

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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1. Name of Property

historic name: Hatcher, Dr. John Octavius, House

other name/site number: Hinshaw House

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2. Location

street & number: 210 Third Street

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Imboden

vicinity: N/A

state: AR county: Lawrence code: AR 075 zip code: 72343

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3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private

Category of Property: Building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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4. State/Federal Agency Certification
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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. _____ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

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.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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5. National Park Service Certification
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I, hereby certify that this 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 Keeper

Date
of Action

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6. Function or Use
=====

Historic: Domestic

Sub: Single Dwelling

Current : Domestic

Sub: Single Dwelling

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7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification:

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Other Description: Plain Traditional

Materials: foundation Stone roof Asphalt
walls Weatherboard other Brick

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

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8. Statement of Significance
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Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Local.

Applicable National Register Criteria: C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

Areas of Significance: Architecture

Period(s) of Significance: c.1902- c. 1925

Significant Dates: 1903, c. 1925

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.
X See continuation sheet.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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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:

- State historic preservation office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: _____

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property: Approximately one

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A	<u>15</u>	<u>664120</u>	<u>4007800</u>	B	_____	_____	_____
C	_____	_____	_____	D	_____	_____	_____

____ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: ____ See continuation sheet.

Beginning at the NW corner of the junction of U.S. 412 and U.S. 62, proceed north along the WPA-constructed stone wall to a point formed by the junction of said line and a line formed by, and approximately 25 ft. from, the northern elevation of the shed-roof outbuilding. Then proceed west along this line to its juncture with a line formed by, and one foot from, the western elevation of the outbuilding. Then proceed south along this line to the northern curblineline of U.S. 412. Then proceed east to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification: ____ See continuation sheet.

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

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

Name/Title: Patrick Zollner, National Register Historian

Organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Date: 08/28/92

Street & Number: 225 E. Markham, Suite 300 Telephone: (501) 324-9346

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

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Summary

The Dr. John Octavius Hatcher House is a two-story frame residence constructed in 1902-1903 in a transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style of architecture then popular. In the early 1920's, a tornado damaged the roof and destroyed the roof dormer, which was not replaced. Perhaps at the same time, the turned-spindle balustrades along and atop of the porch were also damaged and/or removed. At some point, the round, Tuscan columns supporting the porch were replaced with square wood columns. The massing of the house was altered when the two-story gable-roof bay on the eastern elevation was extended by eight feet. The house now presents the appearance of a c. 1925 Plain Traditional residence.

Elaboration

The Dr. John Octavius Hatcher House is a two-story frame residence constructed in 1902-1903 in a transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style of architecture that was popular during that time period. Due in part to damage sustained by an early 1920's tornado, the house was altered in the mid-1920's to its current appearance. The house sustained the loss of a gabled roof dormer, a centrally placed decorative brick chimney, Tuscan porch columns, and turned-spindle balustrades along and atop of the porch. Perhaps when repairing the damage to the roof, the owners decided to extend by eight feet the eastern-facing, three-sided, gable-roof bay. The alteration was well executed in that the wood shingles and decorative brackets in the gable end were replaced as they had been; however, the extra eight feet had the unfortunate consequence of disrupting the asymmetrical, yet proportionately balanced, massing of the original structure. Also, the new, extended bay was constructed as a conventional, rectangular room and did not retain the original bevelled exterior wall. Otherwise, the house can be described as it was built, and it has remained virtually unaltered since the mid-1920's alterations.

The balloon-frame structure, which is sheathed with white-painted, simple drop novelty siding, rests upon a continuous stone foundation. The house is covered by a brown-colored, composition-shingled hipped roof with gable-roof projections on the eastern, southern, and western elevations. Two interior brick chimneys protrude from the northern or rear slope of the hipped roof, and a modern interior brick chimney is located at the northeast corner of the enclosed back porch.

The front or southern elevation features a full-facade porch that wraps around both the eastern and western elevations. Eight boxed wood columns support the shallow-pitched hipped roof. The eastern and western corner of this facade are

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bevelled on the first story only. A single-leaf door entrance is placed off center to the east and features the original door, composed of an oval shaped window surrounded by egg and dart molding in the upper half and a carved wreath-like pattern relief on the lower panel. The original transom over the doorway has been filled. Fenestration on the first story is consigned to four one-over-one, double-hung windows, two facing south and one at each bevelled corner. The second story features a gable-roof projection on the western end of the facade. A projecting cornice with a pent roof outlines the gable end which is decorated at the peak with a handful of fishscale-patterned wood shingles over a bracketed frieze and cornice board, which is over a rectangular stationary window flanked by novelty siding. The projecting gable end covers a three-sided bay composed of three one-over-one, double-hung windows. Another identical one-over-one window is located to the east of the bay.

A projecting gable end identical to the one on the southern elevation dominates the western elevation. It, however, crowns a much wider three-sided bay that extends for both stories. There are four one-over-one windows in the bevelled sides, but the center of the bay was originally fenestrated with two one-over-one windows that were considerably larger than the other windows. The window opening size is still the same; however, three- and four-over-one Craftsman-style windows were added c. 1986 after the originals were broken from the heat of a neighboring fire. The remainder of the elevation is composed of the wrap-around porch to the south, which has a single one-over-one window located next to the bevelled corner. Another identical window is placed in the center of the second-story wall. To the north of the center-placed, gable-roof bay, a one-story kitchen section is illuminated by a centrally placed, small, three-over-one window that at some point in time replaced a conventional-sized one-over-one window.

The rear or northern elevation is comprised of the gable-roof kitchen bay to the west and a single-story enclosed shed-roof porch along the remainder of the facade. The decoration in the kitchen gable end is similar to the other three gable ends except that it lacks brackets along the separating cornice and frieze board and has two small, louvered attic vents in place of a stationary window. Originally, one could enter the kitchen through a central single-leaf door, which has since been filled. A small, three-over-one window to the east constitutes the only fenestration of the bay. The shed-roof porch, originally screened, was enclosed in the 1960's. Three side-by-side, nine-pane, stationary windows were installed along with a smaller one-over-one double-hung window. A single-leaf doorway is placed near the center of the porch. The current door is an elaborate, multiple-panelled wood door with a fenestrated upper half and carved sunburst reliefs. The door was discovered in the attic by the current owner. As the door appears to be from the same time period as the front door, it is assumed that this was the original kitchen door before that opening was filled. The enclosed back porch also has the distinction of being built over a 25-foot-

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deep cistern. There is a single one-over-one window on the second story. Another identical window in the center of the elevation was filled in the 1930's when an interior central hall was enclosed to create a bathroom.

Originally very similar to the western elevation, the eastern elevation is now differentiated by the aforementioned extended gable-roof bay. Decoration and detail in the gable-end was meticulously replaced as it had been, and perhaps one original window, the large one-over-one on the second story, was reinstated. The first-story window is a much shorter version of the second-story window. The southern elevation of this bay, which is also denoted by a wider novelty siding, contains a one-over-one window on each story. South of the gabled bay, two one-over-one windows fenestrate the second story, but the first story is now blank due to the filling of the window opening next to the bevelled corner.

The most impressive and decorative feature of the interior is the quarter-turn staircase anchored by a decorative carved newel post and adorned by a turned-spindle banister. The turned balusters used in the bannister are identical to the ones used on the exterior porch balustrades. Another interesting, and somewhat unusual, decorative element is the triple French doors with a folding double-leaf that permit access into the living room. All of the door and window moldings are plainly constructed. Although the original living room fireplace and mantel were replaced in the modern period, an original Queen Anne-style mantel, with a decorative cast iron fireplace cover, is found in the first-story bedroom. The only major interior alterations of note occurred in the 1930's when portions of the central hallway on both stories were enclosed to accommodate the addition of a bathroom.

There is a contributing storm cellar located west of the house. It was constructed shortly after the tornado inflicted considerable damage to the property in the early 1920's. A W.P.A.-constructed stone wall, built during the construction of the highway below (present-day U.S. Route 62), forms the eastern boundary of the property; however, it is considered non-contributing to the nomination since its construction occurred later than the property's period of significance. A non-historic, shed-roof outbuilding is also located on the property to the northwest of the house.

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1**Summary**

The Dr. John Octavius Hatcher House is being nominated under Criterion C with local significance as the best example in Imboden of its style, a transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival altered in the mid-1920's to a more Plain Traditional appearance.

Elaboration

The Hatcher House in Imboden was constructed in 1902-1903 and was given as a wedding gift by Dr. J. W. Dalton of Randolph County to his daughter Nellie, who married Dr. John Octavius Hatcher in April, 1903.

The town of Imboden is named for Benjamin Imboden, who came from Virginia and settled on the site of the current town, then a canebrake, around 1828. The land remained in the Imboden family until 1882 when the heirs sold the land to W. C. Sloan of Smithville. In the same year a railroad survey was made through the area, and in 1883 Sloan sold a 100-foot-wide right of way through his land to the Kansas City, Fort Scott, and Memphis Railroad Co. By the end of 1883, the tracks had been laid, and the town platted by the railroad company engineers. The first commercial structure was erected in the following year, and the fledgling town, like many others laid out by the railroad, grew and prospered quickly with the advent of rapid transportation and communication with the rest of the nation. A petition to incorporate the town of Imboden, named by W. C. Sloan for the early pioneer, was filed with the Lawrence County Clerk in 1887, but apparently no action was taken by the court for it took a second petition filed in 1889 to receive approval of incorporation. According to *The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northeastern Arkansas*, the town in 1889 could boast of ". . . three general stores, two groceries, two saloons, a hotel, livery stable, school-house, church, and dwellings."

Imboden's first resident physician, Dr. W. J. Hatcher, graduated from the first class of Vanderbilt University's medical school in 1875. Later that year he settled in the community of Old Jackson, about two miles east of the future town of Imboden, and married Susan Bridges, a direct descendant of Benjamin Imboden. Dr. W. J. Hatcher was instrumental in securing one of the Hendrix academies for the young town by donating \$1,000 of the \$10,000 needed. Hatcher served on the Board of Trustees and helped establish the academy's reputation by ensuring that the institution hire only instructors that were well-trained professionals holding degrees. Both of his sons, Wright and John Octavius, received degrees and became physicians.

Dr. J. O. Hatcher graduated from the Medical Department of Vanderbilt University

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in 1901. Interestingly, he had been granted a certificate to practice medicine in Imboden three years earlier on May 10, 1899. On June 28, 1903, Dr. J. O. Hatcher married Miss Nell Dalton of Dalton, Arkansas, and moved into his new home. After his father's death in 1904, John assumed his father's role as the leading physician in Imboden. In recognition of his abilities, he was elected president of the Lawrence County Medical Society. Dr. J. O. Hatcher was not destined to live long in his new house, however. His health began to fail him at an early age, and in 1913 Dr. Hatcher, his wife and two sons moved to the milder climate of New Mexico. He resided and practiced in Hillsboro until his death on July 26, 1931. The Hinshaw family lived in the house for the longest period of time, from 1940-1988.

The Dr. John Octavius Hatcher House is locally significant under Criterion C as the best example of its style in Imboden. When constructed, the house was certainly the finest Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-styled residence in town (substantiated by historic photographs). Unfortunately, the fortunes of nature destroyed some of the original ornamentation, and the desire to create additional living space further altered the original plan. As it currently appears, the Hatcher-Hinshaw House provides an excellent study of the often unfortunate evolution of historic buildings and reflects the simpler, more Plain Traditional style values of small town Arkansas in the mid 1920's.

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Bibliography

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"Dr. John Octavius Hatcher." *Lawrence County Historical Quarterly*, Winter 1979. pp. 17-18.

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The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northeastern Arkansas. Chicago: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889. p. 770.

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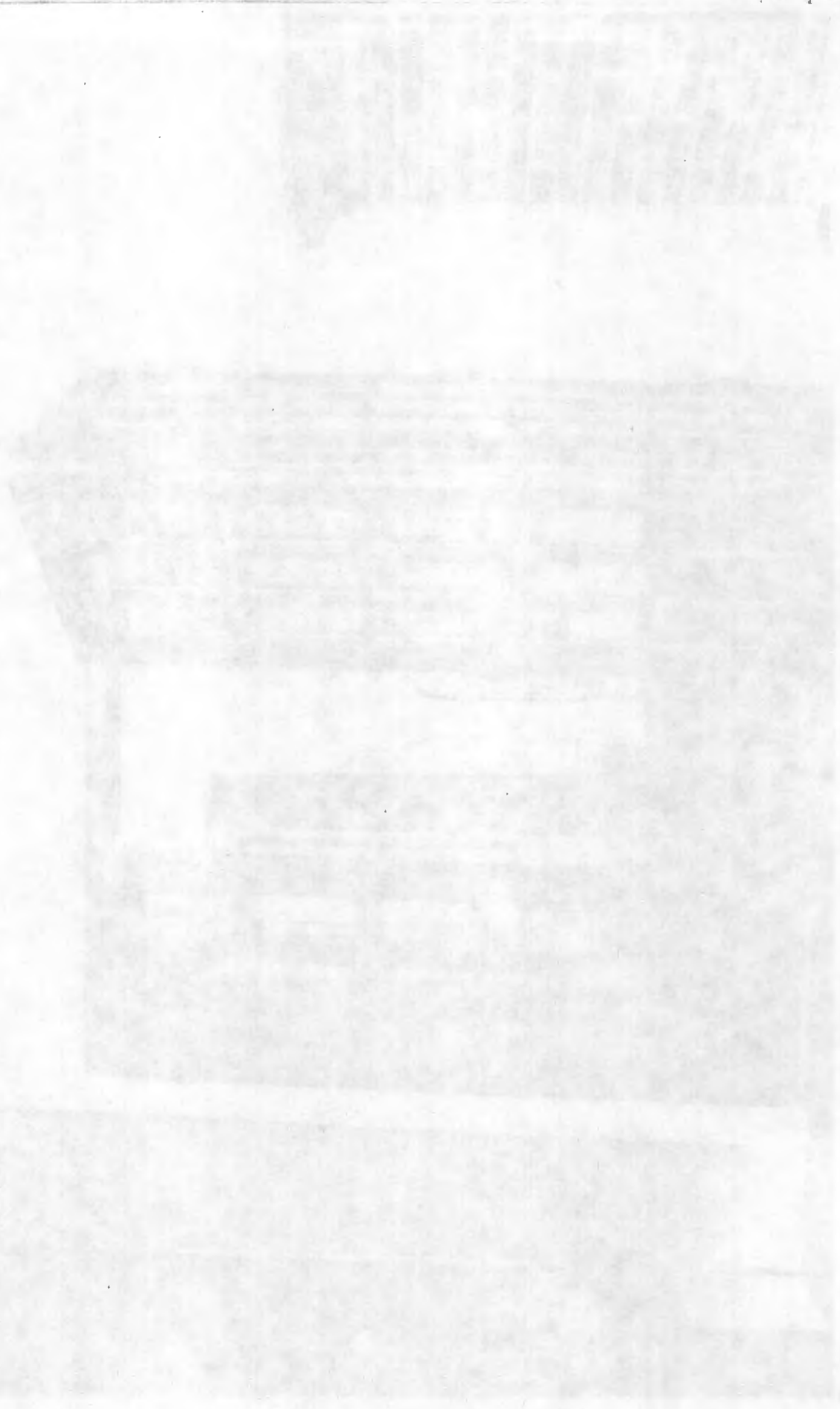


riatches, Dr. J.O., House
Lawrence Co., Arkansas
Photographed by Patrick Zollner

March 1992

Negative on file at AHPP

View of French doors from the west.





Hatcher, Dr. J. U. House
Lawrence Co., Arkansas
Photographed by Patrick Zolher
March 1992
Negative on file at AHPP
View of original mental from the east

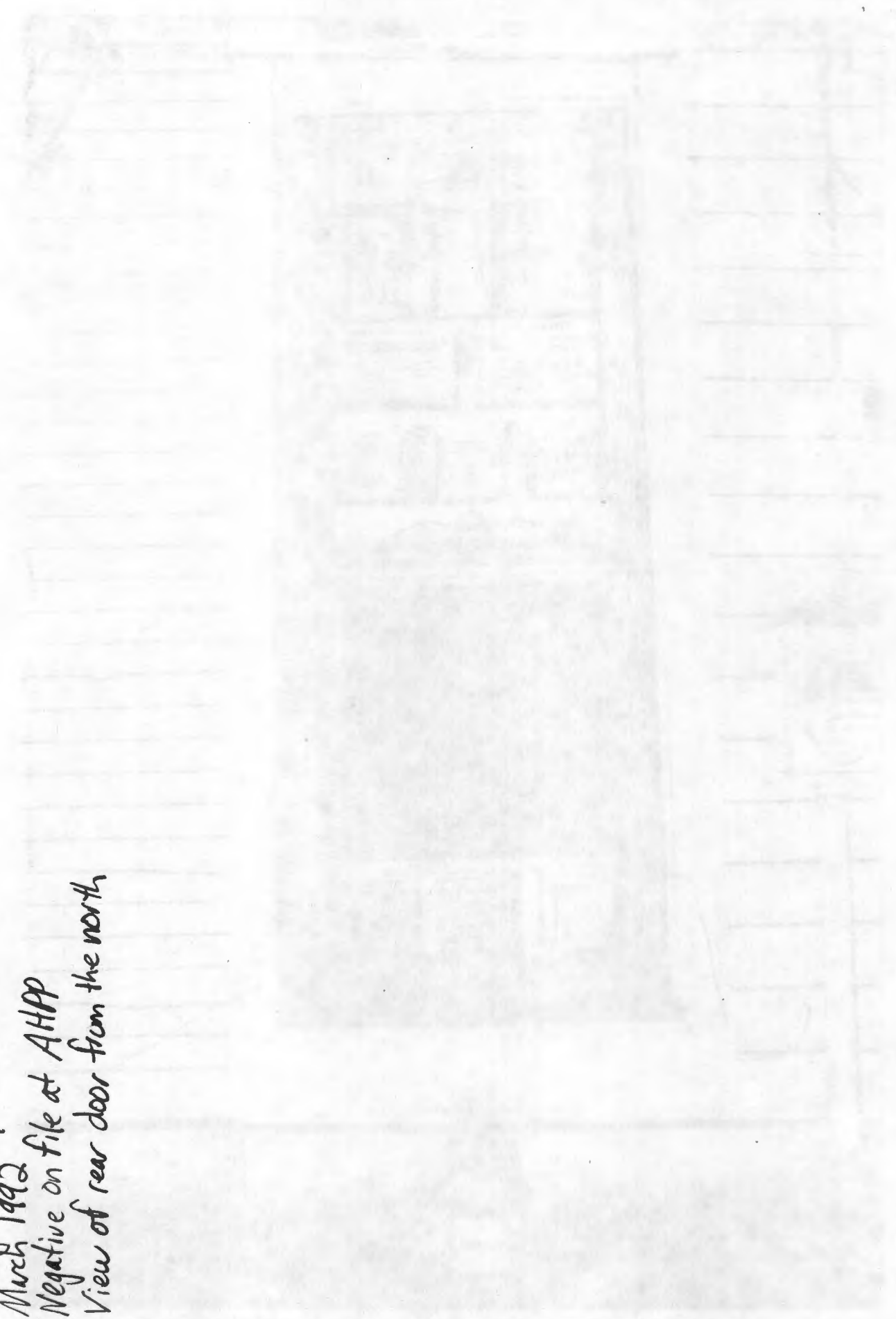


Hatcher, Dr. J.O., House
Lawrence Co., Arkansas
Photographed by Patrick Zoller
March 1992
Negative on file at AHPP
View from the south





Father, Dr. J. O., House
Lawrence Co., Arkansas
Photographed by Patrick Zolner
March 1992
Negative on file at AHPP
View of rear door from the north





Hatcher, Dr. J.W., House
Lawrence Co., Arkansas
Photographed by Patrick Zolher
March 1992
Negative on file at AHPP
View from the southeast





ratcher, Dr. J.O.'s House
Photographed by Patrick Zolher
March 1992
Negative on file at AHPP
View from the southwest



1911



Fletcher, Dr. J. O., House
Lawrence Co., Arkansas
Photographed by Patrick Zolher
March 1992
Negative on file at AHPP
View from the northeast





Hatcher, Dr. J.O., House
Lawrence Co., Arkansas
Photographed by Patrick Zollner
March 1992
Negative on file at AHPP
View of front door.





Hatcher, Dr. J. O., House
Lawrence Co, Arkansas
Photographed by Patrick Zollner
March 1992
Negative on file at AHPP
View of stone wall northeast of the house



Hatcher, Dr. J.O., House
Lawrence Co., Arkansas
Photographed by Patrick Zolner
March 1992
Negative on file at AHPP
View from the South



Dr. O. Hatcher
House
Imboden, Arkansas
UTM:
15/664120/4007800



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7756 II

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