

LISTED 09/13/91

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 Hays, Brady, Homestead
other names/site number Resource #WH0004

2. Location

street & number Highway 167 not for publication N/A
city, town Denmark vicinity
state Arkansas code AR county White code 145 zip code 72020

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>2</u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		<u>0</u> objects
			Total

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic and Architectural Resources of White County, Arkansas
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 does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Catherine H. Boyd
Signature of certifying official Date 5-3-91
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/ SUBSISTENCE/

Processing

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/

Processing

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Vernacular/ Ell-Shaped

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls weatherboard

roof asphalt shingle

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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
AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1885
1885-1939

Significant Dates

c. 1885
N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hays, Brady

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

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See "Historic and Architectural Resources of White County, Arkansas," Section H.

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 _____

UTM References

A

Zone	Easting	Northing
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B

Zone	Easting	Northing
------	---------	----------

C

Zone	Easting	Northing
------	---------	----------

D

Zone	Easting	Northing
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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description _____

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification _____

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth Story, National Register Coordinator
organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date 13 April, 1990
street & number 225 E. Markham, Suite 300 telephone 501-371-2763
city or town Little Rock state Arkansas zip code 72201

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Description

The Brady Hays Homestead is composed of two buildings: the one-and-one half story, wood frame, vernacular residence and the large, wood frame barn. Both buildings sit upon the original eighty acres of land which Brady Hays settled in 1885: the northern one-half of the northeast quarter of Section 25, Township 10 North, Range 6 West.

The compact, vernacular residence is one-and-one-half stories in height, of wood frame construction, and composed of two gable roof components: a double-pen main block and a rear ell. A single cut stone exterior end chimney rises through the center of the gable on the southern elevation. The roof is covered with composition shingles, the walls are sheathed in weatherboard, and the house is supported upon stone piers.

The eastern or front elevation is completely symmetrical with the sole exception of the single exterior end cut stone chimney at the southern end. The roof is fenestrated with a pair of doghouse dormers, each filled with a single four-over-four wood sash window. The four-bay first floor is protected by a three-quarter shed roof porch which covers all four wall openings: the two entries in the center and the two flanking four-over-four wood sash windows. The porch roof is supported on simple milled wood posts and a wood platform with short skirtboards.

The southern elevation is composed of the gable end of the front section of the house and the rear ell with its hipped roof porch and dormer. The gable end is dominated by the central stone chimney and fenestrated on the upper floor by two two-over-two, horizontal pane sash windows placed symmetrically to either side of the chimney. The first floor is lighted only by a single four-over-four wood sash window to the west of the chimney. The ell is fenestrated by a pair of four-over-four wood sash windows in the hipped dormer above and by another identical window to the east and a single-leaf entry to the west. The hipped roof porch is supported on unornamented wood posts with simple square capitals above and a low, plank platform. The northern elevation features two four-over-four wood sash windows placed centrally, one above the other in the gable end and another identical wood sash window in the wall of the shed roof section to the back. The shed roof section which runs down the side of the ell is lighted with a two-over-two, horizontal pane metal sash window to the east and a four-over-four wood sash window to the west.

The western elevation is relieved only by a pair of square, three-over-one wood sash Craftsman windows in the center of the gable end of the ell.

The addition of the three roof dormers, the southern (side) porch, and the replacement of three of the original windows constitute the principal alterations to the house. The structural alterations date from c. 1906.

The livestock barn just to the south of the main house is a two-story, wood frame, gable roof storage and feeding facility constructed in a transverse crib with side additions plan. The original, smaller barn has been incorporated within the later (c. 1900) expanded barn and is located to the south and east of the main drive and to the north of the southern side drive. The interior is outfitted with stalls and drives on the first floor, and hay storage on the second floor. The entire structure is covered with a metal roof, the walls are sheathed in vertical boards, and the foundation is composed of stone piers.

Historic photographs reveal that several historic outbuildings have disappeared over the years (at least two smaller barns, one built of logs). In addition, the landscape features of the farmstead have changed somewhat over the years. Historic photographs indicate at least two types of wood livestock fences: the split-rail, zig-zag fence and the board fence. Neither of these types survive today, as they both have been replaced by barbed wire.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 1Significance

The arrival of the railroad in White County following the Civil War drastically altered its pattern of settlement, allowing towns to spring up where there had been virtually no settlement before and sapping the vitality from formerly prosperous communities which had oriented themselves to earlier avenues of transportation and commerce. However, relatively remote farmsteads such as the Brady Hays Homestead, while seeming to defy the pervasive influence of the railroads, actually reveal the compromise struck by certain farmers in White County between the accessibility of this new commercial lifeline and their tenacious attachment to the land and the familiar lifestyle it both demanded and encouraged. The vernacular structures these farmers constructed for all the activities inherent in their vocation -- residences, barns, fences, etc. -- are also significant in their own right for the quality of their traditional yet formally untrained designs and the adaptation of generally familiar forms to changing circumstances. For these reasons, the Brady Hays Homestead is being nominated under both Criteria A and C with local significance.

By 1885 land away from the railroads was relatively inexpensive and plentiful. Settlers with farming backgrounds were therefore able to obtain large, contiguous tracts of property which would easily support a family. The Brady Hays Homestead was settled by Brady Hays c. 1885 when he first fenced the land and began raising livestock and growing the hay to feed them. Though it is certain that Hays raised cattle, horses and mules for the subsistence of his family, little is known about the commercial activities of the farm; yet given the size of the barn it is likely that he also sold cattle and horses to help maintain the farmstead.

Hays probably found the largest percentage of his market locally; however, neither Balk Knob nor Bradford on the old St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad were more than twenty miles away. Later, after the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad constructed their line through Pangburn to the west (1906), this accessibility to the railroad was even greater. Prior to the construction of railroads, cattle farmers throughout Arkansas like Hays had grown accustomed to driving their livestock literally hundreds of miles to a market where they could be sold; afterward, such farmers were increasingly able to find closer yet equally profitable markets for their cattle and horses. The early twentieth-century improvements to the house, the expansion of the smaller barn into the extant, large multi-crib barn, and the removal of several earlier, cruder farm structures attest to the increasing fortunes of the Hays family and the effect of the accessibility of the railroads on what remained a rural farming enterprise.

The farm buildings constructed by Brady Hays are significant also for their design and what they reveal about the evolution of such rural farmsteads over time. The main house, even with its early twentieth-century alterations, remains a remarkably compact and unified vernacular double-pea farmhouse. As is typical of such vernacular designs, it relies almost exclusively upon a strong sense of proportion and distribution of principal design elements for the creation of an aesthetic rather than the application of detail drawn from popular architectural styles. The later alterations, in addition to revealing the family's improving fortunes and expanding requirements for space, only serve to emphasize the eye for balance and scale which guided the original construction. This house remains one of the finest examples within the county of this vernacular aesthetic.

The barn is also impressive, by virtue of both its size and construction. It is a full two-stories tall and allows more than adequate room in the hay loft for the loading and unloading of hay. The stalls below are distributed around the exterior of the plan, as has long been common to livestock structures, but the smaller, earlier barn with its stalls has also been incorporated into the design. The barn thus reveals the adaptation of structurally-sound earlier buildings into the required expansion of the farm enterprise. In spite of a relatively advanced state of deterioration it remains virtually unaltered since its original construction.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 2

Acreege of property: Approximately eighty

UTM References:

A	15/628520/3926060	B	15/627710/3926060
C	15/627720/3925700	D	15/628510/3925700

Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at a point (A) on the western edge of U.S. Route 167 located 2,625 feet north of its intersection with the northern edge of County Road 353, proceed westerly along a line running perpendicular to U.S. Route 167 for a distance of 2,750 feet to a point (B) formed by its intersection with a perpendicular line running roughly parallel to U.S. Route 167; thence proceed southerly along said line for a distance of 1,250 feet to a point (C) formed by its intersection with a perpendicular line; thence proceed easterly along said line for a distance of 2,750 feet to a point (D) formed by its intersection with a perpendicular line running along the western edge of U.S. Route 167; thence proceed northerly along said line for a distance of 1,250 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification:

This boundary includes all the property historically associated with this resource.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

91° 37' 30" 35° 30' 925000m N 926 BATESVILLE 21 MI. N 167 PLEASANT PLAINS 4.5 MI. E 927 928 R 6 W 35' R 5 W 629 630 7655 7HL

Historic and Architectural Resources
of White County, Arkansas
White County, Arkansas
Resource #WH0004: A. 15/628520/3926060
B. 15/627710/3926060
C. 15/627720/3925700
D. 15/628510/3925700
Velvet Ridge Quadrangle
1:24000











