

Walks through History
Washington Street Historic District, Camden
Begin at the McCollum-Chidester House, 926 Washington Street
December 12, 2015
By Rachel Silva



Intro

Good morning, my name is Rachel Silva, and I work for the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program. Welcome to the “Walks through History” tour of the Washington Street Historic District. Explain the “Walks” program.

Before we get started, I’d like to thank the Ouachita County Historical Society for co-sponsoring today’s tour. Members of the historical society provided refreshments for us this morning, and they are offering everyone here a free one-hour guided tour of the McCollum-Chidester House this afternoon if you’d like to come back here after lunch. I’d especially like to recognize Kathy Boyette and John Wheeler for their help with the tour.

For any architects in the audience, this tour is worth two hours of HSW continuing education credit through the American Institute of Architects. Please see me after the tour if you’re interested.

The Washington Street Historic District, which includes 68 buildings located on or near Washington Street, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2010 for its association with the growth of Camden in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and for its collection of popular architectural styles from that period. It is important to note that the architectural survey and National Register

nomination for this district were the result of a local effort. The nomination was researched and written by John Wheeler, Bill Hawkins, and Ellen Tutt. Wheeler and Hawkins were also responsible for the nearby Clifton and Greening Streets Historic District, and John recently told me that he's working on another residential district along Agee Street. This is a big deal—most residential historic districts are initiated by city government and financed with public funds. And there are benefits to property owners in the districts—they may be eligible for grants and tax credits for the rehabilitation of their historic buildings.

Brief History of the District

Ouachita County was created in 1842 from the northwestern portion of Union County. The county takes its name from the Ouachita River, which forms part of its eastern boundary. The word “Ouachita” is the French spelling of a Native American word that meant good hunting ground or a river with plenty of fish. By about 1800 present-day Camden was known as Ecore Fabre, named after an early French trader who settled on a bluff overlooking the Ouachita River (Ecore Fabre being French for Fabre's Bluff). After the creation of Ouachita County in 1842, Ecore Fabre was chosen as the county seat and the name changed to Camden at the suggestion of county commissioner General Thomas Woodward. Camden grew into a regional trading center because of its location at the head of reliable navigation on the Ouachita River. Cotton and timber were shipped via steamboat to larger markets in New Orleans, and finished goods were shipped back to Camden.

During the Civil War, Camden was briefly occupied by Federal troops in 1864 during General Fredrick Steele's Red River Campaign. Three antebellum homes in the district housed Union officers during this time. Cotton production and the river port remained important in Camden's post-Civil War economy. Steamboat travel was supplemented and later surpassed by the arrival of multiple railroad lines in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Camden's timber industry expanded significantly after the arrival of railroads.

The south Arkansas oil boom, which began in earnest in 1921, brought continued prosperity for the Ouachita County seat, as speculators rushed to the area seeking fame and fortune. In 1927 the International Paper Company built a large paper mill at Camden, which provided much-needed jobs during the Great Depression. Camden's economy received another boost in 1944-45, when the Shumaker Naval Ammunition Depot was constructed northeast of Camden to produce all types of rocket bombs. Production at the ammunition depot resumed during the Korean War, but the site was declared surplus by the Navy in 1959, and part of it became Highland Industrial Park. The defense industry is still important to Camden's economy, with Lockheed Martin's Camden Operations Facility employing more than 650 people.

According to Census figures, Camden's population peaked in 1960 at almost 16,000 people. The city's population has gradually declined since then, and according to the 2010 Census, the current population is 12,183.

Camden's residential building trends mirror the city's four major periods of economic growth—1.) antebellum river port days (2.) railroad era (3.) 1920s oil boom and (4.) World War II and post-war defense industry. The Washington Street Historic District contains examples of homes built during each of these four periods.

Individual Properties:

Washington Street—

Washington Street is Camden's primary east-west traffic artery. Historically known as the Washington Road, the street began at the steamboat landing on the Ouachita River and continued westward toward Washington in Hempstead County. The homes of Camden's most prominent residents from the last 150-plus years were located along or near Washington Street.

McCollum-Chidester House, 926 Washington (NR-listed 6/24/1971)—

Built in 1847 by North Carolina merchant Peter McCollum, the McCollum-Chidester House is the oldest home in the district. The Greek Revival-style house was constructed with building materials shipped via steamboat from New Orleans. It was reputedly the first house in Camden built with planed lumber and plaster walls. In 1862 McCollum sold the house to John T. Chidester, who used it as a residence and a stop along his stagecoach line. During the Civil War, Union General Frederick Steele headquartered in the Chidester and Graham houses. The home remained in the Chidester family until 1962, when it was donated to the Ouachita County Historical Society for use as a museum. Amazingly, the Chidester family made few changes to the house and kept many of the original furnishings, which are on display in the house. Greek Revival characteristics include the home's symmetrical façade (the east and west rooms were added after 1862 by Chidester), full front porch supported by simple, square columns, chimneys in the gable ends, and a paneled front door with multi-pane transom and sidelights.

*You may come back for a free guided tour of the McCollum-Chidester House after lunch!

Leake-Ingham Building, 926 Washington (NR-listed 5/2/1975)—

This Greek Revival-style building was constructed in 1850 to serve as the law office of attorney William Leake. The building later served as an office for the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands—commonly known as the Freedmen's Bureau—which provided aid to former slaves after the Civil War. However, it is best known for its role as the first library in Ouachita County. Named after early library organizer and supporter Howard Ingham, the Ingham Library occupied this building from 1906 to 1954. The Leake-Ingham Building was originally located in downtown Camden but was moved several times before 1963, when it was placed in its present location next to the McCollum-Chidester House. It is now owned by the Ouachita County Historical Society, which uses the building for meetings, receptions, and parties.

905 Washington—

This Craftsman/Tudor Revival-style house was built in 1925 by a local developer and was purchased that year by Luther Ellison, who had just arrived at Camden to serve as executive secretary of the Camden Chamber of Commerce. Ellison arrived in the middle of the 1920s oil boom, but he encouraged business leaders to invest in all of the region's natural resources in order to build a broad economic base. After recruiting new industries to Camden, Ellison expanded his focus to include the industrialization of south Arkansas. In the late 1920s, he organized a series of train tours that took area businessmen to see new industries and technologies in neighboring states. He died at Camden in 1935 at the young age of 49.

826 Washington—

Earlie Ann Anderson House, built 1972. Newest house in the district.

819 Washington—

Built in 1934 by J. C. Upton, who designed the house himself. He originally wanted to build a service station on this corner, but neighborhood residents objected, so he built a house instead.

810 Washington—

This Minimal Traditional-style home was built by E. P. Edwards in 1949 to serve as a rental property next door to his home at 804 Washington. Minimal Traditional style was popular after World War II and avoided unnecessary ornamentation in order to make houses affordable and speed the construction process. Notice the close eave and lack of decorative details.

804 Washington—

This Airplane Bungalow was built in 1929 by E. P. Edwards. Airplane bungalows were a subset of the Craftsman style that echoed the form of early aircraft. This style became popular in the 1920s and capitalized on America's interest in the new world of flight. Airplane Bungalows featured unusual massing, consisting of a

narrow second story that resembled the cockpit of an airplane and a wide, cross-gabled first story that resembled an airplane's wings.

807 Washington—

The Morgan-Parker-Dietrich House was built in 1927 and is the best example of the Tudor Revival style in the district. The English/Tudor Revival style was popular in the U.S. during the years after World War I as veterans returned home and mimicked the architecture they had seen in Europe. Elements of the style on this home include a hipped roof with two front-facing cross gables, steeply pitched roof, false half-timbering, and multi-pane casement windows. The home was built for John Henry Morgan, proprietor of J. H. Morgan & Sons Hardware Company in Camden. It is now the home of Dr. Fred Dietrich (dentist) and will be featured during the Daffodil Festival tour of homes in March 2016.

766 Washington—

In 1923 George Gordon, the heir to a wholesale grocery business, built this Renaissance Revival-style house. The Renaissance Revival style of architecture was popular in the United States in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The style was largely modeled on the 16th century buildings of the Italian Renaissance. This home reflects the opulence of the oil boom era in Camden with its green tile roof, decorative brackets under the eaves, entrance portico, and row of three arched casement windows.

Elliott-Meek-Nunnally House, 761 Washington (NR-listed 3/1/1974)—

Built in 1858-59, the Elliott-Meek-Nunnally House was designed in the Greek Revival style and was supposedly modeled after Andrew Jackson's Hermitage in Nashville, Tennessee. The house features a full-length, two-story front porch supported by Doric columns, two sets of paneled doors with multi-pane transoms and sidelights, and triple-hung windows. The home was built for Judge James T. Elliott and remained in that family until 1916, when it was purchased by Camden attorney Albert Meek. Albert died at a young age, but his widow, Emma, raised their children in this house. The Nunnally family purchased the house in 1976. Mrs. Anne Nunnally was an English teacher at Fairview High School (she died in

2005). Her husband, physician Robert Nunnally, died in 2013. During the Civil War, Union General Frederick (Friedrich) Salomon (he was a German immigrant) and his men were quartered at the Elliott House.

752 Washington—

The Nunn-Powell House was built in 1904 by J. B. Nunn, grandson of John Nunn, Camden's earliest white settler. This house combines Folk Victorian-style massing with a Colonial Revival-style front porch.

Empty lot east of the Elliott-Meek-Nunnally House—

This was the site of the historic Tuft House, which was saved from destruction by Susie Pryor, who bought and moved the house to her property, where she restored and lived in it.

740 Washington—

Camden furniture store owner J. W. Scott built this two-story Colonial Revival-style house in 1925 on the site of an older home.

734 Washington—

The Reed-Mason House was built in 1900 for sisters Adelia and Nettie Reed, who needed a smaller home after the death of their father, J. G. Reed, who had owned the Graham House at 710 Washington. This house features Folk Victorian massing and details like the front-facing chamfered bay and partial-width front porch.

724 Washington (green Craftsman)—

In 1923 Camden merchant John M. Lide replaced his earlier home on this site with the current Craftsman-style residence. The Craftsman style in the U.S. had its roots in the English Arts and Crafts Movement, which began as a reaction against the mass production of the Industrial Revolution. Craftsman-style homes were intended to show the work of human craftsmanship. Homes designed in this style often featured exposed rafter tails, triangular knee braces in the gable ends, a mixture of exterior materials, and porches with massive supports extending

below the porch floor. John Lide and his brother, Hugh, operated the Lide Brothers Department Store in Camden.

Cannon on south side of Washington Street—

The cannon was installed by the late Dr. Robert Nunnally. The plaque says, “This is believed to be the site of a Union field piece during the Federal invasion of 1864. A cannon vent pick and a fuse cutter were found here.”

Garland Rumph House, 717 Washington (NR-listed 9/25/2003)—

The Rumph House represents a 1925 remodeling of a late 19th century Victorian home. The bones of the house may date to as early as 1874 (I’ve also seen an 1891 date), when this was the home of Dr. Junius N. Bragg, Camden physician and Confederate Army surgeon. Shortly after the turn of the 20th century, Bragg sold the house to Samuel and Mary Gaughan Green. In 1904 the home was purchased by Garland S. Rumph, son of physician and state representative Dr. John Benjamin Rumph. Garland and his wife, Mae, raised their three children in this house. Rumph was a partner in the Camden retail grocery business of Rumph & Tyson and later became involved in real estate and oil. The south Arkansas oil boom greatly benefited Rumph’s pocketbook, and in 1925 he was able to enlarge and remodel his Victorian home to reflect the popular Craftsman style of architecture. After Garland Rumph’s death in 1950, the home was occupied by his widow, Mae, and his son and daughter-in-law, James Harvey Rumph and his wife, Alice.

Graham-Gaughan-Betts House, 710 Washington (NR-listed 10/18/1974)—

Built ca. 1856, the Graham-Gaughan-Betts House was constructed for Major Joseph M. Graham and his wife, Mary Washington Graham. Emanuel Sifford, the earliest resident of present-day Graham Street, was responsible for the craftsmanship of this fine home. Supposedly modeled after a home in North Carolina, the house featured some of the plainness of the antebellum Greek Revival style, with the exception of its elaborate front porch, which included Italianate-style brackets and columns and curving fretwork that has been likened to inverted lyres. During the Civil War, Union General Frederick Steele established

his headquarters at the Graham House (as well as the Chidester House; he went back and forth).

The house was later purchased by Thomas Joseph Gaughan, Sr., a prominent attorney and state legislator, who also had interests in timber and oil. The home has been in the Betts family since the 1970s (current owner is George Betts).

701 Washington (old garage with vacant lot in front)—

The Davison Garage Apartment was built to be an ancillary structure/garage for the Davison House, which occupied the vacant lot in front. The house was converted into apartments and was later razed, but the old garage remains intact as two rental units.

661 Washington (yellow Copeland House)—

According to local lore, this house was originally located down by the railroad tracks on Polk Avenue and was moved in 1914 by the Copeland family to its present location. While located near the railroad, it was allegedly a house of ill repute (house of prostitution). The house has an interesting gable on hip roof and two-over-two windows. The Colonial Revival porch may have been added ca. 1914 after it was moved.

651 Washington (site of 1920s J. F. Hanson House; no longer extant)—

Hanson was a local builder and was the contractor for the 1904 W. K. Ramsey House (Ramsey-McClellan House) at 210 Cleveland, which is included in the Clifton and Greening Streets Historic District.

630 Washington—

Designed in 1924 by Little Rock architect Charles S. Watts, the John Stinson House is an excellent example of 1920s brick Colonial Revival design. It features a symmetrical façade with groupings of multi-pane windows and a front entrance portico. Architect Charlie Watts designed a few homes in the district. He was the son of Walter Watts, who lived at 523 Washington.

John Stinson's father, George, had a house near this site, and John's previous residence was moved to another part of the property to make way for this 1924 house. Both of those Stinson homes have been demolished.

The Stinson family is well known in Camden. George H. Stinson founded Stinson's Jewelers in 1847. The business was later run by George's son, John M. Stinson, Sr., followed by his grandson, John M. Stinson, Jr. Stinson's Jewelers remains in downtown Camden and is now a fourth-generation family-owned business.

615 Washington (Mike Berg House)—

This Mid-Century Modern house was built in 1965 for Mike Berg. Henry Myar "Mike" Berg was part of a prominent Jewish family in Camden. The Berg family had extensive landholdings in six or seven counties and was quite wealthy. Mike Berg was a director of the Merchants and Planters Bank, a member of the Arkansas State Police Commission for 21 years, and served on the Ouachita Hospital board for 14 years. Berg and his wife, Helen, had three children. For a time before he built this house, Mike Berg lived in his father's old house at 605 Washington. Does anyone know the architect on the 1965 house? It may have been modeled after a country club in Dallas, Texas.

605 Washington—

This house was built in 1898 by Leo Berg. Brothers Leo and Henry Berg, sons of early Jewish settler Myar Berg, joined the family's mercantile business started by their father and renamed it Berg Brothers Dry Goods. Leo Berg later became president of Merchants and Planters Bank and served as an alderman before being elected Camden's mayor in the 1920s. His house was later occupied by his son, Mike Berg, followed by his granddaughter, Elaine Berg Eckert. The Leo Berg House combined elements of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles.

618 Washington—

L. B. Smead House, built in 1924, is a one-story Colonial Revival-style home.

608 Washington (GO INSIDE)—

The Queen Anne-style Brown-Reynolds House was built in 1902 and features multiple chamfered bays, a corner turret, bargeboard decoration in the front gable end, and a belt-course of imbricated shingles. This house was built for Edward M. Brown, proprietor of the Brown & Brothers Hardware and Mill Supply Company, which in 1905 merged with Camden Machinery & Supply to create Camden Hardware & Mill Supply Company. This merger became Arkansas Mill Supply, which was moved from Camden to Pine Bluff in 1912.

Edward Brown's father, Dr. J. W. Brown, Sr., who was a physician turned prominent merchant, banker, and industrialist, lived catty-corner across the street (at the southeast corner of Washington and Cleveland). Edward's brother, George, built a house just east of their father's in 1893. And another brother of Edward's, J. W. Brown, Jr., built the house at 132 Cleveland (behind this house facing Cleveland). The homes of J. W. Brown, Sr., and George Brown were demolished to make way for the Harrell and Jameson houses in the 1940s (543 and 531 Washington).

The Edward Brown House was later sold to the J. D. Reynolds family. Reynolds was one of four men who partnered with Sid Umsted to drill the exploratory well that became Richardson No. 1, the first gusher in the Smackover oil field.

Reynolds likely remodeled this house with a Craftsman-style porch sometime in the 1920s. The ancillary structure at 116 Cleveland started off as a carriage house for the Brown family. It evolved into a garage and later, an office for the Reynolds Oil Company.

Travis Daniel and Chris Venable are currently rehabilitating the house and have invited us to go inside!

542 Washington (GO INSIDE)—

This Renaissance Revival-style home was built in 1927 for J. H. Meek, vice president of Camden's First National Bank. Meek purchased the lot in 1923, and at that time, the house presently located at 121 Cleveland (behind the Meek House) was located here at the corner. Meek moved the older house, which dated from 1902, in order to build this showplace. The Meek House was notable for its one-piece timber framing, which was cut from trees large enough to create

single pieces of wood that stretched from the floor to the roof. This house was constructed at the cost of \$60,000 in 1927, which equals more than \$820,000 in 2015 dollars. This was one of the first homes in Camden to be heated with natural gas. The garage and maid's quarters are still out behind the house. The Meek House was originally equipped with a button in the dining room floor, whereby the host or hostess could step on the button to summon "the help." The house also had speaking tubes that could be used to summon and speak to the help on the other end.

In the 1950s, the city took a portion of the lot near Cleveland in order to widen that street, making the driveway and hill even steeper than before.

The Meek House is being rehabbed by Teresia "Teresa" Thompson, who has invited us to come inside!

543 Washington—

The D. W. Harrell House was built in 1948 on the site of the old Dr. J. W. Brown, Sr., House. It featured a side-gabled gambrel roof, making it the district's lone example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style. Don Harrell was a prominent businessman and mayor of Camden.

531 Washington—

The 1893 home of George W. Brown was demolished to make way for this house, which was built in 1941 for Camden physician J. B. Jameson. Dr. Jameson was well known for his support of high school athletics. The Jameson House was designed in the Tudor Revival style with a steeply pitched roof, false half-timbering in the side gable ends, and an ogee arch at the front entrance.

532 Washington—

The Jackson-Shankel-May House was built in 1898 for T. J. Jackson, who owned a men's store in downtown Camden. The home's Neoclassical-style portico may have been added ca. 1905. The home was later owned by George Shankel before becoming the home of oilman Paul May, who in 1942 acquired the rights to Grapette outside the U.S. [Benjamin Tyndle Fooks founded Grapette in 1939 at Camden.]

In 1962 May's company became Grapette International, which quickly developed a market for Grapette and other flavored sodas in Latin America. In 1972 May was succeeded by his son-in-law, Brooks T. Rice (Marilyn May Rice), who expanded sales in the Caribbean and southeast Asia. Brooks Rice met Sam Walton in the late 1980s, and Wal-Mart was soon using Grapette flavors in their Sam's Choice soft drinks. In 2000 Grapette International acquired the rights to use the Grapette and Orangette names in the U.S., and those products are now carried exclusively at Wal-Mart. David Rice, the son of Brooks and Marilyn May Rice, is now running Grapette International, which is headquartered at Malvern.

522 Washington—

This Craftsman-style house was built in 1916 by Camden dry goods merchant and department store owner H. B. Lide. True to the Craftsman style, this home featured a low-pitched roof with exposed beams in the gable ends and massive, tapered fieldstone porch piers.

523 Washington—

This house was built in 1888 for Walter Watts, father of Little Rock architect Charlie Watts. After the porch was remodeled in the 1920s, it featured a combination of the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles.

514 Washington—

The Neoclassical-style Smith-Word House was built in 1904 for District Judge C. W. Smith. It was later sold to physician Nathaniel Word, whose family occupied the house for 40 years. The home's monumental front entrance was crowned by a triangular pediment supported by fluted Ionic columns. A one-story, full-width porch is supported by smaller Ionic columns.

515 Washington—

In 1983 Helen Berg (widow of Mike Berg) built this duplex on the site of an older building destroyed by fire.

500-504 Washington (apartment building)—

The Dr. E. J. Byrd Apartments were built in 1952 to help alleviate the post-war housing shortage in Camden.

505 Washington—

Built in 1917 for Camden attorney J. E. Gaughan and his wife, Bess. Bess's father, J. W. Holleman lived next door to the east at 449 Washington. Colonial Revival and Craftsman.

449 Washington—

The Queen Anne-style J. W. Holleman House was built in 1896. James William Holleman served as vice president of the Ritchie Grocery Company, wholesale grocers in Arkansas and Louisiana. He was married to Bettie Thomson, daughter of Colonel Tom D. Thomson. The couple had two children, Raymond and Bessie (Gaughan). The home featured multiple chamfered bays, a second story porch with turned spindles, stained-glass window surrounds, and decorative glass and stucco in the front gable end.

450 Washington—

Sam Tyson House (1904-05?)

440 Washington—

The Dr. S. D. McGill House was built in 1924 in the Craftsman style designed by Little Rock architect and relative of Dr. McGill, Charlie Watts. Physician S. D. McGill also owned timber land. This is an excellent example of the Craftsman style with a green tile roof, exposed rafter tails, and clipped gables with decorative brackets.

Sidney A. Umsted House, 404 Washington (NR-listed 6/30/1995)—

No Camden home is more identified with the 1920s oil boom than the Sid Umsted House. Sid Umsted was responsible for choosing the location of Richardson No. 1, the exploratory well that struck black gold in July 1921, spurring a frenzy of activity in the Smackover oil field. In 1925 the Smackover oil field produced more

than 77 million barrels of oil, making it the largest oil field in the U.S. at that time. In 1923 Umsted built this Spanish Revival-style showplace, which featured a Mission-style parapet, green tile roof, and full front porch. Sadly, Umsted did not get to enjoy his new home very long. On October 27, 1925, he was returning from a business trip to Tupelo, Mississippi, and his train derailed at Victoria, MS, badly injuring Umsted. He died in a Memphis hospital on November 3, 1925, at the age of 49. The Umsted House remained in his family for decades. It is now the Umsted House Bed and Breakfast.

First Baptist Church—

Sanctuary designed in 1951 by the Little Rock architectural firm of McAninch and Mahnker in the Gothic Revival style.

Camden Post Office & Federal Building—

Brutalist architecture. Built in 1962.

May walk up California to see the Martin-Carnes House, which is in the district.

132 California—

Built in 1924, this Martin-Carnes House was designed in the Mediterranean style and featured a flat roof with a parapet surrounded by tile-roof awnings with paired brackets. The house was built for attorney C. M. Martin and was later the home of Jack and Gressie (Umsted) Carnes. Jack was the founder and longtime owner of Camark Pottery, which operated at Camden from 1926 until the mid-1960s (the remaining pieces of pottery were sold until 1982, but no new pottery was made). Gressie Carnes was the daughter of Sid Umsted and for years served as Democratic National Committeewoman. The home was operated during the 1990s as the Martin-Carnes Bed and Breakfast.

Walk back to west along Washington and go north on Cleveland.

121 Cleveland—

This is the Shicker-Meek House, built in 1902 for E. A. Shicker and originally sat at the northeast corner of Washington and Cleveland, facing Washington. The house was moved by J. H. Meek in 1927 to make way for his new home. This house also served as a Methodist parsonage. The Craftsman porch was likely added after the 1927 move.

129 Cleveland—

Carlyle Goodgame House, 1923

132 Cleveland—

J. W. Brown, Jr., House, 1902 (brother of Edward Brown, who built the house at 608 Washington).

Outside of district, but significant—

210 Cleveland—

Banker W. K. Ramsey-Sen. John McClellan House, 1904 Neoclassical design by Little Rock architect Charles L. Thompson. This is included in the Clifton and Greening Streets Historic District. Now owned by Angela Woodward Pryor.

West on Graham Street.

Graham Street—Named for the family of Joseph Graham (Graham-Gaughan-Betts House).

619 Graham—behind 1902 Brown House

624 Graham—

Neoclassical-style W. J. Risinger House, 1927-28. Risinger owned an ice-making business.

636 Graham—

The 1905 John Sifford House is the oldest on Graham Street. It is an American Foursquare with a wrap-around porch. Sifford was an attorney.

637 Graham—

D. L. Gaughan House; Craftsman.

645 Graham—

Gaughan Apartments, built in 1925 by Mrs. T. J. Gaughan. This was originally a four-plex, later reduced to duplex, and now a single-family residence. Tudor Revival in style.

656 Graham—

Matt Rothert House, 1952. Ranch-style home. Rothert owned a furniture manufacturing plant and was known in wider circles as the leader of the successful campaign to have "In God We Trust" inscribed on U.S. paper currency.

655 Graham—

Jack Sifford House, 1925. Craftsman.

714 Graham—

Joseph and Virginia (Gaughan) Coan "Cohen" House, designed in 1940 by the Little Rock architectural firm of Bruggeman, Swaim & Allen in the Colonial Revival style.

740 Graham—

Morris House. Colonial Revival/Minimal Traditional.

733 Graham—

Haynie-McAlister House, ca. 1930. Home of attorney Bracy Haynie and later, physician John McAlister. Colonial Revival.

743 Graham—

Sturgis-Pryor House, 1935. Colonial Revival. Home of prominent lumberman Roy Sturgis and his wife, Christine. They later started the Roy and Christine Sturgis Foundation, which is still active. The home was later occupied by Edgar and Susie Pryor, who had four children, including David Hampton Pryor, future Arkansas governor, U.S. congressman, and senator. This is where David Pryor grew up.

742 Graham—

McDonald House, 1920s?

748 Graham—

Graves House; Tudor Revival portico.

755 Graham—

Designed in 1947 by the Little Rock firm of Bruggeman, Swaim & Allen in the Colonial Revival style for building material merchant Reed Gammill.

769 Graham—

Built in 1940 for banker Garland Hurt. Simple Colonial Revival.

764 Graham—

Built in 1941 for Gatling family. Minimal Traditional with Colonial Revival details.

805 Graham—

1932 Warren House is a combo of Craftsman and Tudor Revival. This was once the Episcopal rectory.

804 Graham—

Tudor Revival-style home built in 1929-30 for Ramsay Purifoy.

816 Graham—

Long Duplex, ca. 1969.

South on Agee back to museum.

Three houses on the east side of Agee contribute to the district:

139 Agee—

J. G. Ragsdale House, 1949. Minimal Traditional.

131 Agee—

Edwards-Langley House, 1952 (built by Albert Edwards and soon sold to Florese Langley). Minimal Traditional.

121 Agee—

Seventh Day Adventist Church, 1945.