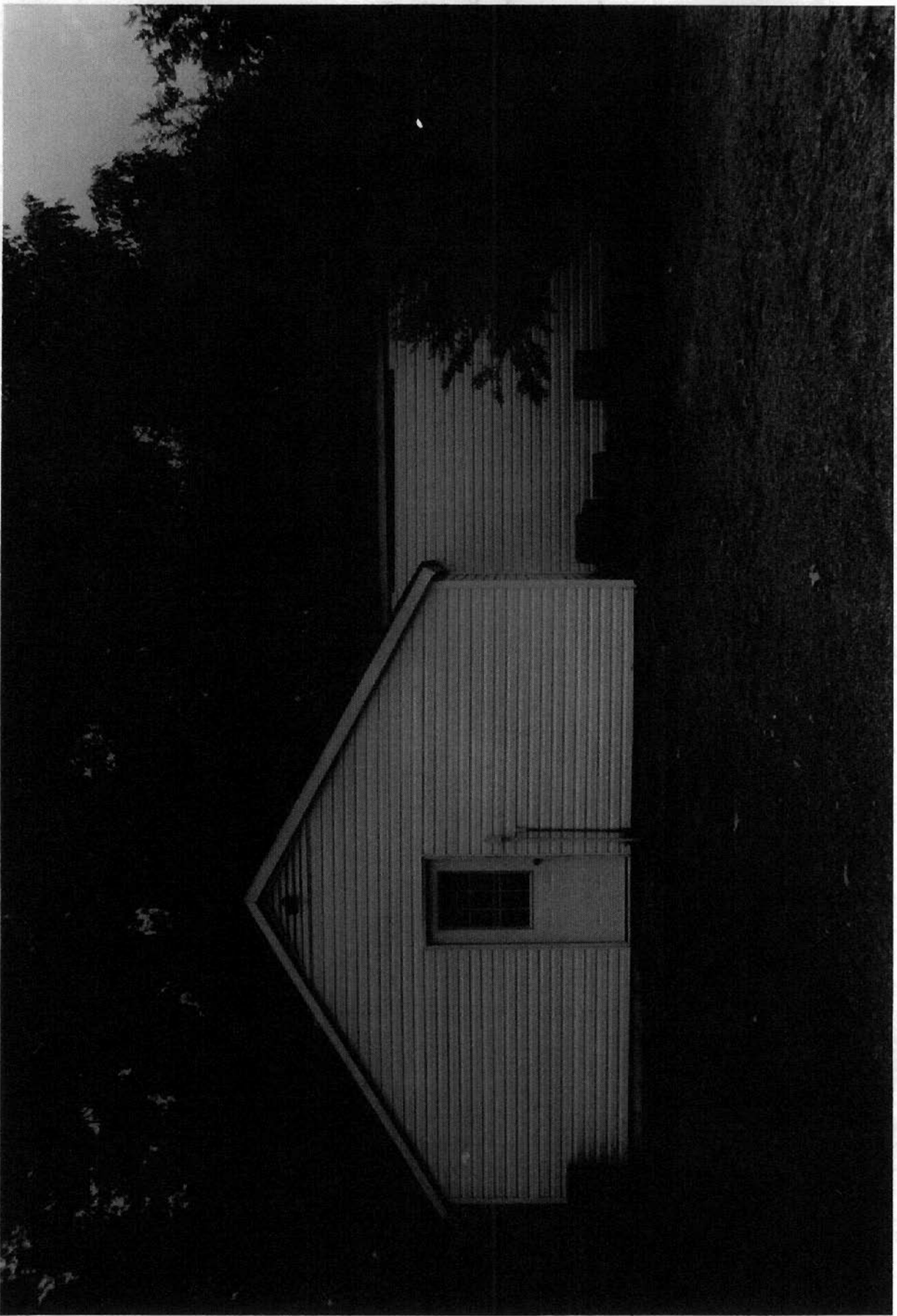


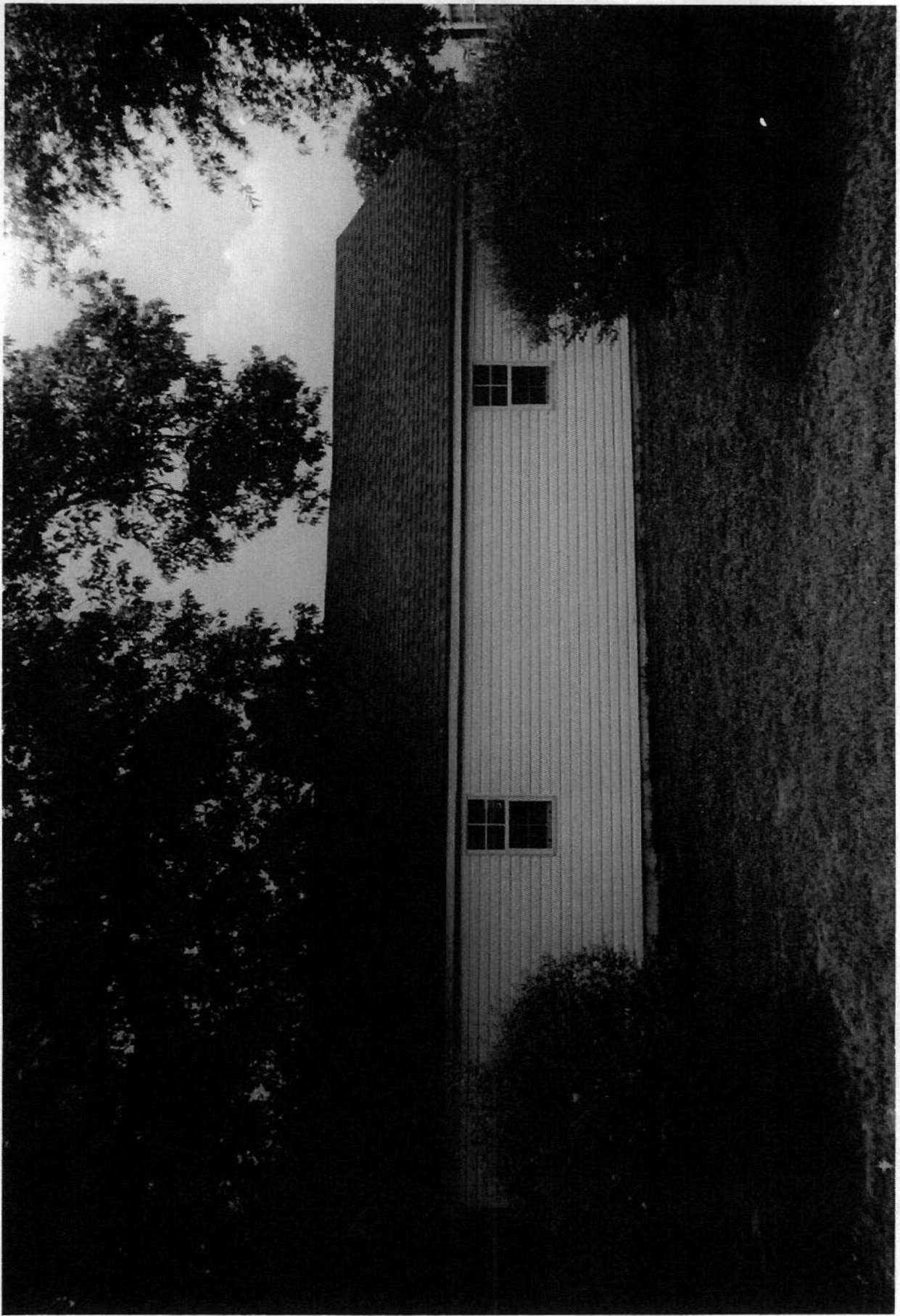


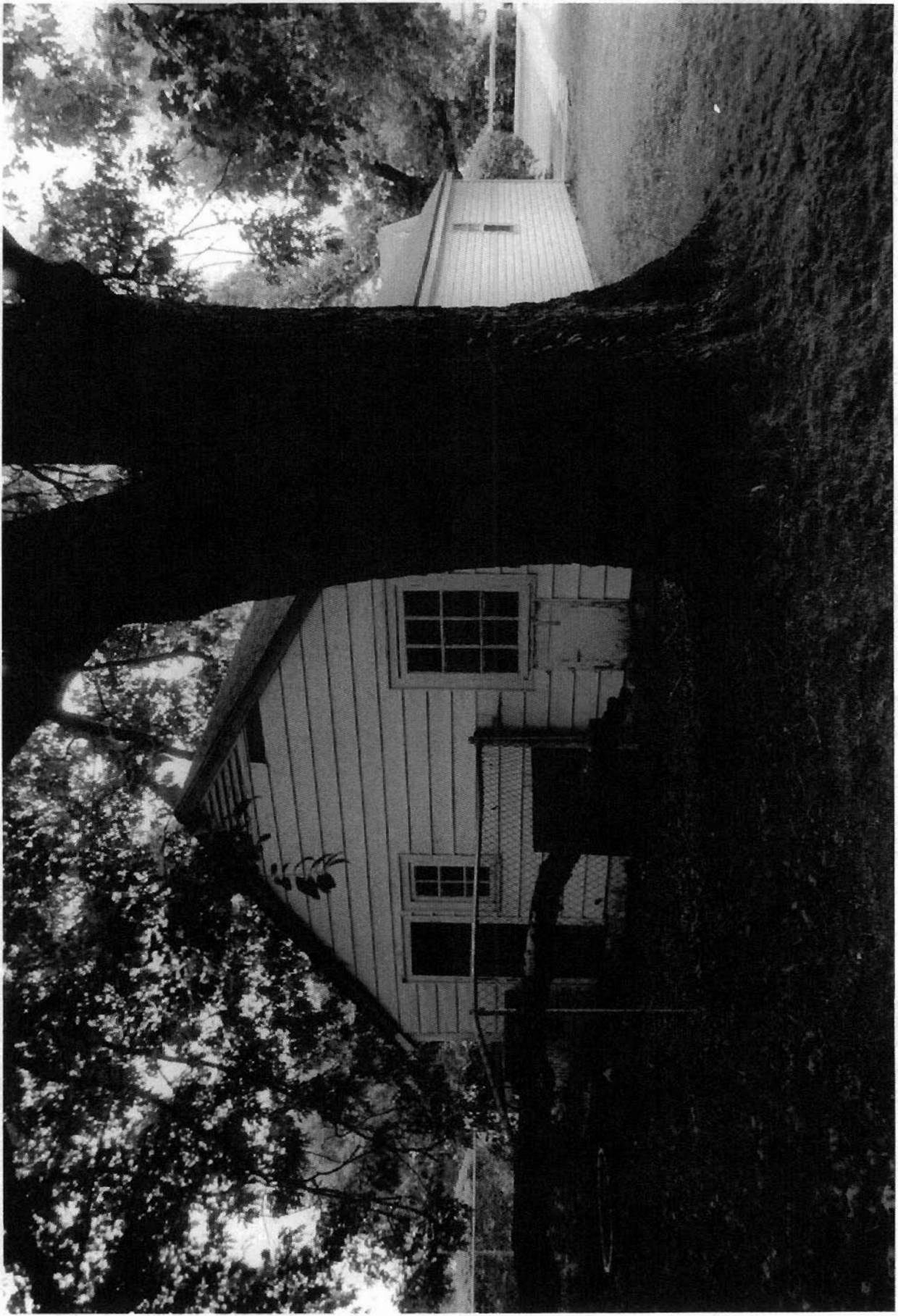


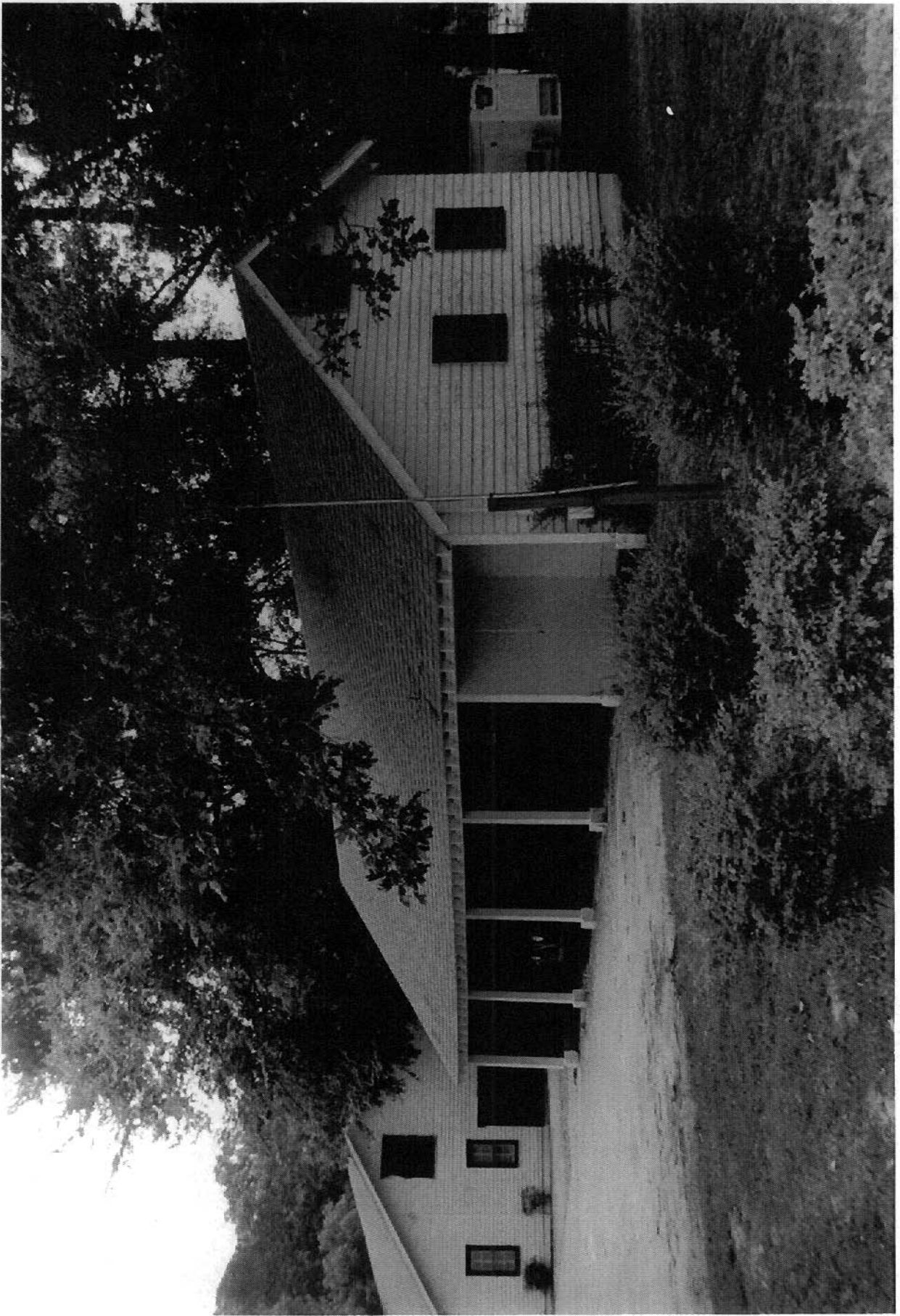


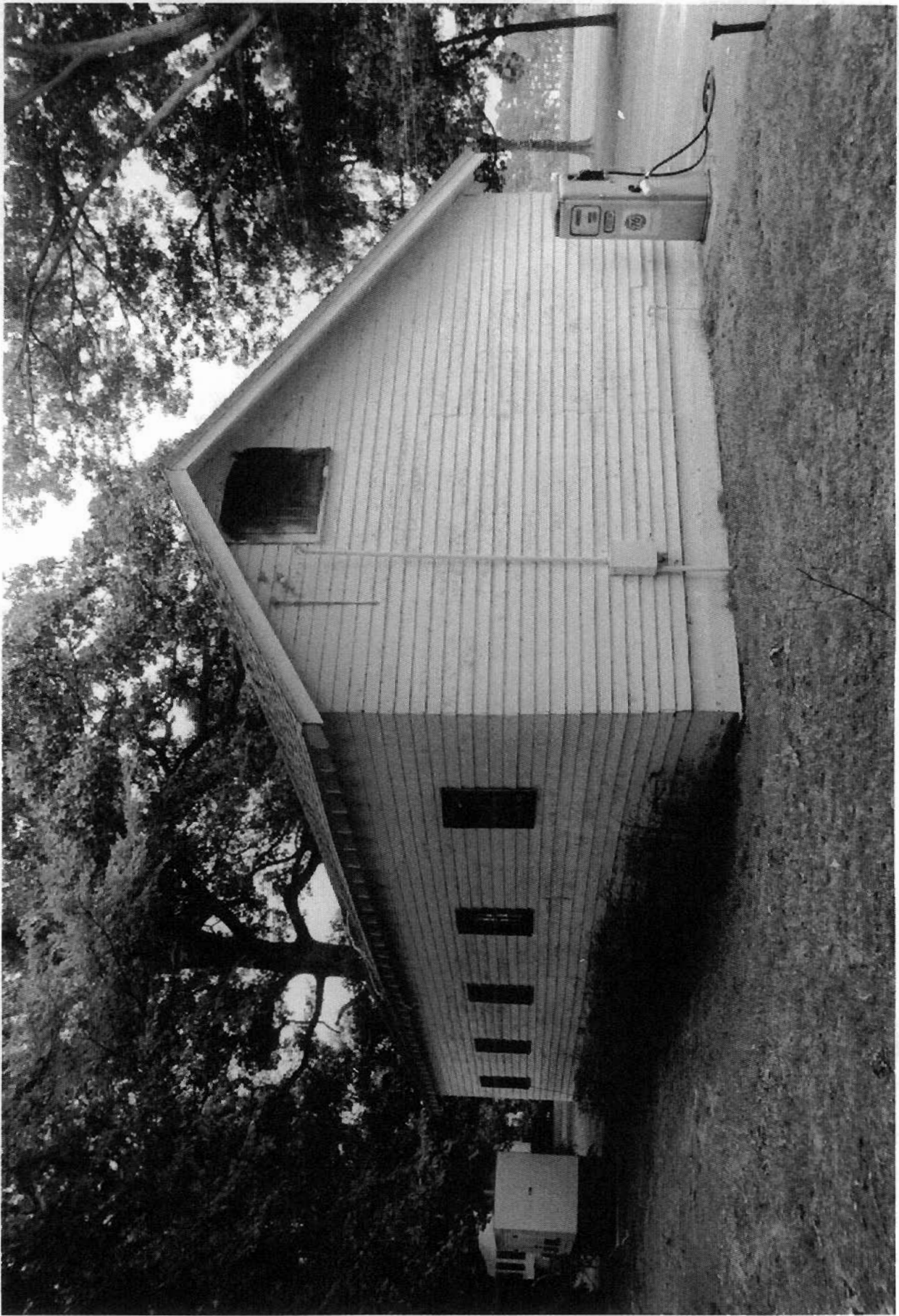


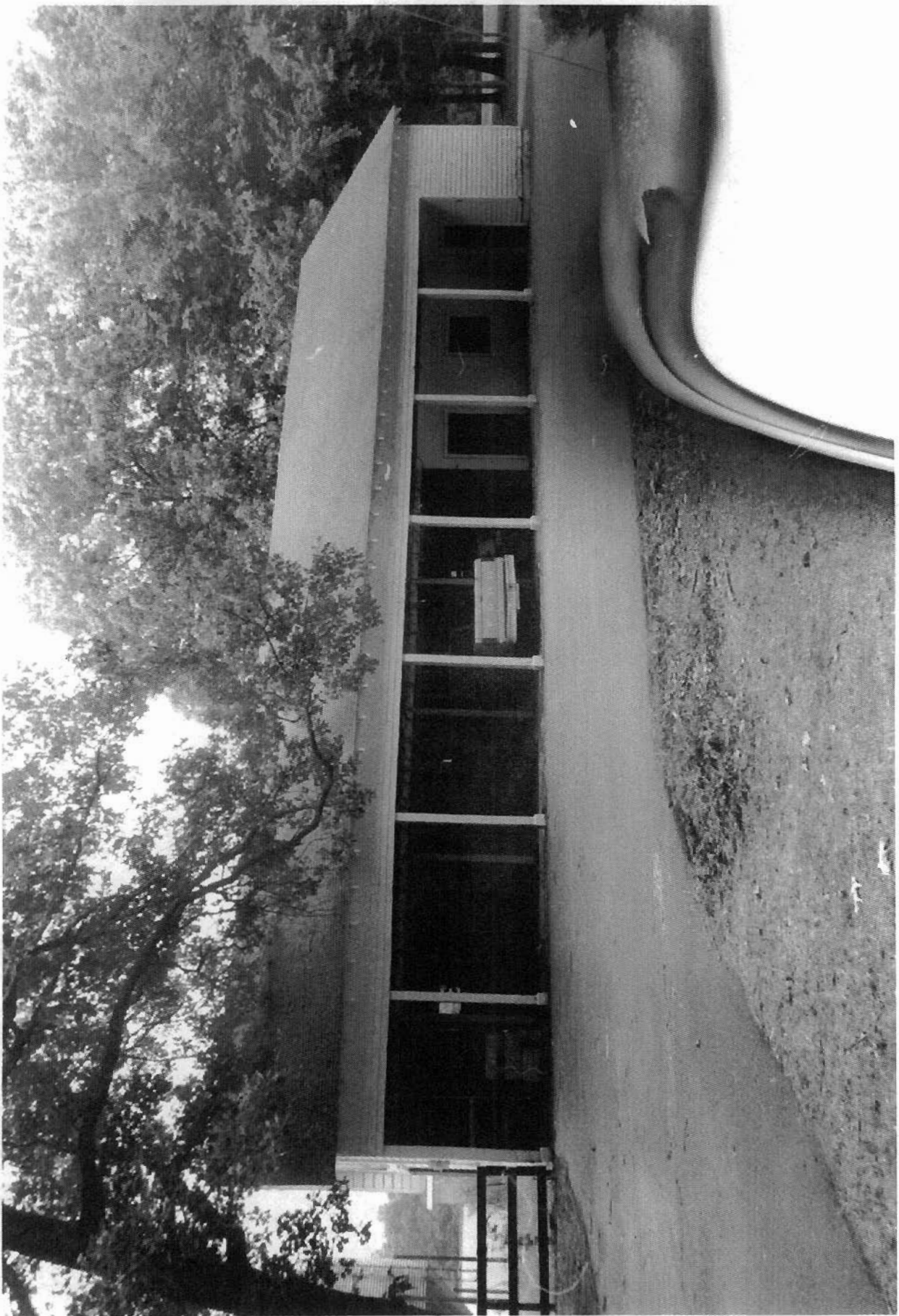




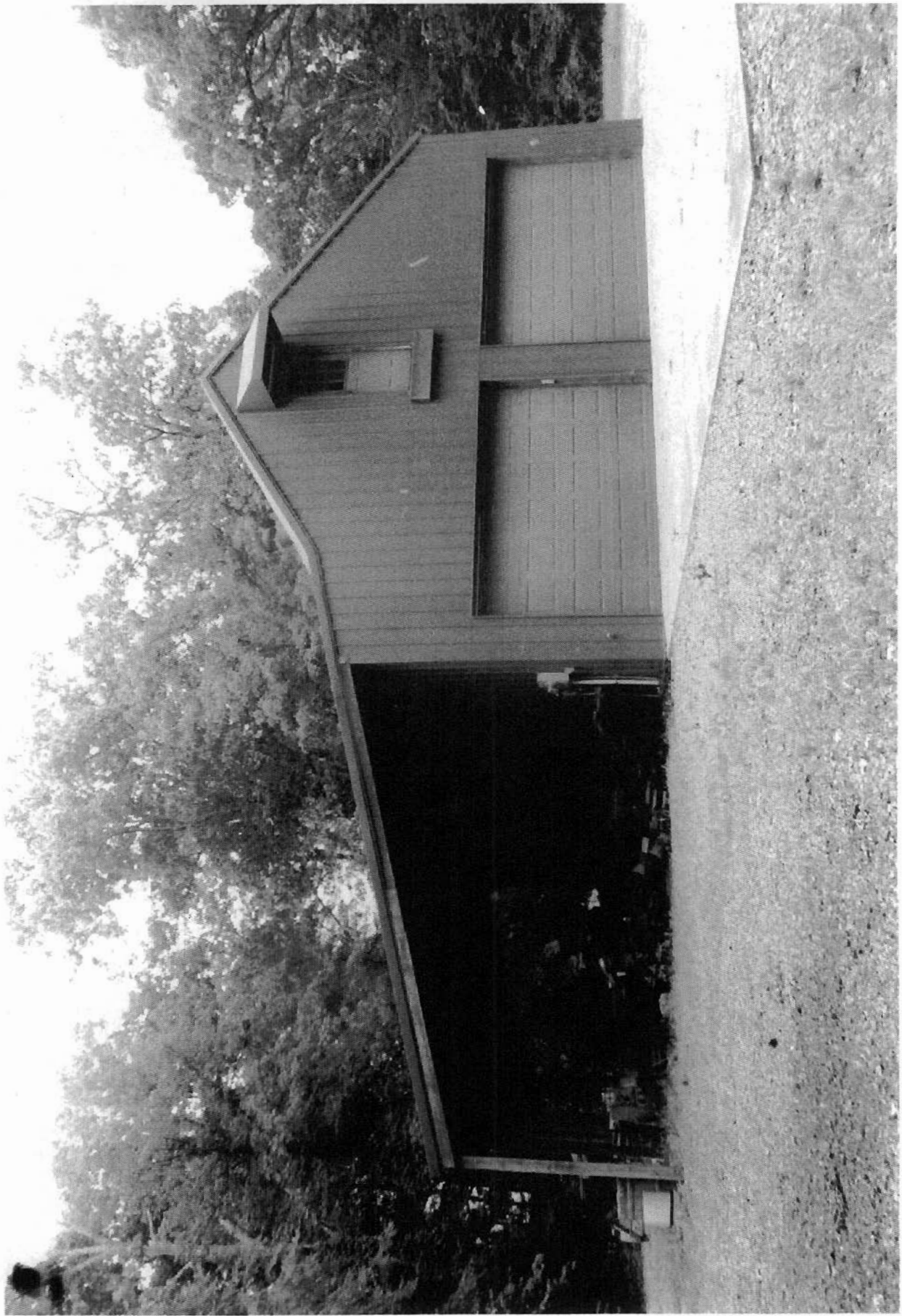


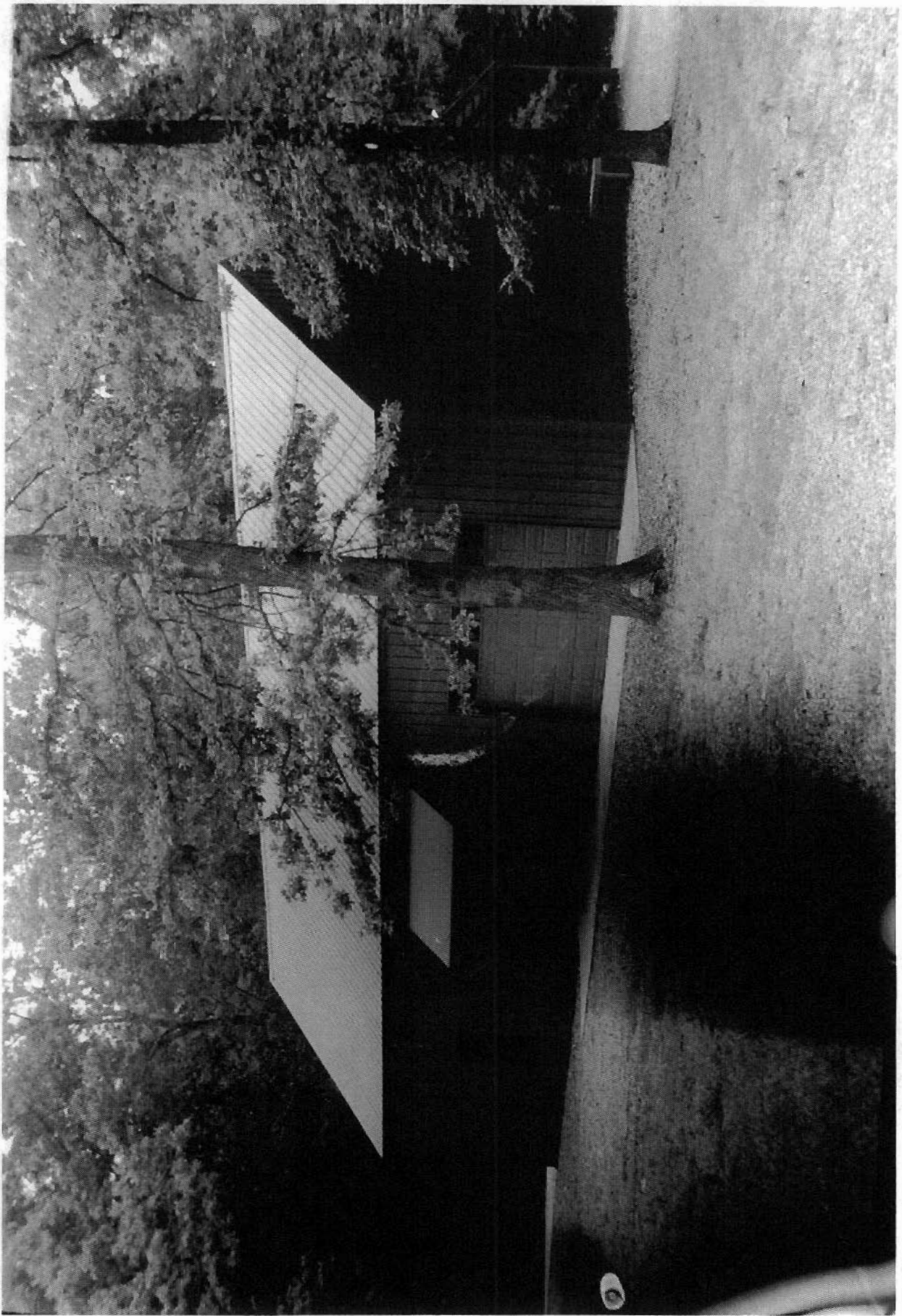




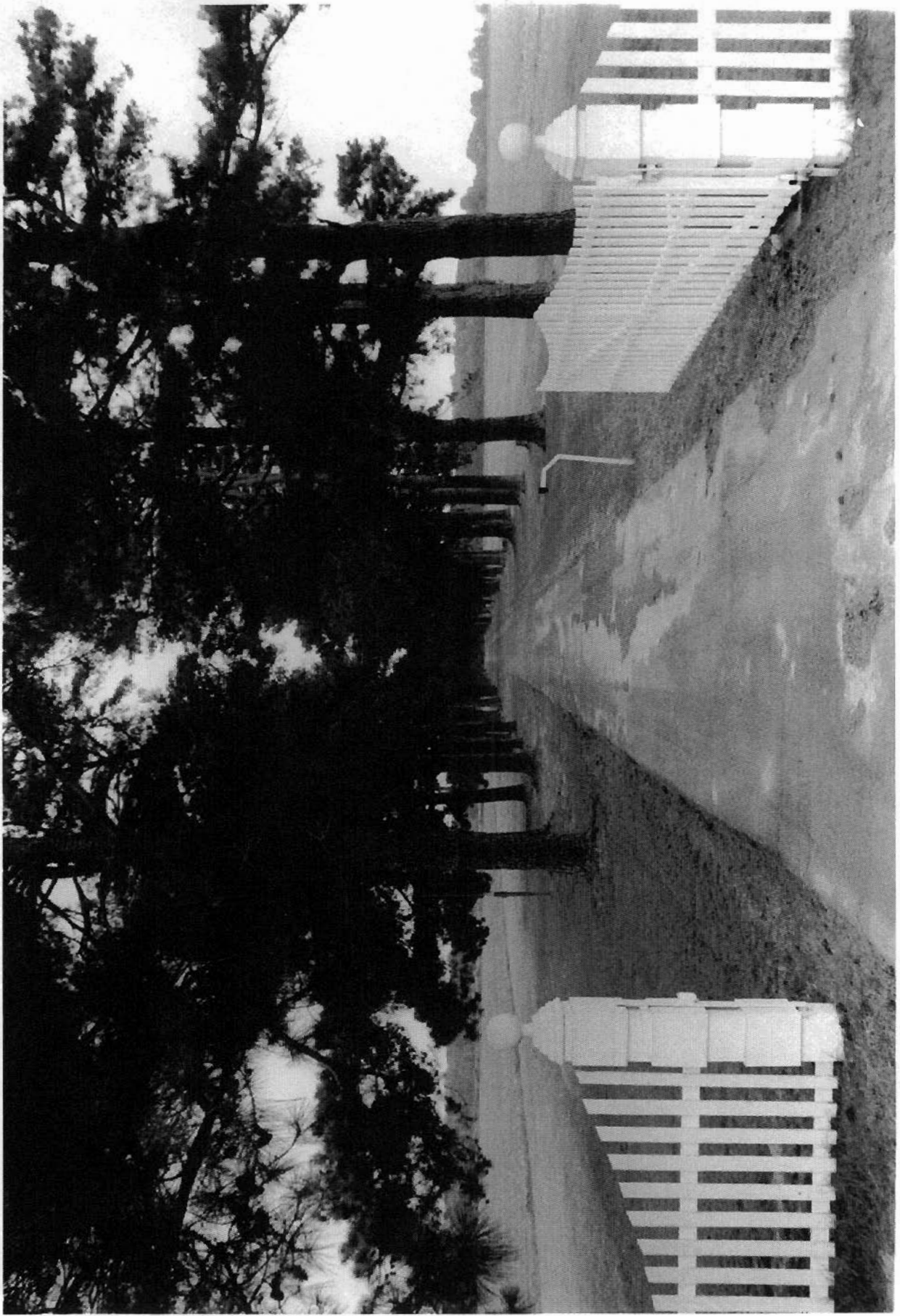












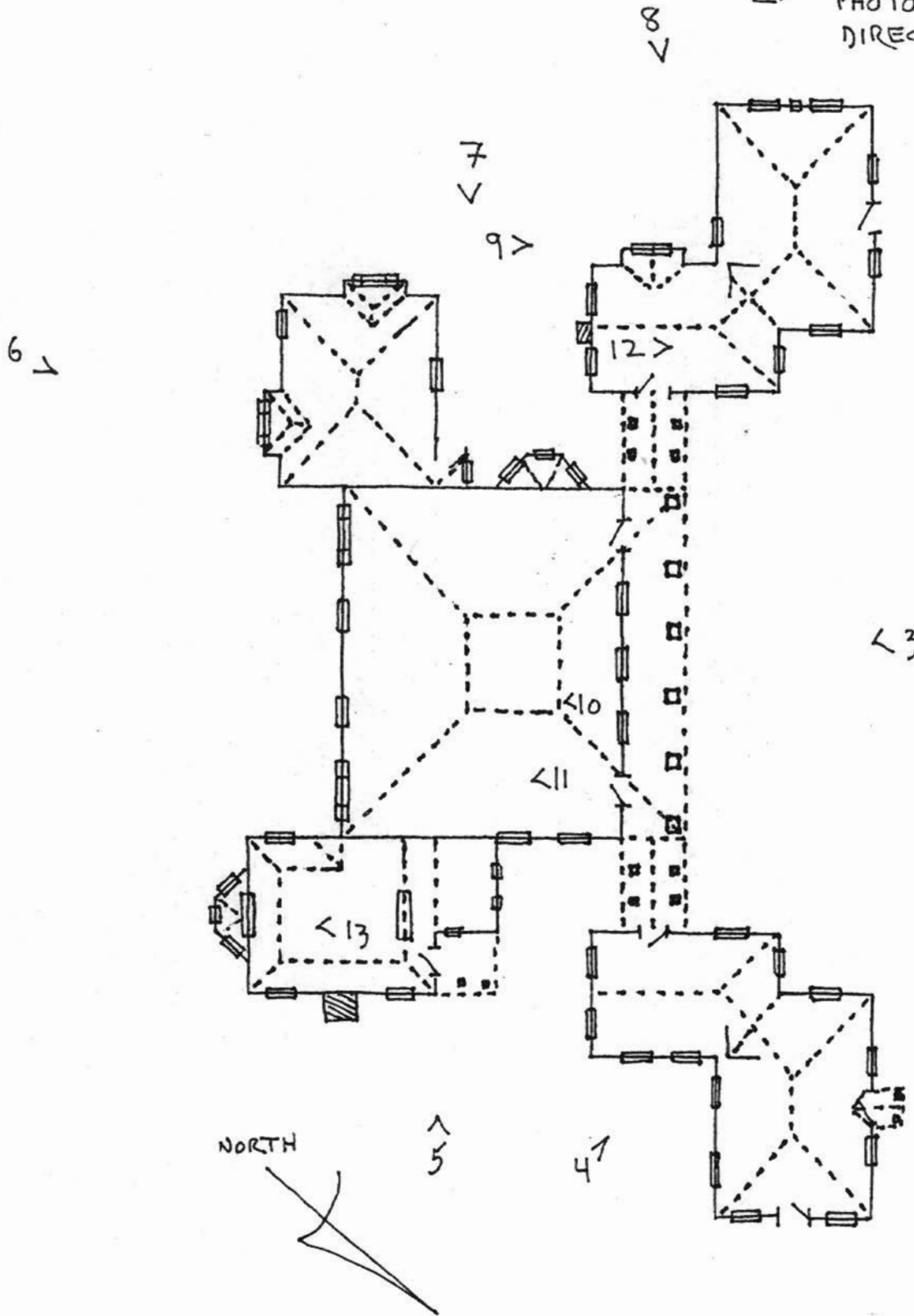


PRO120 - WINGMEAD

MAIN HOUSE

PRAIRIE COUNTY, ARKANSAS

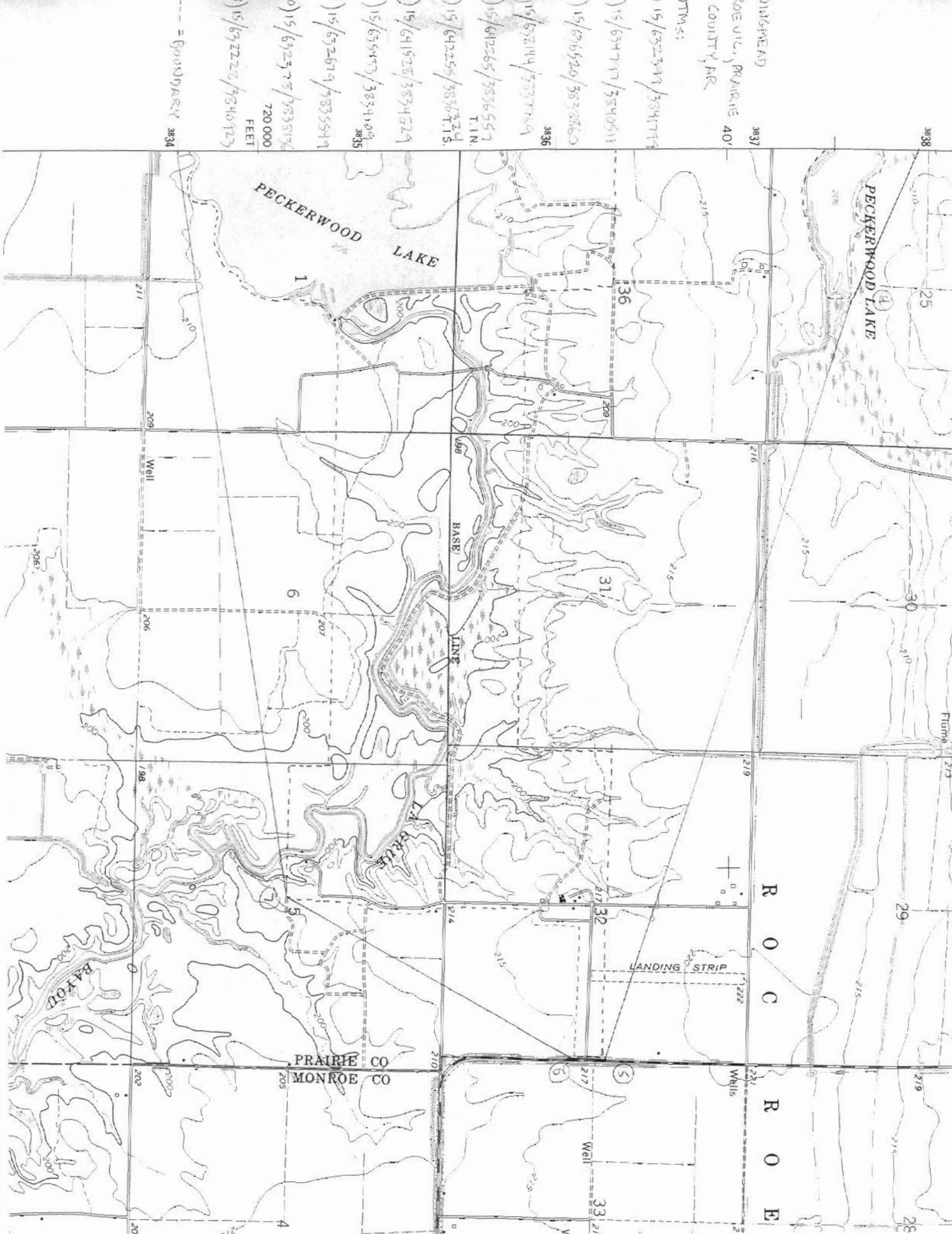
1 > = PHOTO LOCATION & DIRECTION



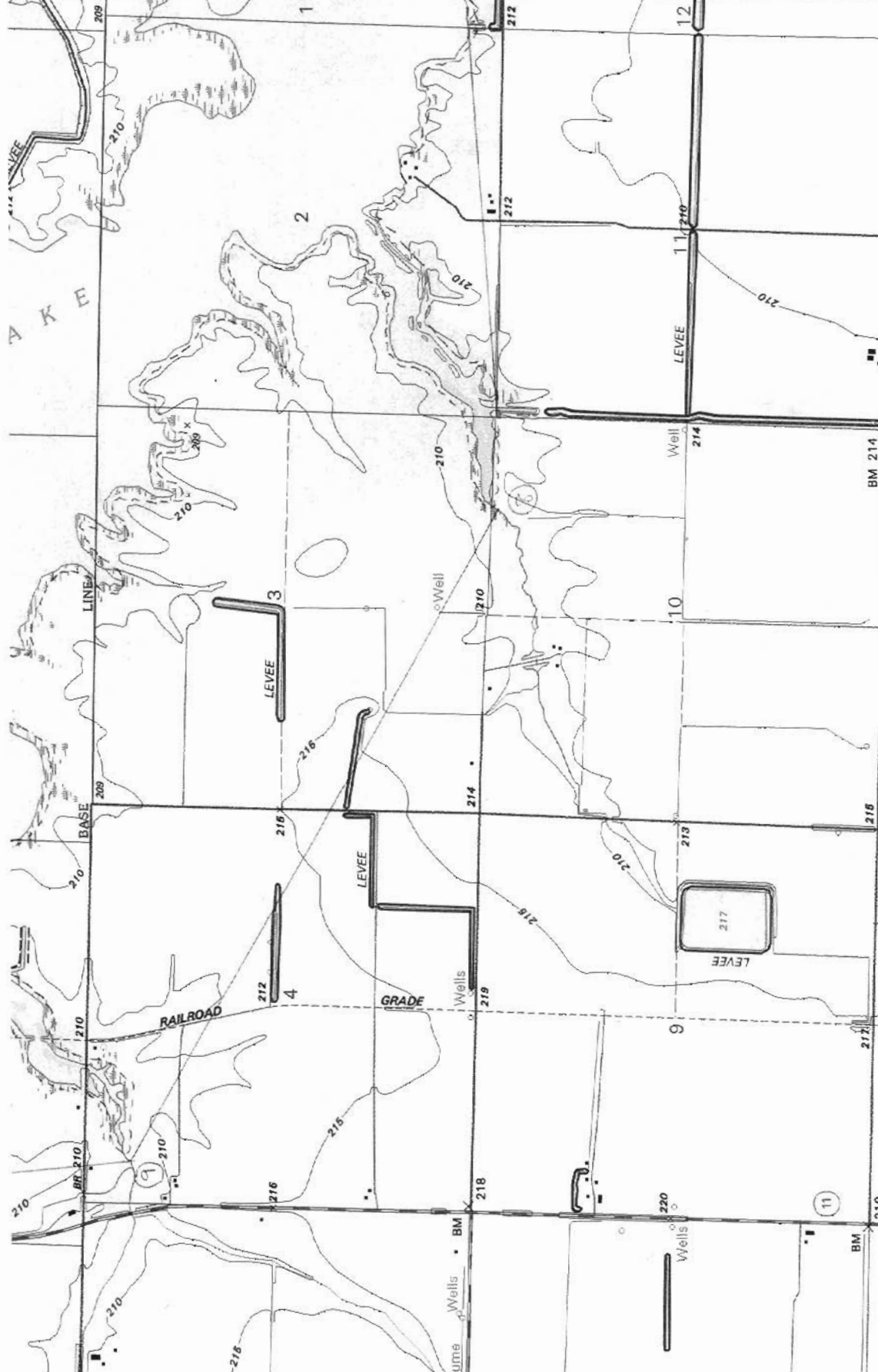
MINISIPACAN
ROE VIL, PRAIRIE 40'
COUNTY, AR

JTMS:
) 15/632349/3834744
) 15/634747/3540511
) 15/636520/3838860
3836
) 15/638444/5337764
) 15/642265/3836557
T.I.N.
) 15/642256/3836715
) 15/641528/3834824
) 15/635473/3834104
3835
) 15/632679/3835549
) 15/632378/3838146
720 000
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) 15/632228/3840123

--- = BOUNDARY 3834



11/15/672674/7635549
 10/15/672378/76272136
 TTN
 11/15/672223/7584923
 --- = BOUNDARY



632 STUTTGART 8 MI. 633
 PINE BLUFF (VIA U.S. 79) 43 MI.
 636 637000mE 637000mE
 34° 37' 30" 91° 30' 00"

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway
 Light-duty road, hard or
 hard surface
 Secondary highway
 hard surface

Unimproved road

Interior - Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia - 1984



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

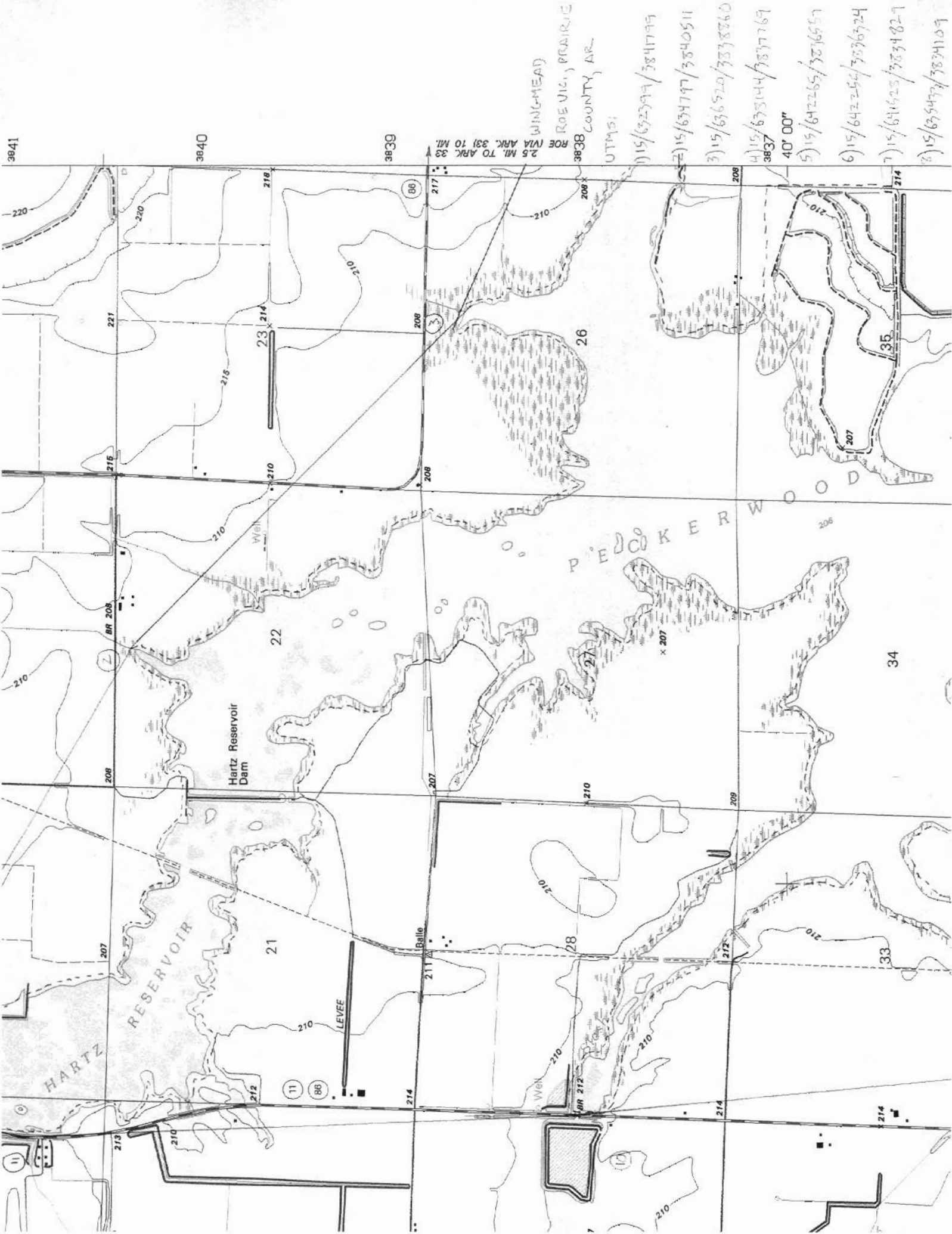
1	2	3
4		5
6	7	8

1 Carlisle
 2 Hazen
 3 De Valls Bluff
 4 Parkers Corner
 5 Roa
 6 Geridge
 7 Stuttgart North
 8 Ulm

**SCALE 5 FEET
 TICAL DATUM OF 1929**

AL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 COL ORADO 80295 OD RESTON VIRGINIA 22003

SLOVAK, ARK.
 NE/4 STUTTGART 15' QUADRANGLE
 34091-F5-TF-024
 1994



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2.5 MI. TO ARK. 33
ROE VIA ARK. 33) 10 MI.

WINGMEAD
ROE VIC., PRAIRIE
COUNTY, AR.
UTMS:

1) 15/632399/3841799

2) 15/634797/3840511

3) 15/636520/3838860

4) 15/635144/3837769

5) 15/642265/3836659

6) 15/643254/3836524

7) 15/644525/3834829

8) 15/635433/3834109

P E D C K E R W O O D

HARTZ RESERVOIR

Hartz Reservoir Dam

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P E D C K E R W O O D

HARTZ RESERVOIR

Hartz Reservoir Dam

LEVEE

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8) 15/635433/3834109

P E D C K E R W O O D

HARTZ RESERVOIR

Hartz Reservoir Dam

LEVEE

Well

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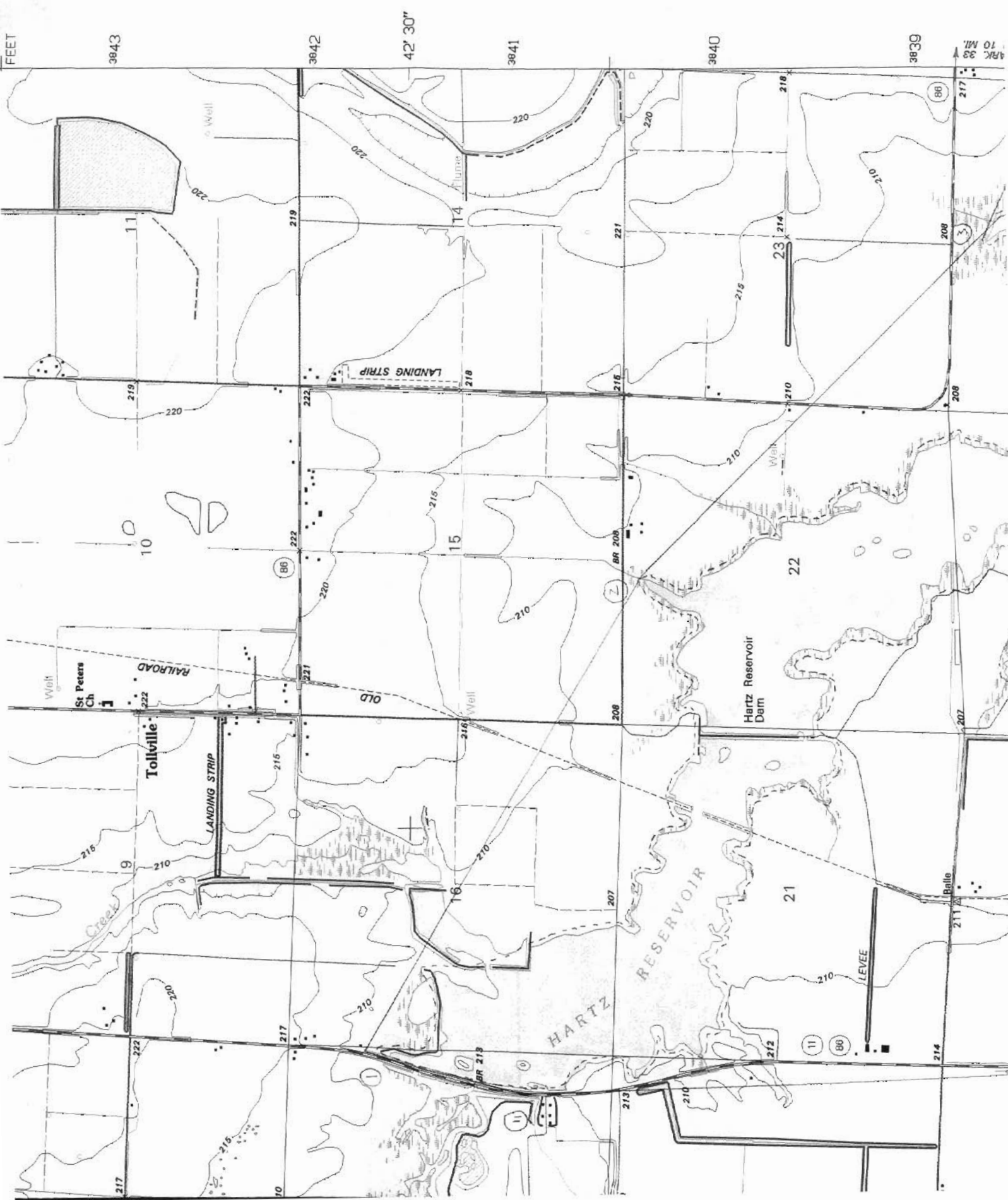
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FEET



APR 33
10 MI.