

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

634

# 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.

RECEIVED 2280  
AUG 14 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Strauss, Sam and Shirley, House

Other names/site number: Sam Strauss Jr. House, PU8687

Name of related multiple property listing: \_\_\_\_\_

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: 4 Sunset Drive

City or town: Cammack Village State: AR County: Pulaski

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

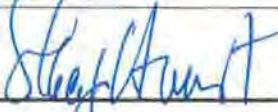
I hereby certify that this X nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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:

X A \_\_\_ B X C \_\_\_ D

	<u>8-6-15</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</u>	
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

Strauss, Sam and Shirley, House  
Name of Property

Pulaski, 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

9-28-2015  
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

Strauss, Sam and Shirley, House  
Name of Property

Pulaski, Arkansas  
County and State

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Strauss, Sam and Shirley, House  
Name of Property

Pulaski, Arkansas  
County and State

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT: Mid-Century Modern

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD, BRICK, CONCRETE: blocks

### 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.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The Sam and Shirley Strauss House is a residence, built along Sunset Drive in Cammack Village, Pulaski County and is an excellent example of the architectural designs of Noland Blass Jr., a prolific Little Rock, Arkansas, architect. The home is a Mid-Century Modern-style structure, with a very prominent gable roof that overhangs all of the exterior facades. The exterior is made up of various masses and recesses, clad in brick, vertical redwood board siding and redwood board and batten siding. Stationary and awning windows of various sizes are located throughout the exterior of the residence. The house was designed and built from 1963 to 1964 and contains many of the characteristic forms and fixtures of Mid-Century Modern residential designs.

Strauss, Sam and Shirley, House  
Name of Property

Pulaski, Arkansas  
County and State

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## Narrative Description

The Strauss House is located at 4 Sunset Drive in Cammack Village, Pulaski County, Arkansas. The house sits relatively far back on its lot, taking advantage of a small slope that starts in the middle of the lot and slopes down toward the south, or rear, of the lot. This slope allows the home to nestle into the landscape while still accommodating large interior spaces with several high ceilings. The house is fronted by a large paved, curved driveway which is an original feature of the landscape design for the house. The landscape that surrounds the home is a combination of natural and designed features. The rock gardens, meandering pathways and ornamental plantings were designed to complement the low geometric lines of the home. The lot is also heavily wooded with large pine trees.

The central front door of the home is reached by a brick walkway with three shallow brick steps that transition the walkway from the lower level of the driveway to the entry level of the house. The front patio is paved with bricks and protected by a relatively high brick wall and swinging, stained redwood, ornamental entry gates. One pair of gates is located in line with the entryway and front door and the brick entry walkway. At the east edge of the patio, a single stained redwood gate gives access to the carport area at the eastern edge of the front façade. The front patio extends from the middle of the façade, just below the peak of the roof gable to the western edge of the open carport. The front patio also includes three exposed columns, supporting extended roof beams. These beams help to support the deep overhang that shelters most of the front patio and continues the pattern of exposed columns that start at the eastern corner of the front facade and continue along the front edge of the open carport.

The brick patio also includes two areas that are open to the ground for plantings. One of these areas is located near the front entryway and was designed to accommodate a mature pine tree that existed on the lot prior to the design of the house. A hole was also designed in the roof plane to allow the overhanging roof to surround the tree. Unfortunately the original tree has since been lost, due to a lightning strike. A new ornamental tree has been planted to replace the lost tree. This tree is already growing through the retained roof opening. The second open planting area is located at the northeast corner of the patio.

The house's foundation is composed of concrete blocks, which are visible at the rear of the home. The home's construction is a mix of wood frame and brick masonry. All of the windows in the home are wood frame and are a mix of stationary panels, metal awning window inserts with internal opening hardware, and sliding panels. All exterior vertical board siding is constructed from redwood boards. The most striking element of the house is the large, shallow-

Strauss, Sam and Shirley, House

Pulaski, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

sloped gable roof. The entire house falls under the large planes of this roof. The eastern slope of the roof extends further than the western slope. This eastern slope also covers the open carport as well as most of the more public living spaces of the house, including the living room, den, and kitchen. The western slope covers the private areas of the home, including several bedrooms, bathrooms and closets. The roof is a commercial grade gravel roof, with gravel poured over a tar-type surface, and overhangs the exterior walls on all facades. On a few sections, on the north facing and south facing façade, exposed roof beams are also visible on the exterior, below the roof overhang.

### **North (Front) Façade**

The front façade of the Sam and Shirley Strauss House faces a few degrees east of north. This façade has two distinct sections, the western section and the more recessed eastern section. The sections are divided by a large section of brick wall, located directly under the gable peak of the home. The open carport is located at the far eastern edge of this façade. The carport space is defined by a large recessed area that is covered by a continuation of the eastern slope of the roof. The roof over the carport is supported by two exposed columns that support two large exposed beams that run from north to south. A small wooden ornamental gate allows access from the covered carport area to the enclosed front patio at the western edge of the carport. The interior southern wall of the carport includes a disguised door that blends in with the vertical board paneling used on the southern and western walls of the carport interior. The western wall of the carport interior includes a door to the kitchen, a replacement of an original door, at the south and one stained glass windows to the north and one directly above the kitchen door. The two windows on this wall, as well as the glass in the kitchen door, are all made up of rectilinear, ornamental glass pieces. This western interior wall abuts the small ornamental patio entry gate at its northern edge.

The front façade includes, starting at the western edge of the carport, a section of vertical redwood board siding with a door to a small storage space that is designed to blend in with the surrounding exterior cladding. To the west of this section there are three large sliding glass panels in wood frames, with three tall stationary windows above. These glass panels allow access from an interior space designed as a TV room and small den to the exterior front patio space. The western edge of these glass panels is framed by a small section of vertical redwood board siding. This small wall section extends slightly to the north from the glass sliding panels. The entryway to the west of this extended wall is more deeply recessed than any other portion of the front façade, except for the carport. This recessed area creates a small exterior entry hall.

The front entryway's eastern and southern walls are clad with vertical redwood board siding. The entry door is centrally located along the rear wall of the exterior entryway space. The door

Strauss, Sam and Shirley, House

Pulaski, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

is ornamented with deeply carved geometric patterns and is stained a dark color, in contrast to the light shades of the exterior siding and brick. Adjacent to the front door, along its western edge, is a large full-length, stationary window panel. Above this window and the door are two short single-pane windows. Above the short windows are two additional windows that reach to just below the roof line. The windows surrounding the door allow for views through the center of the house to the rear yard, through the large windows adjacent to the rear chimney. To the west of the front entryway windows is a wall of brick that extends from the windows to the north, forming the eastern edge of the central brick pier along the front façade.

To the west of the front entryway, directly below the gable peak is a prominent section of brick. The prominence of this section is enhanced by its position as the first front wall of the house. All the other sections of the front façade are recessed back from this section. To the west of this brick section, the upper level is extended over a recessed lower level. The interior of this part of the home is divided into a split level arrangement of rooms. The upper level is clad in vertical redwood board siding and a row of eight windows. These windows include four stationary windows and four other windows that are made up of a stationary pane over a short awning window. The four windows that include awning sections are interspersed evenly with the four single-pane stationary windows. The first awning window is located adjacent to the central brick pier under the gable peak. Batten trim extends from the bottom of this extended section, along the edge of each window and then to the top of this exterior wall. This creates a repetitive vertical pattern along the western section of the front façade. The western façade of this board and batten clad section of the front façade includes a single window with a stationary pane over an awning window. The board and batten siding is also continued from the north facing section around the northwestern corner onto this small west facing section that appears to extend from the rest of the western area of the front facade.

The recessed lower portion of this western section includes seven stationary windows with four awning window insets that repeat the window pattern of the floor above, omitting only the westernmost full stationary window. These lower windows sit on top of a short section of brick wall. This brick wall continues to the west and encompasses the last small portion of this façade.

### **West Façade**

The west facing façade of the Sam and Shirley Strauss House is composed of running bond pattern brick and includes only four small stationary windows. Two of these windows correspond to the main entry level and are located high on the façade, near the roof line. These windows are spaced widely apart, near the southern edge of this façade. Two additional windows are located directly below these windows and correspond to the lower interior level.

Strauss, Sam and Shirley, House  
Name of Property

Pulaski, Arkansas  
County and State

### South (Rear) Façade

The rear façade of the Sam and Shirley Strauss House is composed of three sections, all on separate planes. The far west section is recessed from the central section of this façade while the eastern section is extended toward the south from the central section. Looking across the façade from west to east, the westernmost section is clad with board and batten siding, echoing the upper level, western section of the front façade. The lower level includes a recessed area, which allows the higher level interior space to overhang a small rear entry. This overhang is the result of a small early addition to the original upper level master bedroom. A door opens along the west facing façade of this recessed area. A small concrete patio is reached by a set of four concrete steps from the floor level of the door. A stationary, single-pane window is located adjacent to the door, along its southern edge. A small section of vertical redwood board siding, framed by batten trim, is located below the window. The south facing façade of this recessed space is clad in running bond pattern brick and has no fenestration.

The overhanging section of this façade is clad in board and batten siding. To the east of this overhanging space there are five windows, three of which are single-pane, stationary windows. Two of the windows at this upper level are composed of a single-pane over an awning window. The board and batten siding continues above and below these windows, with batten trim extending between each of the windows. At the lower level, there are also five windows, with two single-pane, stationary windows and three interspersed stationary-pane over awning windows. The lower windows are located directly below the windows at the upper level. This western section of the rear façade ends at a brick wall section that extends to the south, creating the eastern edge of the central section of the rear façade. This brick wall is also directly under the peak of the roof gable along the rear façade.

The central section of this façade is anchored by a large central brick chimney which extends well above the roof line. The roof overhang actually wraps around the chimney. On either side of the wide brick chimney stack there are tall sections of window panels. To the west of the chimney there are six stationary window panels. Two tall panels extend from the interior floor level and are topped by four other window panels, two shorter windows directly above and two further windows above that extend to directly below the roof line. The top of these upper windows correspond to the interior ceiling height. To the east of the chimney, the windows echo the layout of the windows to the west. The only difference is the addition of a split panel in the lower westernmost section. This is to accommodate a sliding glass door that gives access to the rear yard from the large interior living space. This door is not currently accessible from the exterior ground level due to the lack of any exterior steps. The window panels are also framed



Strauss, Sam and Shirley, House  
Name of Property

Pulaski, Arkansas  
County and State

by exaggerated trim, echoing the batten trim seen on other areas of the exterior. Small sections of vertical siding are located below the window panels. Extending from the bottom of the vertical board siding to the ground level, several feet of the concrete block foundation is visible.

The easternmost section of the rear façade is extended to the south from the rest of the south facing façade. The western facing façade of this extended section doesn't include any fenestration. It is clad with vertical redwood board siding without battens. Near ground level the concrete-block foundation is visible. Turning the corner from this western facing section, the remaining portion of the rear façade is clad with the board and batten siding seen on other sections of the exterior. This extended section includes six single-pane, stationary windows, three on either side of a central doorway. The door opens onto a small raised porch, with brick-pier foundations and a metal railing. There is no access to the backyard from this covered porch. The porch extends from the center of this section to the eastern edge of the rear façade. Below the board and batten siding, along the ground level, a portion of the concrete-block foundation is visible. This extended section of the rear façade is the result of a later renovation and addition that slightly extended the footprint of a previous large storage area. This area is now a master bedroom suite and was completed in 1998.

### **East Façade**

The east façade is clad in vertical redwood board siding and has no ornamental batten trim as seen on the other façades. This façade includes only one small, single-pane, stationary window, just north of the center of the façade.

### **Interior**

The interior of the Sam and Shirley Strauss House has been maintained in nearly pristine original condition. The interior layout has seen only minimal changes including the removal of only a single wall adjacent to the kitchen. The western section of the home, which is designed as a split level containing two floors of bedrooms, bathrooms and closets allows the western portion of the home to have several large bedrooms with lower ceiling heights than in the rest of the home. The open central area of the home, that includes the entry hall, living room and stairway to the split levels of the western section of the home are all original. The open metal stairways are designed to hold brick steps that are a match to the adjacent flooring at the landings and the main level entryway of the house. The more public spaces in the rest of the home are more open and inviting, due to their open expanses of glass and high ceilings. The interior also includes many original fixtures and finishes including original window hardware, bathroom fixtures, novel swiveling bathroom storage units, hidden cabinets and brick flooring in the den, walnut paneling,

Strauss, Sam and Shirley, House

Name of Property

Pulaski, Arkansas

County and State

an open staircase, teak parquet flooring and random width oak pegged flooring in the large living room.

### **Integrity**

The Sam and Shirley Strauss House has seen very few major changes to its original fabric. The structure maintains almost all of its original exterior finishes, save for a small section at the southeast corner of the structure. This corner was renovated and slightly extended over the footprint of a previous large storage area in order to create a master bedroom suite with attached bath for the aging original owners in the late 1990s. This addition was designed to seamlessly blend with the original fabric of the home by the successor firm to Noland Blass, Jr. who was the original designing architect. The Strauss family engaged the successor firm, Gaskin Hill Norcross Inc., because they wanted to maintain the look and feel of their beloved home. The interior also includes many original fixtures and finishes as discussed above.

Strauss, Sam and Shirley, House  
Name of Property

Pulaski, Arkansas  
County and State

## 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.)

- 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

Strauss, Sam and Shirley, House  
Name of Property

Pulaski, Arkansas  
County and State

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1963-1964

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Architect: Noland Blass, Jr.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Strauss, Sam and Shirley, House  
Name of Property

Pulaski, Arkansas  
County and State

**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 Sam and Shirley Strauss House on Sunset Drive in Cammack Village, Arkansas, is an excellent example of Mid-Century Modern residential architecture in Central Arkansas. This house contains an interesting mix of many of the characteristics of mature modernist residential design by Little Rock architect, Noland Blass Jr. The home was designed and built from 1963 to 1964 by a descendent of the Blass Department Store founder for a descendent of The Pfeifer Brothers Department Store founder. The Sam and Shirley Strauss House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** with **local significance** as an early and influential example of mid-century modern architecture designed by architect Noland Blass Jr. in Central Arkansas.

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

### **City of Little Rock**

The land that would eventually be the site of the City of Little Rock was first settled in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. By 1820, a United States Post Office with the name "Little Rock" was established in the small settlement along the southern bank of the Arkansas River in central Arkansas. After initial conflicts among early settlers concerning land holdings and claims, the settlement was selected as the territorial capitol in 1821.<sup>1</sup> The town of Little Rock was officially incorporated in 1831 and became a full-fledged city in 1835.<sup>2</sup> The central location, governmental offices and easy river access allowed the City of Little Rock to grow, quickly becoming an important urban center in central Arkansas.

During Little Rock's early years of development, the city's boundaries crept south and east, into areas that would become the major manufacturing, warehouse and shipping area east of the more

<sup>1</sup> James W. Bell, "Little Rock (Pulaski County)," *Arkansas Encyclopedia of History and Culture*, Butler Center for Arkansas Studies, <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=970>.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

Strauss, Sam and Shirley, House  
Name of Property

Pulaski, Arkansas  
County and State

residential and civic downtown. The continual growth was only interrupted in the 1860s by the national focus on the Civil War that raged across the United States. After the Civil War, the city continued to grow along the Arkansas River with new technologies and city services being introduced one right after the other. Between 1860 and 1890; telephone, sewer and electric services were introduced, major roads were paved with cobblestones and the population grew from less than 4,000 to over 25,000.<sup>3</sup> By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the city of Little Rock was becoming a major hub, with state offices, bridges across the Arkansas River and multiple passenger and freight rail lines crisscrossing the city.

In the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, development of the city continued to the west with the opening of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Street viaduct over the rail lines to the west of the city limits in 1903. This led to the annexation of the town of Pulaski Heights, a residential development to the west, into the city limits in 1916.<sup>4</sup> Pulaski Heights was a suburban development created by Michigan industrialist Henry Franklin "H. F." Auten in 1891.<sup>5</sup> The extension of the Little Rock street car service into the Heights area in 1903 allowed the growing suburban district to become an important driver of westward development along what would become Markham Street.

Little Rock continued to expand to the west and south during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. By the start of World War II, the City of Little Rock began to become more selective in the areas it annexed, focusing on developments and areas that had already installed utility services and business areas. Pulaski Heights was seen as the hard western edge of the city for much of the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. After 1916, the westernmost edge of the city remained just west of Hayes Street, now University Avenue, until after 1950.<sup>6</sup>

### **Town of Cammack Village**

The present day Town of Cammack Village covers an area of only 0.3 square miles near the Arkansas River, between Cantrell Road and Rebsamen Park Road. The town is completely surrounding by the City of Little Rock and exists as an enclave of residential lots. The town provides its own police force and volunteer fire department and is governed by an elected Mayor and Aldermen. Cammack Village relies on the City of Little Rock for all of its other municipal services such as water, waste collection, power services and education.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* US Census Data Table.

<sup>4</sup> Guy Lancaster, "Pulaski Heights (Pulaski County)," *Arkansas Encyclopedia of History and Culture*, Butler Center for Arkansas Studies, <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=6575>.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>6</sup> 1913, 1939-1950, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Strauss, Sam and Shirley, House

Pulaski, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

From its inception, Cammack Village remained apart from the official City of Little Rock. The undeveloped land was originally owned by Wiley Dan Cammack, who allowed road construction on his property by the Works Progress Administration during the 1930s.<sup>7</sup> During the early 1940s, Mr. Cammack requested that his land be annexed into the adjacent City of Little Rock; however, the city leadership rejected the annexation.<sup>8</sup> This led Cammack to propose a large housing development that would utilize federal housing subsidies to create rental homes for military families then stationed at Camp Joseph T. Robinson.<sup>9</sup> This project would help Cammack jumpstart the development of his land holdings with only a minimal investment. Camp Robinson was facing a housing shortage for military personnel after its reactivation in 1940 as a base for the Thirty-fifth Division, a National Guard division that had been called to active duty for training. The base continued to be used for the duration of World War II as a replacement training center.

In 1941, the Arkansas Housing Corporation platted a large section of undeveloped property for a large housing development of over 300 single family rental homes. The Arkansas Housing Corporation was controlled by Wiley Dan Cammack and his brother Howard Cammack.<sup>10</sup> The financing for the development was provided by the Federal Housing Authority, with the promise that nearly a third of the new development would be reserved for military personnel and their families.<sup>11</sup> The homes were also designed with the U.S. Army specifications for family housing in mind, providing at least 870 square feet per unit.<sup>12</sup> The homes were designed by Memphis architect Frazier Smith and included two and three bedroom plans with variations to the exterior ornamentation on each home. The four types of architectural ornamentation used in conjunction with variable building setbacks to create a more varied streetscape included "Greek influence," "Classical influence," "Modern influence" and "Early American farm house influence".<sup>13</sup>

Construction on "Cammack Village: The Planned Community of Little Rock" was started in 1941 and mostly complete by 1943.<sup>14</sup> The homes were located along Englewood Road, Rockwood Road, Greenwood Road, Kenwood Road, Longwood Road and Brentwood Road.

<sup>7</sup> Roberta E. Allen, "The Cammack Village Story", *20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration of Cammack Village Arkansas: 1943-1963*, Pamphlet, 1963, p 13.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>9</sup> Guy Lancaster, "Cammack Village (Pulaski County)", *Arkansas Encyclopedia of History and Culture*, Butler Center for Arkansas Studies, <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net>.

<sup>10</sup> Allen, "The Cammack Village Story", *20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration*, 13.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>12</sup> Lancaster, "Cammack Village (Pulaski County)", *Arkansas Encyclopedia of History and Culture*. J. Frazer Smith, Inc., *Cammack Village: The Planned Community of Little Rock* (promotional booklet), 1942.

<sup>13</sup> Frazer Smith, Inc., *Cammack Village: The Planned Community of Little Rock* (promotional booklet), 1942.

<sup>14</sup> Allen, "The Cammack Village Story", *20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration*, 13.

Strauss, Sam and Shirley, House

Pulaski, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

The area along Sunset Drive, to the north of the rental community, where the Sam and Shirley Strauss House is located was shown as undeveloped in promotional maps of the new Cammack Village development. Although the development was touted as a “modern” and “up to date” residential development with all new utilities and paved streets, promises were not realized at the developments completion. Roads were in bad repair and the sewer system was inadequate for the development’s size.<sup>15</sup>

In April of 1943, the town of Cammack Village was officially incorporated in order to allow the citizens to organize a town government and provide for police and fire protection.<sup>16</sup> The new town council was faced with multiple problems, including “rough, dusty graveled roads, a badly functioning sewer system, lack of proper sanitation facilities, and the question of where and how children would attend school.”<sup>17</sup> Developed as an exclusive neighborhood, Cammack Village continues to be known for its low crime rate and high property values.<sup>18</sup>

Despite these major issues, the town’s population continued to grow through the 1960s. During the late 1940s and early 1950s, the area to the north of the original Cammack Village development was opened for residential development.<sup>19</sup> Two new developments were started in 1948; Pinnacle Point and Palisades Estates. Pinnacle Point was directly north of the original rental development and Palisades Estates was to the northeast. Both developments took advantage of the ridge that overlooks the Arkansas River to the north and covered a combined 80 acres of heavily timbered land. These two areas were promoted for large residential homes and attracted high end development throughout the 1950s and early 1960s. The Pinnacle Point subdivision, which included the existing Sunset Drive, was platted by the Cammack brothers on November 30, 1945.<sup>20</sup> In 1954, the eastern half of Pinnacle Point, encompassing lots A through L of the previous subdivision, was purchased by Junior Development Company for \$66,000 from Mrs. Kate Cammack.<sup>21</sup> Wiley Commack passed away in 1948 and his brother Howard

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>17</sup> Allen, “The Cammack Village Story”, *20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration*, 15.

<sup>18</sup> Although Cammack Village was a rental development, it was strictly segregated from its inception. The town became known as a “sundown town” that restricted the town’s residential population to only whites. In 2010, the town’s population remained almost completely Caucasian, with only 31 residents reporting as a different ethnicity. Lancaster, “Cammack Village (Pulaski County)”, *Arkansas Encyclopedia of History and Culture*. Note: This is interesting, given the fact that the Jewish population never seemed to be unwelcome. In fact Cammack Village was also home to Mr. Gus Blass of Blass Department Store, and the development under the Block Family of Pinnacle Point lots, all of these families were Jewish.

<sup>19</sup> Allen, “The Cammack Village Story”, *20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration*, 23.

<sup>20</sup> Waldon, George. “Homes Ride Cammack Village Ridge.” *Arkansas Business*, Arkansas Business Publishing Group. June 5, 1995.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*



Strauss, Sam and Shirley, House

Pulaski, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

Cammack passed away in June of 1954.<sup>22</sup> This ended the Cammack family's direct involvement with land development in Cammack Village, though Kate Commack, Wiley Commack's wife, was left with large land holdings in the area that she then sold to various individuals throughout the 1950s.

The Junior Development Company, owned by R. E. Block, worked with another Block family owned business, Little Rock Builders, Inc. to build homes on the newly purchased land.<sup>23</sup> In 1955, Sam Strauss, Sr., President of Pfeifer's Department Store in downtown Little Rock, purchased lot J from the Junior Development Company for his son and daughter-in-law, Sam Strauss, Jr. and Shirley Ruth Strauss.<sup>24</sup> Sam Strauss Jr continued to live at 2 Indian Trail, west of Cammack Village until 1964 when his house along Sunset Drive was completed. The house at 4 Sunset Drive was one of the last completed along Sunset Drive in the Pinnacle Point subdivision during its initial development.

### Sam Strauss Jr. and the Strauss Family

Sam Strauss was born in Indiana to Adolph and Mattie Strauss on August 22, 1897.<sup>25</sup> Adolph had been born in Germany while Mattie was originally from New York City.<sup>26</sup> On the 1920 Census, Adolph Strauss is listed as a widower, still living in Indiana, with two children, Sam and Ruth. At some point, Sam Strauss attended 4 years of college at the University of Michigan, as he stated he completed four years of college on his 1940 census.<sup>27</sup> Sam Strauss married Eleanor Pfeifer in 1923. This marriage made Sam Strauss a member of a very prominent Little Rock business family. The Pfeifer family owned one of the most influential department stores in Little Rock and was prominent both in the business community as well as in many civic and Jewish organizations.<sup>28</sup>

The Pfeifer Brothers Department Store was founded by Joseph Pfeifer, who followed his brother to the United States and then Little Rock in 1864.<sup>29</sup> Joseph opened his first independent men's wear store "Jos. Pfeifer" during the 1870s. After this initial business failed in 1874, he

<sup>22</sup> Ancestry.com. *U.S., Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA.

<sup>23</sup> George Waldon, "Homes Ride Cammack Village Ridge." *Arkansas Business*, Arkansas Business Publishing Group, June 5, 1995.

<sup>24</sup> Information provided by the Strauss family.

<sup>25</sup> Ancestry.com. *U.S., Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA.

<sup>26</sup> US Census Rolls, 1920.

<sup>27</sup> 1940 US Census. Interestingly, Sam Strauss, Sr. was counted twice in the 1940 US Census. Once at his home in Little Rock and once while on vacation in Atlantic City, New Jersey, while staying in a hotel or guest house.

<sup>28</sup> Carolyn Gray LeMaster, *A Corner of the Tapestry: A History of the Jewish Experience in Arkansas, 1820s-1990s*, University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville, Arkansas, 1994, 114-116.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*

Strauss, Sam and Shirley, House

Pulaski, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

regrouped and opened a second successful men's wear store.<sup>30</sup> In 1909, two of Joseph's sons Leo and Harry bought out their father's business. Previously, all three had been partners in the men's wear store. In 1910, two other sons of Joseph Pfeifer, Preston and Albert, merged their jewelry business with the men's wear business and Joseph Pfeifer's store became a true department store. The name was officially changed to the Pfeifer Brothers Department Store in 1926 when Joseph Pfeifer passed away at age 91.<sup>31</sup> The business grew to be one of the most prestigious Department Stores in the state, setting business and product trends across central Arkansas. Leo and Ruby Siesel Pfeifer's only child was Eleanor, who married Sam Strauss in 1923.

As a member of the Pfeifer family, Sam Strauss became an important business leader within the Pfeifer Brothers Department Store. During his rise in the Pfeifer family and store, Sam Strauss had a daughter, Ruby, in June 1926, and a son, Sam Jr., in May of 1930.<sup>32</sup> After Preston Pfeifer retired from his position as President in 1934, Sam Strauss Sr. became the next President of the Pfeifer Brothers Department Store.<sup>33</sup> Sam Strauss Sr. continued to hold the position of President of the store until it was sold to William Dillard, owner of Dillard's Department Store, in 1963.<sup>34</sup>

Sam Strauss Jr., attended High School in the Little Rock school district and then Tulane University in New Orleans, where he majored in business. While at Tulane University he met Shirley Fred and the two married in 1953.<sup>35</sup> During his college years, Sam Jr. was in the Reserve Officers Training Corps and completed his required military service with the Air Force in Mobile, Alabama, after graduating from Tulane University. After serving two years in the military, Sam Jr. returned to Little Rock and began working in the family business, Pfeifer Brothers Department Store.<sup>36</sup> After the family business was sold to Dillard's in 1963, Sam Jr. managed Dillard's Park Plaza Mall store for several years, continuing the Strauss family involvement in the department store business until the late 1960s.<sup>37</sup> As the Strauss family was making the decision to sell the Pfeifer Brothers Department Store to Dillard's, Sam Jr. was starting the process to design and build his home along Sunset Drive in Cammack Village. The house at 4 Sunset Drive would be where Sam Strauss Jr. and his wife would live for the rest of their lives.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>31</sup> "Pfeifer Families finally gather to renew old ties," *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*, October 13, 1996, 7D.

<sup>32</sup> Ancestry.com. *U.S., Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA.

<sup>33</sup> LeMaster, *A Corner of the Tapestry*, 114-116.

<sup>34</sup> LeMaster, *Corner of the Tapestry*, 380.

<sup>35</sup> "Sam Strauss, Jr." *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*, August 28, 2011. obituary section.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>37</sup> "Pfeifer heir called gentle, solid, fair," *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*, August 27, 2011, 16

Strauss, Sam and Shirley, House

Pulaski, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

Sam Strauss Jr. started working as a soft-goods buyer and later vice president and divisional soft-goods merchandising manager for Sterling Stores Magic Mart in 1968. He worked for this company until his retirement in 1983.<sup>38</sup> Sam Strauss, Jr. and his wife lived in the house at 4 Sunset Drive until their deaths. Sam passed away in 2011 and Shirley Strauss passed away in 2014. The home sold in 2015 to a new owner, only the second owner of the home.

### **Noland Blass, Jr. and the Blass Family**

The home at 4 Sunset Drive was designed and built by architect Noland Blass Jr., a prolific architect in central Arkansas during the mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century. Blass Jr.'s grandfather, Gus Blass, founded the Gus Blass Department Store on Main Street in downtown Little Rock in 1871.<sup>39</sup> By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Gus Blass Department Store was a commercial force in downtown Little Rock, in direct competition with the Joseph Pfeifer store. The three largest and most influential department stores that constantly vied for customers were the Gus Blass Department Store, the M. M. Cohn Company and the Pfeifer Brothers Department Store, all founded and guided by Jewish businessmen.<sup>40</sup> Gus Blass continued to guide the company that bore his name until his death in 1919. Afterwards, control of the store fell to Julian Blass, Gus Blass's son. Julian headed the company until his death in 1939. In 1939, Noland Blass Sr., brother to Julian, became store president and remained in that post until his retirement in 1950.<sup>41</sup>

Noland Blass Jr. was born to Noland and Isabel Blass on May 28, 1920.<sup>42</sup> During his childhood, Noland Blass Jr. often spent time at the department store his father ran. In a profile of his life in the *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette* in 1991, Blass stated that "our father always used to work late and we would always go in the candy department and steal candy."<sup>43</sup> He graduated High School from the Little Rock school system and then attended Cornell University at Ithaca, New York. He graduated from Cornell University in 1941 with a bachelor's degree in Architecture. While a senior at Cornell, Blass received a gold medal award for his senior architectural thesis.<sup>44</sup> After completing college, Blass volunteered for the Army and served in Germany and the Philippines during the height of World War II. In 1946, he was discharged at the age 26 as a Major.<sup>45</sup> After returning to Little Rock in 1946, Blass was hired as a designer-draftsman by the architectural

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>39</sup> LeMaster, *Corner of the Tapestry*, 113.

<sup>40</sup> "Pfeifer Families finally gather to renew old ties," *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*, October 13, 1996, 7D.

<sup>41</sup> LeMaster, *Corner of the Tapestry*, 113.

<sup>42</sup> "Noland Blass, Jr., of Little Rock," *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*, July 23, 1998, 6B.

<sup>43</sup> Ellen F. Kreth, "High Profile: Noland Blass, Jr.," *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*, November 17, 1991, special section.

<sup>44</sup> "Noland Blass, Jr., of Little Rock," *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*, July 23, 1998, 6B.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*

Strauss, Sam and Shirley, House

Pulaski, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

firm of Erhart, Eichenbaum and Rauch.<sup>46</sup> Blass would work with this firm for the rest of his career, eventually leading the firm as a principle designing architect for several years. The firm continues to exist today as GHN: Architects + Engineers. Blass Jr. expanded the firms focus to large scale projects that incorporated many designers, architect, engineers and even other firms. As the principle designing architect and leader of the firm, Blass Jr. created an architectural legacy across central Arkansas.

Blass's career was varied and he worked on projects throughout central Arkansas, including award winning projects at Horace-Mann Junior High and Oaklawn Jockey Club. He also designed the Arkansas State Justice Building, Arkansas Supreme Court Rotunda, Temple B'nai Israel in Little Rock and several projects at the University of Arkansas for Medical Science (UAMS). His favorite project was his early brutalist design for the Worthen Bank and Trust building that was completed in 1969.<sup>47</sup> He was also a prominent figure in urban planning and development in Little Rock through his work on an east-west expressway project, a river-front park proposal, multi-use arena proposal, hotel-convention center complex and historic restoration and preservation projects in the historic districts near downtown Little Rock.<sup>48</sup> Blass was also very active in the civic arena in Little Rock and served as the President of the Arkansas Arts Center and President of the Arkansas Symphony Orchestra Society as well as being a member of various boards and committees across the city.<sup>49</sup>

Although Blass is often celebrated for his large scale building projects, his residential structures are much less well known. In a profile article for the *Democrat-Gazette*, Blass stated that "I used to moonlight, working after-hours doing residences and remodeling for friends."<sup>50</sup> The total scope of his residential work is unknown, but the home he designed for Sam Strauss, Jr. and his family is an excellent example of his abilities as a modern architect. Blass Jr. did design other homes in the area, including the earlier and more rectilinear homes at 16 West Palisades and 1 Longfellow Circle as well as the roughly contemporary home at 6 River Oak Street in Little Rock, Arkansas.

The Strauss family kept the architectural drawings, including preliminary designs and construction documents, for their new property at 4 Sunset Drive. A few of the drawings were even prominently displayed in the home. One early color sketch, dated 1963, which expresses

<sup>46</sup> "Noland Blass, Jr.," *Levi Letter*, n 1, 1983, p 3.

<sup>47</sup> Ellen F. Kreth, "High Profile: Noland Blass, Jr.," *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*, November 17, 1991. special section.

<sup>48</sup> "Noland Blass, Jr., of Little Rock," *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*, July 23, 1998, 6B.

<sup>49</sup> Ellen F. Kreth, "High Profile: Noland Blass, Jr.," *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*, November 17, 1991. special section.

<sup>50</sup> Ellen F. Kreth, "High Profile: Noland Blass, Jr.," *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*, November 17, 1991. special section.

Strauss, Sam and Shirley, House

Pulaski, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

the overall design motifs of the completed home was also retained by the family. The large number of drawings that have been retained are akin to a signature for the home, identifying Noland Blass, Jr. as the architect and are a testament to the time spent on perfecting the design for the family's use and comfort. His association with the Gus Blass Company, which was sold to Dillard's in 1964, and his connection to the Jewish community in Little Rock meant that members of the Strauss family were familiar, if not friends of the Blass family. Sam Strauss, Jr. and Noland Blass, Jr. were even founding members of a local civic group, the Business Committee for Public Education in 1986.<sup>51</sup>

Noland Blass, Jr. continued to practice at the same firm throughout his career, eventually rising to leadership of Blass Chilcote Carter Gaskin Bogart & Norcross.<sup>52</sup> He continued to practice architecture until 1991, when he officially retired. However, he continued to work on various architectural and artistic projects until his death in 1998.<sup>53</sup> Throughout his career, Blass Jr. learned and practiced with modernistic forms and his building designs ranged from the early brutalism of the Worthen Bank and Trust Building, now the Bank of America Building in downtown Little Rock, to the sculptural forms of the 1976 glass rotunda, built to house the chambers of the Arkansas Supreme Court.

### **The Sam Strauss Jr. House**

The Sam and Shirley Strauss House is an excellent example of the work of architect Nolan Blass, Jr. and his concepts of Mid-Century Modern design. The modernism of the late 1940s through the early 1960s was a time of sleek, functional forms combined with newly developed materials. The post-war period saw a radical change in the architectural profession, with modernism becoming a powerful force in the architectural profession. The early revolutionary modernism of the 1920s and 1930s had given way to a more developed celebration of modernism that was applied to all types of forms in all kinds of locations.<sup>54</sup> The new aesthetic and design framework of simple planes, open spaces and universal principles spread from Germany to the United States in the period between World War I and World War II.<sup>55</sup> Architects, such as Noland Blass Jr., who started their studies in the United States before the outbreak of World War II and many soldiers who would continue their education after World War II were given a world tour of many of the great centers of historic and modern architecture in Europe, compliments of the War

<sup>51</sup> LeMaster, *A Corner of the Tapestry*, 386.

<sup>52</sup> "Noland Blass, Jr., of Little Rock," *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*, July 23, 1998, 6B.

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>54</sup> *Clean Lines, Open Spaces: A View of Mid-Century Modern Architecture*, Prod. Mark Wilcken, AETN, 2012.

<sup>55</sup> McAlester, Virginia and A. Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf, 1994), 469-470.

Strauss, Sam and Shirley, House  
Name of Property

Pulaski, Arkansas  
County and State

Department. These first-hand experiences with modern and historic architectural forms, although under stressful and often horrible circumstances, still had an impact on returning soldiers who would become the next generation of great designers and architects across the United States.

The new Modernist style was, at its root, a revolt against the historicizing stylistic revivals of the past. The proponents of Modernism espoused new commonality between use and form. Modernism was also seen to dispose of the cultural baggage of the previous historicizing styles. This led to its label as an "International Style" with a set of design principles and a simplified aesthetic that was void of any national or cultural association.<sup>56</sup> This also meant that a Modernist design could theoretically be located anywhere in the world and serve any function while still being an artistic object. This new aesthetic was achieved by combining glass with metal structural systems and other new materials to create open interior spaces that could be divided in an endless variety of ways to fit a variety of functions.

Although Blass did not attend architecture classes in Arkansas, due in part to the lack of available courses in architecture at colleges in the state, he did return to Little Rock to practice architecture. Noland Blass Jr.'s ability to use the design vocabulary of the rapidly developing mid-century architectural profession is seen in the large scope of his architectural career as noted above. The Strauss House is an excellent example of his ability to design a high style, Mid-Century Modern home with nearly every characteristic design element employed by Mid-Century Modern designers. These characteristics included long geometric lines juxtaposed with repetitive geometric shapes as seen in the gentle slope of the prominent gable roof as opposed to the repetitive ribbon of windows and repetitive board and batten siding along the eastern section of the front façade. Also the open spaces of the interior, with rooms that features floor to ceiling windows and tall ceilings allow for views into the natural surroundings of the house, another key element of high style residential Modernism as seen in the designs of Arkansas architect E. Fay Jones. The front patio is also designed to function as an exterior room with the den opening onto the exterior patio through large sliding glass door panels. The interior is also designed to be creatively functional, with hidden storage spaces in the bathrooms and living spaces. The den even has a hidden TV and media center, disguised in the eastern wall with matching paneling on the access doors. The den also includes a mixture of open and closed storage cubes along the southern wall, creating a sculptural sequence out of often mundane modular storage units. The exterior is also sculptural in nature, juxtaposing various materials and geometric forms to create a play of light, shadow and reflection all contained by the gentle slope of the prominent gable roof.

<sup>56</sup> McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 469-470.

Strauss, Sam and Shirley, House  
Name of Property

Pulaski, Arkansas  
County and State

The interior spaces of the house also exhibit a sense of economical use of space. The eastern section of the home is designed as a split level containing two floors of bedrooms, bathrooms and closets. This stacking of space allows the eastern portion of the home to have several large bedrooms with lower ceiling heights, creating more intimate spaces. The more public spaces in the rest of the home are more expansive, due to the open expanses of glass and high ceilings. This allows the more public spaces to be grand, while still allowing plenty of private spaces for the family. The attention to privacy is also seen in the design of the front patio, where the high wall allows the area to act as an exterior room through the sliding glass doors of the den, while still being out of view of any passersby or traffic on Sunset Drive.

The Sam and Shirley Strauss House is transitional in form and style, representing the continuing change within the range of Mid-Century Modern designs; away from the more rectilinear and boxy look of earlier Mid-Century Modern homes and projects such as the Durst House and Hantz House in Fayetteville, by John G. Williams and E. Fay Jones respectively, or the ranch homes springing up in new subdivisions across the country in the 1950s and 1960s. The Sam and Shirley Strauss House is more sculptural, relying on the graceful slope of the prominent, asymmetrical gable roof to organize all of the various masses and forms below the roof line. Noland Blass Jr. was known to have studied and created sculptural art pieces throughout his career, including the focus on sculpture in his design of the Arkansas Supreme Court rotunda over a decade later.

### Statement of Significance

The Sam and Shirley Strauss House on Sunset Drive in Cammack Village, Arkansas, is an excellent example of Mid-Century Modern residential architecture in Central Arkansas. This house contains an interesting mix of many of the characteristics of mature Modernist residential design by Little Rock architect, Noland Blass Jr. The home was designed and built from 1963 to 1964 by a descendent of the Blass Department Store founder for a descendent of The Pfeifer Brothers Department Store founder. The Sam and Shirley Strauss House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** with **local significance** as an early and influential example of Mid-Century Modern architecture designed by architect Noland Blass Jr. in Central Arkansas.

Strauss, Sam and Shirley, House  
Name of Property

Pulaski, Arkansas  
County and State



Strauss, Sam and Shirley, House  
Name of Property

Pulaski, Arkansas  
County and State

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Strauss, Sam and Shirley, House  
Name of Property

Pulaski, Arkansas  
County and State

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“Pfeifer Families finally gather to renew old ties.” *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*. October 13, 1996. 7D.

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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:**

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

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** PU8687

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreege of Property** <1

Strauss, Sam and Shirley, House  
Name of Property

Pulaski, Arkansas  
County and State

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**

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: 559638 | Northing: 3849223 |
| 2. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 3. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 4. Zone:    | Easting :       | Northing:         |

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

This property lies to the southwest of Sunset Drive in Cammack Village, Pulaski County. The property encompasses Lot "J" of the replat of Lots 12 to 21 inclusive of Pinnacle Point and Lot 310 of the revised Plat of Cammack Woods Subdivision, in Pulaski County, Arkansas.

Strauss, Sam and Shirley, House  
Name of Property

Pulaski, Arkansas  
County and State

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary includes all of the property historically associated the residential structure.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Callie Williams, National Register Historian (Editor)  
organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program  
street & number: 323 Center Street, Suite 1500, Tower Building  
city or town: Little Rock state: AR zip code: 72201  
e-mail calliew@arkansasheritage.org  
telephone: 501-324-9880  
date: June 1, 2015

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**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.)

Strauss, Sam and Shirley, House  
Name of Property

Pulaski, Arkansas  
County and State

### 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: Sam and Shirley Strauss House

City or Vicinity: Cammack Village

County: Pulaski

State: Arkansas

Photographer: Callie Williams, National Register Historian, AHPP

Date Photographed: December 23, 2014

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

- 1 of 13: North Façade, camera facing south.  
(AR\_PulaskiCounty\_SamStraussJrHouse\_0001)
- 2 of 13: North Façade, detail of open carport, camera facing south.  
(AR\_PulaskiCounty\_SamStraussJrHouse\_0002)
- 3 of 13: North Façade, detail of walled patio, camera facing southeast,  
(AR\_PulaskiCounty\_SamStraussJrHouse\_0003)
- 4 of 13: South and East Façade, camera facing north.  
(AR\_PulaskiCounty\_SamStraussJrHouse\_0004)
- 5 of 13: South Façade, detail of eastern portion of rear façade, camera facing east.  
(AR\_PulaskiCounty\_SamStraussJrHouse\_0005)
- 6 of 13: South Façade, detail of center of rear façade, camera facing north.  
(AR\_PulaskiCounty\_SamStraussJrHouse\_0006)

Strauss, Sam and Shirley, House  
Name of Property

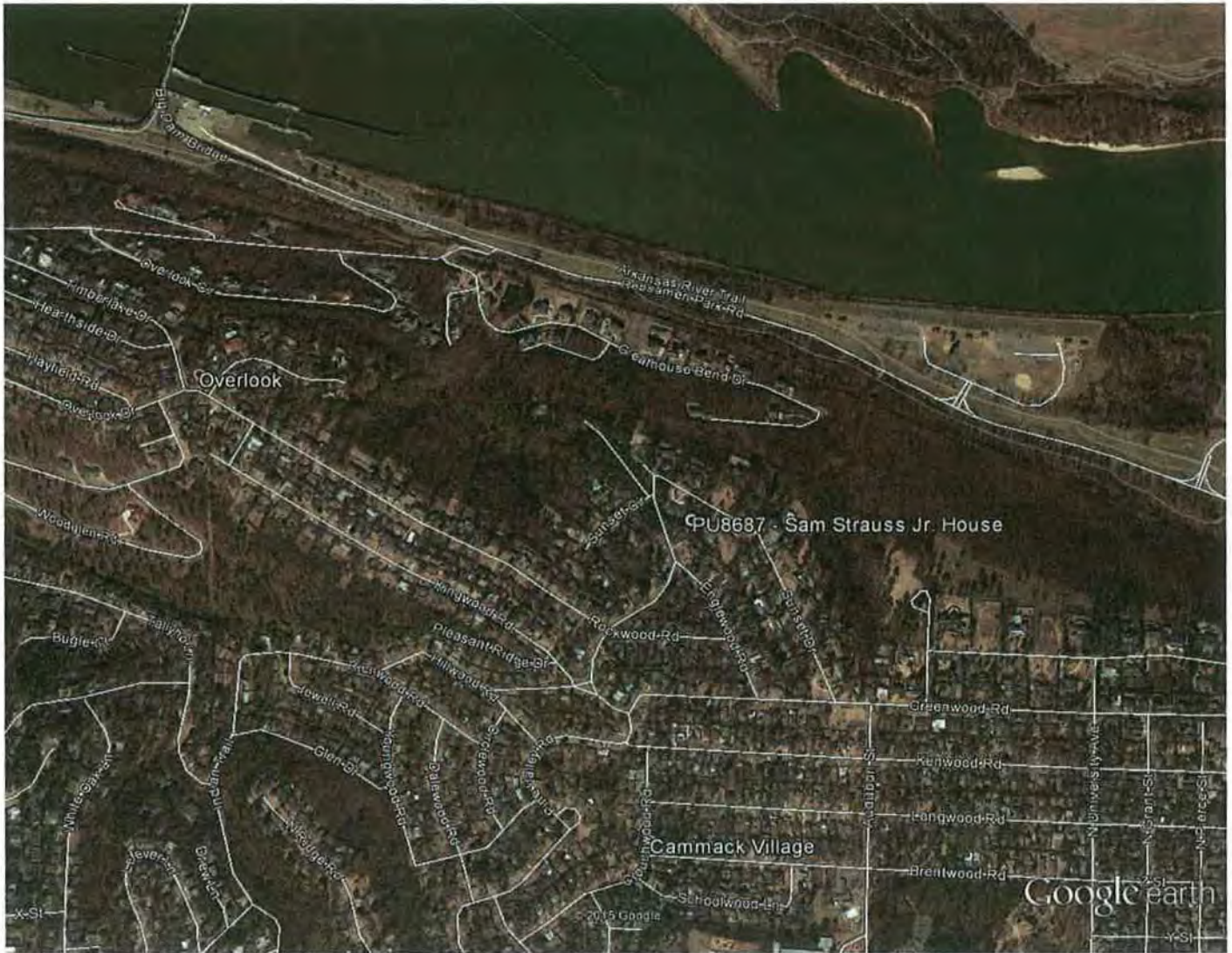
Pulaski, Arkansas  
County and State

- 7 of 13: South Façade, detail of western portion of rear façade, camera facing east.  
(AR\_PulaskiCounty\_SamStraussJrHouse\_0007)
- 8 of 13: West Façade, detail of southern portion of side façade, camera facing east.  
(AR\_PulaskiCounty\_SamStraussJrHouse\_0008)
- 9 of 13: West Façade, camera facing east.  
(AR\_PulaskiCounty\_SamStraussJrHouse\_0009)
- 10 of 13: North Façade, detail of western portion of front façade, camera facing south.  
(AR\_PulaskiCounty\_SamStraussJrHouse\_0010)
- 11 of 13: Interior, detail of den/TV room, camera facing south.  
(AR\_PulaskiCounty\_SamStraussJrHouse\_0011)
- 12 of 13: Interior, detail of bathroom fixtures and windows, camera facing northwest.  
(AR\_PulaskiCounty\_SamStraussJrHouse\_0012)
- 13 of 13: Interior, detail of central open stairway, camera facing northwest.  
(AR\_PulaskiCounty\_SamStraussJrHouse\_0013)

**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.

Sam Strauss Jr. House, Cammack Village, Pulaski County, Arkansas



Google earth

feet 3000  
km 1



UTM

Zone: 15

Easting: 559638

Northing: 3849223

NAD83

Sam Strauss Jr. House, Cammack Village, Pulaski County, Arkansas



Google earth



UTM

Zone: 15

Easting: 559638

Northing: 3849223

NAD83







KEEP OUT SERVICES

























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Strauss, Sam and Shirley, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Pulaski

DATE RECEIVED: 8/14/15      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/09/15  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/24/15      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/29/15  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000634

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N    DATA PROBLEM: N    LANDSCAPE: N    LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N    PDIL: N    PERIOD: N    PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: Y    SAMPLE: N    SLR DRAFT: N    NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    9-28-2015 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Nice Contemporary style house*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept C

REVIEWER J. Gribben      DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_      DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
**HERITAGE**

August 5, 2015

**RECEIVED 2280**

**AUG 14 2015**

**Nat. Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service**

Asa Hutchinson  
*Governor*

Stacy Hurst  
*Director*

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief  
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Fl.  
Washington D.C. 20005

**RE: Sam and Shirley Strauss House – Cammack Village, Pulaski  
County, Arkansas**

Dear Mr. Loether:

We are enclosing for your review the above-referenced nomination. 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 Callie Williams of my staff at (501) 324-9789. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Stacy Hurst  
State Historic Preservation Officer

SH:clw

Enclosure

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Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Natural Heritage  
Commission

Delta Cultural Center

Historic Arkansas Museum

Mosaic Templars  
Cultural Center

Old State House Museum

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Arkansas Historic  
Preservation Program



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