

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Walker Homestead Historic District
other names/site number Resource #WH1545

2. Location

street & number County Road 56
city, town Garner
state Arkansas code AR county White code 145 zip code 72052

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: [X] private, [ ] public-local, [ ] public-State, [ ] public-Federal
Category of Property: [ ] building(s), [X] district, [ ] site, [ ] structure, [ ] object
Number of Resources within Property: Contributing 6, Noncontributing 0, Total 6

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic and Architectural Resources of White County, Arkansas

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

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this [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

5-13-90
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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/ Single Dwelling  
Agriculture/ Subsistence/  
Processing/ Storage

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/ Single Dwelling  
Agriculture/ Subsistence/  
Processing/ Storage

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Dogtrot  
OTHER: I-House

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone: sandstone  
walls Wood: weatherboard  
Wood: log  
roof Metal: steel  
other Brick

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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

While the structures and landscape features found at the Walker Homestead are a diverse group they are all representative of the evolution of a typical White County homestead from the Development Era, through the Railroad Era, and into the Boom and Bust Era. This district is located on the south side of County Road 56 approximately one mile east of State Road 267. The six structures located within the boundaries of the approximately eight acre district are all considered to be contributing. Standing structures within the district include the William Walker, Sr. House, Billy Walker House, commissary building, tenant house, cotton seed barn, and cotton gin. Landscape features include the remains of a potato barn and an iron fence around the Billy Walker House.

William Walker, Sr. House (#1)

The William Walker, Sr. House was the first building to be built by the Walker family at this site. It was initially constructed c. 1850. Before a second pen and open hallway were added to form a dog-trot, the original building was one-story tall, square in shape, gable roofed, and constructed of hand-hewn logs. All of the original logs are 18' 1.5" in length, are square notched, and chinked with hand-rived horizontal battens. Even though this house was built c. 1850 and is presently unoccupied, it is still in fair condition. The building's original entrance faces north toward County Road 56.

Two four-over-four double-hung sash windows are located on the west elevation of the original pen. The lower portion of this side has been clad with board and batten while the upper portion is covered with weatherboard. A 9' 2.75" hall (originally open, but now enclosed) is located on the east elevation of the original pen. The exterior of the enclosed hall is clad with novelty siding and is relieved by a double door which is situated east of center. This hall is attached to another square log pen which was added at a later time. This pen is constructed of logs which are 18' long, chinked with hand-rived horizontal boards and joined with half-dovetail notching. The north elevation of this pen is relieved by a paired window from which all sash has been destroyed.

A brick chimney is located at the gable end of the east elevation, with weatherboarding covering the upper portion. Both gable roofs of this building are now covered with corrugated steel. The remnants of a double-hung sash window are the pen's only openings on its south elevation. A single square, board and batten, pen is attached to the south elevation of the original pen. The only windows in this pen are located on the south elevation and in both cases all sash has been removed. An interior end metal flue is located at the apex of the gable. The east and west elevations of this room are each relieved by a single door. The door on the east elevation opens onto a deteriorated shed roof porch which extends the length

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of this side of the building and continues across the full length of the enclosed hall. A single door, which is located west of center in the enclosed hall, also opens onto this porch. Only one simple wooden post is left to support the porch roof. The entire structure rests on a pier foundation which consists of both stones and wooden blocks.

Billy Walker House (#2)

The Billy Walker House is approximately one hundred and fifty feet northeast of the William Walker, Sr. House. Constructed c. 1900, the Billy Walker House is an example of a vernacular house with Greek Revival details. It is still in good condition. The original portion of the building is two-stories tall, single-pile with central hall, and has a one-story rear ell wing. The building is built of balloon frame construction clad with weatherboard. Its main facade, which faces south, is dominated by a two-story porch which stretches across three-quarters of the building. It has a shed roof from which a central, bracket-supported, triangular pediment rises. Six box columns with simple capitals support each of the porch floors. A centrally placed side-gable door leads provides access to each of the porches.

Facade fenestration consists of symmetrically placed two-over-two double-hung sash windows. The west elevation of the two-story portion of the building is relieved only by two-over-two double-hung sash windows and gable returns. Continuing along this elevation towards the north is the western side of the rear ell. A large stucco clad chimney separates the main block of the building from this wing. The side-gable entrance found on this wing is crowned by a shed roofed stoop which was a later addition. This entrance is located slightly north of center and is flanked by paired windows. While the windows north of the door are similar in light arrangement to ones found on the south elevation, the other windows are four-over-four double-hung sash windows. Fenestration on the north elevation of the ell consists of two double-hung sash windows which have different light arrangements. One has four-over-four sash while the other has two-over-two sash. Only one gable return is left on this side of the building; the other was removed when a porch was enclosed. This original porch was located on the east elevation of the rear ell. It has a shed roof, modern aluminum sash windows, and has been clad with novelty siding.

Extending from the north elevation of the two-story portion of the house is a shed roof room which has a paired two-over-two double-hung sash window on its east elevation. Slightly north of these windows is an exterior chimney which has been covered with stucco and the age of which is therefore impossible to determine. Attached to the north elevation of this room is another shed roof room which was probably a porch originally but which has since been enclosed and clad with novelty siding. It is adorned with modern aluminum sash windows and an aluminum screen door which provides access to the north elevation of the room. The roofline has exposed wooden rafters. The east elevation of the two-story portion

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of the building is similar to the west elevation opposite in that it has two-over-two double-hung sash windows and gable returns. There is, however, a stucco clad interior end chimney present. The entire roof of the building is covered with composition shingles and the entire structure rests on a brick pier foundation.

### Commissary Building (#3)

Approximately thirty feet northwest of the Billy Walker House is the Commissary Building which was probably constructed at the same time. It is a one-story, shotgun style building, two room deep and of box construction. It is clad with board and batten siding. It is currently unoccupied and is in fair condition. This gable roofed building has been covered with corrugated metal. A brick chimney rises out of the building's interior on the gable's eastern slope.

The entire building sits on a stone pier foundation. The door on the building's south elevation is flanked by four-over-four double-hung sash windows. A shed roofed porch extends the length of this original section of the structure and is supported by simple wooden posts. The windows on the west elevation of the building are similar to ones found on the south elevation. A centrally placed door on the structure's north elevation opens onto a shed roof porch which extends across three-quarters of the original portion of the building. Like the porch at the opposite end of the building it too was supported by simple wooden posts. Only one, however, survives on this porch. A shed roof addition extends the length of the structure's east elevation. A single four-over-four double-hung sash window adorns the south elevation of the addition while two four-pane pocket windows are situated on the east elevation.

### Cotton Seed Barn (#4)

The Cotton Seed Barn is located approximately one hundred and ten feet northwest of the Commissary Building. While its floorplan is irregular in shape, it is covered by a single corrugated metal gable roof. This one-and-a-half-story building is of frame construction covered with board and batten siding. Side drives extend the length of both the east and west elevations. The east drive, however, has been partially enclosed. What was possibly originally a central drive has been partially filled in with the addition of a single door. The building does not have any other openings. It was constructed c. 1915 and is in fair condition.

### Cotton Gin Building (#5)

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Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 4

A Cotton Gin is located approximately sixty feet northwest of the Cotton Seed Barn. It was built c. 1930, and has experienced the ravages of time; it is greatly deteriorated. The western third of the structure has been demolished and the interior has been gutted. The exterior of the structure is clad with corrugated metal and is supported by wood frame construction which rests on a brick pier foundation. A shed roofed addition is attached to the north elevation of the building. The entire east elevation of the main portion of the structure is open although this was probably not original.

Tenant House (#6)

The surviving Tenant House is located approximately eight hundred feet west of the William Walker, Sr. House. It is heavily overgrown and in fair condition. This one-story, side-gable with corrugated metal roof building was originally clad with weatherboarding and constructed c. 1910. Some of this has been replaced with novelty siding. Originally, two brick interior end chimneys rose from the gable peak. The eastern chimney, however, has been replaced by a metal flue.

This single pile with central hall building rests on stone piers. A shed roof porch, supported by a single remaining wooden post, stretches three-quarters of the length of the building's north elevation. The door leading into the central hall is flanked by single four-over-four double-hung sash windows. One of the east elevation windows on the original portion of the structure has been covered over but the other is fenestrated like those on the building's north elevation. A shed roof, box construction addition extends the length of the structure's south elevation. The window on the east elevation of the addition is similar to the ones on the east side of the building's main block. A shed roof, rear half-porch extends from the center of the building westward. Its roof is supported by three simple posts. A paired pocket window is located on the west elevation of the box addition. North of this and located on the main portion of the building is a single four-over-four double-hung sash window. Approximately thirty feet south of the main building is a square shaped non-contributing structure which was built c. 1950. It probably housed the well.

Potato House Foundations

Approximately fifty feet east of the William Walker, Sr. House is the cast concrete foundation of a potato barn. The building was originally approximately one hundred feet long and forty feet wide and oriented north-south.

Cast Iron Fence

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A cast iron fence is located approximately twenty feet south of the Billy Walker House. It also extends along both the east and west elevations of the house. The fence was made by the Stewart Iron Works.

**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)

\_\_\_\_\_  
AGRICULTURE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
ARCHITECTURE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance

\_\_\_\_\_  
1850-1930  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

\_\_\_\_\_  
N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

\_\_\_\_\_  
N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person

\_\_\_\_\_  
N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder

\_\_\_\_\_  
unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_

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



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

The William B. Walker Homestead survives as one of the few intact farmsteads the buildings and layout of which reveal the typical evolution of an early White County farm as it adapted to the changing technologies and social conditions that shaped such larger rural farming enterprises into the twentieth century. As such, it is eligible under both Criterion A through its associations with those broader changes in local farming practices and the evolution of that industry, and under Criterion C as an intact and representative example of the building types and overall farm layout that attended the full course of that evolution.

Elaboration

The records of the United States Land Office (originally deposited in Little Rock, now on file at the White County Courthouse) reveal that William Brown Walker received his first parcels of land within Section 32, Township 7 North, Range 7 West on June 23, 1841 via Choctaw Certificate No. 967. His gravestone (within the Gum Springs Cemetery, located approximately two-and-one-half miles to the northeast) reveals a birthdate of May 25, 1811, which would make him thirty years of age by 1841. William Walker came to Arkansas from Fayette County, Tennessee, the 1840 census records of which reveal him to have living in his household two additional males (the oldest of which was between 10 and 15 years of age, and thus could have been a son) and two women, the youngest of which was between 15 and 20 years of age, and was probably a younger sister. However, the 1850 census records for Fayette County reveal a family of five males and two females, revealing the speed with which his family was growing and the fact that though he had obtained title to the property in White County, Arkansas, he had yet to move his family from Tennessee. Thus it is known that he settled in White County after 1850 and that he brought an extended family of at least seven other members with him when he settled this property.

It is thus not surprising to assume that he would have constructed a large, log single pen residence for himself and his family by 1850. This vernacular building type was common throughout Arkansas as the preferred residential structure for early settlers of European cultural background emigrating from the Southern states to the east, and especially from the mountainous regions of such states as Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee. This structure itself would reveal the standard evolution of this building type, with the later addition of the eastern pen (also log) and the dog-trot, a frame kitchen ell to the rear, and the later enclosure of the dog-trot to create an extra room. It appears that the family used this building continuously as their sole residence until the construction of the much larger frame residence across the road c. 1900.

It was the building campaign of 1900 that fully reveals the increasing fortunes and prosperity

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

of the Walker family. Their success in the growing of cotton resulted in the construction of a large, two-story wood frame residence across the county road from the earlier, more modest, single-story log structure, a cotton gin on the property and an adjacent cotton barn for storage. The new house, with its full-length, two-story front porch, two-over-two wood sash windows and residual Greek Revival details clearly manifests a far more ambitious attempt to create an architectural presence that bespeaks substantial financial success. The characteristically simple cotton processing and storage facilities also attest to this success, though the fact that the Walker family would invest in a cotton gin of their own also indicates their desire to control the costs and processing of all the cotton grown on the farm, a desire that became even more urgent by the situation that required the construction of the last two buildings.

The end of the slave economy, coupled with the growth and consolidation of smaller farms into the hands of more prosperous planters, gave birth to the tenant farming system, an institution founded on the idea of the landowner contracting with non-landholding farmers, or tenants, to farm a part of his property in exchange for a rent of some kind, usually a percentage of the tenant farmer's annual crop yield. This system tended to entrap the tenant farmers in a cycle of debt, partially through the tendency of Southern farmers to depend solely on a single crop -- cotton -- during the years after the Civil War and into the first quarter of the twentieth century, and hence to depend on the rising and falling prices of what soon became an international and turbulent cotton market. Of course, tenants were also frequently - though not always -- entrapped by landowners who abused the system in the name of seeking to protect the collection of the fees due them. The two principal ways in which this was done was by the erection of rental residences for the tenants and by the establishment of the institution that became known as the plantation store or commissary. The residences were rented to the tenants at a rate significantly lower than the tenant could obtain on the open market but at a rate high enough to keep him in debt to the landowner. The plantation store was owned and run by the landowner, and the tenants were able to purchase such farming equipment and supplies as plows, harnesses, tools, seed and fertilizer on credit, also to be charged against their annual crop yield. This system gave the landowner virtually total control over the tenants, allowing him to adjust the prices of both housing rent and supplies depending upon the quality of the growing season and the current market price for cotton, and always toward the end of keeping the tenants in enough debt that they would have to stay on and work another season to pay off what they owed. Both an original (c. 1910), architecturally-simple tenant residence and the equally functional commissary (c. 1900) survive on the property, and are included as an integral part of this district.

As such, all these structures both comprise a unit that is symbolic of the changes in the rural farming economy in this region during its period of significance and maintain their status individually as good representative examples of their particular architectural types. As such, the Walker Homestead Historic District is eligible under Criteria A and C.

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

See continuation sheet

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data** *map 16*

Acreage of property \_\_\_\_\_

**UTM References**

A            
 Zone Easting Northing

C

B            
 Zone Easting Northing

D

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Jill Bayles, Historian

organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date 22 March, 1990

street & number 225 E Markham, Suite 300 telephone 501-371-2763

city or town Little Rock state Arkansas zip code 72201

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

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Acreege of property: Approximately eight

UTM References:

A	15/611580/3894420	B	15/611580/3894300
C	15/611240/3894310	D	15/611250/3894420

Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southern edge of County Road #56 with a perpendicular line running along the western elevation of the associated tenant house (#6), proceed southerly along said line to its intersection with a perpendicular line running along the southern elevation of the associated potato barn foundation; thence proceed easterly along said line to its intersection with a perpendicular line running along the eastern elevation of the Billy Walker House (#2); thence proceed northerly along said line to its intersection with a perpendicular line running along the northern elevation of the associated cotton gin (#5); thence proceed westerly along said line to its intersection with a perpendicular line running along the western elevation of the associated tenant house; thence proceed southerly along said line to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification:

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Walker Homestead Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME: White County MPS

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, White

DATE RECEIVED: 8/01/91 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/15/91  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/31/91 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/15/91  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 91001351

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: Y SLR DRAFT:  NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 9/13/91 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

See attached comments

RECOM./CRITERIA Return  
REVIEWER Hopper  
DISCIPLINE Historian  
DATE 9/13/91

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 Patrick W. Andrews Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Date 9/13/94

**Walker Homestead Historic District  
White County MPS  
White County, ARKANSAS**

Reviewer's Comments

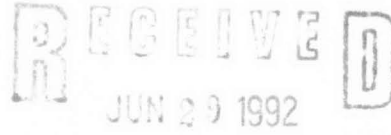
The boundaries of this property are presently located along building lines. A resource listed in the National Register should include all features of the property which contribute to its significance. In almost all cases this includes its historic setting. Page 77 of National Register Bulletin 16, Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms, states that "the boundaries of buildings should include the land surrounding the building, unless the lot occupied by the building contains no surrounding land as in the central business district of most cities."

Please revise the boundaries to include the property historically associated with the resource. If a portion of the original setting has lost its integrity, please explain.

The count should be amended to add the potato house foundation and the cast iron fence around the Billy Walker house as contributing (or non-contributing?) structures. Is the non-contributing structure south of the tenant house included within the district boundaries?

Aside from the problems discussed above, this is a good nomination and makes a strong case for the significance of the district.

Marilyn Harper  
Historian  
Sept. 16, 1991



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Walker Homestead Historic District

other name/site number: Resource #WH1545

2. Location

street & number: County Road 56

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Garner

vicinity: X

state: AR

county: White

code: AR 145

zip code: 72052

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private

Category of Property: District

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>6</u>	<u>      </u>	buildings
<u>   </u>	<u>      </u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>      </u>	structures
<u>   </u>	<u>      </u>	objects
<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

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

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic and Architectural Resources of White County, Arkansas



JUN 29 1992

=====  
**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.

Catayun A. Byrd  
Signature of certifying official

6-24-92  
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:

X entered in the National Register  
\_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

M. J. M. [Signature]

7/20/92

\_\_\_\_\_ determined eligible for the  
National Register

\_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the  
National Register

\_\_\_\_\_ removed from the National Register

\_\_\_\_\_ other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
for Signature of Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

JUN 29 1992

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic:	<u>Domestic</u>	Sub:	<u>Single Dwelling</u>
	<u>Agriculture</u>		<u>Subsistence</u>
	<u>Processing</u>		<u>Storage</u>
Current :	<u>Domestic</u>	Sub:	<u>Single Dwelling</u>
	<u>Agriculture</u>		<u>Subsistence</u>
	<u>Processing</u>		<u>Storage</u>

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification:

Other: Dogtrot  
I-House

Other Description: \_\_\_\_\_

Materials: foundation Stone: Sandstone roof Metal: Steel  
walls Wood: Weatherboard other Brick  
Wood: Log

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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

JUN 29 1992

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Description

While the structures and landscape features found at the Walker Homestead are a diverse group they are all representative of the evolution of a typical White County homestead from the Development Era, through the Railroad Era, and into the Boom and Bust Era. This district is located on the south side of County Road 56 approximately one mile east of State Road 267. The eight resources located within the boundaries of the approximately eight acre district are all considered to be contributing. Standing structures within the district include the William Walker, Sr. House, Billy Walker House, commissary building, tenant house, cotton seed barn, and cotton gin. Landscape features include the remains of a potato barn and an iron fence around the Billy Walker House.

William Walker, Sr. House (#1)

The William Walker, Sr. House was the first building to be built by the Walker family at this site. It was initially constructed c. 1850. Before a second pen and open hallway were added to form a dog-trot, the original building was one-story tall, square in shape, gable roofed, and constructed of hand-hewn logs. All of the original logs are 18' 1.5" in length, are square notched, and chinked with hand-rived horizontal battens. Even though this house was built c. 1850 and is presently unoccupied, it is still in fair condition. The building's original entrance faces north toward County Road 56.

Two four-over-four double-hung sash windows are located on the west elevation of the original pen. The lower portion of this side has been clad with board and batten while the upper portion is covered with weatherboard. A 9' 2.75" hall (originally open, but now enclosed) is located on the east elevation of the original pen. The exterior of the enclosed hall is clad with novelty siding and is relieved by a double door which is situated east of center. This hall is attached to another square log pen which was added at a later time. This pen is constructed of logs which are 18' long, chinked with hand-rived horizontal boards and joined with half-dovetail notching. The north elevation of this pen is relieved by a paired window from which all sash has been destroyed.

A brick chimney is located at the gable end of the east elevation, with weatherboarding covering the upper portion. Both gable roofs of this building are now covered with corrugated steel. The remnants of a double-hung sash window are the pen's only openings on its south elevation. A single square, board and batten, pen is attached to the south elevation of the original pen. The only windows in this pen are located on the south elevation and in both cases all sash has been

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removed. An interior end metal flue is located at the apex of the gable. The east and west elevations of this room are each relieved by a single door. The door on the east elevation opens onto a deteriorated shed roof porch which extends the length of this side of the building and continues across the full length of the enclosed hall. A single door, which is located west of center in the enclosed hall, also opens onto this porch. Only one simple wooden post is left to support the porch roof. The entire structure rests on a pier foundation which consists of both stones and wooden blocks.

Billy Walker House (#2)

The Billy Walker House is approximately one hundred and fifty feet northeast of the William Walker, Sr. House. Constructed c. 1900, the Billy Walker House is an example of a vernacular house with Greek Revival details. It is still in good condition. The original portion of the building is two-stories tall, single-pile with central hall, and has a one-story rear ell wing. The building is built of balloon frame construction clad with weatherboard. Its main facade, which faces south, is dominated by a two-story porch which stretches across three-quarters of the building. It has a shed roof from which a central, bracket-supported, triangular pediment rises. Six box columns with simple capitals support each of the porch floors. A centrally placed side-gable door leads provides access to each of the porches.

Facade fenestration consists of symmetrically placed two-over-two double-hung sash windows. The west elevation of the two-story portion of the building is relieved only by two-over-two double-hung sash windows and gable returns. Continuing along this elevation towards the north is the western side of the rear ell. A large stucco clad chimney separates the main block of the building from this wing. The side-gable entrance found on this wing is crowned by a shed roofed stoop which was a later addition. This entrance is located slightly north of center and is flanked by paired windows. While the windows north of the door are similar in light arrangement to ones found on the south elevation, the other windows are four-over-four double-hung sash windows. Fenestration on the north elevation of the ell consists of two double-hung sash windows which have different light arrangements. One has four-over-four sash while the other has two-over-two sash. Only one gable return is left on this side of the building; the other was removed when a porch was enclosed. This original porch was located on the east elevation of the rear ell. It has a shed roof, modern aluminum sash windows, and has been clad with novelty siding.

Extending from the north elevation of the two-story portion of the house is a shed roof room which has a paired two-over-two double-hung sash window on its east elevation. Slightly north

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of these windows is an exterior chimney which has been covered with stucco and the age of which is therefore impossible to determine. Attached to the north elevation of this room is another shed roof room which was probably a porch originally but which has since been enclosed and clad with novelty siding. It is adorned with modern aluminum sash windows and an aluminum screen door which provides access to the north elevation of the room. The roofline has exposed wooden rafters. The east elevation of the two-story portion of the building is similar to the west elevation opposite in that it has two-over-two double-hung sash windows and gable returns. There is, however, a stucco clad interior end chimney present. The entire roof of the building is covered with composition shingles and the entire structure rests on a brick pier foundation.

Commissary Building (#3)

Approximately thirty feet northwest of the Billy Walker House is the Commissary Building which was probably constructed at the same time. It is a one-story, shotgun style building, two room deep and of box construction. It is clad with board and batten siding. It is currently unoccupied and is in fair condition. This gable roofed building has been covered with corrugated metal. A brick chimney rises out of the building's interior on the gable's eastern slope.

The entire building sits on a stone pier foundation. The door on the building's south elevation is flanked by four-over-four double-hung sash windows. A shed roofed porch extends the length of this original section of the structure and is supported by simple wooden posts. The windows on the west elevation of the building are similar to ones found on the south elevation. A centrally placed door on the structure's north elevation opens onto a shed roof porch which extends across three-quarters of the original portion of the building. Like the porch at the opposite end of the building it too was supported by simple wooden posts. Only one, however, survives on this porch. A shed roof addition extends the length of the structure's east elevation. A single four-over-four double-hung sash window adorns the south elevation of the addition while two four-pane pocket windows are situated on the east elevation.

Cotton Seed Barn (#4)

The Cotton Seed Barn is located approximately one hundred and ten feet northwest of the Commissary Building. While its floorplan is irregular in shape, it is covered by a single corrugated metal gable roof. This one-and-a-half-story building is of frame construction covered with board and batten siding. Side drives extend the length of both the east and west elevations.

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The east drive, however, has been partially enclosed. What was possibly originally a central drive has been partially filled in with the addition of a single door. The building does not have any other openings. It was constructed c. 1915 and is in fair condition.

Cotton Gin Building (#5)

A Cotton Gin is located approximately sixty feet northwest of the Cotton Seed Barn. It was built c. 1930, and has experienced the ravages of time; it is greatly deteriorated. The western third of the structure has been demolished and the interior has been gutted. The exterior of the structure is clad with corrugated metal and is supported by wood frame construction which rests on a brick pier foundation. A shed roofed addition is attached to the north elevation of the building. The entire east elevation of the main portion of the structure is open although this was probably not original.

Tenant House (#6)

The surviving Tenant House is located approximately eight hundred feet west of the William Walker, Sr. House. It is heavily overgrown and in fair condition. This one-story, side-gable with corrugated metal roof building was originally clad with weatherboarding and constructed c. 1910. Some of this has been replaced with novelty siding. Originally, two brick interior end chimneys rose from the gable peak. The eastern chimney, however, has been replaced by a metal flue.

This single pile with central hall building rests on stone piers. A shed roof porch, supported by a single remaining wooden post, stretches three-quarters of the length of the building's north elevation. The door leading into the central hall is flanked by single four-over-four double-hung sash windows. One of the east elevation windows on the original portion of the structure has been covered over but the other is fenestrated like those on the building's north elevation. A shed roof, box construction addition extends the length of the structure's south elevation. The window on the east elevation of the addition is similar to the ones on the east side of the building's main block. A shed roof, rear half-porch extends from the center of the building westward. Its roof is supported by three simple posts. A paired pocket window is located on the west elevation of the box addition. North of this and located on the main portion of the building is a single four-over-four double-hung sash window.

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### Potato House Foundations

Approximately fifty feet east of the William Walker, Sr. House is the cast concrete foundation of a potato barn. The building was originally approximately one hundred feet long and forty feet wide and oriented north-south.

### Cast Iron Fence

A cast iron fence is located approximately twenty feet south of the Billy Walker House. It also extends along both the east and west elevations of the house. The fence was made by the Stewart Iron Works.

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)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1850-1930

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

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



**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

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** *map 16*

Acreage of property \_\_\_\_\_

**UTM References**

A            
 Zone Easting Northing

C

B            
 Zone Easting Northing

D

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Jill Bayles, Historian  
 organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date 22 March, 1990  
 street & number 225 E Markham, Suite 300 telephone 501-371-2763  
 city or town Little Rock state Arkansas zip code 72201

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Continuation Sheet

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Summary

The William B. Walker Homestead survives as one of the few intact farmsteads the buildings and layout of which reveal the typical evolution of an early White County farm as it adapted to the changing technologies and social conditions that shaped such larger rural farming enterprises into the twentieth century. As such, it is eligible under both Criterion A through its associations with those broader changes in local farming practices and the evolution of that industry, and under Criterion C as an intact and representative example of the building types and overall farm layout that attended the full course of that evolution.

Elaboration

The records of the United States Land Office (originally deposited in Little Rock, now on file at the White County Courthouse) reveal that William Brown Walker received his first parcels of land within Section 32, Township 7 North, Range 7 West on June 23, 1841 via Choctaw Certificate No. 967. His gravestone (within the Gum Springs Cemetery, located approximately two-and-one-half miles to the northeast) reveals a birthdate of May 25, 1811, which would make him thirty years of age by 1841. William Walker came to Arkansas from Fayette County, Tennessee, the 1840 census records of which reveal him to have living in his household two additional males (the oldest of which was between 10 and 15 years of age, and thus could have been a son) and two women, the youngest of which was between 15 and 20 years of age, and was probably a younger sister. However, the 1850 census records for Fayette County reveal a family of five males and two females, revealing the speed with which his family was growing and the fact that though he had obtained title to the property in White County, Arkansas, he had yet to move his family from Tennessee. Thus it is known that he settled in White County after 1850 and that he brought an extended family of at least seven other members with him when he settled this property.

It is thus not surprising to assume that he would have constructed a large, log single pen residence for himself and his family by 1850. This vernacular building type was common throughout Arkansas as the preferred residential structure for early settlers of European cultural background emigrating from the Southern states to the east, and especially from the mountainous regions of such states as Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee. This structure itself would reveal the standard evolution of this building type, with the later addition of the eastern pen (also log) and the dog-trot, a frame kitchen ell to the rear, and the later enclosure of the dog-trot to create an extra room. It appears that the family used this building continuously as their sole residence until the construction of the much larger frame residence across the road c. 1900.

It was the building campaign of 1900 that fully reveals the increasing fortunes and prosperity

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Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 2

of the Walker family. Their success in the growing of cotton resulted in the construction of a large, two-story wood frame residence across the county road from the earlier, more modest, single-story log structure, a cotton gin on the property and an adjacent cotton barn for storage. The new house, with its full-length, two-story front porch, two-over-two wood sash windows and residual Greek Revival details clearly manifests a far more ambitious attempt to create an architectural presence that bespeaks substantial financial success. The characteristically simple cotton processing and storage facilities also attest to this success, though the fact that the Walker family would invest in a cotton gin of their own also indicates their desire to control the costs and processing of all the cotton grown on the farm, a desire that became even more urgent by the situation that required the construction of the last two buildings.

The end of the slave economy, coupled with the growth and consolidation of smaller farms into the hands of more prosperous planters, gave birth to the tenant farming system, an institution founded on the idea of the landowner contracting with non-landholding farmers, or tenants, to farm a part of his property in exchange for a rent of some kind, usually a percentage of the tenant farmer's annual crop yield. This system tended to entrap the tenant farmers in a cycle of debt, partially through the tendency of Southern farmers to depend solely on a single crop -- cotton -- during the years after the Civil War and into the first quarter of the twentieth century, and hence to depend on the rising and falling prices of what soon became an international and turbulent cotton market. Of course, tenants were also frequently - though not always -- entrapped by landowners who abused the system in the name of seeking to protect the collection of the fees due them. The two principal ways in which this was done was by the erection of rental residences for the tenants and by the establishment of the institution that became known as the plantation store or commissary. The residences were rented to the tenants at a rate significantly lower than the tenant could obtain on the open market but at a rate high enough to keep him in debt to the landowner. The plantation store was owned and run by the landowner, and the tenants were able to purchase such farming equipment and supplies as plows, harnesses, tools, seed and fertilizer on credit, also to be charged against their annual crop yield. This system gave the landowner virtually total control over the tenants, allowing him to adjust the prices of both housing rent and supplies depending upon the quality of the growing season and the current market price for cotton, and always toward the end of keeping the tenants in enough debt that they would have to stay on and work another season to pay off what they owed. Both an original (c. 1910), architecturally-simple tenant residence and the equally functional commissary (c. 1900) survive on the property, and are included as an integral part of this district.

As such, all these structures both comprise a unit that is symbolic of the changes in the rural farming economy in this region during its period of significance and maintain their status individually as good representative examples of their particular architectural types. As such, the Walker Homestead Historic District is eligible under Criteria A and C.

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Acreege of property: Approximately eight

UTM References:

A	15/611580/3894420	B	15/611580/3894300
C	15/611240/3894310	D	15/611250/3894420

Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at the point formed by the intersection of the southern edge of County Road #56 with a perpendicular line running parallel to the western elevation of the associated tenant house (#6) and located 25 feet to the west thereof, proceed southerly along said line for a distance of 275 feet to a point formed by its intersection with a perpendicular line running parallel with the southern elevation of the associated potato barn foundation; thence proceed easterly along said line for a distance of 1,050 feet to a point formed by its intersection with a perpendicular line running parallel with the eastern elevation of the Billy Walker House (#2); thence proceed northerly along said line for a distance of 350 feet to a point formed by its intersection with a perpendicular line running parallel to the northern elevation of the associated cotton gin (#5); thence proceed westerly along said line for a distance of 1,050 feet to its intersection with a perpendicular line running parallel to the western elevation of the associated tenant house; thence proceed southerly along said line for a distance of 45 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification:

This original lot has been subdivided during the non-historic period, resulting in an indefinite current lot boundary; therefore, this boundary includes all the property historically associated with this resource that retains its integrity.

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White County MPS  
ARKANSAS

Date Listed

91001246 ✓	Smith--Moore House		7/20/92
91001336 ✓	Smyrna Methodist Church		7/20/92
91001243	Snipes, Dr. Emmett, House		9-5-91
91001274 ✓	St. Richard's Catholic Church		7/20/92
91001250	Staggs--Huffaker Building		9-5-91
91001248	Stipe Cotton Gin	Substantive Review	7/20/92
91001295 ✓	Storm Cellar, William Howell House		7/20/92
91001326 ✓	Thomas House		7/23/92
91001341 ✓	Thompson House		7/23/92
91001362 ✓	Thrasher, John, Homestead		7/23/92
91001240	Titus House		9-5-91
91001199 ✓	Trinity Episcopal Church		7/27/92
91001233	Van Meter, R. L., House		9-5-91
91001351	Walker Homestead Historic District	Substantive Review	7/20/92
91001354 ✓	Walker, Otha, Homestead		7/23/92
91001313	Ward--Stout House		9-5-91
91001182	Watkins House		9-5-91
91001183	Watkins, Tom, House		9-5-91
91001308 ✓	Watson, William Henry, Homestead		7/20/92
91001272	Weber House		9-5-91
91001260 ✓	Westbrooke, Lipsy, House		7/23/92
91001297 ✓	Whisinant, Albert, House		7/23/92
91001177	Wilburn House		9-5-91
91001353 ✓	Williams House		7/23/92
91001321 ✓	Williams, Arthur, Homestead, Feed Storage Shed		7/23/92
91001211	Woodson, Arthur W., House		9-5-91
91001212	Woodson, Dalton, House		9-5-91
91001291	Wright, Avanel, House		9-5-91
91001284	Wright, Jim, Farmstead Historic District		9-5-91

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY Walker Homestead Historic District  
NAME:

MULTIPLE White County MPS  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, White

DATE RECEIVED: 6/29/92 DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/13/92  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 91001351

NOMINATOR: STATE

DETAILED EVALUATION: Y

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 7/20/92 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Significant, largely intact farmstead illustrating the evolution of farming practices in White Co. from the period of earliest settlement (c. 1850) through 1930. Also illustrates aspects of tenant farming relationships during early 20th century. A good nomination.

Concerns raised in earlier return have been addressed.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept/ADC  
REVIEWER Harper  
DISCIPLINE Historian  
DATE 7/20/92

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 \_\_\_\_\_





WILLIAM WALKER, SR. HOUSE; WALKER HOMESTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT  
GARNER VIC., ARKANSAS

white

PHOTOGRAPH BY J. MITCHELL

JUNE, 1988

NEGATIVE ON FILE AT AHPP

VIEW FROM SOUTHEAST

#1



WILLIAM WALKER, SR. HOUSE; WALKER HOMESTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

GARNER VIC., ARKANSAS

white

PHOTOGRAPH BY J. MITCHELL

JUNE, 1988

NEGATIVE ON FILE AT AHPP

VIEW FROM WEST

#1



WILLIAM WALKER, JR. HOUSE; WALKER HOMESTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT  
GARNER VIC., ARKANSAS

white

PHOTOGRAPH BY J. MITCHELL

JUNE, 1988

NEGATIVE ON FILE AT AHPP

VIEW FROM NORTHEAST

#1



WILLIAM WALKER, SR. HOUSE; WALKER HOMESTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT  
BARNER VIC., ARKANSAS

white

PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. MITCHELL

JUNE, 1988

NEGATIVE ON FILE AT AHPP

CHIMNEY DETAIL

#1





WILLIAM WALKER, JR. HOUSE; WALKER HOMESTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT  
GARNER VIC, ARKANSAS white

PHOTOGRAPH BY J. MITCHELL

JUNE, 1988

NEGATIVE ON FILE AT AHPP

FRONT ENTRANCE DETAIL

#1



Billy Walker House, Walker Homestead Historic District

Garner vicinity, Arkansas

*white*

Photograph by Steve Mitchell

June, 1988

Negative on file at AHPP

Southeast elevation

#2

AUG 1 1991



Billy Walker House, Walker Homestead Historic District

Garner vicinity, Arkansas

white

Photograph by Steve Mitchell

June, 1988

Negative on file at AHPP

West elevation

#2

AUG 1 1991

AUG 1 1991



Billy Walker House, Walker Homestead Historic District

Garner vicinity, Arkansas

*white*

Photograph by Steve Mitchell

June, 1988

Negative on file at AHPP

West elevation

#2





Billy Walker House, Walker Homestead Historic District

Garner vicinity, Arkansas

white

Photograph by Steve Mitchell

June, 1988

Negative on file at AHPP

Northeast elevation

#2



Billy Walker House, Walker Homestead Historic District

Garner vicinity, Arkansas

white

Photograph by Steve Mitchell

June, 1988

Negative on file at AHPP

North elevation

#2

AUG 1 1991



Commissary, Walker Homestead Historic District  
Garner vicinity, Arkansas

white c

Photograph by Steve Mitchell

June, 1988

Negative on file at AHPP

Southeast elevation

#3



Cotton Seed Barn, Walker Homestead Historic District

Garner vicinity, Arkansas

*white*

Photograph by Steve Mitchell

June, 1988

Negative on file at AHPP

South elevation

# 4





Cotton Gin, Walker Homestead Historic District  
Garner vicinity, Arkansas

white car

Photograph by Steve Mitchell

June, 1988

Negative on file at AHPP

South elevation

#5



WALKER HOMESTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

GARNER VIC., ARKANSAS

white

PHOTOGRAPH BY J. MITCHELL

JUNE, 1988

NEGATIVE ON FILE AT AHPP

VIEW FROM SOUTH OF COTTON GIN (#5),  
COTTON SEED BARN (#4) AND COMMISSARY  
BUILDING (#3)



TENANT HOUSE; WALKER HOMESTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

GARNER VR., ARKANSAS

White Co

PHOTOGRAPH BY J. MITCHELL

JUNE, 1988

NEGATIVE ON FILE AT AHPP

VIEW FROM NORTH

#6



WALKER HOMESTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT; OVERVIEW

GARNER VIC, ARKANSAS

white c)

PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. MITCHELL

JUNE, 1988

NEGATIVE ON FILE AT AHPP

VIEW FROM WEST





WALKER HOMESTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT; OVERVIEW

GARNER VIC., ARKANSAS

white

PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. MITCHELL

JUNE, 1988

NEGATIVE ON FILE AT AHPP

VIEW FROM SOUTHWEST



WALKER HOMESTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT ; OVERVIEW

GARNER VIC., ARKANSAS

white c/

PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. MITCHELL

JUNE, 1988

NEGATIVE ON FILE AT AHPP

VIEW FROM WEST

Please refer to the map in the  
Multiple Property Cover Sheet  
for this property

Multiple Property Cover Sheet Reference Number: 64500033

NA

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Walker Homestead Historic District

Garner vic., Arkansas

--- District Boundary

Scale: 1" = 200'

