NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 8-86)

NR VISTED 12/01/94 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL	REGISTER	OF	HISTORIC	PLACES	
REGISTRAT	TON FORM				

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1. Name of Property				
historic name: Harm				
other name/site num	ber: N/A			
2. Location				
street & number:		tely eight m	iles north	of Clarksville on
			not for	publication: N/A
city/town: Harm	ony			vicinity: N/A
state: AR county:	Johnson	_ code:	<u>AR 071</u>	zip code: <u>72330</u>
3. Classification	======================================			
Category of Propert	y: Building			
Number of Resources	within Property:			
Contributing	Noncontributing			
1 	buildisitesstructobject _0_Total	ures		
Number of contribut Register: <u>N/A</u>	ing resources prev	ously liste	ed in the I	National
Name of related mul	tiple property lis	sting: <u>N/A</u>		

표명 목록 무료를 그로그	=======================================	*====	========	======	
4. State/F	ederal Agency Certification				
of 1986, a request fo standards Historic E set forth	signated authority under the National Register The Procedural Register The Procedural Register The Places and Meets the procedural Register	ationanat the meet the Nation, and ion,	nis X no is the docu lational Re profession the proper	Preservent of the preservent o	vation Act n on of irements meets
	1 SPatt		11	24	o.l
Signature	f certifying official		Date	0-24-	77
	•		Date		
Arkansas F	Historic Preservation Program Federal agency and bureau				
In my opin Register o	nion, the property meets _ criteria See contin	d nuatio	loes not me on sheet.	et the 1	National
Signature	of commenting or other officia	al			
State or H	Federal agency and bureau				
5. Nations	al Park Service Certification			=======	
	certify that this property is				
dete	ed in the National Register See continuation sheet. mined eligible for the tonal Register				
deter	See continuation sheet. mined not eligible for the				
Nat	ional Register				
remov	ved from the National Register				
other	r (explain):				
		Sig	mature of	Keeper	Date of Action
6. Function					
	RELIGION		Religious		
Current:	RELIGION	Sub:	Religious	facilit	Υ

7. Description	=========				
Architectural Cl			4645555555	E=====================================	
Gothic Revival					
Other Descriptio	n: <u>N/A</u>				
	oundation alls	Stone Stone		roof other	Asphalt Stained glass
Describe present sheet.	and historic	physical	appearance	<u> X</u>	See continuation
8. Statement of Certifying officerelation to other	Significance	dered the	significan	ee of thi	e property in
Applicable Natio	nal Register	Criteria:	C		
Criteria Conside	rations (Exce	eptions):	A		
Areas of Signifi	.cance: ARCH	HITECTURE			
Period(s) of Sig	mificance:	1915-17			
Significant Date	s: 1915-17				
Significant Pers	on(s): <u>N/A</u>			-	
Cultural Affilia	tion: <u>N/A</u>				
Architect/Builde	er: <u>Chandler</u>	Tip/Chand	ller, Ed/Ch	andler, J	<u>oe</u>
considerations,	ance of p and areas and ation sheet.	roperty, l periods o	and just of signific	ify cri ance note	teria, criteria d above.

9. Major Bibliographical References						
X See continuation sheet.						
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						
UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing						
A <u>15</u> <u>449300</u> <u>3934050</u> B <u>15</u> C <u>15</u> D <u>15</u>						
See continuation sheet.						
Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation sheet.						
Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northern edge of the associated access road with a roughly perpendicular line running parallel with the church's eastern elevation and located approximately 25 feet to the east thereof, proceed northerly along said line for a distance of approximately 200 feet to its intersection with a perpendicular line running parallel with the church's northern elevation; thence proceed westerly along said line for a distance of approximately 200 feet to its intersection with a perpendicular line running parallel with the church's western elevation; thence proceed southerly along said line for a distance of approximately 200 feet to its intersection with a perpendicular line running parallel with the church's southern elevation; thence proceed easterly along said line for a distance of approximately 200 feet to the point of beginning.						

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

Boundary Justification: ___ See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared B	======================================			
Name/Title:	Kenneth Story, Architectural His			
Organization:	Arkansas Historic Preservation D	Program	Date:	10/17/94
Street & Number:	323 Center Street, Suite 1500 Te	elephone:	: <u>(501)</u>	324-9880
City or Town:	Little Rock	State: <u>I</u>	<u>AR</u> Zi	p: <u>72201</u>

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Summary

Located approximately eight miles north of Clarksville on the north side of State Highway 103, the Harmony Presbyterian Church is a single-storey, stone masonry church building designed in a simplified rendering of the Gothic Revival. The hipped belfry is echoed by the hipped roof over the sanctuary, and the walls are fenestrated with stained glass windows set into openings capped with simple, triangular heads. The rough stone masonry adds the only additional detail.

Elaboration

The Harmony Presbyterian Church is a single-storey, stone masonry church building designed in a simplified rendering of the Gothic Revival. Its rectangular plan is augmented only by an uncovered stoop flanking the central front staircase and the addition of both a handicapped access ramp around its eastern and northern elevations, and a small hipped roof section at the northwest corner that houses the bathrooms. A single exterior stone chimney — finished with brick above the roofline — rises from the center of the northern or rear elevation. The hipped, asphalt shingle roof and cut stone walls are supported upon a continuous stone foundation. The building includes a full basement.

The southern or front elevation is composed of the two triangular-headed stained-glass windows flanking the central double-leaf entrance with its triangular stained-glass transom window. The multi-pane stained-glass windows are actually set into a double-hung sash configuration, and the colors of purple and light green predominate, as they do in all the stained-glass windows. The same stained-glass fills the central entrance transom and the windows of the doors themselves. The elevation is dominated overall by the tall belfry with its own hipped roof; it has been recently sheathed with artificial siding (however, it is the only artificial siding to be found on the entire structure). The raised basement is sheathed in a cut stone of rougher finish than that laid above the projecting water table. The entrance staircase is also constructed of cut stone.

The eastern and western elevations are virtually identical. Each is fenestrated with five triangular-headed stained-glass windows on the main floor and five more horizontal rectangular windows lighting the basement directly below. The only exceptions are both found on the western elevation: the single-leaf door that accesses the basement from the northernmost window bay and the side wall of the low, hipped roof bathroom addition that is flush with the original wall.



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The northern or rear elevation is symmetrically-fenestrated with two single stained-glass windows flanking the central chimney. The low, hipped roof addition is placed directly below the western window, and the single-leaf rear entrance (now doubling as the handicapped entrance) is placed next to the eastern wall. The modern handicapped entrance ramp and accompanying concrete block wall -- wrapping around the eastern and northern elevations -- complete this view.

Significant exterior details are largely limited to the aforementioned stained-glass windows and the rough, ashlar finish on the cut stone throughout.

The interior is relatively simple, though largely original, the only changes being the installation of more modern pews, the updating of the altar rail at the front of the sanctuary, and the partial enclosure of a small room at the rear of the sanctuary to form a Sunday School. The original stained wood trim surrounds the windows and doors, the original panelled wood survives on the balcony and around the sides of the altar rail, and the narrow, beaded board ceiling remains visible in both the sanctuary and the entrance hall. The full basement below is used for various church-related functions and is fully furnished, though largely unfinished in any formal sense.

The alterations to the building have been slight and largely due to matters of necessity. The obvious need for bathrooms required their addition onto the rear of the building in 1960, though the work there was sensitively done. The only severe alteration was the addition of artificial siding on the belfry at the front of the church.

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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Summary

Criterion C, local significance (Criteria Consideration A)

Constructed between the years 1915 and 1917, the Harmony Presbyterian Church is locally significant under Criterion C by virtue of both its status as the best example of a church building designed in this combination of the native Ozark Mountain stone masonry tradition and the nationally-popular Gothic Revival. Though its triangular window heads and central, hipped belfry clearly reflect the influence of the Gothic Revival style, the rough-cut stone masonry and the heavy, thick walls all borrow from local building practices indigenous to this region for years prior to the construction of this building.

Elaboration

The small community of Harmony -- located in central Johnson County -- was founded in 1831 by Abraham Laster and twelve other families, all of whom emigrated from Wilson County, Tennessee. Built around Horsehead Creek, the community grew to considerable size for such a rural community by the early twentieth century, when it could boast of several small stores, a cotton gin, a wood frame school building, and this handsome Gothic Revival church building.

Abraham Laster, who led this group from Tennessee, continued to serve as their local leader thereafter. He was named a delegate to select the county seat, and has been given credit for both its location at the present site of Clarksville and the selection of the name, as he made an agreement with another delegate, Lorenza Clark, to name the county seat after the latter if he would vote for the location that Laster favored. Eventually Laster donated the land for the church and school in Harmony, as well as that for the Masonic Lodge; furthermore, both historic cemeteries associated with the early settlement of Harmony are located upon land originally owned by Laster.

The local residents first requested permission to organize a church for their fledgling settlement in 1844; the initial membership numbered about 45 (by 1895 it had grown to 162). The congregation originally met in three log school houses until 1858, when Abraham Laster deeded the two acres on which this building currently sits for a church and school. A frame building was succeeded by a building of box construction, and another church was constructed in 1873 that served the congregation until the completion of the present building in 1917.

Though the construction of the existing building was supervised by the contractor Tip Chandler

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and his sons, Edward and Joe, local residents donated most of the labor. Constructed of locally-quarried sandstone, the Harmony Presbyterian Church is significant not only by virtue of its status as the oldest and most intact structure of any kind in the historic community of Harmony, but also as an outstanding example in the county of a Gothic Revival design with traditional influences. Of particular note are the triangular-headed windows and door entrances, which probably reveal the local stone masons lack of experience with constructing more architecturally-sophisticated solutions to the problem of adapting a rigid material like stone to pointed arches. However, the ashlar-faced cut stone is also typical of traditional construction of the Ozark Mountain region, and the stained-glass lends a note of elegance that finishes out the design. For these reasons the Harmony Presbyterian Church is locally eligible under Criterion C.

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Bibliography

Langford, Ella Molloy, Johnson County, Arkansas: The First Hundred Years, (Clarksville, Arkansas: 1921).

Information provided by Maribeth Laster, Harmony, Arkansas (includes history of Harmony community written by James Monroe Laster in 1914).









