

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

APR 09 1991

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 Case-Shiras-Dearmore House

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 351 E. 4th St.

☐ not for publication N/A

city, town Mountain Home

☐ vicinity N/A

state Arkansas

code AR

county Baxter

code AR 005 zip code 72653

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	buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
2	0
Total	

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Cathryn A. Byford

Signature of certifying official

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

State or Federal agency and bureau

3-5-91

Date

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)

Other: Plain Traditional

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stonewalls Metal/Aluminumroof Metalother Stone PiersWood Columns

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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

The Case-Shiras-Dearmore House is a two-story, wood frame residential structure. The ell-shaped, intersecting gable roof plan of the main house is augmented at its northern end by a historic gable roof addition. A single story, shed roof porch runs along the center sections of the front of the house, and an associated outbuilding is located to the rear (west) of the house.

Elaboration

The Case-Shiras-Dearmore House is a two-story, wood frame residential structure designed in the "Plain Traditional" style. Its ell-shaped plan is composed of two intersecting gable roof sections; it also features a historic two story, rectangular addition to the north. Though the building featured three interior brick chimneys originally, all have been removed. A continuous stone foundation supports the aluminum-clad walls (originally weatherboarded, they have since been covered with aluminum siding that duplicates the dimensions of the original weatherboard and trim underneath) and the intersecting gables that are covered with a standing seam metal roof.

The eastern or front facade consists of a gable end section to the south and the side of the intersecting gable roof section to the north. The gable end is highlighted by a hipped roof, projecting rectangular central bay on the first story that is lighted with a single wood sash window on each of the two sides and by a pair of wood sash windows on the front. Two symmetrically-placed wood sash windows light the second story above, and the cornice is trimmed with a broad fascia board. The second story of the side gable portion to the north is lighted by a triangular wall dormer next to the gable end, with three more identical one-over-one wood sash windows extending to the north. On the first story,, the shed roof porch shelters an entrance located directly below the wall dormer above and another double-leaf entrance to the north. The shed roof porch is supported on sloping Craftsman columns and stone piers that are connected by a solid stone balustrade. The addition to the north is lighted on the second story by a single central window placed within a triangular wall dormer and on the first story by a central, grouped pair of wood sash windows.

The western or rear facade consists of the projecting rear wall of the northern addition, followed by the projecting shed roof entrance bay that is attached to the northern end of the enclosed rear porch; the wall of the porch is lighted by three wood sash windows set into a slightly projecting beveled bay and is accessed by a single-leaf door placed at the southern end of the wall. The wall of the gable end at the southern end of the elevation is blank.

The southern elevation is lighted on each floor by two symmetrically-placed one-over-one

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

7

2

Section number _____ Page _____

wood sash windows, with those on the first floor being slightly wider than those above. The northern elevation is lighted by a pair of one-over-one wood sash windows in the first floor of the northern wall of the original gable end and a single, central two-over-two wood sash window in the second story of the gable end of the addition.

The principal alterations to the house have been the removal of the chimneys, the enclosing of the back porch, the replacement of the turned posts that supported the front porch with the Craftsman-style supports and the recladding of the exterior walls with steel siding. However, the steel siding has been placed over the original wood weatherboard and trim, and was selected to duplicate exactly the dimensions of the original sheathing.

Also included in the nomination is the cut stone outbuilding located to the rear of the main house. Though it has had a second story added to it, it remains on its original site, above the basement that has since been filled.

8. Statement of Significance

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

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☒ D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Communications

Archeology/Historic - Non-Aboriginal

Period of Significance

1880

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Rural American

Significant Person

Shiras, Thomas

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

☒ See continuation sheet

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

8

1

Section number _____ Page _____

Summary

Criteria C and D, local significance

In spite of the recent addition of steel siding to the Case-Shiras-Dearmore House it remains the best and most intact example in Mountain Home of a large scale, vernacular farm house designed in the "Plain Traditional" style. This site is also significant through the survival of the original stone outbuilding to the west of the house and its potential to reveal further information about the families that occupied the house from the date of its construction and how they lives.

Elaboration

Dr. J. H. Case moved to Mountain Home, Arkansas from Ohio in 1873 along with his wife, Jennie McFarland Case. Dr. Case was a dentist, having chosen that profession over that of general medicine after his chilling experiences during the Civil War as a doctor and surgeon in the Federal Army (he entered the service in 1861, at the age of 23). Mountain Home was first settled in the early 1850's with a post office established as early as 1857 (the name was drawn from the plantation house built by Colonel O.L. Dodd at the future site of Mountain Home - first called Rapp's Barren - to which his slaves allegedly referred as "my sweet mountain home" whenever discussing the mountain setting vs. the site of Colonel Dodd's other plantation, down the White River at Augusta). The town grew up around the Mountain Home Male and Female Academy, opened in 1853 by Professor J.S. Howard, a minister and schoolmaster from Wisconsin. The Academy, like many other contemporaneous schools in the Ozarks, filled a need for education that was accessible to the mountain children in the face of a frequent lack of established public education. Parents from many miles away, as well as those that lived locally, frequently sent their children to board with residents or to stay with family in the community where the school was located. However, the success and local significance of the Academy had little impact upon the bushwhackers that virtually leveled the town during the Civil War, including the first buildings constructed for the Academy. The town re-built in the years thereafter, but was still a relatively small town and unincorporated as of 1873.

This period of rebuilding probably had a great deal to do with Dr. Case's decision to continue on with his family to New Mexico within two years after moving to Mountain Home. In such dire times of rebuilding homes and re-establishing livelihoods, dentistry probably seemed frivolous to the average citizen, and Dr. Case probably thought that his prospects would be better further west. However, within another three years he returned, probably due to the fact that he and his wife were expecting their first child, and he and his family went about establishing themselves in Mountain Home for good. The Case-Shiras-Dearmore House was completed within two years thereafter; Mayme, their first child, was one year old when they occupied the house. Dr. Case continued to find it difficult to make a living on dentistry

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2

alone, which resulted in his forming a partnership with Captain Ben Bodenhamer for the purpose of opening a store on the square in Mountain Home, an enterprise in which he remained involved until his death.

Little is known about the history of the construction of the house itself, as the names of neither the builder nor the architect (if any) have survived. The entire structure was originally heated with wood-burning stoves and lighted with kerosene lamps until c. 1918, when Wyatt Wolf, a Mountain Home native and former army officer, returned from the First World War and built the first local power generator in Mountain Home.

Later the house was owned by Tom Shiras, who married into the Case family. Tom Shiras came to Mountain Home from his native Kansas City around 1900 when he was working in the area as part of a Missouri-Pacific surveying crew. By 1904 he purchased a local newspaper, the *Baxter Bulletin*, and persuaded his brother Enness, an experienced typesetter, to join him in operating the relatively small newspaper. Under the direction of the Shiras brothers the *Baxter Bulletin* became a newspaper of greatly increased circulation and influence. Furthermore, the Shiras brothers expanded their operations to include commercial printing, and achieved great success throughout. The Shiras family continued to operate their printing and publishing business until the late 1970's, when they sold the entire operation.

Thus the house remained in the hands of the descendants of the Case family until less than ten years ago (when it was purchased by the present owners, the Leisure Homes Corporation) and thus more is known about the use and occupation of the structure, including its associated property and outbuildings. It remained a family home for nine years, until the death of Dr. Case in 1889. It was in this year that Mrs. Case contracted for the construction of the addition at the northern end of the building for the purpose of converting the building into a hotel and boarding house for travelers and businessmen that frequented Mountain Home, the county seat of Baxter County. The stone outbuilding was almost certainly built by this time also, as it is known that an original cellar in the building (now filled) was used for storing 500 to 600 quart jars of canned goods that were up by the "hired girls" for the purpose of serving hotel guests. Three other wood frame outbuildings (not extant) were also constructed by this time: a servant's quarters and two large, two-story barns. The former housed the servants that helped Mrs. Case maintain and run the hotel, and the latter two buildings sheltered both the horses of the family and the horses and carriages of the guests. One of the barns also sheltered the "hack," the small stage coach the route of which included a stop at this building. However, the original property associated with the main residence has been partially subdivided in recent years, and no surface record remains of the location of these frame outbuildings.

Though there are a few other residences of this age that survive in Mountain Home, none of this particular style and size retain this degree of integrity. In both plan and elevation the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

8

3

Section number _____ Page _____

Case-Shiras-Dearmore House retains the vernacular simplicity and clarity of line that are typical of "Plain Traditional" buildings, the style of which is defined by the distribution of its principal components and their relative proportion to each other. The Case-Shiras-Dearmore House remains the best example of this vernacular house type in Mountain Home.

The site surrounding the Case-Shiras-Dearmore House that retains its integrity also retains the potential to reveal valuable information about the occupation and use of this site through its archeological record. The stone outbuilding was constructed with a cellar, the purpose of which was for the storage of preserved or "canned" goods; the oral tradition maintains that this cellar was filled with up to 600 Mason jars filled with food for both the family and the guests of the hotel. Furthermore, this basement was filled at some point, presumably after the property ceased to operate as a hotel in 1903. Though we have no knowledge of the source of the fill for the basement, archeological experience tells us that household trash and refuse was a common source for filling old basements, wells, privies, etc., and thus it is quite likely that the fill itself could be a valuable source of archeological information, with probably the greatest relevance to the reversion of the house to a private residence during the historic period 1903-1940. In sum, then, the intact archeological record in the basement of the stone outbuilding alone spans the period 1889-1940 and includes two of the three periods of the principle occupation of the house: the period when it operated as a local and regional hotel and coach stop and the subsequent period when it reverted to its original use as a private residence. As such the site could provide valuable information about late nineteenth century hostelry practices in the central Ozarks region and the extent to which such enterprises interacted on the commercial, recreational and social levels with the wider international marketplace and clientele that first touched this region via the White River, and then in 1901 through the arrival of the White River Division of Jay Gould's Missouri Pacific Railroad, running between Newport, Arkansas and Joplin, Missouri. The site also retains the potential to reveal further information about the early twentieth century domestic occupation of the property after the arrival of the railroad and the extent to which the family purchased commercially-available food, housewares and other goods manufactured outside of the region versus the earlier, regional tendency to draw subsistence directly from the land and resources of the local community.

Aside from cellar
there is no evidence
presented about likely
or known presence of
archaeology ~~site~~ deposits.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 1

Bibliography

Deed Records, Baxter County Courthouse, Mountain Home.

Messick, Mary Ann, *History of Baxter County, 1873-1973*, (Little Rock; 1973), pp. 43-44, 97, 366-368

Shiras, Frances H., *History of Baxter County*, (Mountain Home; 1940).

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 Less than one

UTM References

A 15 5555520 4021300
Zone Easting Northing

C _____

B _____
Zone Easting Northing

D _____

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northern edge of 4th Street with a perpendicular line running along the eastern elevation of the house, proceed northerly along said line to a point formed by its intersection with a perpendicular line running along the northern elevation of the associated outbuilding; thence proceed westerly along said line to a point formed by its intersection with a perpendicular line running along the western elevation of the house; thence proceed southerly along said line to a point formed by its intersection with a perpendicular line running along the ☐ See continuation sheet northern edge of 4th Street; thence proceed easterly to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

This boundary includes all the property historically associated with this resource that retains its integrity.

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ken Story, Architectural Historian

organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date March 5, 1991

street & number 225 East Markham, Suite 300 telephone (501) 324-9346

city or town Little Rock state Arkansas zip code 72201

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Case---Shiras---Dearmore House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Baxter

DATE RECEIVED: 4/09/91 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/24/91
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/10/91 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/24/91
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 91000580

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 5/14/91 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Issue 1: Nomination indicates Criteria B+D in one place; Criteria C+D in another. Please clarify. Also, please relate the period of significance to the chosen criteria.

Issue 2: See ^{Comments} ~~letter~~ (Criteria D)

RECOM./CRITERIA Return
REVIEWER A. Federman / Jan Townsend
DISCIPLINE
DATE 5-14-91

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

Signed Amy Federman Phone _____
Date 5/14/91

COMMENTS: Clarke-Harrell-Burson House, **Case-Shiras-Dearmore House**, Loy Kirksey House, and Glaser-Kelly House

BY: Jan Townsend, Archeologist

On April 9, 1991, this office received the above nominations. A claim for significance under Criterion D, in addition to other criteria, is made for all of them.

The Clarke-Harrell-Burson House is significant under Criterion D and should be listed in the National Register under this criterion. The supporting evidence presented on the nomination form includes the presence of what appears to be an intact midden; the presence of original outbuildings, which in conjunction with the house can be used to evaluate spatial patterning and the evolution of farmsteads; and discussion of the topics under which research questions can be asked and, at least partially be answered, through further study of the Clarke-Harrell-Burson House property.

The Case-Shiras-Dearmore House, Loy Kirksey House and Glaser-Kelly House nominations, on the other hand, are being returned--adequate information justifying listing under Criterion D is not provided on these nomination forms. In addition, there are some problems with regard to period of significance and other evaluation criteria. These comments only address the Criterion D issues; the other comments can be found on the enclosed evaluation/return sheets.

Except for the cellar/basement (which may or may not be filled with artifact-bearing deposits), there is no indication of intact archaeological deposits associated with the Case-Shiras-Dearmore House. Data sets that would link the site to research questions are not identified. Additionally, the spatial patterning of just two existing structures is unlikely to yield important information.

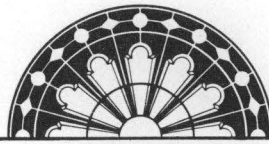
Insufficient information to justify listing the Loy Kirksey House under Criterion D is provided. There is mention of "much of the original cleared land that served as both tilled and pasture land" remaining, which suggests that archaeological deposits may be present. The outbuildings themselves (a c. 1920 livestock barn and c. 1910 log feed crib/livestock shelter) are unlikely to yield important information about local, regional or international commercial networks/manufacturing as suggested on the nomination. Archaeological data sets that could be identified are not identified.

The case for significance under Criterion D is insufficiently justified for the Glaser-Kelly House. There is no mention of intact archaeological deposits, and the case for important information being obtained through spatial analysis of the extant buildings is not made. Known or expected data sets at the site are not identified or linked to research questions. Although the statement is made that the property "possesses great potential to reveal further information concerning 20th century urban farmsteads in Sheridan," there is no discussion of this general topic and appropriate research questions that may be addressed through study

of the property.

Note that none of the above properties has been determined "not eligible" under Criterion D. The issue is that insufficient justification has been presented for the Case-Shiras-Dearmore, Loy Kirksey, and Glaser-Kelly houses. As a general rule, a justification of Criterion D needs to identify

- the presence of sufficiently intact below-ground archaeological deposits and/or above-ground evidence of features or structures of sufficient integrity and horizontal patterning,
- known or expected data sets (based upon existing evidence) retained by the property,
- relevant research topics and questions, and
- the link between the data sets and the research questions.



ARKANSAS
HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
PROGRAM

RECEIVED
APR 09 1991

NATIONAL
REGISTER

April 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: Case-Shiras-Dearmore House
Mountain Home - Baxter 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,

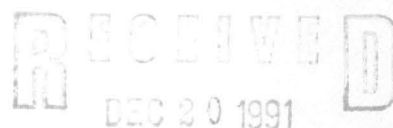
Cathy Buford
State Historic Preservation Officer

CB:kg

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: Case-Shiras-Dearmore House

other name/site number: _____

2. Location

street & number: 314 E. 4th St.

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Mountain Home

vicinity: N/A

state: AR county: Baxter

code: AR 005

zip code: 72653

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private

Category of Property: Building(s)

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>2</u>	_____ buildings
_____	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
_____	_____ objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

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 A. Byrd

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

2/3/92

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic: Domestic

Sub: Single Dwelling

Current : Domestic

Sub: Single Dwelling

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification:

Other: Plain Traditional

Other Description: _____

Materials: foundation Stone roof Metal
walls Metal/Aluminum other Stone Piers
_____ Wood Columns

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: Locally.

Applicable National Register Criteria: B

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): _____

Areas of Significance: Communications

Period(s) of Significance: 1904-1941 _____

Significant Dates: N/A

Significant Person(s): Shiras, Thomas

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Unknown

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Summary

The Case-Shiras-Dearmore House is a two-story, wood frame residential structure. The ell-shaped, intersecting gable roof plan of the main house is augmented at its northern end by a historic gable roof addition. A single story, shed roof porch runs along the center sections of the front of the house, and an associated outbuilding is located to the rear (west) of the house.

Elaboration

The Case-Shiras-Dearmore House is a two-story, wood frame residential structure designed in the "Plain Traditional" style. Its ell-shaped plan is composed of two intersecting gable roof sections; it also features a historic two story, rectangular addition to the north. Though the building featured three interior brick chimneys originally, all have been removed. A continuous stone foundation supports the aluminum-clad walls (originally weatherboarded, they have since been covered with aluminum siding that duplicates the dimensions of the original weatherboard and trim underneath) and the intersecting gables that are covered with a standing seam metal roof.

The eastern or front facade consists of a gable end section to the south and the side of the intersecting gable roof section to the north. The gable end is highlighted by a hipped roof, projecting rectangular central bay on the first story that is lighted with a single wood sash window on each of the two sides and by a pair of wood sash windows on the front. Two symmetrically-placed wood sash windows light the second story above, and the cornice is trimmed with a broad fascia board. The second story of the side gable portion to the north is lighted by a triangular wall dormer next to the gable end, with three more identical one-over-one wood sash windows extending to the north. On the first story,, the shed roof porch shelters an entrance located directly below the wall dormer above and another double-leaf entrance to the north. The shed roof porch is supported on sloping Craftsman columns and stone piers that are connected by a solid stone balustrade. The addition to the north is lighted on the second story by a single central window placed within a triangular wall dormer and on the first story by a central, grouped pair of wood sash windows.

The western or rear facade consists of the projecting rear wall of the northern addition, followed by the projecting shed roof entrance bay that is attached to the northern end of the enclosed rear porch; the wall of the porch is lighted by three wood sash windows set into a slightly projecting beveled bay and is accessed by a single-leaf door placed at the southern end of the wall. The wall of the gable end at the southern end of the elevation is blank.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2

The southern elevation is lighted on each floor by two symmetrically-placed one-over-one wood sash windows, with those on the first floor being slightly wider than those above. The northern elevation is lighted by a pair of one-over-one wood sash windows in the first floor of the northern wall of the original gable end and a single, central two-over-two wood sash window in the second story of the gable end of the addition.

The principal alterations to the house have been the removal of the chimneys, the enclosing of the back porch, the replacement of the turned posts that supported the front porch with the Craftsman-style supports and the recladding of the exterior walls with steel siding. However, the steel siding has been placed over the original wood weatherboard and trim, and was selected to duplicate exactly the dimensions of the original sheathing.

Also included in the nomination is the cut stone outbuilding located to the rear of the main house. Though it has had a second story added to it, it remains on its original site, above the basement that has since been filled.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1

Summary

Criterion B, local significance

In spite of the recent addition of steel siding to the Case-Shiras-Dearmore House, the original dimensions and any original trim (however limited) have been sensitively preserved, and thus the house retains its historic appearance, and so its associations with the noted Baxter County newspaper publisher Tom Shiras.

Elaboration

Dr. J. H. Case moved to Mountain Home, Arkansas from Ohio in 1873 along with his wife, Jennie McFarland Case. Dr. Case was a dentist, having chosen that profession over that of general medicine after his chilling experiences during the Civil War as a doctor and surgeon in the Federal Army (he entered the service in 1861, at the age of 23). Mountain Home was first settled in the early 1850's with a post office established as early as 1857 (the name was drawn from the plantation house built by Colonel O.L. Dodd at the future site of Mountain Home - first called Rapp's Barren - to which his slaves allegedly referred as "my sweet mountain home" whenever discussing the mountain setting vs. the site of Colonel Dodd's other plantation, down the White River at Augusta). The town grew up around the Mountain Home Male and Female Academy, opened in 1853 by Professor J.S. Howard, a minister and schoolmaster from Wisconsin. The Academy, like many other contemporaneous schools in the Ozarks, filled a need for education that was accessible to the mountain children in the face of a frequent lack of established public education. Parents from many miles away, as well as those that lived locally, frequently sent their children to board with residents or to stay with family in the community where the school was located. However, the success and local significance of the Academy had little impact upon the bushwhackers that virtually leveled the town during the Civil War, including the first buildings constructed for the Academy. The town re-built in the years thereafter, but was still a relatively small town and unincorporated as of 1873.

This period of rebuilding probably had a great deal to do with Dr. Case's decision to continue on with his family to New Mexico within two years after moving to Mountain Home. In such dire times of rebuilding homes and re-establishing livelihoods, dentistry probably seemed frivolous to the average citizen, and Dr. Case probably thought that his prospects would be better further west. However, within another three years he returned, probably due to the fact that he and his wife were expecting their first child, and he and his family went about establishing themselves in Mountain Home for good. The Case-Shiras-Dearmore House was completed within two years thereafter; Mayme, their first child, was one year old when they

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 2

occupied the house. Dr. Case continued to find it difficult to make a living on dentistry alone, which resulted in his forming a partnership with Captain Ben Bodenhamer for the purpose of opening a store on the square in Mountain Home, an enterprise in which he remained involved until his death.

Little is known about the history of the construction of the house itself, as the names of neither the builder nor the architect (if any) have survived. The entire structure was originally heated with wood-burning stoves and lighted with kerosene lamps until c. 1918, when Wyatt Wolf, a Mountain Home native and former army officer, returned from the First World War and built the first local power generator in Mountain Home. However, the house remained in the hands of the descendants of the Case family until less than ten years ago (when it was purchased by the present owners, the Leisure Homes Corporation) and thus more is known about the use and occupation of the structure, including its associated property and outbuildings. It remained a family home for nine years, until the death of Dr. Case in 1889. It was in this year that Mrs. Case contracted for the construction of the addition at the northern end of the building for the purpose of converting the building into a hotel and boarding house for travelers and businessmen that frequented Mountain Home, the county seat of Baxter County. The stone outbuilding was almost certainly built by this time also, as it is known that an original cellar in the building (now filled) was used for storing 500 to 600 quart jars of canned goods that were up by the "hired girls" for the purpose of serving hotel guests. Three other wood frame outbuildings (not extant) were also constructed by this time: a servant's quarters and two large, two-story barns. The former housed the servants that helped Mrs. Case maintain and run the hotel, and the latter two buildings sheltered both the horses of the family and the horses and carriages of the guests. One of the barns also sheltered the "hack," the small stage coach the route of which included a stop at this building. However, the original property associated with the main residence has been partially subdivided in recent years, and no surface record remains of the location of these frame outbuildings.

The house was probably purchased by Tom Shiras -- who later married into the Case family -- around 1900. Tom Shiras came to Mountain Home from his native Kansas City at that time when he was working in the area as part of a Missouri-Pacific surveying crew. By 1904 he purchased a small local newspaper, the *Baxter Bulletin*, and persuaded his brother Enness, an experienced typesetter, to join him in operating the relatively small newspaper. Under the direction of the Shiras brothers the *Baxter Bulletin* became a newspaper of greatly increased circulation and influence, eventually becoming the principal news source and editorial voice for the entire north-central region of the state, and frequently wielding tremendous clout in local political and economic affairs. Furthermore, the Shiras brothers expanded their operations to

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 3

include commercial printing, and achieved great success throughout. The Shiras family continued to operate their printing and publishing business -- and to reside in this house -- until the late 1970's, when they sold the entire enterprise.

The Case-Shiras-Dearmore House is locally significant under Criterion B as the historic resource most closely associated with Tom Shiras, the influential local publisher that controlled a newspaper with substantial regional influence in the days before the advent of dominant statewide daily newspapers.

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: Less than one

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A	<u>15</u>	<u>555520</u>	<u>4021300</u>	B	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
C	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	D	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

 See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation sheet.

Beginning at a point on the northern edge of Fourth Street located approximately 300 feet west of its intersection with College Street, proceed northerly along a line running parallel with the eastern elevation of the house to its intersection with a perpendicular line running along the northern elevation of the associated outbuilding; thence proceed westerly along said line for a distance of 200 feet to its intersection with a perpendicular line running parallel with the western elevation of the house; thence proceed southerly along said line to its intersection with the northern edge of Fourth Street; thence proceed easterly along said line for a distance of 200 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

This boundary includes all the property historically associated with this resource that retains its integrity.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 9 1991

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 1

Bibliography

Deed Records, Baxter County Courthouse, Mountain Home.

Messick, Mary Ann, *History of Baxter County, 1873-1973*, (Little Rock; 1973), pp. 43-44, 97, 366-368

Shiras, Frances H., *History of Baxter County*, (Mountain Home; 1940).

=====

11. Form Prepared By

=====

Name/Title: Ken 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

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY Case--Shiras--Dearmore House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Baxter

DATE RECEIVED: 12/20/91

DATE OF PENDING LIST:

DATE OF 16TH DAY:

DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/03/92

DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 91000580

NOMINATOR: STATE

DETAILED EVALUATION: Y

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 2/3/92 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

This substantial house in the town of Mountain Home is historically significant for its association w/ Tom Shiras, publisher of the Baxter Bulletin, a small local newspaper that grew under his leadership to be the principal paper for the whole north-central part of Arkansas & an important political force.

The concerns raised in the earlier return sheet have been adequately addressed.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept/B
REVIEWER Harper
DISCIPLINE Historian
DATE 2/3/92

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

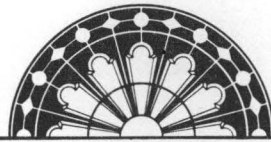
OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

Phone

Signed

Date



ARKANSAS
HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
PROGRAM

RECEIVED
DEC 20 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: Case-Shiras-Dearmore House
314 E. 4th 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





CASE- SHIRAS-DEARMORE HOUSE
MOUNTAIN HOME, ARKANSAS

13/10/90

PHOTOGRAPHED BY B. LINDSEY-ALLEN
MARCH, 1990

NEGATIVE ON FILE AT AHPP
VIEW FROM SOUTH



CASE-SHIRAS-DEARMORE HOUSE
MOUNTAIN HOME, ARKANSAS

Bayler Co

PHOTOGRAPHED BY B. LINDSEY, ALLEN

MARCH, 1990

NEGATIVE ON FILE AT AHPP

VIEW FROM NORTHWEST



CASE-SHIRAS-DEARMORE HOUSE

Barter

MOUNTAIN HOME, ARKANSAS

PHOTOGRAPHED BY B. LINDSEY-ALLEN

MARCH, 1990

NEGATIVE ON FILE AT AHPP

VIEW FROM WEST

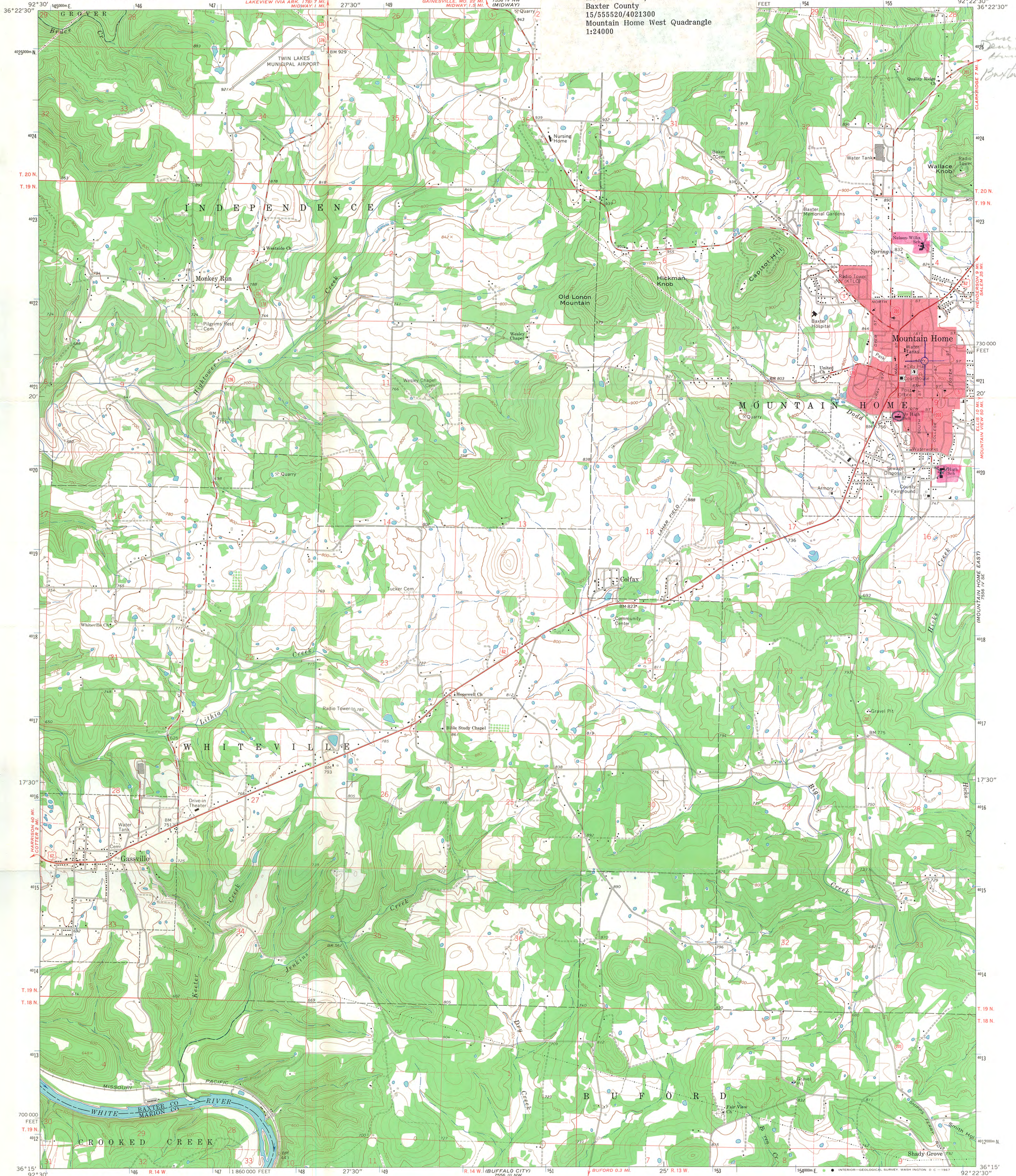


CASE-SHIRAS-DEARMORE HOUSE
MOUNTAIN HOME, ARKANSAS
PHOTOGRAPHED BY B. LINDSEY-ALLEN
MARCH, 1990

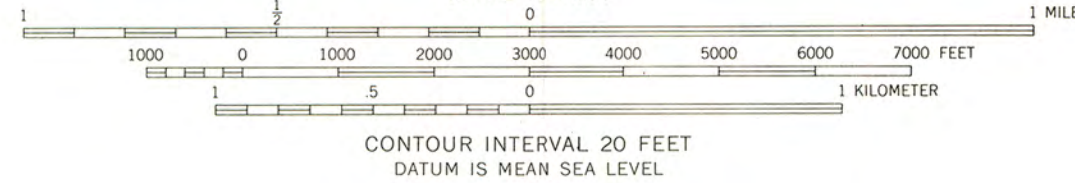
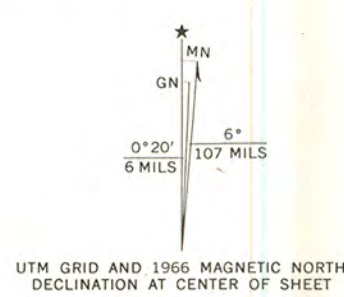
Baxter

NEGATIVE ON FILE AT AHPP
VIEW FROM EAST

Case-Shiras-Deamore House
Mountain Home, Arkansas
Baxter County
15/55520/4021300
Mountain Home West Quadrangle
1:24000



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1964. Field checked 1966
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Arkansas coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 15, shown in blue
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
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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 ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
U.S. Route ——— State Route ———

MOUNTAIN HOME WEST, ARK.
N3615—W9222.5/7.5

1966

AMS 7556 IV SW—SERIES V884

APR 9 1991