

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NR Listed 2/10/2010

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Crossett Methodist Church

other names/site number AS0105

2. Location

street & number 500 Main Street ☐ not for publication

city or town Crossett ☐ vicinity

state Arkansas code AR county Ashley code 003 zip code 71635

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.)

Cedric Spatcher
Signature of certifying official/Title

12/30/09
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

Crossett Methodist Church

Name of Property

Ashley County, Arkansas

County and State

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Enter 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

1

buildings

sites

structures

objects

1

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)

RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious facility

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Late
Gothic RevivalLATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor
Revival**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

roof TILE

other CAST STONE

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.

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

LOCAL

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1949-1959

Significant Dates

1949—construction of church

1959—addition of fellowship hall and daycare wing

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

John Parks Almand, architect

Trapp, Clippord & Phelps, architects

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
Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

First United Methodist Church, Crossett, Arkansas

Crossett Methodist Church
Name of Property

Ashley County, Arkansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property About 2 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>596851</u>	<u>3666045</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

☐ 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	<u>Rachel Silva, Preservation Outreach Coordinator</u>		
organization	<u>Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</u>	date	<u>November 30, 2009</u>
street & number	<u>323 Center Street, 1500 Tower Building</u>	telephone	<u>501-324-9788</u>
city or town	<u>Little Rock</u>	state	<u>AR</u>
		zip code	<u>72201</u>

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	<u>First United Methodist Church</u>		
street & number	<u>P.O. Box 738</u>	telephone	<u>870-364-2127</u>
city or town	<u>Crossett</u>	state	<u>AR</u>
		zip code	<u>71635</u>

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 20303.

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Summary

The Crossett Methodist Church, located at 500 Main Street in Crossett, represents a unique combination of the Tudor Revival and Gothic Revival styles. Its irregular plan consists of five separate building masses connected by hyphens, three of which are open loggias and one a short hallway. The original building, designed by noted Arkansas architect John Parks Almand, consisted of a central sanctuary connected to a wing on both its north and south elevations via loggias pierced by four pointed arch openings with cast stone tracery. The addition of a fellowship hall and daycare wing, designed by the architectural firm of Trapp, Clippord & Phelps, was completed in 1959. Continuing the church's linear layout, the fellowship hall was constructed to the north of the existing building and was connected by a loggia with four unadorned pointed arch openings. The daycare wing, on the other hand, was built to the south of the existing structure and was connected by a short enclosed hallway fenestrated by a single-light aluminum door and two double-hung, six-over-six, metal-framed windows. The red brick church rests on a continuous brick foundation and features a combination of hipped, front-gabled, and cross-gabled roofs covered in multi-color clay tile.

Elaboration

The Crossett Methodist Church occupies the entire western half of the 500 block of Main Street in Crossett. The building's irregular plan features five separate building masses connected by hyphens and is laid out in a linear fashion. The original building, designed by noted Arkansas architect John Parks Almand, consisted of a central sanctuary connected to a wing on both its north and south elevations via loggias pierced by four pointed arch openings with cast stone tracery. The addition of a fellowship hall and daycare wing, designed by the architectural firm of Trapp, Clippord & Phelps, was completed in 1959. Continuing the church's linear layout, the fellowship hall was constructed to the north of the existing building and was connected by a loggia with four unadorned pointed arch openings. The daycare wing, on the other hand, was built to the south of the existing structure and was connected by a short enclosed hallway fenestrated by a single-light aluminum door and two double-hung, six-over-six, metal-framed windows.

The red brick church rests on a continuous brick foundation and features a combination of hipped, front-gabled, and cross-gabled roofs covered in multi-color clay tile. The roof tiles are arranged in a random pattern and feature several shades of green. The church's doors and window muntins are painted green to complement the tile roof. The church originally had exposed rafters, but they have been obscured by metal guttering (which is also green).

Sanctuary

The church is dominated by the central sanctuary, which is a one-and-a-half story front-gabled building with a steeply pitched roof and slightly flared eaves, indicative of the Tudor Revival style. The east façade (or front) of the sanctuary features a short projection, which is narrower than the rest of the building.

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Conversely, the west façade (or rear) of the sanctuary has a "T"-shaped projection, making it the widest part of the building. This section's front façade is dominated by a parapet, which extends above the gable end's close eave, gradually tapering to a point topped by a thin metal steeple. A small pointed arch cut-out in the parapet provides a home for the church bell.

The sanctuary's entrance is centered below the steeple, located inside a deeply recessed pointed arch opening faced with cast stone. A pair of paneled wood doors, set within a segmental arch, is flanked on either side by a cast stone angel statue. The doors are crowned by three stained glass windows with trefoil cusps and tracery, culminating in a pointed arch. This elaborate front entrance is designed in a simplified version of the Gothic Revival style.

The north elevation (or side) is fenestrated by five pointed arch stained glass windows with tracery designed to match the openings in the loggias. While solid pieces of opaque glass are set in the tracery, the interior pointed arch part of each window has a lower stained glass casement window topped by a fixed stained glass window with a cross motif. Storm windows were installed to protect the stained glass windows, but they do not detract from the appearance of the original windows. The sanctuary windows have stone lintels and sills and rest on a stone beltcourse. A flat buttress is situated between each window. Ten-light French doors are located to the east of the stained glass windows on both the north and south elevations to allow access to the loggias from the sanctuary vestibule. The "T"-shaped projection on the northwest corner of the sanctuary is fenestrated by an eight-light door accessed by a set of concrete steps and a four-over-four, double-hung, metal-framed window.

The south elevation is virtually identical to the north elevation, with the exception of green metal awnings above the stained glass windows and a screened door over the eight-light door leading to the pulpit and choir loft from the southwest corner.

The sanctuary's west elevation (or rear) is a brick gable end with a close eave. A metal chimney protrudes half-way up the rear wall and extends just above the ridge of the roof. A small square vent opening was relocated on this rear wall, and the former opening was bricked-in. In addition, a narrow lancet shape and a larger rectangular shape are visible on the rear wall where previous openings have been closed.

1949 John Parks Almand-designed Loggias

Two identical side-gabled loggias were originally constructed to connect the sanctuary to the north (or Chapel) wing and south (or Yarbrough/Classroom) wing, respectively. The east (or front) side of each loggia is punctuated by four evenly-spaced pointed arch openings with elaborate stone tracery. The west (or rear) side of each loggia features two pointed arch openings with stone tracery flanked by a simple brick

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pointed arch opening accessed by concrete steps on either side. The loggia floors are paved with flagstone. Like the rest of the church, the loggias have multi-color tile roofs.

Chapel Wing

When the church was completed in 1949, the Chapel Wing was the northernmost building mass. It is essentially laid out in an "L"-shape with only a small portion of the front-gabled section continuing to the west past the cross-gable. The east (or front) elevation of this wing is front-gabled with a projecting, lower, front-facing gable situated flush with the north wall, making it off-center and leaving space for an eight-light door crowned by cast stone label molding. Multi-level gables are another characteristic of the Tudor Revival style.

Like the sanctuary, the Chapel Wing has a steeply pitched roof and a close eave. The lower front-gabled section of this wing was built to house the chapel. Its recessed entry is set within a pointed arch with cast stone molding. A single paneled door accessed by concrete steps leads to the chapel. Three four-over-four, double-hung, metal-framed windows with two-light pointed arch transoms line each wall of the chapel. Within the metal muntins, multi-colored, leaded stained glass was used to add an air of formality to the chapel. The southeast and northeast corners of the chapel are each supported by a flat buttress.

The tallest front-facing gable section extends to the west beyond the chapel portion. As mentioned above, it is accessed separately from the chapel by an eight-light door with cast stone label molding. A single flat buttress is situated on the wall adjacent to this door. A louvered vent is located high in the gable end.

Beyond the chapel's three stained glass windows on the wing's north elevation, six six-over-six, double-hung, metal-framed windows are arranged in pair and ribbon patterns. Another side-gabled loggia, constructed in 1959 to connect the Chapel Wing to the Fellowship Hall, intersects the Chapel Wing at this juncture. The loggia was added at the location of an original side door, which was situated in a small cross gable with a stone-capped parapet. Ten-light French doors provide access from the Chapel Wing to the 1959 loggia. Continuing west beyond the loggia, this elevation is fenestrated by a single four-over-four, double-hung, metal-framed window and a ribbon of six-over-six, double-hung, metal-framed windows. A cross gable extends to the north from this elevation, forming an "L" shape. The cross gable is fenestrated by several six-over-six, double-hung, metal-framed windows on each of its three sides, and a louvered vent is situated in its gable end, which faces north.

The Chapel Wing's west (or rear) elevation has two eight-light doors accessed by concrete steps and four six-over-six, double-hung, metal-framed windows. A louvered vent is situated near the top of the gable end, and a metal chimney extends out of the vent and just above the ridge of the roof.

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To the west of the loggia on the wing's south side, there is a row of six-over-six, double-hung, metal-framed windows with one four-over-four, double-hung, metal-framed window located amongst them. A row of three four-over-four, double-hung, metal-framed windows with two-light pointed arch transoms is positioned between the loggia and the chapel.

Yarborough/Classroom Wing

The Yarborough/Classroom Wing has a half-hipped roof, with a hipped east (or front) end and a gabled west (or rear) end. This wing also has multi-level gables, with a lower front-gabled section projecting from the center of the taller hipped roof on the wing's east elevation. The lower front-gabled section is fenestrated by a louvered vent and a ribbon of six-over-six, double-hung, metal-framed windows crowned by stone label molding. A pair of six-over-six, double-hung, metal-framed windows with stone label molding are positioned on both the projection's north and south elevations.

Moving to the east side of the taller half-hipped section, a single recessed entrance crowned by stone label molding (located just to the north of the lower front-gabled projection) allows access to the wing from the front elevation. A flat buttress is situated just to the north of this door.

Mirroring the Chapel Wing to its north, the north elevation of the Yarborough/Classroom Wing is punctuated by three four-over-four, double-hung, metal-framed windows with two-light pointed arch transoms. The original loggia connecting the wing to the sanctuary intersects and is accessed by ten-light French doors. To the west of the loggia, the wing's north elevation features two four-over-four, double-hung, metal-framed windows and eight six-over-six, double-hung, metal-framed windows situated alone, in pairs, or in a ribbon. An eight-light door with a small stoop is accessed by concrete steps as well.

The west (or rear) elevation is gabled with a close eave and is fenestrated by two six-over-six, double-hung, metal-framed windows and a louvered vent.

Similar to its north elevation, the wing's south (or side) elevation contains several six-over-six, double-hung, metal-framed windows situated alone, in pairs, or in a ribbon as well as an eight-light door. A side-gabled hallway, constructed in 1959 to connect the Yarborough/Classroom Wing to the Daycare Wing, intersects the Yarborough Wing at this juncture. The hallway was added at the location of an original side door, which was situated in a small cross gable with a stone-capped parapet. Because this hallway is enclosed, there is an open corridor leading from the Yarborough Wing to the hallway. Beyond the hallway on the Yarborough Wing's south elevation, ribbons of six-over-six, double-hung, metal-framed windows punctuate the wall.

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1959 Fellowship Hall

The Fellowship Hall and Daycare Wing were added in 1959 to increase the church's opportunities for community outreach. These wings were designed by the architectural firm of Trapp, Clippord & Phelps and are stylistically compatible with the original building. Both wings are faced in red brick with steeply pitched, multi-colored tile roofs.

The Fellowship Hall was constructed to the north of the Chapel Wing. The cross-gabled roof of the Fellowship Hall forms a "T"-shaped plan. This building mass is connected to the Chapel Wing by a side-gabled loggia with four simple pointed arch brick openings on its east (or front) elevation. The loggia's west elevation, however, is a brick wall pierced by one pointed arch opening and three narrow rectangular openings.

The east (or front) elevation of the Fellowship Hall is a front-facing gable with a steeply pitched roof and a close eave. The central recessed entrance is accessed through a brick pointed arch opening with a keystone. Paneled double doors lead into the Fellowship Hall vestibule. A louvered vent is situated in the top of the gable end, and a flat buttress is placed symmetrically on either side of the recessed entry, supporting the north and south walls. The loggia connects to the south side of the front-facing gable, and is accessed by a set of ten-light French doors. The north side of the front-facing gable is punctuated by two six-over-six, double-hung, metal-framed windows. Also visible from the east elevation is the cross-gabled section, which is fenestrated by ribbons of six-over-six, double-hung, metal-framed windows.

The north elevation of the Fellowship Hall is primarily composed of the gable end of the cross-gabled section, which is solid brick with a louvered vent in the gable's peak. The United Methodist flame and cross symbol is mounted on the brick as well.

The Fellowship Hall's west (or rear) façade provides a side view of the cross-gabled section, which is fenestrated by ribbons of six-over-six, double-hung, metal-framed windows and an eight-light door with a small stoop. A portion of the wing's front-facing gable is visible from this elevation and contains two smaller six-over-six, double-hung, metal-framed windows and an eight-light door with a small stoop on its north side. The gable end on this elevation is solid brick with a louvered vent at the gable peak and one small six-over-six, double-hung, metal-framed window.

The south elevation is fenestrated by nine six-over-six, double-hung, metal-framed windows and a solid wood door with a small stoop. The gable end of the cross-gabled section is visible from this elevation, but it is almost flush with the south wall of the front-gabled section. A louvered vent is situated in the gable's

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peak. The loggia connects to the south side of the Fellowship Hall just to the east of the windows and the intersection of the cross-gable.

1959 Daycare Wing

The Daycare Wing was constructed to the south of the Yarbrough/Classroom Wing and is sited parallel to Sixth Avenue. Continuing the church's irregular plan and use of multi-level eaves, the Daycare Wing has a hipped roof with a lower hipped roof projection extending to the east toward Main Street. This lower hipped roof section is offset to the north, making its north wall flush with the north wall of the taller hipped roof section. Enough space remains to the south of the lower projection for a single six-over-six, double-hung, metal-framed window on the east side of the tall hipped roof section. The taller hipped roof section features four eyebrow vents on both the north and south slopes of the roof.

The east (or front) elevation of the Daycare Wing features a ribbon of six-over-six, double-hung, metal-framed windows on its lower hipped roof projection. As mentioned above, a single six-over-six, double-hung, metal-framed window is situated on the east wall of the taller hipped roof section just to the south of the offset lower section.

Three windows fenestrate the Daycare Wing's north elevation to the east of the hyphen (or enclosed hallway), which connects the Daycare Wing to the Yarbrough/Classroom Wing. This side-gabled hallway has a central half-light door with a small stoop and one six-over-six, double-hung, metal-framed window on either side. The west elevation of the hallway is fenestrated by a single window. Beyond the hallway on the wing's north elevation, a half-light door and six six-over-six, double-hung, metal-framed windows arranged alone and in pairs fenestrate the façade.

The wing's west (or rear) façade features a ribbon of six-over-six, double-hung, metal-framed windows bounded by a single six-over-six, double-hung, metal-framed window on either side.

Eighteen six-over-six, double-hung, metal-framed windows arranged in pairs punctuate the wing's south elevation. Just to the east of center, a small bay with a flared eave projects slightly from the façade and contains a ribbon of six-over-six, double-hung, metal-framed windows bounded by a single window on either side. A single window on the south side of the lower hipped roof projection is also visible from the south elevation.

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Integrity

The Crossett Methodist Church retains excellent integrity. The only alterations to the exterior of the original church, built in 1949, were the construction of the Fellowship Hall and Daycare Wing in 1959 and the more recent addition of metal guttering. The Fellowship Hall and Daycare Wing blend very well with the Tudor Revival/Gothic Revival architecture of the original church, continuing the building's irregular, linear plan and the use of multi-level eaves. In addition, the same roof and wall materials were used on the additions, creating a unified appearance. Although not included in this nomination, a one-story, brick parsonage was built in 1954 on the northeastern corner of the church lot. It is currently used as church office space.

The character of the neighborhood has changed little since the church's construction in 1949. With the exception of a café, pressing shop, and the post office, the Crossett Lumber Company owned and operated the entire town of Crossett until 1946, when it started selling land and buildings to private residents. Churches even stood on company land and were financed at least in part by the Crossett Company.³ The Crossett Company had strict rules about new construction in the city, and "no unsightly or incongruous housing was allowed."⁴ In addition, buildings had to be located a certain distance from the street and other buildings. Even after the Crossett Company sold its residential real estate, the town's development was influenced to a certain extent by the company's earlier philosophy.

In 1943 when the Methodist Church began planning to construct a new building, the Crossett Company provided land and agreed to match up to \$30,000 in pledges.⁵ Before the church was built, the site had to be cleared of trees because almost the entire 500 block of Main Street was unoccupied, whereas company-constructed houses stood on the surrounding lots. Still shaded by trees, commercial and public buildings as well as churches line Main Street today. Main Street was designed to be wide so that loads of logs could be turned around in the street, and it remains about the same width. The heart of downtown Crossett still remains just a few short blocks to the north of the church as well.

³ John W. Buckner, *Wilderness Lady* (Little Rock: Rose Publishing Company, 1979): 30.

⁴ Buckner, *Wilderness Lady*, 38.

⁵ W. E. Ned Hastings, "History of First United Methodist Church, Crossett, Arkansas," pamphlet (1993): 11.

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Summary

The Crossett Methodist Church is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C** and **Criteria Consideration A** as a unique combination of the Tudor Revival and Gothic Revival styles designed by noted Arkansas architect John Parks Almand. The church's irregular plan, asymmetrical façade, steeply pitched roof, multi-level eaves, and slightly flared eaves are characteristics of the Tudor Revival style. However, the use of elaborate tracery, pointed arch openings, buttresses, and statuary provide a subtle Gothic Revival-style influence. In addition, the Crossett Methodist Church is strikingly similar to two other churches designed by Almand during this period, one of which was also completed in 1949. This eclectic church is one of the most architecturally significant buildings in Crossett.

Elaboration

Crossett, located in Ashley County in southeast Arkansas, was founded in 1898 as a sawmill town owned and operated by the Crossett Lumber Company. The Crossett Lumber Company, organized by Edward Savage Crossett, Charles Warner Gates, and Dr. John Wenzel Watzek, purchased 50,000 acres of virgin timberland in Ashley County, Arkansas, and Morehouse Parish, Louisiana, in the late 1890s. With the exception of Dr. Watzek, who was E. S. Crossett's physician, the men had extensive knowledge of the lumber business. Crossett and his brother had previously worked in Arkansas lumber towns like Thornton, Fordyce, and Wilmar. The Gates brothers—Charles W., Albert, and P.G.—managed and worked for the Fordyce Lumber Company. But the youngest Gates brother, Edgar Woodward "Cap" Gates, was inexperienced in the lumber business until he worked in another one of his brothers' sawmills at Thornton. The ambitious Cap Gates quickly became the manager of the Thornton sawmill and wanted more responsibility, so the Crossett Company sent him to south Arkansas to secure a site for a new sawmill.³

Gates initially chose Hamburg as the site of the company's new mill because it was the county seat and already had a railroad and established businesses. Gates opened a land office in Hamburg to purchase "worthless" timber land from area farmers who were eager to be rid of acreage not well suited for growing crops. Although there was already a sawmill in Hamburg, the Crossett Company decided to locate its new mill there as well. However, when the official decision was announced, Hamburg leaders refused to sell a location for the mill because they wanted to protect their hometown mill and prevent an influx of undesirable

³ John W. Buckner, *Wilderness Lady* (Little Rock: Rose Publishing Company, 1979): 4-5; John W. Buckner, *Cap Gates's Tent City* (Little Rock: Rose Publishing Company, 1983): 1-3; Bill Norman, "Edward Savage Crossett," *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*; Internet, available from <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=2431>; accessed 24 October 2009; Bill Norman, "Crossett," *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*; Internet, available from <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=821>; accessed 22 October 2009.

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"foreign sawmill people."⁴ This greatly enraged Cap Gates, so he selected a site in the middle of the forest two miles from the nearest post office and thirteen miles from the county seat of Hamburg. Gates immediately started building the sawmill and a town for its employees, which was to be named "Crossett" in honor of company vice president E. S. Crossett.⁵

A small mill was in operation by May 17, 1899, to cut lumber for tent houses and later, for the first substantial wood houses. The first houses were built on the 100 and 200 blocks of Main and Pine streets. In addition to the construction of tent houses and houses, streets were cleared and water and sewer systems were built. Like many company-owned lumber towns at the turn of the twentieth century, Crossett was literally owned and operated by the Crossett Lumber Company. The Crossett Company owned the land, houses, businesses, schools, hospitals, etc. Workers were issued scrip at the company commissary to purchase necessary items. The company kept workers happy by providing higher wages than nearby mills, reliable utilities, and occasional entertainment.⁶ Cap Gates became the first manager of the Crossett Lumber Company, and residents quickly realized that "Crossett was a one-man town and that Cap Gates was the man."⁷ Gates insisted that employees be of good moral character, and as a result, liquor, gambling, and prostitution were never allowed in Crossett. Any troublemakers were given their last paycheck and asked to leave town.⁸

In 1902 the Mississippi, Hamburg & Western Railroad laid tracks in Crossett, and the Crossett Company started shipping lumber. The mill yards encompassed 124 acres, including stacked lumber, modern dry kilns, and an extensive tram system. By 1908 the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad reached Crossett, and in 1912 the Crossett Company constructed an independent line called the Ashley, Drew & Northern Railroad between Crossett and Monticello.⁹ The Crossett Company had a hardwood mill in its early years, which produced oak, pecan, and gum flooring. However, most of the company's business relied on the harvesting of pine. A box factory was established as early as 1916 and used low-grade materials for the construction of wooden crates. Mop handles were also manufactured from leftover materials and sold in Monticello, Arkansas, and in Mississippi. A Kraft paper mill was established in Crossett in the mid-1930s, which further diversified the types of products produced by the Crossett Lumber Company. Chemical and charcoal plants opened shortly after the paper mill, enabling the company to profit from low-grade lumber by-products as well.¹⁰

⁴ Buckner, *Wilderness Lady*, 8.

⁵ Buckner, *Wilderness Lady*, 7-8; Buckner, *Cap Gates's Tent City*, 2-3; Norman, "Edward Savage Crossett," *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*.

⁶ Buckner, *Cap Gates's Tent City*, 5-11.

⁷ Buckner, *Wilderness Lady*, 8.

⁸ Buckner, *Cap Gates's Tent City*, 4.

⁹ Buckner, *Cap Gates's Tent City*, 13; Buckner, *Wilderness Lady*, 10, 13.

¹⁰ Buckner, *Wilderness Lady*, 12-13; Norman, "Crossett," *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*.

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The Crossett Company would become known for its progressive attitude toward sustainable forestry practices. The first class of students from Yale University's School of Forestry came to Crossett in 1912 with Charles Harlan Watzek, son of Crossett Lumber Company co-founder Dr. John W. Watzek. Charles Watzek, himself a graduate of Yale University, brought students to Crossett for a three-month field study in sustainable forestry methods (versus the previous "cut out and get out" method).¹¹

Studies in "sustained yield" forestry became popular in the 1920s as many lumber companies sought to prolong their existence beyond the average time span of 20-30 years (under the clear-cutting method). The Crossett Company experimented with growing crops on cut-over land without success. When it became apparent in the early 1920s that the Crossett Company would soon run out of timber land, company officials turned to the academically trained foresters of Yale University for help. Yale professor Ralph Bryant was hired as the company's first forestry consultant, and the company constantly employed trained foresters beginning in 1923. In 1946 the Crossett Lumber Company offered Yale University a permanent site for its training program (students had previously stayed in sawmill dormitories). The Yale Camp was located about one mile east of Crossett and included cabins, a shower house, and a mess hall. Students came to the camp for an eleven-week course in forestry management until the camp closed in 1966. The close relationship between the Crossett Company and Yale University greatly enhanced the company's knowledge of sustainable forestry methods like selective cutting and replanting.¹²

In addition to the Yale Camp, the creation of the Crossett Experimental Forest in 1934 greatly benefited the Crossett Lumber Company and provided a future for the lumber operation. Established by the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service, it was one of the first experimental forests in the southern United States. A research station was constructed on a 1,680-acre parcel of Crossett Company land to conduct controlled long-term research on the loblolly and shortleaf pine. The work done at the Crossett Experimental Forest helped sustain operations of the Crossett Lumber Company far beyond traditional lumber companies, which were usually forced to move to another location after 20-30 years of clear-cutting. The forestry research program continues today.¹³

The Georgia-Pacific Corporation purchased the holdings of the Crossett Lumber Company in 1962, and quickly started producing plywood made from Southern yellow pine. Although the days of the Crossett Lumber Company's paternalistic control of the town are in the past, Crossett still relies heavily on the lumber industry.¹⁴

¹¹ O. H. Darling, Jr., and Bill Norman, "Yale Camp," Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture; Internet, available from <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=2324>; accessed 24 October 2009.

¹² Darling and Norman, "Yale Camp," Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture.

¹³ Buckner, *Wilderness Lady*, 32; Don C. Bragg and James M. Guldin, "Crossett Experimental Forest," Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture; Internet, available from <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=4317>; accessed 24 October 2009.

¹⁴ Norman, "Crossett," Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture.

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The history of the Crossett Methodist Church reveals Cap Gates's commitment to the Crossett Company as well as his determination to keep tempting vices like liquor, gambling, and prostitution out of his town. Gates was a religious man and believed that "evils" like liquor could ruin a town.¹⁵ Plus he knew that liquor would only result in his employees' misbehavior. Therefore, when J. L. Crow and Clark Buchner informed Cap Gates in October 1902 that plans for a saloon were underway just north of Crossett, he acted quickly. Citing an 1837 Arkansas statute prohibiting the sale of liquor within one mile of a church, the group decided to construct Crossett's first church that night. Men immediately began working, and the church was completed sometime the next day. It was located on the corner of Main and Second streets and cost a total of \$75. The one-room church was 16 by 32 feet with a front-gabled roof. One door was located in the south end, and windows fenestrated each side elevation. The church was constructed with virgin pine boards and rested on a foundation of wooden piers. Because the county judge would decide whether or not to grant a permit for the new saloon by two o'clock in the afternoon, Cap Gates sent Clark Buchner to Hamburg to stop the permit. Buchner traveled the thirteen-mile distance on horseback and reached Hamburg just before the judge made his decision. To the judge's surprise, Buchner cited the 1837 statute and announced that a church was located in Crossett, making it illegal to open a saloon just north of town. The judge denied the saloon's permit, pleasing Cap Gates and preventing the demoralizing influence of "demon liquor" in Crossett.¹⁶

Circuit riders and traveling ministers visited Crossett before the construction of the first church building, holding services in tents or private residences. Thus, a substantial number of Methodists and Baptists resided in Crossett in 1902. But because Cap Gates was a Methodist, the first church became a Methodist church. On October 12, 1902, Reverend Sam W. Rainey organized the Methodist church with 28 founding members.¹⁷

Rev. Arthur M. Shaw came to pastor the Methodist church in Crossett in 1902. Shaw had previously preached in Lake Village, Star City, Little Prairie Mission, Murfreesboro, and Oma before arriving in Crossett. The Crossett Lumber Company promised to pay him \$600, furnish a parsonage, and construct a "fine" Methodist church. However, the Crossett Company was slow to fulfill its promise of a new church. After much effort, Rev. Shaw finally convinced the Gates brothers to construct a new Methodist church at the northwest corner of Main and Third streets. The church lot was provided by the Crossett Company, and half of the building's total cost of \$15,000 was paid by the company as well. The other half was raised by church members. Completed in 1904, the new Methodist church was a handsome cross-gabled building with a

¹⁵ Buckner, *Wilderness Lady*, 31.

¹⁶ W. E. Ned Hastings, "History of First United Methodist Church, Crossett, Arkansas," pamphlet (1993): 2-3; Buckner, *Cap Gates's Tent City*, 15-18.

¹⁷ Hastings, "History of First United Methodist Church," 3-4; Buckner, *Cap Gates's Tent City*, 18.

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corner bell tower and pointed arch stained glass windows. It was dedicated on September 24, 1904, by Bishop Key.¹⁸

The Crossett Lumber Company began selling its real estate holdings to residents in 1946, but the company continued to influence the city's development. With the exception of a café, pressing shop, and the post office, every business and building in Crossett was owned and operated by the Crossett Lumber Company until 1946. Up until this point, Crossett residents were not allowed to own land or purchase their homes. Churches were even located on company-owned land and financed in part by the company. The Crossett Lumber Company continued to aid churches after 1946 by providing lots for the construction of new church buildings and paying half of the construction costs. Even though the third and current Methodist church building was not completed until 1949, the Crossett Company agreed to provide a site and match up to \$30,000 in pledges.¹⁹

On Easter Sunday in 1943, D. C. Hastings proposed the construction of a new church after the conclusion of World War II. Hastings served as the building committee chairman, and people started pledging money toward the new church. When Hastings retired and moved to Little Rock in 1945, Edwin Bird replaced him as building chairman. The Crossett Company provided a lot on the west side of Main Street between Fifth and Sixth avenues for the new church. With the exception of a few small houses, the entire 500 block of Main was unoccupied in 1948. Men cleared a site for the church building on the forested lot, and construction began. The church was completed and dedicated on July 1, 1949. The new building cost a total of \$147,865. The new brick church was designed by well-known Arkansas architect John Parks Almand in an eclectic combination of the Tudor Revival and Gothic Revival styles. A one-story, brick parsonage was constructed in 1954 at the northeast corner of the lot. A Fellowship Hall and Daycare Wing were added to the church in 1959 and designed by the architectural firm of Trapp, Clippord & Phelps with W. S. Arnold serving as building committee chairman. The First United Methodist Church still holds regular services in the building, which is one of the most architecturally significant structures in Crossett.²⁰

¹⁸ The one-room church built in 1902 was demolished in 1904.

Arthur M. Shaw, "History of First United Methodist Church, Crossett, Arkansas: The A. M. Shaw Journal, 1903-04," pamphlet (undated): 1-11; Deirdre Kelley, "Shaw Blazed New Trails in Crossett Company Town," *Ashley County News Observer* (undated newspaper clipping in collection of First United Methodist Church): 1A-2A; Hastings, "History of First United Methodist Church," 5-6; Buckner, *Wilderness Lady*, 37; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Crossett, Ashley County, Arkansas," map (June 1908).

¹⁹ Buckner, *Wilderness Lady*, 30, 36; Hastings, "History of First United Methodist Church," 11.

²⁰ When the new church was completed in 1949, the church at Main and Third streets was demolished. The largest and most divisive split in the Methodist Church happened in 1844 over the issue of slavery (the Methodist Protestant Church had already split off). The Methodist Episcopal Church, South supported slavery, while the Methodist Episcopal Church did not. The break would not be healed until the "Uniting Conference" of 1939, where you get the formation of The Methodist Church. The Crossett congregation was aligned with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South until 1939. When the current church building was constructed in 1949, it was called the Crossett Methodist Church. The United Methodist Church was created in 1968 when the

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John Parks Almand, who designed the Crossett Methodist Church, was born in Lithonia, Georgia, in 1885, and was the fourth of eight children. His early education was done in Lithonia before he entered Emory College in Oxford, Georgia, (now Emory University in Atlanta) in 1903. When Almand entered Emory College, he was undecided on whether to pursue a career in medicine or architecture, and it was not until he graduated from Emory in 1907 that he decided to go into architecture. After graduating from Emory, Almand entered Columbia University in New York to pursue a degree in architecture, which he received in 1911.²¹

Although Almand did not graduate from Columbia until 1911, his experience as an architect actually began while he was in school. For a couple of summers, Almand worked as a draftsman for the firm of Hentz, Adler & Schultz in Atlanta. In addition, while a junior at Columbia, Almand designed a new Methodist church for his hometown of Lithonia, which was built for \$12,000 in 1910.²²

Upon graduation from Columbia, Almand's first job was with the T. L. Hudson Company in Havana, Cuba, although Almand only stayed with the company for a year. Almand learned that Charles Thompson was looking to hire an architect, and he applied and got the position. Almand arrived in Little Rock on July 13, 1912, and was met at the railroad station by Frank Ginocchio of the firm (coincidentally, Almand and Ginocchio would both die on the same day – March 24, 1969). Shortly after arriving in Little Rock, Almand met Miss Frances Reeve Edmondson, and they later married on November 4, 1914.²³

For the first two and a half years (July 1912 – December 1914) that Almand worked with Charles Thompson, he was a designer and earned \$2,000 a year. For the next year, he was promoted to a junior partner with Thompson. However, Almand wanted to go out on his own – he had been in charge of designing some buildings while working with Thompson – and he opened his own office in January 1916 in room 1107 of the State Bank Building (now the Boyle Building).²⁴

Although Almand opened his practice during the 1910s, it was not until the 1920s that it really took off. He received many large commissions during the 1920s, including Arkansas Children's Hospital, First Presbyterian Church, and he was also the designing architect of the Little Rock High School (now Central

Methodist Church joined with the Evangelical United Brethren Church in Dallas, TX. Therefore, the church is now called the First United Methodist Church of Crossett.

Hastings, "History of First United Methodist Church," 11; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Crossett, Ashley County, Arkansas," map (August 1948).

²¹ Almand, A. J. *John Parks Almand, Architect: A Biography of my Father* (Privately printed, 1976): 2, 25, 29; Ralph S. Wilcox, "Block Realty-Baker House," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program (2008): Section 8, Page 4-6.

²² Almand, *John Parks Almand, Architect*, 30-31.

²³ Almand, *John Parks Almand, Architect*, 33-34.

²⁴ Almand, *John Parks Almand, Architect*, 36.

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High School). Although a lot of his work was centered in Little Rock, his practice grew to be statewide during the 1920s reaching from Paragould to Texarkana and from Bentonville to Wilmot. He also took on two associates during the 1920s (the only time that he ever would) – Van Valkenberg for a short period in 1925 and Elmer A. Stuck of Jonesboro in 1929 – 1930.²⁵

In addition to designing buildings across the state, Almand also took a brief foray into development in the late 1910s. In 1919 Almand bought the land at the northeast corner of Center and 14th streets in Little Rock and built three speculative houses that he sold. He then bought the northeast corner of Spring and 14th streets for the same purpose. However, once the house at 324 W. 14th Street was completed, he decided to move his family in instead.²⁶

As with most Americans, Almand and his family were severely affected by the Great Depression during the early 1930s. In June 1934, Almand moved to Washington, DC, where he had been hired as an architect in the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department. The office was responsible for designing post offices, customs houses, mints and other federal buildings across the country. Even though Almand was in Washington, he kept a tie to Arkansas, designing the post office in Fort Smith.²⁷

Almand returned to Little Rock in April 1936 to take charge of the Resettlement Administration's Inspection Division office, which covered Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi. As the director of the office, Almand was responsible for opening the office, organizing the work that the office would do, and he was also in charge of ten assistants. The Resettlement Administration was involved in the construction of dams, farm buildings, utilities, roads, trails and lodges, and projects in Arkansas included Lake Dick (NR-listed July 3, 1975) in Jefferson County and Mount Magazine.²⁸

In 1937, Almand was able to return to private practice in Little Rock, something that he truly enjoyed. However, with the onset of World War II in the 1940s, private construction stopped, and Almand was forced once again to look at something other than private practice.²⁹

In the fall of 1942, Almand began work as the construction engineer for Naval Air Stations being built in Traverse City, Michigan, and Corpus Christi, Texas. The work with the Navy lasted just over a year, and Almand returned to Little Rock again late in 1943. Although he was able to do some architectural work, the effects of World War II still plagued him. As a result, in order to supplement his family's income, Almand turned to raising broilers. He built a chicken house on the north side of the vacant lot east of his home on

²⁵ Almand, *John Parks Almand, Architect*, 37.

²⁶ Almand, *John Parks Almand, Architect*, 45.

²⁷ Almand, *John Parks Almand, Architect*, 48.

²⁸ Almand, *John Parks Almand, Architect*, 49-50.

²⁹ Almand, *John Parks Almand, Architect*, 50, 52.

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14th Street and raised the chickens for about two years until the effects of World War II eased. Due to growing up on a farm, and also being involved in farming in the 1920s, Almand was able to make enough money from raising broilers to live comfortably.³⁰

After World War II, Almand's practice returned to normal. As before the war, Almand's commissions during the 1940s and 1950s encompassed a wide variety of building types including churches, residences, educational buildings, as well as the North Little Rock Funeral Home. Also, as before World War II, Almand ventured a little bit into developing, specifically developing the East Palisades Addition in Little Rock in the mid 1950s (Almand and his wife would move into a house he designed at 27 East Palisades in 1956).³¹

Almand designed the Oak Forest Methodist Church in Little Rock and the Crossett Methodist Church at the same time (both buildings completed in 1949). The Oak Forest Methodist Church is strikingly similar to the Crossett Methodist Church, with the biggest difference being the use of field stone as a wall material (rather than the brick used on the Crossett church). Like the Methodist Church in Crossett, the Oak Forest Church features an irregular plan, a steeply pitched roof covered in tile, flat buttresses, pointed arch windows, an entrance and pointed arch stained glass window with tracery situated in a recessed pointed arch opening lined with cast stone blocks, and a stepped parapet culminating in a bell tower with a thin metal spire.³² In addition, Almand's 1954 design for the sanctuary at the First Presbyterian Church of North Little Rock is similar to the Crossett Methodist Church in that it has a steeply pitched roof with slightly flared eaves and a side-gabled loggia with pointed arch openings. Almand's similar designs for these three churches indicate a pattern in his work and show his preference for this distinctive combination of the Tudor Revival and Gothic Revival styles.

Throughout his career, Almand was characterized as a very hard worker who demanded hard work from those he worked with. In fact, on several occasions, he would require contractors to redo work if it did not live up to his standards. However, in 1962, Almand suffered a slight stroke. Although he recovered, he suffered another stroke in mid-1963. He never fully recovered from it, and on March 24, 1969, John Parks Almand passed away as the result of a heart attack. After his funeral at First Methodist Church in Little Rock, he was buried in the Mount Holly Mausoleum. However, his legacy on Arkansas's built environment is significant, spanning a time period of almost fifty years and reaching all across the state.³³

³⁰ Almand, *John Parks Almand, Architect*, 52-53.

³¹ Almand, *John Parks Almand, Architect*, 59-60.

³² Ralph S. Wilcox, "Oak Forest Methodist Church," Arkansas Architectural Resources Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program (2008).

³³ Almand, *John Parks Almand, Architect*, 56, 62, 65.

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The Crossett Methodist Church has been well-maintained over the years and remains an architectural landmark in the sawmill town of Crossett. Knowing that the church was located along a major thoroughfare in Crossett, church member and Crossett Company sales manager Adam Trieschmann mounted a prayer plaque on a stone in front of the new church building shortly after its completion in 1949. He intended for sawmill employees to read the prayer as they walked by on their way to work at the mill. The "Trieschmann Stone," as it is now called, reads: "O Lord, grant that each one who has to do with me today may be the happier for it, let it be given me each hour today what I shall say, and grant me the wisdom of a loving heart that I may say the right thing rightly. Help me to enter into the mind of everyone who talks with me, and keep me alive to the feelings of each one present, give me a quick eye for little kindnesses that I may be ready in doing them and gracious in receiving them. Give me a quick perception of the feelings and needs of others and make me eager hearted in helping them. Amen."³⁴

Statement of Significance

The Crossett Methodist Church is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C** and **Criteria Consideration A** as a unique combination of the Tudor Revival and Gothic Revival styles designed by noted Arkansas architect John Parks Almand. The church's irregular plan, asymmetrical façade, steeply pitched roof, multi-level eaves, and slightly flared eaves are characteristics of the Tudor Revival style. However, the use of elaborate tracery, pointed arch openings, buttresses, and statuary provide a subtle Gothic Revival-style influence. In addition, the Crossett Methodist Church is strikingly similar to two other churches designed by Almand during this period, one of which was also completed in 1949. This eclectic church is one of the most architecturally significant buildings in Crossett.

³⁴ Hastings, "History of First United Methodist Church," 5-6.

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Verbal Boundary Description

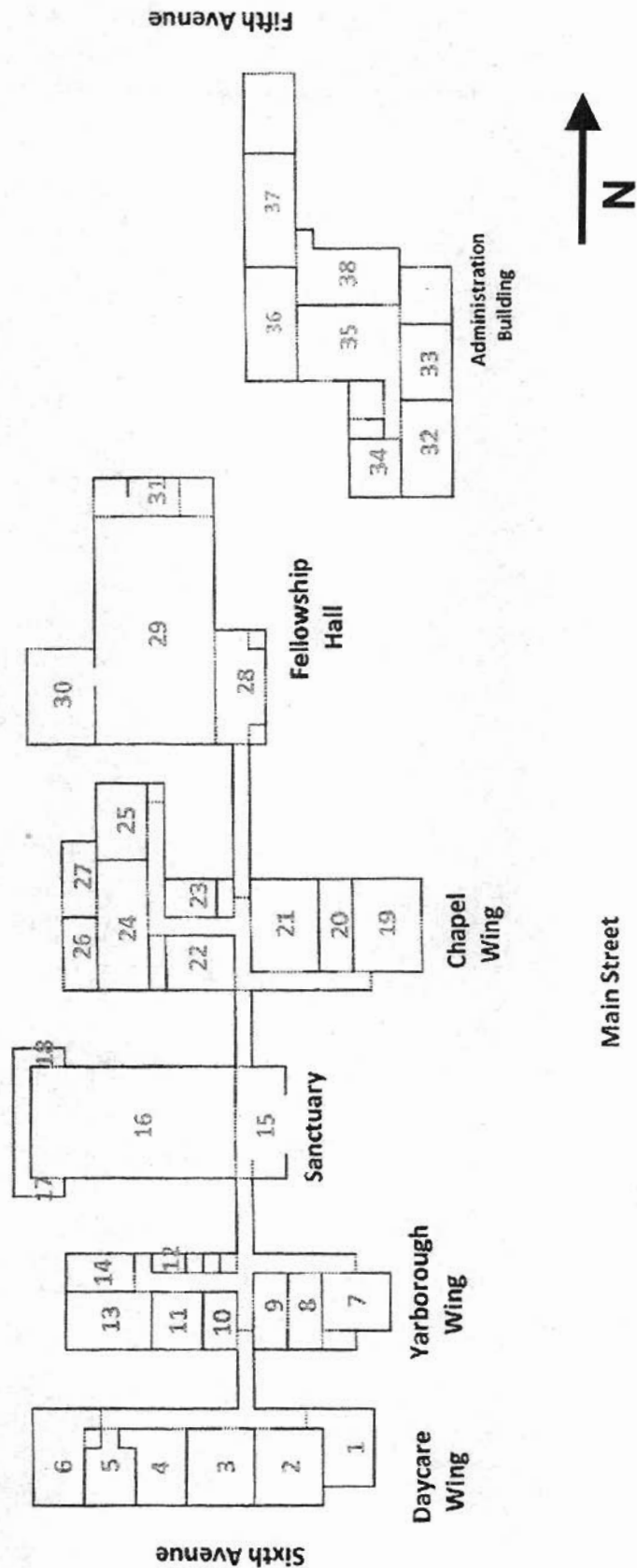
The Crossett Methodist Church occupies the eastern half of Block 126, Original Town of Crossett.

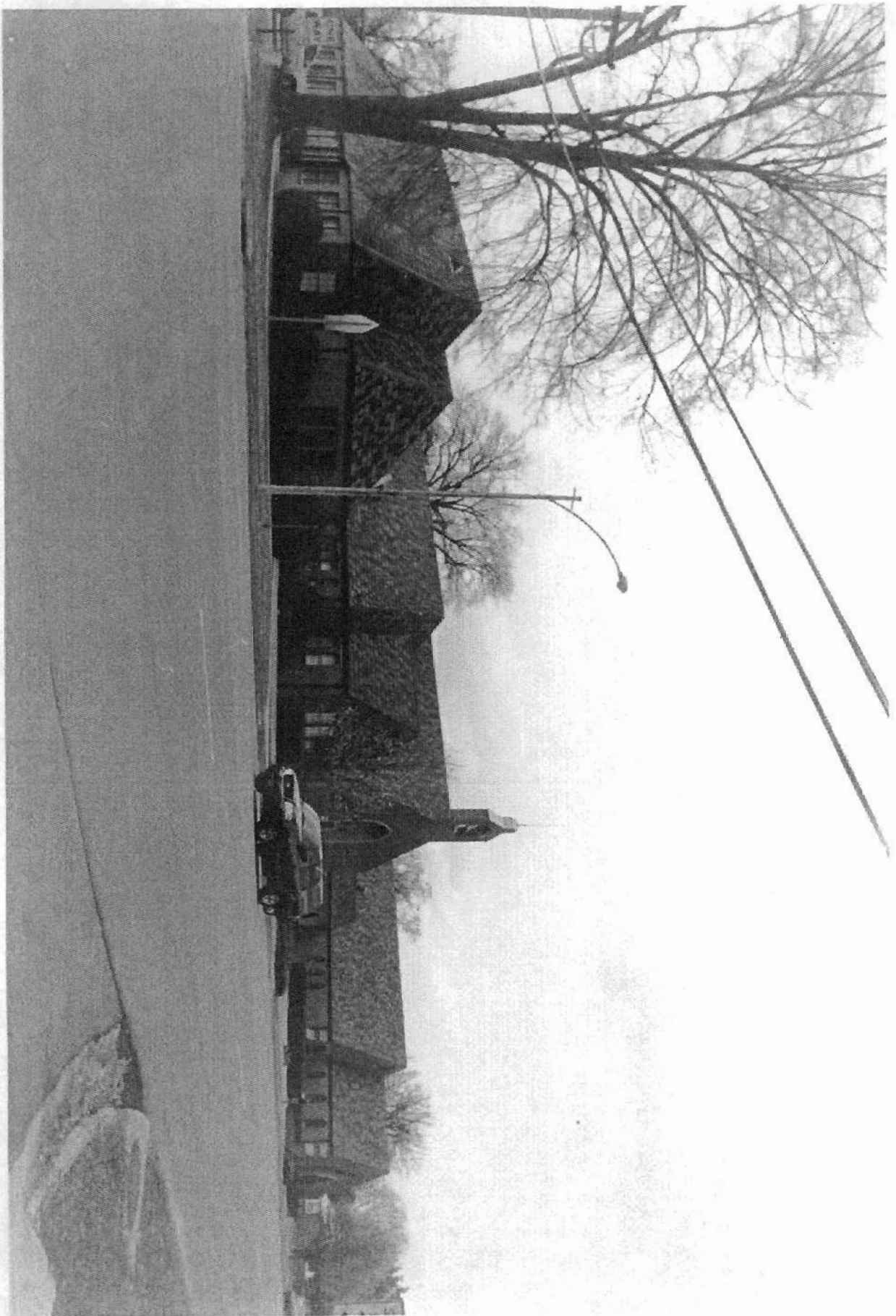
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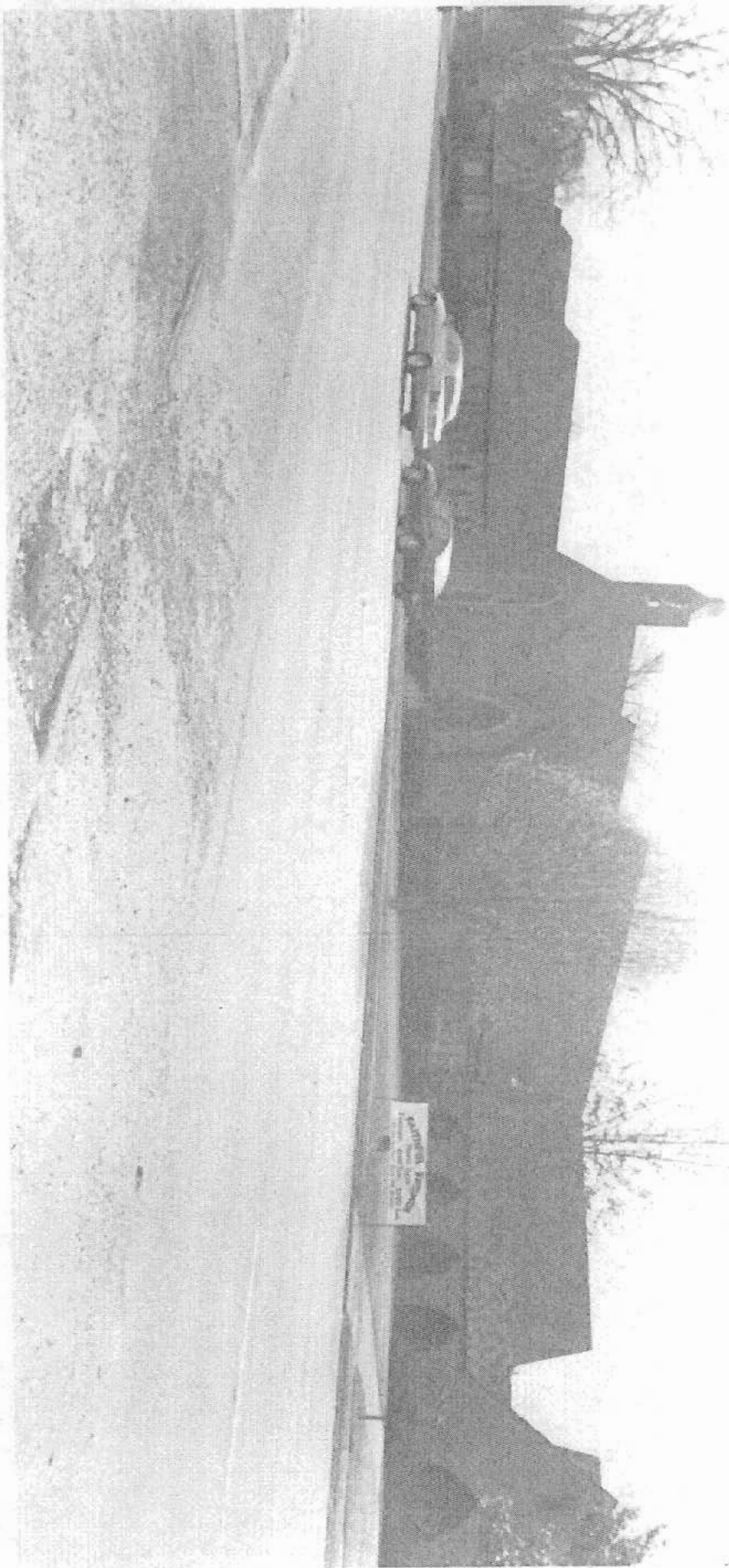
The nominated property includes the parcel historically associated with the Crossett Methodist Church.

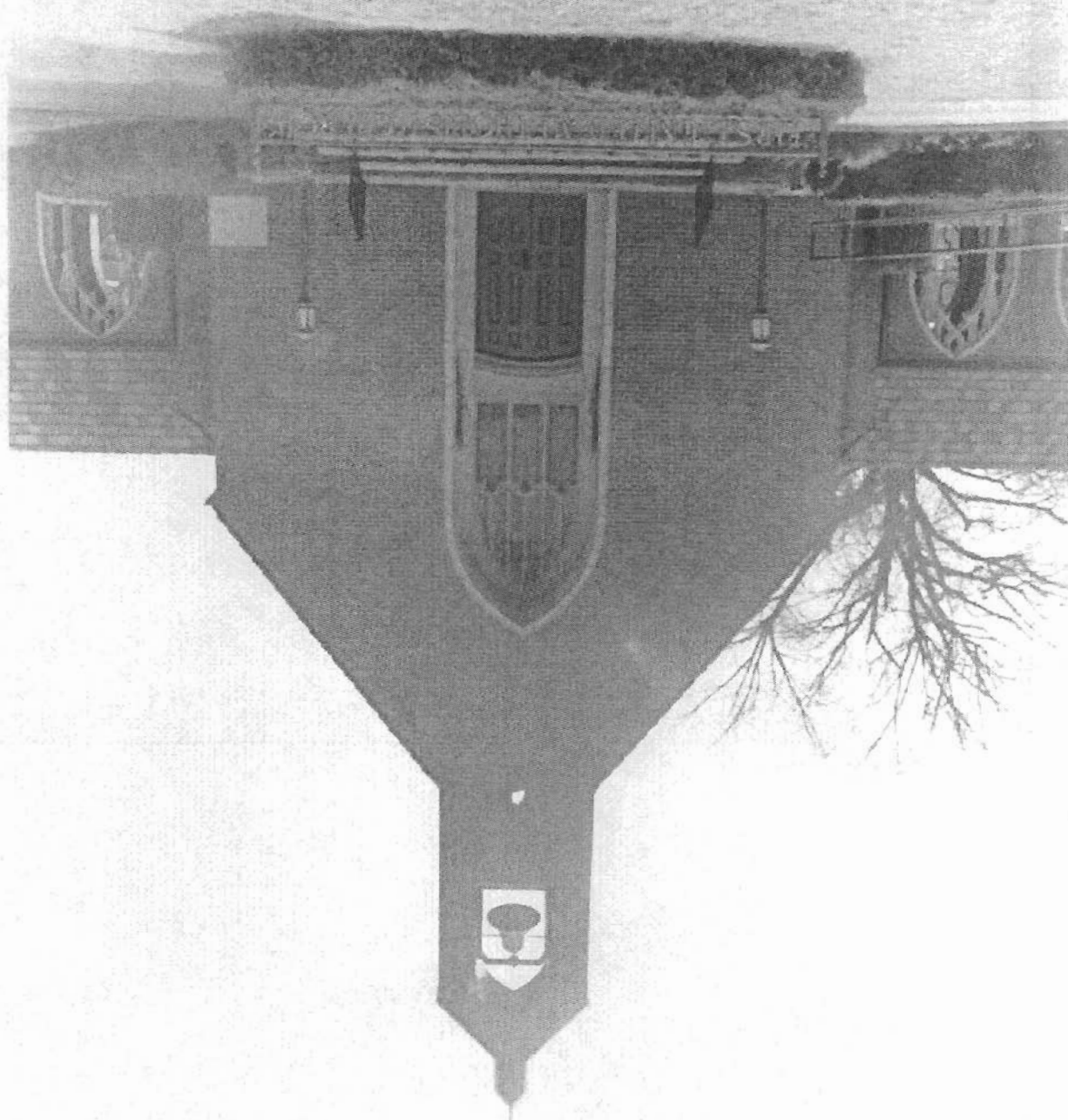
Crossett Methodist Church Crossett, Ashley County, Arkansas

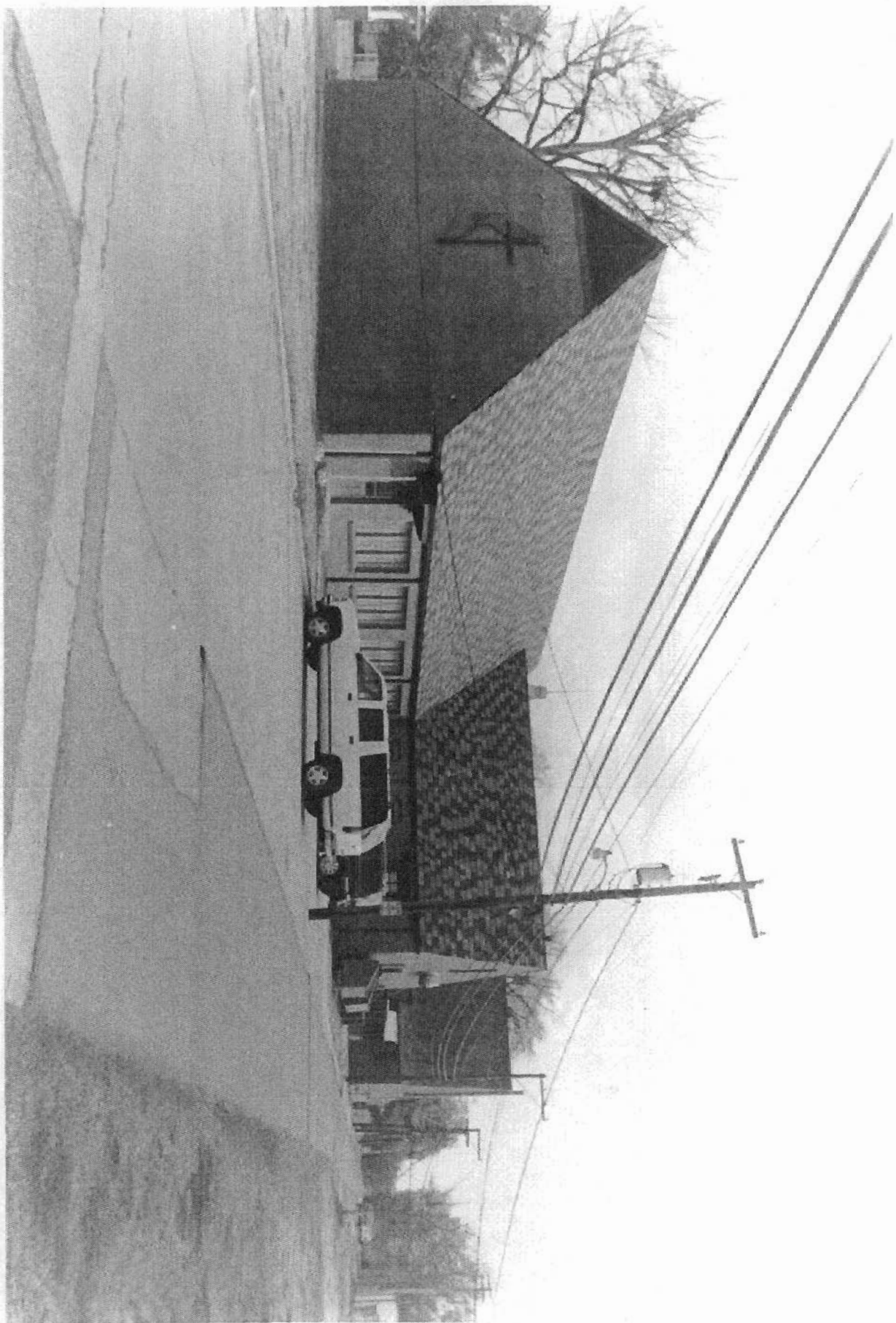
FACILITIES MAP



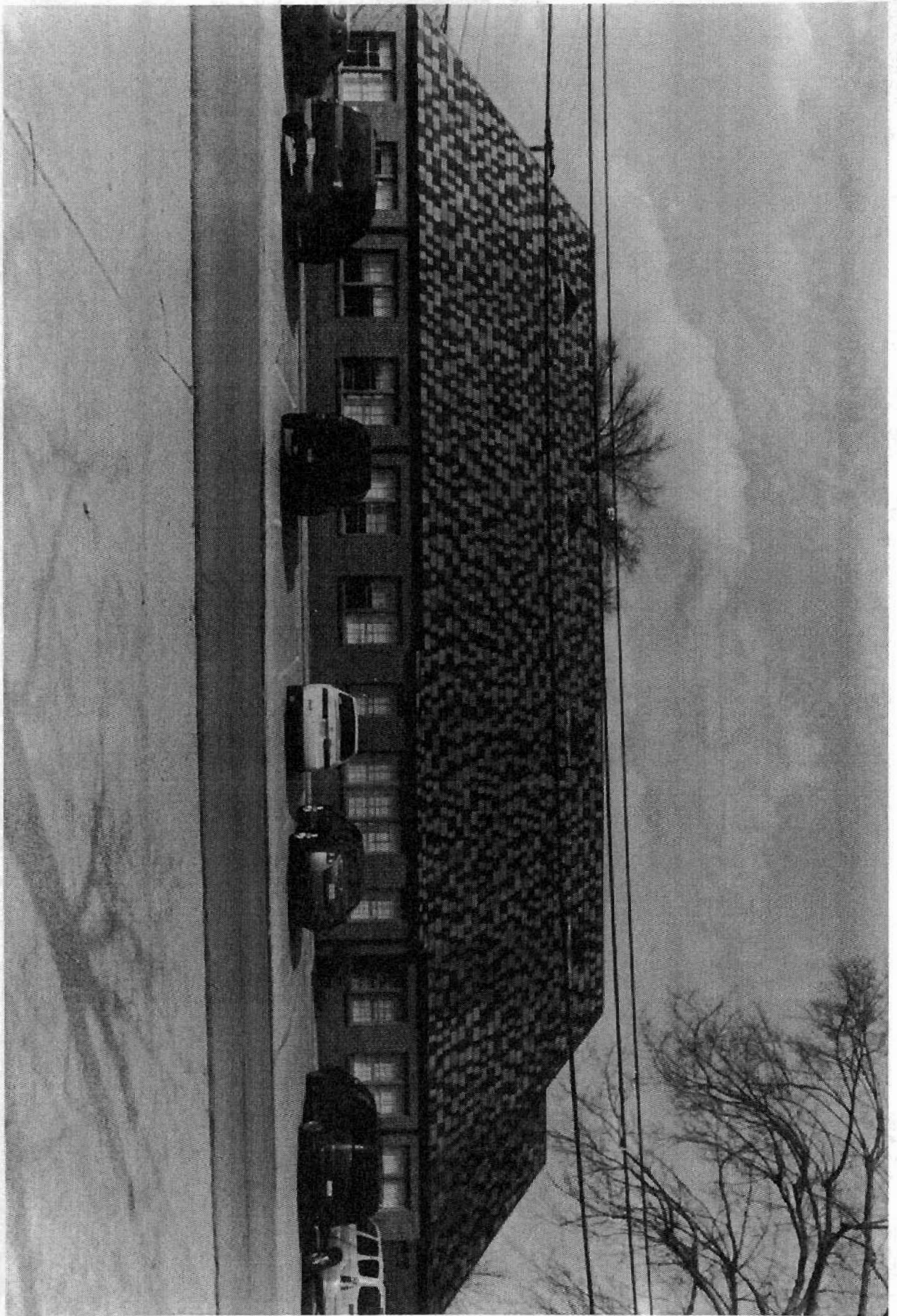












CROSSETT METHODIST CHURCH

CROSSETT, ARKANSAS

ERECTED 1949

PAUL E. MARTIN, RESIDENT BISHOP

L. J. McDEAL, DIST. SUPERINTENDENT

O. E. HOLMES, PASTOR

BUILDING COMMITTEE

EDWIN W. BIRD, CHAIRMAN

LEROY WHITE, SEC. TREAS.

J. B. WHITE

W. A. PHILLIPS

RICHARD JONES

MRS. JOHN T. EDWIN

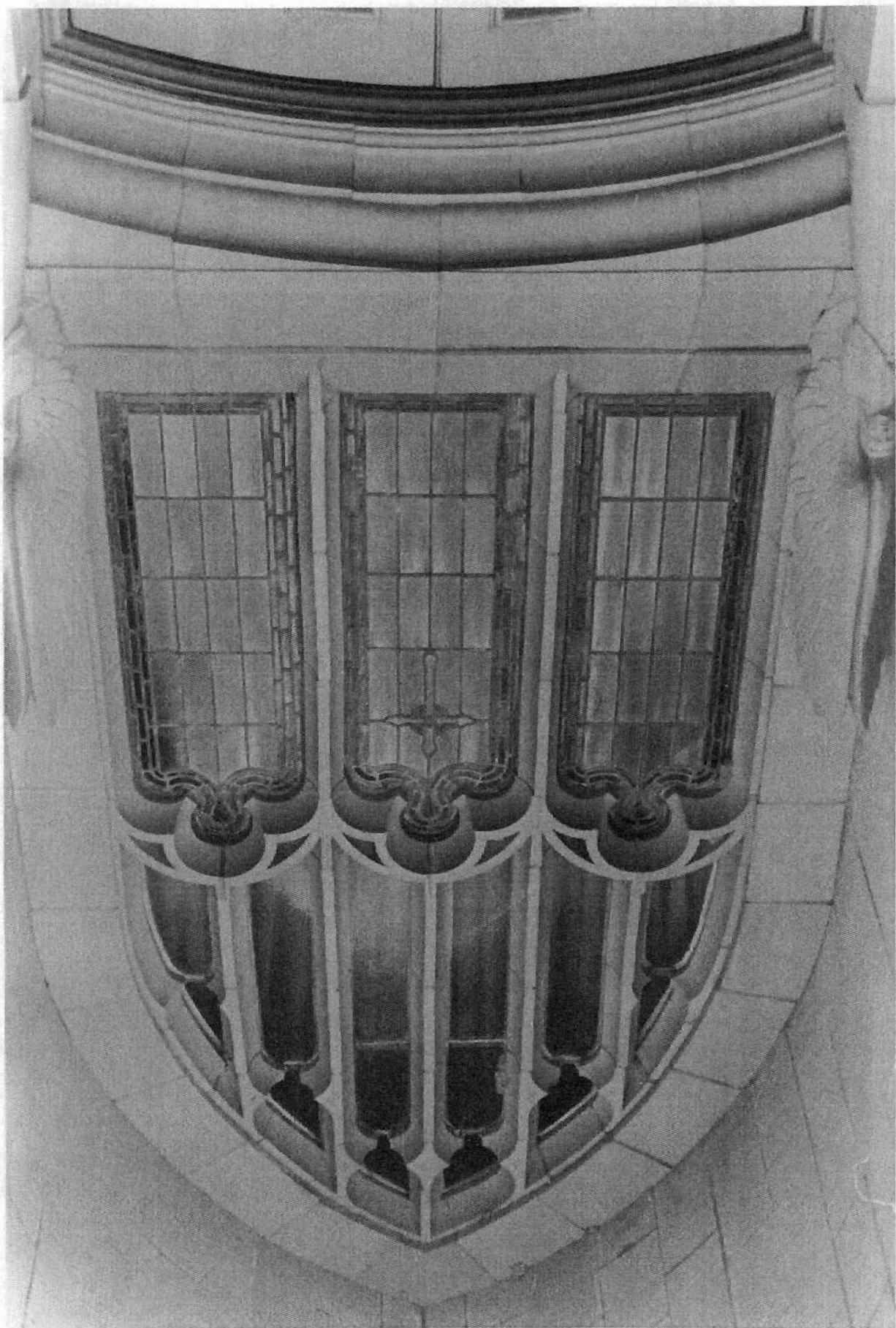
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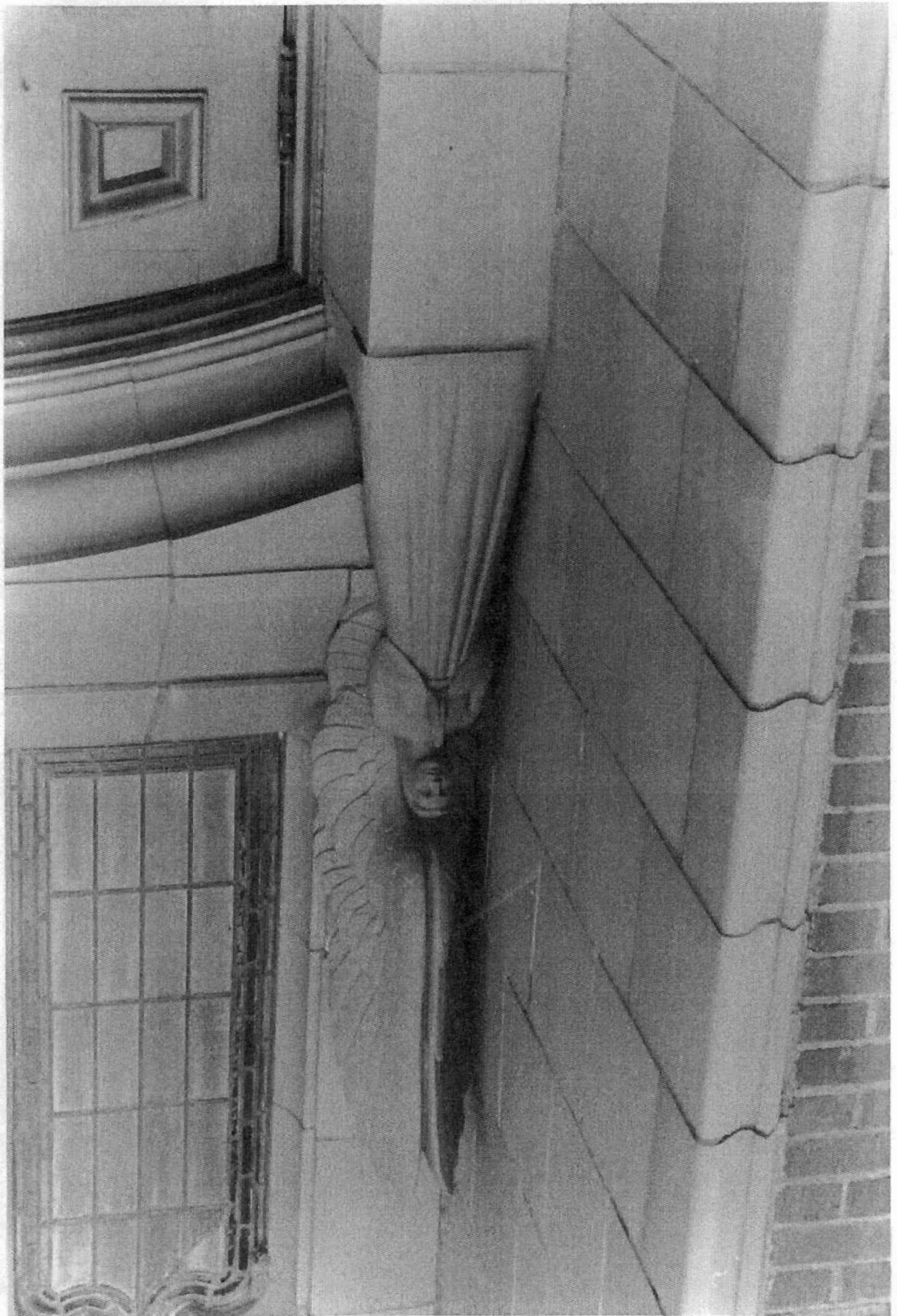
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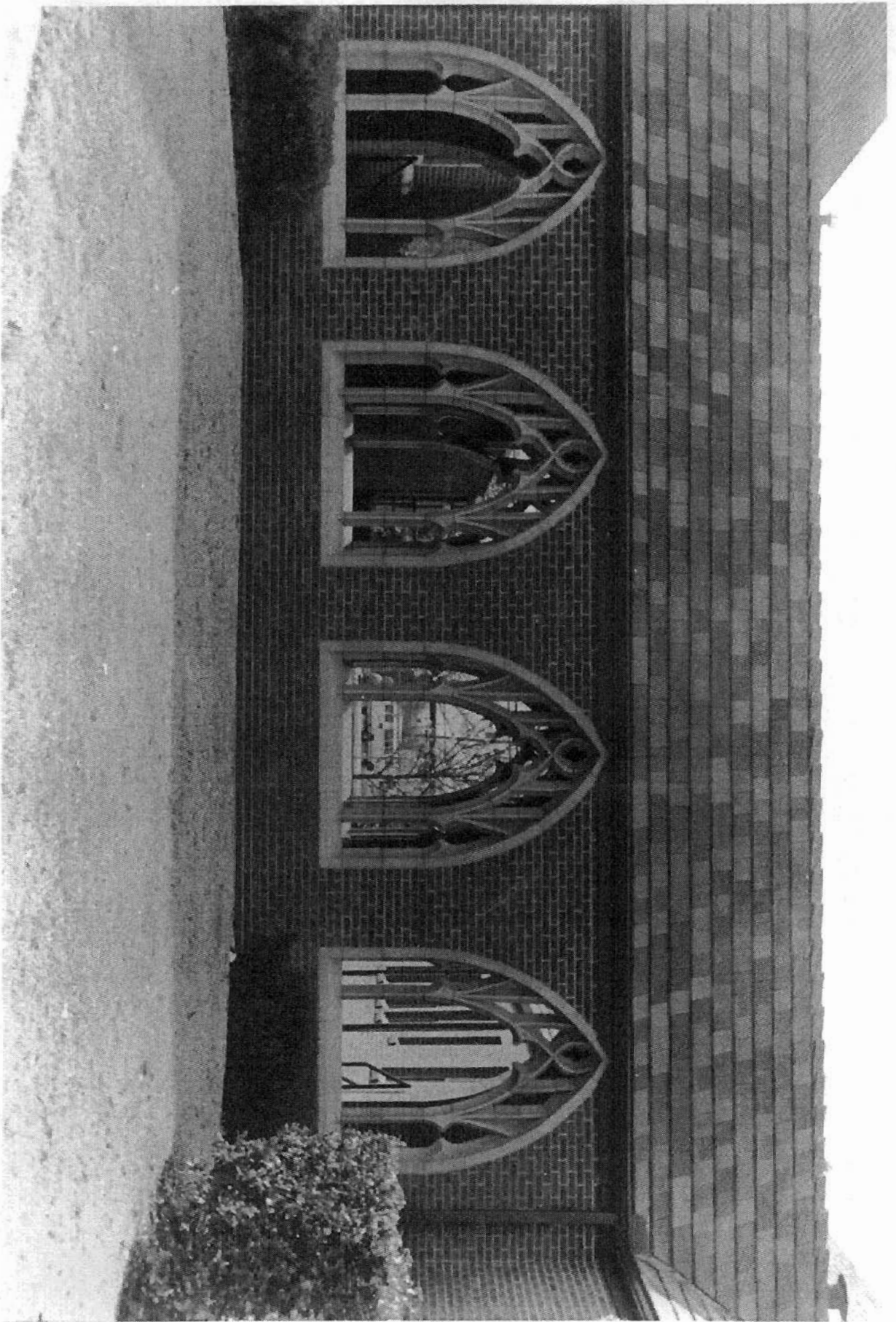
ROB ROY MCGREGOR

JOHN PARKS ALMAND, ARCHITECT

B. K. CARR, CONSTRUCTION SUPT.



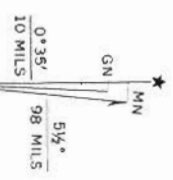
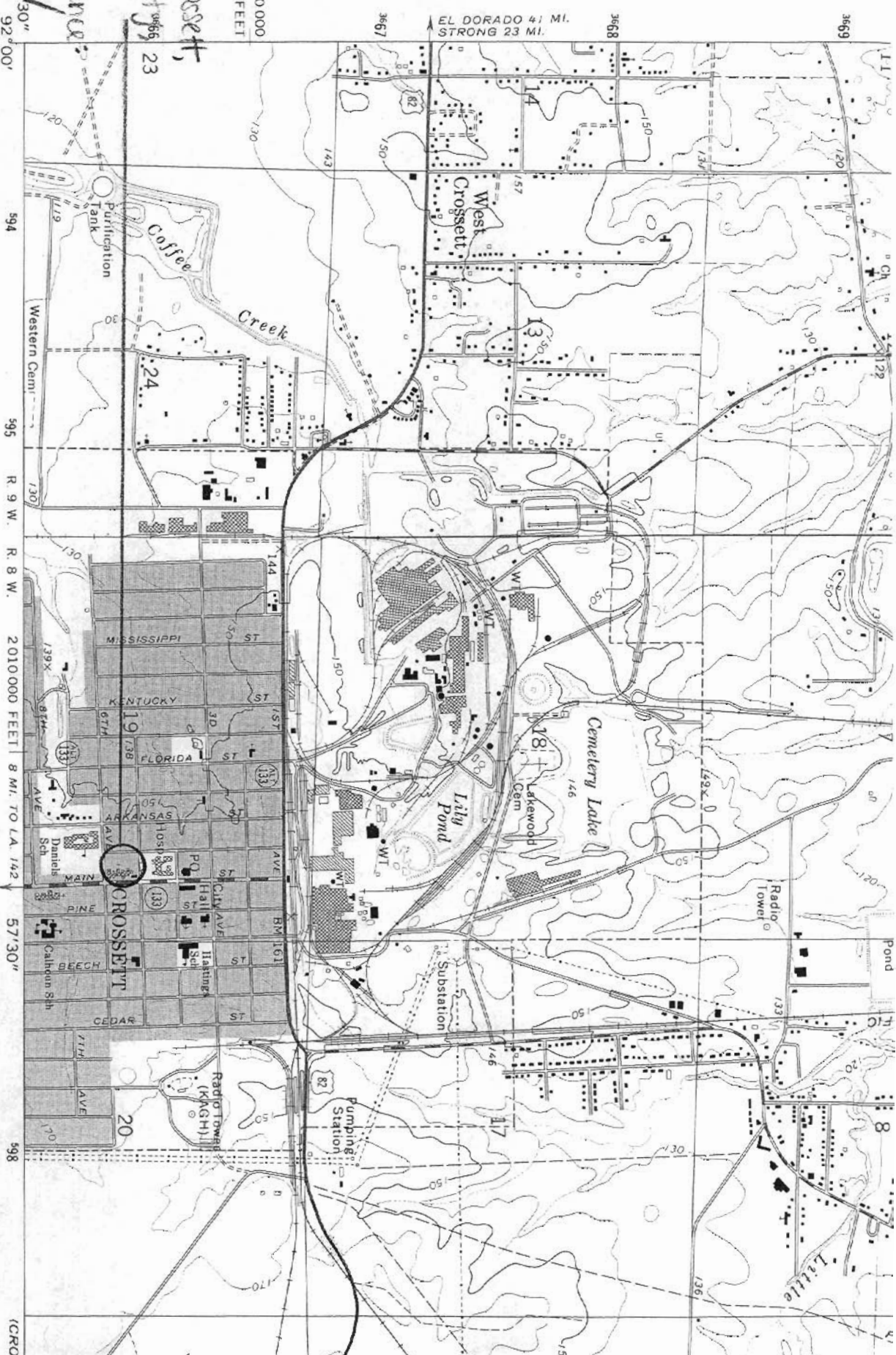






Crossett
 Methodist
 Church, Crossett,
 Ashley County,
 Arkansas
 UTM Reference
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 3666845
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 (FELSENTHAL
 1750 II)

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS and USC&GS
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
 photographs taken 1972. Field checked 1973
 Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Arkansas coordinate
 system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)
 1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
 zone 15, shown in blue. 1927 North American datum
 Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
 Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
 generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



UTM GRID AND 1973 MAGNETIC NORTH
 DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET
 5 1/2°
 98 MILLS
 10 MILLS
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 NATIONAL GEODETIC
 THIS COMPLIES WITH
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