

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational 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 Propertyhistoric name Hanger Hill Historic Districtother names/site number PU5603, PU5604, PU5605, PU5606, PU5607, PU5609, PU5610, PU5612, PU5613, PU3119A**2. Location**street & number 1500 Block of Welch Street (between 15th and 16th Streets) ☐ not for publicationcity or town Little Rock ☐ vicinitystate Arkansas code AR county Pulaski code 119 zip code 72202**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.)

Cashie Thacker
Signature of certifying official/Title12/5/07
DateArkansas 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

Hanger Hill Historic District

Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
10	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
10	0	Total

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

N/A

**Number of Contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / SINGLE DWELLING

DOMESTIC / SECONDARY STRUCTURE

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / SINGLE DWELLING

VACANT / NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial
Revival, Late Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE, BRICK, STONE

walls CONCRETE (block), BRICK, WOOD/Weatherboard,
SYNTHETICS/vinyl, STONE, STUCCO, ASPHALT

roof COMPOSITION SHINGLES

other ORNAMENTAL CONCRETE BLOCK

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

1906 – 1912

Significant Dates

1906-1912

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Leifer Manufacturing Company – a local construction company that specialized in cement building material.

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:

Butler Center; Arkansas History Commission; QQA files

Hanger Hill Historic District
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 2 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 15 567826 3843429
Zone Easting Northing
2

3
Zone Easting Northing
4
☐ 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 Darcy Baskin & Sara Drew/AHPP Graduate Interns; Sarah Jampole Marks/Survey Historian
organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date 10.03.2007
street & number 323 Center Street, Ste. 1600 telephone 501.324.9874
city or town Little Rock state Arkansas zip code 72201

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

SEE ATTACHED CENSUS RECORDS

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple Property Owners.
street & number telephone
city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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SUMMARY

The Hanger Hill Historic District is a residential district located in the eastern half of the city of Little Rock in Pulaski County. There are sections of empty lots bordering the western and northern boundaries of this district. Beyond the empty lots are access ramps and roads related to the I-30/I-630 interchange. The I-30/I-630 interchange is easily viewed looking towards the northwest from the district.

One property within the district boundaries was previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places; however, it was destroyed by fire in 1984 (PU3119) and has since been de-listed. The empty lot and the former carriage house of the destroyed property at 1505 Welch Street are included within the boundaries of the Hanger Hill Historic District. Including the carriage house at 1505 Welch Street (PU3119A), there are ten contributing properties in this district (100%) and zero non-contributing properties (0%).

The period of significance for this district begins at the period of construction, circa 1907 to circa 1912, at a time when the usage of ornamental concrete blocks was on the rise as a building material. The district's architectural style is characterized by the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles with a minimal influence from Craftsman and Gothic Revival styles. Eight of the ten homes (80%) have the same basic plan of a hipped roof with lower cross gables. The other two are rectangular.

ELABORATION

The district is comprised of early 20th Century structures. The predominant architectural style found in the Hanger Hill Historic District is Queen Anne and Colonial Revival (60%) although there are some elements of Craftsman and Gothic Revival within a minority of the structures. Six of the ten structures are examples of the use of ornamental concrete block, with five of these six serving as excellent examples of the use of ornamental concrete block.

Queen Anne and Colonial Revival

The majority of the homes in this district are a mix of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival (60%). They have details that are closely related to both styles. These homes are asymmetrical and have hipped roofs with lower cross gables. Their porches wrap around the side of the homes and are often supported by concrete-cast classical one-story columns; however, some of these columns have been replaced by wood posts. Dentils line the majority of these porches. The homes that represent a mix of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles are 1500 Welch Street (PU5603), 1508 Welch Street (PU5604), 1509 Welch Street (PU5605), 1510 Welch Street (PU5606), 1520 Welch Street (PU5613), and 1523 Welch Street (PU5610). The house at 1500 Welch Street (PU5603) also contains castellations, influenced from the Gothic Revival style.

Colonial Revival

Examples of the district's Colonial Revival homes are seen at 1505 Welch Street (PU3119A) and 1519 Welch Street (PU5612). 1505 Welch Street (PU3119A) was formerly the carriage house of a larger home

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situated on the adjacent empty lot. This home (PU3119) was destroyed by fire in 1984. Currently the top floor of the carriage house serves as a single apartment while the bottom floor is used for storage. Both homes have a rectangular floor plan; however, the house at 1519 Welch Street (PU5612) has a hipped roof with a full-width front porch also known as the "Classic Box" with classical one story columns and a pedimented dormer. Both homes have open eaves and a belt course. 1505 Welch Street (PU3119A) has quoins, but some of its original wall material, most likely made of original concrete block, is resurfaced with stucco. This is especially evident on the north façade of the second level.

Craftsman/Queen Anne

The house at 1511 Welch Street (PU5607) contains the hipped roof with lower cross gables that is representative of the Queen Anne style; however, many of the elements of this home are representative of the Craftsman style. These elements that represent the Craftsman style are exposed rafter tails, short-square columns resting on a solid porch balustrade that continue to the ground level, the use of uncut natural stone, along with plain wood shingles, a low-pitched roof, and a wrap-around porch.

Colonial Revival/ Craftsman

The house at 1518 Welch Street (PU5609) is an example of the less traditional asymmetrical Colonial Revival style. However, other elements that make this home an example of Colonial Revival include the presence of a wrap-around porch and a multi-pane (20) upper sash hung above a lower sash that has only a single large pane. The square brick columns that support the porch and continue to ground level represent an element of the Craftsman style.

The majority of the homes within the Hanger Hill Historic District contain elements of one or more styles of Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and the less frequently occurring Craftsman style. All of these styles are common during the period of construction of the Hanger Hill Historic District between roughly 1907 and 1912, at a time when the use of ornamental concrete block was also popular as a wall material.

INTEGRITY

The properties in the Hanger Hill Historic District are in overall good condition and have had very little alterations since their construction. Accordingly, the properties still contain most of their original materials and fabric used in construction and thus, the district retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

Five ornamental concrete block properties (PU5603, PU5605, PU5610, PU5612, PU5613) still contain the original main wall material largely unaltered. The other property (PU3119A) that uses ornamental concrete block has some of the original wall material covered or replaced by stucco. The house at 1508 Welch Street (PU5604) is currently in the process of replacing the original wood siding with vinyl siding. An asphalt roll covers the original wall material at the house at 1518 Welch Street (PU5609); the original wall material is

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unknown. Despite these alterations, the majority of the homes in this district retain their overall architectural integrity and contribute to the continuity of the district.

It is important to note that the setting around the district has drastically changed from the early 20th Century with the construction of the I-30/I-630 interchange largely cutting off this area from the rest of Little Rock. This is most notable by the presence of empty lots to the north and west of the district boundaries, which are followed by access ramps and roads leading to the interchange.

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<u>Resource #</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Current Owner</u>	<u>C or NC</u>
PU3119A	1505 Welch Street	Moore-Gray-Peeler Carriage House	Haybar Properties LLC	C
PU5603	1500 Welch Street	Ford-Smith House	J.W. Thomas	C
PU5604	1508 Welch Street	House at 1508 Welch Street	Paul & Barbara Barrows	C
PU5605	1509 Welch Street	House at 1509 Welch Street	Randy Jeffery & Scott Shepard	C
PU5606	1510 Welch Street	House at 1510 Welch Street	Tim Daniels	C
PU5607	1511 Welch Street	Brown-Jackson House	Ed Tanks	C
PU5609	1518 Welch Street	Prince-Griffiths House	Margaret James	C
PU5610	1523 Welch Street	House at 1523 Welch Street	Evelyn Shepherd	C
PU5612	1519 Welch Street	House at 1519 Welch Street	Nancy Bell	C
PU5613	1520 Welch Street	House at 1520 Welch Street	Manuel & Pearlie Harris	C

Chart Reference:

C- Contributing

NC- Non-contributing

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SUMMARY

The Hanger Hill Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criteria C** with **local significance** for its good examples of early 20th-century architectural styles. This district is rectangular in configuration and contains the 1500 block of Welch Street only – creating a square with the I-630 exit ramp to the North and 16th Street to the South. The area being nominated is completely residential, although there is evidence of historical commercial activity on the Sanborn Maps and in an abandoned building that sits just outside the northeastern corner. The Hanger Hill Historic District represents the post-Victorian heyday of concrete block construction and the transition from the Queen Anne architectural style to the Craftsman style. Its period of significance spans from 1906 – 1912.

The actual Hanger Hill area is much larger, however, bounded by 9th Street on the northern edge, the railroad on the eastern edge, Oakland Fraternal Cemetery along its southern perimeter and Interstate 30 forming the western boundary. It is assumed that the name of “Hanger Hill” was derived from the development of the Hanger Addition, which was formed when Peter Hanger, a prominent Little Rock figure, subdivided his land in 1869. However, the 1500 block of Welch Street lies within one of the first additions to the city of Little Rock – the Masonic Addition. Platted in the late 1860s, the Masonic Addition has a rich history of its own.

ELABORATION

The capital of Arkansas, Little Rock sits astride the Arkansas River in the central part of the state. The Hanger Hill Historic District can be found in the eastern section of the city between the downtown area and the industrial park/airport zone. There are ten structures included in the Hanger Hill Historic District and all are contributing. The architecture of the block is predominately Queen Anne with significant Colonial Revival elements and a few Craftsman detailing. The dominance of these styles reflects the principle growth period of 1906-1925. Building scale, decorative detailing and materials are generally similar – six of the ten houses are constructed with concrete block and all of the remaining structures are of modest size – exposing roots of a primarily working class neighborhood.

History of the Use of Ornamental Concrete Block in Residential Architecture

Ornamental concrete block was one of many building materials, including asphalt, linoleum and ceramic tiles that came into use in residential architecture in the post-Victorian era. Ornamental concrete block could be substituted for any use of stone or brick. Its manufacturers touted it as low cost, insulating, and maintenance free.

The blocks could be purchased commercially or molded at the building site using special equipment and molds purchased from sources such as Sears, Roebuck and Company. Molds for home use could make one block at a time. Different side panels could be substituted in the molds to make different block designs, or to make corner blocks. Ornamental concrete block had become so popular that in 1917, Sears published a separate specialty catalog of concrete block machinery.

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Initially, styles of ornamental concrete block were designed to mimic stone, but the flexibility of concrete soon encouraged the design of a variety of decorative styles. In the early years of ornamental concrete block manufacture, the most popular style was "rock face," which was designed to appear like stone. A small variety of different rock-like textures were available. Second in popularity was "panel face," a flat surface with beveled edges.

Mail order house companies offered a limited number of concrete block home designs. From 1911 to 1918, Sears offered 6 models: three were two-story hipped roof designs, one was a one-story cross gable design, and two were 1 ½ -story side gable models with small dormers. During the same time period, Montgomery Ward also offered four concrete block models.

After 1930, concrete block began to lose popularity. Two factors have been cited in its demise; the rise of modernism and changes in technology. Concrete as a building material did not decline, but sleek, smooth surfaces had become more stylish by 1920. Also at this time, automated machines that had the capability of producing more than one block at a time were available, upstaging antiquated hand-tamped units. Improved block machines and the growth of the concrete industry into new areas of construction brought an end to the use of ornamental face concrete blocks in Arkansas and nationwide.

Leifer Manufacturing Company in Little Rock offered cement building materials of all kinds, including cement pressed brick, gravel and sand. The Leifer Manufacturing Company is being credited with the construction of this block of mostly concrete block houses. Their ad in the 1907 Little Rock City Directory contains a picture of the house at 1500 Welch Street. However, very little history could be found on the Leifer Manufacturing Company. Using the city directory, it appears as if the company was run by George Leifer as President and General Manager, M.J. Baker as Vice President, H.K. Ford as Secretary and J.F. Lennon as Treasurer. All four gentlemen lived in or around the 1500 block of Welch Street during the neighborhood's early years. H.K. Ford and family lived in the "Castle House" at 1500 Welch Street from 1907-1915. Charles Leifer, brother of George, lived in the house at 1506 Welch Street (now an empty lot purchased by owners of 1508 Welch Street) when it was first constructed as a concrete block structure. Notes in the Quapaw Quarter Association files mention that John Liefer, another Leifer brother, also lived at 1500 Welch Street and was the son-in-law of M.B. Moore, owner of the largest house on the block at 1505 Welch Street. Thomas B. Ford, another son-in-law of Moore's and brother of H.K. Ford, lived next door to the Moore's at 1509 Welch Street for a time. Eventually, George Leifer sold the business to M.J. Baker, who then became President, and settled down to do general carpentry work. The Leifer Manufacturing Company was located at the foot of Ashley Street, which is modern day 15th Street, meaning that the construction company and possibly the material to build the concrete block homes on Welch Street was found locally.

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Hanger Hill Area

The Hanger Hill area is bounded by 9th Street on the northern edge, the railroad on the eastern edge, Oakland Fraternal Cemetery along its southern perimeter and Interstate 30 forming the western boundary. As stated above, it is assumed that the name of "Hanger Hill" was derived from the development of the Hanger Addition, which was formed when Peter Hanger, a prominent Little Rock figure, subdivided land adjacent to his home in 1869. "Oakwood," the home of Peter Hanger, was located on what is now the south side of the 1400 block of East 9th Street. When Hanger bought the property in 1859, it consisted of 160 acres in the country east of Little Rock. William E. Woodruff also lived nearby on 25 acres about ½ mile northwest of the Hanger property. Woodruff's pre-civil war house is still standing at what is now 1077 East 8th Street, but has been altered greatly since construction.

St. John's College

A significant sign of progress for Little Rock was the state's first chartered institution for higher learning, St. John's College. Sponsored by the Grand Masonic Lodge of Arkansas, St. John's was a men's school incorporated by the state legislature in 1850. On July 16, 1852, the school's board of trustees purchased a tract of 100 acres lying immediately east of and fronting on a northern line with the U.S. Arsenal (now MacArthur Park). The board planned to use 40 acres for the use of the college and subdivide the rest for sale as building lots, thereby creating an endowment for the school. The cornerstone was laid in 1857, and a one-wing Gothic structure was erected by 1859. Opening that fall, the college operated for only two school years before closing because of the Civil War. After the war started, the east wing of St. John's was pressed into military duty. It first served as a Confederate hospital, but when Federal troops occupied Little Rock in September 1863, it became a Union hospital. During 1864, 11 frame ward buildings were constructed around the existing brick college building, providing a 908-bed hospital where over 8,000 patients were treated by the end of 1865. The college property was evacuated by the military in the spring of 1867, and St. John's was able to reopen for the 1867-68 school year. The college flourished until the mid-1870's, then started to decline, closing in 1882. The establishment of public schools, the troubles encountered during the war and the decline in patronage caused the Grand Lodge to discontinue the school and order the sale of the property. With the proceeds of the sale, the Masonic Temple on the corner of 5th Street and Main Street was erected. After standing vacant for 8 years, the college building burned on January 17, 1890.

On a side note, many interesting events occurred in and around St. John's College. Many prominent citizens of Little Rock and Arkansas attended the college, including Fay Hempstead, who also later became Masonic Secretary. David O. Dodd was hanged on the grounds of the college – the site is near 12th Street and McAlmont Street and is marked by a plaque on a granite marker. When Governor Elisha Baxter was ousted from the State House in the spring of 1874, he established his headquarters at St. John's, the cadets acting as his body guards.

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The Masonic Addition

The Masonic Addition was created in 1869, when the St. John's College enclosed a square of 10 acres embracing the college buildings and plotted the remaining 95 acres as the Masonic Addition to the City of Little Rock. The Masonic Addition is one of the oldest additions to the city of Little Rock. Its boundaries are McAlmont Street to the west, 9th Street on the north, College Street on the east, and Oakland Cemetery/17th Street to the south. Most of the 1869 Masonic Addition is now made up of the Interstate-630 interchange with Interstate-30. Collins Street and Barber Street ran directly into St. John's College, which would place the location of St. John's College in the center of today's I-30/I-630 interchange, just south of 10th Street.

Prior to the Civil War, just six additions to the Original City of Little Rock were platted, all but one of them located immediately east of the city. Population climbed and housing development followed in the post-war years, however. More than a dozen additions were platted between 1868 and 1873, creating hundreds of new building lots east, west, and south of the Original City. Houses did not spring up overnight in the newly-platted areas of the city, but by early 1870, the *Arkansas Gazette* reported significant building activity all around the outer edges of Little Rock. On the east side, homes were being built around St. John's College in the new Masonic Addition.

The Reichardt House (*NR listed 05/02/1975*) was one of the first homes built in the newly platted Masonic Addition. In 1870, the Reichardt House was part of Little Rock's new "East End." In fact, the addition had been platted for less than a year when Edward Reichardt purchased three lots at the southeast corner of 12th Street and Welch Street in June of 1870. On those lots Reichardt built a modest three-room cottage in 1871 that still stands today; however, there are many additions.

The residential development of the "East End" was slightly stunted after this initial growth. "West End" development began outpacing those additions on the eastern edge of the city by the late 1870s. Much of this growth can be attributed to the creation of the streetcar, whose organizers owned a large amount of land west of the city. Consequently, streetcar tracks hardly touched the eastern edge of the city. Throughout the remainder of the 19th Century, the *Arkansas Gazette* reported on the amazing changes the city was experiencing, including an explosion in residential developments – the majority of them built in the southern and western sections of the city.

Welch Street

Welch Street was named for Reverend Thomas Rice Welch, minister of the First Presbyterian Church in Little Rock for 25 years. Welch was also the owner of the Welch-Cherry House, built in 1884 (*NR listed 07/25/1977 as a contributing resource*) that sits at 700 South Rock Street. Welch was a prominent Mason, along with Luke E. Barber (Grand Master of the Arkansas Lodge in 1853), Dr. John J. McAlmont, and McGowan for whom the other streets nearby were named in the Masonic Addition to Little Rock. And, of course, College Street was named for the location of St. John's College.

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The 1871 City Directory map and the 1892 Sanborn Maps show the neighborhood built around St. John's and after the college's demise; however, no details are present except the street names – this was before the east-west name change and Welch was spelled "Welsh." It is interesting to note that, despite being platted in 1869, according to city directory listings, census research, and Sanborn maps, the first houses were not built on block 25 and 26 (1500 block of Welch Street) until 1906, when a list of new neighbors are recorded. By 1910, the lots at 1519 and 1523 Welch Street have houses and by 1912, there is a residence at 1511. The 1913 Sanborn Map is the first one to show details for the 1500 block of Welch Street, and one can see that the neighborhood supported a few commercial structures by this time. By 1939, according to the Sanborn Map, Welch Street and the surrounding blocks contained a dry cleaners, florist, mechanic shop, and filling station. There is still one vacant building located across the back alley from the 1505 Welch Street lot that used to be a commercial structure at one time. It also appears to have been apartments later on.

The house at 1505 Welch Street was the first of an entire block of houses constructed of concrete blocks, making the 1500 block of Welch Street unique in Little Rock. The house that formally occupied the lot at 1505 Welch Street, the Moore-Gray-Peeler House, was individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975. (This structure burned in 1984.) The first resident in 1505 Welch Street was the Milford B. & Cora Moore family. The 1910 Census shows them living with daughter Mae and one servant. Milford was a manager for a survey company. From 1931 to 1971, 1505 Welch Street was the home of Dr. Alfred Frederick Gray, who established the Gray Memorial Hospital and practiced medicine in Little Rock for 44 years. It is interesting to note that the Gray family was also heavily involved in the working of St. John's College.

H.K. (mentioned above) & Emma Ford were the first residents of 1500 Welch Street. Larry & Anna Smith lived in the house from 1922-1962. Larry Smith died sometime after 1951, and ownership of the house came under Rodger & Nell Martin – Nell was Larry and Anna's daughter. They lived in the house until at least 1972. Many citizens of the 1500 block of Welch Street were connected to the nearby railroad. Larry Smith was a conductor and Rodger Martin was a tie inspector.

The Paul D. Herron family lived in the house at 1508 Welch Street from 1906-1912. Paul was a telegraph operator. The Tracy family lived in the house from 1917-1926. Mr. U.R. Tracy was a foreman for the railroad. Clyde & Florence Curtis purchased the house in the mid-1930s, and retained ownership until Florence sold the house in 1984 to the current owners.

M.B. Moore and T.B. Ford (both mentioned above) were the first residents of 1509 Welch Street, but after Moore and Ford, the house had many occupants, none for a very long period of time.

The house at 1510 changed residents on a regular basis until the Sullivan family purchased the house around 1914. Early residents of the home worked for the railroad, as did Hugh Sullivan, who was a locomotive engineer.

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It appears, from Census research, that the Larry Smith family lived in the house at 1511 Welch Street before moving to 1500 Welch Street. Sidney and Jennie Brown moved into the house from 1922-1942. Sidney was a salesman for a publishing house and Jennie taught in public school. Many of the wives of the 1500 block of Welch Street held jobs, showing again the nature of the neighborhood – one of middle and working class.

Mary Prince lived in the house at 1518 Welch Street from construction until 1912. She was from England, but bore her sons in Kentucky, who were employed carpenters. William E. Griffiths purchased the house around 1922, and retained ownership with his wife Vida until 1959. William Griffiths was from Wales and was an engineer for the railroad.

The house at 1519 Welch Street also had many residents. Charles & Edna Bilheimer were the first residents. Charles was a lawyer for Gus Blass Dry Goods Company.

John Pool was an early resident of 1520 Welch Street. He was a traffic manager and shipping clerk for Arkansas Fertilizer Company. Ulysses S. Rea was the first to live at 1520 Welch Street and was a chief dispatcher for CRI & P Railway. Both 1520 and 1523 Welch Street had many various residents and renters throughout the years.

Many of the early residents in and around the 1500 block of Welch Street were not born in Arkansas. Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio and Texas were listed most often as the early residents' birth states (other than Arkansas). There were also many first and second generation immigrants living in the neighborhood – mostly European. The majority of the residents from 1900-1930 were Caucasian.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

The majority of homes built in Little Rock during the turn of the century made up a very diverse group. The most obvious trend was a transition from the colorful and eclectic Queen Anne style toward the more reserved and classic lines of Colonial Revival. The houses on the 1500 block of Welch Street show the influence of these two different architectural styles. While most are predominately Queen Anne in style, several display Colonial Revival elements. Of the ten homes that comprise the district, six are made of concrete block, two of weatherboard and two of brick.

The Queen Anne style arrived in Little Rock in the late 19th Century, and prevailed in the 1880s and early 1890s. The Queen Anne house is usually asymmetrical, with multiple projections and materials, and has a flamboyant, eclectic feel. The nominated district contains houses with an overall Queen Anne character.

Most of the homes are asymmetrical with projections and bay or dormer windows, decorative lattice work, patterned shingles and multiple exterior materials, and one story porches that wrap around two side walls.

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When the Queen Anne style began to wane in popularity in the late 1890s, another architectural influence, the Colonial Revival movement, was waiting to take its place in the design of both large and small houses. In the first years of the 20th century, the style retained several elements from the Queen Anne – such as large wraparound porches and irregular plans - while infusing them with classical elements such as columns and pediments. All of the Welch Street houses have many of these typical early Colonial Revival features - in addition to dormer windows, and heavy cornices with dentil molding.

Craftsman influenced houses represented a definite break with the tastes of the earlier eras. They shunned academic design in favor of “honest” craftsmanship and “natural” materials. Only one of the homes (1511 Welch Street) has dominant Craftsman elements, although several others have hints of Craftsman influence. The house at 1511 Welch Street contains a stone foundation and stone based porch, with strong, heavy columns – these natural materials and horizontal, low pitch of the roof are typical of the Craftsman style. Many other homes on the block make use of the large porch supported by brick or stone-like piers, posts, or columns on piers, natural materials such as fieldstone and wood, low-pitched roofs, exposed rafters, and windows with multiple over single panes.

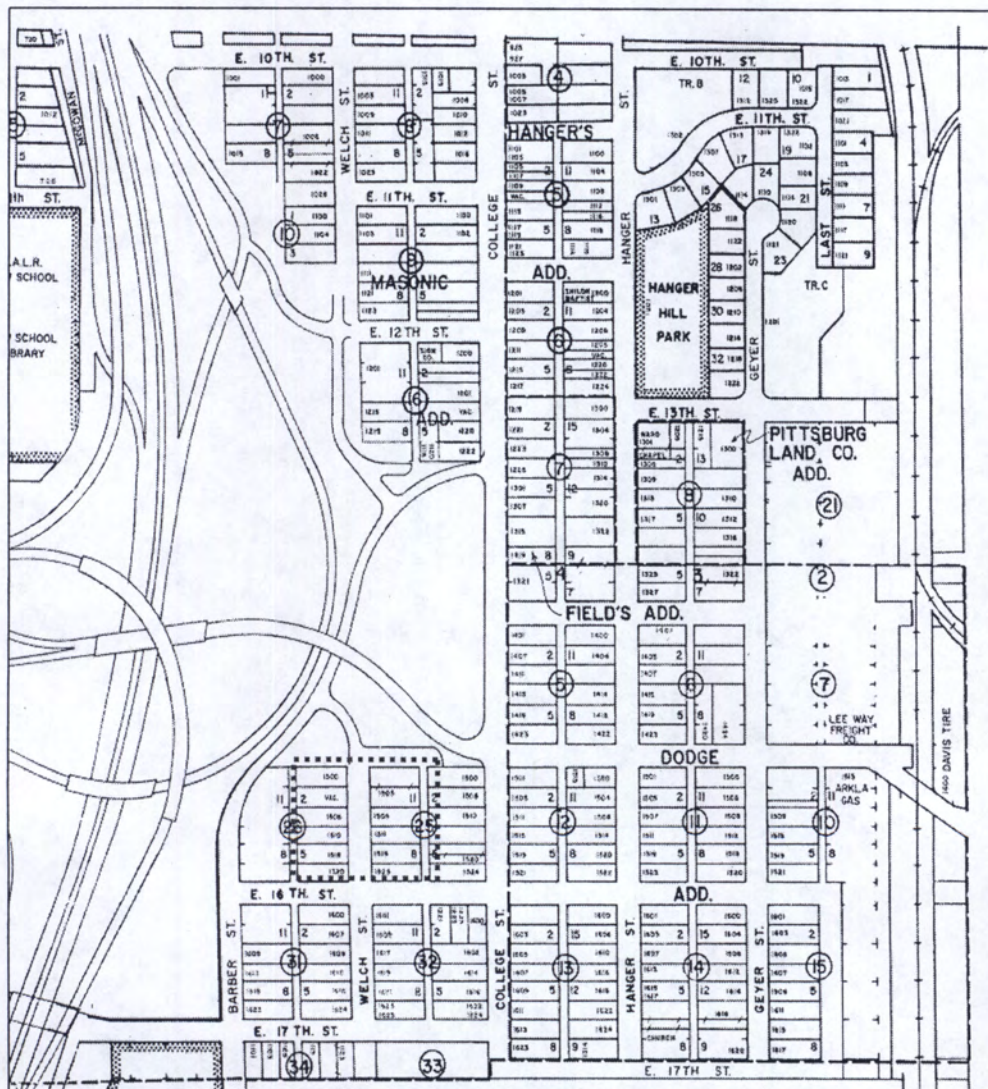
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hanger Hill Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C** as a good example of the late Queen Anne and early Colonial Revival architectural styles, and use of Concrete Block in residential structures in Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas.

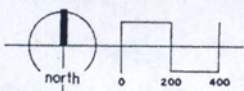
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TOWNSHIP 1N
RANGE 12W
SECTION 11



SECTION MAP CITY OF LITTLE ROCK

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
ENGINEERING DIVISION



2S-5E

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

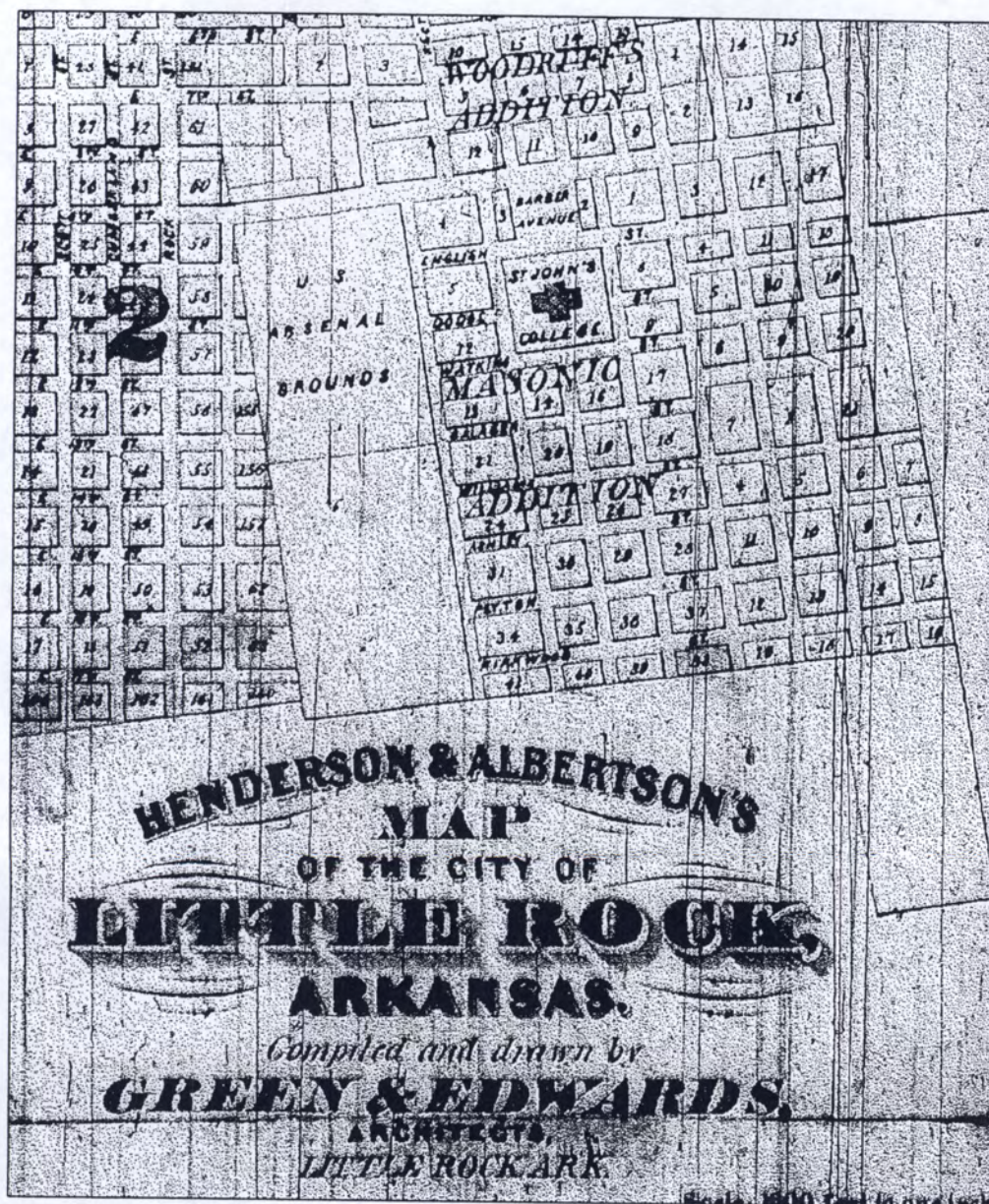
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CONTRIBUTING

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National Park Service

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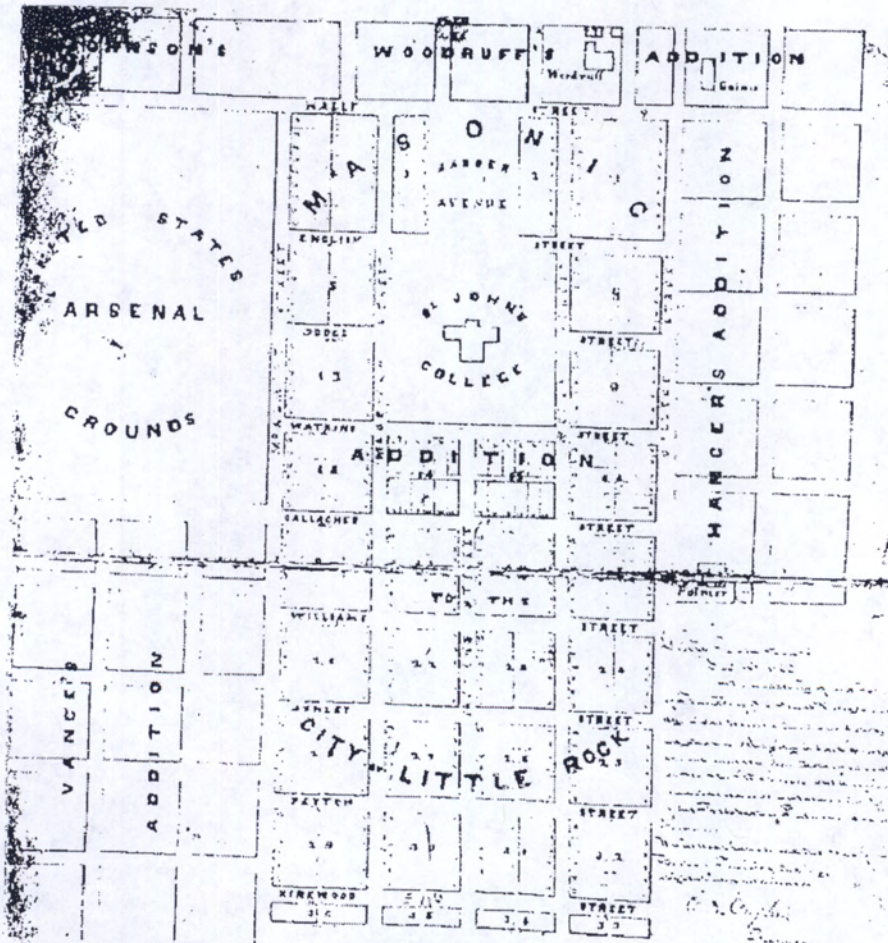


The Masonic Addition appears in Little Rock's first city directory, published in 1871, which contained a map of the city showing some of the new additions platted soon after the Civil War.

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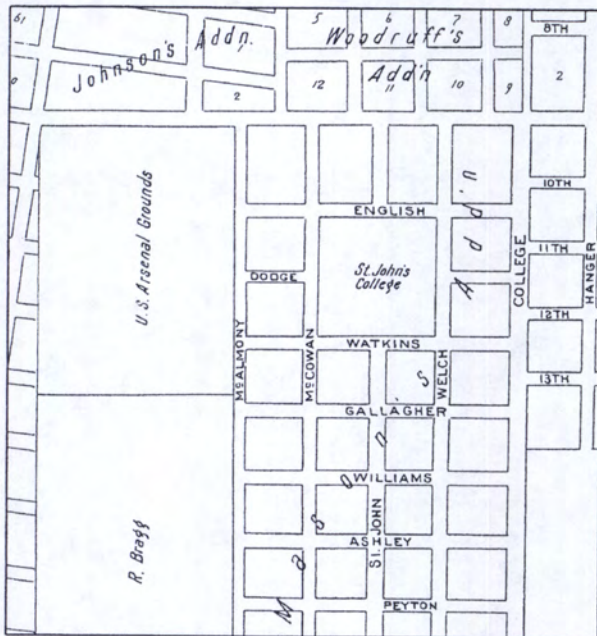


Original plat of Masonic Addition to the City of Little Rock.

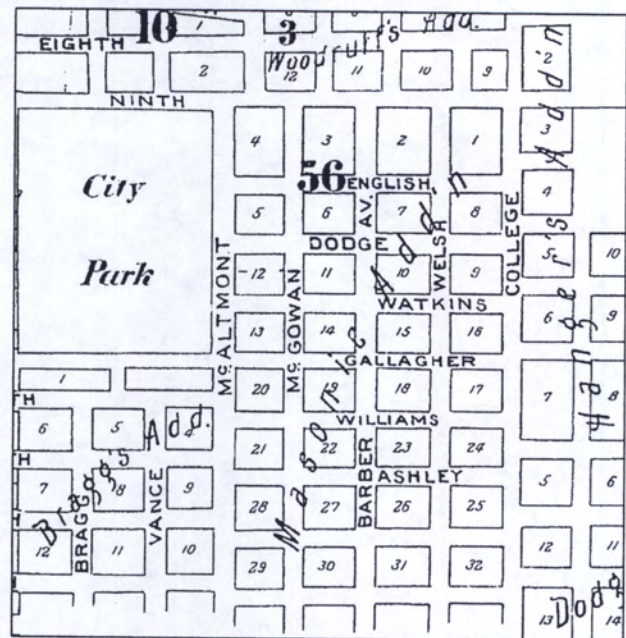
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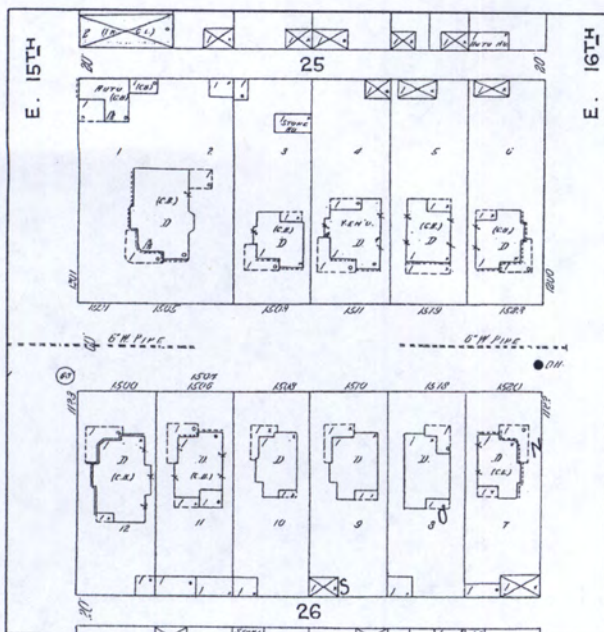
Section number 8 Page 12



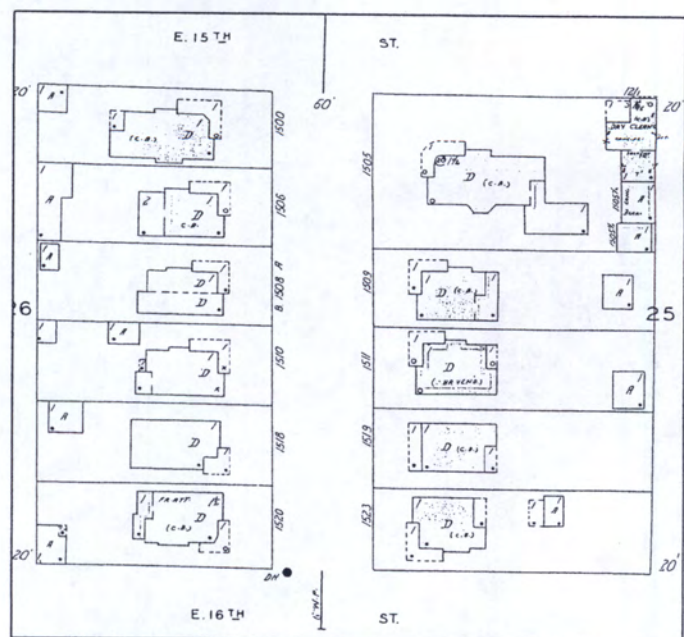
1892 SANBORN MAP



1897 SANBORN MAP



1913 SANBORN MAP



1939 SANBORN MAP

Hanger Hill Historic District
Name of Property

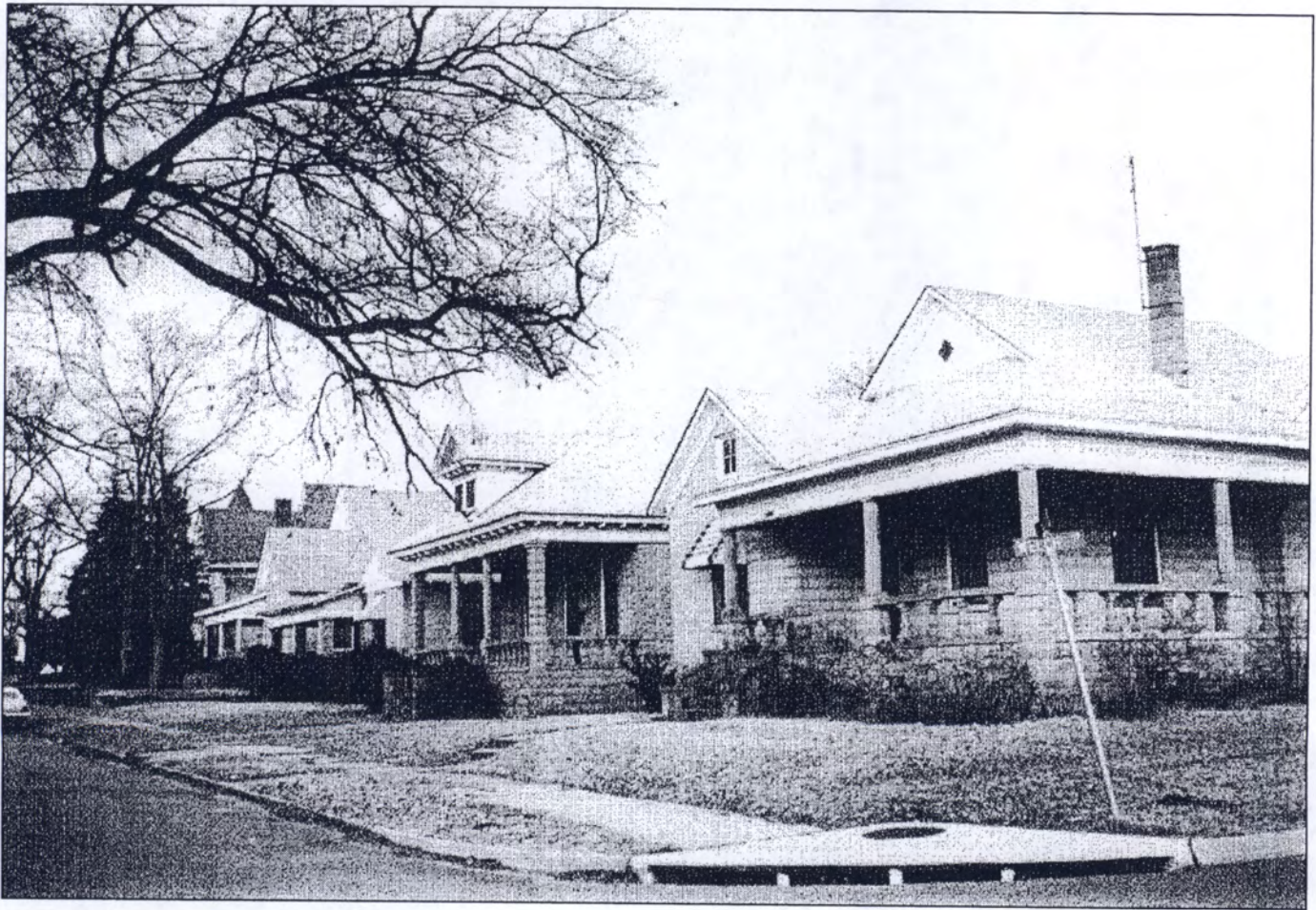
Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

United States Department of the Interior
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1500 BLOCK OF WELCH STREET: EARLY 1970'S STREETScape



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LITTLE ROCK CITY DIRECTORY: 1906-1972

House at 1500 Welch	Directory
H.K. Ford Family	1907-1915
T.A. Darragh	1917
Larry Smith	1922-1951
Anna Smith	1953 - 1956
Anna Smith & Rodger Martin	1957-1962
Rodger Martin	1963-1966
Mrs. Nell Martin	1967-1972

House at 1506 Welch	Directory
Charles E. Leifer	1906-1907
W.D. Kennedy	1910-1912
W.H. Braswell	1914-1928
Dr. A.F. Barr	1929
Cambell	1930
Ethron Watson	1931
Mrs. Winnie Kirr	1934-1935
Wm. E. Bragg	1937
Wm. J. Gallagher	1939
Fred M. Cutrer	1940-1959
Mrs. Ora Cutrer	1961-1963
Mrs. Mildred Graham	1964
Jimney Manella	1965-1967
Joseph Duplantis	1968-1972

House at 1508 Welch	Directory
Paul D. Herron	1906-1912
Eugene Muller	1914-1915
Tracy Family	1917-1926
vacant	1928
Harry Galusha	1929-1931
vacant	1934
Clyde M. Curtis	1935-1940
Lewis F. Scott	1942-1945
Clyde Curtis	1947-1957
Gilbert Dowlton	1958
Amon J. Atkinson	1959
Clyde G. Youngblood	1961
Alf L. Simmons	1962-1965
vacant	1966-1972

House at 1505 Welch	Directory
M.B. Moore Family	1907-1926
S.M. Keyes	1928
Mrs. Daisy Woodbaker	1929
Edwin J. Engstrom	1930-1931
Alf Gray	1934-1947
Mrs. Agnes B. Gray	1949-1970
Mable Gray Tobin	1972

House at 1509 Welch	Directory
M.B. Moore	1907
T.B. Ford	1910-1911
vacant	1912
J.F. Geister	1914-1917
Gene Newhouse	1922
S.M. Keyes	1923
O.G. Hagy	1925
J.A. Martin	1926
W.M. Woody	1928
Homer Hartsell	1929-1930
Myrtle Mobley	1931
Jos. J. Fisher	1934
John F. Moore & Mrs. Mirtis Mobley	1935
Leroy W. Dowd & Carmen Robinson	1937-1939
vacant	1940
Leroy W. Dowd	1942-1945
Max Howell	1947-1953
Eugene S. Perry	1954-1959
Mrs. Mary Hart	1961-1972

Double lot

Becomes apartments in 1957

Listed as 1504 in 1906 LR City Directory, Listed as 1506/1507 on 1913 Sanborn Map. Vacant lot is now owned by 1508 owners.

Railroad Conductor

Insurance agent, brother to H.K. Ford and son-in-law of M.B. Moore

Listed as 1508 a & b on 1939 Sanborn Map - indicates duplex

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LITTLE ROCK CITY DIRECTORY: 1906-1972 (CONTINUED)

House at 1510 Welch	Directory
Frank M. White	1906
Charles A. Welch	1907
L.H. Stevens	1910
R.M. Clary	1911-1912
Hugh Sullivan	1914-1915
J.W. Smith	1917
Hugh Sullivan	1922
Mrs. Cora Sullivan	1923-1962
vacant	1963
Mrs. Lillian M. Olson	1964-1966

House at 1511 Welch	Directory
J.B. Fishburne	1912
J.A. Dooley	1914-1915
H.L. Smith	1917
Sidney El Brown	1922-1931
Mrs. Jennie K. Brown	1934-1942
Francis K. Jackson	1944-1972

Supt. Thomas-Fordyce
Manufacturing Co.

House at 1518 Welch	Directory
Mrs. Mary Prince	1907-1912
E.M. Vancleave	1914
D.F. Vinsantt	1915
W.B. Dunlapp	1917
W.E. Griffith	1922
J.A. Donaldson	1923
W.E. Griffiths	1925-1940
George R. Heyl	1942
W.E. Griffiths	1944-1958
Mrs. Vida M. Griffiths	1959
James P. Finan	1961-1965
Mrs. Aileen Finan	1966-1967
vacant	1968
Quintin Ports	1969
Earl McJunkin	1970
Margaret Hart	1972

House at 1519 Welch	Directory
Charles W. Bilheimer	1910
W.S. Heard	1911
C.E. Crews	1912
vacant	1914
R.H. Scruggs	1915
S.M. Carney	1917
C.B. Humphrey	1922-1925
Mr. & Mrs. Gresham	1928-1931
Benjamin F. Sacrey	1934-1935
Perry A. Varner	1937-1939
vacant	1940
Oscar L. Holleman	1942-1945
Dorothy Ferguson	1947-1954
T.J. Aaron	1956
Charles Hicks	1958-1972

Lawyer for Gus Blass
Dry Goods Co.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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LITTLE ROCK CITY DIRECTORY: 1906-1972 (CONTINUED)

House at 1520 Welch	Directory	House at 1523 Welch	Directory
John (F. or S.) Pool	1906-1910	Ulysses S. Rea	1910
A.L. Moore	1911-1912	W.T. Bossart	1912-1914
W.I. Scott	1914	A.H. Metrick ?	1915
vacant	1915	F.G. Apple	1917
C.R. Wurzburg	1917	Mrs. Lillian Walker	1923
J.F. Geister	1922	Mrs. Lou A. Bowman	1925
J.S. Kimbo	1923-1925	L.W. Hawkins	1926-1928
vacant	1926	James W. Hutton?	1929-1935
W.F. McCormick	1928-1931	vacant	1937
Wm. S. Probst	1934-1940	James J. George	1939
Paul W. Griffin	1942	Samuel E. Lamrin	1940
Wm. D. Head	1944-1947	James A. Martin	1942-1945
Eugene L. Herrington	1949	Roy M. Ward	1947-1949
Harlin & Beatrice Pumphrey	1951-1957	Mrs. Winnie J. Ward	1951
Parker Deckelman	1958	Richard O. Easterly	1953-1958
vacant	1959	William E. Ashley	1959
Hubert F. Wood & Mike Dacus	1961	Rev. Harold C. Clower	1961
Paul M. Daniels	1962-1963	Buddy Walker	1962
vacant	1964	Rev. Randolph M. Smith	1963-1967
Homer Decrmoore	1965	Earl McJunkin	1968-1969
Wm. S. Nowlin	1966	Gaines Love	1970
Joe Probst	1967-1972	vacant	1972

Traffic Manager for
Arkansas Fertilizer Co.

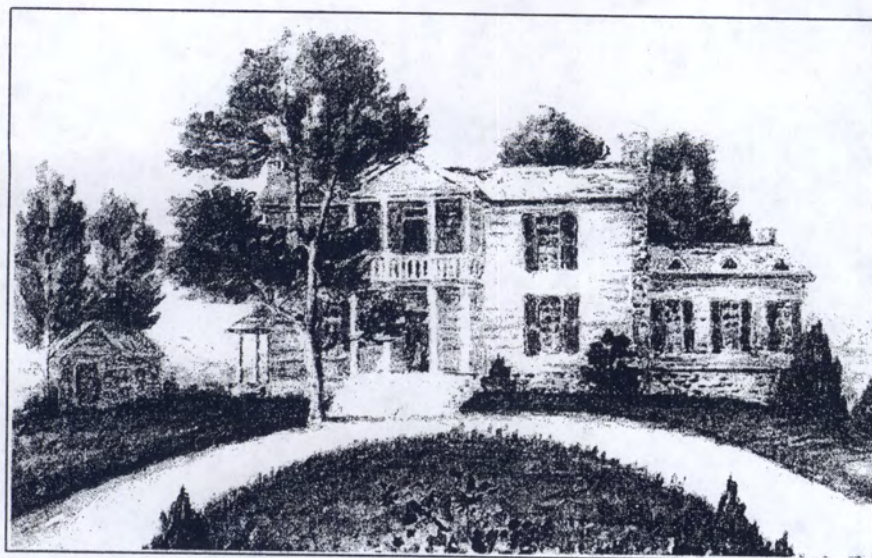
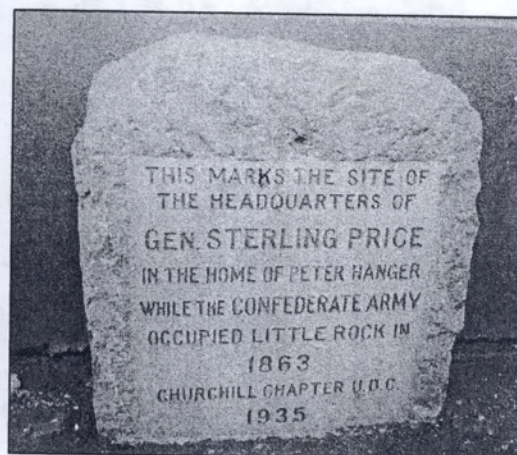
Chief dispatcher for CRL
& P Railway

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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"OAKWOOD": HOME OF PETER HANGER



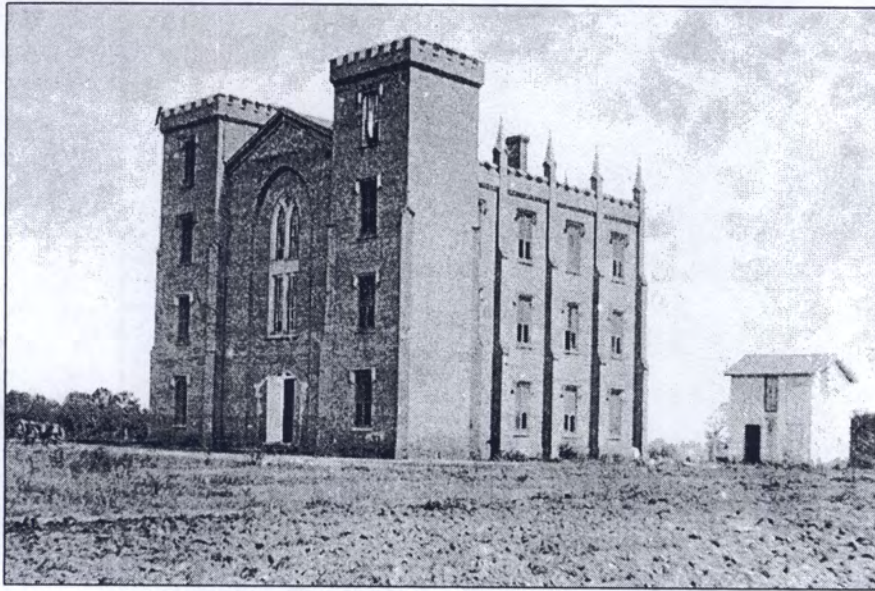
"Oakwood," was the home of Peter Hanger, for whom the Hanger Hill District was named. The house was located on what is now the south side of the 1400 block of East 9th Street. When Hanger bought the property in 1859 it consisted of 160 acres in the country east of Little Rock.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

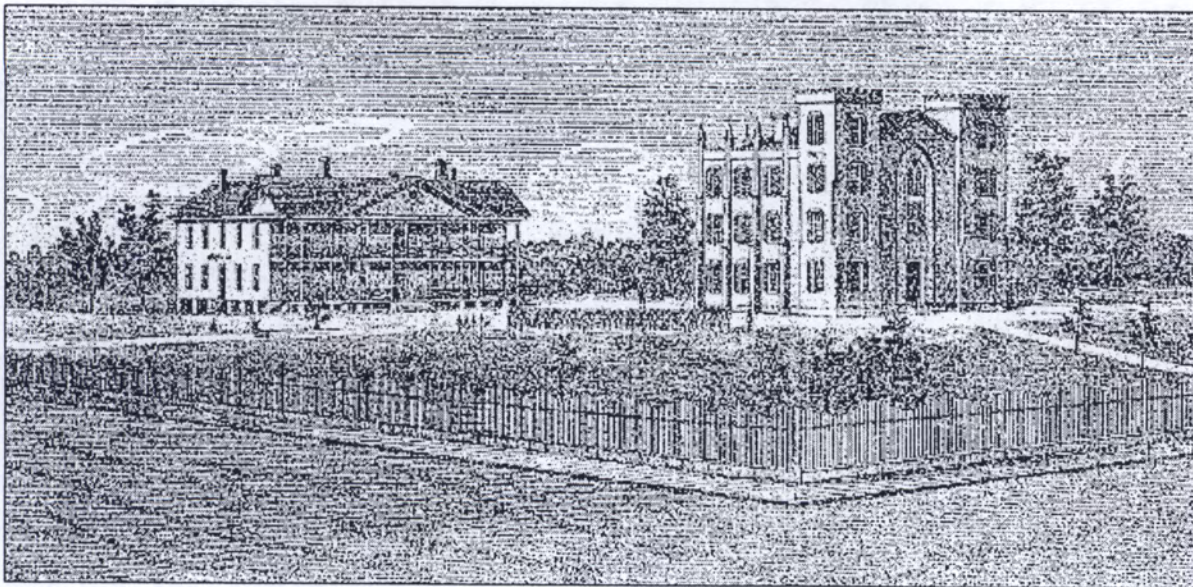
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ST. JOHNS COLLEGE



St. John's Masonic College (1850–1879), located just east of the Little Rock Arsenal at present-day MacArthur Park.



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National Park Service

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LEIFER MANUFACTURING CONCRETE AD: 1907 LITTLE ROCK CITY DIRECTORY

1907 city directory (insert between pp. 386 and 387)

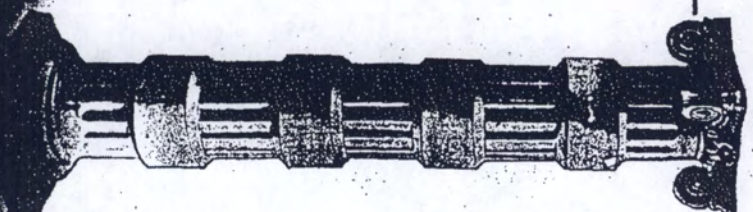
LEIFER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

CEC. LEIFER, Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.
M. J. BAKER, Vice Pres.

H. K. FORD, Sec'y
J. F. LENON, Treas.

**Manufacturers of and Dealers in all Kinds of
Cement Building Material
Cement Pressed Brick, Gravel**

Sand



LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
FOOT OF ASHLEY ST. PHONE 83

DOORS, BLINDS, SHUTTERS, MILL WORK, ETC.
Old 752; New 752
FACTORY CO.'S

J. A. brakeman I M By, North.
Leon (c), b 1406 High.
Ludwig (c), cook 721 Spring.
Lulu (c), laund, b 6 Kinsw.
Margaret M (wid George) 20 Spring.
Mary (c), dom 1609 Arch.
Mary (c), cook 722 W 2d.
Mattie, opr S W Tel & T 1000 North.
Maud, dom 1422 Bragg.
Monroe (c) (Monroe Lee) 1907 Ringo.
Monroe & Son (c) (Monroe Lee M), barbers 208 W.

CITY IRON & WIRE
Best Work at Reasonable Prices
LOUISIANA ST. See adv. in

Ray M (c) (Monroe Lee) 1907 Ringo.
River N, bkpr St Louis Express Co No 1, r 408.
Sallie (c), plasterer, b 909.
Earl (c), dom 522 W 15th.
Blaski.
Lummer (c), bartndr, r 10th.
Reston (c), coachman, r 10th.
Sallie (c), b 1620 Wright.
Sterling, carp, r 2217.
Sallie, dom 817 Cent.
Muel (c), lab, r 1423.

S PLACE 106 N. The Most in Little Rock.
The Best in the Market at a Low Price. Polite Quick Service. Pure Food.
Rooms in Connection.

is a Marvel as a Negro
prise Under the Right
Encouragement, He
ality.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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National Park Service

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Hanger Hill Historic District
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the northwest corner of 16th Street and the alley between Welch Street and College Street, proceed westerly along the north side of 16th Street to the ditch or depression that runs north along the fences and shrubs that form a border between the property lines of the lots facing Welch Street and the empty lots lining Barber Street. Proceed northerly 600 feet, thence proceed easterly to the southwester corner of the alley between Welch Street and College Street, thence proceed southerly to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes all land historically associated with the properties on Welch Street, between 15th Street and 16th Street.



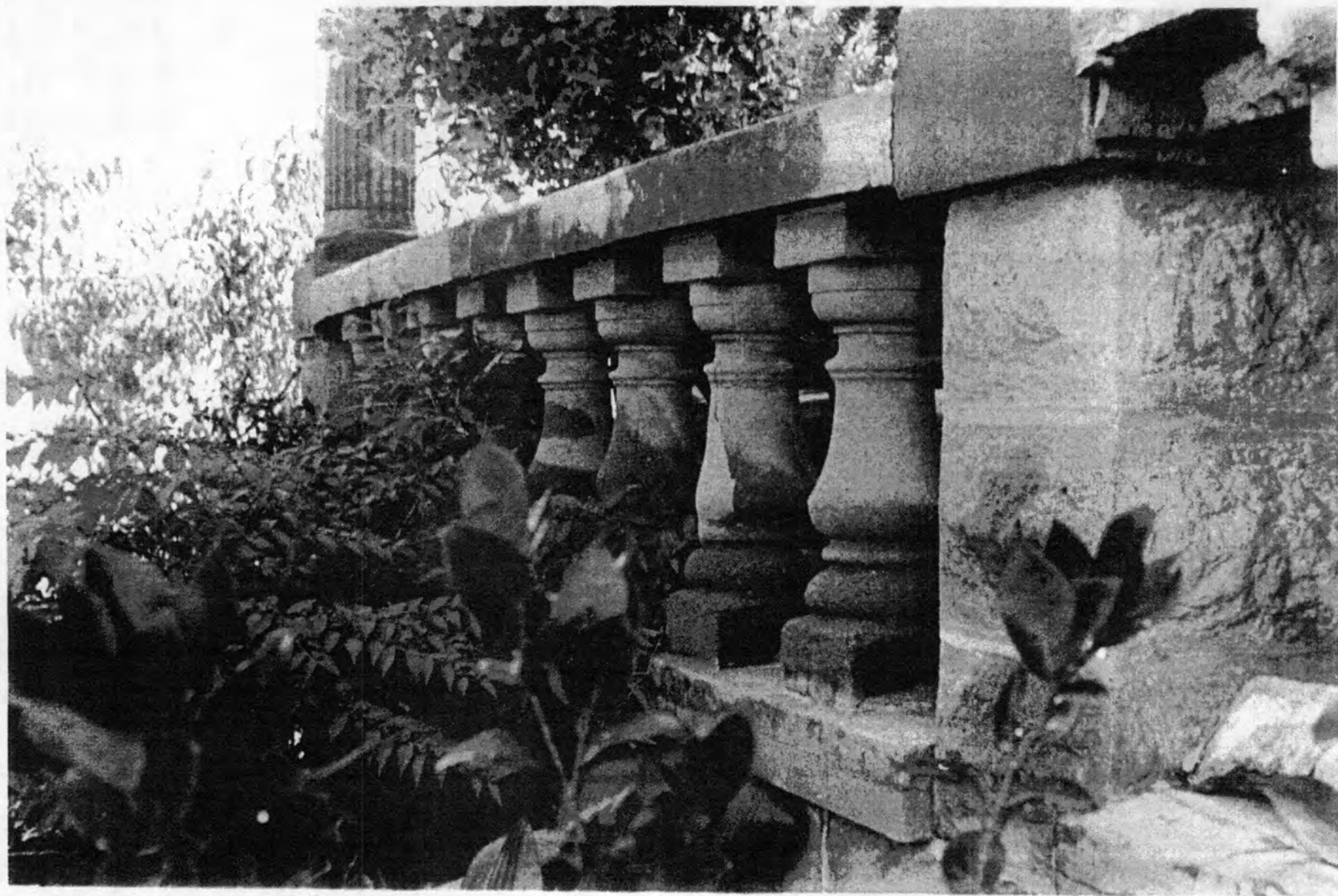












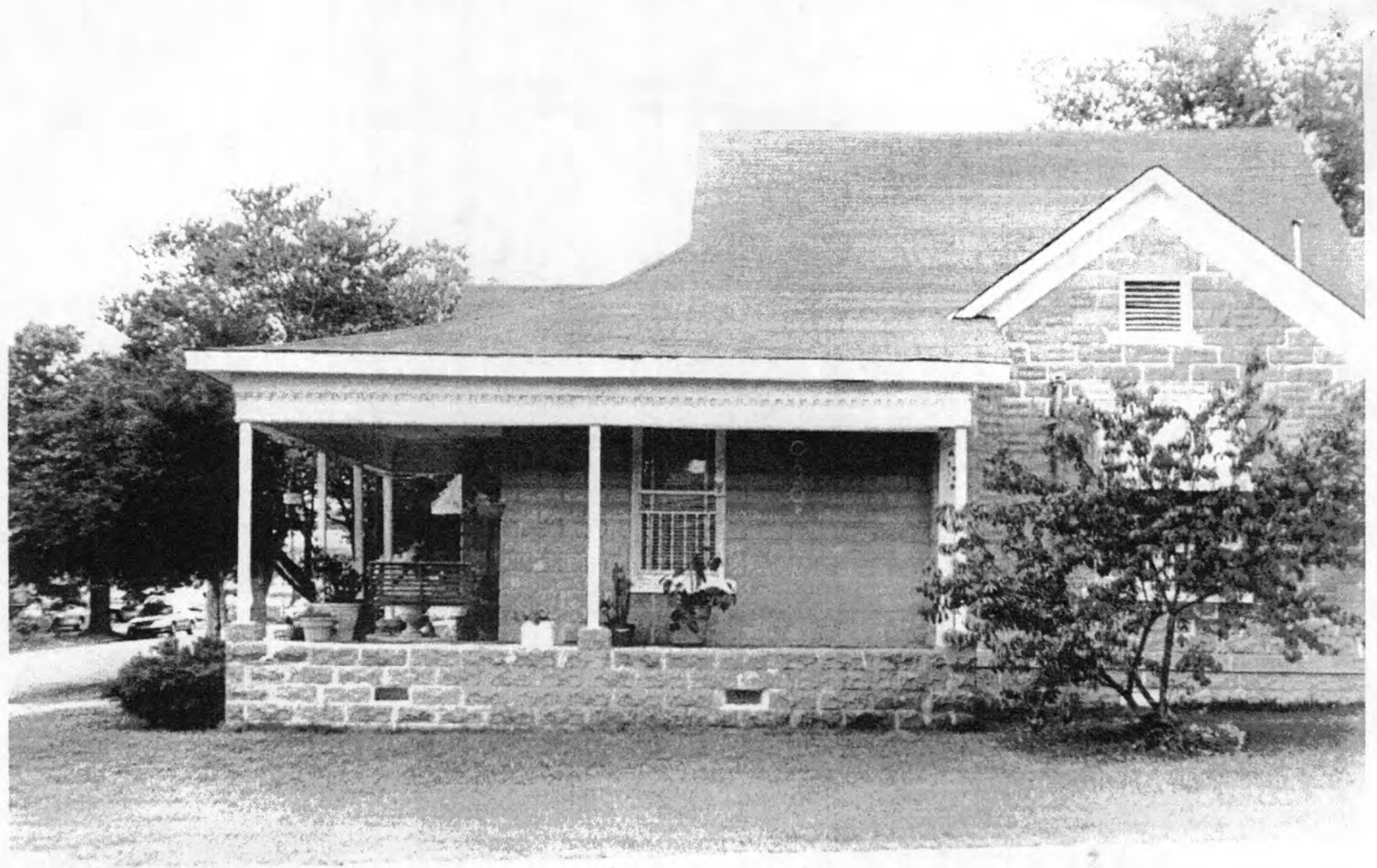


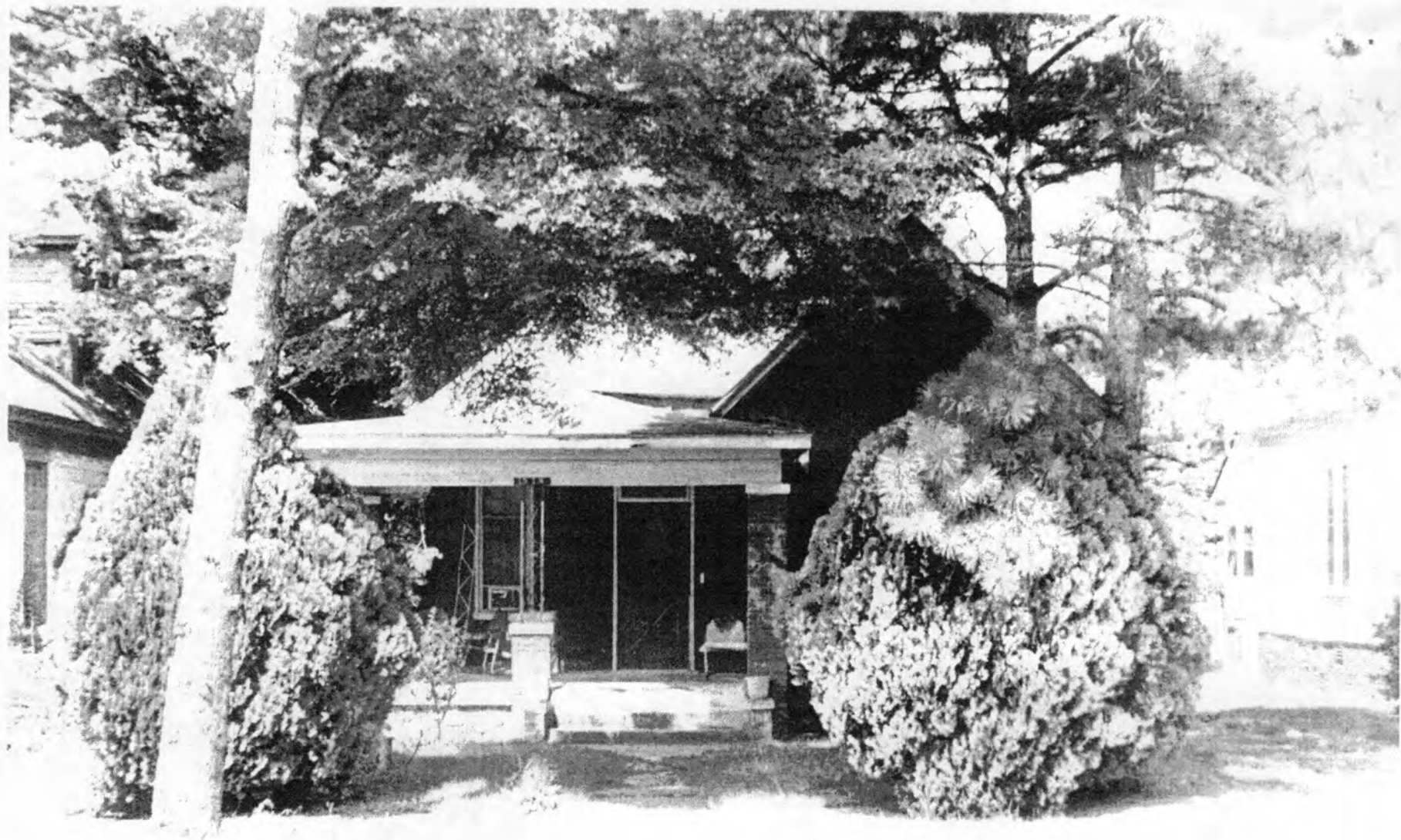
















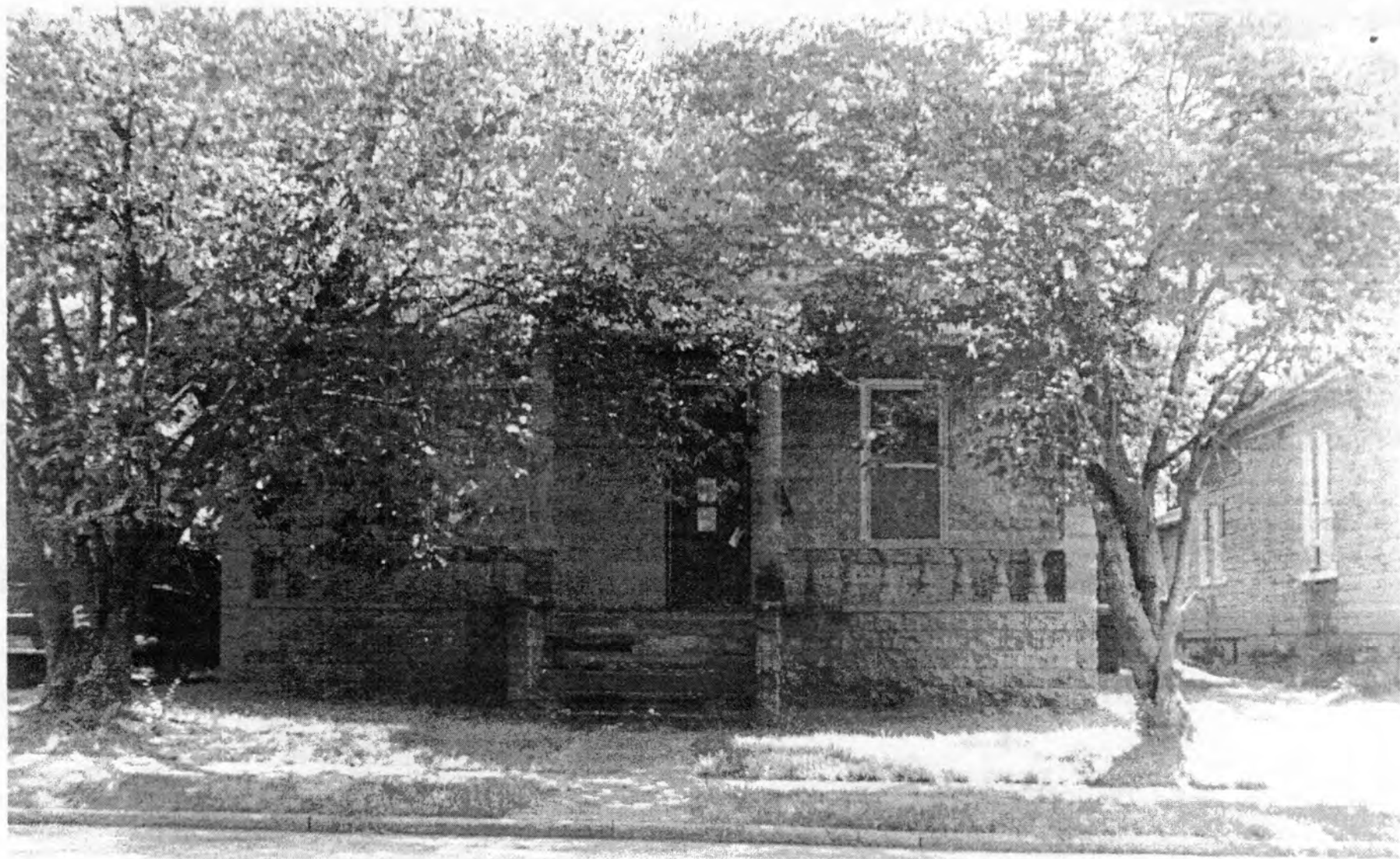


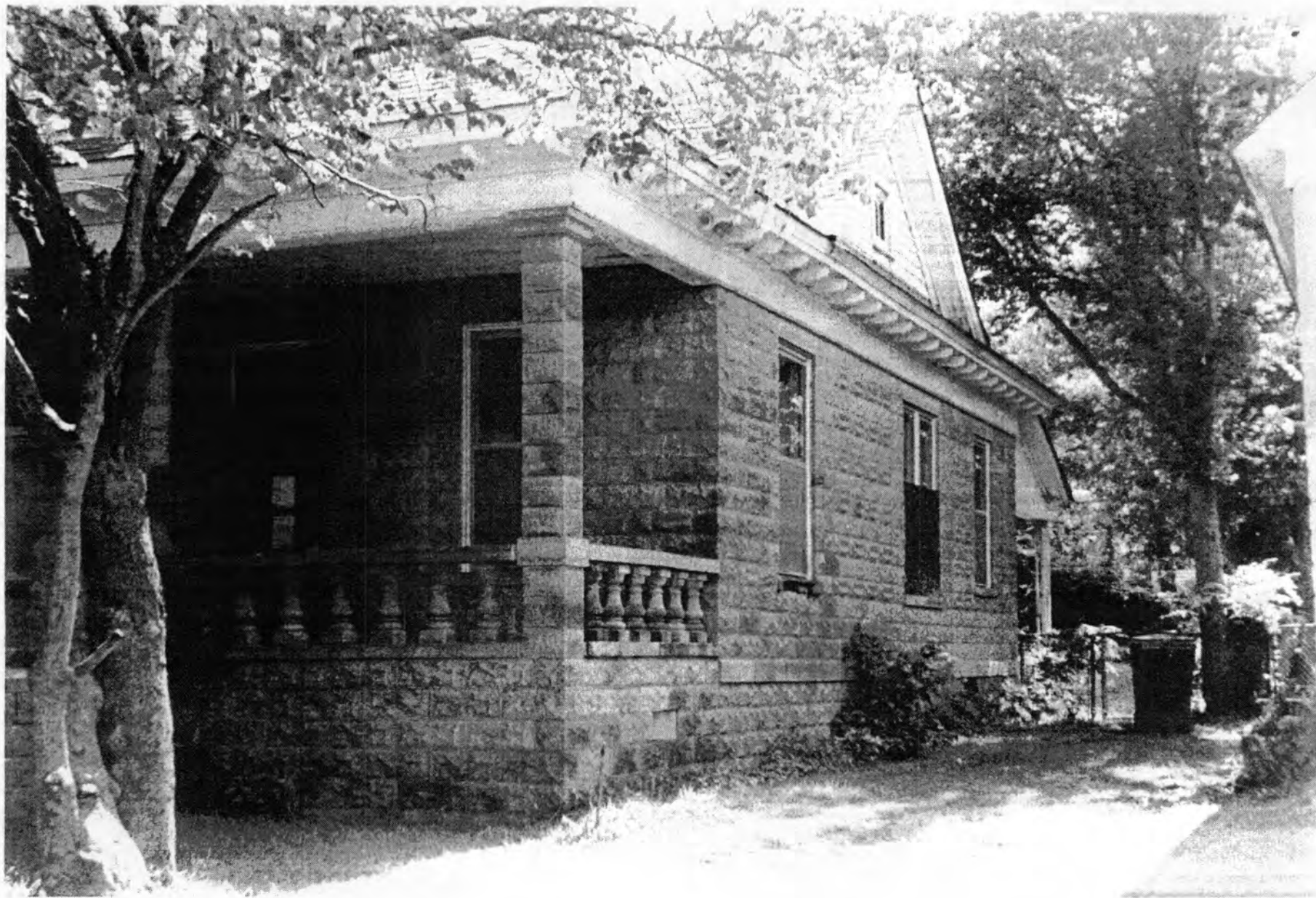


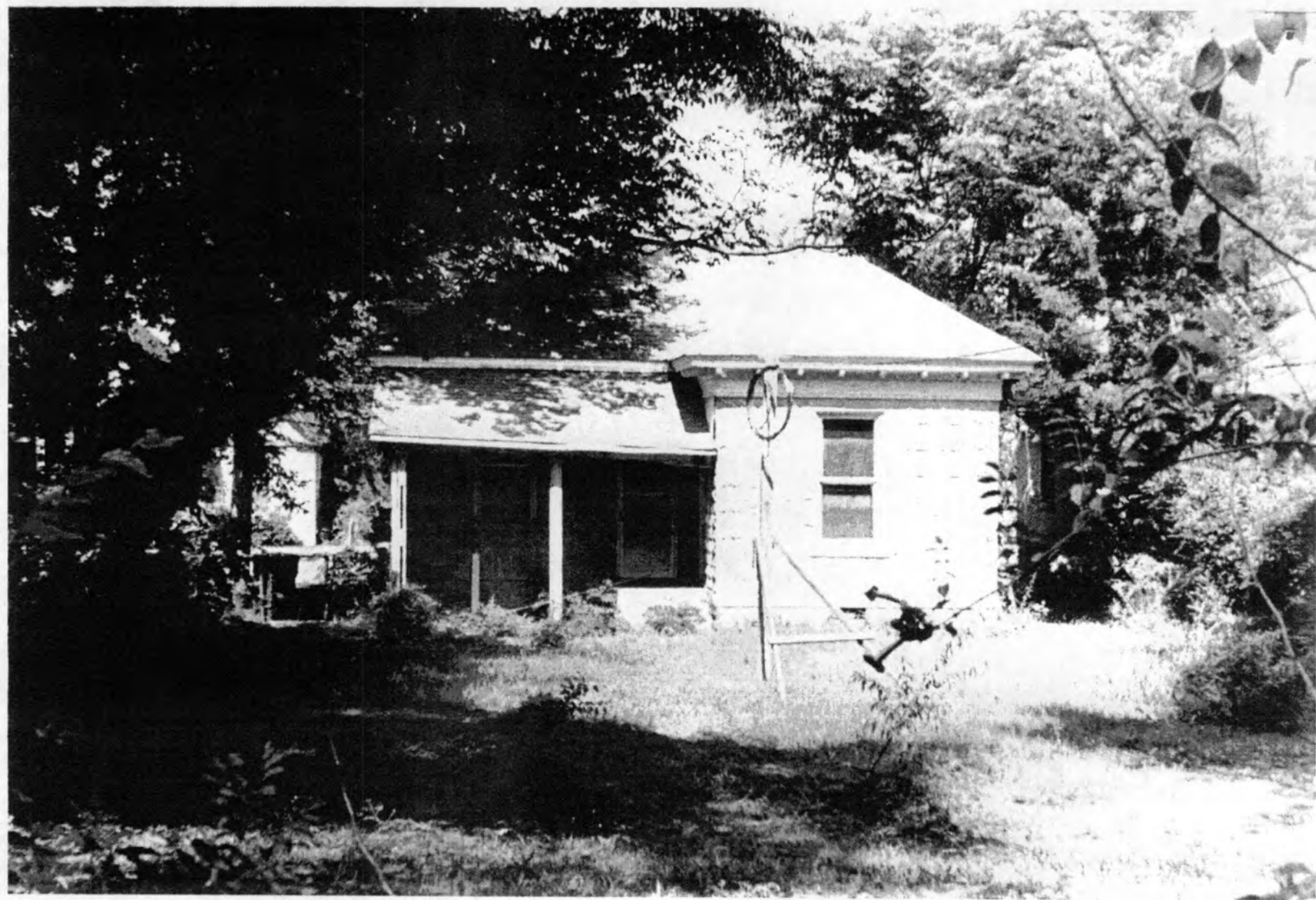












LITTLE ROCK QUADRANGLE
 ARKANSAS
 7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Handwritten notes on the right side of the map:

- Handwritten: Hanger Hill
- Handwritten: Historic District
- Handwritten: Little Rock, Pulaski Co., AR
- Handwritten: UTM Reference
- Handwritten: 15/561926/
- Handwritten: 3843429