

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

654

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

RECEIVED 2280

AUG 12 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: McNair, Wiley P., House

Other names/site number: WA1241, House at 301 Mountain Street

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

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

N/A

2. Location

Street & number: 301 Mountain Street

City or town: Fayetteville State: AR County: Washington

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A B X C D

| | |
|---|-----------------|
|  | <u>8/3/2016</u> |
| Signature of certifying official/Title: | Date |
| <u>Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</u> | |
| State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government | |

| | |
|---|--|
| In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. | |
| | |
| Signature of commenting official: | Date |
| | |
| Title : | State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government |

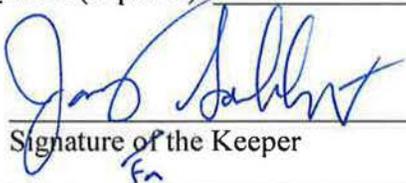
Wiley P. McNair House
Name of Property

Washington, Arkansas
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)


Signature of the Keeper

9-20-2016
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

HEALTH CARE: Clinic / Medical Business/Office

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation: Brick;

Walls: Wood – Weatherboard; Roof: Asphalt

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has

Summary Paragraph

The McNair House is located at the southwest corner of West Mountain Street and South Locust Street near the historic heart of Fayetteville, Arkansas. Designed in a vernacular, simplified Queen Anne architectural style, the house is an asymmetrical, two-story, wood frame structure with horizontal, wooden siding; wooden, double-hung windows; and a gabled, asphalt shingle clad roof.

Narrative Description

The front façade of the McNair House faces the north. The surrounding lot slopes downward toward the south. A stone wall, composed of roughly shaped sandstone blocks adhered together with mortar, sits along the sidewalk on the eastern side of the property, toward the rear of the lot. A gravel parking lot is located to the rear of the property. The roof is pierced by two identical brick chimneys with decorative, corbelled tops and inset sections on all four sides. Both chimneys are located toward the front of the home, along the first east to west ridgeline of the house. The property also includes a historical marker at the northwest corner of the property.

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North (Front) Façade

The North façade of the McNair House is composed of a section extended to the north, sticking out from the rest of the front façade, along the east side of the house and a covered, single-story porch along the rest of the façade. The one-story front porch is covered by steeply sloped shed roof clad in asphalt shingles. The front façade includes two gable ends, one along the east side and one along the west side. The eastern gable is framed by the slightly extended roof overhang as well as a small shed roof section at the bottom of the gable. The interior of the gable is clad with rows of octagon and diamond shaped wooden shingles. In late 2015, remnants of the original spindlework ornamental woodwork that existed under the gable eaves were still evident. Under the eastern gable, there is a pair of double-hung, two-over-two wooden windows. Under the pair of windows, at the first floor level, there is an extended bay that includes four windows, including two angled windows along the east and west sides of the bay and a pair along the northern, front, edge of the bay. This bay is topped by a small hipped roof. Under the bay windows, the lower section of the extended bay windows includes diamond and octagon wood shingles as seen in the front and eastern gable ends. The corners of the extended bay are capped by vertical corner boards, echoing the vertical corner boards seen on the rest of the structure.

The western façade of the extended eastern bay on the front façade is clad in the horizontal wooden siding seen on the rest of the structure. The northern façade above the front porch is topped by the western gable, which is also framed by extended eaves and a small portion of shed roofing. Directly under the western gable end along the front façade roof line is a two-over-two window at the second story level. Under the porch roof, the entry door is located near the eastern interior edge of the porch. A single two-over-two window is located at the center of this façade section, also under the porch roof. The first floor window and the second floor window in this section of façade are not aligned, with the lower window set slightly to the east. The porch is supported by five square simple wooden columns with a decorative wooden railing.

East (Side) Façade:

The East façade of the McNair House includes twelve double-hung windows, with three pairs of windows at the second floor level and three pairs of windows at the first floor level. The façade is topped by a single gable end, echoing the gable ends visible on the front façade, framed by projecting eaves, with a small section of shed roof at the bottom and infilled with octagon and diamond wood shingles. The gable end is located toward the northern edge of the façade, centered over the first third of the façade from its northern edge. The window pairs are located directly above each other. The first two sets of paired windows include two-over-two, double-

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hung wooden windows. The last set of window pairs consists of one-over-one double-hung windows.

The majority of this façade is clad in the horizontal wooden weatherboard siding seen in the rest of the structure; however, the lowest portion of the façade is clad in red brick, laid in a common bond pattern which delineates the foundation of the structure. The brick section is pierced by a small rectangular wooden access door. The southern edge of this façade includes a recessed bay, the result of an early addition to the rear of the structure.

The small southern facing section of this recessed area is clad in horizontal weatherboard siding and is pierced by two small, one-over-one, double-hung wooden windows; one at the second story level and one at the first story level. The eastern façade of the recessed bay includes one short, one-over-one, double-hung window at the second story level. This portion of the façade also includes much of the external utility lines and meters for the property.

South (Rear) Façade

The South façade of the McNair House is topped by two clipped gables, which look like eyebrows over the rear façade. These gable ends are infilled with horizontal weatherboard siding. The rear façade includes three stories, due to the slope of the ground, allowing access to the basement through a standard door at ground level on the eastern side of the façade. The first floor level includes one large, horizontally oriented, rectangular, single-pane window.

The second floor includes a central, one-over-one, double-hung window at the center of the façade. There are also a large single-pane, rectangular window to each side of the central window. The western edge of the façade includes a large, two-story porch with exterior access stairs. The two levels of porch are covered by a shallow sloped shed roof.

West (Side) Façade

The West façade of the McNair House includes the western portion of the rear two-story porches, with entry doors to the structure at each level. The rest of the west façade includes four windows at the second story level and four windows at the first floor level. At the center of the façade is an extended doorway, topped by a small gabled roof with a slight roof overhang. The second story windows include a pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows to the south, a single two-over-two window at the center and another two-over-two window near the northern edge of the façade. The first story of this façade includes a pair of two-over-two windows on either side of the extended entry space. The roof of this facade includes one simple gable end along the roof line.

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Integrity

It appears that a small addition has been added to the rear of the structure as well as the open air porches at the southwest corner of the structure. The rear of the structure did include a one story porch during the early 20th century, but this porch has been replaced by the current two story porch. Some of the early gingerbread wooden ornamentation in the front gables has been lost due to deterioration. The structure has been recently restored, with repairs made to the front bay windows and deteriorated siding pieces along all facades, mostly on the rear facade. The building is currently in good repair and retains much of its original historic fabric.

Historical Marker

A short historical marker, embedded in a pillar composed of grey stone held together by white mortar, is located at the northwest corner of the McNair House property, near the sidewalk along West Mountain Street. The top of the marker includes a small mound of irregular stones which may have supported an additional, now lost element. The northern face of the marker includes a rectangular metal plaque with the following text:

“1839 1860
SITE OF THE
FAYETTEVILLE
FEMALE SEMINARY
FOUNDED BY
MISS SOPHIA SAWYER
TABLET PLACED BY
FAYETTEVILLE P.T.A.
1928”

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1888

Significant Dates

1888

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Wiley P. McNair House was designed in c. 1888 as a vernacular, simplified Queen Anne architectural style. The house is an asymmetrical, two-story, wood-frame structure with horizontal, wooden siding; wooden, double-hung windows; and a gabled, asphalt shingle clad roof. The Wiley P. McNair House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C**, with **local significance**, as an excellent example of a simplified Queen Anne style structure in the historic heart of Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Elaboration

Fayetteville Female Seminary

The Wiley P. McNair House sits at the northeastern corner of what was once the larger campus of the Fayetteville Female Seminary. This early regional school for girls was one of the most influential educational institutions in the early history of the region. It provided a quality education for girls in a time when women rarely received any formal education. The school also explicitly accepted both Cherokee and white students during an era that discouraged any racial mixing, especially in education.¹

The Fayetteville Female Seminary was founded in 1839 as a refuge and educational center for fourteen Cherokee girls who had fled violence in the nearby Indian Territory, now the state of Oklahoma, with Sophia Sawyer, a missionary and tutor to several Cherokee families. Sophia Sawyer had befriended the Ridge Family of Cherokees in Georgia as a missionary and private tutor in the early 19th century.² John Ridge was the leader of a prominent family in the Cherokee nation who had attended school in Connecticut and in 1824 married Sarah Bird Northup who was from a white New England family. John and Sarah Ridge returned to Georgia, where John was chosen for the Cherokee National Council and became a prominent leader in the

¹ Nancy Hendricks, "Fayetteville Female Seminary," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, Butler Center for Arkansas Studies, January 18, 2012.

² *Ibid.*

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tribe with his father Major John Ridge.³ He and his father saw the removal of Native Americans from their ancestral lands as inevitable and pushed for a treaty with the United States government to ensure the protection of Cherokee rights.⁴ During the 1830s, while negotiating with the United States Federal Government over their rights to their ancestral lands in Georgia, the Cherokee nation was generally led by two factions. John Ross led one faction that was staunchly anti-treaty, refusing to sell lands to the United States Federal Government and also refusing to agree to any terms in regards to removal to the already established western Indian Territories. John Ridge, and his father Major Ridge, led the Treaty Party, which although originally also anti-removal, did eventually work to try to gain a favorable agreement with the United States Federal Government in regards to payment for ceded lands and support during and after any removal of the Cherokee nation to the west. Ross's and Ridge's faction both played important parts in the eventual complicated political and social dynamics of the Indian Removals and Trail of Tears sagas during the late 1830s and in the continued political upheaval in the Indian Territory during the 1830s and 1840s.⁵ John Ridge's Pro-Treaty Party eventually was proven right and the Cherokee lands in Georgia were taken by the United States government and the state of Georgia. The Cherokee tribes were offered lands west of the Mississippi River in Indian Territory in the dubious exchange. After the tribe was removed to the Indian Territory, the opponents of the treaty and Ridge's leadership assassinated John Ridge and other Pro-Treaty Party members.⁶

During the Indian removals from Georgia along the Trail of Tears, Sophia Sawyer accompanied the Ridge family to their destination in modern-day Oklahoma.⁷ After the assassination of John Ridge in 1839, Sawyer and Ridge's widow Sarah Bird Northrup Ridge escaped to the relative safety of Fayetteville, Arkansas, with fourteen Cherokee girls who were mostly daughters of high ranking Cherokee families.⁸ After a few years of conducting a small school in spare rooms across town, Sophia Sawyer had convinced local judge David Walker to donate a large lot along Mountain Street for the construction of a purpose-built school building.⁹ In 1851, Sophia Sawyer also purchased an additional lot along Mountain Street, completing the block between Locust and School streets as the campus of the school continued to expand.¹⁰

³ Alice Taylor-Colbert, "Major Ridge (ca. 1771-1839)," *New Georgia Encyclopedia*, 07 April 2015.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Stanley Hoig, *The Cherokees and their Chief: In the Wake of Empire*, The University of Arkansas Press: Fayetteville, AR, 1998.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ Joseph C. Neal, *History of Washington County*, Springdale, AR: Shiloh Museum, 1989. pp 125-126.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ W. J. Lemke, *Early Colleges and Academies of Washington County, Arkansas*, Fayetteville, AR: Washington County Historical Society, Bulletin #6, 1954.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

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The newly constructed Fayetteville Female Seminary campus formally opened its doors in 1841.¹¹ The school soon became known for providing a broad, quality education and regularly enrolled more than fifty young ladies of prominent regional families. A dormitory was constructed on the school grounds for the use of students during the school terms and some girls regularly stayed with various families across the town.¹² A student of the school described the campus as follows:

“At that time the campus comprised an entire block. The four buildings, facing West Mountain Street, were of New England rather than Southern architecture. These white houses, set on a neatly kept lawn with shade trees, shrubs and evergreens, presented a pleasing picture. Indeed the Seminary was a showplace of the countryside.”¹³

The Fayetteville Female Seminary employed various teachers, including Ferdinand Zellner, who was a music professor at the school and would eventually conduct the San Francisco Symphony.¹⁴ Sophia Sawyer died in Fayetteville in 1854 at the age of sixty-one, after having been the first and only principal of her school for over thirteen years. The school was incorporated in 1859 under the leadership of the second principal Lucretia Foster Smith.¹⁵

The Civil War brought the school to an end when wounded soldiers from the nearby Battle of Prairie Grove in 1862 were brought to the school.¹⁶ During the next year, retreating Confederate soldiers set fire to the main school building. Although the citizens of Fayetteville tried to save the school's structures, only a small section of one structure was saved and that structure was removed from the western area of the larger property in 1923.¹⁷ Local histories also note that the assembly room, near the corner of Mountain and Locust streets was saved from the torch at the end of the Civil War. The structure was lost to fire only a few years later due to an errant fuse from the blasting out of a cistern on a nearby property. Early local histories also noted that the McNair home now stands on the site of the old seminary assembly room.¹⁸

¹¹ Hendricks, "Fayetteville Female Seminary," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*.

¹² Joseph C. Neal, *History of Washington County*, Springdale, AR: Shiloh Museum, 1989. pp 128-129.

Hendricks, "Fayetteville Female Seminary," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*.

¹³ Joseph C. Neal, *History of Washington County*, Springdale, AR: Shiloh Museum, 1989. p 129.

¹⁴ Hendricks, "Fayetteville Female Seminary," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* William S. Campbell, *One Hundred Years of Fayetteville 1828–1928*, Fayetteville, AR:

Washington County Historical Society, 1977. p 54.

¹⁶ Hendricks, "Fayetteville Female Seminary," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ Campbell, *One Hundred Years of Fayetteville 1828–1928*, Washington County Historical Society. p 54.

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The remaining property had previously been willed to a Reverend David Green of Westborough, Massachusetts, at Sawyer's death in 1854.¹⁹ It appears the Mr. Presley R. Smith, who was appointed as an executor in Ms. Sawyer's will eventually came to own at least a portion of the school property.²⁰ In 1868, the property was sold due to the non-payment of debt on to the lender, Mr. P. R. Smith, who divided the property for private home sites.²¹ Mr. Stephen Stone and his wife soon came to own the northeast corner lot of the campus. This lot was then sold to Mr. McNair in April of 1888.²² A remaining school building on the site may be referenced in the warranty deed for the property exchange between Stephen and Amanda Stone to Wiley P. McNair in April of 1888. The Stone's sold the property to Mr. McNair for \$500 and a handwritten note on the deed stated "Provided, thereby reserve the right to remove from said land a Building Known as the _____ school (?) _____ at any time."²³ Unfortunately the handwritten note is almost illegible due to the small script and later degradation of the document. This may have been a reference to a building from the former school that the Stone's wished to remove from the site before McNair could construct his home. A historical marker was placed on the McNair property in 1928 to memorialize the site of the Fayetteville Female Seminary.

The McNair Family

Daniel McNair, a farmer, lived with his wife Elizabeth and daughter Louisa A. and two sons, Wiley P. and James, in Tallahatchie County, Mississippi, in 1850.²⁴ Daniel was listed in surviving Census records from 1850 as being born in Scotland while Elizabeth was born in Mississippi to parents from Ireland. Mr. Daniel McNair was originally married to a Miss Blue, and a son, James Edward McNair, was born during this first marriage. After his first wife's death, Daniel McNair met and married Elizabeth Scallion while living in Mississippi. Wiley Paul McNair, the first son of the new couple, was born in June of 1848 in Charleston, Mississippi.²⁵ Daniel and Elizabeth would have two sons, Wiley and Daniel Hugh, and three

¹⁹ W. J. Lemke, *Early Colleges and Academies of Washington County, Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR:* Washington County Historical Society, Bulletin #6, 1954.

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² Warranty Deed. Stephen K. and Amanda Stone to Wiley P. McNair. April 16, 1888. Files of the Shiloh Museum: Springdale, AR.

²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ United States Census Rolls, 1850.

²⁵ Fay Hempstead, *Historical Review of Arkansas: Its Commerce, Industry and Modern Affairs.* Chicago, IL: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1911. 1347.

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daughters, Louisa, Lavina and Patience, before Daniel McNair's death in 1882 in Gibson, Tennessee.²⁶

Wiley Paul McNair was raised in Tennessee, after his father moved out of Mississippi due to the coming Civil War in the early 1860s.²⁷ During his youth, Wiley McNair started teaching grammar school classes to earn money to continue his education.²⁸ During the Civil War, he ran away from home twice and eventually enlisted in the United States Army in Kentucky, where he served more than a full year of active service with First Kentucky State Troops.²⁹ After returning home to Gibson, Tennessee, he was soon enrolled at Bryant and Stratton Commercial College of Nashville, Tennessee, where he earned a degree in 1868.³⁰ Wiley P. McNair returned home after earning his degree and married Nancy Anne Flippin in Gibson, Tennessee, in June of 1868.³¹ He then worked as a clerk and telegrapher in a retail shop, possibly in Kansas City, Missouri.³² In 1873, he began working as a telegrapher, clerk and station agent for the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad in Missouri, working also for the Ozark Iron Works.³³ The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad in Missouri was soon in financial trouble and railroad leases were cancelled. In 1876 the previous owners of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad reorganized and incorporated a new rail company, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway. McNair stayed with his local railroad office and became an employee of the newly created St. Louis and San Francisco Railway company. He would soon be sent to various stations as a station agent, including stations in Ozark, Dixon, Cuba and Verona. He also worked in a station at Vinita, Oklahoma.³⁴ In 1880, Wiley P. McNair and his wife and three children were living in Verona, Mississippi.³⁵ He continued to rise through the ranks of the company and was transferred to Fayetteville, Arkansas, in 1882, where he worked for the railroad for a little over two years. He was then transferred to Pierce City, Missouri, in November of 1885. He was transferred back to Fayetteville, Arkansas, in November of 1886 to be the main railroad agent for the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, known locally as the "Frisco Line".³⁶ In many contemporary and later mentions of Wiley P. McNair, he is described as Fayetteville's first railroad agent. His

²⁶ Ancestry.com, *North America, Family Histories, 1500-2000* [database on-line], Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2016.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ Wiley Paul McNair." *History of Northwest Arkansas*. Chicago: Goodspeed, 1889. p 981-982.

²⁹ Hempstead, *Historical Review of Arkansas*, 1347.

³⁰ "Wiley Paul McNair." *History of Northwest Arkansas*. pp 981-982.

³¹ Hempstead, *Historical Review of Arkansas*, 1348.

³² *Ibid.*, 1347.

³³ "The Pension Roll," *The Frisco Employes' Magazine*, August, 1927. p 31.

³⁴ "The Pension Roll," *The Frisco Employes' Magazine*, August, 1927. p 31.

³⁵ United States Census Rolls, 1880.

³⁶ "The Pension Roll," *The Frisco Employes' Magazine*, August, 1927. p 31.

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eldest son William would also quickly be hired by the “Frisco Line” as a cashier for the Railroad Station.³⁷

The St. Louis and San Francisco Railway chose Fayetteville as the terminus for its line from Pierce City, Missouri, due to the funds provided by the city for a new depot and additional funds provided for promotion of the new route.³⁸ The first passenger train arrived in Fayetteville on July 4, 1882.³⁹ The first depot was destroyed by fire in 1897 and a new depot was erected on the site. The current Frisco Depot configuration is the result of an enlargement and remodeling project in 1925 (NR 12.8.88).⁴⁰ The surviving “Frisco Line” railroad depot is located on Dickson Street, between North Gregg Avenue and North West Avenue, northwest of the historic downtown square, in the same location as the historic depot built in the early 1880s. The McNair House sits only about six blocks from the depot, where Mr. McNair and his sons would have spent most of their work day.

As the local station agent, Wiley P. McNair, Sr., was in charge of the railroad station in Fayetteville and all of the activities that would have occurred there and all of the staff that would have been employed. In some towns, this also meant working as a telegraph operator, baggage handler, ticket agent and clerk. Since Fayetteville was a larger town, McNair would have been in charge of a small staff who would handle the baggage, any freight or postal loading, ticket sales and telegraphy. Although station agents at small stations could count on only a few trains per week, by the 1910s and 1920s in Fayetteville there were as many as six trains arriving daily at the station.⁴¹ This large number of trains was due in part to the success of the University of Arkansas of Fayetteville to recruit students from across the state and larger region, especially during the 1920s.⁴² This period would be the most active in terms of passenger rail service in Fayetteville. By the 1940s, the automobile was the main mode of personal transportation in the region and by the 1960s the passenger lines through Fayetteville were abandoned.⁴³

Mr. Wiley P. McNair’s success as the community’s railroad agent made him an important civic and business leader in town. He was a member of the local masonic lodge and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He also invested in a local bank and other financial institutions, becoming a

³⁷ United States Census Rolls, 1890. Joseph C. Neal, *History of Washington County*, Springdale, AR: Shiloh Museum, 1989. Fayetteville City Directories, 1904.

³⁸ Joseph C. Neal, *History of Washington County*, Springdale, AR: Shiloh Museum, 1989.

³⁹ *Ibid.*

⁴⁰ Frisco Depot, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*

⁴² *Ibid.*

⁴³ Joseph C. Neal, *History of Washington County*, Springdale, AR: Shiloh Museum, 1989.

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stock holder in the Building and Loan Association of Fayetteville. He also invested in the Fayetteville Printing Company.⁴⁴

During his first years as a station agent in Fayetteville, McNair, Sr., hired a young boy, Carl Gray, who was the son of a local college professor, to be a messenger and general errand boy at the station.⁴⁵ The Gray family lived in a house only a short distance from the station along Dickson Street. McNair also taught Carl Gray the art of telegraphy in his spare time. By 1912, Carl Gray had worked his way up the leadership ladder to become the President of the Great Northern Railway. By 1920, he was the President of Union Pacific Railroad and positioned the company to be one of only a small number of American railways that paid dividends during the Great Depression.⁴⁶ At the death of Mr. McNair, Gray credited his early time spent with the Fayetteville station master as the key to his success in the railway industry.⁴⁷

Mr. McNair served as the Frisco Railway agent until 1918, when he retired due to the age limits placed by the railroad for employee service. After his retirement, he was succeeded by his son William D. McNair.⁴⁸ Another of his sons, Wiley P. McNair, Jr., also worked with his father at the depot as a clerk for the railroad by 1904 at age 20. Wiley P. McNair, Jr., continued to work for the railroad for several years; however, he eventually inherited shares in his father's investments and became a leader in the local insurance business. At his retirement, he was an officer of the Fayetteville Building & Loan, Cravens & Co. Insurance Agency and the McRoy & McNair Printing Shop.⁴⁹ Mr. Wiley P. McNair, Sr., lived in the house he built on Mountain Street until his death on July 19, 1927. The local newspaper noted that:

“Nearly all business houses in Fayetteville closed during the funeral hour, from 10 to 11 am, out of respect to the deceased and his family.

The Central Presbyterian church, where services were held, was filled with sorrowing friends. Flowers covered the casket in one of the largest displays seen here. Frisco officials and distant and close friends gathered to pay their last respects. The sorrowing family had their grief softened by messages from friends far and near, one such message coming from Carl Gray, Omaha, Neb., president of the Union Pacific railroad, who did his first railroad work under Mr.

⁴⁴ Wiley Paul McNair.” *History of Northwest Arkansas*. Chicago: Goodspeed, 1889. p 981-982.

⁴⁵ Neal, Joseph C. *History of Washington County*. Springdale, AR: Shiloh Museum, 1989. “The Pension Roll,” *The Frisco Employes’ Magazine*, August, 1927. p 31.

⁴⁶ John H. White Jr., “America’s Most Noteworthy Railroaders,” *Railroad History*, 154: Spring 1986. pp 9-15.

⁴⁷ “The Pension Roll,” *The Frisco Employes’ Magazine*, August, 1927. p 31.

⁴⁸ *Ibid*.

⁴⁹ Margie Alsrook, “McNair Family Roots Run Deep on Region,” *Arkansas Business*, March 9, 1988.

Wiley P. McNair House

Name of Property

Washington, Arkansas

County and State

McNair in Fayetteville and who expressed his deep regret in being unable to be present.”⁵⁰

Ms. Nancy McNair, wife of Wiley McNair, Sr., continued to live in the Mountain Street house until her death in 1935. After her death, the house was used by John A. McNair, one of Wiley, Jr., and Nancy’s children. However, the house may have been owned by Wiley P. McNair, Jr., as his father’s heir. No owner icon was listed by John’s name in contemporary city directories and at least two boarders were also listed in the home in 1939. The McNair family continued to own the home through the 1940s. By 1957, William A. Fowler, a well-known local physician had his office and residence, with his wife Virginia, in the house at 301 Mountain Street. Bruce Benward, a professor at the local University of Arkansas, and his wife Gene also lived in the house by 1957.⁵¹ The house continues to be used as both a family residence and professional office space by the current owners.

The Wiley P. McNair House

The Wiley P. McNair House was designed and built in a simplified Queen Anne architectural style, with asymmetrical massing, a large front façade bay window, overhanging eaves, ornamented gables, and ornamental wood shingles in the gable ends. The Queen Anne style was an enormously influential style across the United States, where it was popular from the late 1870s through the 1910s.⁵² The style was originally named and popularized by a group of late 19th century English architects and designers, including Richard Norman Shaw. Shaw was a popular architect, originally from Edinburgh, Scotland, who designed large houses and commercial buildings in various styles during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. He is credited with helping to popularize the Queen Anne style, a misnamed style that combined elements of earlier Jacobean and vernacular English architectural forms to create picturesque architectural designs that focused on the art of individual design and used ornamentation to add layers of complexity.⁵³ The Queen Anne Style is thought to have been introduced to the United States during the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. According to surviving illustrations, the British Buildings, built as exhibition spaces by the British government for the event in Philadelphia were asymmetrical in massing, included half-timbering across their facades, featured multi-level porches with ornamental balustrades, various roof types, and

⁵⁰ “Business Pauses During Funeral of W. P. McNair,” *Fayetteville Democrat*, July 20, 1927.

⁵¹ Fayetteville City Directory, 1957.

⁵² Virginia & Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (Alfred A. Knopf: New York, NY), 1984. pp 262-287.

⁵³ *Ibid.*

Wiley P. McNair House

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ornamental chimneys.⁵⁴ These buildings echoed the stylistic characteristics of the new Queen Anne style that was in fashion in England and Scotland.

This new style quickly became popular across the United States. New architectural pattern books and magazines, such as the new *The American Architect and Building News*, included drawings of Queen Anne styles designs from Shaw and other architects. These new, readily available architectural publications helped to quickly spread the style across the United States.⁵⁵ New technologies of the era also allowed for the production of ready-made architectural elements such as finished windows, doors, brackets, trim, turned balusters, and other elements; many of which were often cheaper than their hand-made predecessors.⁵⁶ These factory made pieces were easily transported along the ever growing rail network, including to Fayetteville, Arkansas. With the coming of the railroad to Fayetteville, Arkansas, in 1882, new architectural publications and mass produced pieces could be purchased and shipped to Fayetteville from anywhere in the United States. It is probable that Mr. McNair, with his intimate tie to the railroad, would have taken full advantage of these newly available products.

The design of the McNair House features a typical Queen Anne style front bay window and asymmetrical massing. The house also includes two front-facing gable ends that are infilled with decorative wooden shingles. Remnants of early spindlework ornamentation were still evident under the eaves in late 2015. Although the houses is not as ornamented or elaborate as other high-style examples of the type, the house is an excellent example of an early, typical, simplified example of the Queen Anne style in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

The Wiley P. McNair House was designed and built in c. 1888 in a vernacular, simplified Queen Anne architectural style. The house is an asymmetrical, two-story, wood frame structure with horizontal, wooden siding; wooden, double-hung windows; and a gabled, asphalt shingle clad roof. The property purchased by Mr. McNair for his home was previously a portion of the former campus of the Fayetteville Female Seminary, an early regional institution that focused on the education of young white women of the area as well as young Cherokee women. The house was built by Mr. Wiley P. McNair for his family after moving to Fayetteville to work as the station agent for the new St. Louis and San Francisco Railway. The property served as the McNair family home until the late 1940s, when the property was sold and then used as both residential and office space. The home continues to serve as a family home and professional office space for the current owners. The Wiley P. McNair House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C**, with **local significance**, as an excellent

⁵⁴ James D. McCabe, *The Illustrated History of the Centennial Exhibition*, Philadelphia, 1876. Frank Leslie, *Illustrated Historical Register of the Centennial Exposition 1876*, New York, 1877.

⁵⁵ Virginia & Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (Alfred A. Knopf: New York, NY), 1984. p 268.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*

Wiley P. McNair House
Name of Property

Washington, Arkansas
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example of a simplified Queen Anne style structure in the historic heart of Fayetteville, Arkansas.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Castelow, Teri L. "Miss Sophia Sawyer: Founder of the Fayetteville Female Seminary." *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 68 (Summer 2009): 176–200.

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Hempstead, Fay. *Historical Review of Arkansas: Its Commerce, Industry and Modern Affairs*. Chicago, IL: The Lewis Publishing Company. 1911. pp 1346-1348.

Hendricks, Nancy. "Fayetteville Female Seminary." *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Butler Center for Arkansas Studies. January 18, 2012. Accessed December 9, 2015.

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Wiley P. McNair House

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County and State

Leslie, Frank. *Illustrated Historical Register of the Centennial Exposition* 1876. New York, 1877.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. (Alfred A. Knopf: New York, NY), 1984.

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“Miss Sophia Sawyer and Her School.” *Flashback* 23 (August 1973): 3–22 and (November 1973): 9–26; *Flashback* 24 (February 1974): 25–32, (May 1974): 10–33, (August 1974): 1–3, 21–33, and (November 1974): 30–37; *Flashback* 25 (February 1975): 6–11.

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“Wiley Paul McNair.” *History of Northwest Arkansas*. Chicago: Goodspeed, 1889. p 981-982.

Wiley P. McNair House
Name of Property

Washington, Arkansas
County and State

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): WA1241

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property <1

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Wiley P. McNair House
Name of Property

Washington, Arkansas
County and State

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 15 | Easting: 395233 | Northing: 3991415 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The east 81.25 feet of Block Number thirty-three (33), Original Town Plat, Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas, being more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of said Block thirty-three (33); thence south along the east line of said Block thirty-three (33) 325.00 feet; thence S89° 45'52"W (Deed=West) along the south line of said Block thirty-three (33) 81.25; thence north 325.00 feet to the north line of said Block thirty-three (33); thence N89° 45'52"E (Deed=East) 81.25 feet to the point of beginning, containing 26406.25 square feet, more or less.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary includes all of the property historically associated the Wiley P. McNair House in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Callie Williams, National Register Historian
organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
street & number: 323 Center Street, Suite 1500, Tower Building
city or town: Little Rock state: AR zip code: 72201
e-mail calliew@arkansasheritage.org
telephone: 501-324-9880
date: May 5, 2016

Wiley P. McNair House
Name of Property

Washington, Arkansas
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Wiley P. McNair House

City or Vicinity: Fayetteville

County: Washington State: Arkansas

Photographer: Callie Williams

Date Photographed: February 7, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 10: North (front) façade of the Wiley P. McNair House, camera facing south.

2 of 10: Detail of the north (front) façade of the Wiley P. McNair House, camera facing southeast.

3 of 10: Detail of the north (front) façade of the Wiley P. McNair House, camera facing southeast.

4 of 10: East (side) façade of the Wiley P. McNair House, camera facing west.

Wiley P. McNair House
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5 of 10: Detail of the east (side) façade of the Wiley P. McNair House, camera facing northwest.

6 of 10: South (rear) façade of the Wiley P. McNair House, camera facing north.

7 of 10: West (side) façade, partially obscured, of the Wiley P. McNair House, camera facing southeast.

8 of 10: Detail of the west (side) façade of the Wiley P. McNair House, camera facing southeast.

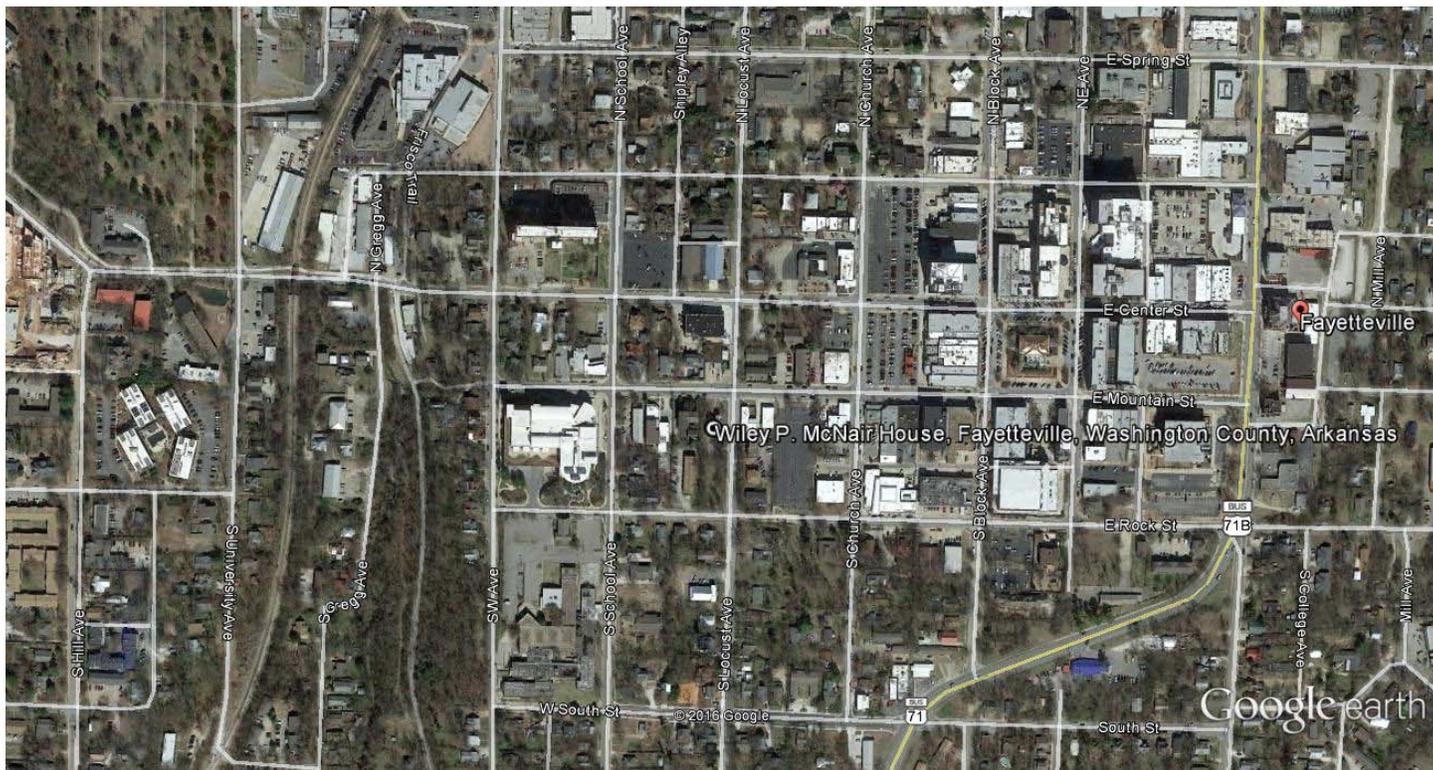
9 of 10: Historical marker (Front), northwest corner of the Wiley P. McNair House property, camera facing south.

10 of 10: Historical marker (rear), northwest corner of the Wiley P. McNair House property, camera facing north.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Wiley P. McNair House, Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas



Google earth

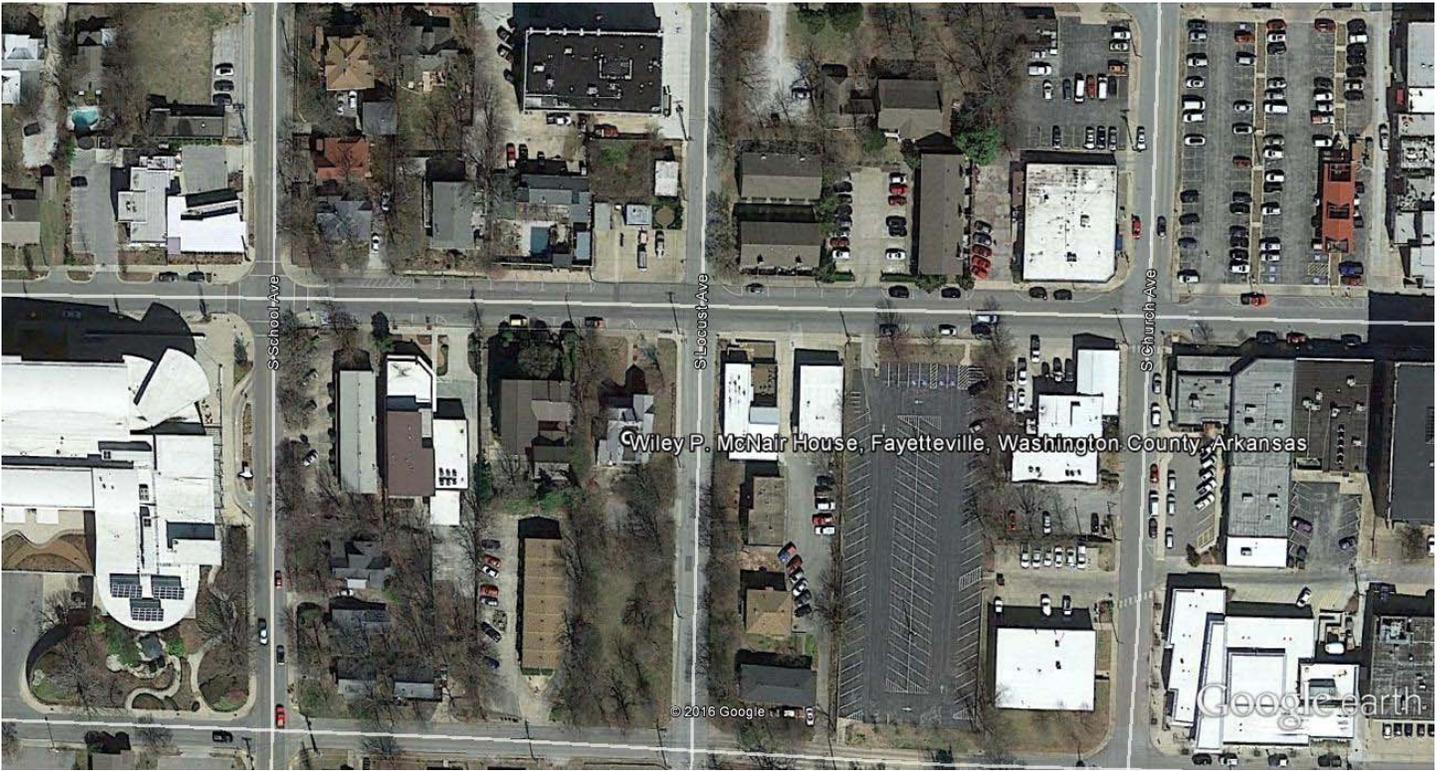


UTM

NAD 1983

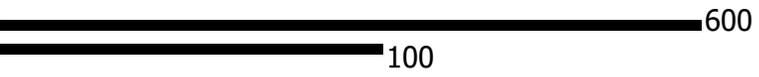
Zone: 15 Easting: 395233 Northing: 3991415

Wiley P. McNair House, Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas



Google earth

feet
meters



UTM

NAD 1983

Zone: 15 Easting: 395233 Northing: 3991415



CLINICAL & COMMUNITY
PSYCHOLOGY & COUNSELING



2011
CLINICAL & COMMUNITY
PSYCHOLOGY & COUNSELING



CLINICAL & COMMUNITY
PSYCHOLOGY & COUNSELING













1839

1860

SITE OF THE
FAYETTEVILLE
FEMALE SEMINARY

FOUNDED BY
MISS SOPHIA SAWYER

TABLET PLACED BY
FAYETTEVILLE R. I. A.
1923



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: McNair, Wiley P., House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Washington

DATE RECEIVED: 8/12/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/02/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/19/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/27/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000654

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: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 9-20-2016 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Minimally Acceptable - no real context provided.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept C

REVIEWER J. Gabby DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS
HERITAGE

Asa Hutchinson
Governor

Stacy Hurst
Director

May 27, 2016

Mr. Andrew Garner
City of Fayetteville
113 West Mountain Street
Fayetteville, AR 72701

Re: McNair House – Fayetteville, Washington County

Dear Mr. Garner:

We are pleased to inform you that the above referenced property will be considered by the State Review Board of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, an agency of the Department of Arkansas Heritage, for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register of Historic Places is the federal government's official list of historic properties worthy of the preservation. Listing in the National Register of Historic Places provides recognition and assists in preserving our nation's heritage.

Listing of this property provides recognition of the community's historic importance and assures protective review of the federal projects that might adversely affect the character of the historic property.

Listing in the National Register does not mean that limitations will be placed on the property by the federal government. Public visitation rights are not required of property owners. The federal government will not attach covenants to the property or seek to acquire it.

We have enclosed a copy of the National Register nomination for your review. If you have any comments on the proposed nomination, please submit a letter with your comments, concerns, or concurrence to the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program at least 24 hours prior to the date of the State Review Board meeting.

You are invited to attend the State Review Board meeting at which the nomination will be considered. The board will begin meeting at 10:00 a.m. on Wednesday, August 3rd at the Arkansas State University Offices on the 6th Floor of the 501 Building at 501 Woodlane, in Little Rock. If you have any questions regarding the State Review Board meeting feel free to call Ralph Wilcox, Callie Williams or Travis Ratermann at (501) 324-9880.

Sincerely,

Frances McSwain
Director

Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Natural
Heritage Commission

Delta Cultural Center

Historic Arkansas Museum

Mosaic Templars
Cultural Center

Old State House Museum



ARKANSAS HISTORIC
PRESERVATION PROGRAM



National Historic
Preservation Act 1966-2016



323 Center Street, Suite 1500
Little Rock, AR 72201

(501) 324-9880
fax: (501) 324-9184
tdd: 711

e-mail:

info@arkansaspreservation.org

website:

www.arkansaspreservation.com



THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS
HERITAGE

August 3, 2016

RECEIVED 2280

AUG 12 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

Asa Hutchinson
Governor

Stacy Hurst
Director

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Fl.
Washington D.C. 20005

Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Natural
Heritage Commission

Arkansas State Archives

Delta Cultural Center

Historic Arkansas Museum

Mosaic Templars
Cultural Center

Old State House Museum

RE: Wiley P. McNair House – Fayetteville, Washington County,
Arkansas

Dear Mr. Loether:

We are enclosing for your review the above-referenced nomination. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the documentation for the Wiley P. McNair House. The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has complied with all applicable nominating procedures and notification requirements in the nomination process.

If you need further information, please call Callie Williams of my staff at (501) 324-9789. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Stacy Hurst
State Historic Preservation Officer

SH:clw

Enclosure



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