

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

56 3335

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: Rush, Gene, House

Other names/site number: Stonegate, Site #PU10486

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: 9515 Barrett Road

City or town: Roland State: Arkansas County: Pulaski

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

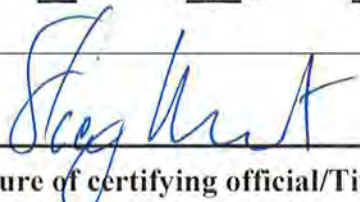
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

	<u>10-12-18</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	
<u>Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

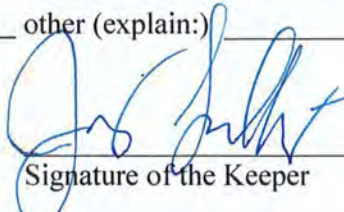
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4. National Park Service Certification

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

1-24-2019

Date of Action

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

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER/Mid-Century Modern

OTHER/Plain-Traditional

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD, ASPHALT, CONCRETE BLOCK

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 Gene Rush House, also known as Stonegate, is located at 9515 Barrett Road in the Roland vicinity, Pulaski County, Arkansas. Set on approximately twelve acres, the property includes the main house, a large barn, pond, small aviary, and stone entrance gates at the end of the driveway. The main house is a simplified version of the Mid-Century Modern style that rests on a continuous concrete-block foundation covered in fieldstone. The house's walls are covered in board-and-batten siding and the low-pitched gable roof is covered with rubber-membrane roofing.

The large barn is located to the northeast of the house, and is also sided with board-and-batten siding. The barn's low-pitched gable roof is covered with corrugated metal roofing. The aviary, which appears to be much older than the other buildings and may have reused an architectural element, is octagonal with a metal pyramidal roof and a fieldstone foundation. The other features of the property are the square, fieldstone gate posts at the south end of the driveway at Barrett Road and the pond/levee, which is approximately kidney shaped, and located to the east and south of the house.

Narrative Description

The Gene Rush House, also known as Stonegate, is located at 9515 Barrett Road in the Roland vicinity of western Pulaski County, Arkansas. Set on approximately twelve acres, the property includes the main house, a large barn, pond, small aviary, and stone entrance gates at the end of

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the driveway. The main house, which was built c.1964, is a simplified version of the Mid-Century Modern style that rests on a continuous concrete-block foundation covered in fieldstone. The house's walls are covered in board-and-batten siding and are fenestrated by a mixture of plate-glass windows and two-over-two double-hung windows. The house's low-pitched gable roof is covered with rubber-membrane roofing, and the gable's slope on the west side also covers an attached carport. Around the south and west side of the house are fieldstone benches and patios and an outdoor fireplace

The large barn, which is rectangular in plan and was used for housing animals and associated activities, is located to the northeast of the house. The barn is also sided with board-and-batten siding. The barn's low-pitched gable roof is covered with corrugated metal roofing. The barn is fenestrated by two-over-two, double-hung windows. The aviary is located at the north end of the pond and appears to be much older than the other buildings and may have reused an architectural element. The aviary is octagonal with a metal pyramidal roof and a fieldstone foundation. Single-pane windows fenestrate the aviary. The other features of the property are the square, fieldstone gate posts at the south end of the driveway at Barrett Road and the pond/levee, which is approximately kidney shaped, and located to the east and south of the house.

Main House – Contributing

Front/North Façade

The front façade of the house has an entrance that is located just to the right of center that has a solid wood door and a black metal security door. To the right of the entrance is a square plate-glass window that is followed by the north end of the carport. To the left of the entrance is a large fieldstone chimney with a metal door to put firewood into the house from outside. To the left of the chimney is another square plate-glass window followed by the north end of the deck.

Side/East Façade

The east façade of the house overlooks the pond on the property and is spanned on the main floor by a wood deck with a wooden railing supported by upright spindles. At each end of the house, the façade is fenestrated by sliding glass doors. A small two-over-two double-hung window also fenestrates that façade slightly to the left of the façade's center.

The basement level of the house, beginning at the south end, is fenestrated by a two-over-two double-hung window followed by an entrance and then two more two-over-two double-hung windows to the entrance's north. The basement entrance has a modern door with a crossbuck design in the lower half and a nine-pane window in the top half.

Rear/South Façade

The main floor of the south façade is fenestrated near the east and west sides by a single two-over-two double-hung window. In the center of the main floor of the façade, in the gable peak, is a pentagonal louvered attic vent. The basement level of the façade, beginning at the west end, has an entrance with a solid wood door. To the right of the entrance are two two-over-two, double-hung windows. East of the house is the south side of the wood deck and to the west of

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the house is a fieldstone retaining wall with fieldstone steps that access the fieldstone terrace and a second wood deck to the west of the house.

Side/West Façade

The north end of the west façade has the house's carport, and the roof of the carport is supported by three square fieldstone columns. The house's wall under the carport is covered in fieldstone and is fenestrated by a sliding-glass door. To the south of carport, the house is fenestrated by three two-over-two double-hung windows. The northernmost of the three windows is slightly smaller than the other two.

Interior

The interior of the north end of the house on the main floor has an open living room, dining room, and kitchen. Wood paneling, likely original to the house, covers the walls and the space has a vaulted ceiling with exposed beams. The space also has hardwood floors. The large fieldstone fireplace dominates the north wall. The south end of the house has a central hallway that leads to the bedrooms, bathroom and laundry room. The spaces also have hardwood floors and one of the bathrooms has pink tile and pink fixtures, which are probably original to the house. The other bathroom has been updated with new fixtures and flooring.

The lower level of the house has one finished room with paneled walls and linoleum floors and a small bathroom with concrete-block walls and linoleum floors. A large unfinished workshop is located at the south end of the house, and the rest of the lower level is unexcavated crawlspace.

Barn - Contributing

The barn is located approximately 350 feet to the northeast of the house, and is a wood frame barn with a low-pitched, metal-clad roof that has a west-facing gable on the west half and a north-south-facing gable on the east half. The west half of the barn consists of animal stalls and a large set of double doors is located on the west façade. The south façade has five evenly-spaced stall doors in the west half. The east half has a sliding-glass door on the left side and a double-hung window to the right. The east half of the barn has a recessed porch and three wood posts support the roof's eaves. The east façade of the barn has window openings that are covered with translucent fiberglass panels. The openings are located high up on the façade. The east half of the north façade has a large section of corrugated fiberglass paneling. The west half of the north façade has window openings that are covered with translucent fiberglass panels. The openings are located high up on the façade.

Aviary - Contributing

The aviary is located approximately 175 feet to the northeast of the house and is a small octagonal structure. It rests on a continuous fieldstone foundation and the lower part of its walls are sided in vertical boards in projecting frames. The sides are enclosed with glass panes and the structure is topped by a pyramidal metal roof with flared eaves.

Pond/Levee - Contributing

The pond is located to the east and south of the house and is a kidney-shaped man-made pond. The levee that forms the pond runs along the east side of the pond and the property's driveway is

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located on top of the pond. A concrete spillway is located at the southwest corner of the pond and it allows overflow from the pond to run into Nowlin Creek along the south edge of the property. Etching in the concrete of the spillway says "Stonegate Bodie & Beverly Bodenhamer 10-5-07."

Stone Gates/Fence - Contributing

At the south end of the driveway at Barrett Road are four square fieldstone columns with flat concrete caps that mark the entrance to the property. A wood fence is located in between the columns and it also spans the property along Barrett Road. The wood fence consists of evenly-spaced posts connected by four rows of flat horizontal boards.

Integrity

The Rush House has excellent integrity from the time of its construction during the 1960s. Changes to the house have been cosmetic in nature and the house still reflects its original design as it was built by the Rushes. In addition, the barn on the property also reflects its original design. The pond is also unchanged except for the addition of the concrete at the spillway in 2007. The setting around the Rush House still reflects the setting at the time of its construction, which is mainly rural in nature with scattered residences. The property still has the feeling of a rural 1960s property, which is what it was when the Rushes had the property built and lived at the house.

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.

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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

c.1964

Significant Dates

c.1964

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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.)

The Rush House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C** for its Mid-Century Modern style of architecture. Built c.1964, the Rush House illustrates many characteristics of the Mid-Century Modern style. Referred to as the Contemporary style in McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses* the Rush House exhibits many of the characteristics of the style, including wide overhangs, contrasting wall materials and textures.

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

HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

Settlement in the Little Rock area began shortly after the turn of the nineteenth century. Although surveying land and offering it for sale did not begin until 1815, a few settlers were in the area prior to then. Edmund Hogan, for example, who was originally from Georgia and came to Arkansas via Missouri, was living on the north bank of the Arkansas River opposite Little Rock where he operated a ferry by 1812. Another distinguished early settler was Wright Daniel who settled at the base of Big Rock Mountain prior to 1814 and opened a gristmill in 1815. When the Arkansas Territory was created in 1819, the state's first capital was at Arkansas Post. However, it was not the best location since it often flooded and was far away from the majority of the territory's population. In 1820, a new centrally-located site for the capital was chosen on the south bank of the Arkansas River at Little Rock.¹

Although Little Rock was the center of settlement in Pulaski County during the early nineteenth century, other parts of the county did develop to a lesser extent, including the Roland area. A post office was established in Roland in 1884, and even though it is not known for sure where the community's name originated, it is speculated that the community may have been named after the first postmaster. In 1898, the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad purchased the Little Rock and Memphis Railroad line and then built a line that connected Little Rock with

¹ Roy, F. Hampton, Sr., and Charles Witsell, Jr., with Cheryl Griffith Nichols. *How We Lived: Little Rock as an American City*. Little Rock: August House, 1984, pp. 12-14.

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Indiana Territory (Oklahoma) to the west. The line was finished in 1900 and Roland was one of the stops on the line. Even though the railroad went through Roland, the community has remained a small unincorporated community with a population of 746 according to the 2010 census.²

Gene Rush, who had the house built, was involved in the conservation movement in Arkansas during the 1960s. On the state level, Rush was instrumental in the development of a statewide game management plan, and “during the 1960s he was in charge of the commission’s [Arkansas Game and Fish Commission] efforts to restock the black bear in Arkansas. It was a successful undertaking, and Gene is the man who put the bear back in the ‘Bear State.’”³

The black bear was an important part of the state’s history, and the book *A Century of Conservation* even indicated that “The black bear was Arkansas’s first industry” and that Arkansas was known as “The Bear State” as early as 1858. Bear fat was an important early commodity because it did not turn rancid as quickly as butter and it had a variety of uses including cooking, tanning leather, and as fuel for lamps. Due to the demand for oil, black bear had become rare in Arkansas by 1915. The Arkansas Game and Fish Commission (AGFC) wanted the hunting of bears stopped, but the legislature didn’t agree to it until the 1930s.⁴

Beginning in 1959, the AGFC initiated an effort to reintroduce bears into the state. A few bears had survived in the lower White River, and AGFC staff also travelled to Minnesota to trap some bears to return to Arkansas and introduce them into the state. Through Rush’s efforts, along with the other AGFC staff, “by the 1980, Arkansas’s bear population had grown large enough for hunting to return, and by the turn of the century, The Natural State had an estimated 4,000 bears. This reintroduction is recognized as the most successful reintroduction of a large carnivore in the world.”⁵

Rush was also involved in the early efforts to have the Buffalo River designated a National River by the National Park Service. He served as the principal guide for the National Park Service party that came to Arkansas to inspect the river. As indicated in Neil Compton’s book, *The Battle for the Buffalo River*, “Gene, a tall, robust, and intelligent fellow, had been born in Newton County and was the one who knew the Buffalo country best.” Through his efforts in showing the National Park Service the unique features and qualities of the Buffalo River, the Buffalo National River was designated the first national river in the United States on March 1, 1972.⁶

² Teske, Steven. “Roland (Pulaski County).” *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Found at: <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=7262>.

³ Compton, Neil. *The Battle for the Buffalo River: A Twentieth-Century Conservation Crisis in the Ozarks*. Fayetteville, AR: University of Arkansas Press, 1992, p. 80.

⁴ Mosby, Joe. *A Century of Conservation*. Little Rock: Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, c.2014, p. 86.

⁵ Mosby, Joe. *A Century of Conservation*. Little Rock: Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, c.2014, p. 86.

⁶ Compton, Neil. *The Battle for the Buffalo River: A Twentieth-Century Conservation Crisis in the Ozarks*. Fayetteville, AR: University of Arkansas Press, 1992, pp. 79-86.

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The house that Rush built at 9515 Barrett Road was a good, although simple, example of the Mid-Century Modern style. Unfortunately, the source of the design is unknown, but it may have been architect designed or come from a pattern book of the period. The use of the Mid-Century Modern style for the Rush House was not an unusual choice, since it was a style that was gaining popularity for modern buildings after World War II. The AIA reported in the early 1960s that a shift was occurring where people were starting to embrace modern architecture, especially for business buildings, but still even to a certain degree for homes. The book *Mid-Century Architecture in America* states:

No sooner has America embraced the new architecture than it has blossomed out into richness and inventiveness that must, in retrospect, astound even its most daring prophets. It's stark, bare, and square austerity, largely a gesture of protest against over-decorative eclecticism, has given way to a less self-conscious expression.

Taking up the fundamental tenets of the earlier "modern," a new modified modern with three basic characteristics has developed. These characteristics are:

First, a totally new emphasis on the interior spaces of a building in terms of their usefulness, comfort, and beauty and their inter-relationship. In the past, rooms within a building were rigid compartments. Interior spaces are more flexible and sometimes can be divided at will. They open and flow into one another in a dynamic rather than static relationship.

Second, there is a new indoor-outdoor relationship. The use (some complain the overuse) of glass has made it possible to bring nature's plants and greenery into the building, and extend the building out into nature. Planted plazas, interior courts, and terraces have brought nature even into our urban working environment.

Third, our buildings appear lighter, often buoyant. Skyscrapers soar effortlessly into the air. Other buildings rest lightly on the ground as though to disturb it as little as possible. Even where they hug the earth and adapt to its contours, they avoid being massive and ponderous.⁷

The Rush House reflects these characteristics of the style, especially the usefulness and inter-relationship of the interior spaces and the indoor-outdoor relationship, which is best manifested in the sliding-glass doors that allow access to the deck from the east side of the house. Furthermore, *Mid-Century Architecture in America* states that all of the AIA award-winning houses "...share an emphatic withdrawal from the bustle of the street and from ostentation as

⁷ Von Eckardt, Wolf. *Mid-Century Architecture in America*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1961. pp. 21-22.

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well.” “If one word were to summarize the aspiration of American architecture at mid-century, that word would be ‘liveability.’”⁸

The Rush House also perfectly illustrates the description of the style in McAlester and McAlester’s *A Field Guide to American Houses*, which they call “contemporary.” They describe the style by saying:

This style was the favorite for architect-designed houses built during the period from about 1950 to 1970. It occurs in two distinctive subtypes based on roof shapes: flat or gabled. The flat-roofed subtype is a derivation of the earlier International Style and houses of this subtype are sometimes referred to as American International. They resemble the International in having flat roofs and no decorative detailing, but lack the stark white stucco wall surfaces, which are usually replaced by various combinations of wood, brick, or stone. Landscaping and integration into the landscape are also stressed, unlike the pristine white International house that was meant to be set upon the landscape as a piece of sculpture.

The gabled subtype is more strongly influenced by the earlier modernism of the Craftsman and Prairie styles. It features overhanging eaves, frequently with exposed roof beams. Heavy piers may support gables. As in the flat-roofed subtypes, various combinations of wood, brick, and stone wall cladding are used and traditional detailing is absent. Both subtypes are most commonly one-story forms although two-story versions are not infrequent.⁹

The comments on the gable-roof subtype also apply to the Rush House.

The Rush House represents a good example of the Mid-Century Modern style of architecture in the Roland vicinity. The interrelation between indoors and outdoors, the lack of ornamentation, and the use of windows to allow privacy were hallmarks of the style.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY

The design of the Gene Rush House is an excellent representation of the shift in residential design that was occurring across the country after World War II. The decorative pre-war revival styles, which were all the rage, were being pushed to the side by more functional and livable residential designs. Although some people after World War II still believed “that only shrunken colonial, Cape Cod ranches, or Cinderella homes properly represent the American way of life...a trend [had] now begun working the other way. ...[It was] slowly becoming apparent to people

⁸ Von Eckardt, Wolf. *Mid-Century Architecture in America*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1961. p. 22.

⁹ McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984, p. 482.

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that architects working with builders can give them better, more thoughtful design for their money.”¹⁰

This post-World-War-II architecture moved away from an “over-decorative eclecticism to a less self-conscious expression.” Expression, rather, was manifest through window placement and design, placement of the home in the landscape, and also through interior space arrangement. Also, the Mid-Century Modern style greatly espoused the relationship between the indoors and the outdoors (which was partly expressed through the window placement and design).

The style and its design also put more emphasis on privacy. Privacy played a role in the design, both on the exterior – large amounts of glass more often appeared on the rear of the property, making it private from the street – as well as on the interior. “The interior, too, emphasizes privacy for the members of the family from each other. The children’s right to their noisy pursuits is recognized along with that of the parents *not* to hear Huckleberry Hound’s televised antics.”¹¹

The Rush House clearly reflects the design trends that were impacting residential architecture in the Mid-Century Modern style after World War II. The house lacks the applied ornamentation that was so often used prior to World War II, and uses window placement and a variety of materials to give visual interest and ornamentation. As McAlester and McAlester point out with respect to the style, the Rush House has “no decorative detailing.” Furthermore, it “lack[s] the stark white stucco wall surfaces, which are usually replaced by various combinations of wood, brick, or stone.”¹²

The design of the Rush House also reflects the increased relationship between the indoors and outdoors, as well as the issue of privacy in house design. The design of the Rush House, with its large windows and easy access to the large deck encouraged residents and visitors to interact with the house’s surroundings. The placement of the large windows away from the street also emphasized privacy for the house’s occupants from the street, even though the house sits back a ways from Barrett Road. Since the Rush House is a good example of the Mid-Century Modern style, it is being nominated to the National Register with **local significance** under **Criterion C**.

¹⁰ Von Eckardt, Wolf. *Mid-Century Architecture in America*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1961, p. 21.

¹¹ Von Eckardt, Wolf. *Mid-Century Architecture in America*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1961, p. 22.

¹² McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984, p. 482.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Compton, Neil. *The Battle for the Buffalo River: A Twentieth-Century Conservation Crisis in the Ozarks*. Fayetteville, AR: University of Arkansas Press, 1992.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984.

Mosby, Joe. *A Century of Conservation*. Little Rock: Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, c.2014.

Roy, F. Hampton, Sr., and Charles Witsell, Jr., with Cheryl Griffith Nichols. *How We Lived: Little Rock as an American City*. Little Rock: August House, 1984.

Teske, Steven. "Roland (Pulaski County)." *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Found at: <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=7262>.

Von Eckardt, Wolf. *Mid-Century Architecture in America*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1961.

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:

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

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Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): PU10486

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 12 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 NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 15 | Easting: 543612 | Northing: 3855285 |
| 2. Zone: 15 | Easting: 543870 | Northing: 3855287 |
| 3. Zone: 15 | Easting: 543887 | Northing: 3855069 |
| 4. Zone: 15 | Easting: 543639 | Northing: 3855085 |
| 5. Zone: 15 | Easting: 543602 | Northing: 3855093 |

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

Parcel #53R0050000900. Specifically, Part S1/2 NW SE SECTION 5-2N-14 MPDA BEG SW CORNER S1/2 SE TH N01°45'45"E ALONG THE WLN THEREOF 633.06' S89°00'E810.32' S0°23'56"E670.12' TO THE SLN S1/2 NW SE (ALSO BEING THE NORTH R/W BARRETT ROAD TH N86°29'02"W ALONG THE SLN AND THE NORTH R/W BARRETT ROAD 835.61' TO THE POB.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses all of the land historically associated with the property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Ralph S. Wilcox, National Register & Survey Coordinator
organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
street & number: 1100 North Street
city or town: Little Rock state: AR zip code: 72201
e-mail: ralph.wilcox@arkansas.gov
telephone: (501) 324-9787
date: August 21, 2018

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.)

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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: Rush, Gene, House

City or Vicinity: Roland vic.

County: Pulaski

State: Arkansas

Photographer: Mason Toms

Date Photographed: April 6, 2018

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

- 1 of 24 . View of the Rush House from the northeast side of the pond, looking southwest.
- 2 of 24 . View of the Rush House from the area of the barn, looking southwest.
- 3 of 24 . View of the Rush House from the north end of the lake, looking south.
- 4 of 24 . North façade of the Rush House, looking south.
- 5 of 24 . North and east façades of the Rush House, looking southwest.
- 6 of 24 . North and east façades of the Rush House, looking southwest.
- 7 of 24 . East façade of the Rush House, looking southwest.
- 8 of 24 . South and west façades of the Rush House, looking northeast.
- 9 of 24 . South façade of the Rush House, looking northeast.
- 10 of 24 . West façade of the Rush House, looking northeast.

Rush, Gene, House
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

- 11 of 24 . West and north façades of the Rush House, looking southeast.
- 12 of 24 . North façade of the Rush House, looking southeast.
- 13 of 24 . Kitchen and dining room of the Rush House, looking southwest.
- 14 of 24 . Living room of the Rush House, looking northeast.
- 15 of 24 . Master bedroom of the Rush House, looking southeast.
- 16 of 24 . Basement workshop of the Rush House, looking southeast.
- 17 of 24 . Terrace of the Rush House, looking northwest.
- 18 of 24 . Terrace of the Rush House, looking southwest.
- 19 of 24 . West façade of the Barn, looking east.
- 20 of 24 . West and south façades of the Barn, looking northeast.
- 21 of 24 . South façade of the Barn, looking northwest.
- 22 of 24 . South façade of the Barn, looking north.
- 23 of 24 . North façade of the Barn, looking southwest.
- 24 of 24 . Aviary, looking southwest.

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.).

Rush, Gene, House
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

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.



Rush House

Roland vic., Pulaski County, AR



North

















































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Rush, Gene, House

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: ARKANSAS, Pulaski

Date Received:
12/10/2018

Date of Pending List:
12/28/2018

Date of 16th Day:
1/14/2019

Date of 45th Day:
1/24/2019

Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100003335

Nominator: Other Agency, SHPO

Reason For Review:

Appeal

SHPO Request

Waiver

Resubmission

Other

PDIL

Landscape

National

Mobile Resource

TCP

CLG

Text/Data Issue

Photo

Map/Boundary

Period

Less than 50 years

Accept

Return

Reject

1/24/2019

Date

Abstract/Summary Automatic listing due to Federal Government shutdown
Comments:

Recommendation/ Accept / C
Criteria

Reviewer Jim Gabbert

Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275

Date 1-28-2019

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

723 West Markham Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201-1334
Phone: (501) 371-4790 Fax: (501) 399-3435
www.littlerock.gov

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION REVIEW

Name and Address of property:

Gene Rush House, 9515 Barrett Road, Little Rock, AR 72135

Name of Owner:

The Nature Conservancy

Project Sponsor:

Ralph Wilcox, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

CLG Name:

City of Little Rock, Arkansas

Date of Public Hearing by CLG:

November 5, 2018

Applicable Criteria:

Criterion A (Historic Events)

Criterion B (Important Person)

Criterion C (Architecture)

Criterion D (Archaeological)

The Little Rock Historic District Commission hereby recommends the above stated property for nomination.

Attest:

Chair

Secretary/Staff

Date

11-5-2018
Date



THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS
HERITAGE

December 5, 2018

Asa Hutchinson
Governor

Stacy Hurst
Director

Joy Beasley, Keeper and Chief
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, NW
Mail Stop 7228
Washington D.C. 20240

Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program

Arkansas Natural
Heritage Commission

Arkansas State Archives

Delta Cultural Center

Historic Arkansas Museum

Mosaic Templars
Cultural Center

Old State House Museum

RE: Rush House – Roland vic., Pulaski County, Arkansas

Dear Ms. Beasley:

We are enclosing for your review the above-referenced nomination. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Rush House to the National Register of Historic Places. The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has complied with all applicable nominating procedures and notification requirements in the nomination process.

If you need further information, please call Ralph S. Wilcox of my staff at (501) 324-9787. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Stacy Hurst
State Historic Preservation Officer

SH:rsW

Enclosure



ARKANSAS HISTORIC
PRESERVATION PROGRAM



1100 North Street
Little Rock, AR 72201

(501) 324-9880
fax: (501) 324-9184

info@arkansaspreservation.org
www.arkansaspreservation.com

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