NPS Form 10~900 (Rev. 8-86)	OMB NO. 1024-0018 NR LISTED
<b>United States Department of the Interior</b> National Park Service	JUN 05 1998
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM	AHPP
1. Name of Property	
Historic Name: <u>Giboney-Robertson-Stewart House</u>	
Other Name/Site Number: <u>CS0034</u>	
2. Location	
Street & Number: <u>734 Hamilton Avenue</u>	Not for Publication: N/A
City/Town: Wynne	-
tate: <u>AR</u> County: <u>Cross</u> Code:	<u>AR037</u> Zip Code: <u>72396</u>
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Ownership of Property: private	
Category of Property: <u>building</u>	
Number of Resources within Property:	
Contributing Noncontributing	
2 _1	
Number of contributing resources previously lis Register: $N/A$	ted in the National
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 <u>X</u> meets \_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. \_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet .

Signature of certifying official

20.98

Date

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

State or Federal agency and bureau

# 5. National Park Service Certification

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<pre> entered in the National Register See continuation sheet determined eligible for the</pre>		
See continuation sheet. determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register		
other (explain):		
	Signature of Keeper	Date

Signature of Keeper

6. Function or Use							
Historic:	RESIDENCE	Sub:	single dwelling				
Current :	VACANT/NOT IN USE	Sub:					
7. Descrip	<pre>&gt;</pre>	=====: ====:	*=====================================				
Architectu	ral Classification:						
LATE VICTO	DRIAN/Queen Anne						
Materials:	foundation <u>BRICK</u> walls <u>WOOD/weatherboard</u> oth		ASPHALT				

Describe present and historic physical appearance:

#### Summary

Located on the corner of Hamilton Avenue and Bruce Street in Wynne, the Giboney-Robertson-Stewart House is a two-story, Queen Anne-styled frame residence constructed in 1895. Until the recent renovation, most of the architectural details were hidden by blue asbestos siding. There are several notable exterior details including a wraparound porch supported by Tuscan columns, decorative gingerbread and staggered shingles in the front gable end, and a small second story porch. The interior retains much of its historic integrity, including original mantel pieces, a dog-leg staircase, beaded board ceilings in the dining room and two of the bedrooms, and original decorative door hinges. The most noticeable alteration to the house is the loss of its original turret. Also included in the nomination are a c. 1940s carport and a c. 1950s barbeque pit. The carport contributes to the nomination, however the barbeque pit is noncontributing.

### Elaboration

Located on corner of Hamilton Avenue and Bruce Street in Wynne, the

Giboney-Robertson-Stewart House is a two-story, frame residence constructed in 1895. The house, while predominately Queen Anne in style, presents a much more somber face since the loss of its turret sometime before the 1940s. The irregularly planned house rests upon a continuous brick foundation with concrete veneer. Weatherboard clads the frame with staggered shingles in three gable ends. Fenestration is one-over-one and four-over-four double-hung wood windows. The house is surmounted by a composition shingle cross-gabled roof. The rear additions and the enclosed rear porch are clad in weatherboard and drop-siding, and have lower pitched roofs. There are two extant interior brick chimneys.

Dominating the front, or south, elevation is a one story, wraparound porch supported by Tuscan columns. The porch covers the front of the house, and three-quarters of the eastern elevation. Beneath the porch is a large projection with a pair of historic one-over-one windows. Above these windows is a short length of string belt course topped by two layers of shingles. Although this is the only place where the string belt course and shingles are found beneath the porch, it appears to be an original decorative feature. To the left of the parlor projection is the main entrance. The single-leaf door is surmounted by a transom. The second story fenestrated with two windows. To the left of these windows is a second story porch that has been taken back to its original appearance. Before restoration began, the second story porch was completely enclosed and the indentation below it was enclosed with aluminum windows. Above a second band of molding, the gable end is decorated with staggered shingles and a diamond-shaped imbrication. At the apex, a wood louvered vent is covered by a rectangle of decorative fretwork, and surrounded by sunbursts and a rosette.

The side, or eastern, elevation contains the rest of the wrapround porch. The porch once covered the full extent of the main building. However, the last one third was enclosed to provide extra interior living space. Recently, the modern windows of the addition were replaced with a pair of one-over-one windows of a more historic type in order to better harmonize with the rest of the building. In the middle of this elevation is a secondary entrance. The single leaf, two panel door is lit by a large beveled glass and topped by a transom. This transom is of modern construction due to the loss of the original one. Also featured on the door is a historic doorbell. Above the porch and its enclosed portion is the second story that is fenestrated by four-over-four windows. Two of these windows are immediately above the enclosed portion of the porch, and the other window is directly above the secondary entrance.

The rear, or northern, elevation has undergone the most change. While all of the single story additions appear to be historic, they all date from different periods of the house's history. The shed-roof addition on the northeastern corner is lighted by one square window on its eastern facade. Leside this window is a modern door. In the center of the rear elevation is a gable covered section fenestrated by a ribbon of three windows. At one time this was perhaps the only projection off of the rear the house. On the northwest corner of the rear elevation is another gable addition that forms a cross gable to the aforementioned gable. This addition is fenestrated by shorter one-over-one windows and contains a small shed roofed addition. Above these additions is the second story of the main portion of the house. Unlike the other gables, the cross gable is not decorated with shingles. The gable is lighted by a small window partially obscured by an awning. However, the appearance of the weatherboard indicates that there may have been other that were infilled sometime in the building's past.

The first story of the side, or western, elevation features a projecting hipped-roof bay. The central section of the bay has a horizontal rectangular window and is flanked on either side of the bay by much longer one-over-one windows of the type found throughout the house. Toward the southwest corner is another window of a similar type that lights the interior stairwell. On the second story there is a four-over-four window immediately above the bay projection, and a one-over-one window lighting the second floor of the stairwell. The staggered shingles of the front and side elevations also exist above this gable end.

'he interior retains much of its historic integrity including original mantel pieces, a dog-leg staircase, beaded board ceilings in the dining room and two of the bedrooms, and original decorative door hinges. Wonderful wood molding details are found throughout the house and those that were lost have been replaced during the restoration process. The first floor of the interior features a main room and side parlor with original mantle pieces. The stained wood mantle in the main room has a beveled glass mirror surrounded by egg and dart molding and flanked by Ionic columns. The fireplace has been converted to a gas heater. The other mantle piece was painted white and is less elaborate. This mantle features two levels of square columns and a rectangular beveled mirror. Separating the main room and dining room are French doors. The dining room features the aforementioned bay projection, a beaded board ceiling and rosette corner moldings. In the main room the dog-leg staircase with square newel posts ascends to the second level. On the second floor, the bedroom walls are covered with wood paneling and, with one exception, all have beaded board ceilings and trim molding. The attic is accessed from a small staircase tucked into the rear bedroom. Inside the attic one can discern the evidence on the rafters of the location of the turret. Equally interesting is the gable on hip roof with staggered shingle ornamentation enclosed within the attic on the east elevation. This feature is painted a light green. Also inside the attic is a large working attic fan.

The nomination also includes a c. 1940s carport built of buff cinder block

and a c. 1950s screened in barbeque pit made of buff brick. The carport is in good condition and contributes, however the 1950s outbuilding is quite deteriorated and is non-contributing because of its age and condition.

8. Statement of Signifi					
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	considered the significance rties: <u>local</u>		this	property	in
Applicable National Reg	ister Criteria: <u>C</u>				
Criteria Considerations	(Exceptions): N/A				
Areas of Significance:	ARCHITECTURE				
Period(s) of Significan					
ignificant Dates: <u>1895</u>					
Significant Person(s):	N/A				
Cultural Affiliation: N	/A		_		
Architect/Builder: <u>N/A</u>					

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

#### Summary

Although the Giboney-Robertson-Stewart House has spent the last several years covered in asbestos siding, the recent removal of that siding makes the property eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C with local significance as a good example of a two-story Queen Anne style residence and one of the best examples of a in Wynne.

## laboration

The railroad town of Wynne was formally incorporated on May 28, 1888 around the intersection of two major regional railroad lines. The various types of traffic they carried, and the related local activity they encouraged, provided most of the economic vitality to the town in the early twentieth century.

The house was built by W. A. and Ann Giboney in 1895 on part of the original parcel of land deeded to the Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Companies. In 1905 it was purchased by Edward and Ethel Robertson. Mr. Robertson became the first Chancery Judge in what is now the Fifth Chancery District in Eastern Arkansas and his son, James, was one of Wynne's leading and most respected lawyers. In 1917 the property was purchased by Dr. T. J. Stewart who was a pioneering doctor in Cross county and helped Wynne become an early center of medical services for the area. Along with his medical practice, he began one of the first drugstores in Wynne.

The house is now owned by Mary June Burnett. Recently the owner removed the asbestos siding, and has begun the process of restoring the house to its former grandeur. It is being nominated the National Register under Criterion C with local significance as a good example of the Queen Anne style of architecture. Although there are other houses in Wynne which date to the same period of time, many of these are only one-story or one-and-one nalf-story. The Giboney-Robertson-Stewart House is unique for its twostory design.

The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Eastern Arkansas. Chicago, Nashville and St. Louis: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1890. p 326.

Information provided by Mary June Burnett. 1997.

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Name of Property

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: x State historic preservation office \_ Other state agency \_ Federal agency \_ Local government \_ University \_ Other -- Specify Repository: \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Geographical Data \_\_\_\_\_\_ Acreage of Property: <u>less than one acre</u> UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing A <u>15 701620 3900120</u> B \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_ Verbal Boundary Description:

Brookfield Second Edition, South 141, East 24 of 3 and 32.

Boundary Justification:

This boundary contains all remaining historically significant structures and buildings associated with this property.

<u>Cross County, Arkansas</u> County and State

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# 11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Amy Bennett, Survey Historian

Organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Date: April 17, 1998

Street & Number: 1500 Tower Bldg., 323 Center St. Telephone: (501) 324-9880

City or Town Little Rock State: AR ZIP: 72201

























