

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NR 9/20/07

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Hendrix College Addition Neighborhood Historic District

other names/site number FA0953 - FA0963, FA0965 - 0984, FA0986 - FA0996, FA0998, FA1000 - FA1008, FA1011 - FA1017, FA1019 - FA1028, FA1030 - 1037.

2. Location

street & number Roughly bound by Washington Avenue, Fleming Street, Harkrider Street, and Winfield Street. ☐ not for publication

city or town Conway ☐ vicinity

state Arkansas code AR county Faulkner code 045 zip code 72032

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.)

Cathie Macchiusi
Signature of certifying official/Title

9/31/07
Date

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See Continuation sheet 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:

☐ 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): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
42	35	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
42	35	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/professional, business, specialty store

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/ professional, business, specialty store

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/

Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Prairie School and

Craftsman

OTHER/Minimal Traditional

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK, STONE, CONCRETE

walls WOOD, BRICK, STONE

roof CERAMIC TILE, OTHER/composition shingle

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.

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

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

Local

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1903-1957

Significant Dates

1903-1957

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)**Architect/Builder**

F.L. Scull, 1916; Robert Campbell, 1920s-1930s;
D.V. Norwood, 1950s; George Cummings, 1950s;
Cecil Bell, 1950s; Edwin Fowlkes, late 1950s.

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☐ Local Government
- ☒ University
- ☒ Other

Name of repository:

Hendrix College archives, Neighborhood Association records

Record # _____

Hendrix College Addition Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Faulkner County, Arkansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 40 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	15	550603	3884980
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	15	550865	3884967

3	15	550972	3884817
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	15	550993	3884528

☒ 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 Toni Johnson, et al.; Edited By Sarah Jampole/Survey Historian

organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

date January 5, 2007

street & number 1600 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 VARIOUS

street & number

telephone

city or town

state

zip code

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 Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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SUMMARY

The Hendrix College Addition Neighborhood Historic District is located immediately north of Hendrix College in Conway, Faulkner County, Arkansas. The Hendrix College Addition Neighborhood Historic District was named for its close association with the school. The area was created for, and still consists of, mainly residential use, though there have always been a small number of commercial establishments located within the boundaries of the neighborhood. The neighborhood experienced continued, significant growth from the early 1900s to the 1950s. New construction substantially waned during the 1960s, although three new homes have been built since 2000. The announcement by Hendrix College of the then-new adjacent subdivision raised interest in residential construction in the area immediately north of the college. There is an array of architectural styles present in the neighborhood, ranging from Colonial Revival to Ranch. Of the 77 properties that lie within the boundaries of the Hendrix College Addition Neighborhood Historic District, 55% (42 properties) contribute to the historic integrity of the neighborhood, while 45% (35 properties) are non-contributing. The buildings in the district retain their overall massing, proportions and setback, and as a group, retain the historic character of a neighborhood largely built in the first half of the 20th century.

None of the properties in the district are individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

ELABORATION

The Hendrix College Addition Neighborhood Historic District is primarily a middle-income neighborhood. Houses in this neighborhood were traditionally, and are still today, home to many Hendrix College faculty and staff members. The district is characterized by a typical grid pattern of development built on a slight hill, which was the highest point in Conway at the time it was platted. The neighborhood contains 77 properties, of which four are commercial and 73 are residential. Of the residential properties, the majority are single-family dwellings, one is an apartment building, and several are duplexes. All of the structures are one or two-story.

Fortuitously, through all of Arkansas's, Conway's, and American society's changes in homeownership, styles, and choice of location, Hendrix College Addition Neighborhood Historic District has retained its appeal to the academic market of homeowners. This allure has helped the neighborhood to keep its property values high and the homes in good repair. Certainly, fringes of the neighborhood have suffered by the neglect of rental property landlords. However, this is not unusual for an inner-city neighborhood. Its charm lies in its proximity to Hendrix College and in the sense of community the residents provide. Therefore, it would not be surprising to see additional remodels and new homes built within its borders in the next few years.

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Colonial Revival: The Hill House, built in 1902/1903, is a Prairie School style residence with Colonial Revival influence, at 1204 Winfield. The house has a two-story square shape with a low hipped roof. It will usually have a dormer and a full front porch. Its detail was easily adapted and modified into one of the period revivals simply by adding some of the style's characteristic details. These details may include Palladian windows, swan's neck pediments, swags, corner pilasters, dormers, and window shutters. These houses are usually rectangular with minor projections and may be either brick or weatherboard.¹ The Hill House is considered to have Colonial Revival influence because of its dentil molding on the frieze and ornament in the front porch gable and Palladian windows. This Prairie School style was a popular style in most American communities in the early 20th century, although the Hill House is the only example in this neighborhood.

Period Revival style houses were very popular in the United States during the 1920s and 1930s. These houses have characteristic rooflines and window and door trim that emulate their European namesakes. However, the interior plans were all nearly the same. Styles in this neighborhood range from Colonial Revival to Plain/Traditional.²

English Revival: Several English Revival residences were built in the neighborhood in the mid to late 1920s. This house style was set apart from the other revival styles by recessed arched entrances, brick or stone wall surfaces, single front chimneys, and steeply pitched roofs. An excellent example of an English Revival house is at 1809 Cleveland Avenue. This home has a steeply pitched sloping gabled roof with an arched front door. Also, the house at 170 Hunter has characteristics of this style such as a steeply pitched gabled roof, small front dormer, and brick wall surface. Another good example of this style is the house at 1222 Hunter.

Tudor Revival: In the more distinct, Tudor Revival style, half-timbering and leaded glass windows are often used.³ The Martin Hill house, at 1212 Winfield, is an excellent example of this style with its sweeping roofline and half-timbered gable. Also, the arched, stone front door entrance and stone and stucco exterior characterize it as being of this period. The house at 1204 Hunter, also in the Tudor Revival style, has a steeply pitched gable roof, arched front door, and brick exterior with a half-timber and stucco gable accent.

French Revival: One home in the neighborhood is designed in the French Revival style. The house at 1253 Hunter, which has a tall brick exterior with oozing mortar, metal casement windows, and a hipped roof, is a good example of the style.

¹ Madden, Mary and Swanda, Michael, *Arkansas Historic Preservation Program's Survey Manual*. Architectural Style Descriptions. Appendix F, April 2001.

² Madden, Mary and Swanda, Michael, *Arkansas Historic Preservation Program's Survey Manual*. Architectural Style Descriptions. Appendix F, April 2001.

³ Ibid.

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Craftsman: Craftsman style homes were some of the most popular homes between 1910 and 1930 in the US. They were designed to be in-sync with nature, using natural elements and colors in their construction and interiors. Some more common features are a low-pitched roof and a horizontal emphasis in the overall form of the house. Exposed rafters and purloins are favorites and large porches supported by brick or stone piers, posts, or columns on piers are common.

Hendrix College Addition boasts some fine examples of the Craftsman style, several built in the 1920s by the same man, F.L. Scull. Scull owned a concrete business and worked as a contractor building several homes in the west central part of Hendrix College Addition, as well as highways and the now demolished Hendrix stadium.⁴ The house at 1810 Washington, built by Scull, displays the characteristic craftsman wide, horizontal front porch with a central gable facing the street and exposed rafters. The house at 1910 Washington has wood siding, a gabled front, and battered wood columns with a brick base. The house at 1904 Washington and the house at 1260 Hunter are also good examples of this style.

Plain Traditional: The first post-war houses were small, plain traditional homes. The front façade consists of only a carport and picture windows. The exterior was usually wood-sided.

The floor plan was just large enough to fit in all of the needed rooms: a living room, kitchen, two bedrooms, and a single bath. They were nothing fancy and built fast, of inexpensive materials, and in large quantities for war veterans and their new families. The house at 1261 Hunter St. is an excellent example of this post-war Plain/Traditional style. The house at 1915 Cleveland and the house at 1222 Gist are also characteristic residences in the Plain/Traditional post-war style. They both have one-car carports, picture windows, and small or narrow front porches. The house at 1170 Gist and the house at 1264 Gist are also good examples of this style.

Ranch: During the 1950s and 1960s new construction of single-family homes began to dwindle and multi-family homes in the neighborhood began to rise. While new homeowners were seeking the outskirts of town for rambling houses, desire for the neighborhood began to wane and it set the stage for rental housing and apartment construction. Automobiles gained in popularity, and urban sprawl began. New homeowners wanted to build in the suburbs, on the edge of town, instead of in the city. But, due to the popularity of the style and association with the school, Hendrix College Addition also saw several Ranch homes built within its boundaries. The Ranches in this neighborhood are generally small, one level, having open floor plans, with a single car carport.

⁴ Hendrix College Addition Directory, 24.

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The basic ranch was a small, unelaborated rectangle with a flat or low-sloped roof, just big enough for a living room- dining room combination, possibly L-shaped; a small but open kitchen; one bath; and two or three bedrooms. They usually had a picture window, small windows set high in the bedroom walls, and a sliding glass patio door. The front door had patterns of small diamond shapes or a rectangular, inset glass pane at eye level.⁵

The Ranch was designed to be placed on a large lot in the suburbs but Hendrix College Addition's were built within the smaller pre-plotted lots.

A fine example of the early Ranch style home, the McHenry Residence, located at 1221 Hunter, was built in 1960. The home has the obvious characteristics that classify it as a typical ranch home; it is L-shaped, single story, has large windows, has a foundation of concrete block, and an exterior of brick and wood.⁶ Key elements that characterize this style are its fixed windows, overhanging eaves, sliding glass doors, long and low roofline composed of composition shingle, shallow front porch with iron posts, and attached carport.⁷ The house at 2010 Washington also displays the flattened hip roof, picture window, and small front stoop typical of a Ranch. The house at 2022 Jefferson has a flattened hip roof, short high metal casement windows and a picture window, small narrow porch, and one car garage. The house at 2015 Jefferson has a low flat hipped roof, horizontal cut stone façade, picture windows, and a small shallow porch. The houses at 2018 Jefferson, 1206 Harton, and 1261 Harton were also built in the Ranch style.

Cape Cod: During the 1950s and 1960s, the one and two-story Ranch Colonial and one and a half story Cape Cod sub-styles were also popular in Hendrix College Addition. Their characteristic gabled roofs, dormers, and window shutters, were still being used but the "Colonial" trim was adopted less over time. The house at 1158 Winfield has a symmetrical front façade with a centered door, gabled ends and side fireplace, typical of the Cape Cod sub-style.

New Construction: There are three newly constructed homes in the neighborhood, all built since 2000. These include two homes on Fleming Street and the Wright House at 1170 Winfield.

Multi-family: There are a number of multi-family homes in the district. One example is the house at 1158 Winfield, built in 1934. It was originally built as a single-family home, but an apartment in the rear was added by the original owners sometime prior to the 1960s. The property at 1907 and 1909 Cleveland is a duplex built in the Plain/Traditional post-war style. Other duplexes are non-contributing structures, primarily

James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell, *Identification and Evaluation of Mid-20th-Century Building*. (Massey Maxwell Associates: Alexandria, Virginia, October 2006), 77-80.

⁶ Arkansas Architectural Resource Forms, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

⁷ Ibid.

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in the Ranch style and built in the 1960s. The apartment building is also non-contributing and is in the Plain/Traditional style.

Commercial: There are four commercial buildings in the Hendrix College Addition. Three of these are located along Harkrider Street, the eastern boundary of the district and a major north/south thoroughfare through Conway. All three were originally homes and are non-contributing. The fourth, on Washington Avenue, was also originally a home, and is a contributing structure. One building that was originally commercial, a small store, is now residential. It is 1164 Winfield Street, and is a contributing structure. Several other properties were used commercially at times.

Additionally, Hendrix College has announced plans to develop approximately 130 acres of property it owns on its west side as a New Urbanism community. Just like the original Hendrix College Addition Neighborhood Historic District, certain properties within the Village may be restricted or released for advance pre-sale to friends and members of the College community (faculty, alumni, staff and others), while other lots, homes, and all other types of residential and commercial structures will be available for sale and/or lease to members of the general public.⁸ If The Village becomes a highly desired neighborhood, it is likely to bring more opportunity for growth in this part of the city. As a result, Hendrix College Addition could see more development, which is another reason guided protection of this area is of utmost importance.

Integrity

The Hendrix College Addition Neighborhood Historic District is a cohesive neighborhood comprised of early to mid-20th century houses. The district's 65 residential buildings, one apartment building, six duplexes, and four commercial buildings essentially join Hendrix College on its northern boundary. The buildings in the Hendrix College Addition Neighborhood Historic District significantly display the architectural influences, including Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Craftsman, and Prairie School, that were popular throughout the country in the period of the neighborhood's development during the first five decades of the 20th century. The buildings and houses in the district continue to maintain their elements of integrity of association and feeling as they have largely continued to serve in their original purpose. The district also retains the elements of integrity of location and setting, as neither element has changed, or varied, over the years.

⁸ Hendrix College, Available from

http://www.hendrix.edu/village/village.aspx?id=4790&ns1_mtid=4790&ns1_mtt=1&ns1_mid=189, Accessed 3 November 2006.

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Resource #	Historic Name	Address	Current Owner	C/NC
FA0953	Johnson House	1152 Hunter Street	DeBoard	NC
FA0954	N. Class House	1156 Hunter Street	Gill	C
FA0955	Leach House	1170 Hunter Street	Frank & Jane Lambert	C
FA0956	Campbell House	1809 Cleveland Street	J. Scott & Susan Stevenson	C
FA0957	Gray House	1815 Cleveland Street	Theodis & Theola Veasley	NC
FA0958	House at 1908 Cleveland	1908 Cleveland Street	Bain	NC
FA0959	Duplex at 1907-1909 Cleveland Street	1907-1909 Cleveland Street	Engelkes	NC
FA0960	House at 1911 Cleveland Street	1911 Cleveland Street	Weaver	C
FA0961	House at 1915 Cleveland Street	1915 Cleveland Street	Gunter	C
FA0962	House at 2007 Cleveland Street	2007 Cleveland Street	Doolos	C
FA0963	Darwin House	2015 Cleveland Street	unknown	NC
FA0965	Dr. W. C. Buthman House	1160 Winfield Street	Horton	C
FA0966	Rev. W. T. Martin House	1164 Winfield Street	Fulmer	C
FA0967	Wright House	1170 Winfield Street	Ouida Wright	NC
FA0968	M. Hill House	1212 Winfield Street	John & Claudia Courtway	C

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FA0969	Class House	1224 Winfield Street	Philip & Melanie Young	C
FA0970	McConnell House	1256 Winfield Street	Tim & Rebecca Cloyd	NC
FA0971	I. Hubble House	1158 Winfield Street	Wayne Oudekerk & Diane Robinson	C
FA0972	I. Grove House	1171 Hunter Street	Dennis & Wanda Fulmer	C
FA0973	A. Hill House	1201 Hunter Street	Dennis & Wanda Fulmer	C
FA0974	Dr. C. M. Reves House	1215 Hunter Street	Tom & Joyce Hardin	C
FA0975	Hill House	1204 Winfield Street	Wayne Oudekerk & Diane Robinson	C
FA0976	Starr House	1724 Washington Street	Bessie M. Hall	NC
FA0977	Scull House #1	1806 Washington Street	James D. Stalnaker & Alfred Langer	C
FA0978	Blair House	1816 Washington Street	Smith	C
FA0979	Scull House #4	1810 Washington Street	Stuart & Elissa Douglas	C
FA0980	Scull House #5	1904 Washington Street	Phyllis Yarborough	C
FA0981	Watson House	1910 Washington Street	Estelle Watson	C
FA0982	Hicks House	1912 Washington Street	Fritzie Vammen	C
FA0983	Taylor House	2002-2004 Washington Street	Richard	NC
FA0984	Heigel House	2014 Washington Street	Tate	NC
FA0986	Pearson House	2010 Washington Street	White	NC

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FA0987	Warren House	1800 Jefferson Street	Helen Casteel	C
FA0988	Dickson House	1811 Jefferson Street	Mauzel Beal	C
FA0989	Bell House	1815 Jefferson Street	Helen Casteel	C
FA0990	Shideler House	1903 Jefferson Street	Jerry & Barbara Burch	C
FA0991	House at 1909 Jefferson Street	1909 Jefferson Street	Jack Engelkes	C
FA0992	Bryson House	1915 Jefferson Street	Gill	C
FA0993	House at 1920 Jefferson Street	1920 Jefferson Street	Gill	NC
FA0994	House at 1921 Jefferson Street	1921 Jefferson Street	Jennifer Clark	C
FA0995	House at 1922 Jefferson Street	1922 Jefferson Street	Gill	NC
FA0996	House at 1221 Hunter Street	1221 Hunter Street	Ernest Miller	C
FA0998	Building at 1166 Gist Street	1166 Gist Street	unknown	NC
FA1000	Trent Apartments	1200 Gist Street	Trent Properties	NC
FA1001	Gardner House	1220 Gist Street	Yumiko Hill	NC
FA1002	House at 1209 Harton Street	1209 Harton Street	Patten	NC
FA1003	Miller-Middleton House	1161 Gist Street	Longing	C
FA1004	Trent House	1170 Gist Street	Bryan	C
FA1005	Freeman House	1222 Gist Street	Frank & Wanda Freeman	C

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FA1006	House at 1168 Gist Street	1168 Gist Street	Patton	NC
FA1007	McGaha House	1171 Gist Street	unknown	C
FA1008	House at 1264 Gist Street	1264 Gist Street	Angelia Lamb	NC
FA1011	House at 1813 Harkrider Street	1813 Harkrider Street	Langford	NC
FA1012	House at 1903 Harkrider Street	1903 Harkrider Street	Langford	NC
FA1013	House at 1907 Harkrider Street	1907 Harkrider Street	The Gathering Salon	NC
FA1014	House at 2022 Jefferson Street	2022 Jefferson Street	Hawks	NC
FA1015	House at 2021 Jefferson Street	2021 Jefferson Street	unknown	NC
FA1016	House at 2015 Jefferson Street	2015 Jefferson Street	unknown	NC
FA1017	Duplex at 2001-2003 Jefferson Street	2001-2003 Jefferson Street	Wilson	NC
FA1019	House at 1209 Fleming Street	1209 Fleming Street	unknown	NC
FA1020	Campbell-McDermott House	1204 Hunter Street	Cecil & Nelda McDermott	C
FA1021	McHenry House #2	1212 Hunter Street	Dennis & Wanda Fulmer	NC
FA1022	Gooden-Courtway House	1222 Hunter Street	Betty Courtway	C
FA1023	Scull House #3	1254 Hunter Street	Carolyn Head	C
FA1024	Scull House #2	1260 Hunter Street	Jim & Pamela Mosley	NC
FA1025	Mobile Home at 1265 Hunter Street	1265 Hunter Street	Hall	NC

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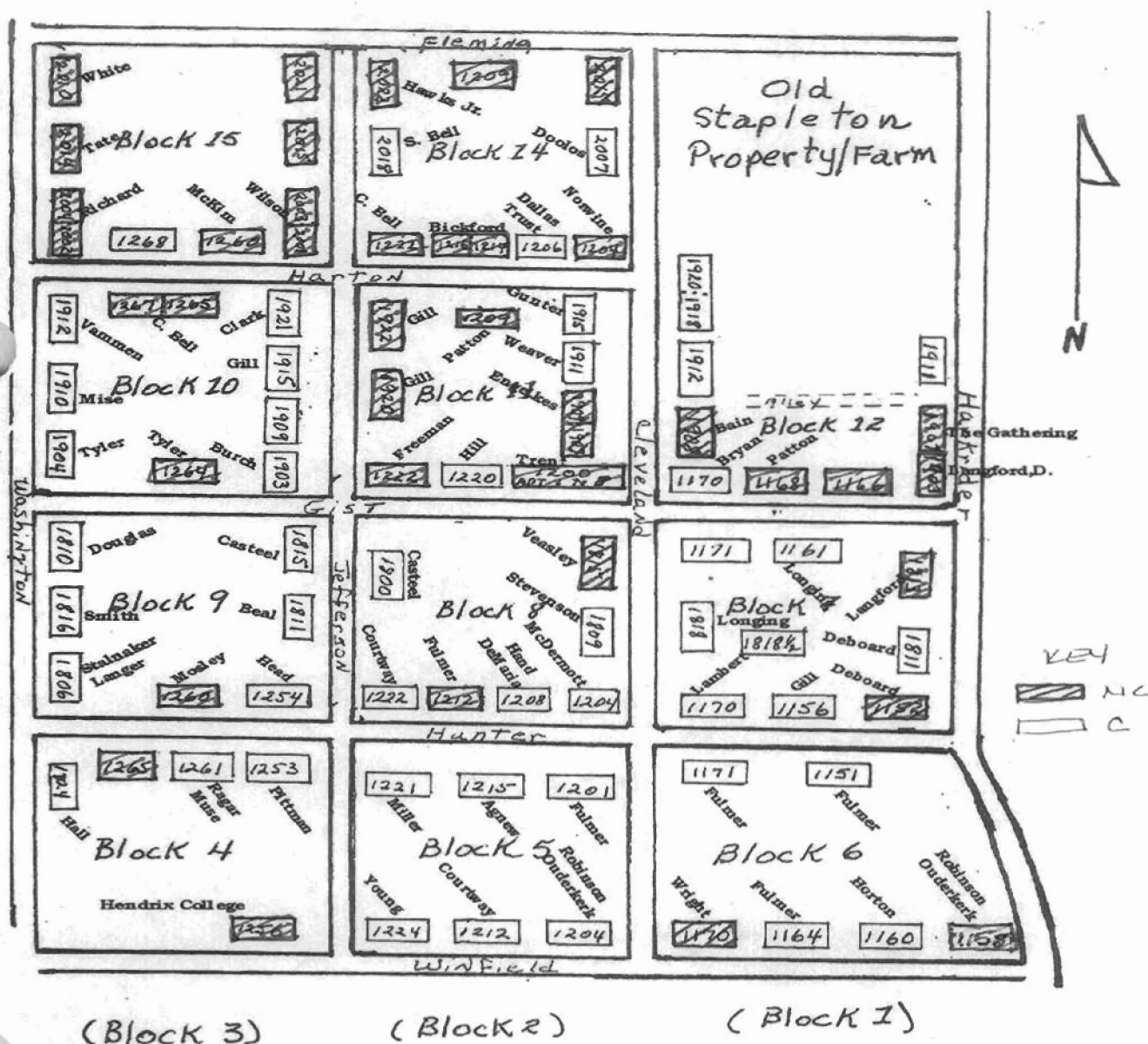
FA1026	Carmichael House	1261 Hunter Street	Ann Muse & Jim Ragar	C
FA1027	Charles House	1253 Hunter Street	Lou Pittman	C
FA1028	Horn House	1208 Hunter Street	Jessica Hand and Tony DeMaria	C
FA1030	Bell Duplex	1265-1267 Harton Street	C. Bell	NC
FA1031	Fowlkes House	2018 Jefferson Street	S. Bell	C
FA1032	Dickens House #2	1204 Harton Street	Meredith Norwine	NC
FA1033	Dickens House	1206 Harton Street	Dallas Trust	C
FA1034	Tyler Duplex	1214/1216 Harton Street	Bickford	NC
FA1035	McHenry House	1268 Harton Street	unknown	C
FA1036	Abzill House	1260 Harton Street	Jimmie & Linda McKim	NC
FA1037	Hawks House	1222 Harton Street	C. Bell	NC

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Hendrix College Addition, Conway, Arkansas



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SUMMARY

Hendrix College Addition Neighborhood Historic District is an early-20th century residential district located in the central Arkansas city of Conway. Hendrix College's land was originally part of three farmsteads sold to the school. A section of this was established as residential plots for sale by the college to raise money to pay off debt and develop an adjacent community of academics. The architectural significance of the Hendrix College Addition Neighborhood Historic District lies within several fine examples of particular styles of historic homes dating from 1903 through to 1957. There is a range of homes representing the progression of styles within the United States as well as central Arkansas during this period.

The neighborhood's namesake, Bishop Eugene Russell Hendrix, was a highly regarded man within the Methodist Church. The College was named after him by the School's president, A. C. Millar. The name was changed from Central Collegiate Institute after it was purchased by the Arkansas Conference of the Methodist Church South.

The majority of the middle-income homes in Hendrix Addition were originally built and belonged to the faculty and administration of Hendrix College. Homes continue to be sold in this small academic circle and as a result, they are owned generation after generation to those associated with education.

The Hendrix College Addition Neighborhood Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criteria A and C** with **local significance**.

ELABORATION

Its namesake and the focal point for the neighborhood is Hendrix College. Hendrix College first opened in Altus, Arkansas, in October 1876, under the name of Central Institute as a school for elementary through high school students.¹¹ Then later, in 1881, a collegiate department was added. Central Collegiate Institute was purchased by the Arkansas Conference of the Methodist Church South on November 22, 1884.¹² Later, in 1887, the school president, A.C. Millar, changed its name from Central Collegiate Institute to Hendrix College in honor of the region's Methodist Church bishop, Eugene Russell Hendrix.¹³

Meriwether, E.A., *Hendrix College: The Move from Altus*. (Little Rock: Rose Publishing Co., 1976), 8.

¹² Faulkner County Historical Society, *Faulkner County: Its Land and People*. (Conway: River Road Press, 1986), 257.

¹³ Gatewood, Robert L. 1964. *Faulkner County Arkansas 1778-1964: A History*. Conway: The Faulkner Press, 55.

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Bishop Hendrix was highly regarded within the Methodist Church. His responsibilities as bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South included presiding over the Methodist Western Conference at least six times. He made a missionary tour of the world in 1876 and 1877, with another bishop from St. Louis, and afterward published a book about his journey, *Around the World* (Nashville, TN, 1878). Also in 1876-1878, he was an editor of the St. Louis newspaper *Christian Advocate*.¹⁴ Bishop Hendrix was chosen as a delegate to a Methodist global conference held in London in 1881, and to the Centennial Conference in Baltimore in 1884. He was elected in 1908 as the first president of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; which represented over 100,000 Protestant ministers and 17 million members.¹⁵

By 1890, Hendrix College was outgrowing the small, rural town of Altus. The Arkansas Conference of the Methodist Church South, along with the administrators at the College, decided that the town of Altus was too small and in too remote of a location for the college to continue growing at a desired pace. Along with several other Arkansas cities, Conway bid for the relocation of the college, supported by \$55,000 pledged by locals.¹⁶ The city won the bid and on September 28, 1892, Hendrix College reopened its doors in Conway, Arkansas.¹⁷ Hendrix began receiving nationally recognized distinction in 1900, when the United States Office of Education published Hendrix for having the "highest standards for admission and graduation of any institution of higher learning in Arkansas".¹⁸ Later, in 1911, the enrollment of the collegiate department surpassed the enrollment of the high school.¹⁹ As a result, Hendrix decided to become strictly a college in 1925.²⁰

The expense of the move from Altus left a heavy financial burden on the school. To remedy the situation, President Millar encouraged residential development around the college with an eye towards attracting growth, creating a sense of community, and insuring patronage.²¹ The College then divided some of its land into plots and sold it to the public for a residential development which became known as the Hendrix College Addition.

<http://www.famousamericans.net/eugenerussellhendrix/>. Accessed 3 November 2006.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Blue Skyways. Available from <http://skyways.lib.ks.us/genweb/shawnee/library/KSHSVol12/hendrix.txt>

¹⁶ Meriwether, E.A., *Hendrix College: The Move from Altus*. (Little Rock: Rose Publishing Co., 1976), 22.

¹⁷ Lester, James, *Hendrix College: A Centennial History*, (Conway, AR: Hendrix College Centennial Committee, 1984), 117-123.
Faulkner County Historical Society, *Faulkner County: Its Land and People*. (Conway: River Road Press, 1986), 260.

¹⁹ Gatewood, Robert L., *Faulkner County Arkansas 1778-1964: A History*. (Conway: The Faulkner Press, 1964), 59.

²⁰ Ibid. 63.

²¹ Lester, James, *Hendrix College: A Centennial History*. (Conway, AR: Hendrix College Centennial Committee, 1984), 117-123.

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The land where Hendrix College was built and the area directly north was originally the site of three farmsteads. One of the farmers, J.M. Allinder, deeded 51 acres of his land to the college for \$3600 and the land was divided into two uses: the campus of Hendrix College and residential lots of 75 by 125.5 feet with alley ways measuring 20 feet wide.²² The lots were advertised by Hendrix College in the Arkansas Methodist newspaper as "... being only miles away from the geographical center of the state, only 30 miles from Little Rock, and a healthy city." They were also advertised as being "the most beautiful plots of land on the highest point in Conway".²³ Furthermore, the article advertised lots selling for one-fourth cash down and the remainder to be repaid within one, two, or three years. Lots were even given away to those who agreed to build a house on it within one year.²⁴ Hendrix College Addition is recognized as being one of the first platted subdivisions in Conway.²⁵

A large portion of the middle-income homes in Hendrix College Addition were originally built by, and belonged to, the faculty and administration of Hendrix College. Homes continued to be sold in this small academic circle and as a result, they are owned generation after generation to those associated with education.²⁶ For example, the house at 1221 Hunter Street has a long history of academic associations. The original lot had a house built in the late 1800s by the Allinder family, one of the farming families noted to have sold land for the pioneer School. Dr. J. H. Reynolds, Hendrix Professor and the College's President from 1912 to 1945, lived in the original house around 1898. Later, in 1903, Reverend George W. Hill and his family lived there for a short time. Over the years, other Hendrix faculty members, including Dr and Mrs. T.S. Staples and Dr. O. T. Gooden lived in the home. In the early 1920s Dr. Roy Holl, a Hendrix psychology professor and his wife, an educator at Arkansas Teacher's College (now University of Central Arkansas) bought the property from Dr. Gooden. They had the home removed and built the present structure in 1939. Dennis Fulmer, a former high school coach and athletic director, and his wife Wanda bought and remodeled the house in 1996 then sold it to Ernest Miller, also a former coach, and his mother, Edith.²⁷

Many architectural styles can be found in Hendrix College Addition. The oldest existing home, built in 1903, is a Colonial Revival residence, at 1204 Winfield. The house, built in the American Foursquare plan, has a two-story boxlike shape with a low hipped roof. It has a dormer and a full front porch. Its detail was easily adapted and modified into one of the period revivals simply by adding some of the style's characteristic details. These details may include Palladian windows, swan's neck pediments, swags, corner pilasters, dormers, and window shutters. These houses are usually rectangular with minor projections and

²² Faulkner County Historical Society. Available from www.faulknerhistory.com. Accessed 12 October 2006.

²³ "Hendrix Neighbors Preserving History", *Log Cabin*, September 2, 1996.

²⁴ *Arkansas Methodist*, 22 September 1892.

²⁵ Beal, Mauzel. 27 September 2006. Oral Interview.

²⁶ Robinson, Diane, 27 September 2006. Lecture. University of Central Arkansas.

²⁷ Hendrix College Addition Directory, 8.

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may be either brick or weatherboard.²⁸ The house at 1204 Winfield is considered to have Colonial Revival influence because of its dentil molding on the frieze and ornament in the front porch gable and Palladian windows.

The house at 1204 Winfield Street has strong associations with Hendrix College. It was built by Rev. George Washington Hill, who had been appointed as vice president and professor of Latin and Greek at Hendrix College in November 1902. He had previously been a financial agent for Hendrix College. The Hills bought five of the eight lots on the block in 1903. An existing small house was enlarged in the summer and fall of 1903 into an eight-room, two-story house, occupied by the family on December 29, 2003. Rev Hill died on April 14, 1904. His father, Moses Hill, was a member of the Arkansas constitutional convention of 1874, and was a member of the state legislature from 1874-1878. George Hill was a president of the state teachers' association and was president of a local college in Clarksville. He married Julia Alice Teague in 1880, and is accepted as a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He became a member of the Board of Trustees of Hendrix College beginning in 1884. Alice Hill, his wife, lived in the house until her death in 1937. The house was built with money from her brother and the title was vested in her name from the beginning. One of George and Alice Hill's daughters, Vivian Hill, also taught at Hendrix College (English and modern languages). She lived in the home until her death in 1956. Another daughter, Allie Hill, operated a florist business from 1920 to 1958.

Miss Allie Hill formally opened her greenhouse at the Hillcrest Garden on Hunter Street. Miss Hill will be glad to show the public through the greenhouse and garden, where she will have all florist supplies. Hillcrest Garden is a new industry for Conway and merits patronage.²⁹

The Hillcrest Garden is also listed in *The F.T.D. News*, volume 38, Number 5, June 1939. The house at 1201 Hunter Street was originally attached to the greenhouses where Allie Hill ran her wholesale orchid business. Allie lived in the house at 1204 Winfield until her death at age 90 in 1979.

More houses were soon added to the neighborhood. The city of Conway, Hendrix College, and the Hendrix College Addition all saw substantial growth in the late teens and early 1920s. The end of 1918 brought a close to World War I and American men were coming back home to start families and build houses. Although Conway was still largely a farming community, industrialization was creeping in. Stanly Mills, a sawmill and gristmill, and then later a bottling works company opened in the city.³⁰ Hendrix's enrollment was up and by 1919, a new dorm and Y.M.C.A. were built on campus.³¹ Hendrix College Addition saw the

Madden, Mary and Swanda, Michael, *Arkansas Historic Preservation Program's Survey Manual*. Architectural Style Descriptions. Appendix F, April 2001.

²⁹ Oliver, Jenny. 6 November 2001. *Yesterdays - 75 years ago (1926)*. Log Cabin Democrat.

³⁰ Access Conway. Available from www.cityofconway.org. Accessed 3 November 2006.

³¹ Lester, James, *Hendrix College: A Centennial History*. (Conway, AR: Hendrix College Centennial Committee, 1984).

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construction of approximately 18 new homes in the period of 1920 to 1940, a time when diverse construction styles were prominent.

Period Revival style houses were very popular in the United States during the 1920s and 1930s. These houses have characteristic rooflines and window and door trim that emulate their European namesakes. However, the interior plans were all nearly the same. Styles in this neighborhood range from Colonial Revival to Plain/Traditional.³²

Several English Revival cottages were built in the neighborhood in the mid to late 1920s. This house style was set apart from the other revival styles by recessed arched entrances, brick or stone wall surfaces, single front chimneys, and steeply pitched roofs. In the elaborate examples of the style, half-timbering and leaded glass windows are often used.³³ The Martin Hill House, at 1212 Winfield, is an excellent example of this style with its sweeping roofline and half-timbered gable. Also, the arched, stone front door entrance and stone and stucco exterior characterize it as being of this period. This house was built about 1926 by Martin Hill (1898-1966), one of George and Alice Hill's sons. It also has Hendrix connections, including the John Anderson family. John Anderson was a professor of psychology at Hendrix and his father, Rev. Stonewall Anderson, was president of the College. Rev. J.S. Upton bought the house in the mid 1940s, and Virginia Upton lived in the house until her death in 1990. Dr. Upton was a professor of religion at Hendrix College from 1943 to 1975 and Virginia worked in the Hendrix library.

Craftsman style homes were some of the most popular homes between 1910 and 1930 in the U.S. They were designed to be in sync with nature, using natural elements and colors in their construction and interiors. Some more common features are a low-pitched roof and a horizontal emphasis in the overall form of the house. Exposed rafters and purlins are favorites and large porches supported by brick or stone piers, posts, or columns on piers are common.³⁴ Hendrix College Addition boasts some fine examples of the Craftsman style, several built in the 1920s by the same man, F.L. Scull. Scull owned a concrete business and worked as a contractor who built several sculptured-concrete homes along the south and west sides of Block 9, highways, and the now-demolished Hendrix stadium, a project on which he reportedly lost a great deal of money.³⁵ The houses at 1260 Hunter and 1810 Washington, both built by Scull, characterize the Craftsman home. They all present wide, horizontal front porches with a central gable facing the street and exposed rafters. Scull also built the home at 1806 Washington, where he lived. According to Victor Hill, a long-time resident of the neighborhood, Scull's residence "had a large basement that was often full of water almost to its ceiling. Just to the north was his large shop where he turned urns and birdbaths on a large

³² Madden, Mary and Swanda, Michael, *Arkansas Historic Preservation Program's Survey Manual*. Architectural Style Descriptions. Appendix F, April 2001.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Hendrix College Addition Directory, 24.

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potter's wheel and made concrete blocks." J.F. O'Kelley later converted this shop building at 1816 Washington into a home for his family. Scull built a tall silo to promote his business on the northeast part of his property.

The 1920s have been coined "the golden age of Hendrix athletics."³⁶ This success was threatened, however, in the late 1920s when several Arkansas Methodist Colleges began having financial trouble. A new Bishop suggested Arkansas could not support three Methodist Colleges within close proximity to each other: Hendrix in Conway, Henderson-Brown in Arkadelphia, and Galloway Women's College in Searcy. After much debate, a sociological study confirmed that the Bishop's suggestion had merit. In order to address the situation, the Methodist Conference agreed on a consolidation plan and began discussion over where the new college should be located.³⁷ The possibility of Conway losing Hendrix forced city officials to take action. The city allowed Conway Corporation, the local utility company, to franchise the city's electric system. Money from this transaction went into funds to help Hendrix and other educational institutions in the city. However, the school would only receive money from the City if it promised to stay in Conway.³⁸ Considering that the majority of residents living in the Hendrix College Addition in the 1920s were professors, coaches, or Deans; and the College's uncertain future, it is surprising that any houses were built in the late 1920s in the Hendrix College Addition. No doubt construction was encouraged by the development of a sewer system, which occurred sometime after 1926 as a result of Ordinance A-58, passed on November 23, 1926. Signers of the petition in favor of the sewer district included Myrtle E. Charles, Mrs. George W. Hill, F.L. Scull, Mrs. Allie Gibbons, Allie Hill, and J.G. Opitz.

Dr. Robert Campbell was part of a new wave of faculty members brought to Hendrix by Dr. J.H. Reynolds, and he and his wife, Dulce, bought the property at 1204 Hunter in 1922, and built the Tudor Revival home in 1926. Dulce was President of the Hendrix Dames and the Orpheus Club, and was the leading soprano in the Methodist Church choir. Dr. Campbell was a professor of English and Vice President of Hendrix College. In 1948, the Campbells sold the house to Monte Horn, trustee for the Conway District of the North Arkansas Conference of the Methodist Church. In 1953, the Horns transferred the property to the Methodist Church, which used it as a parsonage and office for Conway District Superintendents until 1973. Eight district Superintendents have lived at this address: Bob Bearden (1953-1954), Henry Rickey (1955-1957), Harold Eggensperger (1958-1960), Raymond Franks (1961-1962), Ralph Hillis (1963-1965), Joel Cooper (1966), Ben Jordan (1967-1968), and Ralph Clayton (1969-1973).

The Campbells built a second house in 1929 for Dulce's parents, Rev. and Mrs. A.B. Culberson. Rev. Culberson was a retired Methodist minister. Zepha and Ivan Grove built their home at 1171 Hunter Street in

³⁶ Faulkner County Historical Society, *Faulkner County: Its Land and People*. (Conway: River Road Press, 1986), 211.

³⁷ Lester, James, *Hendrix College: A Centennial History*. (Conway, AR: Hendrix College Centennial Committee, 1984), 117-123.

³⁸ Keith, Sonja J., 1999. *Conway: A Story of its People*. (Montgomery: Community Communications).

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1931, and L.O. Leach built the home at 1170 Hunter Street in 1933. Dr. & Mrs. Roy Holl built the home at 1221 Hunter Street in 1939. Dr. Holl was a professor of psychology at Hendrix. Also in 1939, Miss Myrtle Charles, professor of French at Hendrix College, had a French Renaissance house built for her by T.A. Graham. Lumber and rocks from an earlier house on the property were used in the construction. That even those few homes were built in this period of uncertainty with the Great Depression underway is surprising, given that the economy was virtually at a standstill. Later, World War II created shortages in building materials. By the time the War ended in 1945, 3.6 million American families were in the need of houses; a building boom had begun.³⁹

The first post-war houses were small, Plain/Traditional homes. The front façade consists of only a car port and picture window. The exterior was usually wood sided. The floor plan was just large enough to fit in all of the needed rooms: a living room, kitchen, two bedrooms, and a single bath. They were nothing fancy and built fast, of inexpensive materials, and in large quantities for war veterans and their new families. The home at 1261 Hunter St. is an excellent example of this post-war Plain/Traditional style. Maude Carmichael, Economics professor at Arkansas State Teachers College (now UCA) bought the lot from Miss Myrtle Charles and built the house. This house also has Hendrix connections: Dr. George Thompson, a previous owner, taught at Hendrix, as does the current owner, Ann Muse.

During the mid-20th century, Conway experienced great change. Hendrix College grew rapidly in the late 1940s due to assistance from the G. I. Bill.⁴⁰ Industrialization was at an all-time high. Virco Furniture and Baldwin Piano opened factories in Conway the 1950s; and then in 1970, after the completion of Interstate Highway 40, Kimberly-Clark (industrial supply company) followed suit. Additionally, the Lake Conway project was dedicated in 1951, and Arkansans' love of nature and desire to be near it contributed to significant growth of the City.⁴¹ As a result of the school's growth, factory openings, low-interest loans for servicemen, and the creation of Lake Conway, the neighborhood also saw substantial growth. Twenty-two houses were built in the 1950s, including several on Jefferson Street.⁴²

Although Conway was aggressively expanding, the 1960s saw little growth in Hendrix College Addition. The civil rights movement was hitting the south hard, and the national news media swarmed Little Rock over the Central High crisis. Many white Arkansans, fearful of the integration of their schools, moved to smaller, predominantly Caucasian towns like Conway, which is only 27 miles northwest of Little Rock.⁴³ Although the "white flight" movement raised the population of Conway, it did not greatly impact the Hendrix College

James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell, *Identification and Evaluation of Mid-20th-Century Building*. (Massey Maxwell Associates: Alexandria, Virginia, October 2006), 89.

⁴⁰Hendrix College. Available from www.hendrix.com. Accessed 13 November 2006.

⁴¹Access Conway. Available from www.cityofconway.org. Accessed 3 November 2006.

⁴²Architectural Surveys conducted 2005.

⁴³Faye Dean Mabry, 4 October 2006, 4:15 PM, Oral History Interview.

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Addition Neighborhood Historic District. Americans loved their automobiles and, as a result, massive amounts of new housing zones were laid out across the US, changing the appearance of semi-rural landscapes on the outskirts of downtown areas.⁴⁴ An additional factor attributed to the housing slump in Hendrix Addition at this time was that there were few lots available on which to build.

A few houses have been built recently. Two homes were built on Fleming Street in 2000. Another home was built in 2004. It is one of the largest and costliest structures in the neighborhood.⁴⁵ It belongs to Ouida Wright, who so eloquently explains why she chose to build in this neighborhood:

I had been planning to build a house upon my retirement. I had been looking at building lots as new developments sprung up on the edges of town. I knew my "dream house" needed shade trees in the yard, and that just wasn't available in the subdivisions. When the Winfield lot became available to me, I knew immediately it was providence--divine intervention! It was perfect, and I knew it was a sign that I should stay in Conway after my retirement. I had lost my husband in an automobile accident, and I was seriously considering moving to the east coast to be near my only grandchild. Getting to build and live in this neighborhood was like coming home. Forty years earlier, I had lived in Galloway Hall (at Hendrix College) just across the street. Twenty years earlier, my husband and I had attempted to purchase the next house to the west but the owners decided not to sell at that time. I knew at least four families living within a block, and the Hendrix College Addition had always been my favorite neighborhood in Conway. I was thrilled for the opportunity to become a part of it. I've been warmly welcomed to the HCA "family." I cherish my first gift from the neighbors, a booklet which gives the history of each property in the neighborhood. For years, the neighborhood has been getting together for picnics in the spring and fall, and we go caroling at Christmas. For me, it's an honor to live here, and I know that many of my neighbors share my opinion--we know we live in a special place.⁴⁶

ADDITIONAL HISTORY, STREET BY STREET⁴⁷

Winfield Street.

1158 Winfield: This house at 1158 Winfield was built by the Hubbell family in 1934. Mrs. Ione Hubbell added the back apartment, and she lived in the house until her death in 1968. The house was owned by Rev. Joel Cooper and family, and is now owned by Wayne Oudekerk, a professor at Hendrix, and his wife, Diane Robinson.

James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell, *Identification and Evaluation of Mid-20th-Century Building*. (Massey Maxwell Associates: Alexandria, Virginia, October 2006), 59.

⁴⁵ Wright, Ouida, 13 November 2006, Email. Correspondence.

⁴⁶ Wright, Ouida, 13 November 2006, Email Correspondence.

⁴⁷ History and Directory of Hendrix College Addition, Conway, Arkansas.

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1160 Winfield: the Renner family built the house in approximately 1928. Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Buthman bought it in 1931, and lived there until 1958. Dr. Buthman was a history professor at Hendrix and Dean of the College.

1164 Winfield: This house, earlier known as "The Little Store," was built around 1932, by Rev. W. T. Martin (who lived at 1903 Harkrider) for his two sons, W. T., Jr. and Tell. The sons were Hendrix College students and operated a college store here. It was later operated by Goldie and Ruby Carter and became known as "Goldie's." At some later time the building was converted into a residence.

1170 Winfield: According to Victor Hill, at about the end of World War I the west half of this Block was the remains of an old orchard enclosed by a bois d'arc hedge which had grown up into trees. He and the other children were warned that it had become a "hobo" jungle. A Rev. Davidson built the original house in the 1920s. In the early 1930s this house was rented to Coach and Mrs. Ivan Grove while their house at 1171 Hunter Street was being built. The Davidsons sold the house to Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Williams. Dr. Williams was president of Galloway Woman's College at Searcy until it merged with Hendrix in 1933, and he then joined the Hendrix faculty. After Dr. William's death, Mrs. Williams continued to live here until her death in the early 1960s. The original house was razed in 2001 and a new home was built.

1204 Winfield: See information in the main narrative. The Hill family occupied the house until Allie Hill died in 1979. The Colliers lived in the house until 2001. A Hendrix College professor and his wife now own and live in the house.

1212 Winfield: This house was built about 1926 by Victor Hill's uncle, Martin Hill. The Hill family moved away about four years later.

1224 Winfield: Victor Hill's father owned this lot, and he put a two-foot tall, one-foot square concrete post, which still stands, on the southwest corner of the lot to keep the wagons from cutting across the corner. About 1948, Mr. Class bought the lot and put the present house on it. Before it was entirely finished, he sold it to the Albert Sneed family. Later occupants include the Cleddie Harper family, the Jimmie Moore family, the Phillips family, the Bill Watson family, and Mrs. and Mrs. Jack Butler.

1256 Winfield: The first house at 1256 Hunter was built in 1909, for the mother of Hendrix College president, Rev. Stonewall Anderson. In 1908, G. A. Simmons, who taught Latin and Greek at Hendrix and was registrar at the college from 1920 to 1941, bought it. In 1913, Simmons' sisters, Irene and Mary Simmons, came to live with his family and attended Hendrix. In 1918, Mary married V. D. Hill and they moved into the 1256 Winfield house. Victor Hill was born here in 1919. Just west of the house at 1256 Winfield was an old barn. Victor Hill's grandfather, Rev. T. J. Simmons, kept his cow in this barn and pasture. Later a Mr. Pearce bought the barn/pasture, the western portion of Block 4, from the Simmons

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family and built a small grocery store with living quarters. The Pearce House and Store was later bought by Methodist minister Rev. and Mrs. A. E. Goode, who lived there until the later 1950s. Their daughter, Freida Whitmore, later remodeled the building and rented rooms to college students. Victor Hill's father died at the Hill home at 1256 Hunter in 1954. Victor and Peggy Hill bought the house and lived here until 1959, when John and Martha McConnell bought both the southwest and southeast parts of Block 4. In 1973, the McConnell's razed the old home and built their home on this property. Hendrix College purchased the McConnell home in 1992 to use for the President's Residence.

Hunter Street

1151 Hunter: the C. A. Towner family built this house in 1936. A later owner was the Lee Reynolds family, who sometimes rented the upstairs to Hendrix faculty.

56 Hunter: Mr. and Mrs. Neal Class built this house in 1948. Robert and Edna Faye Gill purchased it in 1955 and lived here until 1968.

1170 Hunter: In 1933 Hendrix Professor Leach and his family bought this property from Jesse Berry and built the house. The Lamberts bought it in 1966.

1171 Hunter: Hendrix Coach Ivan Grove and his wife built this house in 1931, and lived here the rest of their lives. Coach Grove served as football coach and athletic director at Hendrix from 1924 to 1959. Mrs. Grove died in 1978, and Coach Grove died in 1984. Coach Grove was inducted into the NAIA and Arkansas Sports Halls of Fame as well as the Hendrix College Hall of Honor. The gymnasium at Hendrix College, scheduled to be demolished in 2007, is named for him. Dennis and Wanda Fulmer bought the house in 1984, and have lived here since then. Dennis Fulmer is a recent inductee into the University of Central Arkansas Sports Hall of Fame and the Arkansas Track and Field Hall of Fame.

The style of the home is a bit difficult to buttonhole, but it could be termed as a vernacular version of Tudor. Brick wall cladding, a single, steep, dominant front gable, no roof overhang, casement windows and windows of multi-pane glazing are reflective of the popular "official" Tudor versions proliferating in the 1930's. The Fulmers are the proud possessors of the "spec sheets" and original blueprints, and it is there that the plan is stated for painting the brick white.

William Van Valkenburg, a prominent Little Rock architect and graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, designed the 1171 Hunter St. house. He was well-known for including arches in his design, so the one for this house appears above the front door and contains a rounded fan light above the door. The structure is basically in the same arrangement as when it was first built, with the exception of a screened side porch receiving

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glass and becoming a sunroom. Another small alteration was the creation of a small alcove out of an entry hall closet.

The blueprints hold some quaint terminology such as the word "ice" (short for "icebox") written in the kitchen area, and the term "motor room" for the enclosed garage at the back of the house. Wanda says the garage originally had the typical two strips of concrete for wheel paths, with grass growing in between. Adding to the amazing collection of details of the house's construction, the Fulmers also still have the installation instructions for the garage door. Many attached garages of the era did not even have doors. The original shutters on the house were functional, not ornamental. When Wanda and Dennis had to replace them, they remained true to the original plan.

There are two blueprint mysteries remaining. One is a chute in the utility room that opens to the garage (too low or small for ice or coal delivery); the other is a covered flue in the hall. Both are in the drawings, but without explanation.

Dennis and Wanda purchased the home in 1983 (sic) from Martha Lou Ellis, daughter of the first owners, Ivan H. and Zepha Grove. Mr. Grove served as football coach at Hendrix from 1924 to 1962. The Fulmers' house is probably best recognized in three ways. First is the white picket fence that lines the property. Dennis made each picket individually after finding one he used as a pattern. Another is the white painted brick. Third is the assortment and number of trees, primarily the maples that outdo themselves in the fall.⁴⁸

1201 Hunter: This house was built in the early 1920s by Allie Hill, of 1204 Winfield, along with glass greenhouses for her florist business. She also bought land on Gist Street for raising shrubs, but later changed to the wholesale orchid business. The holly tree in the back yard at 1201 Hunter is possibly the oldest American Holly in Conway.

1204 Hunter: Dr. and Mrs. McDermott bought this house in 1975, and have lived here since. Dr. McDermott was inducted into the Hendrix College Sports Hall of Honor.

1208 Hunter: The Monte Horn family built this house in 1953, while living next door at 1204 Hunter. Dr. and Mrs. Matt L. Ellis bought the house and moved to Conway in 1958, living here until their deaths. Dr. Ellis was president of Hendrix College from 1945 to 1958. He died in 1995, and Mrs. Ellis died in 1998.

⁴⁸ Hogue, Vivian. "Time Passages." *Log Cabin Democrat*, Saturday, November 7, 1998.

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1215 Hunter: Dr. C.M. Reves, Methodist pastor and vice president of Hendrix, bought this lot about 1950, from Mrs. Dollie Holl and Miss Allie Hill, and built the house. Dr. and Mrs. Reves lived here until 1966, at which time Harold Thompson, a member of the Hendrix music faculty, bought the property and moved here. He lived here until his death in March of 2000, leaving the house to Hendrix College. It is currently occupied by Tom and Joyce Hardin: Dr. Joyce Hardin is a Vice President at Hendrix College.

1221 Hunter: Miss Ethel Millar, long-time librarian at Hendrix College, states in a letter written in 1963, that the first house on this lot was built in the late 1800s by the Allinders, who moved away about the time Hendrix College moved to Conway. Their white frame house faced west. Miss Millar's uncle, Dr. J. H. Reynolds, Hendrix professor and college president from 1912 to 1945, lived in this house about 1898. In 1903, Rev. George W. Hill and his family lived here for a short time. Other occupants the next few years included the Myrick family, Dr. and Mrs. T. S. Staples and Dr. O. T. Gooden, both Hendrix faculty members. In the early 1920s, Dr. Roy Holl, Hendrix psychology professor, and Mrs. Holl bought the property from Dr. Gooden. The Holls later lived across the street at 1254 Hunter while this house was removed and the present structure built in 1939. Dr. Roy Holl died in 1955, and "Miss" Dollie, an educator at what is now UCA and in Pulaski County, continued to live here until her death in 1995.

1222 Hunter: This house was built in 1927, for its first owners, Dr. O. T. Gooden, a Hendrix economics professor, and his family. The Courtways bought it in 1964. Dr. Robert Courtway, one of the neighborhood's most distinguished residents, was inducted into the NAIA Sports Hall of Fame, The Arkansas Swimming Hall of Fame, and the Arkansas Sports Hall of Fame. The swimming pool at Hendrix College is named in his honor, as is a middle school in the Conway Public School District.

Although it seems small, the Tudor Revival home is quite ample. Its deep red brick is typical of the style as is the steep roofline and rounded arch of the front entry. Another typical characteristic is the board-and-batten door with strap hinges. A side porch most likely existed on the southeast corner, but a previous owner enclosed it. Most Tudor porch openings have round or flattened arches, but those of this example are square. A distinctive feature is the steep front gable, although the gently curved sweep on one side is not so frequently found. While multiple front gables may sometimes be found, the Courtways' home has most unusual double side gables.

Bob and Betty (Courtway) arrived in Conway in 1961, when Bob was named intramural director and swim coach at Hendrix College. Grove Gymnasium was new, and his work was waiting. Betty began teaching kindergarten at First Baptist Church and eventually was hired by the Conway School District to teach at Ellen Smith Elementary School. She retired in 1993, after a 27-year teaching career. Bob retired in 1992 and died in 1997.⁴⁹

⁴⁹ Hogue, Vivian. "Time Passages." *Log Cabin Democrat*, Sunday March 28, 1999.

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1253 Hunter: The W.A. Gibbons family home was here in 1914, and had probably been built much earlier. It was a large 2-story house, facing east, and their barn was west of the house. Miss Myrtle Charles, professor of French at Hendrix College, bought the Gibbons house and had it torn down. The present French Renaissance house was built for Charles by T. A. Graham in 1939, using lumber and rocks from the Gibbons house. Charles had seen many houses in France like the one she built. Charles rented a room to Hendrix faculty members and students over the years. Present owner and occupant, Lou Pittman, is Charles' niece and has lived here since 1978.

1254 Hunter: F. L. Scull built this house in 1922. It was sold to Elsey and Theo Manney in 1927, and to Dr. and Mrs. Roy Holl in 1929. The Holls owned the house until 1959, living here while their house at 1221 Hunter Street was being built in 1939, and then renting to other families. In 1959, Carl and Helen Moore bought this house, and in 1973, the Head family bought it and moved in.

1260 Hunter: F. L. Scull built this non-contributing house in the mid-1920s. Former owners and/or residents include the Leach family, R. H. Carter family, and Rev. T. E. Turner and family (in approximately 1946 to 1950). Terry and Evelyn Howard bought the house in 1986, and lived here until 2000.

1261 Hunter: Maude Carmichael, Economics professor at Arkansas State Teachers College (now UCA) bought this lot from Miss Myrtle Charles and built the house. Other residents have included Dr. George and Sharon Thompson, Thelma Graddy, and Glenda Dollar (all on the Hendrix staff). A Hendrix professor now owns and lives in the home.

Gist Street

James Carroll Gist was a member of the first Hendrix College building committee and was a strong supporter of the college and a civic leader in Conway. Gist Street is named in his honor.⁵⁰

1161 Gist: D. V. Norwood built this house in the early 1950s. For a number of years Miss Ethel Millar, Hendrix College Librarian, and Miss Willie Middleton, personal secretary to three Hendrix presidents, lived here.

1171 Gist: This house was built in the early 1950s by D.V. Norwood and is currently owned by Dick Longing Reality. Residents in the 1950s were Bill and Helen McGaha.

1180 Gist: This is an apartment building, built in the 1960s by Trent Properties. There are eight apartments.

⁵⁰ Scott, Ralph. History of Conway First United Methodist Church.

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1220 Gist: Frank and Wanda Freeman purchased this land from George Cummings and built the house in 1960.

1222 Gist: Glen Potter purchased this property from George Cummings and built the house in 1952. The Freemans bought the house and moved here in 1956.

Harton Street

Harton Street was named for D.O. Harton, Sr., at the request of the Board of Trustees of Hendrix College. This was in recognition of his financial contributions and personal participation in the efforts to bring Hendrix to Conway in 1890. It could have been based solely on the number of students the Hartons would enroll in Hendrix through the years: eight sons to Hendrix and two daughters to Galloway Woman's College, a Methodist school in Searcy which merged with Hendrix in 1933. They furnished First Church, Conway, and Hendrix College, with members, students, teachers and talent for more than 100 years.⁵¹

1204 Harton: Garland Dickens from Greenbrier built this house about 1962 and sold it to Charles and Betty Nickells. The Norwines bought it from them and moved here in 1964.

1206 Harton: Garland Dickens from Greenbrier built this house and sold it to Mr. and Mrs. Linn in 1960.

1214/1216 Harton: Noah Tyler built this duplex in 1960 for Cecil and Bertha Bell.

1222 Harton: Cecil and Bertha Bell bought this land from Garland Dickens about 1954. The land was sold in 1970 to Dorothy Hawks, who built the house.

1260 Harton: This house was built in 1962.

1265 Harton: Cecil and Bertha Bell, the present owners, built this duplex in 1963.

1276 Harton: Cecil and Bertha Bell, the current owners, built this duplex in 1963.

1268 Harton: It is believed that Hendrix professor M. J. McHenry built this house, perhaps at the time of his retirement in 1954. It was later sold to a Rev. Flint, and then to Stewart and Pearl Prosser. In 1976, Casey Jones bought it. Greg and Gina Pitts and family bought the house in 1994, and lived here until March, 1999, when they sold it to the Seay family.

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Washington Street

1724 Washington: Eldon Starr built this house in the mid 1960s for Mr. and Mrs. Hall, who have been the only owners and occupants. Mrs. Hall operated Bessie's Beauty Shop here at one time.

1806 Washington: See information in the main narrative. The Scull family lived in this house until the early 1930s. He sold it to Mr. Hegi, who lived here for only one year. Carl Gentry (County Clerk) bought it from Hegi and lived here until 1945. Mr. Gentry sold it to Chester Jones, who operated a Dr. Pepper/Grapette distributorship at this site and lived here until 1977. Mrs. Jones then sold it to the Joe Bass family who lived here until 1994, when they sold it to the Gillen family.

1816 Washington: This house, built by Milla Blair in 1946 on the side where F.L. Scull earlier had his concrete business, was sold to and finished by J. F. O'Kelley. The O'Kelley family lived in this home for 18 years, building a guesthouse in 1949 behind the home. In 1970, they sold the property to Floyd and Opal Berry. Carol and Annette Carbaugh bought the home from Opal Berry in 1974 and lived here until 1997. The Carbaughs sold it to Charles and Cynthia Blanchard of Russellville. The Blanchard's sold the house to Hendrix, who later sold it to Roscoe Smith.

1810 Washington: F. L. Scull built this house in the mid-1920s. Later owners include H. G. Opitz, the Louis Mabry family, and Skip and Jesse Fulmer. The Fulmers lived here from 1973 to 1995, when Mr. Fulmer died. Ron and Leona Barnes and family lived here from 1996 to 2001, completely remodeling the home during that time. In 2002, the Douglas family bought the house.

1904 Washington: F. L. Scull built the house in the mid-1920s. It was the Bill Wallace home place, and the Yarbroughs bought it from the Wallaces in 1961.

1910 Washington: Mr. and Mrs. Watson built the house in 1953.

1912 Washington: Jim and Ruth Hicks built this house in 1943, and lived here until the mid-1980s. Sam and Lynn Huey bought it in 1992, and lived here until 1996. Dale Middleton now owns the house.

2002-2004 Washington: According to Victor Hill, "about 1947 there was a frozen-food store, advertised as Conway's first, at this location. This possibly could have been used earlier, in 1946, as the Taylor Food Market where H. C. Taylor sold groceries and poultry from his turkey farm." A duplex was later built here, and was remodeled in 1998.

2014 Washington: Al Heigel built this house, and the Duncans bought it from him and have lived here since 1992.

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2010 Washington: This house was built about 1971. Bernice Durham bought the property in 1996 from Elmer Pearson, who managed Evans Laboratories and later Pearson Pest Control at this location. Later owners were Paul and Robin Cranford. The property was re-zoned from R-2A (residential two-family) to O-3 (restricted office) in 2006, and is currently a law office for Fritzie Vammen.

Jefferson St.

1800 Jefferson: Dr. and Mrs. John Warren built this house in 1956, while they were living in the house at 1254 Hunter Street. Dr. Warren was the contractor and did some of the construction work himself, even laying some of the cherry blend sandstone (from a quarry near Paris, Arkansas). Dr. Warren, deceased in 1971, was a professor at Hendrix College, and Mrs. Warren was a public school teacher. She continued to live here until her death in 2001.

111 Jefferson: J.F. O'Kelley built this house in 1953 or 1954. The first owners were Dick and Alice Dickson, from whom Jim and Mauzel Beal purchased it in 1980, renting it out until they moved in in 1991. Rev. Jim Beal, a retired United Methodist minister, died in March of 2005. Rev. Beal was most instrumental in the "organizing" of the Hendrix College Addition Neighborhood Historic District. Mauzel is a part-time United Methodist archivist at Hendrix.

1815 Jefferson: J.F. O'Kelley also built this house in 1953 or 1954. The first owners were Sam and Ruth Bell. Rev. Charles and Helen Casteel bought the house in 1993. Helen is the daughter of Mrs. Bertha Warren, who lived across the street at 1800 Jefferson Street.

1903 Jefferson: J.F. O'Kelley built this house in 1954 or 1955. Hendrix professor Robert W. Shideler and family were the first occupants. Jerry and Nanette Burch bought the house from the Shideler and moved here in 1984.

1909 Jefferson: J.F. O'Kelley also built this house in 1954 or 1955. The present owner is Jack Engelkes.

1915 Jefferson: J. F. O'Kelley also built this house in 1954 or 1955. Bea Bryson was a long-time owner and occupant of this house. After her death in 1994, Bob and Edna Faye Gill purchased the house.

1920 Jefferson: This house was built in approximately 1960. Early owners were George Cummings and Troy Kennedy. About 1965, C.C. and Eva Stell bought the house, and about 1977, they deeded it to their daughter, Edna Faye Gill, who lived next door. The Gills have rented the house to Dr. John and Jean Churchill and to Dr. Jay and Cathy McDaniel, Hendrix professors, and later to others including Hendrix professor Pradip Bandyopadhyay and family.

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1921 Jefferson: This is the sixth and last house on Jefferson Street built by J. F. O'Kelley, in 1954 or 1955. Occupants have included Bart and Lula Smith, Oral and Ora Fox and Travis and Ruth Acklin. Mrs. Ruby Hartwick moved here about 1975, and lived here until 2000.

1922 Jefferson: The Nazarene Church bought this property and built a church parsonage. Occupants included Rev. Richard Hendrickson and family and Rev. Boyd Hancock and family. In 1968, Robert and Edna Faye Gill bought the house and lived here until October of 1997.

2001/2003 Jefferson: Garland Darwin built this duplex in 1968.

2015 Jefferson: This house was built in 1961 or 1962 for the Sam Martin family. Wilburn and Virginia Smith purchased the house from them in 1965, and lived here until 1996. Wilburn, former teacher and principal, business manager at Hendrix and co-owner of a clothing store, and Virginia, former secretary and accountant, sold the house to Ronnie McGaha, who sold it to Konnie McCarthy.

2018 Jefferson: Edwin Fowlkes built this house about 1957 or 1958. In 1994, Jerry and Sonia Bell, the present owners, bought it from Dorothy Jensi.

2021 Jefferson: Edwin Fowlkes also built this house in about 1958. In 1974, Verne and Omie Smith, parents of Wilburn Smith who lived next door, bought it from Jess Baker. After Mrs. Smith's death, Mr. Smith continued to live here until his death in 1995. Ronnie McGaha then bought the house.

2022 Jefferson: Edwin Fowlkes built this house about 1957 or 1958.

Cleveland Street

1809 Cleveland: Dr. and Mrs. Robert Campbell, who lived next door at 1204 Hunter Street, built this house about 1929, for Mrs. Campbell's parents, Rev. and Mrs. A. B. Culberson. The Culbersons moved here in 1931 after his retirement from the Methodist ministry, and Rev. Culberson became an avid fan of all Hendrix athletics. His faithful attendance at all Hendrix Warrior practices, regardless of the weather, for over 30 years, earned him the affectionate honorary title of "Head Coach" Culberson. Later residents of this house included Hendrix coach Morton Hutto and family. Hutto was inducted into the Hendrix College Sports Hall of Honor as an athlete and Coach. John Douthitt (also a Hendrix coach and athletic director) and family also lived here, as did Vance Strange and family. Gerald and Bitsy Counds also lived in this home: Gerald has been inducted into the University of Central Arkansas Sports Hall of Honor and the Arkansas Track and Field Hall of Fame. Chris and Thea Spatz owned the house during some of these years but did not live here. Later owners were John and Pam Ferguson, Rev. Ed and Pat Matthews, Tom and Linda Graham. J. Scott and Susan Stevenson bought it and moved here in 1994.

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1815 Cleveland: Rev. and Mrs. Elmer Holifield built the house in the early 1960s. The Veasley family bought this house in 1990 from Dr. Gray.

1818 Cleveland: D. V. Norwood built this house in the early 1950s. From 1953 to 1956, Bob and Barbara Henry lived here. Dick Longing is the present owner.

1818½ Cleveland: This house, located behind 1818 Cleveland Street, is owned by Dick Longing Realty. D. V. Norwood built it in the early 1950s. One of the earliest residents was Joyce Garrison.

1908 Cleveland: This house was built about 1965.

1912 Cleveland: Bob and Mavis Stapleton built this house in 1959. Bob Stapleton's father, who was from England, owned several acres north of Block 12 and east of Block 14 and on beyond Fleming Street in the early 1920s. He had a brick kiln and provided brick for several early buildings in Conway. Bob and Mavis lived on this property, in three different houses, from the time they were married in 1921. Their second house, which they built about 1923, is now Central Arkansas Electronics at 1911 Harkrider Street. They built their third house, at 1912 Cleveland, in 1959. Even though, strictly speaking, the Stapleton houses are not located within the Hendrix College Addition, their family certainly was part of the Hendrix community. Their daughter, Marie, graduated from Hendrix and married Dr. I. L. Claude, Jr., also a Hendrix graduate. Mavis Stapleton continued to live at 1912 Cleveland after Bob's death, until 1995, when she moved to Virginia. She died there in 2004 at the age of 105.

1918/1920 Cleveland: Bob Stapleton built this duplex in 1962.

2015 Cleveland: Garland Darwin built this house in 1963 for rental property.

Harkrider St (now Hwy 65B)

The east end of Harkrider Street was originally called Spencer Street.

1811 Harkrider: Mrs. Brevia Johnson, who lived next door for many years formerly owned this house. Charles DeBoard purchased the house in 2004.

1813 Harkrider: Herndon Insurance Company. An earlier resident was David Moore.

1903 Harkrider: Now a business, this was the early home of Rev. W.T. and Charlotte Martin. Rev. Martin, a Methodist minister, taught mathematics at Hendrix and died in 1942. D.W. and Mildred Langford were also residents here at one time.

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1907 Harkrider: The Gathering Salon. Former residents included Earl and Lyndell Cummings, and A.C. Anderson, Jr., and his wife, Amelia.

1911 Harkrider: Now a business, this house was built about 1923, by Bob and Mavis Stapleton (see 1912 Cleveland Street), who lived here until 1959.

SIGNIFICANCE

The neighborhood directory, oral history, abstract records, Hendrix College history, and other historical sources help to paint a picture of the neighborhood that is the Hendrix College Addition Neighborhood Historic District. The Hendrix College Addition Neighborhood Historic District began when Conway was mainly farmland, Hendrix was a new college, and marketing property to friends of the college was a new idea. Within its boundaries, one can find wonderful examples of early 20th century architecture, built and owned by residents who have helped to shape Hendrix College, the Methodist church in Arkansas, and Conway. The neighborhood has kept its appeal over time to academics, from school pioneers to modern retirees.

The neighborhood's namesake, Bishop Eugene Russell Hendrix, was a highly regarded man within the Methodist Church. The College was named after him by the School's president, A. C. Millar. The name was changed from Central Collegiate Institute after it was purchased by the Arkansas Conference of the Methodist Church South.

The majority of the middle-income homes in Hendrix Addition were originally built and belonged to the faculty and administration of Hendrix College. Homes continue to be sold in this small academic circle and as a result, they are owned generation after generation to those associated with education.

The Hendrix College Addition Neighborhood Historic District displays several fine examples of residential architectural styles of its historic homes dating from 1903 through to 1957. There is a range of homes representing the progression of styles within the United States as well as central Arkansas during this period. Due to the architectural diversity found in the neighborhood, and for the neighborhood's close association with Hendrix College and the rich history of the college and the immediate area, the Hendrix College Addition Neighborhood Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic places under **Criteria A and C with local significance**.

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UTM References, continued

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Zone	Easting	Northing		

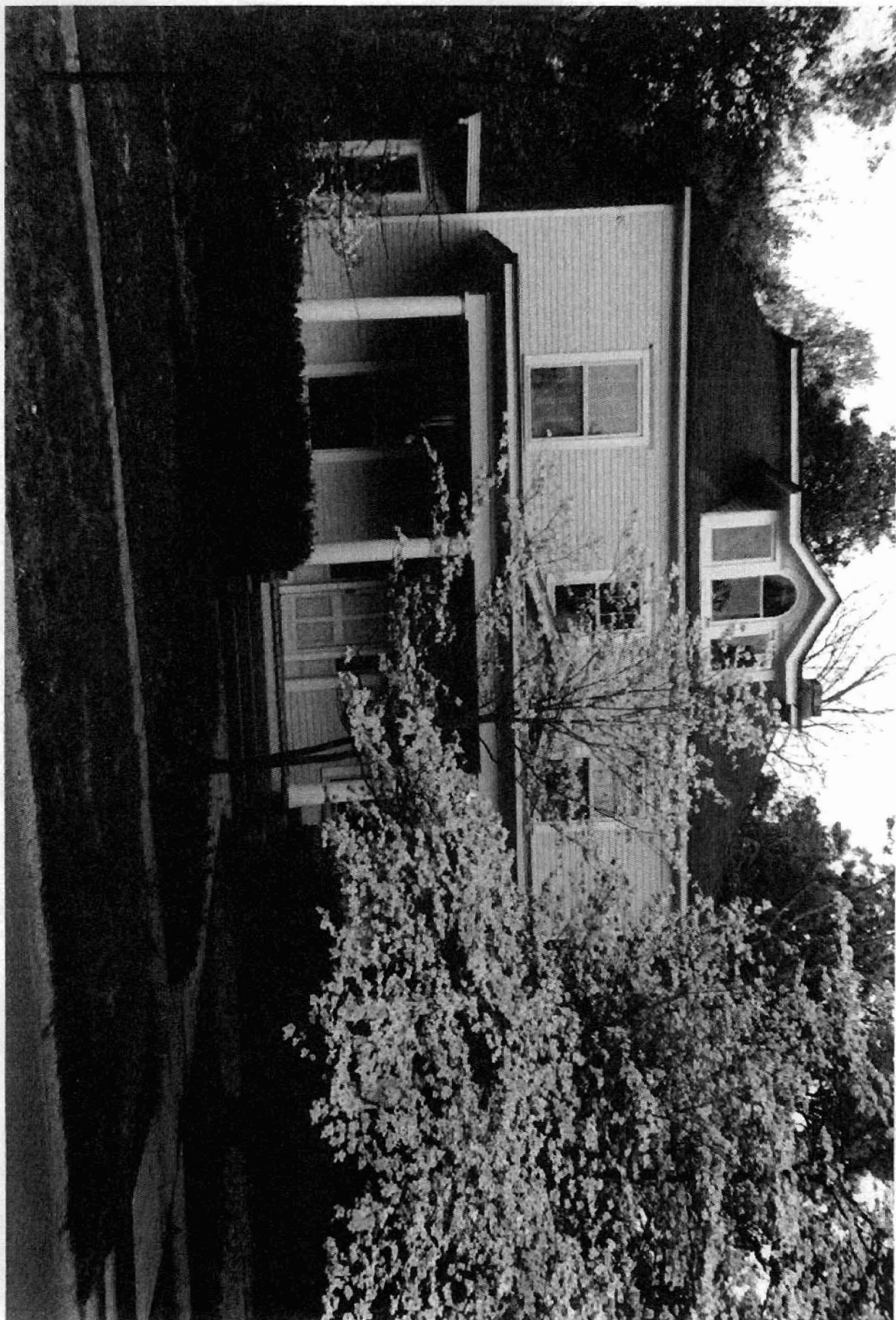
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

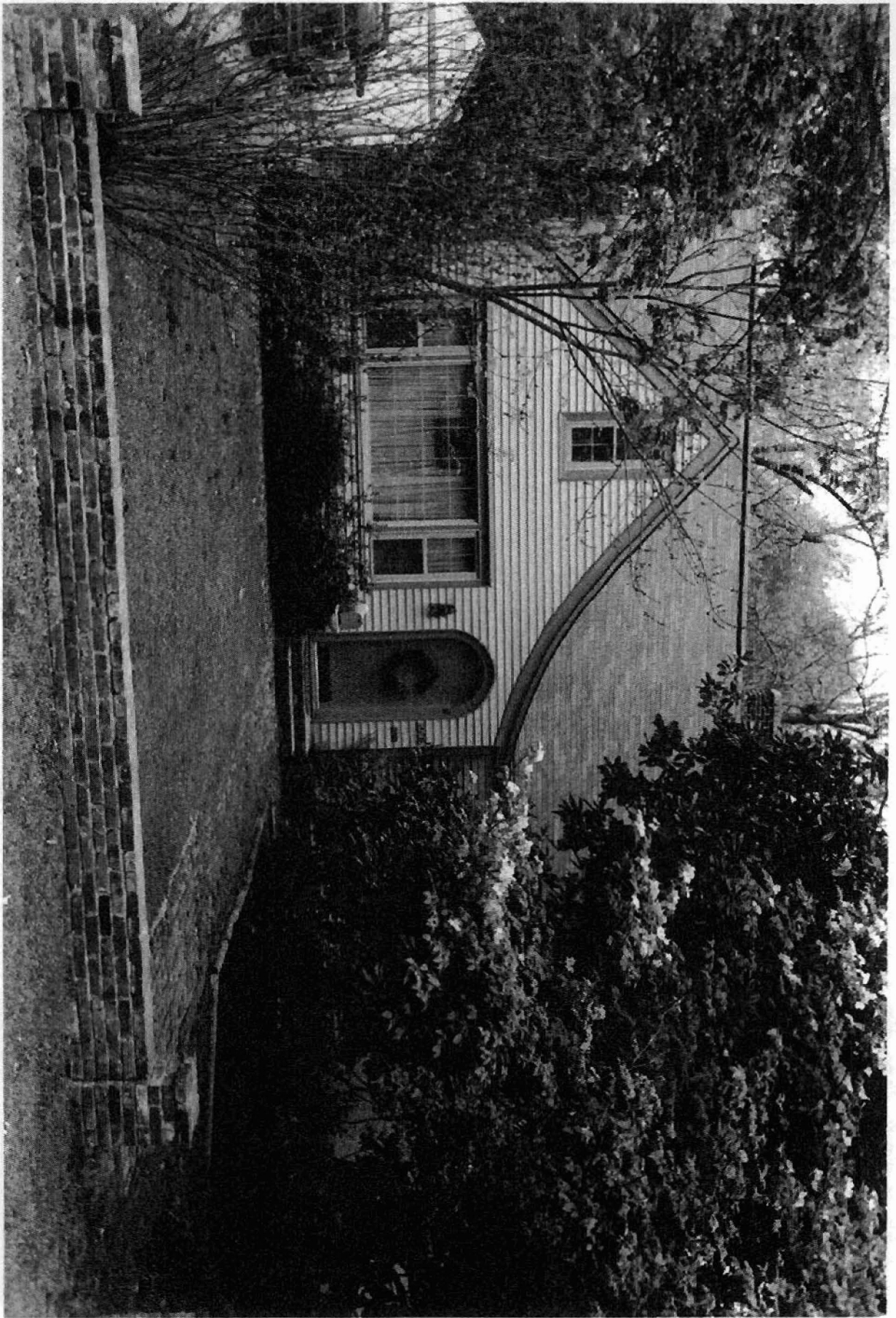
The Hendrix College Addition Neighborhood Historic District is positioned north along Washington Avenue to Fleming Street, east along Fleming Street to Cleveland Avenue, south along Cleveland Avenue to the alley in Block 12 (between Gist and Harton Streets), east along the Alley to Harkrider Street south along Harkrider Street to Winfield Street, and west along Winfield Street to Washington Avenue. It is directly across the street from Hendrix College and both are separated from sports fields/farm land by Harkrider (US 65B), a major thoroughfare through the city.

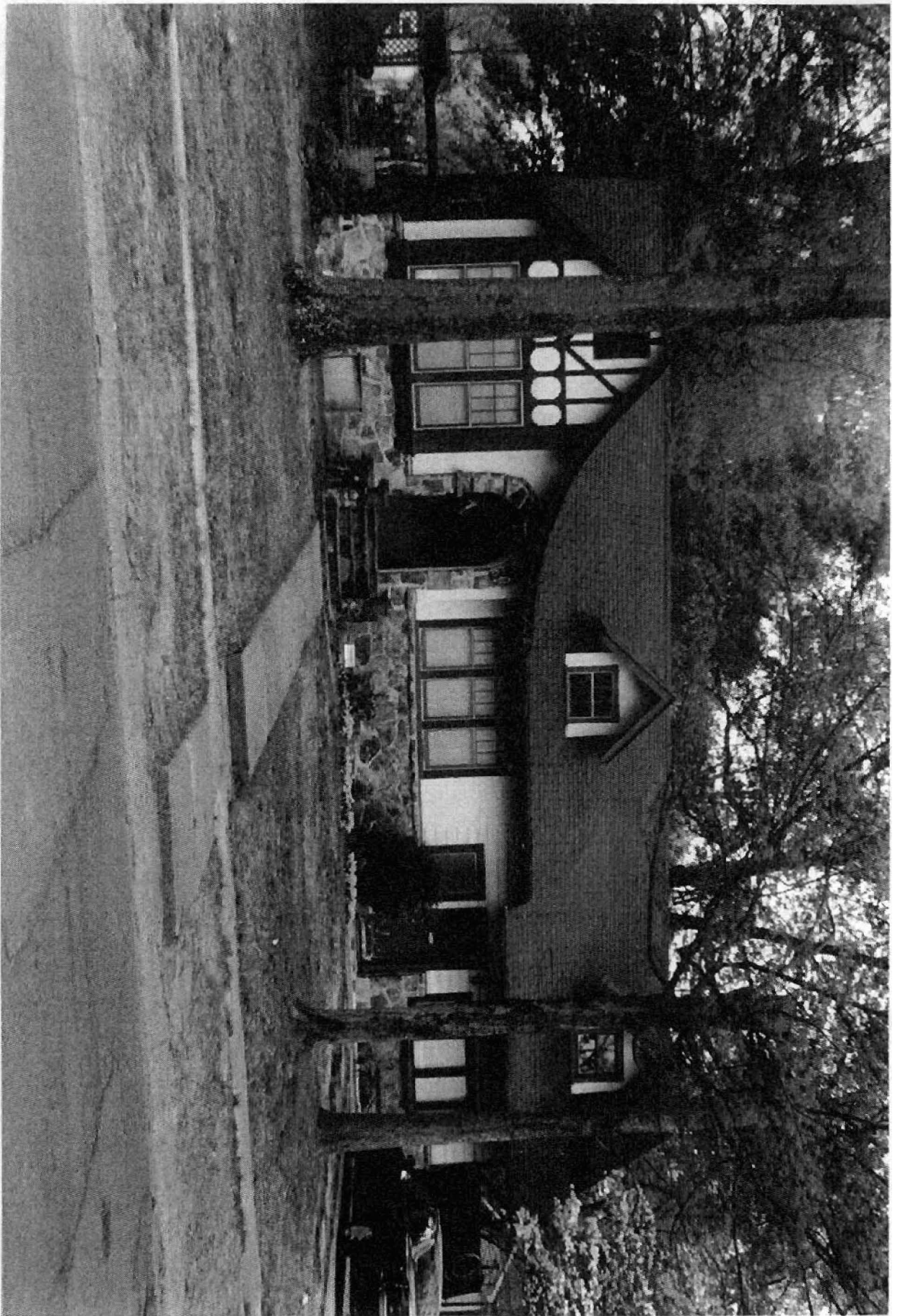
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

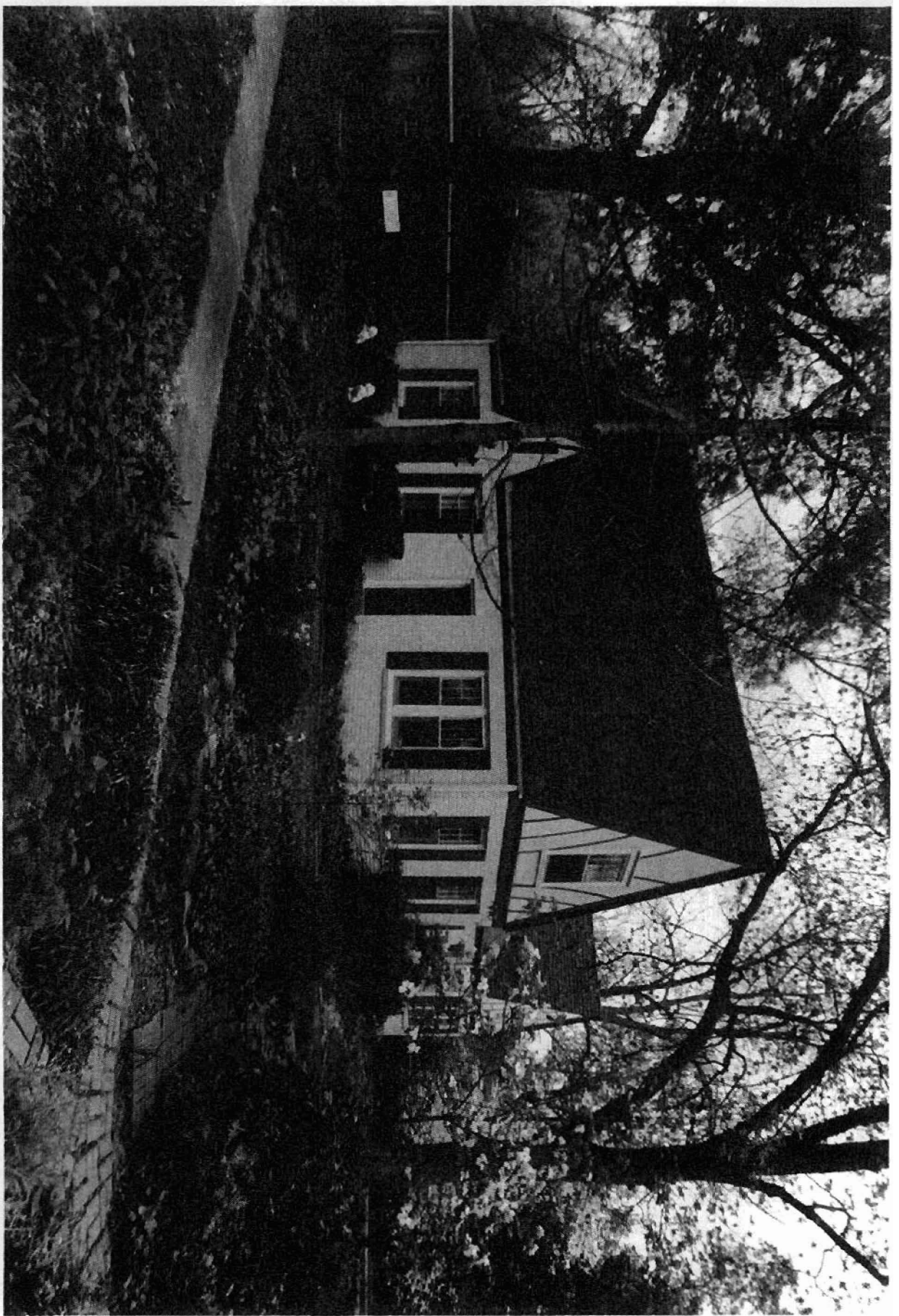
The boundaries of the Hendrix College Addition Neighborhood Historic District were set as the first platted subdivision in Conway, Arkansas, in 1892. The Hendrix College Addition was originally laid out into 13 ½ Blocks. What would have been Block 13 and ½ of Block 12 was, and remained part of the Stapleton farm. These are still not included in the Hendrix College Addition.

The Bahner & Co. Map of Conway (August 1905) shows that the Hendrix College Addition was bounded by College Street to the south; Harrod Street to the north; Washington Avenue to the west and Spencer Street as the eastern boundary. Blocks 1, 2, 3 and the right of ways of those parts of Jefferson and Cleveland avenues were, "vacated and abandoned to the sole and separate use of Hendrix College of Conway" by ordinance #223 (June 17th 1915) of the Conway city council and signed by Mayor Frank Jones. One month later, the council adopted ordinance #225 (July 29th 1915) which, "vacated and abandoned all alleys in Blocks 1, 2, and 3 to the sole and separate use of the Hendrix College of Conway, Arkansas." What would have been blocks 1, 2, and 3 are still part of the main campus of Hendrix College, and that moved the southern boundary of the Hendrix College Addition from College Street to Winfield Street.

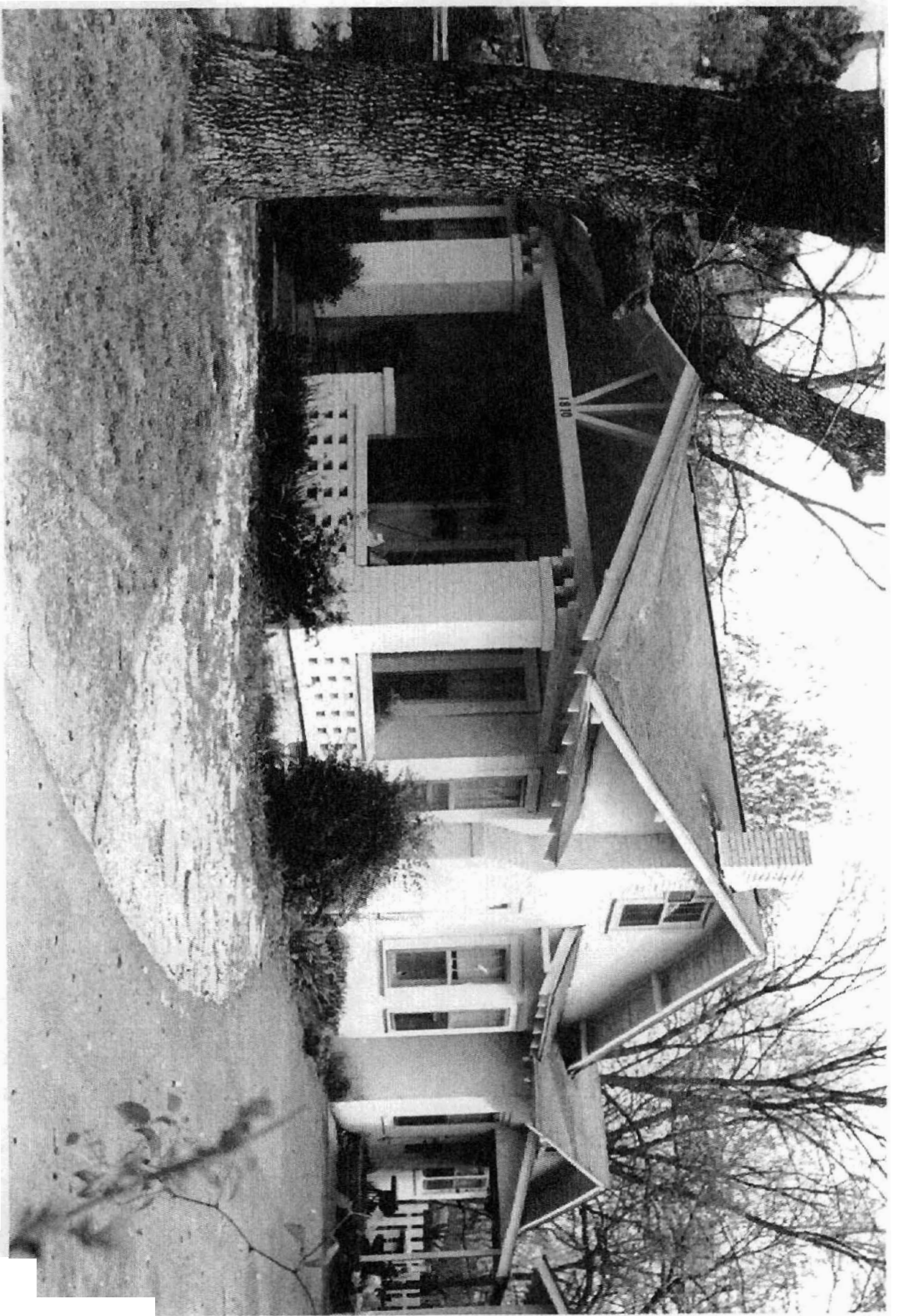


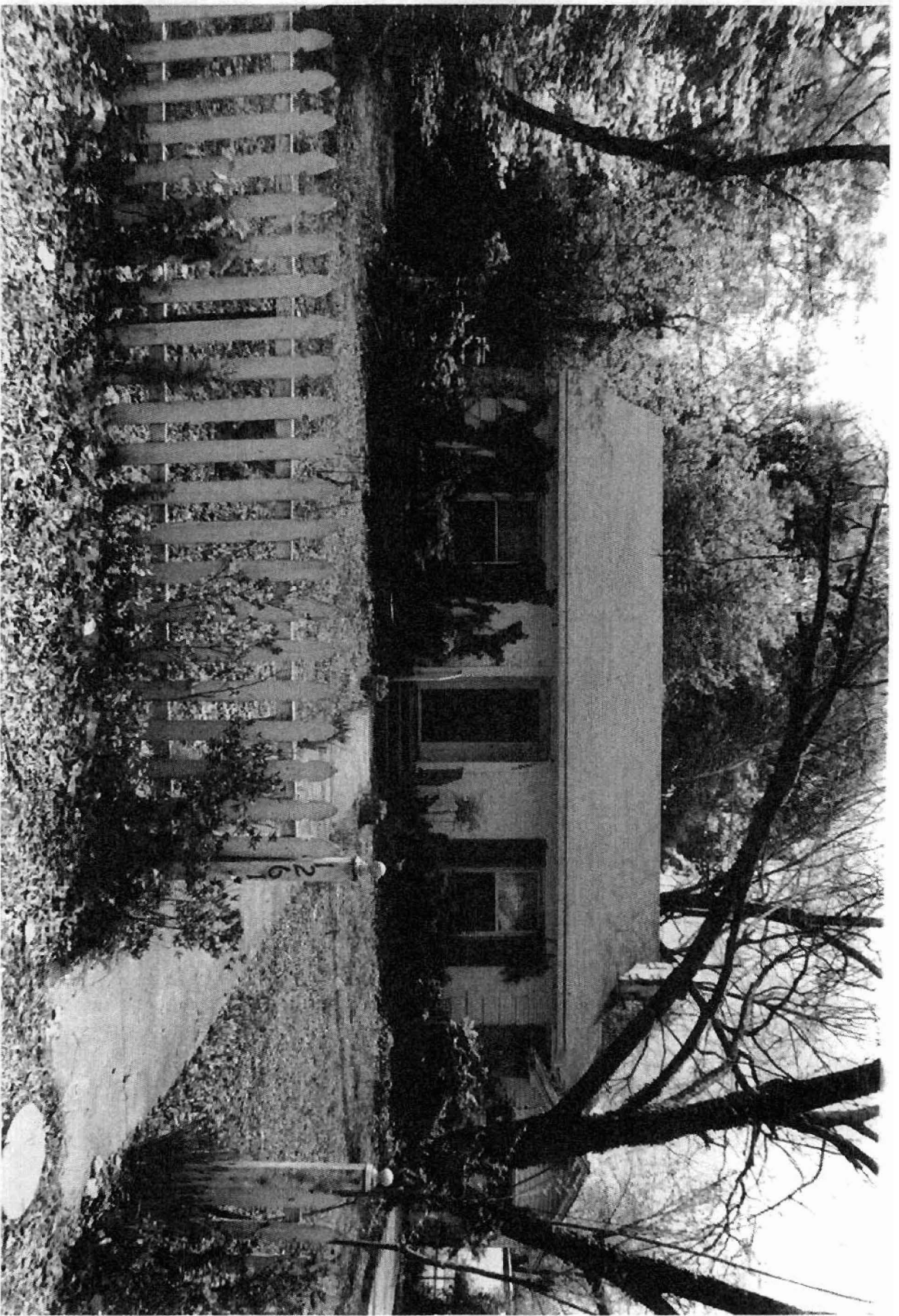


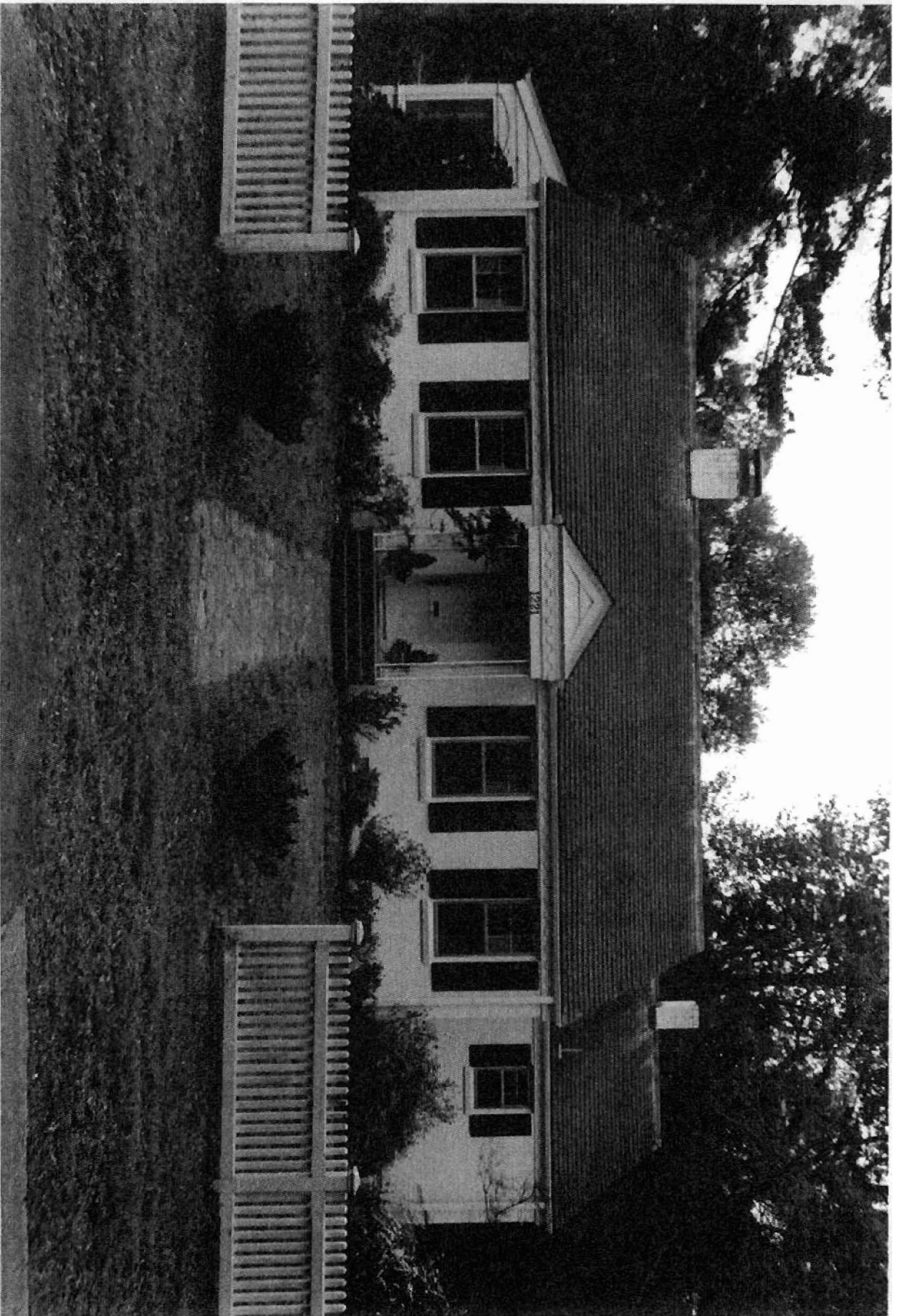


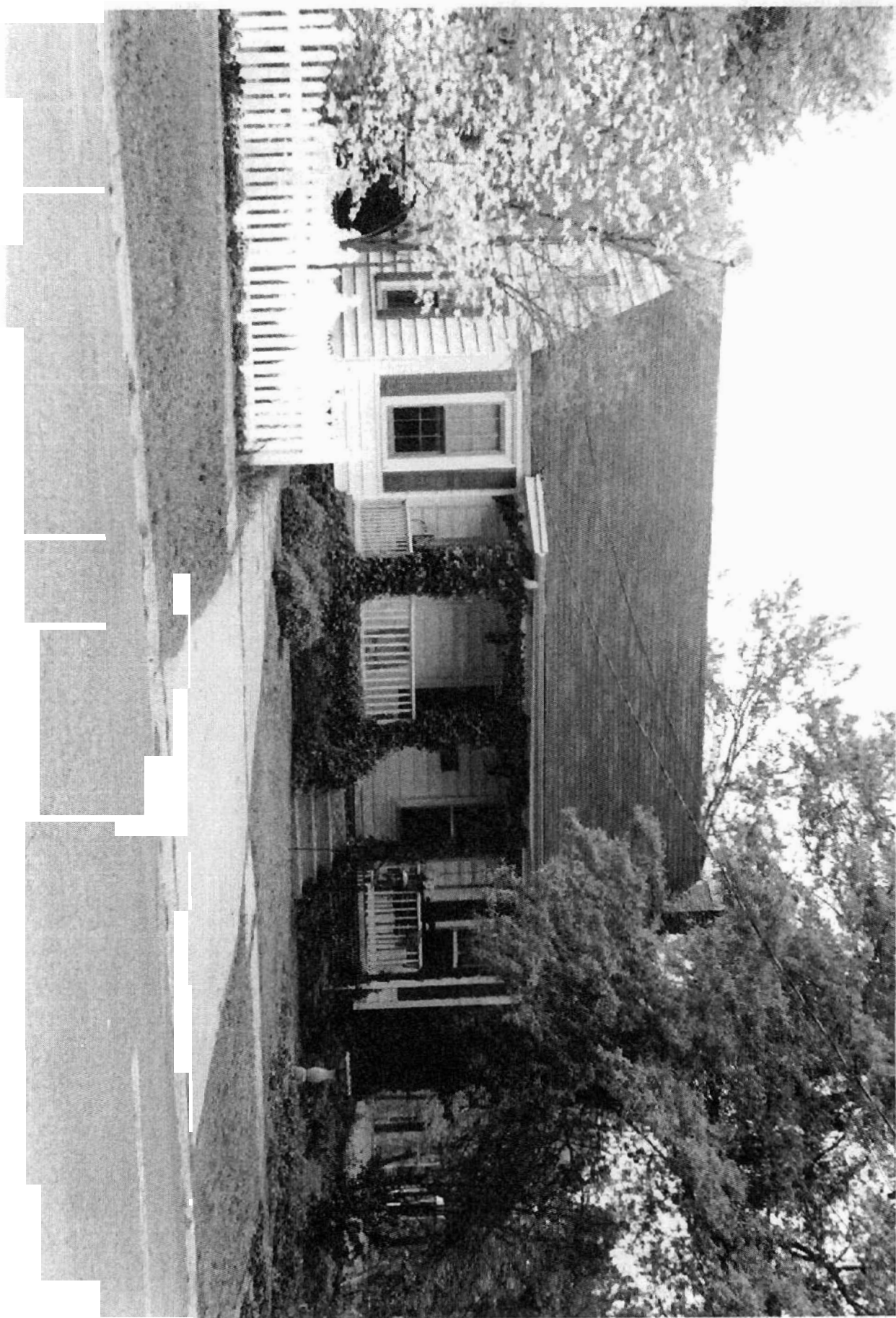


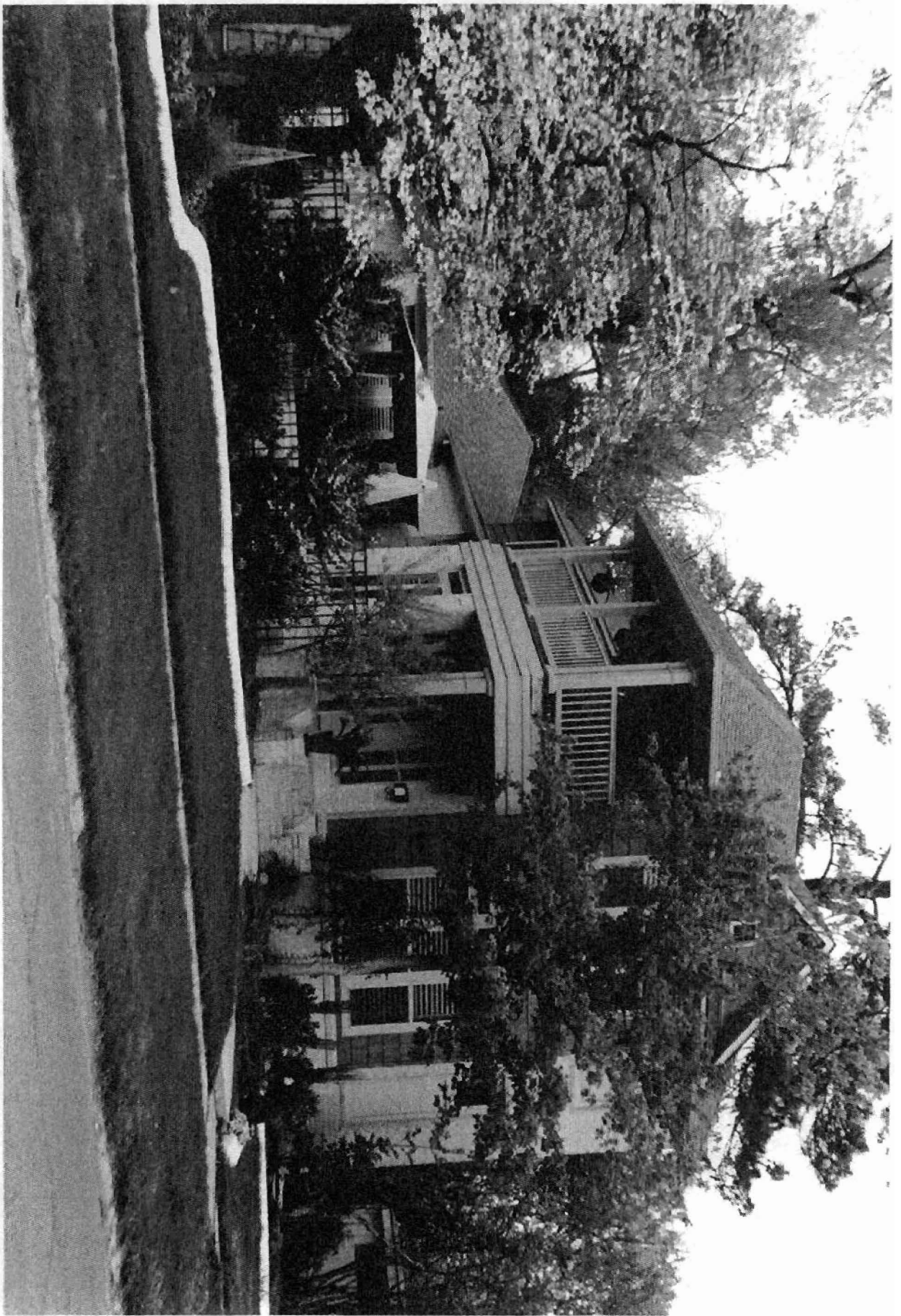


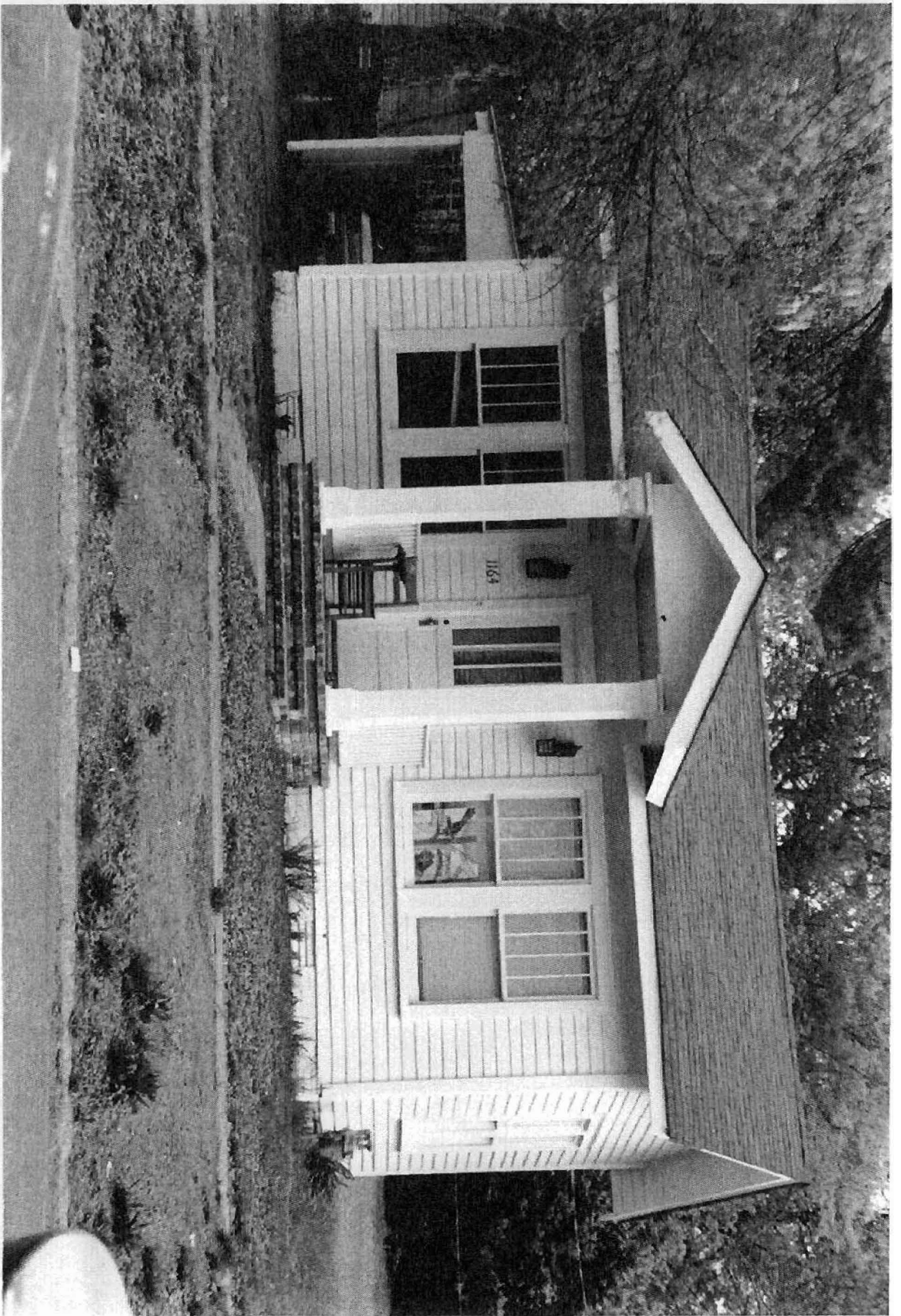


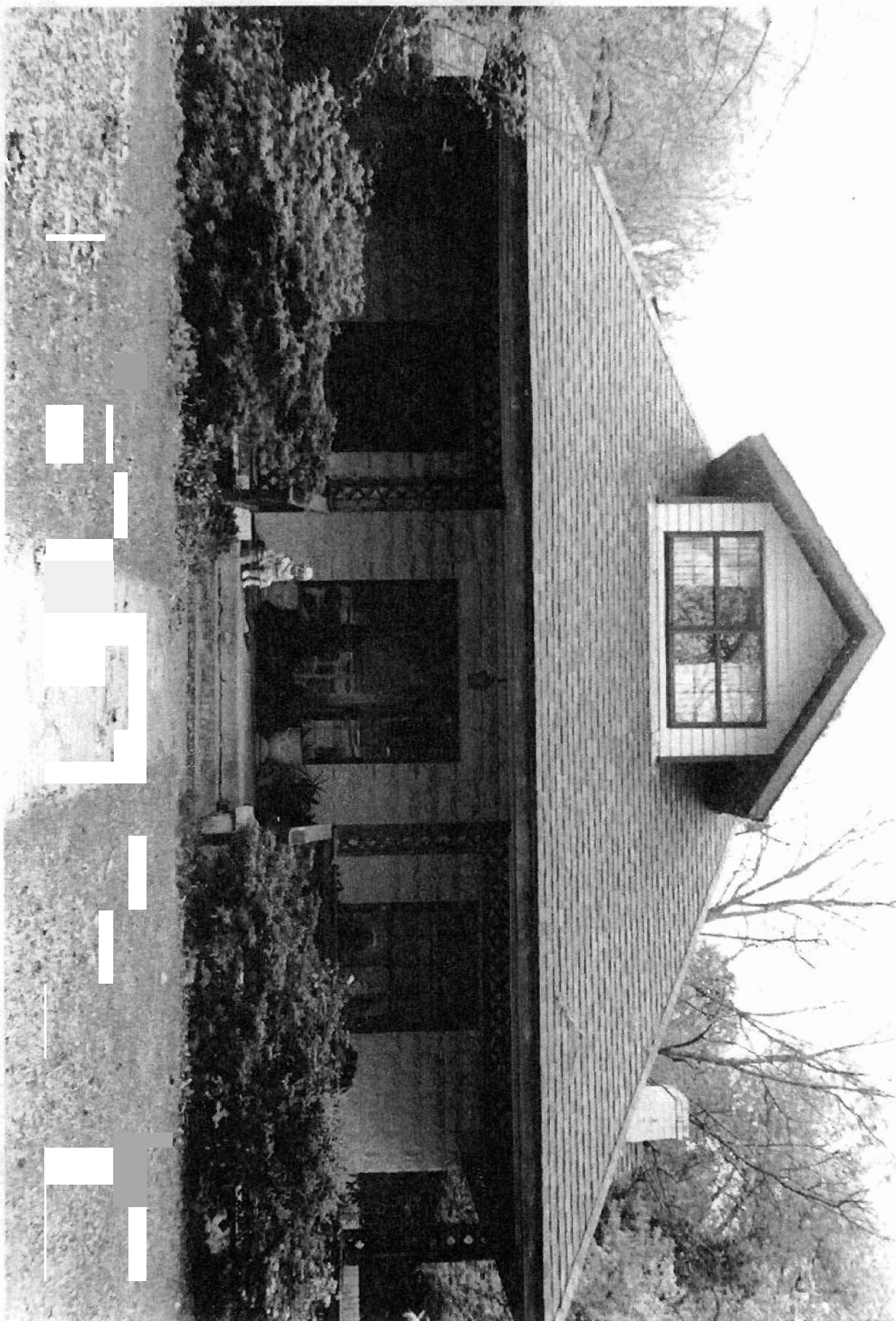


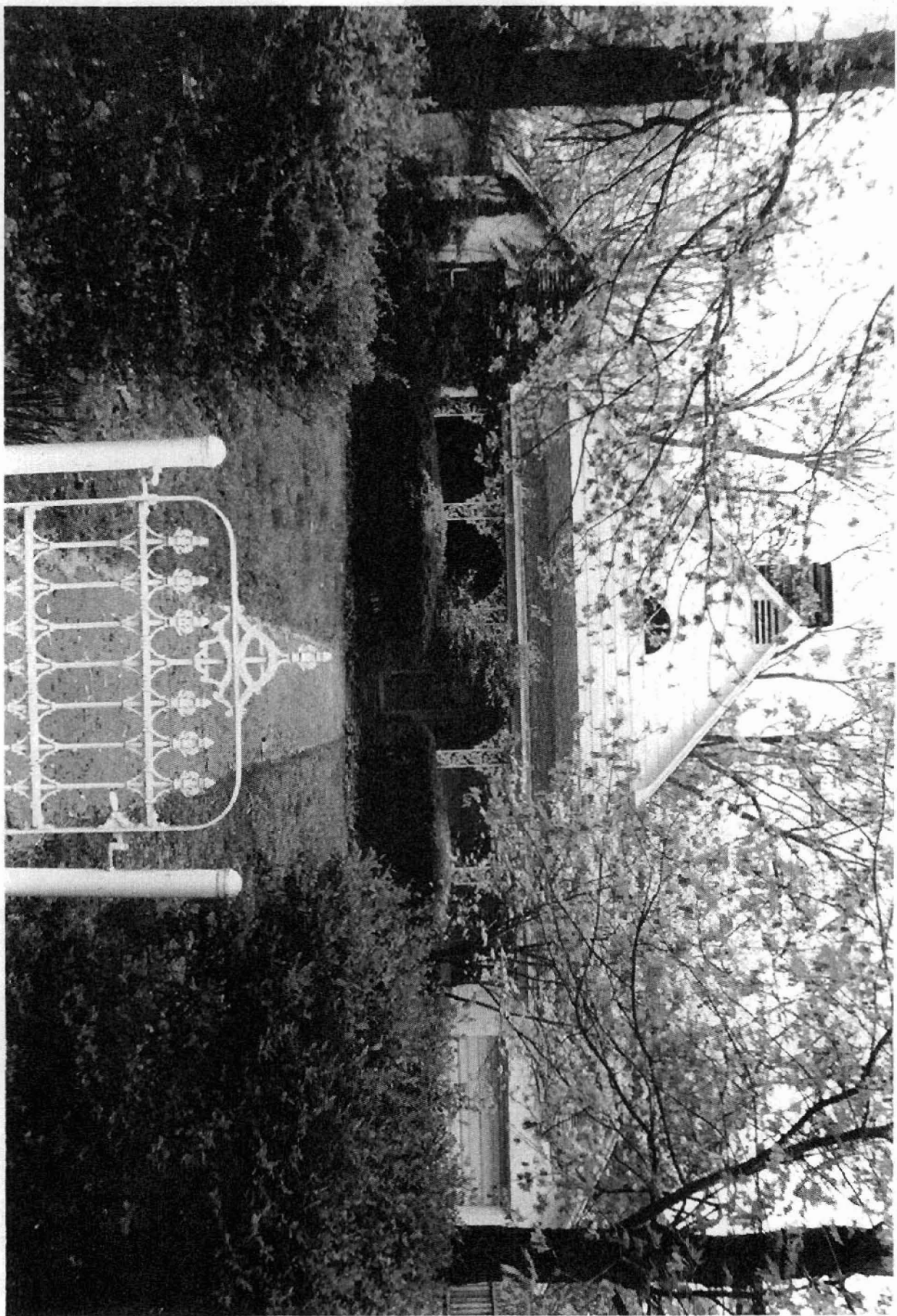


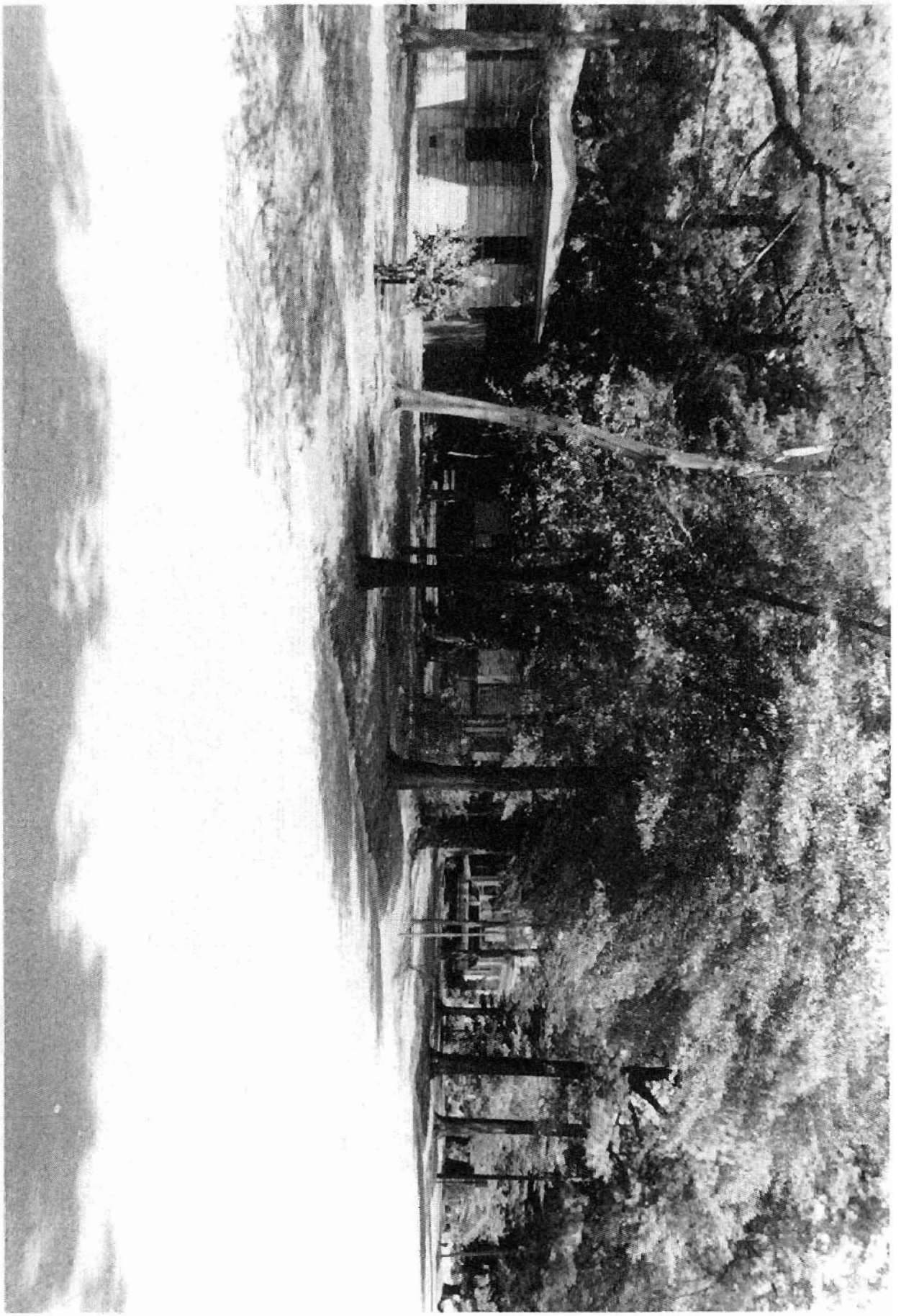


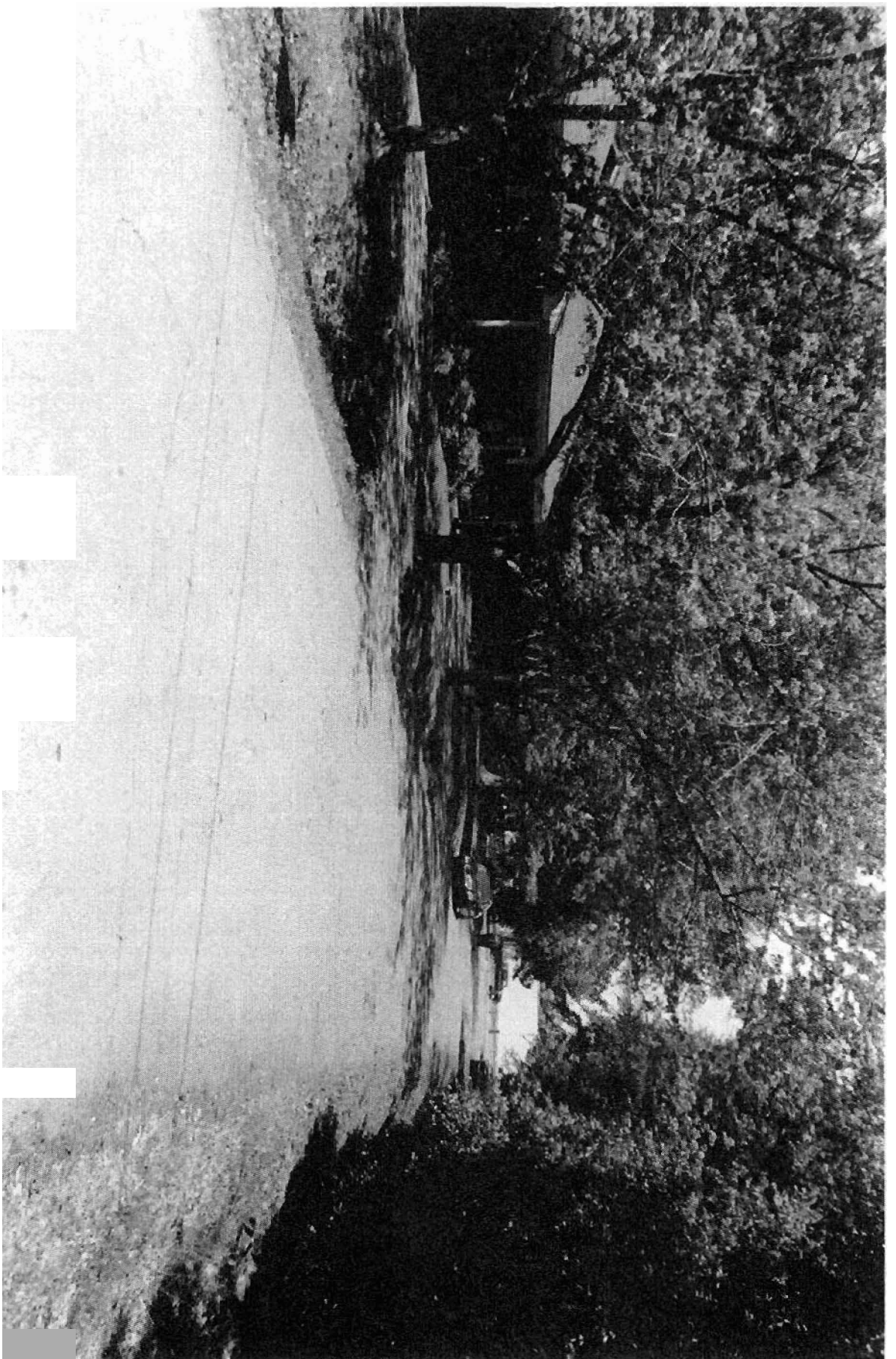


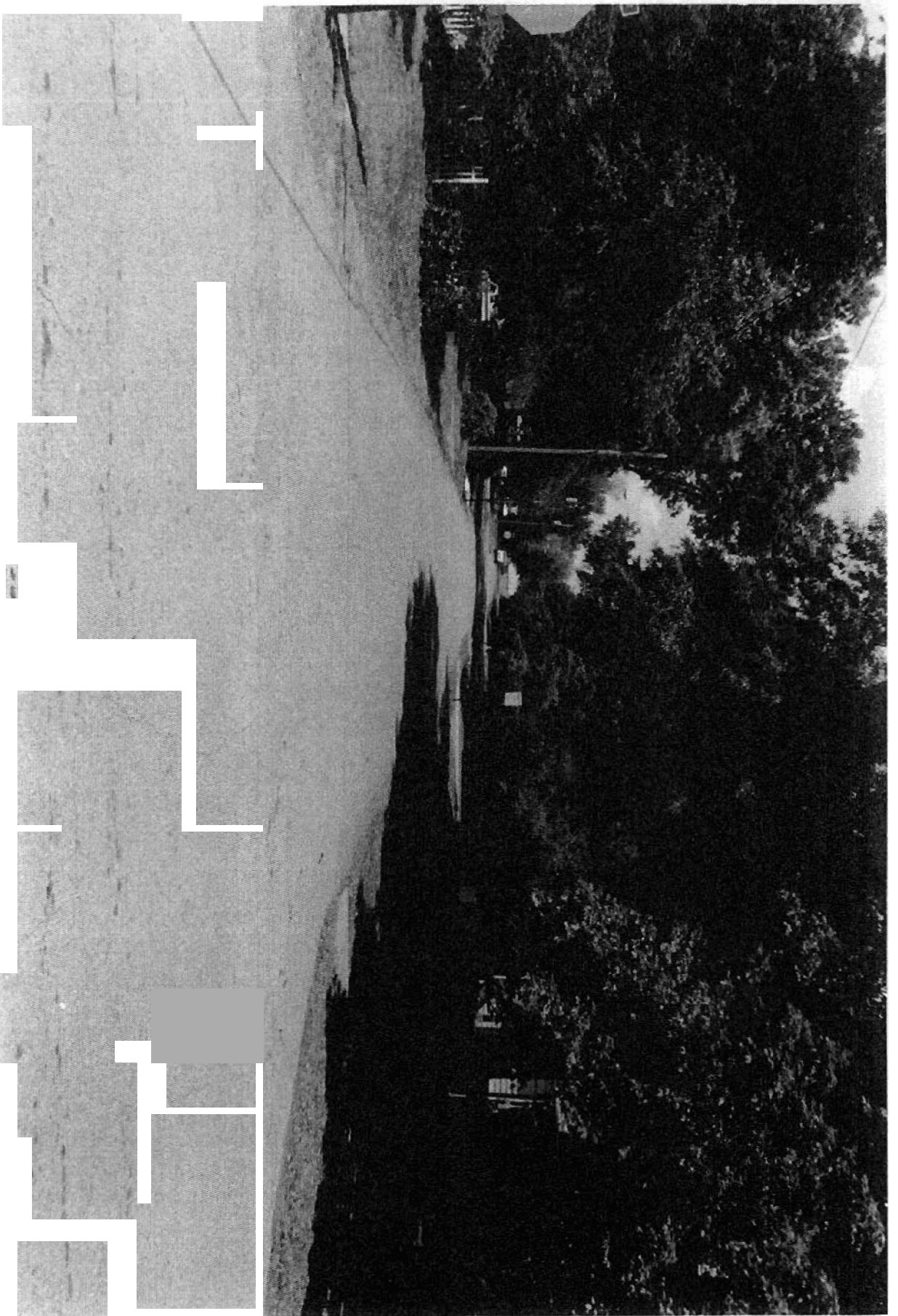












Hendrix College Addition Historic District Conway, Faulkner County, Arkansas

UTM

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2:15 550865 3884967

3:15 550972 3884877
4:15 550993 3884528

5:15 550636 3884536
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOP
SW 1/4 CONWAY 15' QUADRANT

GREENBRIER 12 MI.
WOOSTER 6.6 MI.

R 14 W 551

R 13 W

25 00'

CLINTON 37 MI.
SPRINGHILL 4.2 MI.

880 000 FEET

