

NR Listed: 5/29/03

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Fitzgerald Station and Farmstead

other names/site number WA0360

2. Location

street & number 2327 Old Wire Road & 1567 Dodd Avenue

not for publication

city or town Springdale

vicinity

state Arkansas code AR county Washington code 143 72764

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Cabene Matthews
Signature of certifying official/Title

4/4/03
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- 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:)

Fitzgerald Station and Farmstead

Name of Property

Washington County, Arkansas

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

- private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal

- building(s), district, site, structure, object

Table with 3 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing, and Total. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, and Total.

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

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling, AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuildings

VACANT/NOT IN USE, DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

foundation STONE, walls WOOD: weatherboard, ASBESTOS, roof OTHER: composition shingles, other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

Statewide

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

TRANSPORTATION

AGRICULTURAL

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1857-1953

Significant Dates

1857 (stable built), c. 1870 (main house built)

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

Name of repository:

Fitzgerald Station and Farmstead

Name of Property

Washington County, Arkansas

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.15 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 15 399891 4007099
Zone Easting Northing
2

3
Zone Easting Northing
4

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Edited by Wendy S. Perkins, National Register Historian
organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date 4 April 2003
street & number 1500 Tower Building, 323 Center Street telephone 501-324-9874
city or town Little Rock state Arkansas zip code 72201

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Jay and Sarah Berryman
street & number 11979 Tyson Road telephone 479-790-8601
city or town Lowell state Arkansas zip code 72745

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

SUMMARY

The Fitzgerald Station and Farmstead is located in a country setting on 4.15 acres northeast of the town of Springdale, Washington County. Industrial plants have begun to encroach into this area. Besides the main house, the property includes a stable, a pump house, a chicken house, a cistern, native stone entry markers, and an outdoor fire pit. Other buildings include two rental houses and two barns. However, these buildings were built post-1950s, and thus are non-contributing to this nomination.

ELABORATION

The Fitzgerald Station and Farmstead is located in a country setting on 4.15 acres northeast of the town of Springdale, Washington County. The southern and eastern boundaries are bordered by crop fields, while the northern and western boundaries are bordered by paved street, Dodd Avenue on the north and Old Wire Road on the west. Historically, the home site was surrounded by some 80 acres of apple orchards and grape vineyards. Supposedly, an Inn and Tavern was located in this area during the 1830s and 1840s. One wagon train from the Cherokee Trail of Tears made a rest stop at the Fitzgerald Inn in 1839. Now, large hardwood trees dot the land and also line a gravel horseshoe shaped driveway that connects to Old Wire Road. Two pair of sandstone pillars, built in the mid 1800s, marks the entrance and exit sections of the driveway. Next to the south pillar is a commemorative bronze marker placed by the City of Springdale in 1958 to honor the centennial celebration of the Butterfield Overland mail route.

The principal era of construction for the main house is c.1870. The main house is a prime example of a Greek Revival home. The walls of the main house were originally weatherboard. Asbestos siding was added over the weatherboard at an unknown later date. The roof of the main house is now covered by composition shingles. There are two cut-stone chimneys on the main house, one interior and one located on the exterior. The exterior chimney no longer opens into the house. The main house may have been built on top of the original 1850s Fitzgerald Inn.

On the 4.15 acres, there are six ancillary structures that also contribute to the historic significance of the property. They include a stable, a pump house with pump, and a chicken house. A brick house, a vertical board sided house, and two metal barns also exist on the property. However, due to their post-1950s date of construction, they are considered to be non-contributing resources. In addition to the contributing buildings, there are three contributing objects. They are a cistern, native stone entry markers, and an outdoor fire pit.

Main House: West Elevation

The two-story wood frame main house faces west, towards the historic Old Wire Road (AR Highway 265), which is approximately 100 feet away. The western view overpowers the other elevations with its protruding center covered porch with two two-story massive wood ionic columns resting on poured concrete blocks. The first story porch rests upon a concrete slab poured over field rock. The second story porch is outlined with a turned post railing. Four sub columns, two on the first story porch and two on the second story porch, are located directly behind the two two-story columns. Bay style doors lead out onto the both stories. Eight double-hung windows fenestrate the front façade: two on top, two on bottom, and two on each side of both doors.

Main House: South Elevation

The southern elevation of the main house rests upon a field rock foundation and is fenestrated with two double hung windows on the second story and three double hung windows on the first story. Ventilation openings for the basement are found in the rock foundation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Main House: East Elevation

The eastern elevation of the main house consists of two double hung windows, one on top of the other, and a brick chimney located on the southern portion. One two-story and one one-story addition have been added to the east elevation. The two story addition, covered in asbestos siding with a red brick interior chimney, is described walking around the addition south to north: south elevation – two double hung windows on the second story, three double hung windows on the first story, and a door leading down into the cellar; east elevation – a door with a double hung window on either side on the second story; north elevation – one four-over-one window on the second story and two double hung windows on the first story. The one story addition added in the 1960s, a screened in porch covered in vertical board, is described walking around the addition south to north: south elevation – two double hung windows, a screen door, and one double hung window, concrete steps lead up to the screen door; east elevation – five double hung windows; north elevation – one multi pane window.

Main House: North Elevation

The northern elevation of the main house is fenestrated with five double hung windows; two on the second story and three on the first story. Ventilation openings for the basement are found in the rock foundation.

Main House: Interior

Immediately entering from the front door is a walnut staircase leading up to the second floor from a spacious foyer. The original hardwood floors are intact, although in poor condition. To the left, a parlor with plaster ceiling shows remnants of a stenciled design. East of this room is a living room with a large cut sandstone fireplace and hearth. Immediately south of the stair and east of the main entry door is a room about 5 feet by 10 feet. It has been converted into the only bathroom in the house. Currently it is in poor condition with a damaged wall hung sink. The vinyl floor covering has holes in it where a claw foot bathtub once stood. To the right of the foyer are two moderate sized rooms that were reworked with wood framing, sheetrock, and imitation wood paneling. East of these two rooms is a large dining room with several doors. The west doors lead to the two eastern rooms, the basement, and the living room. The north door goes to the kitchen while an east door leads to the porch. This east door was probably an original door and the common entry and exit to the home.

The basement stairwell is accessed from the dining room. The stairs are deteriorating. The basement runs under the original home and seems to have a limestone floor, which is found at varying subsurface locations. The perimeter walls are mortared sandstone standing on the limestone floor. Rough sawn timbers and posts are visible, a sign of settlement towards the center of the structure. One of the twin chimney flues is located on the north wall and was apparently used to help provide heat. Vents with decorative grates are cut into the first floor allowing heat to rise from this area. Various rough sawn lumber shelves and bins dot the interior with several jars still filled with canned goods. A narrow stair leads up to a rough sawn wood basement door on the southern elevation.

The second floor stairwell and hall are lit by the second floor bay door and windows, similar to the main entry. This floor contains five bedrooms, each with small closets, and a smaller room to the left at the top of the stairs, possibly used for linens. Two of the bedrooms still have decorative stenciling on the walls. Again, decorative grates cover vents to help provide heat rising to the upstairs.

The attic is accessed through a crawl space, in the ceiling of a large closet, near the center of the south elevation. The roof is framed from rough sawn lumber and had a wood shake roof at one time. A fire apparently destroyed an area of roof about ten feet in diameter around the crawl space. This was repaired with modern dimensional lumber, but maintained the original roof lines.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Stable

Approximately 125 feet south of the main house, and just past the driveway, is the Butterfield Overland Stagecoach Stable built by John Butterfield's crew from native sandstone and imbedded wooden lintels at large rectangular openings, beam pockets, and an arched opening, in 1857. It served as one of the 140 stations on the Overland mail route from Tipton, Missouri, to San Francisco, California. The Butterfield Overland Stagecoach mail route ran from 1858 to 1861. Although there are a few mortar cracks in the stone walls, the perimeter is sound. The original wood shake roof and framing were destroyed by fire at an unknown date in the past. The wood frame shed roof on the south and east were added at a later date. The current wood frame roof and corrugated metal roof deck are dilapidated, as are the various wood siding infills, gables, and lean-tos.

The stable has a center aisle opening running north and south. On either side of the aisles are wood framed stalls, small rooms and a wood plank floor in the northwest corner. A hay trolley and track are still in place. The roof has a single ridge with an approximate slope of 9/12. The gable ends are covered with horizontal wood siding and are in very poor condition.

Cistern

Approximately 100 feet southeast of the stable is a concrete cistern on top of eight foot high cut sandstone piers, used by stagecoach driver, John Fitzgerald, Jr. The cistern is thirteen feet in diameter with seven foot walls. Four outside columns and one interior column support the cistern. More than likely, the cistern was originally wooden, and replaced with concrete at an unknown later date. Piping water from a natural spring on top of the neighboring Fitzgerald Mountain, just east of the property, helped to fill the tank.

Chicken House

Eighty feet west of the stable and north of the cistern is the chicken house; the original use of the structure is not known. The chicken house is walled on three sides and opens to the south. The north wall in the center of the building is sandstone laid similar to the stable. The roof and later additions running east and west from the center are wood framed. The exterior walls vary from stone to corrugated metal siding to a plastic covered imitation brick panel and wood.

Pump House and Pump

Immediately east of the main house is a seven by eleven foot wood frame pump house, covered with vertical board siding and a corrugated metal shed roof. Inside, there are two rooms, north and south, equal in size, separated by a wooden partition. The northern room contains a Myers 2-way hand water pump, which still works. The pump is bolted to a concrete floor. The Myers Pump Company was founded in 1870 by two brothers, Francis and Phillip Myers, of Ashland, Ohio. They engineered and manufactured the first double-acting hand pump, which delivers water on both the up and down strokes. The pump dates to the turn of the 20th century. The south room was used for storage.

Native Stone Entry Markers

The four sandstone markers are located at the entrance and exit driveway off of Old Wire Road. The pillars are laid using a beaded mortar joint. The interior core is filled with stone rubble. The markers are approximately two feet eight inches square. Three of the markers have the original height of six feet with concrete caps. The southernmost marker was hit by a truck in recent years and is only three feet six inches high. A pile of rock besides this marker suggests that it could be repaired using the original stones to regain the original appearance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Outdoor Fire Pit

Located about ten feet north of the south leg of the horseshoe drive, near the stable, is an interesting outdoor fire pit. It sits by itself in the yard. It is an old cast iron stove with a two-hole cook top set in mortar, which is surrounded by a sandstone veneer. The actual stove is about sixteen inches wide and three feet long. The surround is about four feet square and 28 inches high. The support ring, which held the cooking surface in place, is cracked and has some pieces missing. The original cooking surface itself is also missing. Inside the old stove, a primitive, hand forged metal tool, designed for lifting the cast iron access rings in the cook top was located.

Non-Contributing Structures

Between the main house and the stable, and 50 feet east of the loop of the driveway, is a buff brick ranch style home with an asphalt shingle roof, built in the 1960s.

Fifty feet north of the chicken house, and about 110 feet east of the brick home is a cattle barn. It was probably built sometime in the late 1950s or early 1960s. It has basic pole barn construction and corrugated metal siding and roofing.

Approximately 100 feet north of the cattle barn and 135 feet east of the main house is a wood framed house. It faces Dodd Avenue and was built after the 1950s, and renovated in 2002. The wood frame, plywood sided, two-bedroom home has an asphalt shingle roof, and a creek gravel driveway.

Twenty feet southeast of the brick home is a wood framed, corrugated metal shed. It too was built in the 1960s.

Integrity

The Fitzgerald Station and Farmstead retains its historical integrity through the multiple contributing resources. The materials and workmanship used for the construction of the structures and objects are still readily apparent. The modifications to the main house were done before 1953, except for the rear one-story addition. In addition, the outbuildings and landscape features on the property retain most of their integrity, and help to contribute to the setting of the property. Overall, given the integrity of the house, outbuildings, and landscape features, the property is still a good example of a stop along the Butterfield Overland mail route.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

SUMMARY

The Fitzgerald Station and Farmstead is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with state wide significance under **Criterion A** for its association with the Overland Butterfield Mail Route and Stagecoach, and also under **Criterion C** as an intact example of a turn of the 20th Century farmstead.

ELABORATION

John Fitzgerald, Sr. was a farmer and slave owner who with the help of his wife Mary ran a Tavern and Inn from 1839 to 1861 on the same property as the old Butterfield Stagecoach Station. The Inn served the migrating settlers and the Cherokee Trail of Tears caravans in 1839, as well as the stage and mail routes. Fitzgerald, Sr.'s land, and many other abstracts of the Springdale area, were originally Choctaw land grants of the Dancing Rabbit Creek Treaty of 1830. In 1834, the United States government surveyed the Springdale area. Only one family is mentioned in the survey notes, and that was James Fitzgerald, son of Fitzgerald, Sr. Patent dates do not indicate the time of ownership or first settlement of land, as it was to the settler's advantage not to file until they had taxes levied. The original land grant of 156 acres to Fitzgerald, Sr. and his wife, Mary, was signed and dated at Washington DC on September 1846, by President James K. Polk.

Congress passed a bill on 3 March 1857, to authorize the Postmaster General to issue a cross-country mail-carrying contract. John Butterfield of Albany County, New York, an intimate friend of President James Buchanan, and owner of the largest freight line in the east, received the contract for \$600,000. The Butterfield Overland Mail Company carried mail from Tipton, Missouri, to San Francisco, California. In twenty-five days, the mail traveled 2,800 miles through the southwestern United States, including northwest Arkansas. The Butterfield crews built stables, barns, corrals, and water sources to meet the needs at the stations, and used materials native to the areas of the stops for construction. Originally, 140 stations were established. Butterfield cut a road from Fitzgerald's Inn to the south, connecting with the Old Missouri Road. A contract with the stage line brought the Fitzgerald Family a new source of income.

John Fitzgerald, Jr., "Jack," born in 1833 and one of seven sons of Fitzgerald, Sr., and Mary's children, was the stationmaster from 1858 to 1861. His gravesite is across the pasture west of the Fitzgerald Station and Farmstead. Butterfield's mail route was discontinued in 1861 due to growing hostilities between the northern and southern states over the use of the route through the south. Sawyer Corporation of Vermont and Bates of Fayetteville, Arkansas, bought Butterfield lines and apparently continued mail service erratically during the Civil War.

During the Civil War, northwest Arkansas saw a constant change of military forces, first by the South, and then by the North. Jack joined the Confederate Army with Company G Arkansas Infantry, McRae's Regiment, in February 1862, at Camp Sugar Creek. He was dropped from the company muster roll in June due to several days absence without leave. On 6 September 1863, a Sunday, heavy fighting occurred between Fitzgerald's and Holcomb's homes on the Old Wire Road. The Confederate Army burned many homes and churches. Documents record that there was constant marching of both forces back and forth across the Old Wire Road, as the armies maneuvered into battle or hunted opposing forces. There was a Confederate watchtower on Fitzgerald Mountain, just east of the Fitzgerald Station and Farmstead. Much speculation has occurred about how the station and farmstead was saved from destruction during the Civil War. Possibly, Jack's association with the Confederate Army saved it.

Fitzgerald, Sr. died in 1875 at the age of 91. In his will, he included the family's slave, Louisa, who took care of him in his later years. His estate was divided equally among Louisa, his children, and their heirs. Interestingly, he singled out two of his children, James the oldest, and Elmyra the youngest, and left them each one-dollar.

Jack died in 1894, in the Mental Hospital in Little Rock, Arkansas. His daughter, Mary Elizabeth "Polly" had him committed when she declared him insane in 1893, after which she sold his land, though not part of the farmstead.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

The apple industry was an important part of Springdale and northwest Arkansas' history as well. In 1919, Springdale held the record of being the largest fruit shipping point in the state of Arkansas. The earliest known orchard, within the Springdale area, was owned by Isaac Shelby Fitzgerald, who was born in 1820, and another son of Fitzgerald, Sr. Apple orchards planted in the 1830s by Fitzgerald, Sr., and the Cherokee Indians before him made the Fitzgerald Farmstead one of the largest apple producing orchards in the area. In the 1890s, the Springdale Apple attracted much attention. It is one of nine known apples to originate in the United States. Arkansas won first prize at the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876, and Washington County took top prizes in 1893, in assorted varieties and quality of apples at the Chicago World's Fair. This honor was repeated at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. Government census records from the 1870s through the early 1900s record Washington and Benton Counties with more apple trees than anywhere else in the nation.

In 1906, John Harris, former president of the First National Bank of Fayetteville, bought several acres of the original Fitzgerald property. His brother, J.F. Harris, a well-known apple grower and shipper of Springdale, kept the orchards and farmstead going. From 1907 to 1919, the farmstead property was sold to several different owners until being relinquished by the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis. It was rumored that the old home/inn was being used as a brothel in the early 1920s. In 1926, Lawrence Riggs purchased the farmstead and continued farming and harvesting the apple orchards and grape vineyards. In 1942, Riggs sold the property to Maye and Mallory Hawk. Maye was a 50-year member of Chapter G, P.E.O. sisterhood, established in 1932. Its purpose was to promote education and philanthropic projects. It is reported that Maye was a wealthy woman who spared no expense when she redecorated and refurbished the main house. In 1956, permission was granted to construct a roadway north of the house through what was, at that time, a grape vineyard. The road extended east from Old Wire Road towards Fitzgerald Mountain. Currently it is known as Dodd Avenue.

In 1958, Maye sold the farmstead property to Roy J. Bowman, former Springdale City Council member, and Manager of the KBRS radio station. According to J.T. Bowman, son of Roy, there were vineyards to the south, west, and east of the farmstead. Green pastures extended north up to Fitzgerald Mountain, to an area known to the locals as "the devil's staircase." J.T. remembered cleaning out the stable for the dedication ceremony of the centennial of the Butterfield Coach Route in 1958, when the bronze marker was erected. He remembered the large room on the west side of the stable was where they parked the stagecoach. He recalled beautiful hardwood floors in the main house, as well as a grand piano in the parlor where his family had stored antiques for Maye. An unfortunate job transfer out of state for Roy forced him to sell that same year to Ted and Lillie Slaven. The vineyards were converted to pastures for their cattle farm. Slaven, a preacher, built a church and parsonage north of the farmstead across Dodd Avenue. He also built the brick home in the 1960s where he and his wife resided. He also built the cattle barn and storage shed. In 1995, Nanette Mulkey, niece of the Slaven and co-trustee of the Slaven Trust, sold part of the land to Henry Enos. This sale included the main house, stable, outbuildings, and approximately 2.15 acres. Jay and Sarah Berryman purchased the Fitzgerald Station and Farmstead, the church and parsonage, and an additional 1.13 acres east of the farmstead in 2002.

Today, the Fitzgerald Station and Farmstead stands as an excellent example of a turn of the 20th Century farm. More importantly, it is one of the very few remaining stations along the Butterfield Mail Route and Stagecoach from the late 1850s still standing. The two story Greek Revival style home and other contributing structures and objects, make the Fitzgerald Station and Farmstead unique to Arkansas' history.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Fitzgerald Station and Farmstead is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **state wide significance** under **Criterion A** for its association with the Overland Butterfield Mail Route and Stagecoach. Also, this is the home site of the first known settler of Shiloh, now Springdale, John Fitzgerald Sr. He moved to this area in 1825. It is also eligible under **Criterion C** as an intact example of a turn of the 20th Century farmstead.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Besom, Bob and Manon Wilson. *Shiloh Museum of Ozark History*.

Lynch, Bobbie. *Springdale Centennial Celebration*. 1978

The Morning News. Springdale, Arkansas, 30 June 1993.

Northwest Arkansas Times. Fayetteville, Arkansas, 15 September 1958.

The Rogers Daily News. Rogers, Arkansas, 20 November 1964.

Shiloh Museum Board of Trustees. *Washington County History*. Shiloh Museum: Springdale, Arkansas, 1988.

Steele, Phillip. *The Butterfield Run Through the Ozarks*. 2002

The River Valley News. Rogers, Arkansas, 20 November 1964.

Oral History Interviews:

J.T. Bowman, son of former owner of property, April 2002.

Paula Marinoni, Washington County Historical Preservation Society, September 2002.

Cy Sutherland, architectural historian, September 2002.

Repositories:

Landtech Engineering Inc., Springdale, Arkansas.

Springdale City Engineers Office, Springdale, Arkansas.

University of Arkansas, Special Collections Division, University Libraries, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Washington County Abstract & Title Company, Inc., Springdale, Arkansas.

Washington County Circuit Clerk Office, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Washington County Office of Archives and Records Management, Old Washington County Courthouse, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

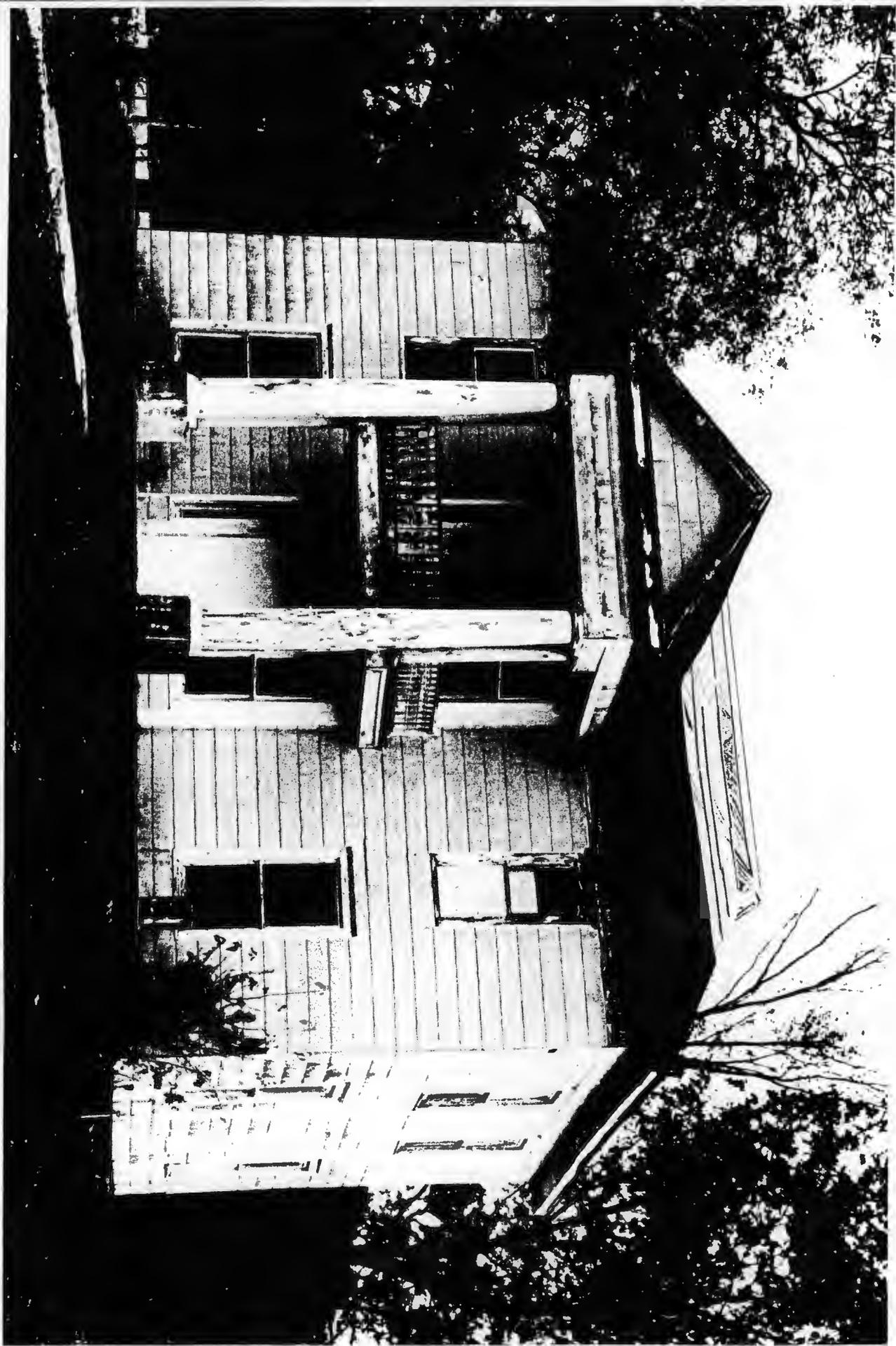
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Part of the Southeast Quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) of Section 30, Township 18 North, Range 29 West, Washington County, Arkansas, being more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a found pipe at the Northeast corner of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of said Section 30; thence N88°54'13"W 591.94 feet along the North line of said 40 acre tract; thence South 50.0 feet to the point of beginning; thence S03°07'09"W 119.12 feet; thence S86°59'37"W 30.61 feet; thence S01°25'04"W 110.14 feet; thence S89°52'26"W 33.10 feet; thence S07°10'45"W 123.66 feet; N88°43'17"W 190.57 feet; thence N01°48'49"W 131.86 feet to a found pipe; thence N85°01'59"W 123.46 feet to the centerline of Old Wire Road; thence along said road N31°10'14"E 78.18 feet, thence N22°28'46"E 71.70 feet; thence N13°39'52"E 80.77 feet; thence leaving said road S88°54'13"E 257.97 feet to the point of beginning, containing 2.15 acres, more or less.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

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







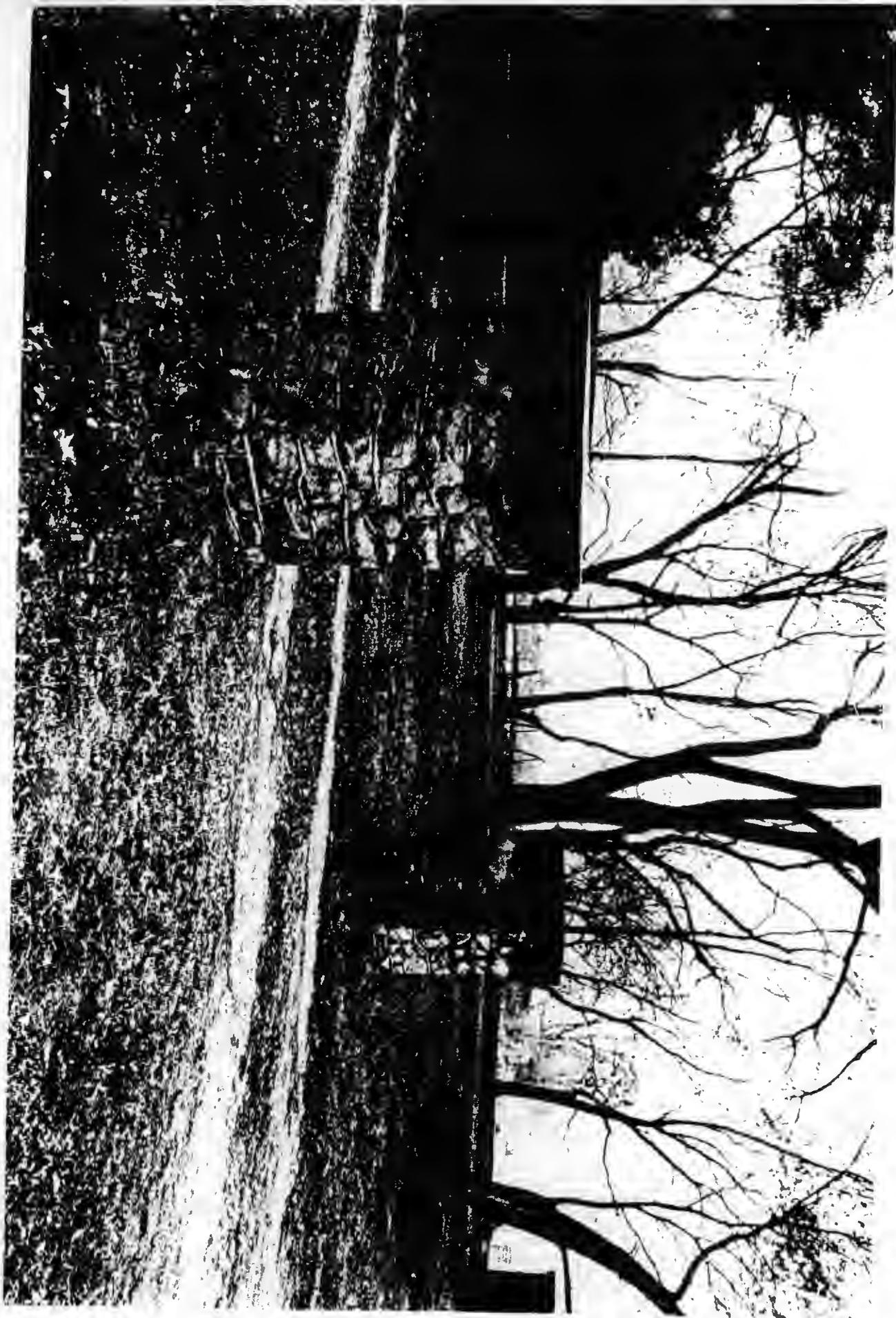












FITZGERALD Station
and FARMSTEAD
SPRINGDALE,
WASHINGTON COUNTY,
ARKANSAS
15/399891/4007099

