

1950

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NOV 21 1990

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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 Wynn - Price House

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Price Street

☐ not for publication n/a

city, town Garland

☒ vicinity

state Arkansas

code AR

county Miller

code AR 091

zip code 71839

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
2	1
	buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
2	1
	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
n/aNumber of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 0

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.

Signature of certifying official

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

11-16-90

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)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

_____**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brickwalls Wood/Weatherboardroof Asphaltother _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 1**Summary**

The Wynn-Price House is a wood frame, residential structure designed in the Greek Revival style. It consists of a central, two-story gable roof section that is flanked by two smaller end-gable "temples" with parallel gable roofs connected by two perpendicular gable roof connectors or "hyphens" and another single-story, gable roof section that was a separate building and has since been moved in and attached to the eastern "hyphen," disrupting the otherwise "E"-shaped plan. The three end-gable sections feature columned front porticos and the side-gable connectors, though probably open galleries originally, are now weatherboarded and filled with six-over-six wood sash windows.

Elaboration

The Wynn-Price House is a two-story, wood frame high-style Greek Revival plantation residence. It features a rambling plan that is composed of a central, two-story gable roof section with a full-front, two-story columned portico, two single-story connecting sections placed to the east and west of the central section with perpendicular gable roofs, and two single-story "temples" at each end, each covered with a gable roof the ridge of which runs parallel to the ridge of the central, two-story section. Furthermore, a separate gable roof building (probably a detached outbuilding originally) was moved in and attached to the rear of the eastern connector, probably c. 1860; the result is a modified "E"-shaped plan. A total of three red brick chimneys punctuate the roofline of the building: two exterior end chimneys are attached to the rear gable ends of the central and western gable roof sections, and an interior chimney is set back from the rear gable end of the eastern gable roof section, rising through the gable peak. The gable and shed roofs are covered with asphalt shingles, the walls are covered with weatherboard and the entire structure rests upon a continuous brick foundation.

The southern or front elevation is anchored by the projecting, two-story pedimented portico that is supported upon full-height wood columns with a balustraded balcony on the second floor that is accessed via a central entry. To the west, the single-story pedimented section at the end of the elevation is connected to the two-story section via a shed roof connector; to the east, the single-story pedimented section at this end of the elevation is connected to the two-story section with another gable roof section that is actually the gable end of the building that was moved in later. The central two-story section is accessed via a central double-leaf entry with half-sidelights that is ornamented with an elaborate entablature featuring triglyphs, metopes, and guttae at the bottom of both the regulae beneath the triglyphs and the mutules that ornament the soffits of the projecting lintel above. The corners of the projecting lintel are in turn decorated with an attached, stylized vegetal form identical to that found at the corners of the soffits of the Parthenon in Greece. The single-leaf balcony entrance on the second story

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above features a simpler, fluted pattern around the door with a central, rectangular panel set into the trim directly above the center of the entrance. This entrance also features half-sidelights set above decorative wood panels. Broad, blank, wood wall pilasters support the pediment's soffits. The entrances on both stories are flanked by blank walls faced with flush horizontal planks.

The shed roof connecting section to the west is lighted with two separate groups of three louvered windows each. The single-story gable roof section at the end features a pediment with a blank, horizontal flush plank tympanum supported by four symmetrically-placed fluted wood columns. The recessed porch behind the columns leads to the central single-leaf entrance that is virtually identical in configuration to the second-story balcony entrance seen earlier. A single nine-over-six wood sash window is placed to the east of this entrance and a sliding door with a two-pane transom provides access into the eastern wall of the porch. The wall surface around the entrance is composed of horizontal flush planks. The first single-story, gable roof section to the east of the central two-story section features a tympanum that is punctuated only by a central louvered attic vent. The weatherboarded wall below is lighted by two six-over-six wood sash windows. The second single-story, gable roof section is fundamentally identical to that on the opposite end of the elevation: its blank pediment is filled with horizontal flush plank and supported upon four symmetrically-placed fluted wood columns. The recessed porch behind features two entrances, one in the center of the southern wall and the other in the western wall. The wall surface to the east of the central entrance is faced with decorative recessed wood panels.

The northern elevation is divided into the four gable ends and the rear of the shed roof connector to the west of the central, two-story gable roof section. The gable end to the east is fenestrated with two symmetrically-placed nine-over-nine wood sash windows. The next gable roof section to the west is punctuated by a louvered attic vent above a later shed roof that is entered via a central single-leaf door and lighted with jalousie windows. The rear of the central two-story gable roof section is divided symmetrically by the brick exterior end chimney, which is flanked by two six-over-six wood sash windows on the second story and two nine-over-six wood sash windows on the first story. The shed roof section is lighted with two six-over-six wood sash windows, and the western gable end also features a central brick chimney that is flanked to the east by a small, single-leaf doorway and transom, and to the west by a nine-over-six wood sash window.

The eastern elevation is lighted by three nine-over-nine wood sash windows, spread evenly across the elevation, while the western elevation is lighted with two nine-over-six wood sash windows, placed symmetrically within the wall surface.

The interior contains a number of features that are historic if not original. Wood panelled pocket doors provide access into the main parlor on the first floor of the two-story section.

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Continuation Sheet**

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The firebox of the same room is faced with marble, as is the firebox of the bedroom (called the wayfarers' room) directly above. This bedroom also features simple dogear trim around the six-over-six wood sash windows.

Any alterations to the building's c. 1845 configuration are largely confined to the interior, where such late nineteenth century decorative features as four-panel wood doors and Victorian-era hardware are to be found. Otherwise, though the building shows the effects of some deterioration, it is virtually intact.

Also included in the nomination is the lot around the house that retains its integrity. This lot includes one historic outbuilding, another non-historic outbuilding, an historic well or cistern of indefinite vintage, and the known locations of at least three other historic outbuildings.

8. Statement of Significance

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

☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally

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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

Archeology/Historic--Non-Aboriginal

Period of Significance

1845

1845-1940

Significant Dates

n/a

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

European

Significant Person

n/a

Architect/Builder

Wynn, William

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

☒ See continuation sheet

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Summary

Criteria C and D, statewide significance

Built by William Wynn, one of southwest Arkansas' most wealthy and successful antebellum planters, the Wynn-Price House remains Arkansas' best example of a high-style Greek Revival plantation house in its original, rural setting. It is also significant for its potential to reveal further information about the lifestyles and daily routine of both the Wynn family and their slaves, in that it is surrounded by the known sites of now-demolished historic outbuildings and such other site features as imported trees, a surviving historic outbuilding and a cistern.

Elaboration

As is frequently the case in Arkansas, attempts to study even significant characters in local or regional antebellum history are frustrated by a lack of primary sources. Reconstructing the life and activities of William Wynn is no different, though we do know through census records, slave ownership records and deed information that he was a successful farmer, and probably growing cotton, the staple crop of the Red River valley during this period. However, when considered within the broader context of American and regional history during the period of 1835 (the first documented date of William Wynn's arrival in the Red River area) to 1861, the primary sources that do survive support certain additional conclusions about Wynn's investment activities and his hopes for the "city" of Garland as a major commercial river and overland transportation crossroads.

The years 1819-1830 saw a dramatic increase in the amount of white settlement in what was then the Arkansas Territory: the 14,000 white settlers living in Arkansas as of 1819 had increased to 30,388 by 1830. The demand for good farmland brought on by this steadily increasing population, combined with the desire of many Southern politicians to expand the amount of slaveholding area in the United States, resulted in substantial pressure to expand west into the area that is now Texas. Mexico laid claim to this land, and though the Mexican government allowed such white settlers as Stephen F. Austin to colonize portions of that land, as of 1821 the Mexican government refused to recognize the colony. This caused no little bitterness among these settlers, and by 1835, these American settlers declared Texas to be an independent republic. Santa Anna, the dictator of Mexico, marched his army into the new republic and attempted to overthrow the fledgling government, an attempt that was for the time being repulsed at the battle of San Jacinto in early 1836 (with the aid of such legendary characters as Sam Houston and Davy Crockett). This temporarily (Davy Crockett and many others died during their storied defense of the Alamo in San Antonio less than two months later) restored calm to this troubled region and appeared to be the first step toward the opening of this area to American settlement and trade.

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For a number of other reasons also, the late 1830's proved to be watershed years for this area around the Red River. The area now known as Miller County was part of a contested area during this period, first between the state of Arkansas and Mexico and then between Arkansas and the new Republic of Texas. As of 1838, two years after Arkansas became a state, Governor James Sevier Conway dissolved Miller County as such and annexed it to Lafayette County, largely due to the perceived lack of "patriotism" displayed by its residents, many of whom preferred to throw in their lot with the new republic to the west. This allowed the state of Arkansas to collect taxes and levy fines upon its residents. Secondly, though the federal government had hired Captain Henry Miller Shreve to clear the enormous logjam (known as the Great Raft) that had stood as such a severe impediment to the navigation of the Red River as of 1833, it was not until 1836 that he had perfected his methods to the point that he was making significant progress, reaching over 130 miles above the original foot of the raft by the spring. And the election of Governor Conway in 1836 (who was a Lafayette County neighbor) was also significant due to his attempts to pass legislation that would allow for the sale of public lands to help finance the establishment of a state university: a large portion of the land along this section of the Red River was publicly owned and therefore stood the chance of being sold for settlement and development. Though his efforts were unsuccessful, the United States Congress enacted such legislation by the 1840's.

The 1850 Lafayette County Census lists William Wynn's occupation as "farmer" and notes that he owned 96 slaves; and considering that most of the farmers along the Red River grew cotton to export down the river via New Orleans to international markets, it is reasonable to assume that cotton was the principle crop, though it is likely that such other crops as corn were grown also to supplement the cotton harvest (it is known that Governor Conway grew both crops on his farm at Walnut Hill, to the east of the Red River, when he retired here after serving his term of office). However, the land transactions for Lafayette County as recorded in the deeds reveal that William Wynn began purchasing large tracts of land on both sides of the Red River starting in 1835, beginning with tracts to the north of the site of Garland and then moving south. Wynn was clearly wealthy: in addition to possessing the means to purchase almost one-hundred slaves, he acquired over 14,000 acres in Townships 15 and 16 South, Range 25 West, through a single purchase on April 2, 1844 from one Robert Hamilton (the land upon which the house sits was part of that transaction). This obvious interest in acquiring land might well be attributed to a simple desire to expand his arable acreage; however, the vulnerability of this frontage to flooding (a vulnerability that continues to exist today) and the resulting damage to crops suggests another explanation.

There were no bridges across the Red River until after the Civil War, when the growth of the railroads and the establishment of Texas as a state after 1848 combined to make the investment in such a project feasible. Prior to this, however, all crossings of the river were achieved by ferries, of which there were several along the Red River in Arkansas. Probably the most active was that at Fulton, as this was the point where the Southwest Trail from St.

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Louis and Little Rock intersected the river; and yet there were documented ferries along the Red River as early as the late eighteenth century. Ferriage rights were jealously protected by their owners, as records survive that reveal that landowners frequently sold their river frontage while retaining the ferry rights. Moreover, by the mid-nineteenth century there was serious talk of building a railroad across south Arkansas to connect the Mississippi, the Ouachita and the Red Rivers, the goal being to facilitate via an improved transportation network the exploitation of the inland lumber and mineral wealth of the southern half of the state and thus transform the entire region into an economic boomtown. The western leg of this rail line was to have crossed the Red River just below the present site of Garland, through land that by 1850 was owned by William Wynn.

Though this railroad, like virtually all of the railroads planned for Arkansas before the Civil War, was not constructed until after the war, coming through Garland as the St. Louis and Southwestern (Cotton Belt) Railway in 1880, it was clearly in the minds of many prominent Arkansans before the Civil War. When considered with the fact that the expansion of the United States west into Texas was started as early as 1821 and was, in the minds of many scholars, the sole reason for the Mexican-American War of 1846-48, the value of the lands along the Red River near Garland become quite apparent. It is thus justifiable to speculate that William Wynn envisioned Garland as a major crossing point on the Red River, for both ferry traffic and the proposed railroad. This argument is even supported by the placement of the house itself, on what was the road leading due west from the western bank of the Red River and that which would have been the main traffic route of any ferry traffic, thus facilitating the monitoring of traffic and the collection of tolls.

That the house was meant to be seen is obvious from the building's architectural style. This grand Greek Revival design, luxurious in both plan and elevation, was undoubtedly constructed largely from materials shipped up the Red River from New Orleans and elsewhere (we know that the marble for the two fireplaces was so ordered). The tall, imposing two-story portico with its flanking, single-story "temples" must have been one of the most imposing edifices in the region, and certainly survives today as the best surviving example of a high-style Greek Revival plantation house in Arkansas.

The site is also significant for its potential to reveal further information about the occupation of the site by William Wynn, his two sons (the 1840 Lafayette County census indicates two males between the ages of 20 and 30 living with him, though not necessarily at this site) and his slaves. An historic photograph authenticates the claim that most, if not all, of the outbuildings that appear on the 1952 USGS Garland, Ark. quad map were historic. Furthermore, though it is no longer part of this property, approximately 150 feet directly behind the residence is an overgrown slave cemetery that originally associated with this historic resource. Other site features include an historic wood frame outbuilding, a stone cistern directly behind the house, several large trees that, according to the oral tradition, were brought

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National Park Service**

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 4

in by Wynn and planted on the site, the site of Wynn's grave beneath the magnolia tree he planted at the southeast corner of the house, and such other miscellaneous paraphernalia as a large iron cauldron that was reportedly used by the slaves for their laundry and cooking and a dinner bell that hangs from a wood frame to the rear of the house. Specifically, the site affords an opportunity to reveal information about the personal tastes and agricultural practices of a successful and wealthy antebellum planter living on one of the major commercial waterways in the American Southwest that is relatively rare in Arkansas. It also retains the potential to reveal further information about the African-American slaves who also resided on the site and their various social, cultural and domestic activities, preferences, etc.

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 Approximately Four

UTM References

A

1	5	4	3	2	7	0	0	3	6	9	1	6	1	0
Zone		Easting						Northing						

B

Zone		Easting						Northing						

C

Zone		Easting						Northing						

D

Zone		Easting						Northing						

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

☒ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

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

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth Story, Architectural Historian

organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date 11/14/90

street & number 225 East Markham, Suite 200 telephone (501) 324-9346

city or town Little Rock state AR zip code 72201

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet**

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Bibliography

Ashley, Sen. Chester, *A Bill for the Relief of William W. Wynn*, Senate Bill S. 195, 30th Congress, 1st Session, April 6, 1848; Arkansas History Commission Pamphlet File.

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Lafayette County Deed Records; 1835-1854.

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McMath, Anne, *First Ladies of Arkansas*, (Little Rock, 1989), pp. 40-45.

United States Department of the Interior Geological Survey Map of the Garland, Arkansas Quadrangle; 1952.

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Section number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point on the northern edge of Price Street located 1,800 feet west of the intersection of said edge with the western edge of U.S. Route 82, proceed northerly for a distance of 400 feet along a perpendicular line running parallel with the eastern elevation of the Wynn-Price House to the point formed by its intersection with a perpendicular line running parallel with the northern elevation of the house; thence proceed westerly along said line for a distance of 400 feet to the point formed by its intersection with the eastern edge of the adjacent dirt access road; thence proceed southerly along said edge for a distance of 400 feet to the point formed by its intersection with the northern edge of Price Street; thence proceed easterly to the point of beginning.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Wynn--Price House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Miller

DATE RECEIVED: 11/21/90 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/04/90
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/20/90 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/05/91
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 90001950

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 12/31/90 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The ^{long} period of significance does not seem to be justified for either of the two areas of significance, especially since contributions of Wynn are so much earlier (1940s) and the dates & contributions of the out buildings cannot be identified.

Also, please note that the front of the form has the

RECOM./CRITERIA Return
REVIEWER Amy Federman
DISCIPLINE Arch Hist
DATE 12/31/90

box checked for a determination of eligibility - did the owner object or not? Finally, Criterion D is not addressed in two key areas:

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

One: The data categories necessary to address the research questions were not identified, and two: There is no assessment of the importance of the research questions. ^{WINK STAFF} address category "Cultural Affiliation."

If Crit D is justified, site should be added to ^{count}.
Also, if Crit D is justified, please discuss how to address category "Cultural Affiliation."

CLASSIFICATION

___count ___resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

___historic ___current

DESCRIPTION

___architectural classification
___materials
___descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

___summary paragraph
___completeness
___clarity
___applicable criteria
___justification of areas checked
___relating significance to the resource
___context
___relationship of integrity to significance
___justification of exception
___other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

___acreage ___verbal boundary description
___UTMs ___boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

___sketch maps ___USGS maps ___photographs ___presentation

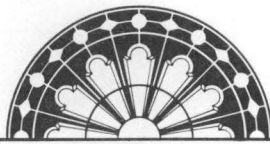
OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

Phone

Signed Amy Federman

Date 6/31/90



ARKANSAS
HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
PROGRAM

RECEIVED
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NATIONAL
REGISTER

November 16, 1990

Carol D. Shull
Chief of Registration
United States Department of the Interior
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1100 "L" Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

RE: Wynn-Price House
Garland - Miller County, Arkansas

Dear Carol:

We are enclosing for your review the nomination of the above referenced property. The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has complied with all applicable nominating procedures and notification requirements in the nomination process.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Cathy Buford
State Historic Preservation Officer

CB:dg

Enclosures



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

NATIONAL
REGISTER

1. Name of Property

historic name: Wynn - Price House

other name/site number: _____

2. Location

street & number: Price Street

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Garland

vicinity: X

state: AR county: Miller code: AR 091 zip code: 71839

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private

Category of Property: Building(s)

Number of Resources within Property:

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

=====

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

=====

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. _____ See continuation sheet.

Cathryn H. Byford
Signature of certifying official

12-3-91
Date

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

=====

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): _____

Patrick Andrews

1/23/92

for Signature of Keeper

Date
of Action

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic: Domestic

Sub: Single Dwelling

Current : Domestic

Sub: Single Dwelling

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification:

Greek Revival

Other Description: _____

Materials: foundation Brick roof Asphalt
walls Wood/Weatherboard other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

=====

8. Statement of Significance

=====

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

Applicable National Register Criteria: C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): _____

Areas of Significance: Architecture

Period(s) of Significance: c.1845 _____

Significant Dates: N/A

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Wynn, William

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.
X See continuation sheet.

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 1**Summary**

The Wynn-Price House is a wood frame, residential structure designed in the Greek Revival style. It consists of a central, two-story gable roof section that is flanked by two smaller end-gable "temples" with parallel gable roofs connected by two perpendicular gable roof connectors or "hyphens" and another single-story, gable roof section that was a separate building and has since been moved in and attached to the eastern "hyphen," disrupting the otherwise "E"-shaped plan. The three end-gable sections feature columned front porticos and the side-gable connectors, though probably open galleries originally, are now weatherboarded and filled with six-over-six wood sash windows.

Elaboration

The Wynn-Price House is a two-story, wood frame high-style Greek Revival plantation residence. It features a rambling plan that is composed of a central, two-story gable roof section with a full-front, two-story columned portico, two single-story connecting sections placed to the east and west of the central section with perpendicular gable roofs, and two single-story "temples" at each end, each covered with a gable roof the ridge of which runs parallel to the ridge of the central, two-story section. Furthermore, a separate gable roof building (probably a detached outbuilding originally) was moved in and attached to the rear of the eastern connector, probably c. 1860; the result is a modified "E"-shaped plan. A total of three red brick chimneys punctuate the roofline of the building: two exterior end chimneys are attached to the rear gable ends of the central and western gable roof sections, and an interior chimney is set back from the rear gable end of the eastern gable roof section, rising through the gable peak. The gable and shed roofs are covered with asphalt shingles, the walls are covered with weatherboard and the entire structure rests upon a continuous brick foundation.

The southern or front elevation is anchored by the projecting, two-story pedimented portico that is supported upon full-height wood columns with a balustraded balcony on the second floor that is accessed via a central entry. To the west, the single-story pedimented section at the end of the elevation is connected to the two-story section via a shed roof connector; to the east, the single-story pedimented section at this end of the elevation is connected to the two-story section with another gable roof section that is actually the gable end of the building that was moved in later. The central two-story section is accessed via a central double-leaf entry with half-sidelights that is ornamented with an elaborate entablature featuring triglyphs, metopes, and guttae at the bottom of both the regulae beneath the triglyphs and the mutules that ornament the soffits of the projecting lintel above. The corners of the projecting lintel are in turn decorated with an attached, stylized vegetal form identical to that found at the corners of the soffits of the Parthenon in Greece. The single-leaf balcony entrance on the second story

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above features a simpler, fluted pattern around the door with a central, rectangular panel set into the trim directly above the center of the entrance. This entrance also features half-sidelights set above decorative wood panels. Broad, blank, wood wall pilasters support the pediment's soffits. The entrances on both stories are flanked by blank walls faced with flush horizontal planks.

The shed roof connecting section to the west is lighted with two separate groups of three louvered windows each. The single-story gable roof section at the end features a pediment with a blank, horizontal flush plank tympanum supported by four symmetrically-placed fluted wood columns. The recessed porch behind the columns leads to the central single-leaf entrance that is virtually identical in configuration to the second-story balcony entrance seen earlier. A single nine-over-six wood sash window is placed to the east of this entrance and a sliding door with a two-pane transom provides access into the eastern wall of the porch. The wall surface around the entrance is composed of horizontal flush planks. The first single-story, gable roof section to the east of the central two-story section features a tympanum that is punctuated only by a central louvered attic vent. The weatherboarded wall below is lighted by two six-over-six wood sash windows. The second single-story, gable roof section is fundamentally identical to that on the opposite end of the elevation: its blank pediment is filled with horizontal flush plank and supported upon four symmetrically-placed fluted wood columns. The recessed porch behind features two entrances, one in the center of the southern wall and the other in the western wall. The wall surface to the east of the central entrance is faced with decorative recessed wood panels.

The northern elevation is divided into the four gable ends and the rear of the shed roof connector to the west of the central, two-story gable roof section. The gable end to the east is fenestrated with two symmetrically-placed nine-over-nine wood sash windows. The next gable roof section to the west is punctuated by a louvered attic vent above a later shed roof that is entered via a central single-leaf door and lighted with jalousie windows. The rear of the central two-story gable roof section is divided symmetrically by the brick exterior end chimney, which is flanked by two six-over-six wood sash windows on the second story and two nine-over-six wood sash windows on the first story. The shed roof section is lighted with two six-over-six wood sash windows, and the western gable end also features a central brick chimney that is flanked to the east by a small, single-leaf doorway and transom, and to the west by a nine-over-six wood sash window.

The eastern elevation is lighted by three nine-over-nine wood sash windows, spread evenly across the elevation, while the western elevation is lighted with two nine-over-six wood sash windows, placed symmetrically within the wall surface.

The interior contains a number of features that are historic if not original. Wood panelled pocket doors provide access into the main parlor on the first floor of the two-story section.

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

The firebox of the same room is faced with marble, as is the firebox of the bedroom (called the wayfarers' room) directly above. This bedroom also features simple dogear trim around the six-over-six wood sash windows.

Any alterations to the building's c. 1845 configuration are largely confined to the interior, where such late nineteenth century decorative features as four-panel wood doors and Victorian-era hardware are to be found. Otherwise, though the building shows the effects of some deterioration, it is virtually intact.

Also included in the nomination is the lot around the house that retains its integrity. This lot includes one historic outbuilding, another non-historic outbuilding, an historic well or cistern of indefinite vintage, and the known locations of at least three other historic outbuildings.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 1

Summary

Criterion C, statewide significance

Built by William Wynn, one of southwest Arkansas' most wealthy and successful antebellum plantation owners, the Wynn-Price House remains Arkansas' best example of a high-style Greek Revival plantation house in its original, rural setting.

Elaboration

As is frequently the case in Arkansas, attempts to study even significant characters in local or regional antebellum history are frustrated by a lack of primary sources. Reconstructing the life and activities of William Wynn is no different, though we do know through census records, slave ownership records and deed information that he was a successful farmer, and probably growing cotton, the staple crop of the Red River valley during this period. However, when considered within the broader context of American and regional history during the period of 1835 (the first documented date of William Wynn's arrival in the Red River area) to 1861, the primary sources that do survive support certain additional conclusions about Wynn's investment activities and his hopes for the "city" of Garland as a major commercial river and overland transportation crossroads.

The years 1819-1830 saw a dramatic increase in the amount of white settlement in what was then the Arkansas Territory: the 14,000 white settlers living in Arkansas as of 1819 had increased to 30,388 by 1830. The demand for good farmland brought on by this steadily increasing population, combined with the desire of many Southern politicians to expand the amount of slaveholding area in the United States, resulted in substantial pressure to expand west into the area that is now Texas. Mexico laid claim to this land, and though the Mexican government allowed such white settlers as Stephen F. Austin to colonize portions of that land, as of 1821 the Mexican government refused to recognize the colony. This caused no little bitterness among these settlers, and by 1835, these American settlers declared Texas to be an independent republic. Santa Anna, the dictator of Mexico, marched his army into the new republic and attempted to overthrow the fledgling government, an attempt that was for the time being repulsed at the battle of San Jacinto in early 1836 (with the aid of such legendary characters as Sam Houston and Davy Crockett). This temporarily (Davy Crockett and many others died during their storied defense of the Alamo in San Antonio less than two months later) restored calm to this troubled region and appeared to be the first step toward the opening of this area to American settlement and trade.

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National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
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For a number of other reasons also, the late 1830's proved to be watershed years for this area around the Red River. The area now known as Miller County was part of a contested area during this period, first between the state of Arkansas and Mexico and then between Arkansas and the new Republic of Texas. As of 1838, two years after Arkansas became a state, Governor James Sevier Conway dissolved Miller County as such and annexed it to Lafayette County, largely due to the perceived lack of "patriotism" displayed by its residents, many of whom preferred to throw in their lot with the new republic to the west. This allowed the state of Arkansas to collect taxes and levy fines upon its residents. Secondly, though the federal government had hired Captain Henry Miller Shreve to clear the enormous logjam (known as the Great Raft) that had stood as such a severe impediment to the navigation of the Red River as of 1833, it was not until 1836 that he had perfected his methods to the point that he was making significant progress, reaching over 130 miles above the original foot of the raft by the spring. And the election of Governor Conway in 1836 (who was a Lafayette County neighbor) was also significant due to his attempts to pass legislation that would allow for the sale of public lands to help finance the establishment of a state university: a large portion of the land along this section of the Red River was publicly owned and therefore stood the chance of being sold for settlement and development. Though his efforts were unsuccessful, the United States Congress enacted such legislation by the 1840's.

The 1850 Lafayette County Census lists William Wynn's occupation as "farmer" and notes that he owned 96 slaves; and considering that most of the farmers along the Red River grew cotton to export down the river via New Orleans to international markets, it is reasonable to assume that cotton was the principle crop, though it is likely that such other crops as corn were grown also to supplement the cotton harvest (it is known that Governor Conway grew both crops on his farm at Walnut Hill, to the east of the Red River, when he retired here after serving his term of office). However, the land transactions for Lafayette County as recorded in the deeds reveal that William Wynn began purchasing large tracts of land on both sides of the Red River starting in 1835, beginning with tracts to the north of the site of Garland and then moving south. Wynn was clearly wealthy: in addition to possessing the means to purchase almost one-hundred slaves, he acquired over 14,000 acres in Townships 15 and 16 South, Range 25 West, through a single purchase on April 2, 1844 from one Robert Hamilton (the land upon which the house sits was part of that transaction). This obvious interest in acquiring land might well be attributed to a simple desire to expand his arable acreage; however, the vulnerability of this frontage to flooding (a vulnerability that continues to exist today) and the resulting damage to crops suggests another explanation.

There were no bridges across the Red River until after the Civil War, when the growth of the

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 3

railroads and the establishment of Texas as a state after 1848 combined to make the investment in such a project feasible. Prior to this, however, all crossings of the river were achieved by ferries, of which there were several along the Red River in Arkansas. Probably the most active was that at Fulton, as this was the point where the Southwest Trail from St. Louis and Little Rock intersected the river; and yet there were documented ferries along the Red River as early as the late eighteenth century. Ferriage rights were jealously protected by their owners, as records survive that reveal that landowners frequently sold their river frontage while retaining the ferry rights. Moreover, by the mid-nineteenth century there was serious talk of building a railroad across south Arkansas to connect the Mississippi, the Ouachita and the Red Rivers, the goal being to facilitate via an improved transportation network the exploitation of the inland lumber and mineral wealth of the southern half of the state and thus transform the entire region into an economic boomtown. The western leg of this rail line was to have crossed the Red River just below the present site of Garland, through land that by 1850 was owned by William Wynn.

Though this railroad -- like virtually all of the railroads planned for Arkansas before the Civil War -- was not constructed until after the cessation of hostilities, coming through Garland as the St. Louis and Southwestern (Cotton Belt) Railway in 1880, it was clearly in the minds of many prominent Arkansans before the Civil War. When considered with the fact that the expansion of the United States west into Texas was started as early as 1821 and was, in the minds of many scholars, the sole reason for the Mexican-American War of 1846-48, the value of the lands along the Red River near Garland become quite apparent. It is thus justifiable to speculate that William Wynn envisioned Garland as a major crossing point on the Red River, for both ferry traffic and the proposed railroad. This argument is even supported by the placement of the house itself, on what was the road leading due west from the western bank of the Red River and that which would have been the main traffic route of any ferry traffic, thus facilitating the monitoring of traffic and the collection of tolls.

That the house was meant to be seen is obvious from the building's architectural style. This grand Greek Revival design, luxurious in both plan and elevation, was undoubtedly constructed largely from materials shipped up the Red River from New Orleans and elsewhere (we know that the marble for the two fireplaces was so ordered). The tall, imposing two-story portico with its flanking, single-story "temples" must have been one of the most imposing edifices in the region, and certainly survives today as the best surviving example of a high-style Greek Revival plantation house in Arkansas.

Though the site probably also retains potential to reveal further information about the occupation of the site by William Wynn, his two sons (the 1840 Lafayette County census indicates two

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National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

males between the ages of 20 and 30 living with him, though not necessarily at this site) and his slaves, the any professional archeological investigation of the site remains to be done. Such investigation, upon completion, may justify additional areas of significance for the property.

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

X See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- ☐ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other state agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other -- Specify Repository: _____

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property: Approximately four

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A	<u>15</u>	<u>432700</u>	<u>3691610</u>	B	___	___	___
C	___	___	___	D	___	___	___

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: X See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: ___ See continuation sheet.

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

=====

11. Form Prepared By

=====

Name/Title: Kenneth Story, Architectural Historian

Organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Date: December 3, 1991

Street & Number: 225 E. Markham, Suite 300 Telephone: (501) 324-9346

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 21 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Section number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point on the northern edge of Price Street located 1,800 feet west of the intersection of said edge with the western edge of U.S. Route 82, proceed northerly for a distance of 400 feet along a perpendicular line running parallel with the eastern elevation of the Wynn-Price House to the point formed by its intersection with a perpendicular line running parallel with the northern elevation of the house; thence proceed westerly along said line for a distance of 400 feet to the point formed by its intersection with the eastern edge of the adjacent dirt access road; thence proceed southerly along said edge for a distance of 400 feet to the point formed by its intersection with the northern edge of Price Street; thence proceed easterly to the point of beginning.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY NAME: Wynn--Price House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Miller

DATE RECEIVED: 12/09/91

DATE OF PENDING LIST:

DATE OF 16TH DAY:

DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/23/92

DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 90001950

NOMINATOR: STATE

DETAILED EVALUATION: Y

☒ ACCEPT

☐ RETURN

☐ REJECT

DATE 1/23/92

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

This large & elegant house is architecturally significant as the finest example in the state of a high-style Greek Revival residence.

The concerns raised in the initial return sheet have been adequately addressed

RECOM./CRITERIA

REVIEWER

DISCIPLINE

DATE

Accept/C

Harper

Historian

4/17/92

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

CLASSIFICATION

___count ___resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

___historic ___current

DESCRIPTION

___architectural classification
___materials
___descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

___summary paragraph
___completeness
___clarity
___applicable criteria
___justification of areas checked
___relating significance to the resource
___context
___relationship of integrity to significance
___justification of exception
___other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

___acreage ___verbal boundary description
___UTMs ___boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

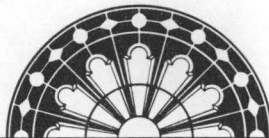
___sketch maps ___USGS maps ___photographs ___presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____



ARKANSAS
HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
PROGRAM

RECEIVED
DEC 09 1991

NATIONAL
REGISTER

December 3, 1991

Carol D. Shull
Chief of Registration
United States Department of the Interior
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1100 "L" Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

RE: Wynn - Price House
Price Street

Dear Carol:

We are enclosing for your review the nomination of the above referenced property. The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has complied with all applicable nominating procedures and notification requirements in the nomination process.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Cathy Buford
State Historic Preservation Officer

CB:kg

Enclosures





WYNN-PRICE HOUSE

GARLAND VIC., ARKANSAS

Miller C

PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. BAYLES

JULY, 1989

NEGATIVE ON FILE AT AHPP

VIEW FROM SOUTHWEST

NOV 21 1990



WYNN-PRICE HOUSE

BARLAND VIC, ARKANSAS *Miller CJ*

PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. BAYLES

JULY, 1989

NEGATIVE ON FILE AT AHP

VIEW OF REAR OF TWO-STORY SECTION FROM NORTH



WYNN-PRICE HOUSE

GARLAND VIC., ARKANSAS

PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. BAYLES

JULY, 1989

NEGATIVE ON FILE AT AHPP

VIEW FROM SOUTHWEST

NOV 21 1990



WYNN-PRICE HOUSE
GARLAND VIC., ARKANSAS

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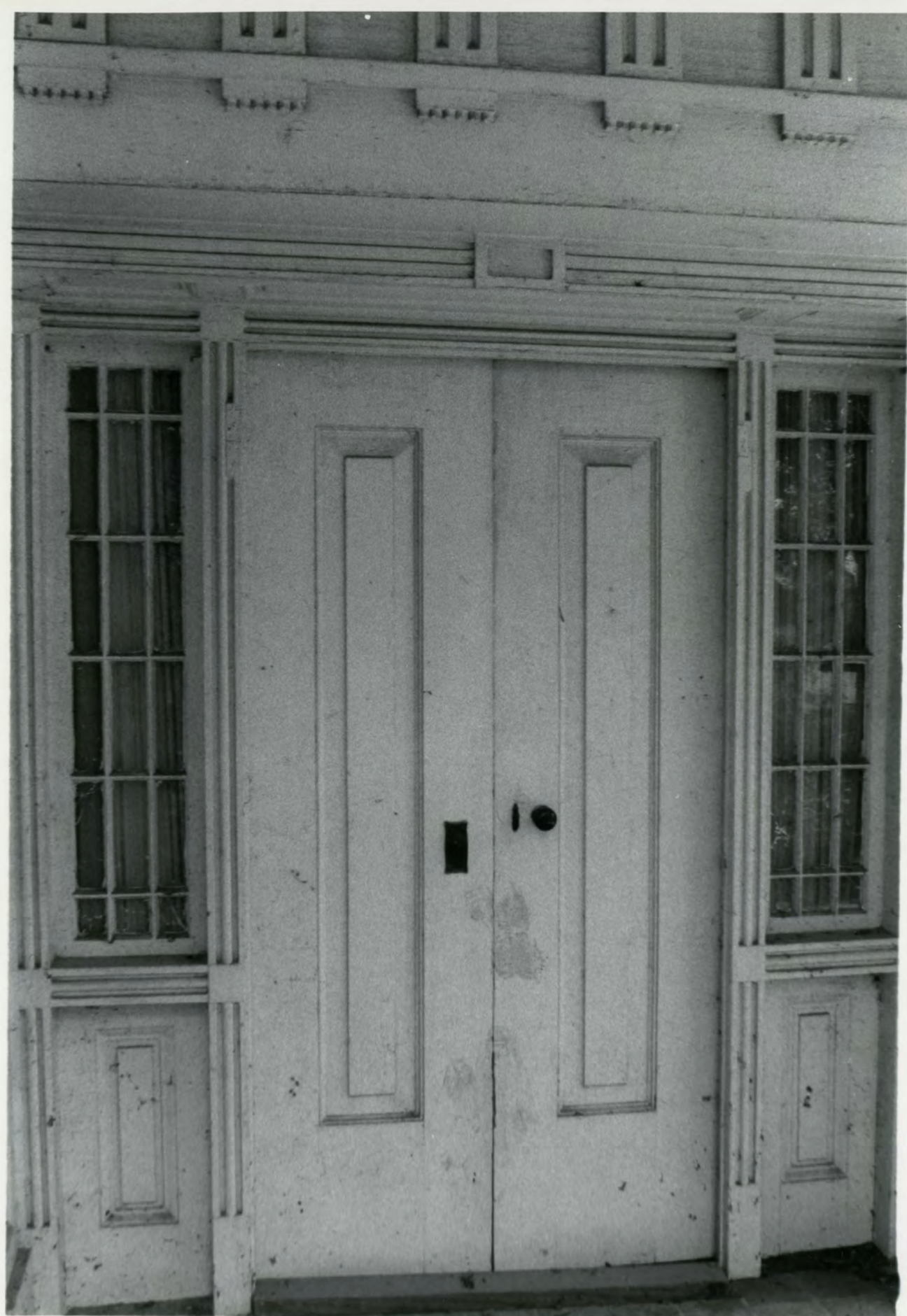
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. BAYLES

JULY, 1989

NEGATIVE ON FILE AT AHPP

WINDOW DETAIL

NOV 21 1990



WYNN-PRICE HOUSE

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GARLAND VIC., ARKANSAS

PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. BAYLES

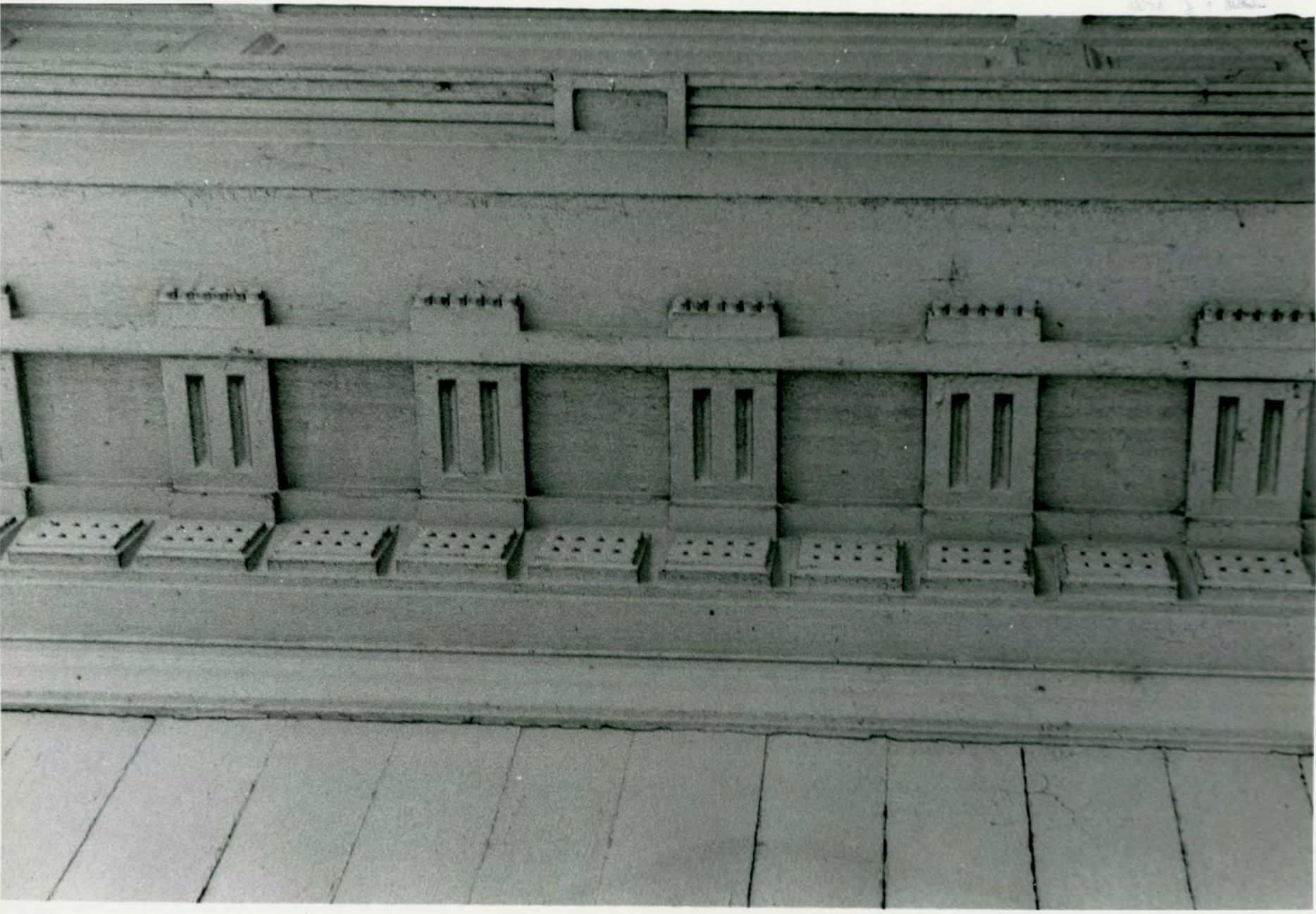
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NEGATIVE ON FILE AT AHPP

FRONT DOORS DETAIL

NOV 21 1990

51102



WYNN-PRICE HOUSE

CARLAND VIC., ARKANSAS

PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. BAYLES

JULY, 1989

NEGATIVE ON FILE AT AHPP

ENTRANCE ENTABLATURE DETAIL

millers

millers



WYNN-PRICE HOUSE
GARLAND VIC., ARKANSAS
PHOTOGRAPHED BY V. BAYLES
JULY, 1989
NEGATIVE ON FILE AT AHPP
FRONT PORTICO DETAIL

gutter

NOV 21 1990



128 15 20

WYNN-PRICE HOUSE

GARLAND VIC., ARKANSAS

PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. BAYLES

JULY, 1989

NEGATIVE ON FILE AT AHPP

FRONT ENTRANCE DETAIL

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NOV 21 1990



12/15/1911

WYNN-PRICE HOUSE

GARLAND VIC., ARKANSAS

PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. BAYLES

JULY, 1989

NEGATIVE ON FILE AT AHPP

VIEW FROM SOUTH

Miller Co

NOV 21 1990



2315

WYNN-PRICE HOUSE

GARLAND VIC., ARKANSAS

Miller Co

PHOTOGRAPHED BY V. BAYLES

JULY, 1989

NEGATIVE ON FILE AT AHPP

VIEW OF HISTORIC OUTBUILDING FROM SOUTH

NOV 21 1990



WYNN-PRICE HOUSE

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GARLAND VIC., ARKANSAS

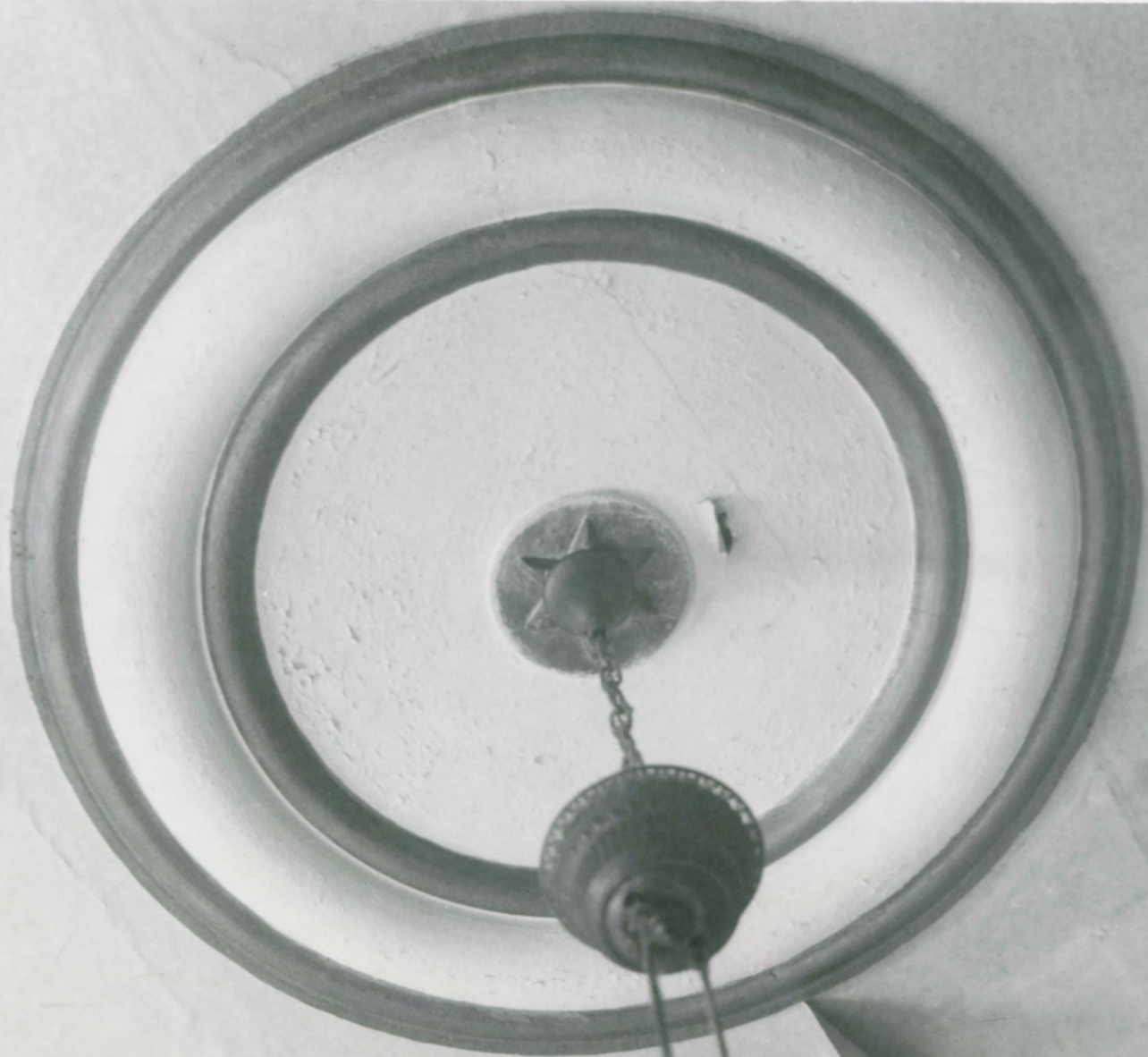
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JULY, 1989

NEGATIVE ON FILE AT AHPP

INTERIOR WINDOW DETAIL

NOV 21 1990



WYNN-PRICE HOUSE
GARLAND VIC., ARKANSAS

smith c

PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. BAYLES
JULY, 1989

NEGATIVE ON FILE AT AHPP
INTERIOR CEILING DETAIL



WYNN-PRICE HOUSE

miller c

GARLAND UT., ARKANSAS

PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. BAYLES

JULY, 1989

NEGATIVE ON FILE AT AHPP

VIEW OF BALCONY ENTRANCE FROM INTERIOR



WYNN-PRICE HOUSE
GARLAND VIC., ARKANSAS
PHOTOGRAPHED BY V. BAYLES
JULY, 1989
NEGATIVE ON FILE AT AMPP
DETAIL OF SECOND STORY FIREPLACE

NOV 21 1990



WYNN-PRICE HOUSE
CARLAND VII, ARKANSAS
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. BAYLES
JULY, 1989
NEGATIVE ON FILE AT AHPP
ATTIC DETAIL

YNellwCJ

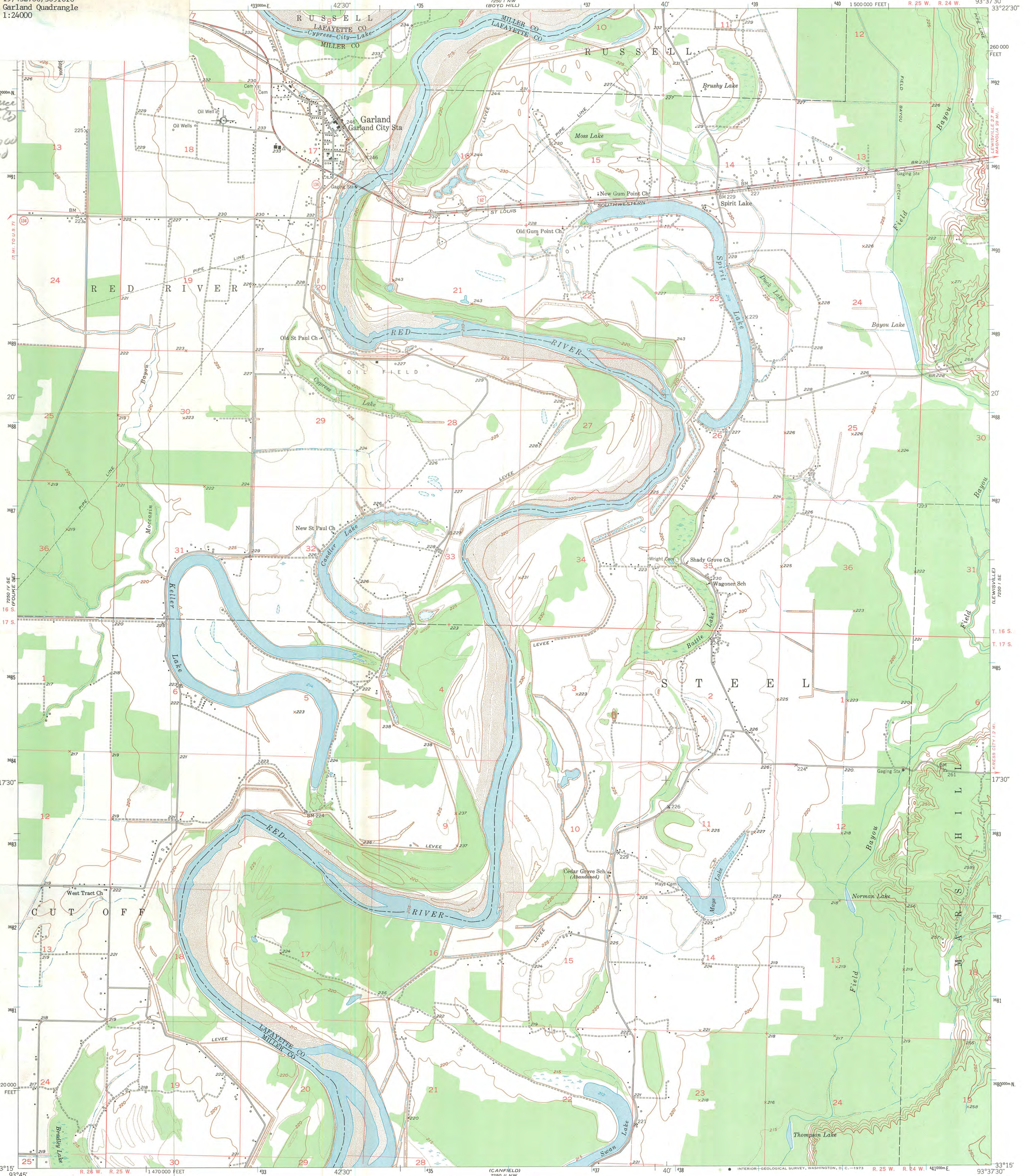
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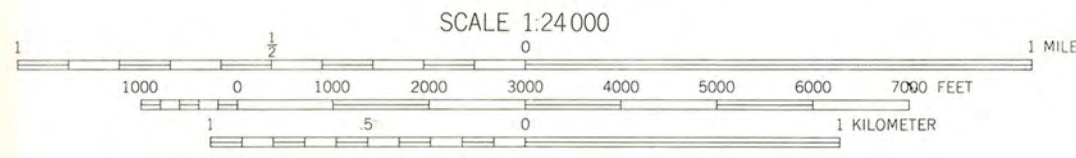
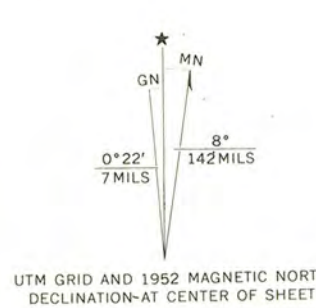
Wynn-Price House
Garland vic., Arkansas
Miller County
15/432700/3691610
Garland Quadrangle
1:24000

GARLAND QUADRANGLE
ARKANSAS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

R. 25 W. R. 24 W. 93°37'30" 33°22'30"



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USCE
Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs
taken 1948. Topography by plane-table surveys 1952
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Arkansas coordinate system,
south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 15, shown in blue



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT HALF-INTERVAL CONTOURS
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
AND BY THE ARKANSAS GEOLOGICAL COMMISSION, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72201
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty 4 LANE 6 LANE Light-duty
Medium-duty 4 LANE 6 LANE Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route State Route

G030
GARLAND, ARK.
N3315-W9337.5/7.5

1952

AMS 7250 1 SW-SERIES V884