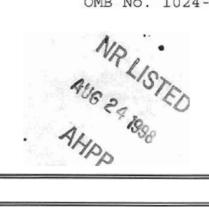
United States Department of the Interior National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

aptain Charles C. House
rson Streets
Not for Publication: N/A
Vicinity: N/A
Code: AR019 Zip Code: 71999
7-030-000-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-0
te
g
Buildings Sites Structures Objects Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: $\ensuremath{\text{N/A}}$

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Hende	rsc	n House	
Name	of	Property	

Clark	Count	.v.	Arkansas	
County	and	Sta	ate	

. 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 Historic Places and meets the procedural ar set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion does not meet the National Register Cr	nd professional requirements n, the property <u>X</u> meets riteria.
Carture & Satu	6-18-98 Date
Signature of certifying official	Date
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program State or Federal agency and bureau	
In my opinion, the property meets Register criteria.	does not meet the National
Signature of commenting or other official	Date
State or Federal agency and bureau	
5. National Park Service Certification	
I, hereby certify that this property is:	
entered in the National Register	
determined eligible for the National Register	
determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register	
other (explain):	_

Signature of Keeper Date Of action

Hende	ersc	n House	
Name	of	Property	

Clark County, Arkansas County and State

-63								
4	TTM	References:	z_{one}	Easting	Northine	r Zone	Eacting	Northing
	7 7 7.6	1/// 1// 1/// 1/// 1// 1// 1// 1// 1//	20110				コロウニエエ	1107 CTTTTO

A 15 494760 3775280 B ____ ___

Verbal Boundary Description:

Lot 20 and the east fractional part of Lot 19, Hardy and Barkman's Addition in Arkadelphia, Arkansas.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary includes all of the property historically associated with the Henderson House except for lots 8, 17, 18, and part of 19.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Holly Hope/Survey Historian

Organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Date: 04/13/98

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

City or Town: Little Rock State: AR_ ZIP: 72201

Hende	erso	on House	
Name	of	Property	

Clark	County.	Arkansas	
County	and St	ate	

6.	Fun	ct	ior	1 0	r II	se
	- 411					~

Historic: Domestic Sub:

Single dwelling

Domestic

Multiple dwelling

Current : Recreation & Culture

Education

Sub:

Museum Research Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Queen Anne

Neoclassical

Craftsman

Materials: foundation Brick

walls Weatherboard

roof Composition shingle

other_

Describe present and historic physical appearance:

Summary

The Captain Charles Henderson House is a two story Neoclassical building with Craftsman additions and remnants of its Queen Anne beginnings located on the campus of Henderson State University in Arkadelphia. The Henderson House is the largest and most intricate of the handful of historic buildings left on 10th Street. The building's rambling, irregular plan is dominated by a twostory porch, supported by massive Tuscan columns, and a large turret with belcast roof and elaborate finial. At its 1906 construction date, the home had a more delicate demeanor with small Tuscan columns and slender details. Between 1918 and 1920 the owner added the present porch supports and the boxy Craftsman additions to the rear, north and south facades. The home currently is in dire need of maintenance to the porch and its weatherboard siding, but it still remains an impressive sight. Included in the nomination are two outbuildings to the southwest of the house.

Elaboration

The Captain Charles Henderson House has grown from its original Queen Anne design to its current appearance which includes Neoclassical and Craftsman elements. This smattering of diverse architectural elements creates an asymmetrical massing that does not allow the eye to rest.

The eastern, or front facade, features a wraparound porch with a central twostory portico. The first-story porch which rests on a rough stone and brick foundation is elaborated at the south by a circular cone-roofed pavilion with a metal finial. The entire porch is enclosed by a spindlework balustrade which connects seventeen thin classical columns which rest on paneled piers.

Dominating this facade is a two-story Neoclassical portico with six massive Tuscan columns resting on a brick foundation. A cluster of three columns at each corner of the porch is spanned by a spindlework balustrade and dentil work on the second-story flat roof. Circa 1917 photographs reveal that the porch once featured a triangular pediment beneath a second-story gable-roofed porch with four classical supports. The first-story wraparound porch curves around a two story turret to continue down the northern facade.

At the south end of the wraparound porch is a twelve-beside-twelve french door with five light transom. Located under the beaded ceiling and paneled frieze boards of the front porch are two fixed one light windows with transoms flanking a large stationary window with a one light transom. The recessed centralized front door is of dark stained wood which features a single pane of glass above a wreath and torch applique. To the north of the door is a single, wide double-hung window with a multi-paned upper sash. Fenestration continues around the turret with a second ribbon of windows within the curve. The ribbon contains two one-over-one double-hung windows joining a large one light fixed window with a one light transom. A single double-hung window opens on the north portion of the tower.

The upper story fenestration from south to north begins with a single tenover-one window with a five light transom on the eastern wall of an enclosed sleeping porch. Next to the second story of the Neoclassical porch are a set of two one-over-one windows. Beneath the roof of the porch are two sets of eight-light french doors. These doors were probably added at the time of the porch renovation, as historic photos show a single door and two double-hung windows. A simple drip mold over the original upper windows was also a later addition judging from the older photographs. The turret room is lit by four windows following the curve of the wall. An "s" curve roof with tall metal finial embellishes the top of the tower.

The northern facade reveals the Craftsman additions toward the rear. The wrap around porch, which was extended past the turret, covers the northern first story. A single leaf wooden door with one light and a transom above opens just past the turret room to the east. Continuing west, two one-over-one windows light the interior. A second entrance is in keeping with the home's Craftsman adjustments and features a twelve-beside-twelve french door surrounded by two large ten-over-one windows. Both windows and the door are topped with five light transoms. A porte-cochere at the northwest end of the porch expansion covers an entrance door and a fixed light window on the eastern wall. The entrance is a paneled wooden door with egg and dart detailing, containing a single light and adjoined by sidelights and a three light transom. The gable-roofed porte-cochere with metal hip cresting is supported by two square brick piers in the Craftsman tradition. Its pediment is covered with red octagonal composition shingles and features an occulus window with radiating wood key trim. The later addition at the rear has two short eight-over-one windows beside a larger single two-over-two window.

The second story is fenestrated east to west by three one-over-one windows with drip molds. The upper story of the rear addition contains a gable dormer with a eight-over-one window beneath a shingled pediment. Metal cresting emphasizes the dormer roof. The attic gable dormer with metal cresting is punctuated by an oculus window which seems to have been the inspiration for the porte-cochere, as it also features the radiating key detail. Two

identical gables on the southern elevation were removed when the roofline was altered around the time of the Craftsman additions.

The western, or rear facade is quite complicated. A pair of two-over-two windows are located to the north of a central porch. Beneath a gable roofed porch, a pair of one-over-one double-hung windows are located to the north and south of a single light wood door topped with a transom window. The concrete porch is enclosed by trellised panels connected to two spindlework posts. Stepped back from the rear wall of the house is a Craftsman style sunroom, which encloses an original open porch. This room is lit by three eight-by-eight casement windows supported by a square brick pier matching those on the northern porte-cochere.

The second-story above the rear entrance on the western elevation is accented by a gable dormer with metal cresting, a shingled pediment and two six-over-one windows. A small brick chimney rises beside the dormer to the north. A series of step-backs, snaking toward the original section of the house, are fenestrated by a small fixed window, an eight-over-one window, and the west wall of the enclosed second-story porch is lit by three eight-over-one windows with three-light transoms above each.

The southern elevation also exhibits the stylistic changes seen on the exterior of the Henderson House. From west to east the rear addition is lit by two short two-over-two windows and a ribbon of three one-over-one windows. The flat-roofed sun room's southern wall is accented by six eight-by-eight casement windows. The windows, a ribbon of three to the west and three to the east, are separated by a brick pier. An early porch in the center of this facade was enclosed to provide more room during the 1918-1920 renovations. An entrance consisting of a twelve-beside-twelve french door with a seven light transom and two ten-over-one windows on either side now permits access to the interior. Five-light transoms top the windows. A small shed roof above the door and windows is supported by four jigsawn brackets recycled from a porch. A square raised brick area provides patio space for this doorway. A large one-over-one window opens beneath the side-porch roof which was also added as part of the renovations which took place in the early nineteenth century.

West to east on the second-story of the southern elevation, fenestration consists of a gable dormer with one eight-over-one window beneath a shingled pediment. Its metal cresting matches that of the other dormers on the addition. Three one-over-one windows are above the sun-porch. Located on the enclosed second-story porch, a ribbon of four eight-over-one windows, each with their own four-light transom provides light for the interior. The last opening on this story is a one-over-one window with drip molding.

The interior of the Henderson House is elaborately appointed throughout the first floor. On entering the front door, the eye follows a coffered wooden ceiling to a dog-leg staircase with heavily carved egg and dart newel posts, two globed light posts on the landing, turned spindle balustrades and paneled wainscoting. A wide doorway to the right of the staircase is decorated with half-walls topped with wooden columnettes. Spanning the opening atop the columnettes, is a complex fretwork containing a central sunburst pattern surrounded by ball and spindles and flanked by starburst patterns. To the right of the front door is another fretwork panel with starburst and sunburst patterns outlining an alcove with a wooden window seat. A hallway leading to

	a northern exit is accented with identical fretwork. Parlors to the north and south of the foyer are accessed through pocket doors, and each contains decorative mantelpieces with glazed brick fireboxes.
	The second-story is much less detailed. A large central square hallway is surrounded by a maze of small rooms with beaded ceilings and bare bulbs. Pre-renovation exterior windows remain in a rear hallway.
	Located to the southwest of the house are two small weatherboard garages with metal roofs. The garage to the east dates from the construction of the house and is embellished with three diamond-pattern stained glass windows while the western garage was constructed later and contains only one two-over-two window and board and batten double doors.
	8. Statement of Significance
	Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Local
	Applicable National Register Criteria: B, C
	Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A
	Areas of Significance: <u>Architecture</u> Commerce
U	Education
	Period(s) of Significance: 1906-1920
	Significant Dates: 1906-1920
	Significant Person(s): Captain Charles Henderson
	Cultural Affiliation: N/A
	Architect/Builder: Unknown
	State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and period of significance noted above:
	Summary
	The Captain Charles Henderson House, constructed in 1906, is located at 10th

and Henderson Streets on the Henderson State University campus in Arkadelphia. It is situated on a large grassy lot in a mixed neighborhood of commercial buildings and small older homes surrounding Henderson and Ouachita

County and State

<u>Henderson House</u> Name of Property <u>Henderson House</u> Name of Property <u>Clark County</u>, <u>Arkansas</u> County and State

Baptist Colleges. The home is a ornate example of Neoclassical architecture with Craftsman additions on the original Free Classic Queen Anne form. The building is associated with Captain Charles Henderson, prominent Arkadelphia businessman, financial savior and member of the Board of Trustees of Arkadelphia Methodist College. During his residency in Arkadelphia, Captain Henderson was a moving force in many local interests including cotton, lumber, railroads and banking. His civic interests benefitted the Methodist Church, YMCA, YWCA and the city park. The Henderson House is being nominated to the National Register under Criterion B with local significance for its tie with Captain Henderson. It is also being nominated under Criterion C with local significance as a distinguished example of a mixture of Neoclassical and Queen Anne architecture with later Craftsman renovations.

Elaboration

The Captain Charles Henderson House began its history on the outskirts of Arkadelphia southeast of the Arkadelphia Methodist College, now Henderson State University. Captain Charles Henderson worked for a St. Louis livestock commission as a cattle buyer in Arkansas. It was in this capacity that he earned the unofficial title of "captain", a moniker given to cattle buyers. Henderson moved to Arkadelphia in 1879 in order to manage his aunt's estate, and in 1892 bought several lots by the college. A local newspaper reported in 1906 that Captain Henderson was beginning construction on his home.

Charles Henderson's business ventures were numerous and of a broad nature. Some of his positions included being a founding member of the Arkadelphia Oil Company, a partner and major stockholder in the Arkadelphia Lumber Company and the Nashville Lumber Company, and co-owner of Brown-Henderson Improvement and Timber Company. He was also co-owner of the Ultima Thule, Arkadelphia and Mississippi Railway and President of the Elk Horn Bank. His community interests included active member ship in the Methodist Church, the YMCA and the YWCA. He also made donations of land for creation of the Arkadelphia City Park.

The Methodist College benefitted from the Henderson family's generosity through Charles' wife Laura's enthusiastic financial and moral support. Henderson began a long relationship with the College when he was appointed to the Board of Trustees. In 1901 he helped liquidate the College's debts and returned it to the Methodist Little Rock Conference from the ownership of its first president, George Childs Jones. He then took on the position of Chairman of the Board. The College was renamed in honor of Henderson in 1904, at which time he was named to a committee of trustees who supervised the educational and fiscal affairs of the College when Jones' tenure as President ended. Over the years, Henderson made many contributions to the College which secured its standing in the community and enabled the institution to add buildings and support students.

In 1911 Henderson sold his house to T.N. Wilson and moved to El Paso, Texas two years later because of a lung condition. Henderson later died in 1923. The Wilson family only lived in the house for eight years. The property was sold to Claud Phillips, local grocery wholesaler in 1919. Phillips is the resident responsible for the renovations that gave the house its current appearance. Phillip's daughter, Eloise Stone inherited the building in 1947 at which time the family began renting out rooms upstairs, which was the

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

reason for some of the refurbishment. Mrs. Stone's daughters moved out of the house after their mother's death and sold the home, three surrounding houses and six city lots to Henderson State University in 1979. In 1981, the home was converted to use as office space and laboratories for the Arkansas Archeological Survey and also serves as the Henderson State University Museum.

The Captain Charles Henderson House has endured, despite its proximity to a major University, and remained a major landmark. The many changes wrought upon it through the years have failed to detract from its grandeur, however it has begun to show its age through deferred maintenance. The home is an outstanding example of Neoclassical, Queen Anne and Craftsman architecture, thus qualifying it for eligibility for the National Register under Criterion C with local significance. Two historic outbuildings for the storage of carriages and automobiles are considered contributing to the nomination under Criterion C. The builder, Charles Christopher Henderson, sustained a strong philanthropic relationship to the community and the College for many years. For these associations, the house is also being nominated to the National Register under Criterion B.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Materials submitted by Dr. Ann Early, Arkansas Archeological Survey, Arkadelphia, Arkansas. 1997.

Hall, Gladden John. "Henderson State College: The Methodist Years, 1890-1929." HSU Alumni Association, 1974.

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: Approximately two acres.

