

Oct. 6, '89 OMB No. 1024-0018

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Routh-Bailey House other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Old Wire Road city, town Fayetteville state Arkansas code AR county Washington code 143 zip code 72701

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private (checked), public-local, public-State, public-Federal. Category of Property: buildings(s) (checked), district, site, structure, object. Number of Resources within Property: Contributing 3, Noncontributing 1 buildings, 1 sites, 1 structures, 1 objects, Total 3. Name of related multiple property listing: N/A. Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A.

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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 forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets (checked) does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official: Carolyn Stoynd, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Date: 8-21-89.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official, Date, State or Federal agency and bureau.

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is: entered in the National Register. determined eligible for the National Register. determined not eligible for the National Register. removed from the National Register. other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/Not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Mid 19th Century/Greek Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Granite

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

Summary

Built c. 1850, the Routh-Bailey House is a two-story, brick Greek Revival I-house with a composition shingle gable roof and symmetrical central-hall-and-parlor plan. It is a classic example of this vernacular house type and one of the few remaining farmhouses in Arkansas which both date from the ante-bellum period and are constructed of brick.

Elaboration

The Routh-Bailey House, constructed c. 1850, is a two-story, red brick Greek Revival I-house featuring the typical single pile, central-hall-and-parlor plan. The foundation is brick and the gable roof is covered with composition asphalt shingles. Two interior end chimneys vent a firebox on each of the floors below. A firebox in the gable end wall of each of the rooms--on both stories--opens into the two exterior end brick chimneys. The first floor entry opens into a central hall which contains a semi-circular, half turn stairwell which leads up to the second story.

The southern or main elevation of the Routh-Bailey House is a symmetrical composition consisting of four window bays flanking a central entrance bay. The windows on the first floor are all the original six-over-nine wood double-hung sash and the second floor is lighted with six-over-six double-hung wood sash. The central bay is accessed by a later two-story, pedimented wood entrance portico with a second story porch. The first floor entrance is of the single door, transom and half-sidelight type, with three panes in each of the sidelights and four in the transom. The second floor entrance features only a central entrance which is now filled with a later door. The pedimented wood porch is supported on wood box columns which are ornamented with a decorative, jig-sawn balustrade. The verge of the pediment and the cornice beneath are ornamented with decorative wood brackets which attempt to copy those on the frieze boards of the house itself but which reveal the later date of the porch through their relatively uneven craftsmanship and awkward relationship to the house itself.

The eastern and western elevations are identical. Both are blank brick walls with the sole exception of the wood brackets and friezeboards in the verge of the gable (the "shadows" on the brick reveal the earlier presence of returns at each end of the gable roof; however, these do not survive on either elevation).

The northern elevation is fenestrated with two symmetrically placed six-over-six wood sash windows on the second floor, while the first floor is covered by a single story, wood frame, shed roof addition to the east which is sheathed with novelty siding. This structure is balanced by the two window openings in the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

brick wall to the west which undoubtedly contained six-over-nine wood sash originally but which are now filled with plywood. The markings on the wall above the wood shed reveals the earlier presence of a gable roof kitchen ell which has long since been removed.

The relatively simple interior is finished with plaster walls and ceilings and original, random-width hardwood floors. The only details of note are the hand-carved wood fireplace mantels and the tall, hand-made pegged two-panel pair doors which open into the shallow closets (there is one closet next to each of the four fireboxes, though their placement relative to the mantel varies). A simple, curved hand railing rises with the semi-circular staircase, accenting the curved plaster wall which forms the rear of the stairwell.

Though the building is in a severe state of disrepair, the only alterations of any kind have been the later pedimented front portico (which replaced an earlier wood portico of similar scale and design though of unknown form) and the wood frame rear shed. However, both of these alterations are almost certainly historic, and date from the building's significance as a working farmhouse.

Also included in the nomination are the single story, shed roofed, wood frame outbuilding to the northeast of the residence (c. 1915) and the single story, gable roofed, stone root cellar and storage building (c. 1900) to the northwest of the residence. Historically associated landscape features include an old well, located between the house and the root cellar, and the flagstone walk in front of the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

Summary

The Routh-Bailey House, although in bad repair, remains a fine example of early I-house construction in Washington County. Its Greek Revival details and central-hall-and-parlor plan, dating from the pre-Civil War plantation period, make it a rare, extant resource in this county.

Elaboration

Construction of the Routh-Bailey House began in 1848 on a 50-acre land patent granted to Benjamin Murrell Routh by President Zachary Taylor and signed by U.S. Secretary Thomas Ewing. Benjamin Routh, a farmer, immigrated to Arkansas from Pennsylvania and built his plantation within two years (1848-50). Wood used in the construction was cut at War Eagle (Benton County) and milled at the Van Winkle mill.

At his death, the estate of Benjamin Murrell Routh passed to his son, Alec, who sold it in 1886 to Mr. & Mrs. Elbert Raders. The Raders family retained possession of the property through a daughter, Mrs. George Roger, until 1896. It was then traded to Mrs. Ollie Quarrels for her hotel in Fayetteville. Quarrels sold the house to William Huddleston in 1905. Upon the death of William Huddleston, it was rented to Albert Bailey for seven years and then to Albert's son, Arthur, for 16 years, beginning in 1931. Arthur Bailey bought the house in 1945, and it is currently owned by his two daughters, Francis and Mildred.

The I-house plan in the United States came into existence c. 1700 in the coastal South and was distinguished from northern counterpart plans by the frequent occurrence of brick masonry construction instead of wood frame construction. In their book, A Field Guide to American Houses, Virginia and Lee McAlester attribute this finding to an abundance of brick clay in the southern coastal regions. Like other Tidewater South folk houses, however, the I-house plan was built well into the 1890's and also reflected British folk house forms from pre-railroad America.

The Routh-Bailey House is well-known locally due to the fact that during the Civil War battle at Fayetteville this farm was raided by both Confederate and Union forces and its resources used by the forces of both. However, much of its original farm acreage has been sold in the years since its construction, and the use of that which remains cannot be documented beyond the obviously associated outbuildings. The Routh-Bailey House survives as one of the finest and most intact examples of vernacular brick I-house design in both Fayetteville and Washington County.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

intersection with a perpendicular line running along the northern elevation of the single-story frame outbuilding; thence proceed westerly along said line to the intersection with a perpendicular line running along the western elevation of the stone curing building; thence proceed southerly along said line to the intersection with a perpendicular line corresponding exactly to the southern boundary of Section 30, Township 17 North, Range 29 West; thence proceed easterly on said line to point of beginning, comprising in all approximately 4 acres.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

N/A

Significant Dates

1850

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Benjamin Routh

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

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 4 acres

UTM References

A

1	5	3	9	9	3	5	5	3	9	9	6	5	5	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

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

D

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

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northern edge of the Bailey residence semi-circular driveway with a perpendicular line running alongside the eastern elevation of the current Bailey residence, proceed northerly along said line to the

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

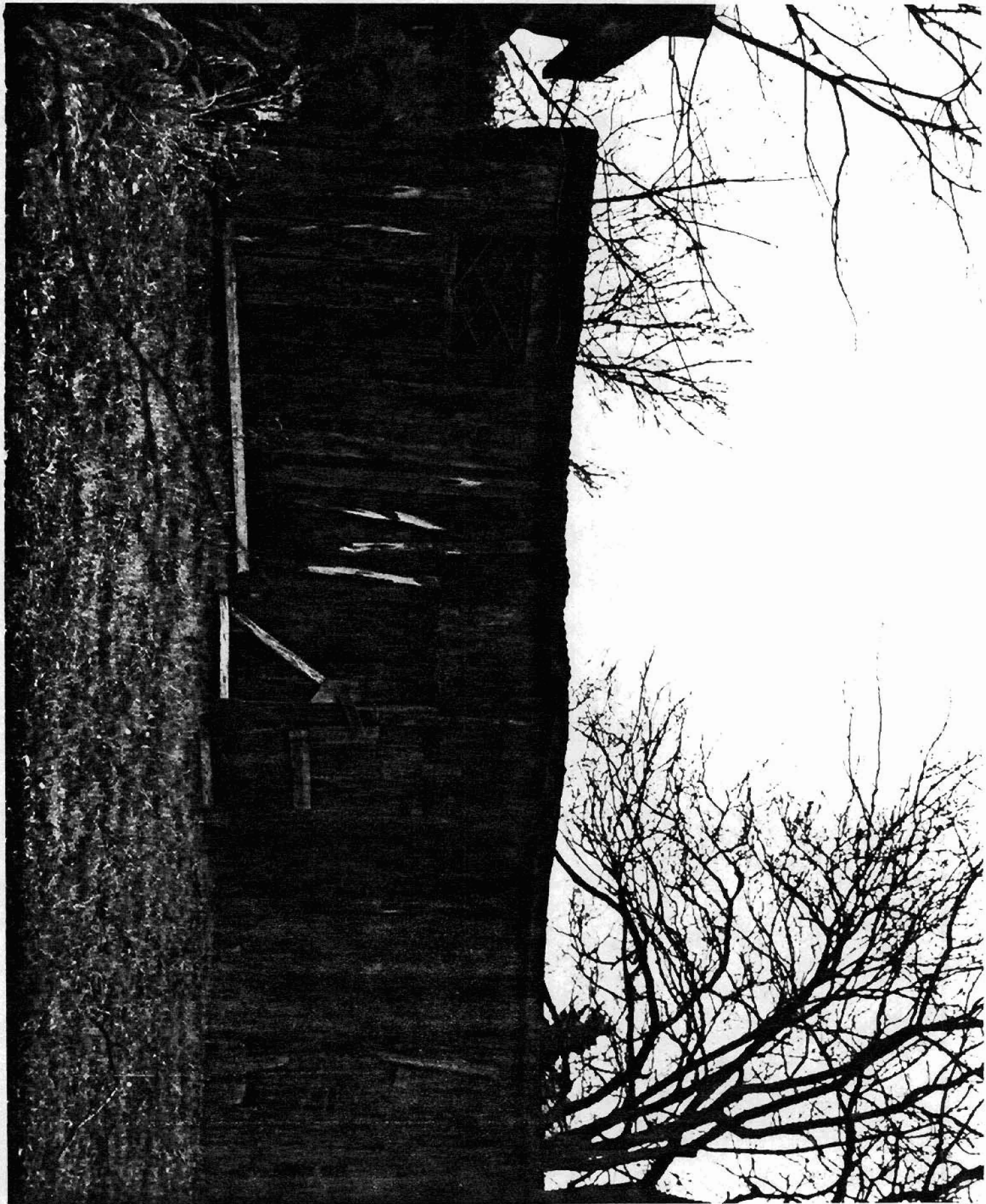
The current legal boundary of this property reflects the impact of the sequence of subdivisions of the original farmstead which have occurred since the first settlement; therefore, this boundary includes only the property historically associated with this resource which retains its historic integrity.

See continuation sheet

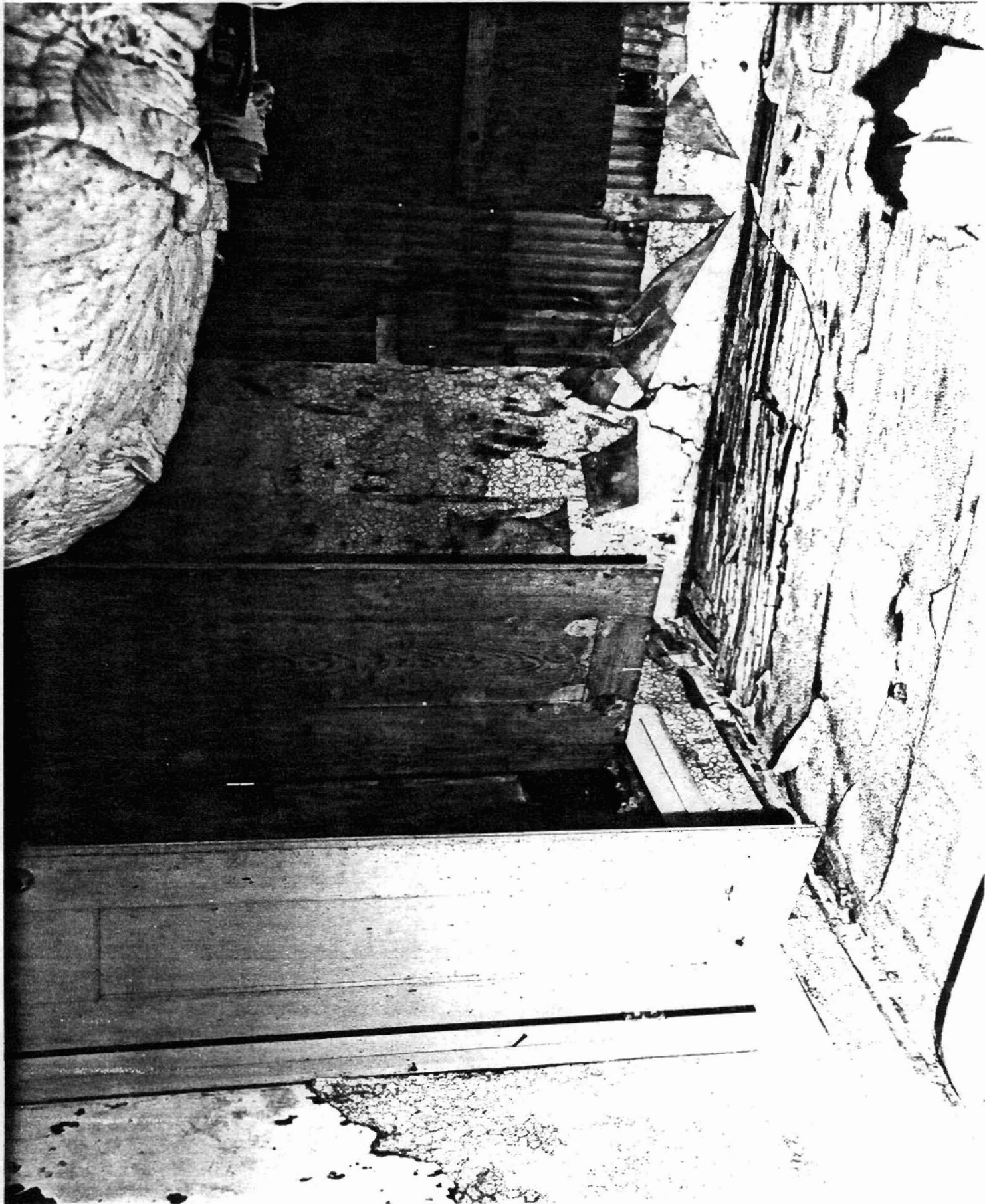
11. Form Prepared By

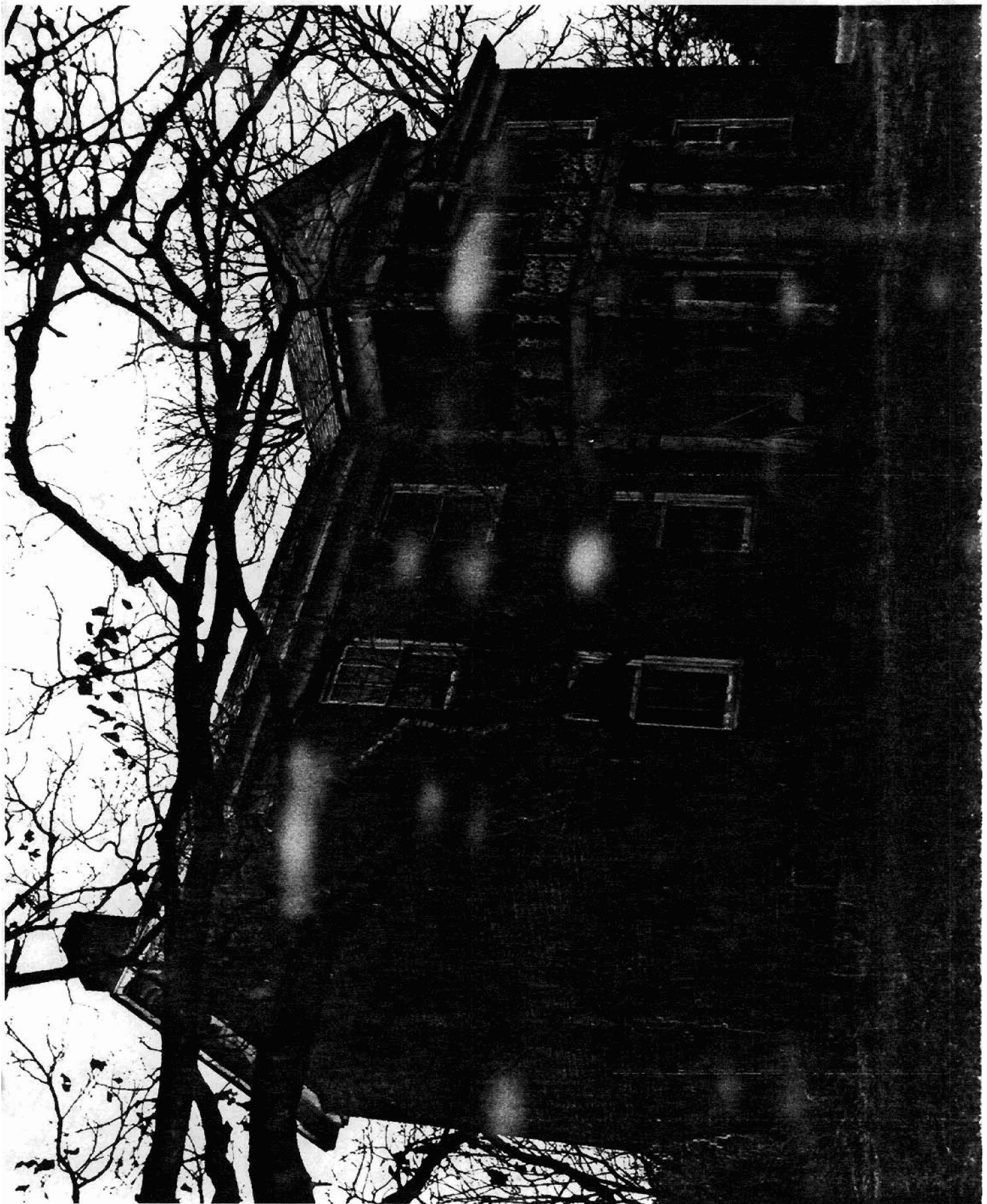
name/title Mary Ann Anderson
 organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date August 21, 1989
 street & number 225 East Markham, Suite 200 telephone (501) 371-2763
 city or town Little Rock state Arkansas zip code 72201

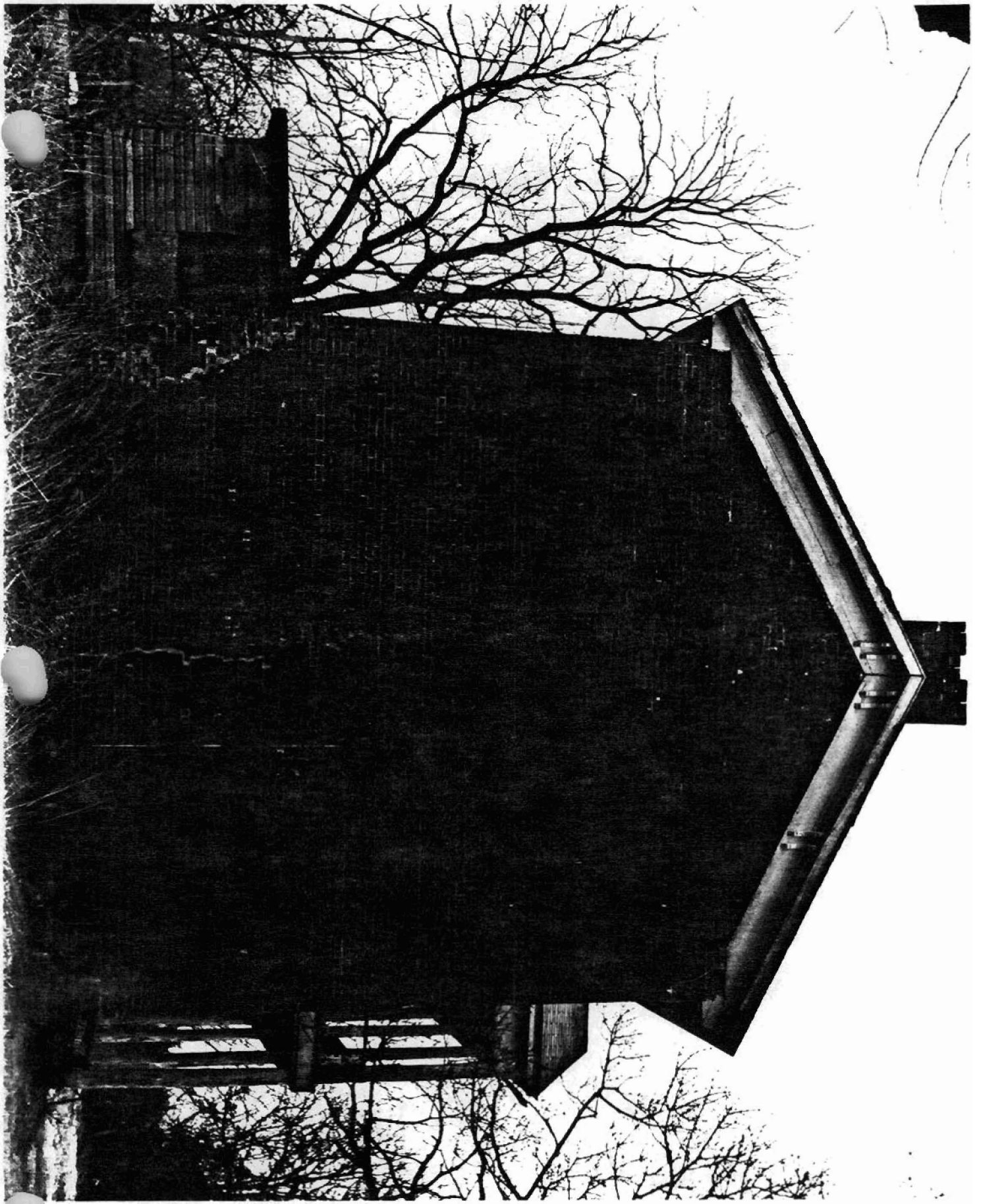


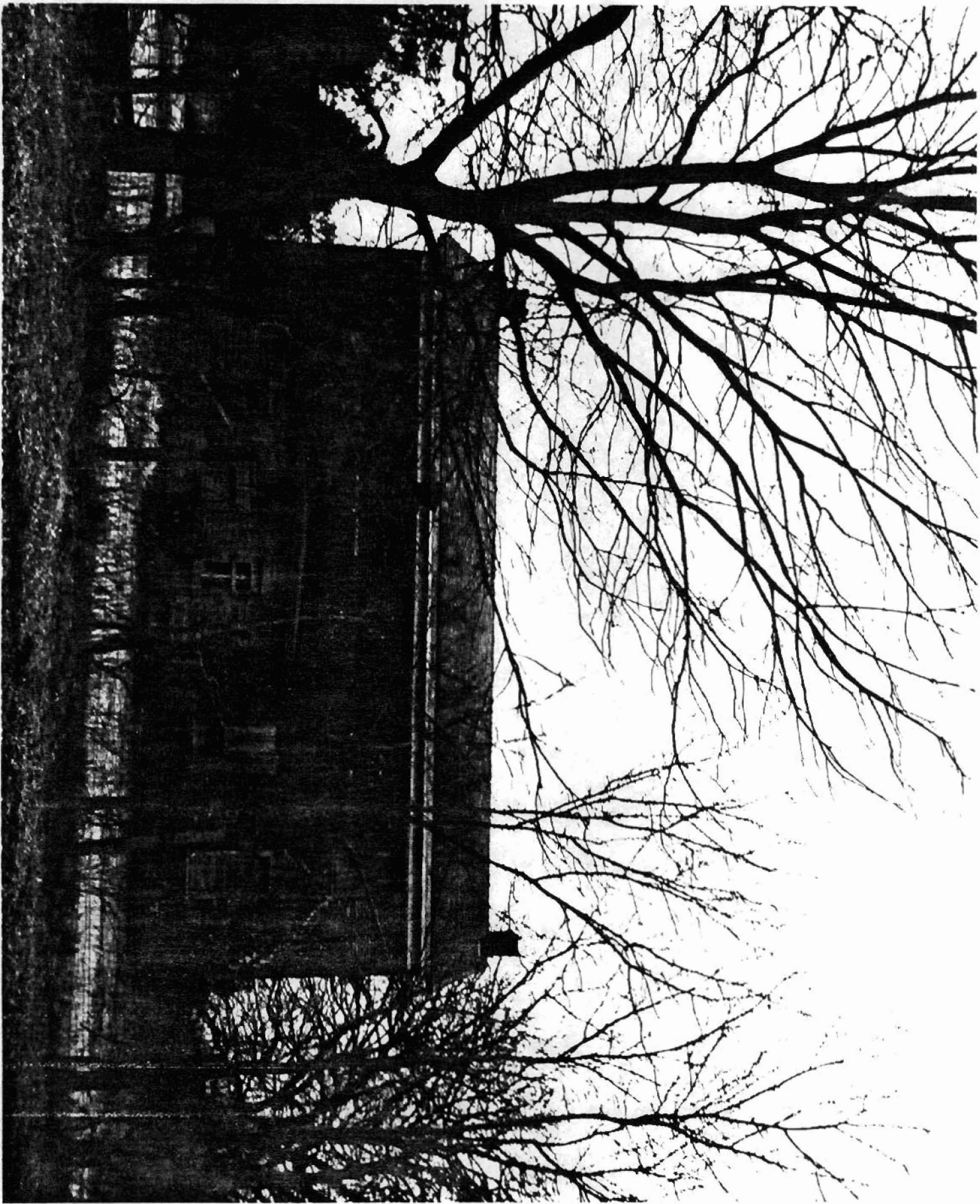


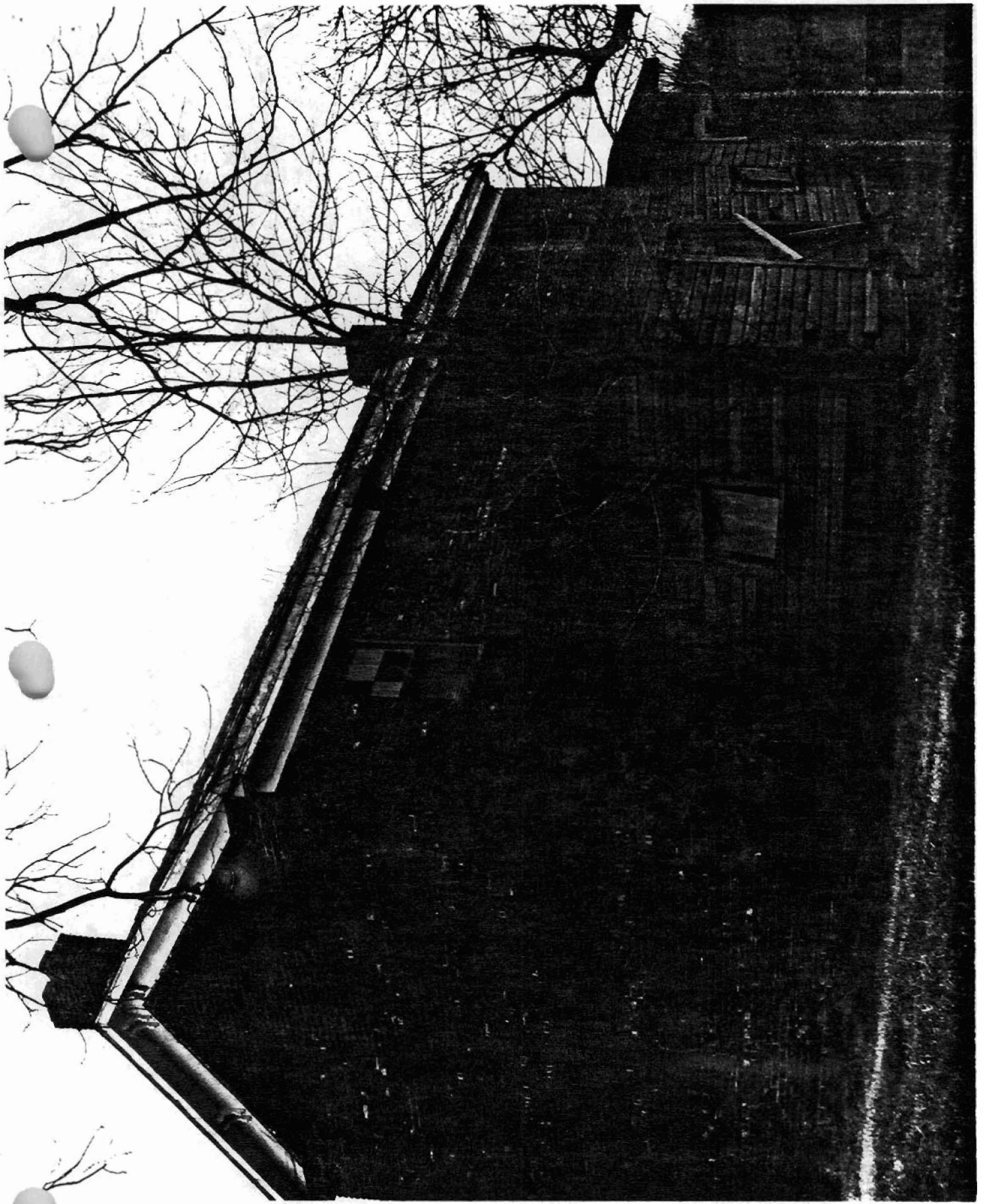


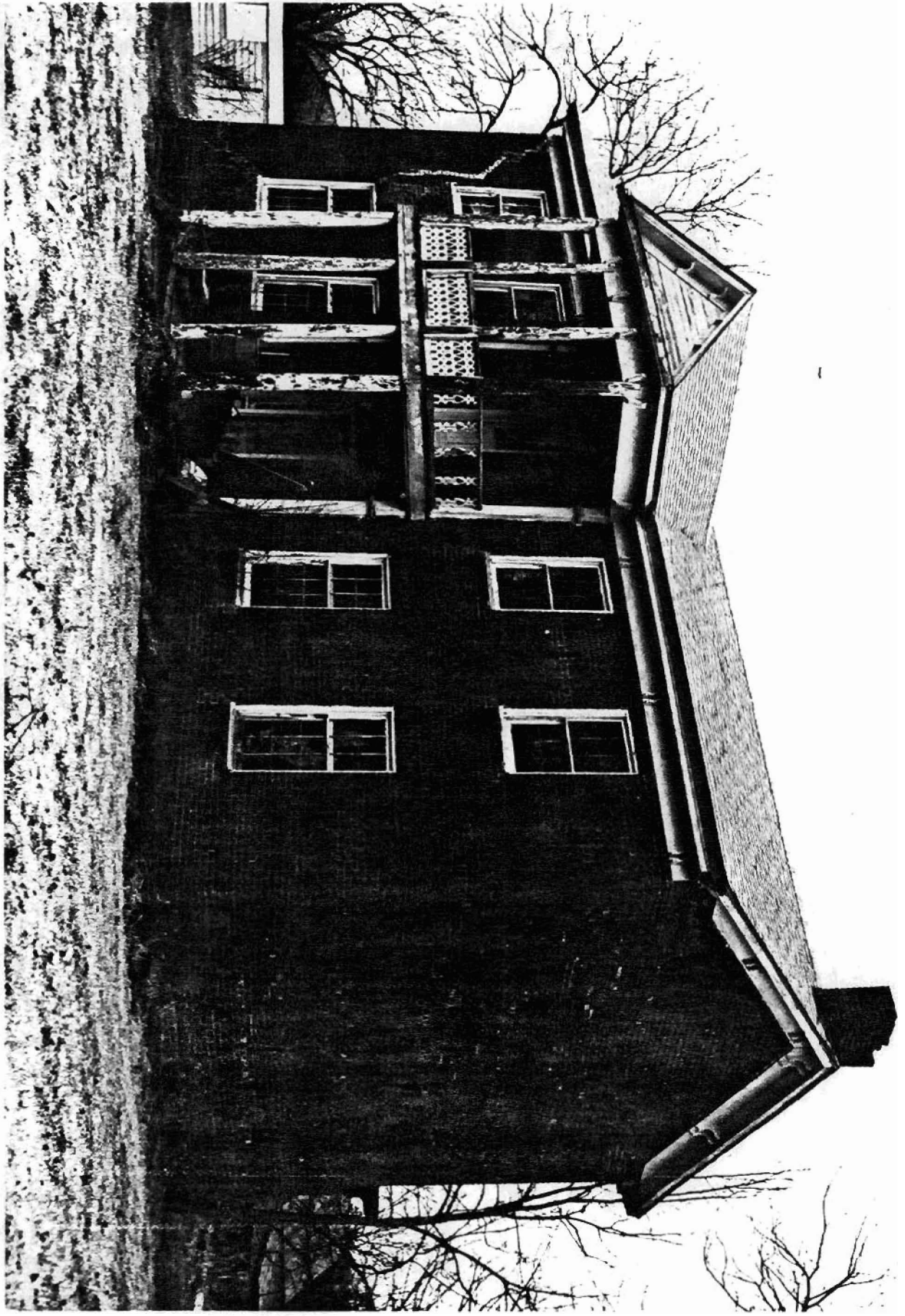














DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Routh-Bailey House
Fayetteville, Arkansas
Washington County
15/399355/3996550
Elkins Quadrangle
1:24000

45
Free Will Ch
1398
1399
1400
1401
1402
1403
1404
5'