

72-78-FO45-61

Listed in the N.R. 8-12-82

United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRA use only  
received APR 22 1982  
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Hemingway House and Barn

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 3310 Old Missouri Road

not for publication

city, town Fayetteville

vicinity of

congressional district

state Arkansas

code 05

county

Washington

code 143

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name <sup>House</sup> Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Wilson David Wilson

<sup>Barn</sup> John Wilson  
1984 Stubble Field Rd.  
Fayetteville, AK  
state Arkansas

street & number 3310 Old Missouri Road

city, town Fayetteville

vicinity of

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Washington County Courthouse

street & number ---

city, town Fayetteville,

state Arkansas

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A

has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date

federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records

city, town

state

## 7. Description

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

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Picturesquely set on farmland atop one of Fayetteville's many rolling hills, the Hemingway House and Barn occupy a commanding site. A rusticated stone wall defines the perimeter of the property, breaking with an inward curve to form an entrance to the long and winding driveway that leads to the house and barn. Until recently a stream, now desiccated, ran alongside the inner periphery of the wall at the foot of the property. Both structures were built in 1907 according to the design of prominent Little Rock architect Charles Thompson. Together the house, originally constructed as a summer residence, and the barn sited to the southwest of the house, form an esthetically pleasing architectural composition by virtue of their sensitive siting, harmonious proportional relationship and like constructive materials and architectural features.

The two-story wood frame country house with its gambrel roof appears nearly symmetrical in plan and exterior articulation. Clapboards face the first floor of the building while shingles cover the face of the gambrel roof that composes the second elevation of the house. The two stories of the house are distinctly separated by fascia boards just below the eaves of the gambrel roof. Though the house is now painted a slate blue color with white trim, it remained unpainted for many years. The house rests on short stone piers, approximately three and one-half feet in height, with wood lattice spanning between them to enclose the crawl space. Two chimneys constructed of native stone, one exposed on the north end wall of the house, the other rising from the ridge of the roof three-quarters of the length of the house to the south, were added to the building during World War I when the house was occupied year-round for the first time.

The principal (east) elevation of the house is characterized by the relationship of its one-story porch and its actively articulated roofscape. The shed-roofed porch is supported on four wide square shingled columns which create three arched bays along the front of the house. A range of wooden steps extending the full width of the bay lead to the center bay creating a strong statement of entrance although the principal doorway to the house is offset slightly north of center. The flanking front bays and porch ends are enclosed with simple rails of square balusters. The porch extends along the south end of the house; this side of the porch has been screened-in. Above the front porch, three elements protrude from the gently sloping face of the gambrel roof. Most dominant of these is a central transverse gable faced with painted shingle siding and containing a bank of three nine-over-one light double hung rectangular windows. Above the windows runs a horizontal box cornice, with unembellished frieze, which forms a triangle with the upper slopes of the gambrel and eaves. The other two elements are shed-roofed dormers of like design and smaller than the central element each contain two double-hung nine-over-one light rectangular windows. The first floor of the principal elevation is equally well lighted, penetrated by four windows with heavily articulated, essentially classical, lintels over their surrounds. Three of these windows bear their original casement lights. Details similar to those of the windows characterize the surround of the front door and its three-light transom.

Dominated by their broad gambrel ends, the side (north and south) elevations of the Hemingway House reflect the details of the principal elevation. Each gambrel end features two twelve-over-one light rectangular double hung windows with attic windows and vents under the peak of the roof. Two sets of casement windows like those on the

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date entered

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front elevation appear on the north facade flanking the rubble stone chimney that enriches the elevator. Stone columns of like finish appear at either extreme of the south porch. A range of wooden steps leading to this porch offer secondary access to the building and two sets of French doors open from the house to the porch. An unusual feature of the house is the rubble stone fireplace that appears between these two sets of porch doors.

A one-story gable-roofed one-room ell, original to the building with a narrow shed-roofed screened porch projects from the center of the rear (west) facade. Another small one-story ell, perpendicular to the original ell, was added to the rear of the house circa 1960. Both ells are faced with narrow weatherboards painted the same color as the rest of the house. Visible above the ells are the dormer windows of the house which reiterate the design of those of the front elevation.

The interior of the Hemingway House is arranged on a relatively open plan well suited to its intended function as a summer residence. Equally significant in this regard is the light-filled quality and cross ventilation supplied by the house's casement windows and French doors. The detailing of the house is appropriately simple, but the centrally situated staircase is noteworthy. Although the staircase is quite simple with unembellished rectilinear balusters and newel posts, it has a distinctive craftsman-influenced appearance. The hallway above the stairs which forms a light-well between the first and second floors is paneled with narrow beaded wood boards and effectively lighted by one of the rear dormer windows. This arrangement also contributes greatly to the feeling of light and openness pervasive in the house. A large fireplace constructed of randomly placed uncut stones appears on the north wall of the living room, enhancing the unity of inside and outside by virtue of its visual structural and functional relationship with the exterior chimneys.

Located to the southwest of the house, the clapboard faced Hemingway Barn straddles the rolling grade of the landscape. It is set atop a rusticated stone foundation wall which, at the site's lowest level, is exposed to sufficient height to allow windows to penetrate the barn's cellar and a doorway to provide access to the southern end of the cellar.

The main (north) section of the barn is symmetrical and rectangular in plan, rising two full stories. Like the house, the upper story of the north end of the barn is primarily composed of a shake-covered gambrel roof which shelters the barn with wide overhangs on all sides. The roofs of the identically articulated east and west elevations are penetrated by cross gables. The soffits of these gables form wide overhangs which are bracketed at the ridge and at both sides. Under the cross gables, wide double-sliding doors penetrate the first floor of the barn and narrower swinging double doors directly above them open from the barn loft. A cupola-like gable-roofed rectangular element fitted with louvered vents straddles the ridge of the gambrel roof.

A one-story gable-roofed wing, half as long and almost as wide as the gambrel-roofed north section, extends from the latter's south facade. It rests on the same stone foundation wall (above the cellar door) that supports the north section of the barn. This one-story element is distinguished with a gable-roofed dormer with louvered vents that reiterates the design of the cupola-like dormer that so enriches the north section of the barn. The northern end of the barn possesses no wing to complement the south side of the structure, but it does have two separate windows on the lower level of the

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facade with a grouped pair of windows above a louvered vent under the ridge. The clapboard walls of the barn are painted the same blue color with white trim that decorates the house. The barn has concrete floors.

A stone spring house is located to the southeast of the house close to the stone wall where the spring once ran. The rusticated stone facade of the square-planned spring house terminates in a clay tile hip roof with articulated ridges. A pumphouse once stood adjacent to the spring house. Originally, servant's quarters were located to the north of the house; this building burned in the 1940s.



## 8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1907

Builder/Architect Charles L. Thompson

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Although architect Charles Thompson (1863–1957) designed a wealth of buildings during his prolific career, the Hemingway House and Barn, designed in 1907 for attorney Wilson Elwin Hemingway (1854–1923), are of outstanding architectural significance among his works. The design of this house for the express purpose of providing a summer dwelling makes it unique among Thompson's residential buildings. In this regard, the architect's apparent interest in exploiting the potential of natural light and ventilation, and exterior living space is evident in the house's generous dormer windows, wide opening French doors and casement windows, and ample porches. The Dutch Colonial influenced design of the house as interpreted in its dominant, multi-dormered gambrel roof, has here been manipulated to present a more relaxed esthetic than usually associated with Thompson whose residential architecture is marked by a strong classical influence within the Colonial Revival styles. Complementing the house by virtue of its harmonious use of materials and architectural forms, especially its gambrel roof, the barn is truly extraordinary among Arkansas barns. Perhaps of greater architectural import than the adjacent house as the first barn designed by Thompson, the Hemingway Barn may well be the only barn in the state that can be documented as an architect-designed structure. Its formal composition together with its fine architectural details, especially its cupola-like vented dormers, contribute to its outstanding architectural character. The architectural significance of the Hemingway House and Barn is enhanced by the achievements of its original owner in the legal profession. Admitted to the bar in 1874, W. E. Hemingway began his career as a prosecuting attorney in Washington County, Missouri. From 1885 until 1889 he served as City Attorney for Pine Bluff, Arkansas leaving that position upon appointment as Judge of the Supreme Court of Arkansas. After retiring from the bench in 1893, he entered practice of law in Little Rock with V.M. Rose and G.B. Rose, a firm that persists to this day as Rose, Nash, Williamson, Carroll, Clay and Giroir. At present, after years of use as a rental property (roughly 1940–1958), the Hemingway House is the permanent residence of W.E. Hemingway's granddaughter, Mrs. Wallace Wilson, who maintains the entire property.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

1. Arkansas Gazette, 23 June 1857, p. 5c
2. Bar Association of Arkansas, 26th Annual Meeting, 1923
3. Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Central Arkansas, 1889, p. 510
4. Who's Who in Little Rock, 1921

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 13.6 acres

Quadrangle name Fayetteville, AR

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A 

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Zone Easting Northing

B 

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Zone Easting Northing

C 

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D 

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Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

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

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jane Grier Johnson and Windy Marshall, Students  
Edited by Ethel Goodstein, Architectural Historian, AR Hist. Pres. Prog.

organization University of Arkansas at Fayetteville date 20 November 1980

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Fayetteville state Arkansas

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Wilson P. Kles

title State Historic Preservation Officer date 3/31/82

For HCERS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

EXP. 12/31/84

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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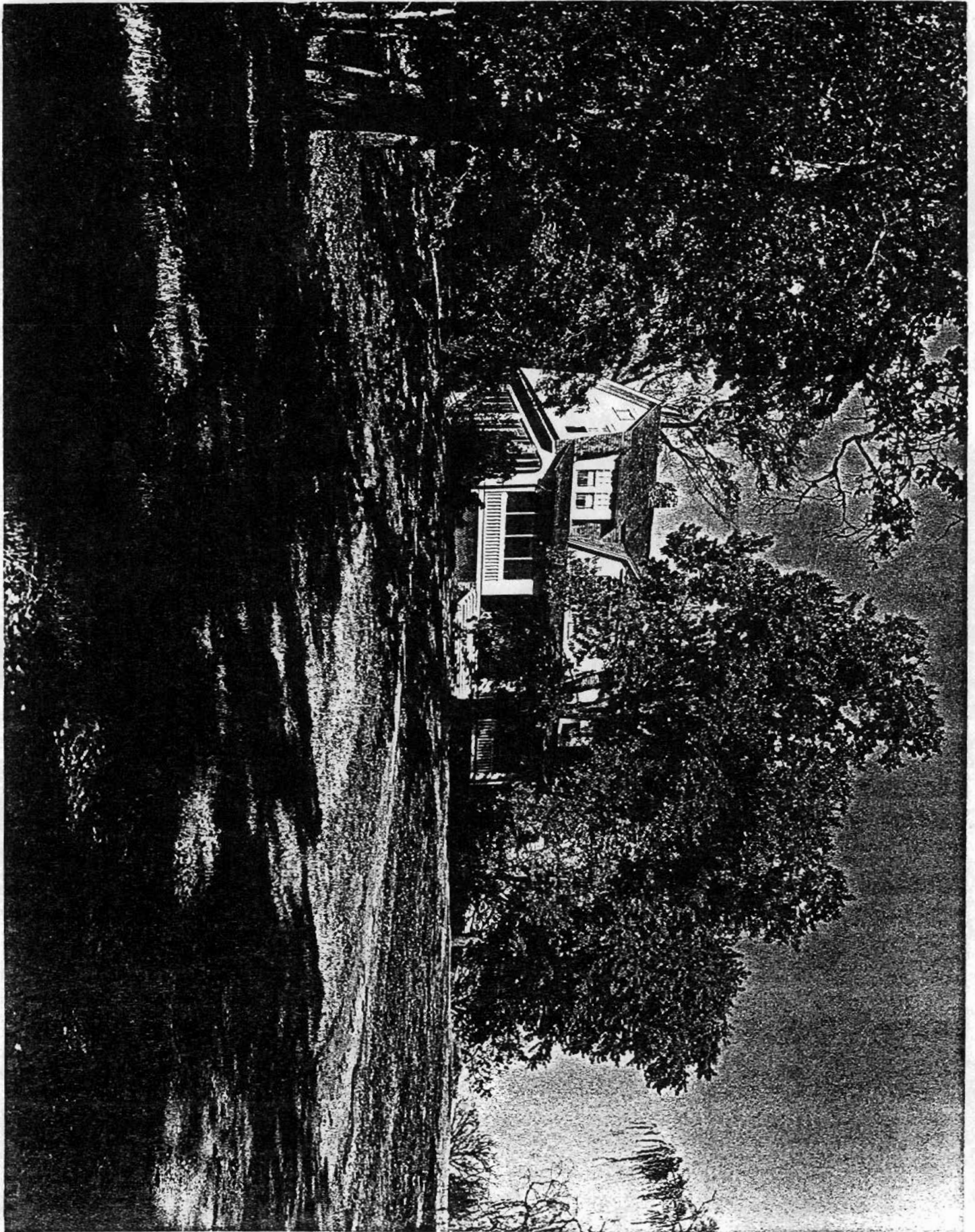
Item number 10

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Fayetteville Outlots. Part of the east half of the southwest quarter, section 25, tier 17N, range 30W=13.6 acres.

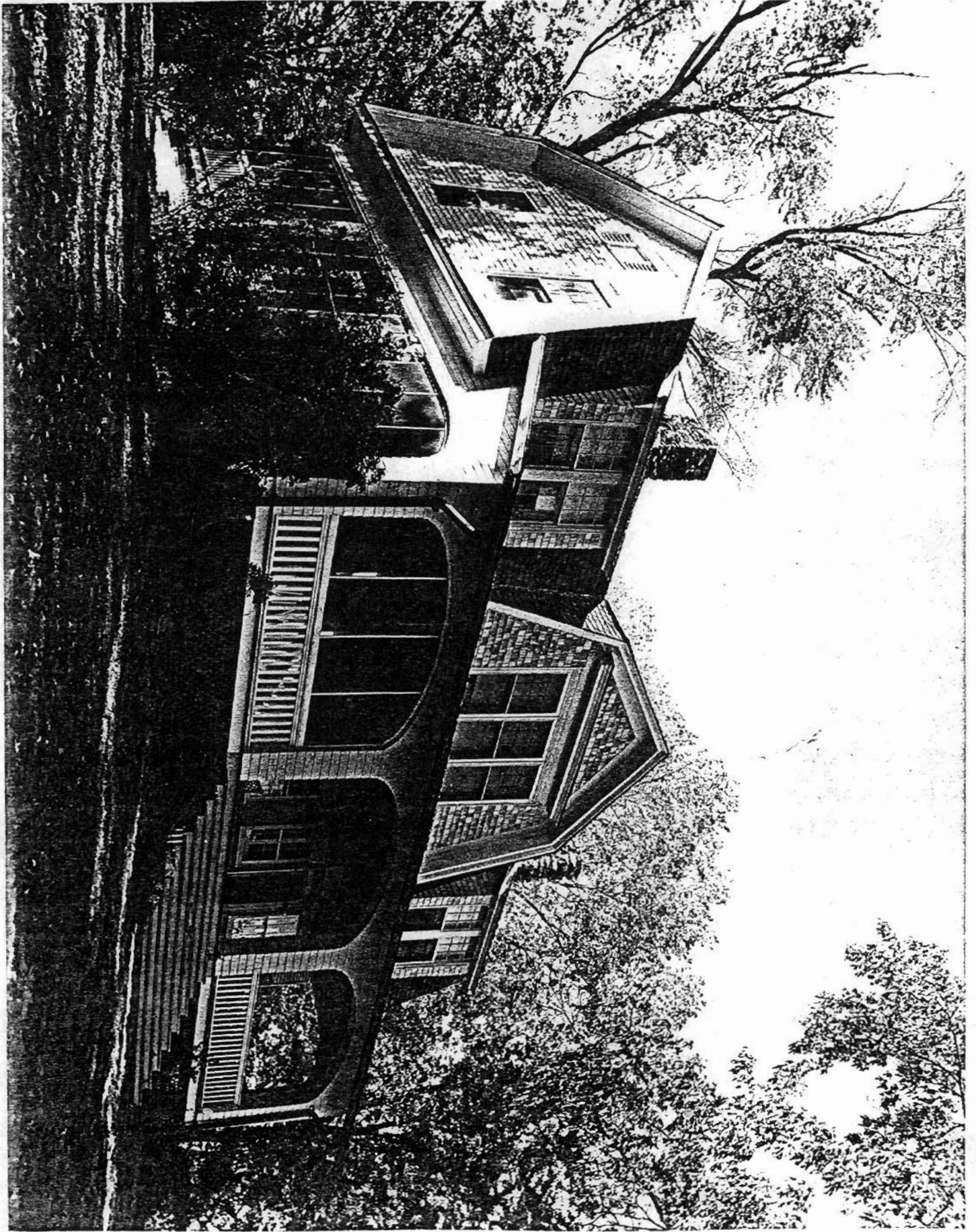
Property is bounded on the north by the south branch of Mud Creek, on the east by Old Missouri Road, on the south by Stubblefield Road and on the west by a line 10½ acres east and parallel to the sections 25-26 boundary line.





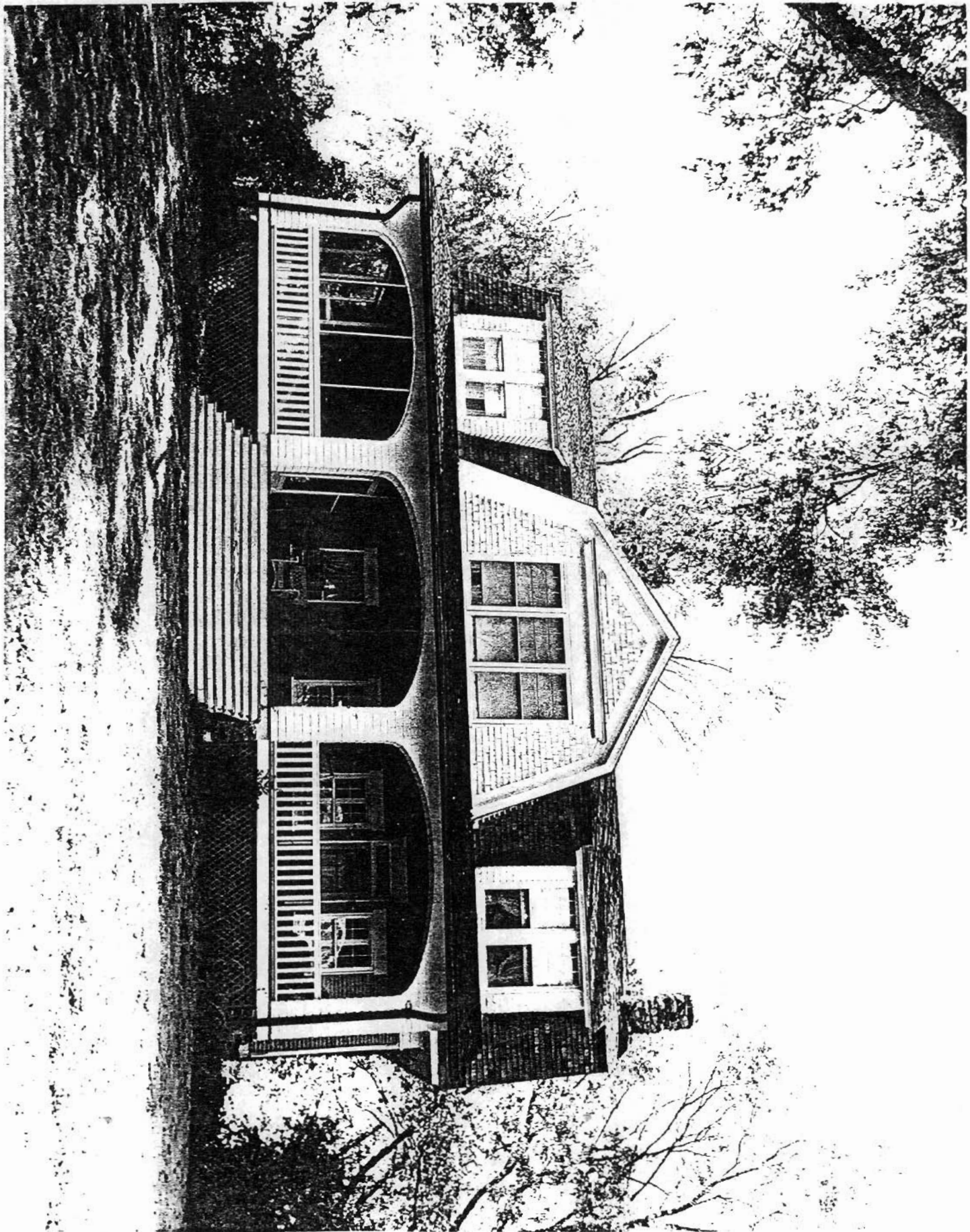


Lemingway House and Barn  
Fayetteville, Arkansas  
Bob Dunn, Photographer  
May, 1981  
Negative at Arkansas Historic Preservation  
Program  
Overall view from southeast  
Number 1 of 12



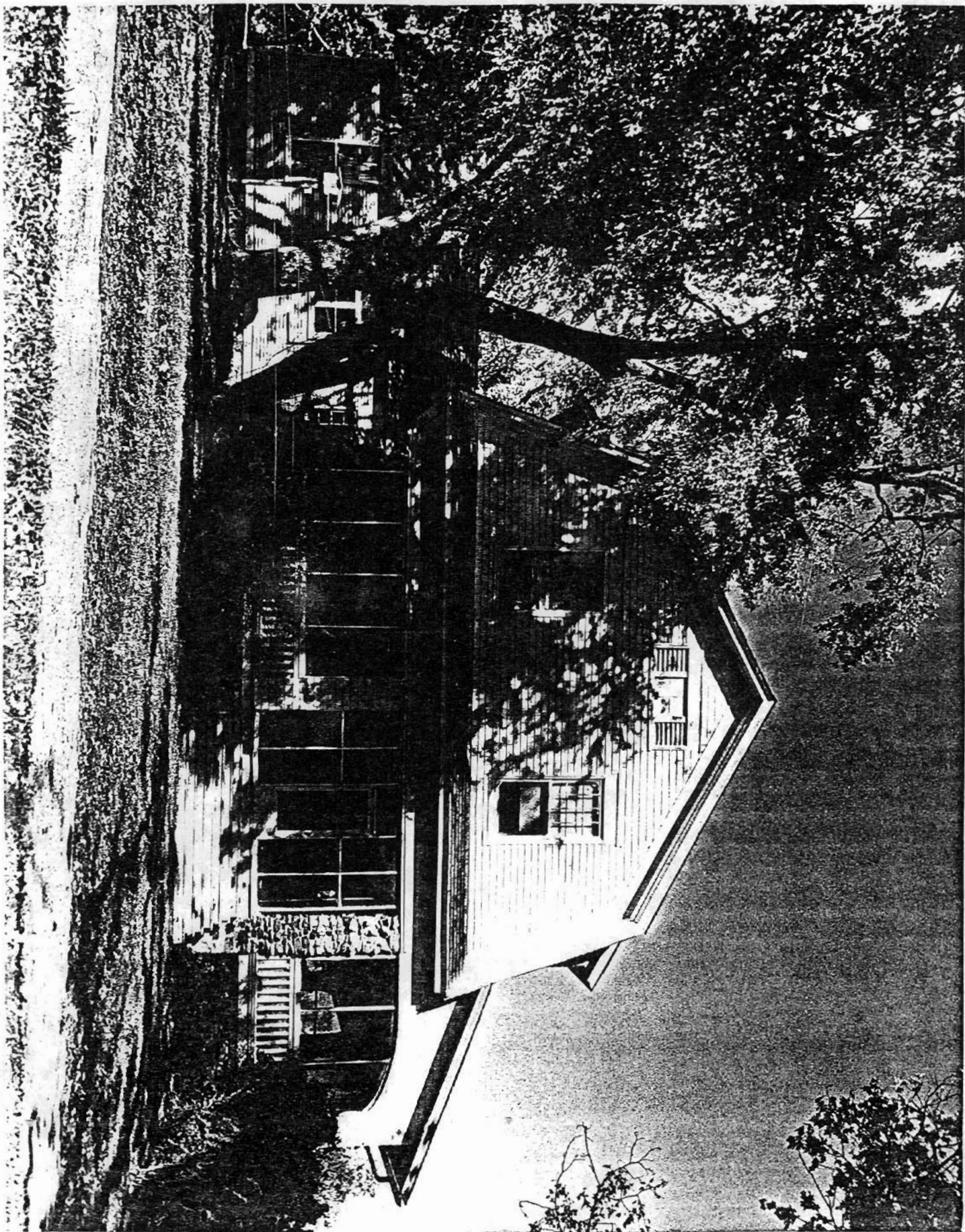
Hemingway House and Barn  
Fayetteville, Arkansas  
Bob Dunn, Photographer  
May, 1981

Negative at Arkansas Historic Preservation  
Program  
Front (East) elevation and south elevation  
Number 2 of 12



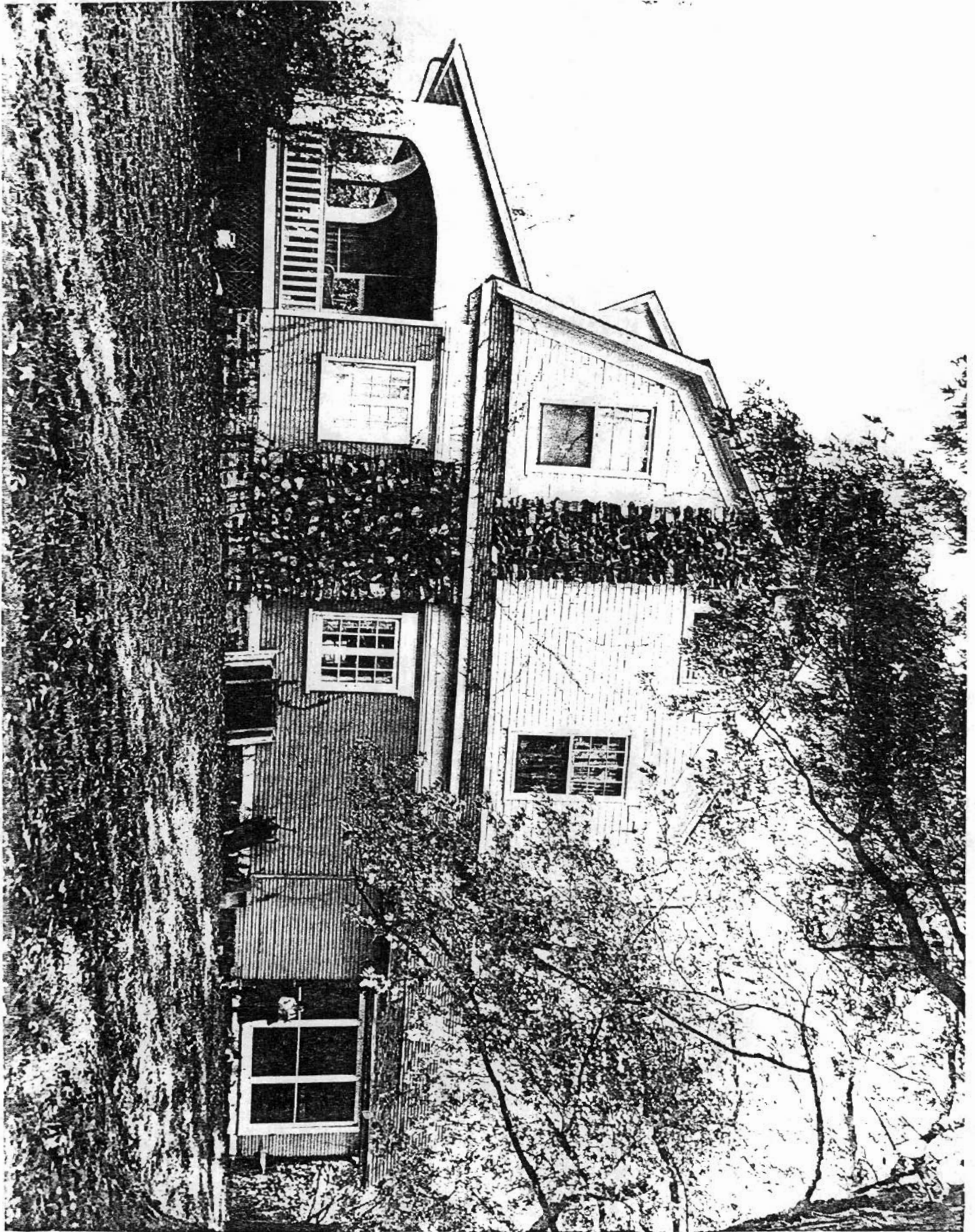


Lemingway House & Barn  
Fayetteville, Arkansas  
Bob Dunn, Photographer  
May, 1981  
Negative at Arkansas Historic Preservation  
Program  
Front (east) elevation from the east  
Number 3 of 12



Hemingway House & Barn  
Fayetteville, Arkansas  
Bob Dunn, Photographer  
May, 1981

Negative at Arkansas Historic Preservation  
Program  
South elevation from the south  
Number 4 of 12

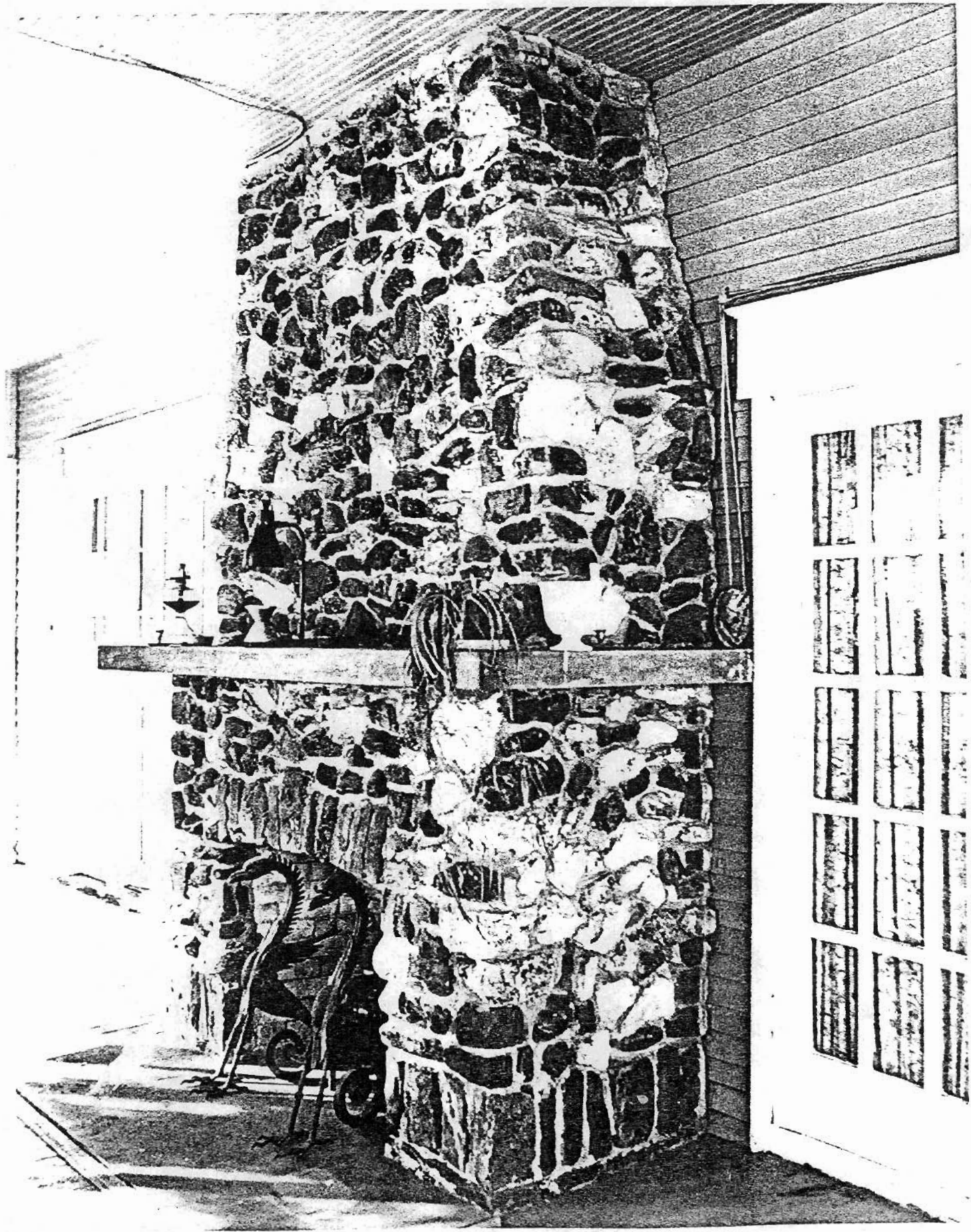




Hemmgway House and barn  
Fayetteville, Arkansas  
Bob Dunn, Photographer  
May, 1981  
Negative at Arkansas Historic Preservation  
Program  
North elevation from the north  
Number 5 of 12

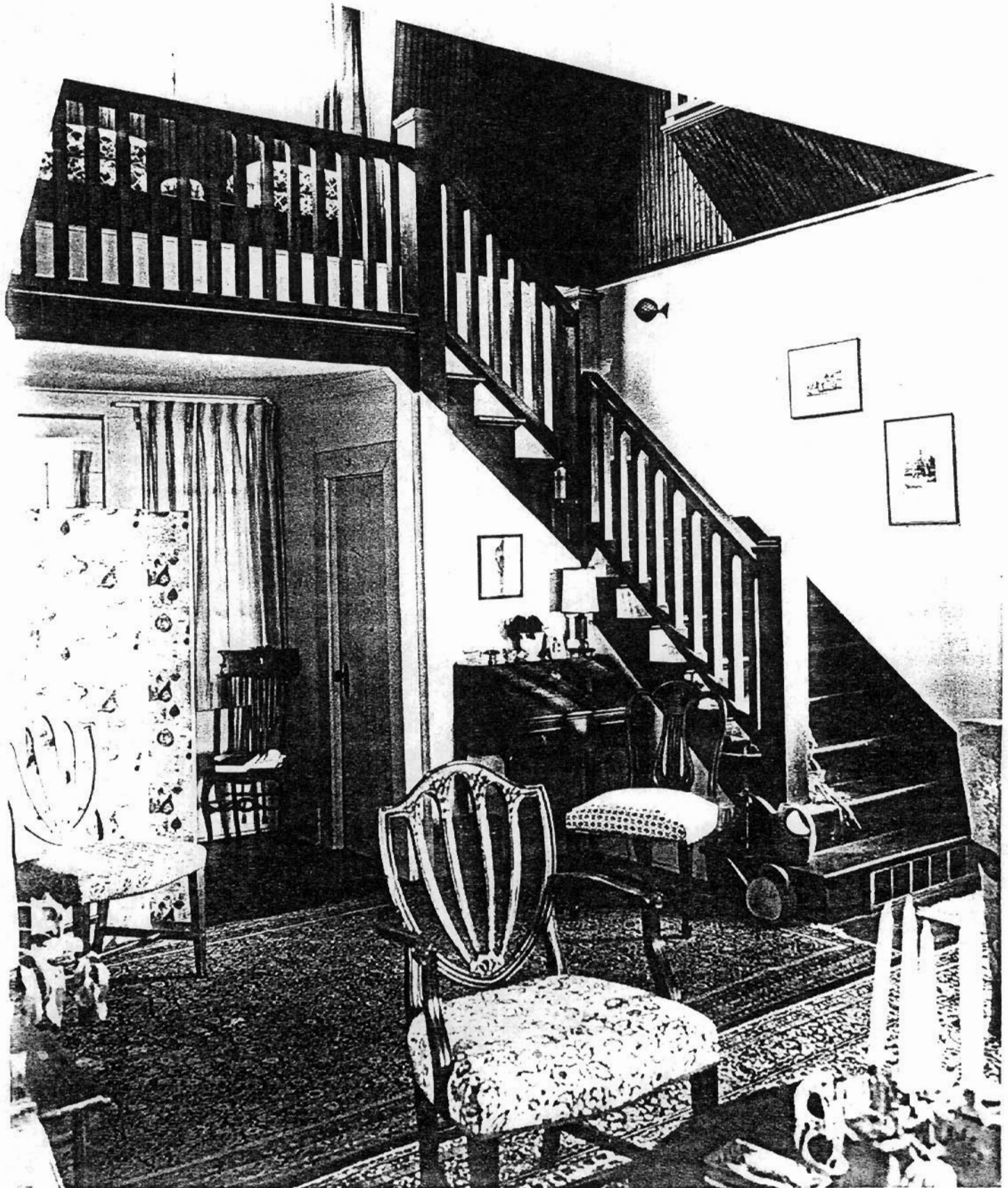


Hemingway House and Barn  
Fayetteville, Arkansas  
Bob Dunn, Photographer  
May, 1981  
Negative at Arkansas Historic Preservation  
Program  
Rear (west) elevation from the northwest  
Number 6 of 12

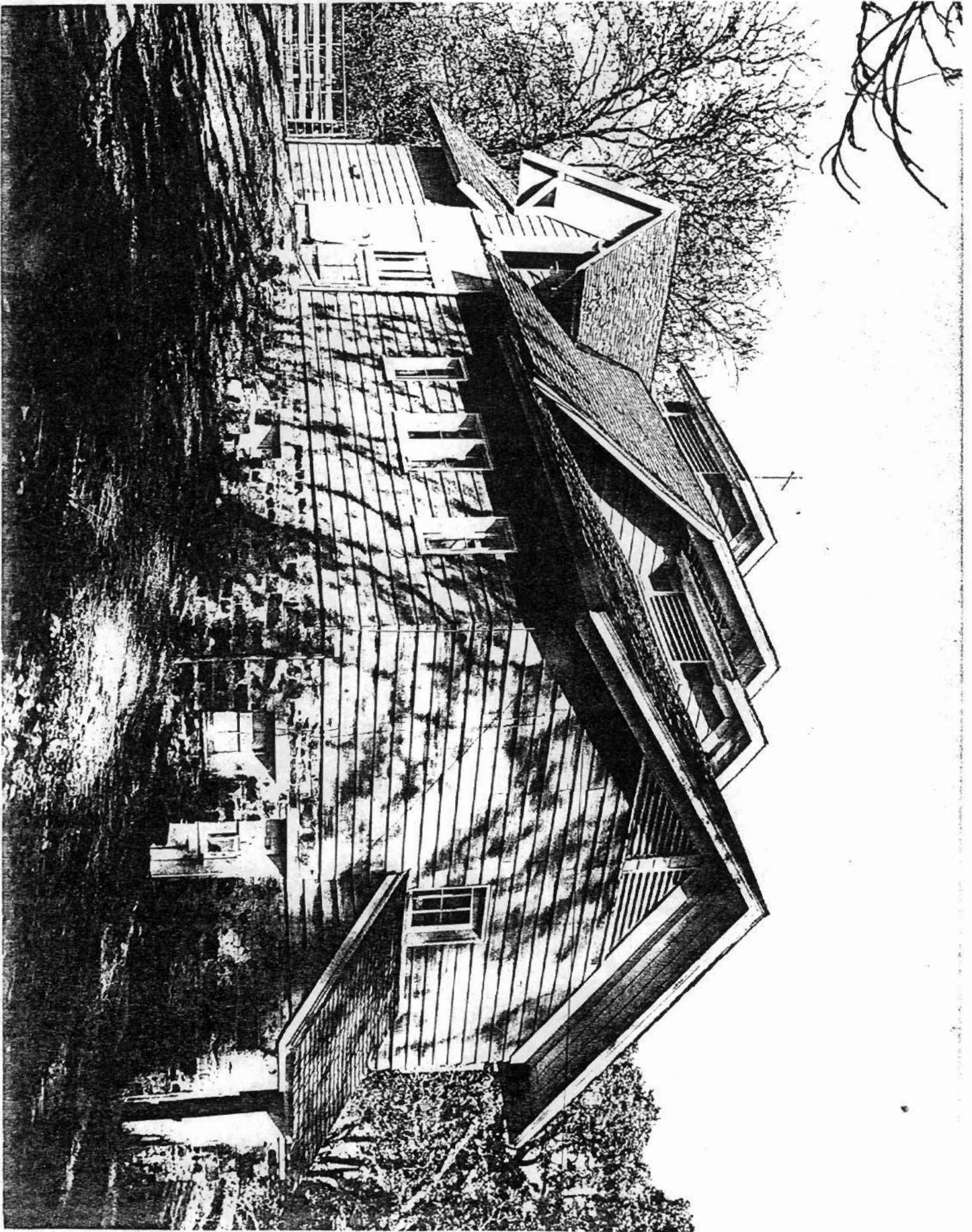




Fayetteville, Arkansas  
Bob Dunn, Photographer  
May, 1981  
Negative at Arkansas Historic Preservation  
Program  
Interior detail: Fireplace and French Doors  
on South Porch  
Number 7 of 12

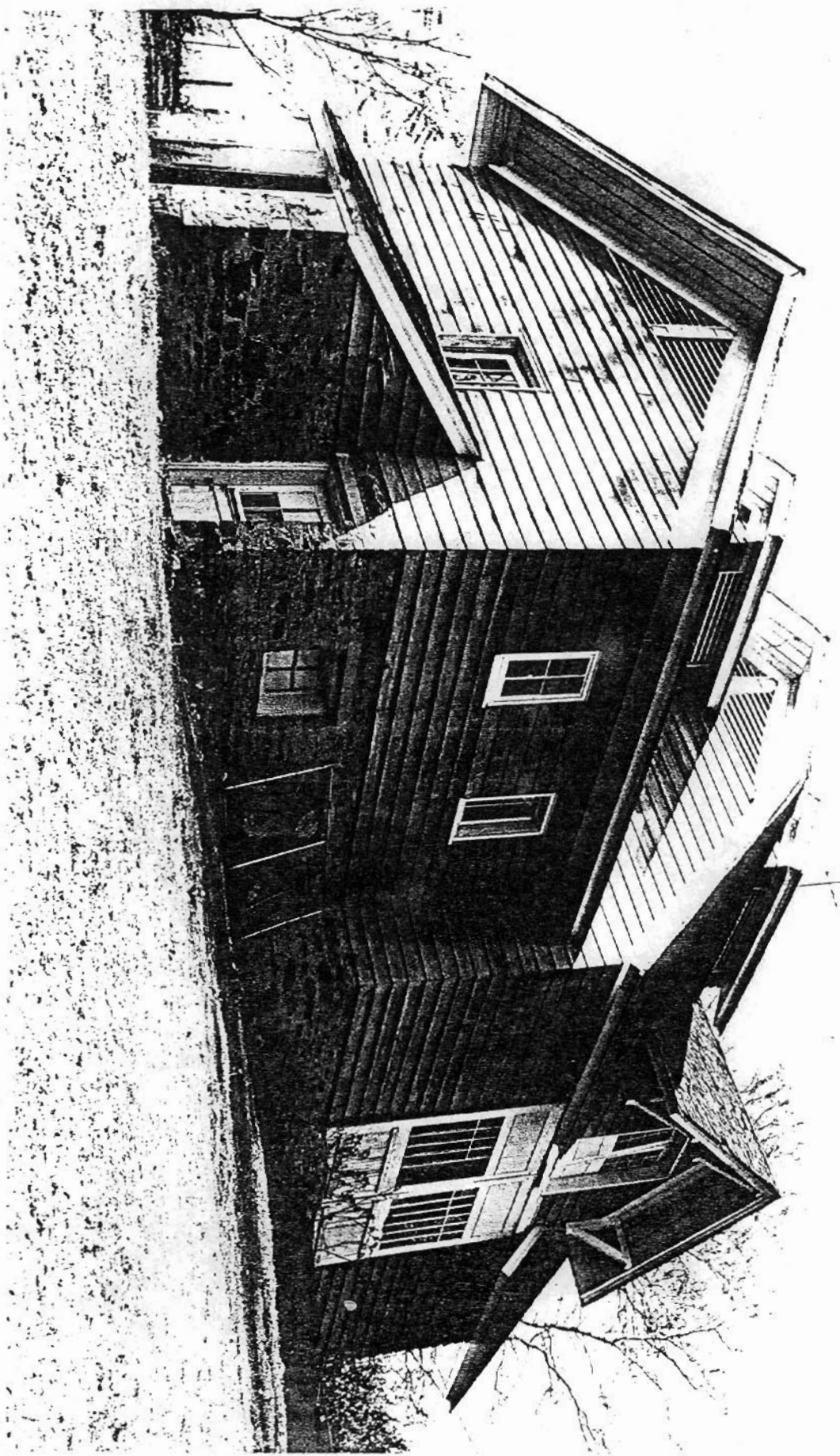


Hemmgway House & Barn  
Fayetteville, Arkansas  
Bob Dunn, Photographer  
May, 1981  
Negative at Arkansas Historic Preservation  
Program  
Interior Staircase  
Number 8 of 12





Hemingway House & Barn  
Fayetteville, Arkansas  
Bob Dunn, Photographer  
Negative at Arkansas Historic Preservation  
Program  
May, 1981  
Barn from southwest  
Number 9 of 12

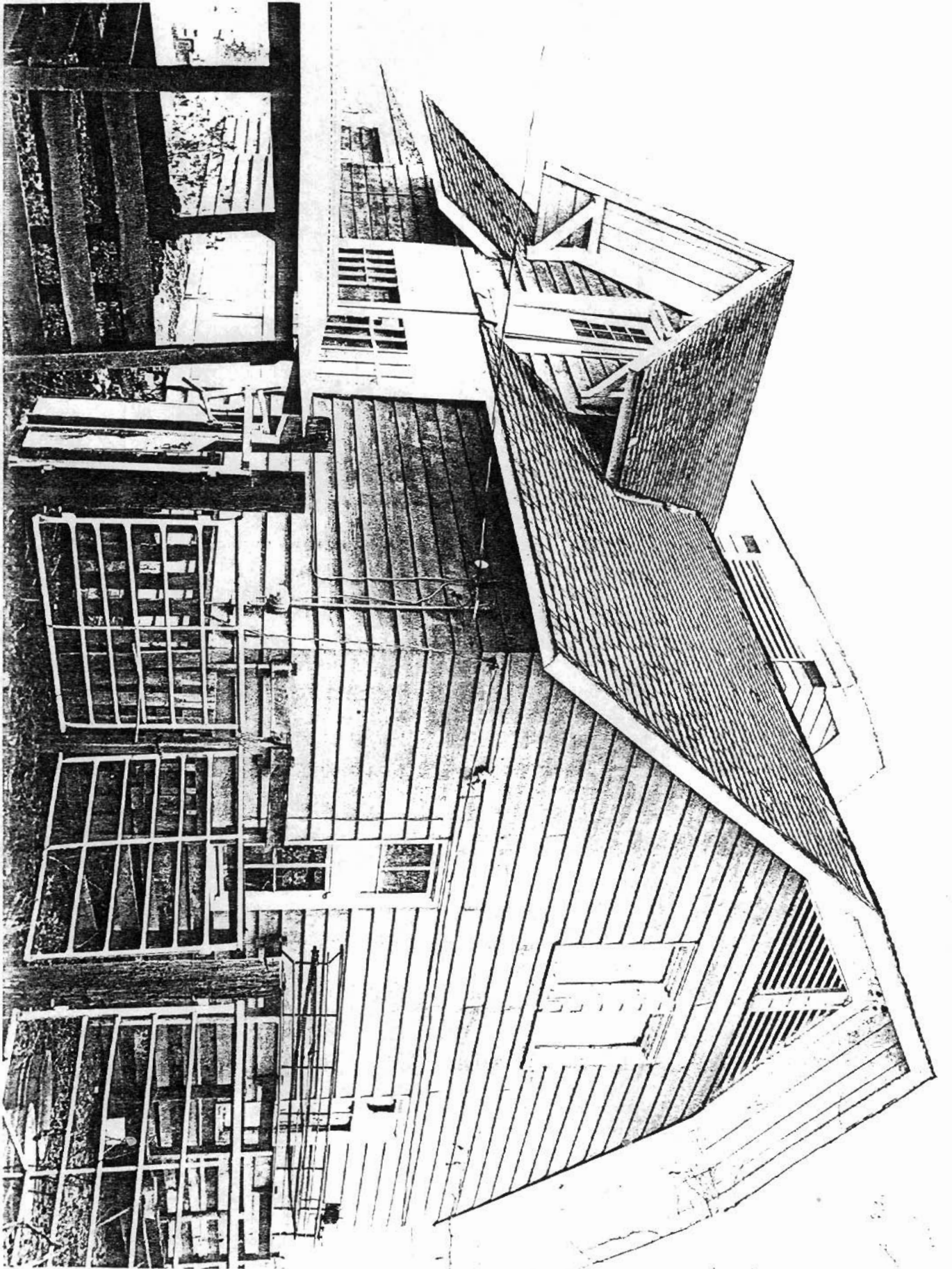


Fayetteville, Arkansas  
Bob Dunn, Photographer  
Negative at Arkansas Historic Preservation  
Program  
May, 1981  
Barn from Southeast  
Number 10 of 12





Hemingway House & Barn  
Fayetteville, Arkansas  
Bob Dunn, Photographer  
May, 1981  
Negative at Arkansas Historic Preservation  
Program  
Springhouse  
Number 12 of 12



Jemingway House & Barn  
Fayetteville, Arkansas  
Bob Dunn, Photographer  
May, 1981  
Negative at Arkansas Historic Preservation  
Program  
north and east elevations of barn from  
Northeast  
Number 11 of 12

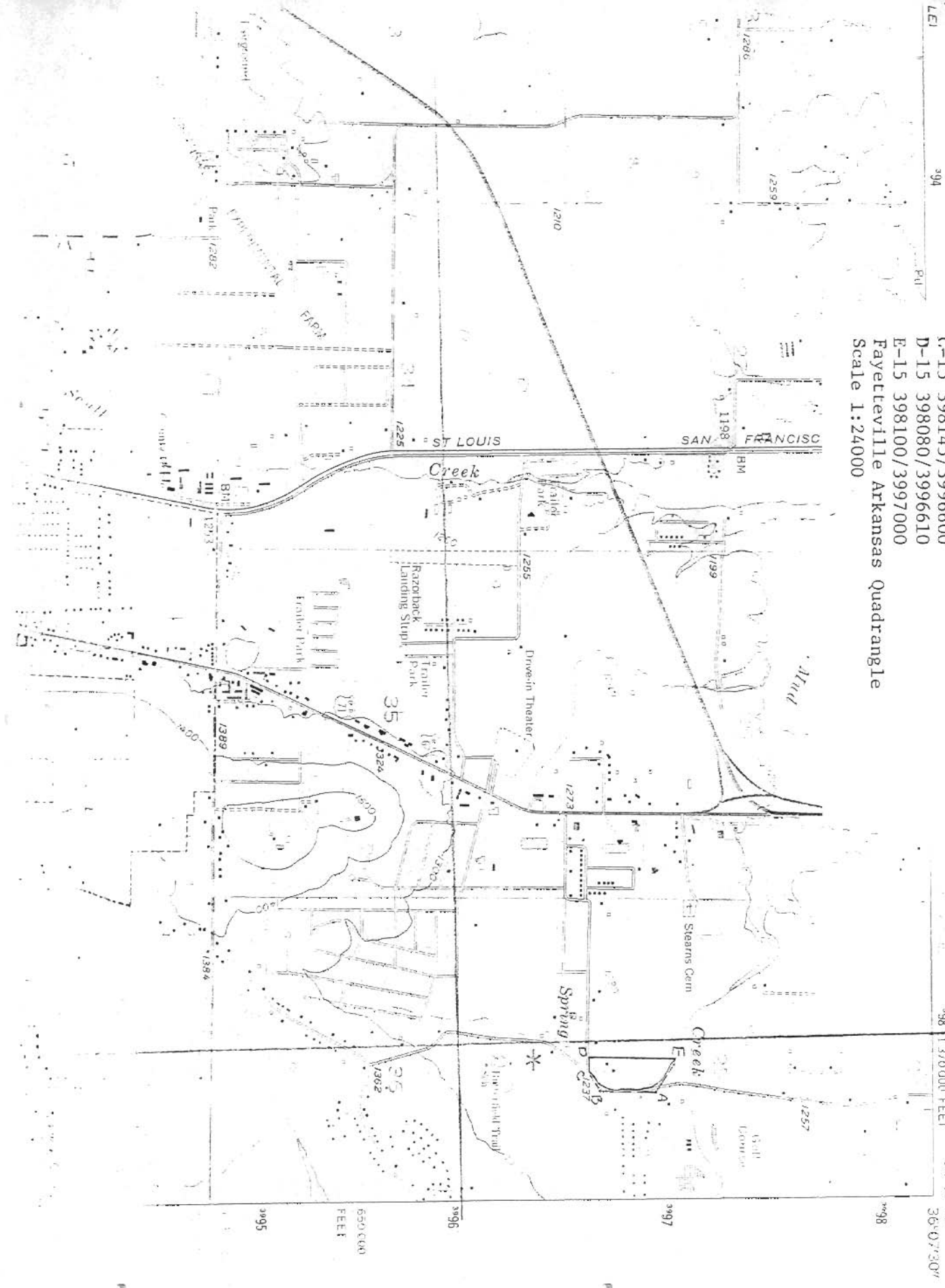
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 B-15 398240/3996650  
 C-15 398145/3996600  
 D-15 398080/3996610  
 E-15 398100/3997000  
 Fayetteville Arkansas Quadrangle  
 Scale 1:24000

FAYETTEVILLE QUADRANGLE  
 ARKANSAS—WASHINGTON CO.  
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

398 1:310,000 FEET

94°07'30"

36°07'30"



550 000  
 FEET

7 156 11 NE  
 SONORA