NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: _Shaw-Blair House_
Other names/site number: _BE4152_
Name of related multiple property listing:
_N/A_
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: _11976 Tyson Road_
City or town: _Lowell_ State: _Arkansas_ County: _Benton_
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___national ___statewide _X_local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B _X_C ___D

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

Shaw-Blair House
Name of Property

Benton County, Arkansas
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

_____
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	[X]
Public – Local	[ ]
Public – State	[ ]
Public – Federal	[ ]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	[X]
District	[ ]
Site	[ ]
Structure	[ ]
Object	[ ]

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
MODERN MOVEMENT/Wrightian

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property:
WOOD
STONE
GLASS
TAR

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Shaw-Blair House is located on a large, wooded parcel of land along the southern shore of Beaver Lake near Lowell, Arkansas. It sits at the end of a long driveway, which extends approximately a quarter of a mile north from the western end of Tyson Road. The setting around the house slopes significantly to the north, towards the lake, as does much of the terrain in the area and is densely covered in trees. The house was built between 1967 and 1969, and was designed by architect, Robert E. Herndon, who was an architecture student at the University of Arkansas when he initially received the commission. Herndon designed the Shaw-Blair House in the Organic Modern style of Mid-Century Modern architecture, following the ideas created by Frank Lloyd Wright and promulgated by John G. Williams and E. Fay Jones in the University of Arkansas architecture program.

The Shaw-Blair House is a frame residential structure sheathed in painted redwood board-and-batten siding with large spans of glazing on most facades. The foundation of the house is constructed from concrete block which is veneered in fieldstone. The plan of the house is linear in nature, with two distinct sections that are slightly angled from one another. The axis of the plan runs parallel to the course of the lake, which it overlooks. The house's roof is primarily

covered with a gravel-covered tar. The only exception to this is found in the breezeway that connects the original house to the addition, which features a glass ceiling/roof.

Narrative Description

The Shaw-Blair House is located on a large, wooded parcel of land along the southern shore of Beaver Lake near Lowell, Arkansas. It sits at the end of a long driveway, which extends approximately a quarter of a mile north from the western end of Tyson Road. There are several other single-family residences in the area near the house, which are also situated on large parcels. The only exception to this is the cluster of houses directly to the west of the Shaw-Blair House, which are a multi-house, family compound. However, of the other residences along Tyson Road, the Shaw-Blair House is the oldest. The setting around the house slopes to varying degrees towards the lake, as does much of the rest of the area. The house was constructed between 1966-1967, with an addition completed in 1969. It was designed by architect, Robert E. Herndon, and constructed by the local contractor, "Tub" Robinson, in the Organic Style of Mid-Century Modern architecture.

Originally composed of a shallow v-shaped plan, which centered on a monolithic stone chimney, the Shaw-Blair House had an addition constructed on its eastern end to provide additional amenities and entertainment areas to the house. The house is constructed on a continuous concrete slab, which is cantilevered at times on the north side. The exterior walls are covered in a wood board-and-batten siding with large sections of glazing. The public façade of the house is obscured from sight due to the extreme slope of the site, which required the house sit lower than the driveway. This side of the house has relatively few windows, which are small and placed under the eaves. However, the north, or rear of the house, has numerous, large openings. This elevation also features several clerestory windows in the eastern section of the house. The house's roof is made up of shed and flat sections with a gravel on tar covering. The house has elaborate, stylized eaves that extend far out from the body of the house, and decorative projecting beams.

Southern Elevation

The southern façade is the "public" elevation of the house. It is reached by a long, gravel aggregate concrete driveway, which is bounded on either side by a fieldstone retaining wall once it draws near the house and drops below the crest of the hill on the site. Due to the slope of the site, the roof plane sits below the ground level of the driveway, allowing the house to not obstruct any of the scenic views of the lake experienced by visitors as they approach it. Once at the house, a carport/porte cochere connects the driveway to the main entry. The carport's roof rises out of the slope of the hill and is anchored on the south side by a fieldstone retaining wall. A parking area sits to the south of the driving path and is divided from it by a pair of fieldstone columns. On the other side of the driving path is an outdoor storage area adjacent to the primary entry walkway. Bounded by fieldstone cheek walls and floored with flagstone, a series of stairs covered by overlapping shed roof planes supported by decorative wood columns and beams cascade down the hillside to the main entry of the house. The front entry of the house is also

floored in flagstone and sits on a terrace that has been carved out of the hillside, which allows access to the entirety of the front façade of the house.

On the western end of the front façade of the Shaw-Blair House, there is a large flagstone patio to the south of the structure. The south wall of this part of the house is divided into three sections. The first, western most, section has two parts. The first part is a solid span of wood board-and-batten siding. The second part has four stationary glass windows and a single door. There are also two fieldstone columns, which stand between the first and second window and the third and fourth window. The door, which has a transom window over it, stands between the second and third window. The second, central section of this part of the house steps forward two feet from the first section. This twenty-eight-foot-long section is almost entirely covered in wood board-and-batten siding. The only exception is a single, short stationary glass window that sits high on the elevation, just under the eave, roughly in the middle of the elevation. The third and final section of this part of the house sits back roughly four feet and is up a short flight of stairs from the middle section. Like the middle section, the third section features few openings. These are limited to a tall, normal stationary glass window where the middle and third sections meet and a door with transom and sidelight roughly centered on the section.

At the eastern end of the western part of the house there is a glass and wood enclosed walkway that connects the two parts of the house. This walkway is composed of five spans of glass and four wooden column and beam assemblies. The roof of the walkway is also glass and overlaps the vertical panels of glass to create a type of eave. While the glass walkway directly abuts the western part of the house, it overlaps the eastern part of the house by three of the five bays on the south side. Above the area where it overlaps the eastern part of the house, there are two clerestory windows set between the glass roof of the walkway and the eave of the house. There is also access to a small storage area on the wall perpendicular to the eastern end of the walkway. Similar to the western end of the house, the glass walkway also has a flagstone patio in front of it, which is bound by a high fieldstone retaining wall on the south side. However, this patio is significantly shallower than the western patio, being roughly five feet in depth. This patio connects to a gravel aggregate, concrete path that spans the majority of the remainder of the southern elevation by way of a flight of flagstone stairs.

The retaining wall that creates the patio outside of the glass walkway becomes the base of the southern elevation wall as you progress easterly. The retaining wall creates a wainscoting effect beneath a nearly thirty-foot-long section of board-and-batten siding. The continuum of span is only broken by three square casement windows, which are roughly centered on the wall. At the eastern end of the wall is monolithic stone massing that juts seven feet from the wall and creates the left side of the main entry.

Much of the remainder of the southern façade is on a single, nearly forty-two-foot-long plane, which extends southwesterly from the monolithic stone mass. The western end of this section contains the front door of the house, which is flanked by a narrow sidelight and a large, stationary glass window. The roof over the entry area is different than the remainder of the house due to the shed roof, which leads down from the carport and slopes in the opposite direction than the main roof plane of the house. This reversal of slope directions creates a small, triangular area

between the eave of the entry roof and the surface of the main roof, which was enclosed with a stationary glass window of the small shape.

The southern wall of the house, from the entry area eastward, is very low to the ground, with the eaves only sitting roughly four feet above the ground level. This span of wood board-and-batten siding is broken up by a single square casement window on the left end of the span, and by a set of four adjacent square casement windows, which are roughly centered on the span. At the eastern end of the house, the southern wall steps back about four feet to create a small patio, which is accessed by a single door on the southern wall. Next to this, on the southeast corner of the house, is a frameless, glass butt-joint window, which wraps around from the southern façade to the eastern façade of the house.

Eastern Elevation

The eastern end of the Shaw-Blair House is relatively narrow when compared to the southern or northern elevations. It is composed of three sections. The first is only four feet wide and forms the perpendicular wall on the end of the recessed patio, discussed in the previous paragraph. The second section steps forward twelve feet and is seventeen feet in width. The second section terminates on the northern side at a fieldstone retaining wall. The roof is continuous over these two sections, and it slopes from right to left. The third section sits twenty feet back from the middle section and is the only section to have an opening on it. This takes the form of a wide but short stationary glass window that is set high on the wall, just under the eaves. This section sits lower than the previous two, due to the slope of the site. Additionally, the roof over this section slopes in the opposite direction from the other two sections, and it does not meet the eave of the previous sections' roof. Instead it begins forward down the northern wall of the house, creating a clerestory area above it. The third section sits atop a concrete-block foundation that is clad in fieldstone. This cladded foundation extends past the northern end of the third section to create a deep patio area on the northern side. Aside from the single opening, the only other architectural features seen on the eastern elevation are three projecting, decorative beam ends, which are relatively equally spaced.

Northern Elevation

The first section of the northern elevation is significantly recessed from the remainder of it. Along this wall are three large casement windows, with a section of board-and-batten siding above them. The adjacent section sits behind a deep balcony, with decorative wrought-iron railing sitting atop a substantial fieldstone base. The body of the elevation is wood board-and-batten siding with occasional window or door openings. On the eastern end of the section there are two rectangular casement windows that are set about six inches apart and are set high on the wall, just beneath the eave. Next to these are three adjacent, square casement windows, which have a similar placement on the wall. Set a few feet away from the windows are a pair of stationary glass windows flanking a set of sliding glass doors. This section of the northern elevation is terminated by a pair of fieldstone columns, the eastern of which becomes a pony wall designating a short flight of stairs. Between the two stone columns is a single glass door, which is flanked by sidelights and topped with a transom window.

The next section of the house is bounded by fieldstone columns on both ends. It features four, door-sized stationary glass windows and a set of sliding glass doors. This area also features a deeper balcony space, which bumps out from the terrace of the rest of the house. This extended balcony area has all wood railing and built-in seating along the northern side. This area of the balcony sits on three stone columns, as the foundation recesses back from the plane of the remainder of the balcony foundation. The left end of this section is terminated in a short flight of stairs between the stone column and an integrated stone planter. From the stone column to the corner of this section of the house, the board-and-batten siding is only interrupted by a set of sliding glass doors.

Around the corner from the set of sliding glass doors the façade of the house recesses significantly back to the glass enclosed walkway. The perpendicular wall which leads from the northern wall to the walkway features no windows and is accented solely by a pair of projecting, decorative beam ends and a fieldstone column. On the northern elevation, the walkway only has two panels of glass, one wider than the other, with a single door in between them. Like the perpendicular wall on the other side of the enclosed walkway, the western perpendicular wall has little in the form of architectural articulation. The exceptions to this are a single projecting, decorative beam and a frameless stationary glass window, which wraps around the corner, by use of a butt joint, to the remainder of the northern elevation.

Like the eastern part of the Shaw-Blair House, the western part has a generally continuous foundation of fieldstone-clad, concrete block. The western part of the house is divided into two sections. The eastern of the two sections juts out from the other by about two feet. This section is symmetrically arranged, with large sections of fixed glass on either end that wrap the corner with a frameless butt joint. Centered between these openings are a set of three tall, narrow casement windows. Also, in this section is a single glass door within the foundation area, which grants access to a crawl space beneath the section.

The western section of the western part of the Shaw-Blair House is longer than the eastern section. Additionally, the board-and-batten siding extends further down the façade than it does in the eastern section. There are two main architectural features on the elevation of this section. The first is a set of three floor-to-ceiling, fixed-glass openings on the eastern side of the section. The other architectural feature is an arrangement consisting of two fieldstone columns that are flanked by large, floor-to-ceiling fixed-glass windows and have a single door with sidelights and a transom in between them.

Western Elevation

The western end of the Shaw-Blair House is a twenty-foot-long board-and-batten wall with no openings on it. There is a shallow terrace area that projects out from the house, which has a fieldstone-clad foundation. The elevation also features three projecting, decorative beam ends, but no other architectural elements.

Interior

The interior arrangement of the Shaw-Blair House manifests visually on the exterior. A entry hall bisects the eastern part of the house into two halves, with the private areas on one side and the public areas on the other. The eastern half of the eastern part of the house is composed of bedrooms and bathrooms, which open off of a long hallway. The eastern most bedroom, referred to as the "bunk room," features original built-in wood bunk beds and desk, as well as original cove lighting. The hall bath and other bedroom also retain some original woodwork. The western half of the eastern part of the house is composed of the living room, dining room, and kitchen, all of which are open to one another. The living room area is set roughly four feet below the height of the kitchen floor and three feet below the height of the dining room floor. The living room features original built-in seating and a monolithic corner, stone fireplace. Between the kitchen and living room, there is a decorative wrought-iron railing, similar to what is seen on the exterior. The kitchen also features an original built-in china cabinet and built-in banquette. The dining room features an original buffet, as well as original wood paneling.

The western part of the house is also divided into two sections on the interior, which is visually manifested on the exterior as well. The eastern half is primarily composed of a large open recreation room with a generous wet bar area. There are also two original half baths in the room. This room features some original woodwork and original flagstone flooring. The western half is home to the master bedroom suite. A substantial amount of original woodwork and built-ins remain in this room as well, including original wood paneling, decorative wood beams, skylights, built-in bench, and some original flagstone flooring.

Integrity

Given that the western part of the house was constructed in 1969, it is being considered historic, and as such, not included in the alterations. The only notable change to the exterior is that the original redwood siding was painted by the current owners, and the balcony railing was replaced with the current decorative wrought iron. However, there have been some more significant changes that have occurred to the interior. The most notable of these was the conversion of the former indoor pool area into the current master bedroom suite. In the process of doing this, the pool was filled in, a floating wall was erected to divide the sleeping area from the sitting area, and a new master bathroom was created within the space. However, since the floating wall ended at the existing decorative beam and did not extend all the way to the ceiling, much of the original feel of the space has been retained. Similarly, the current owners retained the existing flagstone flooring in the room and used complimentary slate floor tiles where the pool was, allowing one to still see the original size and configuration of the pool. Other notable changes on the interior include the replacement of the original kitchen cabinets, replacement of the kitchen and bathroom countertops, installation of decorative wrought-iron railing between the kitchen and living room, and faux painting on several of the interior walls. Despite these changes, the majority of the house still presents itself in much the same way as it would have when it was originally constructed.

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.
- [x] 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.)

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1967-1969

Significant Dates
1967 – completion of original house
1969 – completion of addition

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Robert E. Herndon, architect
Beaver Land & Development Corp., contractor on original house
Charles Clevenger, contractor on the addition

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Located at 11976 Tyson Road and constructed between 1967 and 1969, the Shaw-Blair House is an excellent example of the Frank Lloyd Wright inspired Organic Style of Mid-Century Modern architecture in the Lowell area of southeast Benton County, in Northwest Arkansas, by architect Robert Herndon. Constructed on a wooded site overlooking Beaver Lake, the house is the only example of Wright's Organic architecture in the area. Some of the characteristics of organic architecture that the Shaw-Blair House exhibits include a design that seems "to grow easily from its site and be shaped to harmonize with its surroundings," and a design that "bring[s] out the nature of the materials [and] let[s] their nature intimately" into the design. As such, the Shaw-Blair House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** with **local significance** as a significant example of Organic Modernism in the Lowell vicinity.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The story of the Shaw-Blair House revolves around the creation of Beaver Dam and Lake in Arkansas. Beaver Dam has its beginnings in the late 1920s. Two years after the Great Flood of 1927, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers began flood-control studies in several of the areas that were greatly affected by previous water levels, among them was the White River Basin in Arkansas. Less than ten years later, in 1937, several other severe floods prompted the passage of the Flood Control Act. This allowed the Federal government to authorize funding for the construction of dams to create flood-control lakes in the river valleys most prone to flooding, which included six such lakes along the White River. In 1944, the Flood Control Act was amended to allow the funding to also be used for hydroelectric power generation.[1] Following the completion of Norfork and Bull Shoals dams along the lower White River in the mid-1940s, a group of prominent businessman in Northwest Arkansas conceived of the idea that their area could use a similar project. In 1949, these men formed the Beaver Dam Association, with the initial executive committee members being Earl Harris as president, Joe Robinson as vice-president, C.C. Couch as secretary-treasurer, Paul Young, Jr., Roy Stewart, Albert Price, and F. C. Howard, and the initial Board of Directors including Willis D. Shaw, Carl Shores, Claude Morsani, Ira Oliphant, and E. S. Graham.[2] This group represented interests from Washington, Benton, Madison, and Carroll counties and had the expressed intent to lobby Congress for the creation a dam on the White River that would provide a reservoir lake for clean, safe water for the region, as well as offering flood protection, power generation, and recreational opportunities. The project took a major leap forward with the passage of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954 by the U.S. Congress, which provided federal funding for dam

[1] Caudle, Bob. "What's Under Beaver Lake." *Northwest Arkansas Democrat Gazette*, 20 August 2011. Found at https://www.nwaonline.com/news/2011/aug/20/whats-under-beaver-lake/. (Accessed 5 February 2020)
[2] "Beaver Dam Body Named." *Northwest Arkansas Times*, 7 January 1949, pg. 1.

construction in order to enact flood control, hydroelectric power, and other beneficial uses.[3] In 1957, the Beaver Water District was established, which was controlled by the Beaver Dam Association. This was followed by the passage of the Water Supply Act of 1958. These two things together allowed the lake to also serve as municipal and industrial water storage for the area.[4] Despite the project being included in a 1.1 billion dollar public works bill in 1959, which provided funding for similar projects in all fifty states as well, the bill was initially vetoed by President Eisenhower. When it went back to the legislature, two and half percent was trimmed off the overall expenditure, which was enough to gain presidential consent. However, the Beaver Lake project was delayed again over concerns that there was not an appropriate cost-benefit ratio from the stated uses to justify the cost of the project.[5] That was when Arkansas Congressional members, including Senator John McClellan and Representative Jim Trimble, stepped in to push the matter through.[6] Eventually, the Beaver Dam and Lake project federal funding was given the green light and construction bids for the project were requested and received the following year.[7]

In 1959, the Corps of Engineers first began purchasing property along the White River in the proposed lake area,[8] and the construction contract was awarded to a joint venture by T.L. James and Company of Ruston, Louisiana, and the J.A. Jones Construction Company of Charlotte, North Carolina,[9] with the winning bid of $15,913,037.10.[10] The first phase of construction on the dam project began at a groundbreaking ceremony on November 22, 1960, where Representative Trimble and Governor Orval Faubus were the featured speakers. That same year, the cities of Rogers, Bentonville, Springdale, and Fayetteville agreed to buy five million dollars' worth of water from the Corps of Engineers, which also allowed the total height of the dam to be increased by five feet to provide additional water storage.[11] In November 1962, bids for the construction of the Beaver Dam powerhouse and switchyard were opened, with construction beginning the following year.[12] Though Beaver Dam was not completed until 1964, water had already risen noticeable levels behind it by 1963. By 1965, with the powerhouse and switchyard complete and water levels sufficiently high, the dam began power generation. By the time it was completed, the total cost of the Beaver Lake and Dam project was estimated to have been around

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[3] "Mission & History, Beaver Water District." Found at https://www.bwdh2o.org/about/mission-history/. (Accessed on 5 February 2020)
[4] Caudle, Bob. "What's Under Beaver Lake." *Northwest Arkansas Democrat Gazette*, 20 August 2011. Found at https://www.nwaonline.com/news/2011/aug/20/whats-under-beaver-lake/. (Accessed 5 February 2020)
[5] Branyan, Scott. "Beaver Dam and Lake." *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Encyclopediaofarkansas.net (accessed 5 February 2020)
[6] "Lest We Forget." *Northwest Arkansas Times*, 31 October 1964, pg. 15.
[7] Branyan, Scott. "Beaver Dam and Lake." *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Encyclopediaofarkansas.net (accessed 5 February 2020)
[8] Caudle, Bob. "What's Under Beaver Lake." *Northwest Arkansas Democrat Gazette*, 20 August 2011. Found at https://www.nwaonline.com/news/2011/aug/20/whats-under-beaver-lake/. (Accessed 5 February 2020)
[9] Branyan, Scott. "Beaver Dam and Lake." *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Encyclopediaofarkansas.net (accessed 5 February 2020)
[10] Hales, James. "History of Beaver Lake Recalled by Residents." *Arkansas Democrat Gazette*, 14 September 2017. Found at https://www.arkansasonline.com/news/2017/sep/14/history-of-beaver-lake-recalled-by-resi/. (Accessed on 5 February 2020)
[11] *Ibid.*
[12] Branyan, Scott. "Beaver Dam and Lake." *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Encyclopediaofarkansas.net (accessed 5 February 2020)

fifty million dollars, which included the cost of the dam construction and also the cost of all of the land purchases necessary for the reservoir. [13]

In October 1959, before the construction of the dam had even begun, individuals and developers had begun to buy up large sections of land on the tops of the ridges, high above the White River. Since the Corps of Engineers only acquired flowage easements around the White River, the remainder of the land was open to residential development. [14] The prospect of a new lake transformed cheap, rocky ground into potentially prime, lake-front real estate.[15] Willis D. Shaw, one of the original members of the Beaver Dam Association Board of Directors, was also drawn to the idea of having a nice, quiet retreat on the shores of the new lake. In 1963, before the waters had started to rise much on the southern end of what would become Beaver Lake, Shaw purchased nearly sixteen acres of land where he and his wife planned to build a weekend getaway.[16]

Willis Dean Shaw was born on August 29, 1918, in Custer City, Oklahoma, to parents George H. and Eva L. Shepard Shaw.[17] By 1935, Shaw had moved to Elm Springs, Arkansas, which is where he met his future wife, Helen Lorene Dodd.[18] Helen was born on January 9, 1919, in Poteau, Oklahoma, but had moved, with her family, to Elm Springs, Arkansas, by 1938. It was in that year that Shaw and Dodd were married, on June 16.[19] It was also in that year that the Shaws opened the Kever and Shaw Feed Store in Elm Springs, which operated a feed mill, hatchery, and poultry farm. The previous year, Shaw first developed the notion that commercially hauling various things might be an industry he could succeed in. The idea came to him after he was paid to transport a few people to California in his Ford Model A. Later, he began hauling apples from Fayetteville, Arkansas, and charcoal from Clarksville, Arkansas, to markets in Oklahoma. He also had a contract with the Elm Springs schools to transport children who lived outside of the city to and from school each day.[20] With the money he earned from these early ventures, Shaw was able to purchase larger trucks when he founded the Willis Shaw Express Company in 1940, which primarily hauled produce from the Northwest Arkansas area to markets in St. Louis,

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[13] Hales, James. "History of Beaver Lake Recalled by Residents." *Arkansas Democrat Gazette*, 14 September 2017. Found at https://www.arkansasonline.com/news/2017/sep/14/history-of-beaver-lake-recalled-by-resi/. (Accessed on 5 February 2020)

[14] Branyan, Scott. "Beaver Dam and Lake." *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Encyclopediaofarkansas.net (accessed 5 February 2020)

[15] Hales, James. "History of Beaver Lake Recalled by Residents." *Arkansas Democrat Gazette*, 14 September 2017. Found at https://www.arkansasonline.com/news/2017/sep/14/history-of-beaver-lake-recalled-by-resi/. (Accessed on 5 February 2020)

[16] Blair, Nancy Beth. "Re: lake house history from Dennis Shaw." Message to Mike Kopek. 28 July 2008. E-mail.

[17] Shaw, Willis Dean Obituary. Found at https://www.siscofuneral.com/obituaries/Willis-Shaw/#!/Obituary. (Accessed on 3 February 2020)

[18] United States Federal Census Records, 1940. Found at https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2442/M-T0627-00179-00180/100863830?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/88209396/person/42565137920/facts/citation/283733583694/edit/record. (Accessed on 6 February 2020)

[19] Dodd-Shaw, Helen Lorene Obituary. Found at https://www.legacy.com/obituaries/name/lorene-shaw-obituary?pid=178886321. (Accessed 3 February 2020)

[20] Shaw, Willis Dean Obituary. Found at https://www.siscofuneral.com/obituaries/Willis-Shaw/#!/Obituary. (Accessed on 3 February 2020)

Oklahoma City, and Chicago. However, company operations were temporarily suspended during World War II, when Shaw was recalled to the National Guard to serve in the European Theater.[21]

When Shaw returned from the war in 1948, he partnered with Ellis Bogan and reopened the company. The partnership afforded Shaw the opportunity to expand the fleet to twenty tractor trailers. As local produce production waned in the post-WWII years, Willis Shaw Express began to primarily haul poultry to markets in St. Louis, Chicago, and Detroit. By 1966, the company had been renamed Willis Shaw Frozen Express Company and had expanded to almost 200 trucks transporting goods to markets on both coasts and everywhere in between, as well as parts of Canada. It had also expanded its offerings to refrigerated transportation, which Shaw is credited with being an early pioneer in the field. After the company won a landmark lawsuit at the United States Supreme Court in 1964, which allowed his company to transport frozen fruits, berries, and vegetables to at least thirty-five states.[22] The success of the company led to it being acquired by the Del Monte Corporation of San Francisco, California, in 1969.[23] Shaw remained with the company, acting as the chairman of the board of the affiliate and vice-president of trucking and distribution systems for Del Monte. However, in 1983, along with a group of family and employee investors, Shaw repurchased the company from Del Monte, but was purchased four years later by Comcar Industries of Auburndale, Florida. Today, the former Willis Shaw Frozen Express Company still operates out of Elm Springs, and continues the legacy started by Shaw nearly eighty years ago.[24]

During the mid-1960s, with his and his wife's company booming, the Shaws determined it was time to build that weekend getaway they had been planning since 1963. As luck would have it, their younger son, Dennis, had previously studied architecture at the University of Arkansas and one of this fraternity brothers, Robert Herndon, was in his fourth year of architecture school. Shaw asked Dennis to see if Herndon would be interested in designing a small, family "cabin" at the lake site. Though he was not a licensed architect yet, it was fairly common for students in the University of Arkansas's architecture program to be commissioned to design local houses during the 1950s and into the 1960s. Also, Herndon thought the project could give him his first "real world" experience, so he accepted.[25] Herndon's original designs were all modest in scale. However, as he and Shaw would discuss the design, Shaw would ask if they could expand this area or that area, until the plan had grown from a getaway cabin into a full fledged, three bedroom, two bath house by the time they were done.[26] When it came to the overall style and form the house would take, Herndon drew inspiration from the works and writings of Frank Lloyd Wright and his Organic Architecture.

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[21] Dontat, Pat. "Willis Shaw Frozen Express - Big Business In A Small Town." *Northwest Arkansas Times*, 9 February 1966, pg. 25.
[22] *Ibid.*
[23] "Willis Shaw, Del Monte Affiliate." *Northwest Arkansas Times*, 3 July 1969, pg. 1.
[24] Shaw, Willis Dean Obituary. Found at https://www.siscofuneral.com/obituaries/Willis-Shaw/#!/Obituary. (Accessed on 3 February 2020)
[25] Blair, Nancy Beth. "Re: lake house history from Dennis Shaw." Message to Mike Kopek. 28 July 2008. E-mail.
[26] *Ibid.*

Frank Lloyd Wright first used the term in his 1914 article, "In the Cause of Architecture - Second Paper" in *The Architectural Record*,[27] which referenced the "organic" principles that he had set forth in his original article, by the same name that had appeared in the January 1908 issue.[28] Though the original article lists the various qualities that Wright's ideal architecture should embody, it did not expressly call them "organic architecture" until his 1914 addendum and response to the original article. The 1914 article specifically defined such an architecture in its only footnote, in which Wright said: "By organic architecture I mean an architecture that *develops* from within outward in harmony with the conditions of its being as distinguished from one that is *applied* from without."[29] Thus, he epitomized the foundation of his idea of an organic architecture in his 1908 essay. Characterizing what he, and many later followers, would call organic architecture, Wright stated, "A building should appear to grow easily from its site and be shaped to harmonize with its surroundings… Hence gently sloping roofs, low proportions, quiet sky lines, suppressed heavy chimneys and sheltering overhangs, low terraces and out-reaching walls sequestering private gardens."[30] Wright later expanded on these ideas in a January 1938 article in *Architectural Forum*, entitled "The House of Moderate Cost."[31] In it, Wright outlined more specific features a well-designed home should and shouldn't have. He began by listing the elements which were deemed unnecessary in a "modern home, these included visible roofs [attics], garages, free-standing furniture [not built-in], exposed/decorative light fixtures, gutters, and down spouts. All of these things only served to either clutter the appearance of the house or the life of the residents.[32] Wright went on to say all of the qualities that a house should possess, these included being on a large lot, preferably an acre. Additionally, "[it] must have as big a living room [space] with as much garden [nature] coming into it as we can afford [meaning an abundance of windows], with a fireplace in it, and book shelves, dining table, benches, and living room tables built in."[33] There should also be a "convenient cooking and dining space adjacent to if not part of the living room."[34] In total, the living spaces should generally represent roughly half of the total square footage of the house, as they were the most important areas since they were the communal spaces that everyone could and would use.[35] Lastly, Wright said that "a modest house has no feeling at all for the 'grand' except as the house extends itself parallel to the ground, companion to the horizon." [36] Between these three articles, Wright created a through framework from which all subsequent Organic architecture would spring.

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[27] Wright, Frank Lloyd. "In the Cause of Architecture, Second Paper." *The Architectural Record,* 35 no 5 (May 1914), pgs. 405-413.
[28] Wright, Frank Lloyd. "In the Cause of Architecture." *The Architectural Record* 23 no. 3 (March 1908), pgs. 154-221.
[29] Wright, Frank Lloyd. "In the Cause of Architecture, Second Paper." *The Architectural Record,* 35 no 5 (May 1914), pg. 406.
[30] Wright, Frank Lloyd. "In the Cause of Architecture." *The Architectural Record* 23 no. 3 (March 1908), pg. 157.
[31] Wright, Frank Lloyd. "The House of Moderate Cost," *Architectural* Forum, Vol. 68 No. 1 (January 1938), pg. 78-83.
[32] Wright, Frank Lloyd. "The House of Moderate Cost," *Architectural* Forum, Vol. 68 No. 1 (January 1938), pg. 79.
[33] Wright, Frank Lloyd. "The House of Moderate Cost," *Architectural* Forum, Vol. 68 No. 1 (January 1938), pg. 82.
[34] *Ibid.*
[35] Storrer, William Allin. *The Frank Lloyd Wright Companion*, first ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993, pgs. 241-242.
[36] Wright, Frank Lloyd. "The House of Moderate Cost," *Architectural* Forum, Vol. 68 No. 1 (January 1938), pg. 83.

Herndon followed these principles closely in his design for the Shaw House. In accordance with Wright's first writing, the house does indeed seem to grow from the landscape, as it gracefully rises out of the hillside. This was accomplished not only by sinking the house into the hillside but also by cladding the exterior exclusively in natural materials, mainly being native stone and redwood siding, and covering the roof in crushed granite, which was also native to the area. This combined with the shallow pitches of the various shed roofs on the house, allowed it to almost disappear into the nature around it. Additionally, the house's situation in the landscape gives it quiet skylines, especially with the deep, stretching eaves of the house helping it spread itself across the landscape. This was further enhanced by the numerous terraces and balconies that wrap the house. These features were then accented with a substantial stone chimney anchoring the house to site and centering the entire composition. In accordance with Wright's later writing, the house does not have an attic or garage. Nor does the house have gutters or down spouts. The majority of the lighting in the house is from integral up-lighting from the wood cornices, and the house boasts many pieces of built-in furniture, especially in the living area. Additionally, the house does sit on a large lot, and it features a design a which has an abundance of windows, which allow numerous serene views across the landscape, and a living space where the living room, dining room, and kitchen are all open to one another. In these ways, the Shaw House embodied many of the main principles of Wright's architectural ideals, causing the house to stand out from the other homes in the area.

The Shaw family moved into their new house on Labor Day weekend in 1967. However, the unusual design quickly garnered the attention of local media. On February 2, 1968, the *Springdale News*, a local newspaper, published an article entitled "Strong Lines and Materials Achieve Symmetrical Balance in the Home of Willis Shaws [sic.] in the Hickory Creek Area of Beaver Lake" by Kathleen Dozier. The article declared "Strong, impervious architectural lines bring balanced beauty to the new stone and redwood Beaver Lake structure known as the Willis Shaw home."[37] Though likely unknown to the author of the article, the piece points out many of the Organic architectural elements of the design, such as the recessed and indirect lighting, the prevalence of natural materials which tied the house to the landscape, and fact that every room of the house, save one, was connected to the landscape through sweeping views afforded by the abundance of windows. However, the author did perfectly encapsulate the idea of the house when they wrote, "Artistry in design is beautifully blended with woodland, lake and surrounding hills, actually intensifying the rustic scope of the 16-acre hillside tract to which it clings."[38] As typical, with many of the "new home" articles of the time, the piece went on to describe the various interior furnishings and finishes, which were all done in natural material and earth-toned fabrics, echoing Frank Lloyd Wright's assertion in his 1908 article "In the Cause of Architecture," where he said, "Colors require the same conventionalizing process to make them fit to live with that natural forms do; so go to the woods and fields for color schemes."[39] In addition to the lengthy text on the house, the article also included eleven photographs of the house and landscape to help the reader better imagine the beauty of the design.

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[37] Dozier, Kathleen. "Strong Lines and Materials Achieve Symmetrical Balance in the Home of Willis Shaws in the Hickory Creek Area of Beaver Lake." *Springdale News*, 2 February 1968, pg. 5.
[38] *Ibid.*
[39] Wright, Frank Lloyd. "In the Cause of Architecture." *The Architectural Record* 23 no. 3 (March 1908), pg. 157.

A year after the Shaws moved into the house, they approached Herndon to design an addition. Completed in 1969, the addition to the house contained an indoor swimming pool, related dressing areas, and a game room with wet bar.[40] Herndon continued many of the same architectural ideals and elements seen in his design for the original house in the design of the addition. Identical materials were used on the new construction that were used on the original house, including the redwood siding and flagstone flooring. He connected the house to the new recreation areas with a fully enclosed, all glass walkway. This novel connector was composed of a series of four wooden beams and columns with sheets of single-pane glass between them. The most interesting aspect of the connector is that the ceiling/roof of it is also glass, a feature that has not been seen on any other residence in the county.

Herndon's choice of Organic architectural concepts for the basis of the design on the Shaw House was likely due in large part to his education at the University of Arkansas architecture program. The program's founder and department chair until 1966, John G. Williams, and its long-time professor and department chair from 1966 to 1974, Fay Jones, favored Wright's approach to architecture over the more prevalent Bauhaus inspired International Style approach. As Williams later said:

"Almost all student design projects in schools of architecture at that time were influenced by the International Style, which was largely derivative of the early work of the Bauhaus School in Germany. We at Arkansas were trying to work in a freer, less structured approach. Some of us were deeply interested in and influenced by the work of Frank Lloyd Wright or Edward Stone."[41]

Additionally, it seems as though Herndon was also influenced by the designs of Williams and Jones themselves. This influence was seem in the way that Herndon articulated the decorative beam ends on the house, which were similar to the design on several of Jones's houses during that period, and in the cantilevered pop-out of the game room on the addition with its glass corners, which was seen on multiple Jones designs. Also, the structure of the unique walkway connecting the house to the addition bears a resemblance to the structure of the front porch on the 1949 Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity house, which Williams designed and where Herndon was a fraternity member. However, the way in which Herndon merged these elements and influences together created a wholly unique design, similar but distinctly different from its sources of inspiration.

The Shaws continued to own the house until it was purchased by James Blair in June 1979. The Blairs would own the house until it was purchased by the Tyson family, who own a substantial amount of property to the west of the Shaw property, in 2005. During the time that the property was owned by the Blairs, it was commonly visited by Bill and Hillary Clinton, who was Governor of Arkansas at the time of the first visit. The Clintons, who were long-time friends of the Blairs, continued to vacation at the house with the Blairs after Clinton was elected President of the United States. On one of these visits, Clinton had a conversation with John Glenn while he

[40] Herndon, Robert. "Re: Shaw Residence." Received by Mike Kopek and Sarah Brothers, 11 March 2008.
[41] Williams, John G. *The Curious and the Beautiful: A Memoir History of the Architecture Program at the University of Arkansas*. Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 1984. Pg. 35.

was orbiting the Earth in a space capsule. Additionally, Sam and Helen Walton would also visit the house, especially when the Clintons were present.[42] These visits by significant individuals continued after the Blairs sold the property to the Tyson family. In 2010, the Tysons sold the property to the current owners, who continue to use it as a weekend getaway, just as it was originally intended.[43]

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY

Constructed between 1966 and 1967 with an addition in 1969, the Shaw-Blair House stands as an excellent example of Frank Lloyd Wright's Organic architecture in the Lowell area of Benton County, Arkansas. The house is an excellent example of Organic architecture in that it clearly demonstrates the spatial and architectural characteristics that were illustrated by Frank Lloyd Wright in his various writings, but most notably his 1908 "In the Cause of Architecture" in *The Architectural Record* and his 1938 article, "The House of Moderate House" in *Architectural* Forum, and through the numerous examples he created between 1936 and 1959. Due to its importance as a remarkable example of Organic architecture in Arkansas, the Shaw-Blair House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C**.

[42] Blair, Nancy Beth. "Re: lake house history from Dennis Shaw." Message to Mike Kopek. 28 July 2008. E-mail.
[43] Benton County Property Records. Found at https://www.arcountydata.com/parcel_sponsor.asp?item=2337E2&Page=1&countycode=BENTAX. (Accessed on 10 February 2020)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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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 # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

_x__ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): __BE4152_____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ___10.62 ACRES_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: Longitude:
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

[ ] NAD 1927 or [X] NAD 1983

1. Zone: 15	Easting: 405806	Northing: 4012879
2. Zone: 15	Easting: 405850	Northing: 4012897
3. Zone: 15	Easting: 405924	Northing: 4012832
4. Zone: 15	Easting : 405918	Northing: 4012477
5. Zone: 15	Easting : 405845	Northing: 4012490
6. Zone: 15	Easting : 405781	Northing: 4012522

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

PART OF THE EAST 1/2 OF THE SE 1/4 OF SECTION 3 AND PART OF THE SW 1/4 OF THE SW 1/4 OF SECTION 2, TOWNSHIP 18 NORTH, RANGE 29 WEST, BENTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS, BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS: BEGINNING AT AN EXISTING STONE MARKING THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE SW 114 OF THE SW 1/4 OF SECTION 2; THENCE ALONG THE NORTH LINE OF SAID FORTY, SOUTH 86°43'59" EAST, 326.31 FEET TO AN EXISTING REBAR; THENCE LEAVING SAID NORTH LINE SOUTH 02°17'59" WEST, 1212.71 FEET TO AN EXISTING REBAR ON THE NORTH RIGHT OF WAY LINE OF TYSON ROAD; THENCE ALONG SAID RIGHT OF WAY LINE THE FOLLOWING BEARINGS AND DISTANCES: NORTH 67°01'34" WEST 90.22 FEET TO AN EXISTING REBAR; NORTH 57°28'51" WEST 118.88 FEET TO AN EXISTING REBAR; NORTH 49°09'04" WEST, 144.10 FEET TO A SET REBAR W/CAP; NORTH 63°08'37" WEST, 53.60 FEET TO AN EXISTING NAIL IN BOTTLE CAP; NORTH 82°09'48" WEST, 131.03 FEET TO AN EXISTING REBAR; NORTH 76°25'33" WEST, 54.10 FEET TO A SET REBAR W/CAP; NORTH 67°20'03" WEST 65.32 FEET TO AN EXISTING REBAR; NORTH 59°03'26" WEST, 81.97 FEET TO AN EXISTING REBAR; NORTH 65°03'12" WEST, 62.75 FEET TO AN EXISTING REBAR; NORTH 77°51'28" WEST, 63.65 FEET TO AN EXISTING REBAR; THENCE LEAVING SAID RIGHT OF WAY LINE, NORTH 02°01'31" EAST, 226.39 FEET TO AN EXISTING REBAR; THENCE SOUTH 85°02'16" EAST, 260.48 FEET TO AN EXISTING REBAR; THENCE NORTH 12°18'30" WEST, 332.25 FEET TO AN EXISTING REBAR; THENCE NORTH 26°19'07" WEST, 221.34 FEET TO AN EXISTING REBAR; THENCE NORTH 07039'16" WEST, 164.37 FEET TO AN EXISTING REBAR; THENCE NORTH 02°03'29" EAST, 283.47 FEET TO AN EXISTING REBAR ON THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FEE LINE; THENCE ALONG SAID FEE LINE THE FOLLOWING BEARINGS AND DISTANCES: NORTH 66°54'42" EAST, 45.54 FEET TO A CORPS OF ENGINEERS MONUMENT; NORTH 74°55'23" EAST, 155.19 FEET AT A CORPS OF ENGINEERS MONUMENT; SOUTH 41°14'17" EAST, 131.76 FEET TO A CORPS OF ENGINEERS MONUMENT; SOUTH 56°25'29" EAST, 164.89 FEET TO A CORPS OF ENGINEERS MONUMENT ON THE EAST LINE OF THE NE 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4 OF SECTION 3; THENCE LEAVING SAID CORPS OF ENGINEERS FEE LINE AND ALONG THE EAST LINE OF SAID FORTY; SOUTH 02°39'38" WEST, 166.04 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING, CONTAINING 19.03 ACRES AND SUBJECT TO ANY EASEMENTS AND RIGHT-OF-WAY OF RECORD. LEGAL INCLUDES PARCELS 18-02254-000 AND 18-02222-000

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Boundary includes all of the land currently associated with the property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: J. Mason Toms, National Register and Survey Program Coordinator
organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
street & number: 1100 North Street
city or town: Little Rock state: Arkansas zip code: 72201
e-mail: mason.toms@arkansas.gov
telephone: (501) 324-9192
date: 2/10/2020

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Shaw-Blair House

City or Vicinity: Lowell

County: Benton State: Arkansas

Photographer: J. Mason Toms

Date Photographed: 7/26/2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 40. View looking down the driveway towards the carport, looking northwest.
2 of 40. Carport and south façade of the house, looking north.
3 of 40. View looking down the walkway from the carport to the house, looking northeast.
4 of 40. View of walkway staircase, looking east.
5 of 40. View of entry area, looking north.
6 of 40. View of eastern end of south façade, looking northeast.
7 of 40. Southeast corner of the house, looking north.
8 of 40. Eastern façade of the house, looking northwest.
9 of 40. Northeast corner of the house, looking west.
10 of 40. Eastern end of the northern façade, looking west.
11 of 40. Eastern half of the north façade, looking southwest.
12 of 40. Central section of northern façade, looking southwest.
13 of 40. Western end of northern façade, looking south.
14 of 40. Enclosed walkway between original house and addition, looking south.
15 of 40. Northern façade of the addition, looking south.
16 of 40. Northwest corner, looking southeast.
17 of 40. Western façade, looking east.
18 of 40. Southwest corner, looking northeast.
19 of 20. Southern façade of the addition, looking northwest.
20 of 40. Enclosed walkway between original house and addition, looking north.
21 of 40. Western portion of southern façade, looking east.
22 of 40. West side of the entry area, looking east.
23 of 40. View of the carport from the entry terrace, looking south.
24 of 40. Northwest façade of carport, looking southeast.
25 of 40. Detail of decorative beam end and eave detail, looking east.
26 of 40. Detail of decorative light fixture on entry walkway, looking southwest.
27 of 40. Detail photo of corner glass window, looking north.
28 of 40. Interior photo of the entry, looking southwest.
29 of 40. Interior photo of bedroom hallway, looking northwest.
30 of 40. Interior photo of one of the bedrooms, looking northeast.

31 of 40. Interior photo of the "bunk room," looking southwest.
32 of 40. Interior photo of living room built-in seating, looking west.
33 of 40. Interior photo of living room fireplace, looking southeast.
34 of 40. Interior photo detail of original, built-in china cabinet, looking southwest.
35 of 40. Interior photo detail of original, built-in dining room buffet, looking northwest.
36 of 40. Interior photo detail of original built-in banquette, looking west.
37 of 40. Interior photo of the game room, looking west.
38 of 40. Interior photo detail of original, built-in bench, looking south.
39 of 40. Interior photo of master bedroom/indoor pool deck, looking north.
40 of 40. Interior photo of the master bedroom/indoor deck, looking south.

Additional Images



Figure 1. Current boundaries of the Shaw-Blair House property.



Figure 2. Original appearance of carport and entry.



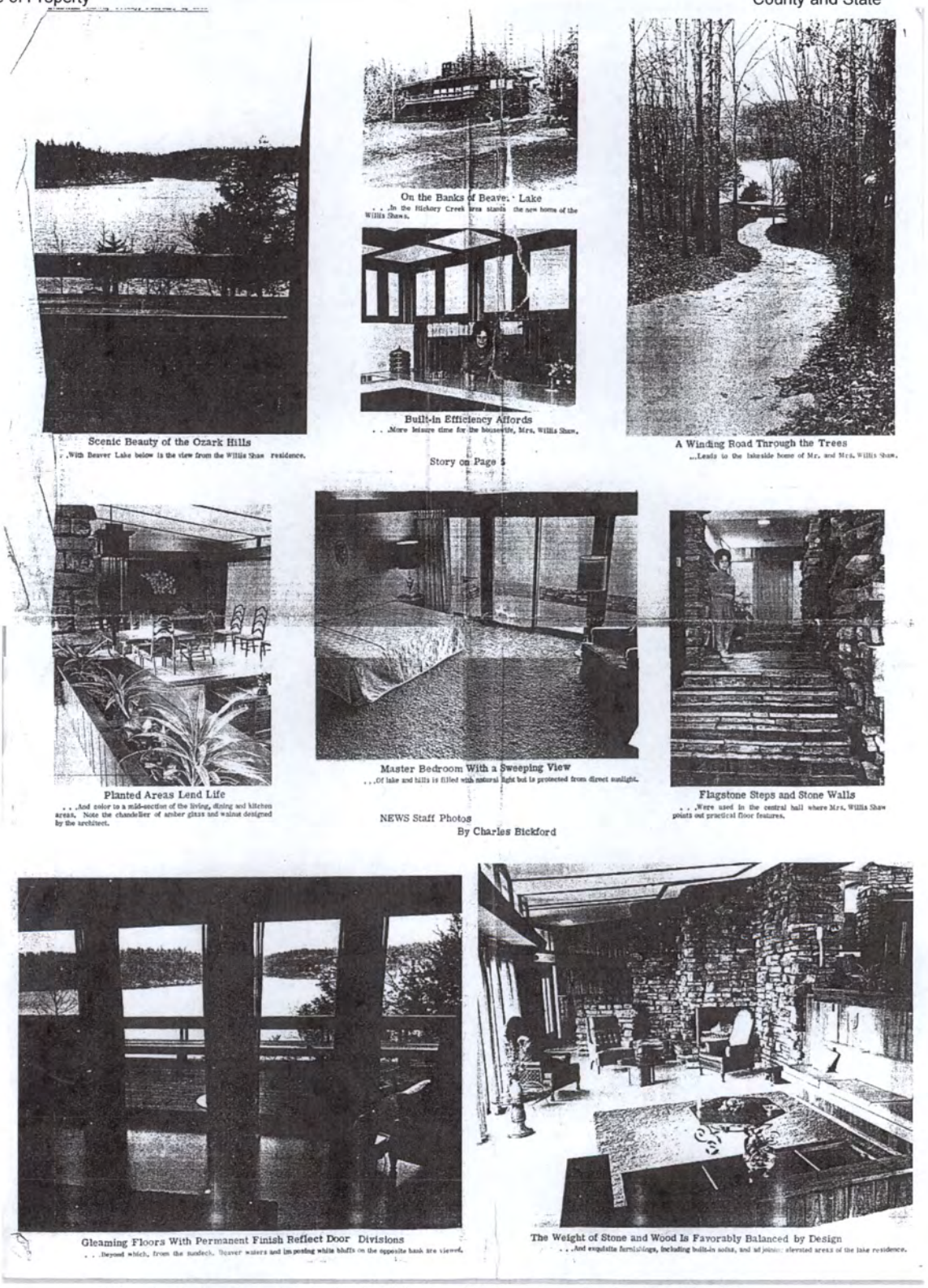
Figure 3. Original appearance of northern façade.



Figure 4. Original appearance of northern façade.



Figure 5. Original appearance of dining room, looking from the kitchen.



Scenic Beauty of the Ozark Hills
. . .With Beaver Lake below is the view from the Willis Shaw residence.

On the Banks of Beaver Lake
. . .In the Hickory Creek area stands the new home of the Willis Shaws.

Built-in Efficiency Affords
. . .More leisure time for the housewife, Mrs. Willis Shaw.

A Winding Road Through the Trees
. . .Leads to the lakeside home of Mr. and Mrs. Willis Shaw.

Story on Page 5

Planted Areas Lend Life
. . .And color to a mid-section of the living, dining and kitchen areas. Note the chandelier of amber glass and walnut designed by the architect.

Master Bedroom With a Sweeping View
. . .Of lake and hills is filled with natural light but is protected from direct sunlight.

Flagstone Steps and Stone Walls
. . .Were used in the central hall where Mrs. Willis Shaw points out practical floor features.

NEWS Staff Photos
By Charles Bickford

Gleaming Floors With Permanent Finish Reflect Door Divisions
. . .Beyond which, from the sundeck, Beaver waters and limestone white bluffs on the opposite bank are viewed.

The Weight of Stone and Wood Is Favorably Balanced by Design
. . .And exquisite furnishings, including built-in sofas, and adjacent elevated areas of the lake residence.

Figure 6. Images included with the 1969 article in the *Springdale News.*

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 listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



|----------254'----------|

Shaw-Blair House

Lowell, Benton County, AR

1. 15 405806E 4012879N
2. 15 405850E 4012897N
3. 15 405924E 4012832N
4. 15 405918E 4012477N
5. 15 405845E 4012490N
6. 15 405781E 4012522N

↑

North



|----------1152'----------|

Shaw-Blair House

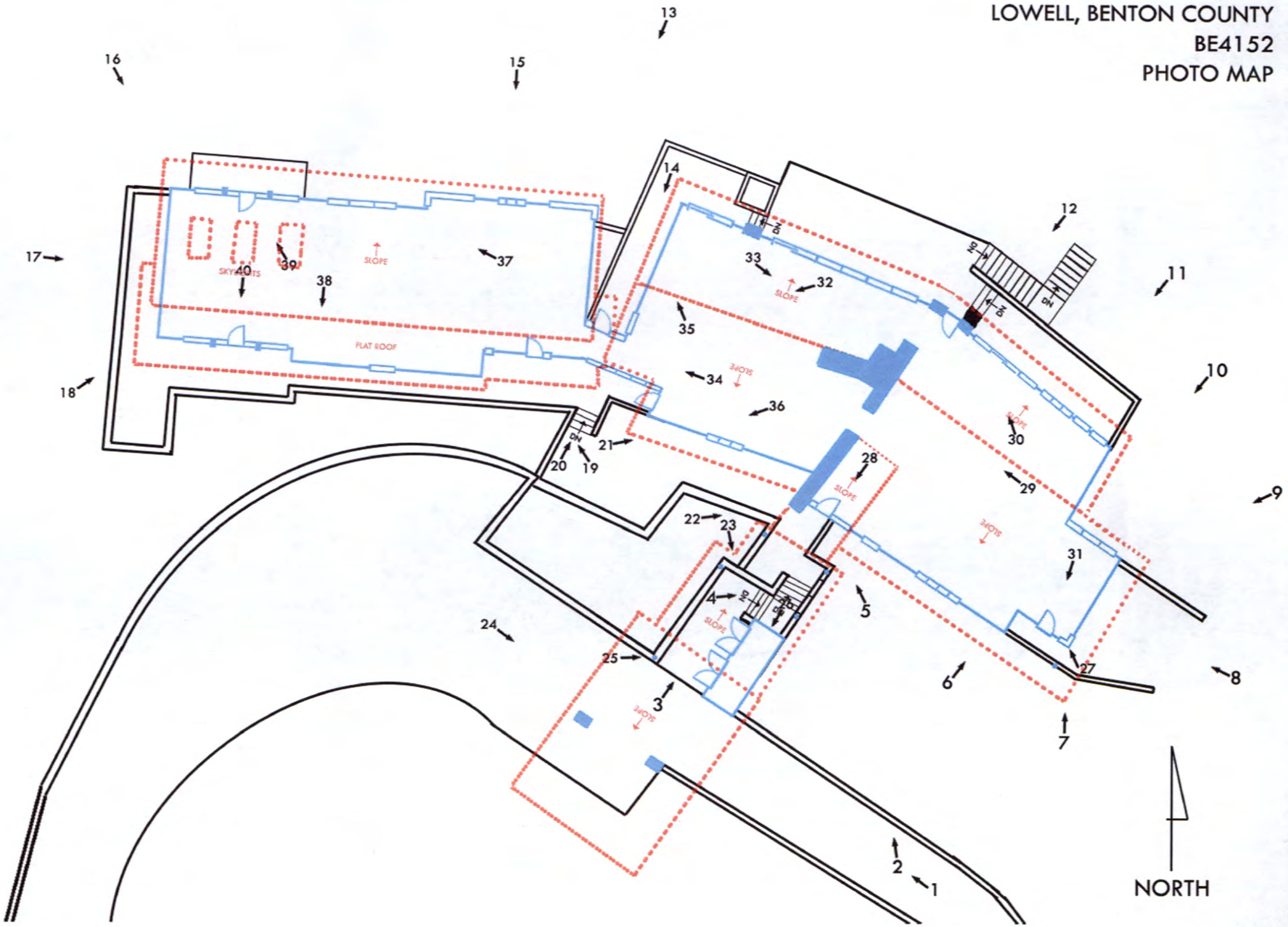
Lowell, Benton County, AR

7. 15 405806E 4012879N
8. 15 405850E 4012897N
9. 15 405924E 4012832N
10. 15 405918E 4012477N
11. 15 405845E 4012490N
12. 15 405781E 4012522N

↑

North

SHAW-BLAIR HOUSE
LOWELL, BENTON COUNTY
BE4152
PHOTO MAP








WELCOME
TO THE LAKE


























































GO JUMP IN THE LAKE










LIFE IS
GOOD



