

N/PS Form 10-900 (3-82)

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

## National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms Type all entries—complete applicable sections

### 1. Name

Keesee House historic Keesee-Sparks House and or common Location 723 Arkansas Street N/Anot for publication street & number Helena congressional district N/A vicinity of First city, town Arkansas 05 Phillips 11 107 state code county code Classification 3. Status **Present Use** Category Ownership \_ district \_ public  $\underline{X}$  occupied agriculture museum X\_building(s) <u>X private</u> unoccupied . park commercial \_\_ structure \_ both work in progress educational private residence \_ site **Public Acquisition** Accessible entertainment religious \_ object \_ in process X yes: restricted government scientific \_ being considered yes: unrestricted industrial transportation no military other: N/A **Owner of Property** Karl and Barbara Sparks name street & number 723 Arkansas Street Helena N/A\_vicinity of city, town state Arkansas Location of Legal Description Phillips County Courthouse courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cherry Street street & number Helena state Arkansas city, town **Representation in Existing Surveys** 6. Х\_\_ по the Helena Historic Resource Survey has this property been determined eligible? \_ ves 1979 date local federai state county Phillips County Library depository for survey records

city, town Helena

state Arkansas

NZA

## 7. Description

| Condition |  |
|-----------|--|
| excellent |  |
| good      |  |
| <u> </u>  |  |

deteriorated \_\_\_\_\_ unaitered ruins \_\_\_\_\_ altered unexposed Check one \_\_X\_ original site \_\_\_\_ moved date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

#### SUMMARY

Representative of the changing architectural tastes at the turn-of-thecentury, the Keesee-Sparks House has features of both the Queen Anne and Classical Revival Styles. Built in 1901 for Thomas Woodfin Keesee, this residence has an asymmetrical plan with classical details, symbolizing the architectural transition that occurred early in the twentieth century.

#### ELABORATION

Less ornamented and exuberant than most Queen Anne houses. the Keesee-Sparks House is a residence of transitional design, combining a Queen Anne plan with restrained classical detailing. Reflecting the resurgent popularity of classical forms and details, this two-and-a-half story residence, built in 1901, possesses such details as Ionic columns, appliques of garland swags and a Palladian window. The irregular plan of the weatherboard-sided house consists of a rectangular block with a hipped roof, three multi-sided bays with projecting gable ends and an octagonal corner tower, all of which are united by a simply detailed cornice. The house has four brick shimneys, only one of which has decorative corbeling. Each elevation has a gabled bay projection with a gable end covered with imbricated shingles. Elongated console brackets support the extending cornice beneath the gable end. With the exception of four fixed windows, all others are double-hung, the majority having one-over-one configurations. The front elevation (north) and east elevation are dominated by an L-shaped wrap-around porch with a dentilled cornice and sloped roof supported by Ionic columns. A rounded bay forms the northeast porch corner and extends to form a flat-roofed tower, the top of which is detailed with appliques of garland swags. One of the most striking features of the front elevation is a leaded glass Palladian window, to the right of the entrance, that is composed of an arched double-hung center window flanked by rectangular fixed windows. All three have a simply detailed surround and are separated by pilasters with stylized Ionic capitals. The glass for this and the leaded stairway window on the east elevation was imported from Italy especially for this house. The entrance is very simply detailed with a plain surround. A bay window on the second floor of the front is positioned above the Palladian window. An arched attic window in the gable end is sixteenover-one double-hung with a keystoned architrave moulding. A small fixed window with diamond panes and archedsurround is located on the second floor above the front door. The hipped roof is pierced by a dormer with a pronounced cornice and segmental pediment. Both east and west side elevations have a three-sided bay projection with arched attic windows in the gable ends, as well as side entrances. The front porch extends across approximately two-thirds of the east elevation. A fixed window on the first floor and a fixed diamond-shaped window with diamond panes on the second floor are the only two fixed windows on this elevation. Continuation sheet

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Porches on each floor are located to the left of the east bay projection at the southeast corner of the house. The first floor porch is enclosed with lattice, whereas the one above is in the process of being restored to its original appearance of an open railed porch with an exposed back stair. The rear elevation consists of the two porches on the right, and a gabled wing with a kitchen on the first floor to the left.

Item number

The interior features fine quarter-sawn oak and mahogany woodwork and beautifully carved mantels and wainscoting. Pocket doors separate the rooms of the first floor. Fireplaces are classically detailed. Each has a tile face and two are topped with mirrored mantelpieces. A large entrance hall has paneled oak wainscoting, a window seat built into the bay window and a fireplace flanked by fluted columns with Corinthian capitals that support a cornice, beneath which a panel is detailed with foliated scroll applique. Located at the east end of the entrance hall is the open paneled stairway, the most outstanding feature of the house. The stairs rise to a landing, turn and curve to a second landing, at which point the balustrade curves gracefully outward. From the second landing, a short flight of stairs leads to the second floor. The stairs have a paneled face string and wall below, with a railing of turned balusters. Square newel posts are embellished with egg and dart detailing and dentilled cornice trim, ribboned laurels and garland appliques and fluted urn newel caps. The parlor, which is highlighted by the Palladian window, is located to the right of the entrance. This room has solid mahogany woodwork, and mantel, with pocket doors leading to the dining room. Paneled oak wainscoting and a fine mantel of guarter-sawn oak detail the dining room which is dominated by four large double-hung windows that form a bay. The original fireplaces remain in two of the four bedrooms upstairs, all of which still have their original ceiling fans. An upstairs bathroom has pressed tin wainscoting and its original fixtures.

31

# 8. Significance

| Specific dates | 1901                           | Builder/Architect      | Jnknown               |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
|                |                                | invention              |                       | other (specify)          |
| _X1900         | communications                 | industry               | politics/government   | `transportation          |
| 1800–1899      | commerce                       | exploration/settlement | t philosophy          | theater                  |
| 1700–1799      | art                            | engineering            | music                 | huma <del>nitarian</del> |
| 1600–1699      | <u>A</u> architecture          | education              | military              | social/                  |
| 15001599       | agriculture<br>_X architecture | economics              | literature            | sculpture                |
| 1400–1499      |                                | conservation           | law                   | science                  |
| prehistoric    | archeology-prehistoric         | community planning     | landscape architectur | e religion               |
| Period         | Areas of Significance—Ci       |                        |                       |                          |

Statement of Significance (In one paragraph)

The Keessee House in Helena provides an example of the transitional period in architecture at the turn of the century. The house reflects elements of both the Queen Anne and Classical Revival styles by combining an asymmetrical Queen Anne plan with Classical Revival detailing. The house was built for Thomas Woodfin Keesee in 1901. Thomas was the son of John William Keesee, a prosperous farmer in Phillips County, and was raised on a plantation outside of town. When the young Keesee decided to build his own home on Arkansas Street, he joined a fashionable neighborhood which was considered the showplace of this riverport community. Keesee was engaged in farming and cotton buying, both of which were major businesses in this highly agricultural area of eastern Arkansas. By the beginning of the 20th Century Helena had recovered from the damaging effects of the Civil War and Reconstruction. The production, brokerage, and shipping of cotton was truly "big business." Thomas Woodfin Keesee and his family actively participated in these enterprises, and his home reflects the success one could achieve.

1.201

| 9. Major Bibliographical Reference<br>Abstract of Titles, Hornor-Morris Abstract Con<br><u>Historic Helena-West Helena, Arkansas</u> , publis<br>Commerce, 1973.  | ., 711 Walnut, Helena, AR  |
|---|--|
| Allen Keesee - family member.<br>Helena, the Ridge, the River, the Romance; by  |  |
| 10. Geographical Data   |  |
| Acreage of nominated property <u>less than one</u><br>Quadrangle name <u>Latour</u> , ArkMiss.<br>JTM References  | Quadrangle scale <u>1:62,500</u>   |
| A 1 5 7 2 1 0 5 0 3 8 2 4 5 0 8   Zone Easting Northing Z   C 1 1 1 1 1 1   C 1 1 1 1 1 1   C 1 1 1 1 1 1   C 1 1 1 1 1 1   E 1 1 1 1 1 1   A 1 1 1 1 1 1   | Image: Description of the second |
| Verbal boundary description and justification<br>Lot 1, 2, West 6 ft. of 3; Blk. 17; New Helen  | a."  |
| tate N/A code county<br>tate Tate Code county<br>tate Code county<br>tate code county   | code   |
| ame/title Annette Talbot Beauchamp, edited by Arkan   |  |
| treet & number 804 Columbia   | telephone 338-7401   |
| corr corranged  |  |
| ity or town Helena<br>12. State Historic Preservatio  | state Arkansas 72342   |
| The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:  |  |
| as the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the Nationa<br>65), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Re<br>ccording to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National/Pa<br>state Historic Preservation Officer signature | gister and certify that it has been evaluated  |
| the State Historic Preservation Officer   | date 8-5-83  |
| For NPS use only<br>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Re-   | 이 그 옷을 얻는 것이 집에 가지 않는 것이 같이 했다.  |
|   | date   |
| Keeper of the National Register   | date   |



Keesee House Helena, Arkansas J. Carfagno & A. Jones, photographers November, 1982 Negative on file at AHPP Viewed from the Northwest



Keesee House Helena, Arkansas J. Carfagno & A. Jones, photographers November, 1982 Negative on file at AHPP Mantel

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Keesee House Helena, Arkansas J. Carfagno & A. Jones, photographers November, 1982 Negative on file at AHPP Viewed from the Southeast

and and

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Keesee House Helena, Arkansas J. Carfagno & A. Jones, photographers November, 1982 Negative on file at AHPP Stairway detail

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