

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

56-1651

# 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: Kennedy, Dr. Charles H., House

Other names/site number: Site #PU10112

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: 6 Edenwood Lane

City or town: North Little Rock 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Not For Publication:  Vicinity: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:

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

	<u>7-18-17</u>
<hr/> <p><b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b> _____ <b>Date</b></p>	
<p><u>Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</u></p>	
<p><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	

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

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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:)

Joy Eason H. Beall  
Signature of the Keeper

9-21-17  
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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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register           

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

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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: Brick, Wood, Glass, Asphalt

### 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 Dr. Charles H. Kennedy House, which was built in 1964 at 6 Edenwood Lane in North Little Rock, is roughly a V-shaped house designed by noted Arkansas architect Warren Segraves. The house consists of three hexagonal pavilions, one for the master bedroom suite; one for the family room, living room, dining room, and kitchen; and one for the guest/play room, that are connected by linear sections of the house. The house is one story in height with a flat roof, except on the pavilions, which have pyramidal roofs. The walls are covered with a mix of brick veneer and vertical-board siding, and the house rests on a cast-concrete foundation. Fenestration is a mixture of stationary panes and jalousie windows. French doors, especially in the living room pavilion, also provide light and allow access to the rear yard.

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### Narrative Description

The Dr. Charles H. Kennedy House is located at 6 Edenwood Lane in the Indian Hills Subdivision of North Little Rock, and was built in 1964. The house has roughly a V-shaped plan and overlooks Little Indian Lake Number Two. The house was designed by noted Arkansas architect Warren Segraves and features his signature steel frame. The neighborhood around the Kennedy House features large homes on generous lots on curvilinear streets. The plan of the Kennedy House is developed around three hexagonal pavilions, one for the master bedroom

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suite; one for the family room, living room, dining room, and kitchen; and one for the guest/play room. The three pavilions are connected by linear sections of the house. The house is one story in height with a flat roof, except on the pavilions, which have pyramidal roofs. For the most part, the lot that the Kennedy House was built on is flat, except at the southeastern edge, where it slopes dramatically down to the shore of the lake. The walls of the house are covered with a mix of brick veneer and vertical-board siding, and the house rests on a cast-concrete foundation. A basement is located under the southeastern end of the house where the lot slopes down to the lake. Fenestration in the house is a mixture of stationary panes and jalousie windows. French doors, especially in the living room pavilion, also provide light and allow access to the rear yard.

***Elevation #1/Northwest Façade:***

The northwest façade of the Kennedy House is dominated by the recessed main entrance, which consists of a solid wood door. The entrance is flanked on each side by four single-pane stationary windows with wood vertical-board siding above them. The main entrance is approached by a sidewalk from the carport that is cut into triangles that echo the hexagonal grid of the property. The wide eaves that surround the house also have hexagonal light fixtures in them above the sidewalk and main entrance that provide light as one approaches the entrance.

To the right of the windows on the right side of the entrance, the façade is covered with wood vertical-board siding and angles out to where it intersects the southwest façade. To the left of the windows on the left side of the entrance, the façade is brick and angles out to the rest of the northwest façade. The rest of the northwest façade is devoid of fenestration and covered with brick.

***Elevation #2/Southwest Façade:***

The southwest façade is divided into two sections – the flat-roofed connector and the southwest façade of the master bedroom pavilion. The majority of the southwest façade of the flat-roofed connector is sided with wood vertical-board siding. Evenly spaced along this portion of the façade are four projecting windows. The windows form a butt-joint point with two single panes of stationary glass that are angled out from the wall.

The southwest façade of the master bedroom pavilion are covered in brick and are largely devoid of fenestration. The southeast end of the master bedroom pavilion has two windows. The southern window is a single-pane stationary floor-to-ceiling window with frosted glass. Below the window in the basement level is a wood door with a twenty-pane jalousie window. Above the door, there is vertical wood board siding. The northern window, which is shorter, is a twelve-pane jalousie window with wood vertical-board siding below it.

The master bedroom pavilion, like the other pavilions of the house, is encircled by stationary rectangular windows above the plane of the house's flat-roofed connectors and below the pavilion's pyramidal roof.

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***Elevation #3/Northeast Façade:***

The northeast elevation of the property encompasses the bedroom wing of the property that faces the interior of the “V.” As with the southwest façade, the northeast façade is divided into two sections – the flat-roofed connector and the northeast façade of the master bedroom pavilion. Both sections of the façade are sided in wood vertical-board siding. The northeast façade of the master bedroom pavilion is fenestrated by four stationary single-pane windows followed by an angled recessed solid wood door that provides an entrance into the master bedroom area.

The flat-roofed connector portion of the façade is divided into three bays. The first two bays are fenestrated by three single-pane stationary windows with wood vertical-board siding underneath. Each set of windows is followed by an angled recessed solid wood door that provides an entrance into each bedroom area. The northwest end of the façade has another section of wall with three stationary single-pane windows with wood vertical-board siding underneath.

***Elevation #4/Southeast Façade:***

Beginning at the southwest end of the façade, the house is fenestrated by three large stationary plate-glass windows that are recessed around the side of the house’s main pavilion. Proceeding along the south side of the pavilion, the house is fenestrated by a pair of wooden French doors each with a twenty-pane jalousie window. The French doors are flanked on each side by a single stationary plate-glass window.

The southeast façade of the main pavilion is fenestrated by a central pair of wooden French doors each with a twenty-pane jalousie window. The French doors are flanked on each side by a pair of large stationary plate-glass windows. Like the other pavilions, the main pavilion is fenestrated on each side by a band of stationary rectangular windows on each side above the plane of the flat roof. Above the windows is the pavilion’s three-tiered pyramidal roof.

***Elevation #5/South Façade:***

The south façade of the house consists of a portion of the flat-roofed connector between the house’s main pavilion and the pavilion that houses the guest/play area. The south façade of the flat-roofed connector is devoid of fenestration and covered in wood vertical-board siding. The south façade of the guest/play pavilion is fenestrated by a pair of wooden French doors, which are flanked on each side by two large stationary plate-glass windows. Like the other pavilions, the guest/play pavilion has fenestration above the plane of the flat roof. However, unlike the other pavilions, the two east-facing sides of the pavilion are brick and devoid of fenestration. Above the windows is the pavilion’s two-tiered pyramidal roof.

The two east façades of the guest/play pavilion are covered in brick and devoid of fenestration. The wide eaves on this side also have two holes in them allowing light through to the space below.

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***Elevation #6/North Façade:***

The north façade of the house is dominated by the house's carport, which projects from the façade in a northeasterly direction. Beginning at the east end of the north façade is the north façade of the guest/play pavilion, which is devoid of fenestration and covered in brick. Proceeding west along the façade, underneath the carport, the wall is devoid of fenestration and is covered in wood vertical-board siding. An entrance with a wood door with twenty-pane jalousie window provides access to the house from the carport. The northeast end of the carport is supported by two large brick piers with a storage area in between that houses trash cans. A diamond-shaped opening is in the prow end of the carport's eaves.

At the west end of the carport is a single single-pane window that provides light to the utility room area. To the west of the carport, the façade encompasses the north side of the house's main pavilion. The wall is covered in brick and is devoid of fenestration.

***Interior:***

The interior plan of the Kennedy House is oriented around the house's three main pavilions, which contain the grander spaces of the house. The central pavilion, which is the largest of the three, contains the living room, dining room, family room, and kitchen. The pavilion features a vaulted ceiling and a central fireplace. The only dividers in the space are built-in cabinets and bookshelves that delineate the various spaces in the pavilion. The spaces are also further divided by different floor levels. The finishes in the pavilion include exposed brick walls, wood floors, and painted ceilings. Segraves' signature steel frame is visible throughout the space. The central fireplace is further highlighted by a raised hearth with hexagonal tiles and a wood screen with a triangular grid above it.

The guest/play pavilion, which is located at the northeast end of the house, is smaller in size, but similar in feel, to the main pavilion. It is comprised of an open space also finished with exposed brick walls, wood floors, and painted ceilings. The area around the pavilion's fireplace is sunken, and the fireplace's hearth is also finished in hexagonal tiles that match those in the main pavilion. Again, Segraves' signature steel frame is visible throughout the space.

The master bedroom pavilion is similar in feel to the main pavilion of the house and houses the master bedroom along with his and hers closets and bathrooms, which uniquely feature matching hexagonal bathtub/shower combinations. The spaces in the pavilion are divided by partial walls so that the openness of the pavilion is maintained and also so that the steel frame of the space is visible.

The flat-roofed connector between the main pavilion and master bedroom pavilion contains two additional bedrooms, each with a bathroom, and a sewing room. The rooms face, and open onto, the interior part of the "V," while the hallway is on the outside of the connector. The bedrooms and sewing rooms feature built-in desks and cabinets, and the spaces also feature recessed, hexagonal-shaped light fixtures that play off of the home's hexagonal-grid design. The bathrooms with the bedrooms feature hexagonal-tile floors.

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The other flat-roofed connector, between the main pavilion and the guest/play pavilion, features the utility areas of the house, including the mechanical room, utility and laundry room, and another bathroom. The bathroom in this part of the house also features a floor finished in hexagonal tiles along with a hexagonal-shaped shower, also finished in matching hexagonal tile.

***Integrity:***

The Kennedy House has excellent integrity from the time of its construction in 1964. Both the interior and exterior reflect the original design of Warren Segraves and have had virtually no alterations since the house was built with the exception of cosmetic changes, such as carpet and wall coverings. The neighborhood, which is characterized by larger homes on generous lots and a plan of curvilinear streets, has not changed since the time of its development in the 1950s and 1960s. As a result, the Dr. Charles H. Kennedy House still reflects those qualities that make the property significant.



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## 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

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1964  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1964  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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

**Cultural Affiliation**

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

**Architect/Builder**

Warren Segraves, Architect  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**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 Dr. Charles H. Kennedy House, located at 6 Edenwood Lane, in North Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** with **local significance** for its importance as a good residential example of the Mid-Century Modern style of architecture by noted Arkansas architect Warren Segraves. Built in 1964, and designed by the architect Warren Segraves, the Dr. Charles H. Kennedy 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 Warren Segraves House exhibits many of the characteristics of the style, including wide overhangs, contrasting wall materials and textures, and unusual window shapes and placements.

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**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 the Little Rock.<sup>1</sup>

Initial settlement and development in Little Rock was focused on the river. The original plat of Little Rock consisted of 88 square blocks stretching south from the river to what is now Eleventh Street. By the 1860s, however, the city began to expand beyond the original plat, notably with the platting of the Woodruff's and Masonic additions on the city's east side, the Wright's Addition on the south side, and the Capitol Hill Addition on the west side. Apparently, building sites on the city's west side were popular. An announcement in the November 21, 1872, issue of the *Arkansas Gazette* stated that "This property consists of twenty-seven full and fractional blocks, overlooking the Cairo and Fulton railroad as it leaves the city. ... This is a fine property, and from its geographical position, will soon become a portion of the city. Upward of one hundred lots in the addition have already been disposed of, and are at this time being improved."<sup>2</sup>

The area along the north bank of the Arkansas River did not parallel the development of Little Rock, Arkansas's capital city across the river. Chronic flooding and swamps discouraged larger

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 19, 104.

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settlements across from “the little rock” in the early 1800s as white settlers began moving into the area. The north side was referred to as “Opposite Little Rock” on early maps and served primarily as a terminal where ferries shuttled passengers across the river and river boats docked. It was used extensively as a major junction during the relocation of Southeastern tribes to Oklahoma in the 1830s and 1840s. In 1838 an army officer named Richard DeCantillon Collins, who surveyed roads and rivers in Arkansas for the government, registered with the Pulaski County clerk’s office eight square blocks for sale on the north bank. The first name given to the area was DeCantillon, but the townsite fell victim to a flood in 1840.<sup>3</sup>

Another early settlement in the area called Huntersville may have been named for Captain R. L. Hunter who surveyed a route for the Little Rock-Fort Smith Railroad. The first rail route built in Arkansas was the western division of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. Completed in 1862, the railroad ended at a depot on the north river bank “opposite Little Rock” where passengers were ferried across the river to Little Rock. In 1871 the *Arkansas Gazette* published an editorial in an attempt to clear general confusion about the name of the town “opposite Little Rock.” This editorial explained that during the Civil War the U.S. military superintendent of the north side depot was William Hunter and the location was known as the military post of Huntersville. By 1872 what was left of the Huntersville settlement had been destroyed by fire. Yet another development on the north side, though not as well known as DeCantillon, Huntersville, or Argenta, was the town of Quapaw. In 1865 William E. Woodruff advertised riverfront lots adjacent to “Huntersville” but there is no evidence of any deeds recorded.<sup>4</sup>

In 1866 the town of Argenta was surveyed and platted by the heirs of Thomas W. Newton, Sr. The name was derived from Argentum, Latin for silver. Folklore says that silver had been discovered about ten miles north of the town site. “Kellogg’s Diggins” was primarily a lead mine, which did yield some silver, and was intermittently mined through the mid-1920s. Although a post office was established in Argenta in 1871, the town did not incorporate. In 1873 the completion of the Baring Cross bridge across the Arkansas River just to the west of Argenta, connecting it with Little Rock and the southwest, heralded the beginning of a long period of growth for the Town of Argenta. By the late 1870s, Argenta was a major railroad line crossing. As the railway-related shops, warehouses and work force increased so did the town of Argenta. Additions to the west of the plat of the Original Town of Argenta were laid out in the 1880s including DeCantillon Addition, Hudson’s Addition, and Clendenin’s Addition. It was common for a large portion of railway labor to be migratory and large numbers of these “boomers” as they were called passed through Argenta. The railroad people who settled in one place were called “homeguards.” With a rapidly growing population and little organized means of enforcing the law, the disorderliness and the town’s many saloons inspired several editorials in the *Arkansas Gazette* in the 1880s demanding either incorporation or annexation by Little Rock for the purpose of obtaining control of “lawless conditions.”<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Smith, Sandra Taylor. “Argenta Historic District- Boundary Increase II, North Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas.” National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 2006.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

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

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However, efforts to incorporate Argenta failed until 1890. Residents of Argenta filed a petition for incorporation, but Little Rock's city attorney advised the City Council that since the boundaries of Little Rock and Argenta extended to the middle of the Arkansas River, the cities were considered contiguous, which empowered Little Rock to annex the north side. In an election in April 1890, Little Rock voters decided to annex the north side and make Argenta Little Rock's Eighth Ward. Although C. L. Vogel challenged the legality of the election in the Supreme Court of Arkansas, it was affirmed that the annexation was legal. At the time of its annexation to Little Rock, Argenta was still considered a "rough" town and was "off limits" even to soldiers stationed at the nearby Fort Logan H. Roots military base. Saloons and gambling houses filled the buildings along Argenta's primary street, Newton Avenue (changed to Main Street in 1904). There were no paved streets, no treated water system, plank sidewalks, a small police force, and only a bucket-brigade fire protection (until Little Rock built a fire station in 1895). Low-lying streets with no drainage system often flooded, leaving Argenta a muddy, mosquito-infested area. Although a "free" steel and wooden bridge was constructed across the Arkansas River in the late 1890s, little improvements were made in Little Rock's Eighth Ward.<sup>6</sup>

As North Little Rock grew throughout the first half of the twentieth century, it grew north, most notably with the neighborhoods of Park Hill, which was first platted by Justin Matthews in 1921, and Lakewood, whose lakes were developed during the 1930s, but which was mostly built after World War II.<sup>7</sup> By the late 1950s, North Little Rock was still growing to the north with the creation of Indian Hills by Winrock Enterprises. The new subdivision was created for white residents and was annexed into the City of North Little Rock in 1962.<sup>8</sup> A couple of years later, Dr. C. H. Kennedy had his house constructed in Indian Hills.

Dr. Charles H. Kennedy was born on February 23, 1926, in Ruston, Louisiana, although he was raised in Smackover, Arkansas. Kennedy's father was also a doctor. Kennedy studied pre-med at Louisiana Tech, but left school to join the Navy hospital corps during World War II. He worked for three years in the South Pacific on a troop transport ship that transported wounded soldiers from combat locations to medical facilities.<sup>9</sup>

After Kennedy returned from the war, he married Margaret Bass in Smackover in 1946. Kennedy then finished his medical study at the University of Arkansas Medical School, graduating in 1951. Two years later, in 1953, Kennedy opened his family practice at the intersection of D Street and JFK Boulevard in North Little Rock, although he moved his offices to 3115 JFK Boulevard in 1968 where it remained until his retirement in 1996. Dr. Kennedy

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<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>7</sup> Bradburn, Cary. *On the Opposite Shore: The Making of North Little Rock*. Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing Company, 2004, p. 162.

<sup>8</sup> Bradburn, Cary. *On the Opposite Shore: The Making of North Little Rock*. Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing Company, 2004, pp. 214-215.

<sup>9</sup> Ursery, Stephen. "Great doctor, friend to patients dies at 71." *North Little Rock Times*. May 1, 1997, page unknown.

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died of a brain hemorrhage at St. Mary's Hospital in Russellville, Arkansas, on April 25, 1997, at the age of 71.<sup>10</sup>

Dr. Kennedy was unusual in that he continued to make house calls until his retirement. In addition, he never charged a law enforcement officer, member of the clergy, or any of his office employees or their children. Kennedy's civic-minded nature was also illustrated in the fact that he served as the team physician for the North Little Rock High School athletic program for over 30 years, and he was also the ring doctor for the North Little Rock Boys Club boxing program. Outside of the medical field, Dr. Kennedy was a member of the North Little Rock Sertoma Club, the First United Methodist Church's Administrative Board, and he also served on the North Little Rock Police Pension Board.<sup>11</sup>

As Dr. Kennedy became more successful in his practice, the Kennedys hired Warren Segraves to design their house in the growing Indian Hills Subdivision area of North Little Rock. Segraves was born on November 7, 1925, in Oskaloosa Kansas, but at a young age his family moved to Fayetteville, Arkansas. In Fayetteville, Segraves attended the Methodist church and went to school at Fayetteville High School, where he met his future wife, Rhea Ash, who was three years younger than he was.<sup>12</sup>

Shortly after he started his freshman year of college, Segraves enlisted in the U.S. Air Corps where he was trained as a bombardier. In 1943, Segraves left for Europe where he became a B-24 bomber pilot. After Japan surrendered in August 1945, Segraves returned to Arkansas and he married Rhea Ash in 1946.<sup>13</sup>

Although the architecture program at the University of Arkansas was established in 1946, and Segraves wanted to become an architect, he did not want to become a full-time student so soon after returning from the war. As a result, he worked at his father-in-law's trucking company and took civil engineering classes on the side until 1948 when he returned to college as a full-time student in the architecture program.<sup>14</sup>

As a third-year architecture student, Segraves designed a project house titled "A House for Mr. and Mrs. Warren D. Segraves." The house was very different than the house that he ultimately built for his family on Oklahoma Way, but the design illustrated Segraves' understanding of structural systems. His education in civil engineering allowed him to gain a basic understanding of structural steel and the limitations and possibilities that it presented in design. Structural steel would become a character-defining feature in many of his designs.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Ursery, Stephen. "Great doctor, friend to patients dies at 71." *North Little Rock Times*. May 1, 1997, page unknown.

<sup>11</sup> Ursery, Stephen. "Great doctor, friend to patients dies at 71." *North Little Rock Times*. May 1, 1997, page unknown.

<sup>12</sup> Jones, Sara Evans. Historic American Buildings Survey Written Historical and Descriptive Data, Warren Segraves Residence, Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas. 2011. Found at: <http://cdn.loc.gov/master/pnp/habshaer/ar/ar1100/ar1147/data/ar1147data.pdf>, p. 4.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*

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

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After Segraves graduated from the University of Arkansas in 1953, he and his family moved to Little Rock where he took a job with the firm of Swaim and Allan. After a couple of years with Swaim and Allen, Segraves moved to Madisonville, Kentucky, for a year to help with the designing of a local hospital, and then he came back to Arkansas to work with a firm in Fort Smith. In 1958, however, Segraves moved his family back to Fayetteville so that he could open his own firm.<sup>16</sup>

The completion of his own house on Oklahoma Way, along with the small commissions that he had completed during his first year of practice cemented his reputation and he soon began receiving larger commissions. In addition to designing houses for other residents of Fayetteville, Segraves also designed several public buildings including the Roberta Fulbright/Fayetteville Public Library, University of Arkansas Wesley Chapel (demolished), Southwestern Electric Power Company, and the Fayetteville Police Department (demolished).<sup>17</sup>

Characteristics that were found in Segraves' designs included the exploration of modern construction methods and materials, especially prominently featuring exposed steel and glass. Structural steel is used throughout the design of the Kennedy House, and glass is also prominently featured on the rear façades, which allowed for good views of the site and the nearby Little Indian Lake Number Two.<sup>18</sup>

The use of structural steel and large expanses of glass showed the fact that Segraves was influenced, at least to a certain extent, by the Case Study Houses along with the work of Mies van der Rohe. It also illustrates some influences of the "Sarasota School" of architecture in Florida, including the work of Paul Rudolph. Even though Segraves' designs show influences of the International Style, he gave his designs a local twist by employing wood, something that appealed to local tastes. Wood also features prominently in the design of the Kennedy House, especially in the use of wood for the floors, interior built-ins, and the screen above the fireplace in the main pavilion, along with some of the exterior siding.<sup>19</sup>

The Kennedy House not only shows the influence of the above sources, but it also appears to show the influence of architect Dean Bryant Vollendorf. Little is known about Vollendorf other than that he spent nine years during the 1960s teaching a full schedule at the University of Oklahoma while also maintaining his architectural practice. After Vollendorf left the University of Oklahoma, Vollendorf continued to practice architecture in North Carolina, and had planned on returning to Oklahoma. However, he died suddenly in North Carolina before returning back to Oklahoma.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> *Ibid*, p. 5.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid*.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid*.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid*, p. 6.

<sup>20</sup> McKinney, Joshua. "Dean Bryant Vollendorf...WHO??" 19 February 2014. On the blog of the Okie Mod Squad. Found at: <http://okcmod.com/?p=1987>.

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Vollendorf, while he was a professor at the University of Oklahoma, submitted several house designs to the *New Homes Guide*, a periodical of home designs. His Design #5017, which was published in Issue #50 of the *New Homes Guide* in the Summer-Fall of 1963, features a grid similar to the grid of the Kennedy House. In addition, the large pavilion in the center of the design is similar in appearance to the large central pavilion of the Kennedy House.<sup>21</sup>

The Kennedy House, at least among the built works of Segraves, was probably unique given the house's unusual shape and the hexagonal grid that the house was based on. However, it was not the first time that Segraves had experimented with an hexagonal grid system for a design. While Segraves was in school, he did complete a design for a Nursery School in 1963 and a design for a clinic at an unknown date that both used hexagonal grids.

Just as Segraves was reaching the height of his career, he died suddenly in 1978. Even though his career was cut short, the Kennedy House is a landmark on the landscape in the Indian Hills area. Segraves' very unusual plan for the Kennedy House, along with his use of structural steel for the house makes it stand out in the area.<sup>22</sup>

The use of the Mid-Century Modern style for the Kennedy 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

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<sup>21</sup> Rostochil, Lynne. "Dean Bryant Vollendorf and the New Homes Guide." 22 April 2015. On the blog of the Okie Mod Squad. Found at: <http://okcmmod.com/?p=7319>.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*



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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.<sup>23</sup>

The Kennedy 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 large windows and French doors that allow access to the terrace from the main pavilion. The main pavilion also illustrates the inter-relationship of the interior spaces as the rooms flow into one another underneath the space's soaring ceiling and cupola. 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 well." "If one word were to summarize the aspiration of American architecture at mid-century, that word would be 'liveability.'"<sup>24</sup> The Kennedy House does withdraw from the ostentation as well as draw away from the street, since many of the windows and doors open onto the central courtyard.

The Kennedy 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

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<sup>23</sup> Von Eckardt, Wolf. *Mid-Century Architecture in America*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1961. pp. 21-22.

<sup>24</sup> Von Eckardt, Wolf. *Mid-Century Architecture in America*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1961. p. 22.

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traditional detailing is absent. Both subtypes are most commonly one-story forms although two-story versions are not infrequent.<sup>25</sup>

Although only houses with gable and flat roofs are addressed, the comments on both roof types also apply to the Kennedy House, even though it has a hipped roof on some sections. The hipped roof on sections of the house is a response to the hexagonal shape of the house's pavilions.

Dr. Kennedy lived in the house until c.1996 when he moved to Hot Springs. He died of a brain hemorrhage in Russellville on April 25, 1997.<sup>26</sup> After Dr. Kennedy's death, the house was sold to the Parks family, and it was then sold on February 19, 2003 to Deborah Phillips, the current owner.<sup>27</sup>

The Kennedy House represents an outstanding example of the Mid-Century Modern style of architecture in North Little Rock and an excellent example of Segraves' philosophy. The interrelation between indoors and outdoors, the lack of ornamentation, and the use of windows to allow privacy were hallmarks of the style. The house that Warren Segraves designed really exhibits the characteristics of the style, and is an excellent example of the style.

### **SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY**

The design of the Dr. Charles H. Kennedy 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 that architects working with builders can give them better, more thoughtful design for their money."<sup>28</sup>

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

<sup>25</sup> McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc, 1984, p. 482.

<sup>26</sup> Ursery, Stephen. "Great doctor, friend to patients dies at 71." *North Little Rock Times*. May 1, 1997, page unknown.

<sup>27</sup> Information on the Dr. C. H. Kennedy House in the files of the Pulaski County Assessor's Office. Accessed through [www.pulaskicountyassessor.com](http://www.pulaskicountyassessor.com).

<sup>28</sup> Von Eckardt, Wolf. *Mid-Century Architecture in America*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1961, p. 21.

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pursuits is recognized along with that of the parents *not* to hear Huckleberry Hound's televised antics."<sup>29</sup>

The Dr. Charles H. Kennedy 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 Dr. Charles H. Kennedy 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."<sup>30</sup>

The design of the Dr. Charles H. Kennedy 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 Kennedy House, with its large windows and several sets of French doors 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.

Since the Dr. Charles H. Kennedy House is an excellent example of the Mid-Century Modern style designed by the Arkansas architect Warren Segraves, it is being nominated to the National Register with **local significance** under **Criterion C**.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Bradburn, Cary. "North Little Rock (Pulaski County)." *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture*. Found at: <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=973>.

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Information on the Dr. C. H. Kennedy House in the files of the Pulaski County Assessor's Office. Accessed through [www.pulaskicountyassessor.com](http://www.pulaskicountyassessor.com).

Jones, Sara Evans. Historic American Buildings Survey Written Historical and Descriptive Data, Warren Segraves Residence, Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas. 2011. Found at: <http://cdn.loc.gov/master/pnp/habshaer/ar/ar1100/ar1147/data/ar1147data.pdf>.

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<sup>29</sup> Von Eckardt, Wolf. *Mid-Century Architecture in America*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1961, p. 22.

<sup>30</sup> McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc, 1984, p. 482.

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McKinney, Joshua. "Dean Bryant Vollendorf...WHO??" 19 February 2014. On the blog of the Okie Mod Squad. Found at: <http://okcmod.com/?p=1987>.

Rostochil, Lynne. "Dean Bryant Vollendorf and the New Homes Guide." 22 April 2015. On the blog of the Okie Mod Squad. Found at: <http://okcmod.com/?p=7319>.

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.

Smith, Sandra Taylor. "Argenta Historic District- Boundary Increase II, North Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 2006.

Ursery, Stephen. "Great doctor, friend to patients dies at 71." *North Little Rock Times*. May 1, 1997, page unknown.

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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: University of Arkansas Special Collections

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** PU10112

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### 10. Geographical Data

**Acreeage of Property** Approximately 1.5 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: 568836 | Northing: 3852980 |
| 2. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 3. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 4. Zone:    | Easting :       | Northing:         |

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

Lot 27 of Block 20 of the Indian Hills Subdivision. Parcel #33N0140211800.

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

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

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### 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: February 10, 2017

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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.)

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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: Dr. C. H. Kennedy House

City or Vicinity: North Little Rock

County: Pulaski State: Arkansas

Photographer: Mason Toms

Date Photographed: September 16, 2016

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

- 1 of 31. Main pavilion, looking southeast.
- 2 of 31. Main pavilion, looking northeast.
- 3 of 31. Main entrance, looking northeast.
- 4 of 31. Southwest façade, looking southeast.
- 5 of 31. Southeast end of the master bedroom pavilion, looking northwest.
- 6 of 31. Southeast façade, main pavilion and guest/play pavilion, looking northwest.
- 7 of 31. Northeast façade and master bedroom pavilion, looking southwest.
- 8 of 31. Southeast façade and main pavilion, looking southwest.
- 9 of 31. South façade and guest/play pavilion, looking north.
- 10 of 31. East end of the guest/play pavilion, looking west.
- 11 of 31. North façade of the guest/play pavilion, looking south.

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- 12 of 31. North façade and carport, looking southwest.
- 13 of 31. Carport, looking northeast.
- 14 of 31. Carport, guest/play pavilion, and main pavilion, looking southeast.
- 15 of 31. Interior of the guest/play pavilion, looking northeast.
- 16 of 31. Interior of the guest/play pavilion, looking southeast.
- 17 of 31. Bathroom in the flat-roofed connector between the main pavilion and the guest/play pavilion, looking north.
- 18 of 31. Family room area of the main pavilion, looking northeast.
- 19 of 31. Living room and dining room area of the main pavilion, looking north.
- 20 of 31. Kitchen area of the main pavilion, looking northwest.
- 21 of 31. Family room area of the main pavilion, looking southwest.
- 22 of 31. Living room area of the main pavilion, looking northeast.
- 23 of 31. Living room and dining room area of the main pavilion, looking northeast.
- 24 of 31. Fireplace of the main pavilion, looking east.
- 25 of 31. Detail of the screen above the fireplace in the main pavilion, looking northeast.
- 26 of 31. Hallway in the bedroom area of the house, looking southeast.
- 27 of 31. Bedroom, looking northwest.
- 28 of 31. Bathroom, looking southeast.
- 29 of 31. Sewing room, looking northeast.
- 30 of 31. Master bedroom pavilion, looking west.
- 31 of 31. Master bathroom bathtub/shower combination, looking northwest.



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◀ DESIGN 5017 DEAN BRYANT VOLLENDORF, designer

**Contrasting materials for an expandable house**

Rugged, coarse stone is combined with rich, smooth luan for a dramatic effect in this highly individualistic house. (You could use redwood if luan is difficult to obtain in your area.) The basic house of 1,070 square feet is shown on the plan in white; the additions in gray bring the house up to 1,818 square feet. Kitchen and fireplace core are retained in the expansion with an ingenious new plumbing line to provide two separate lavatories and two shower closets for the three bedrooms in the expanded model. Built-in closets are a basic feature of the interior framing in the expansion. Masonry posts of rear elevation, shown, support beams.

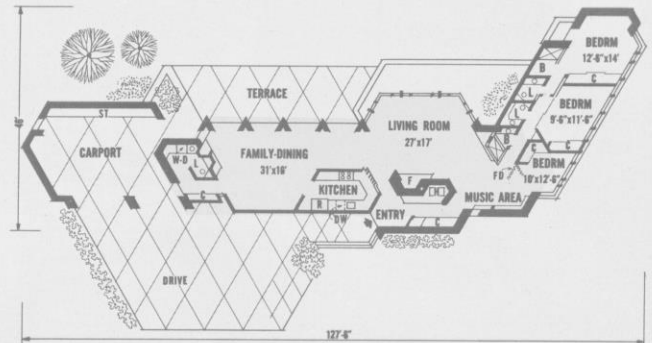


Figure 1: Design 5017 of Dean Bryant Vollendorf. *New Homes Guide*, Issue #50, Summer-Fall 1950. Found at: <http://okcmod.com/?p=7319>.

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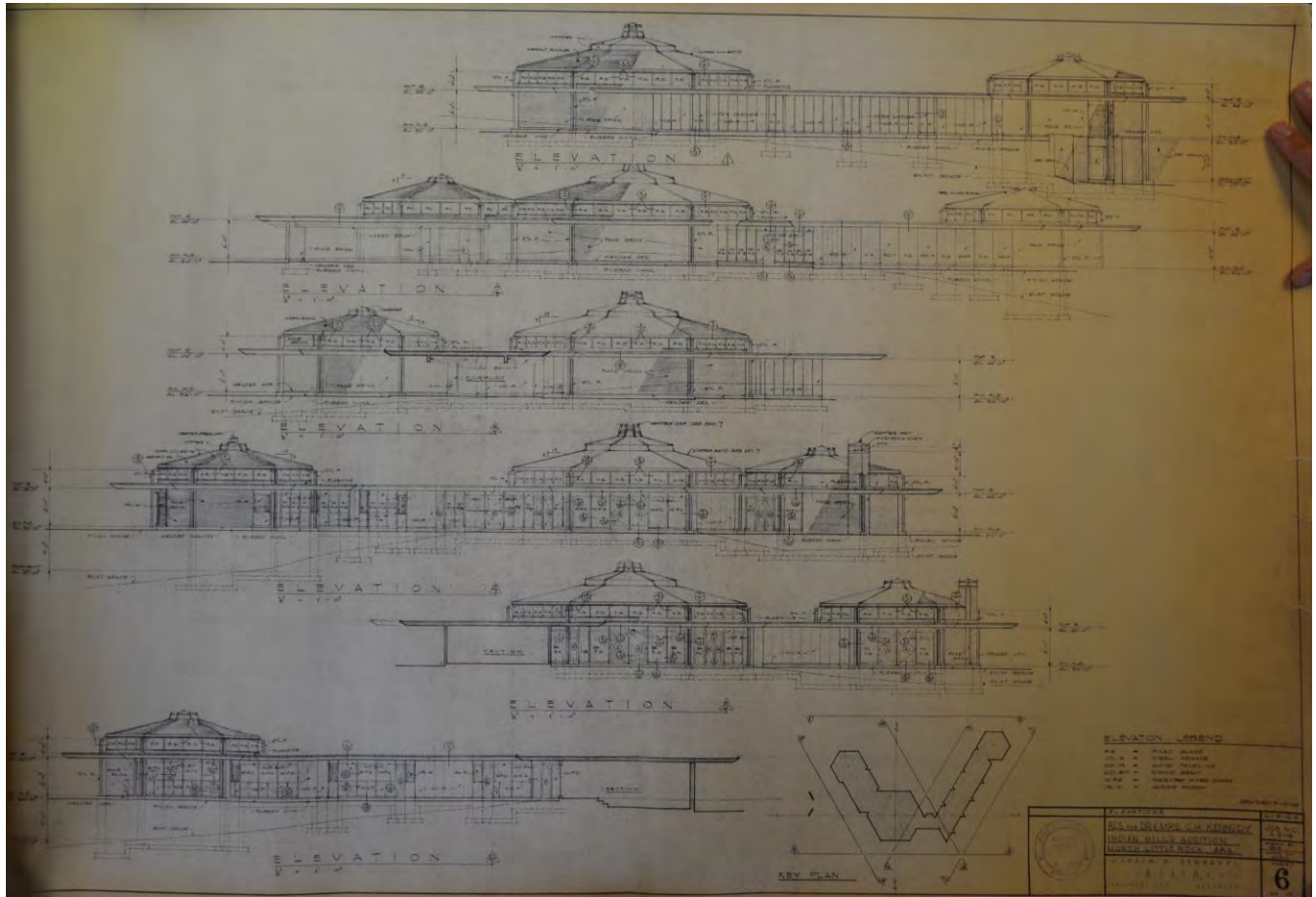


Figure 2: Elevation drawings for the Dr. C. H. Kennedy House. In the possession of the current owner.

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Name of Property

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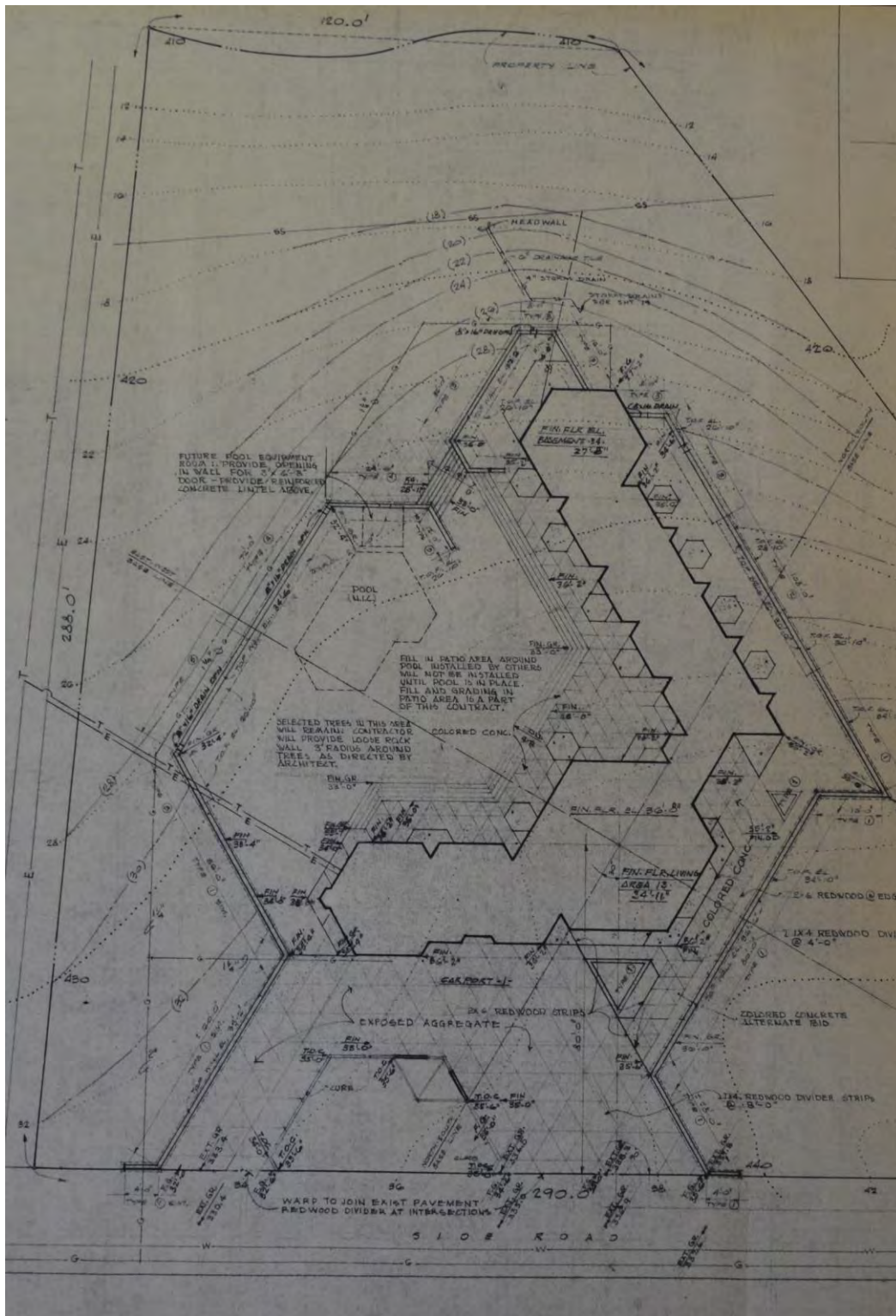


Figure 3: Plot plan for the Dr. C. H. Kennedy House. In the possession of the current owner.

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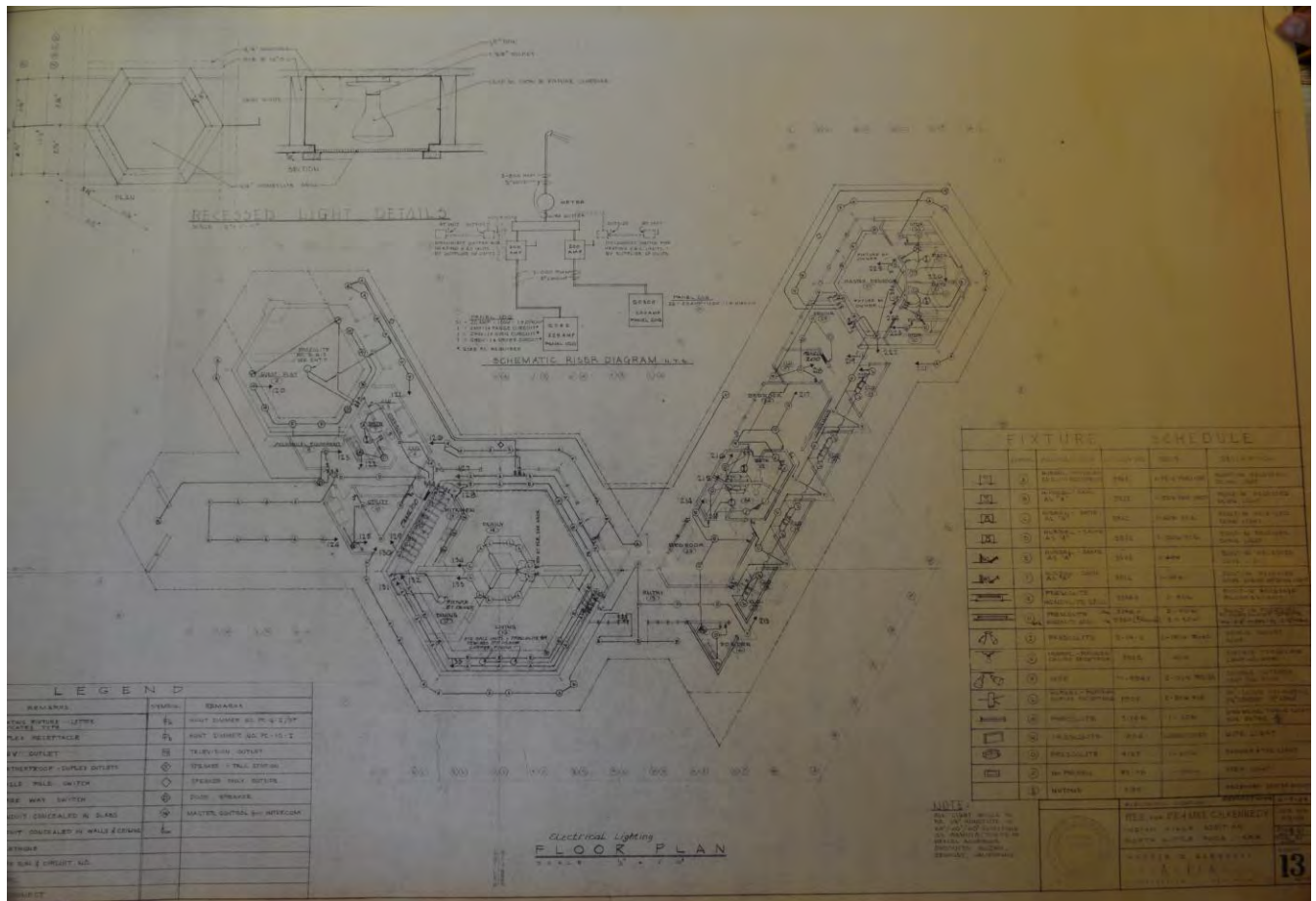
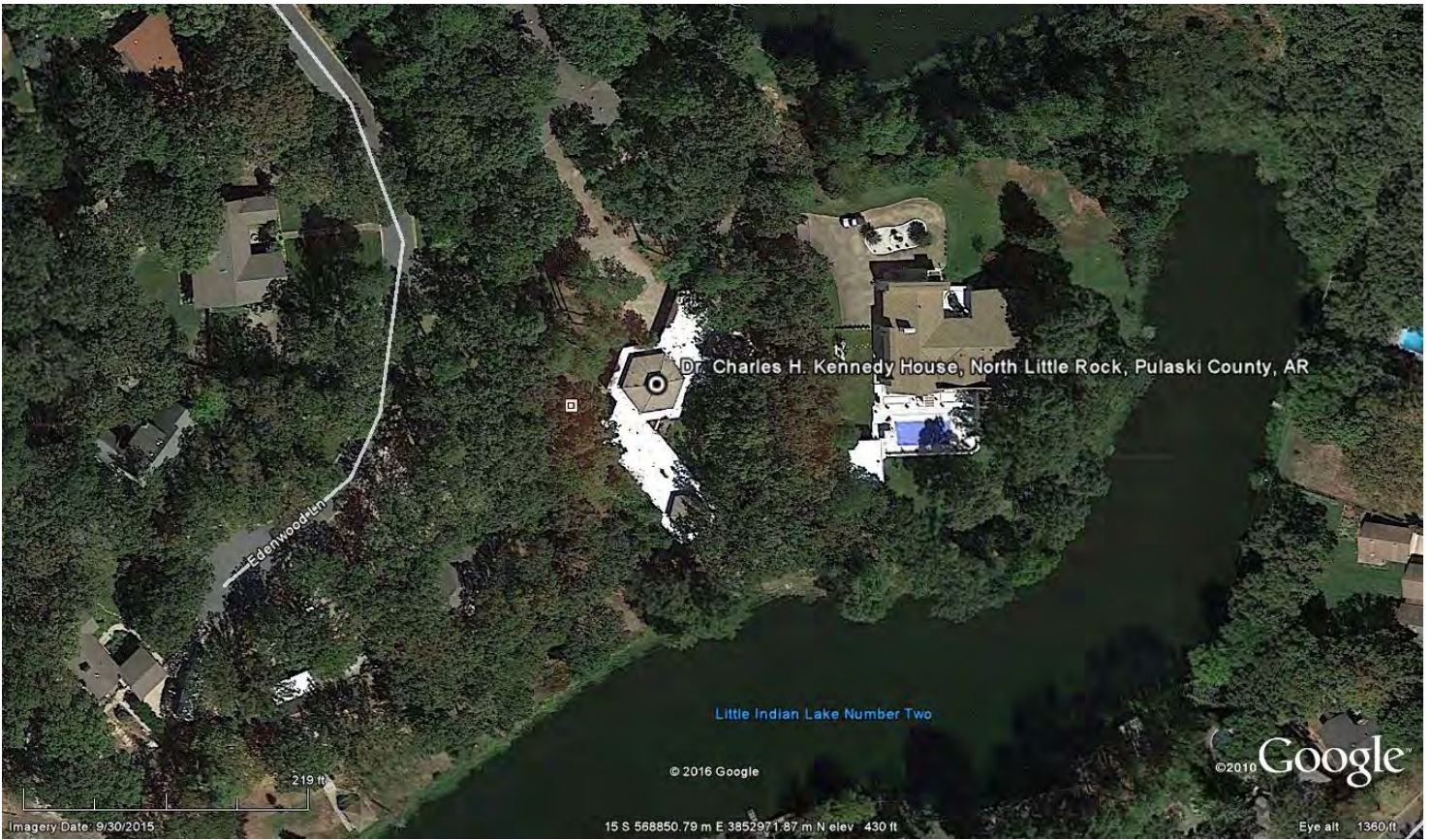


Figure 4: Floor plan for the Dr. C. H. Kennedy House. In the possession of the current owner.

**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.



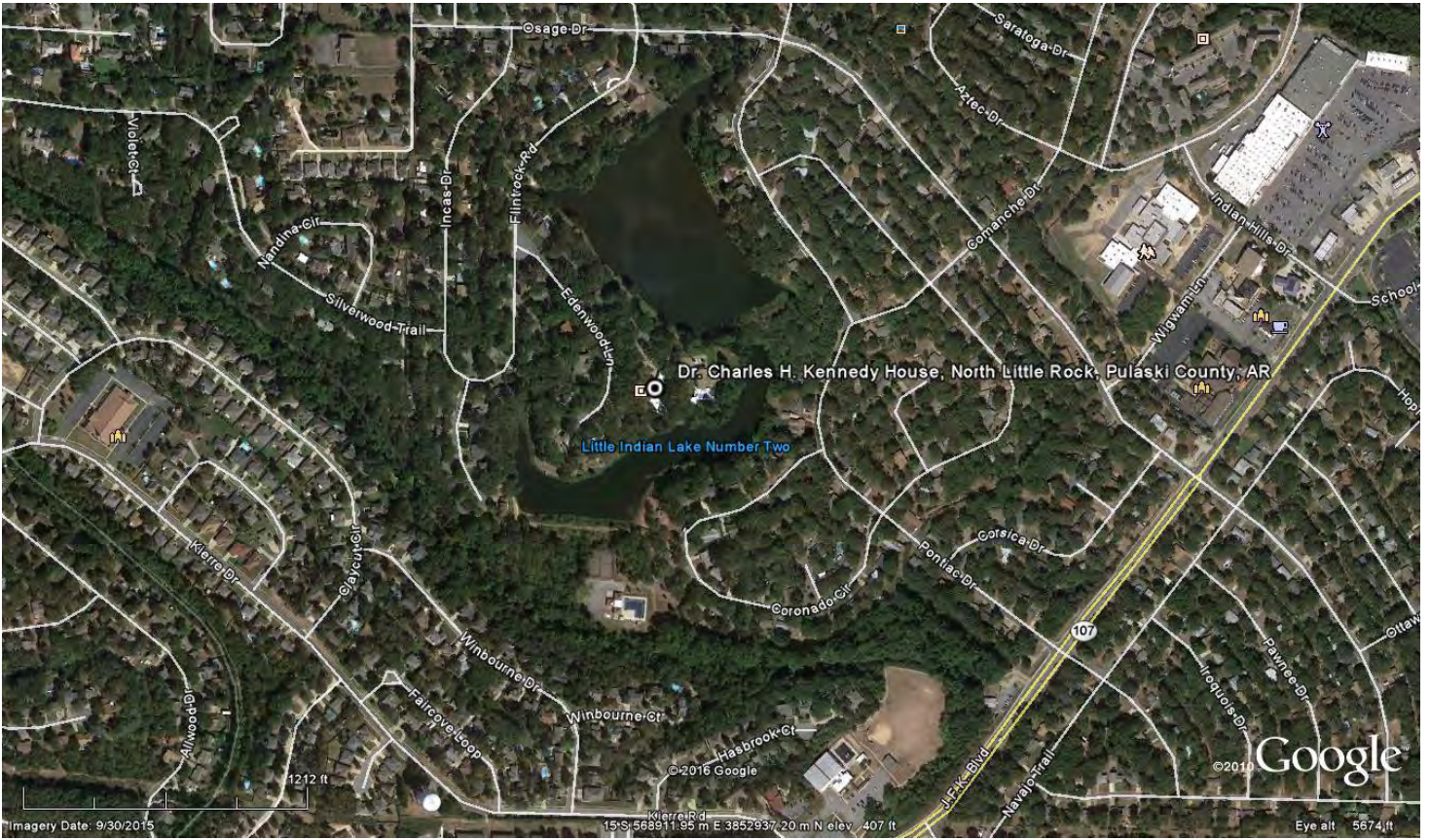
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Dr. Charles H. Kennedy House  
North Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas

15 568836E 3852980N



North

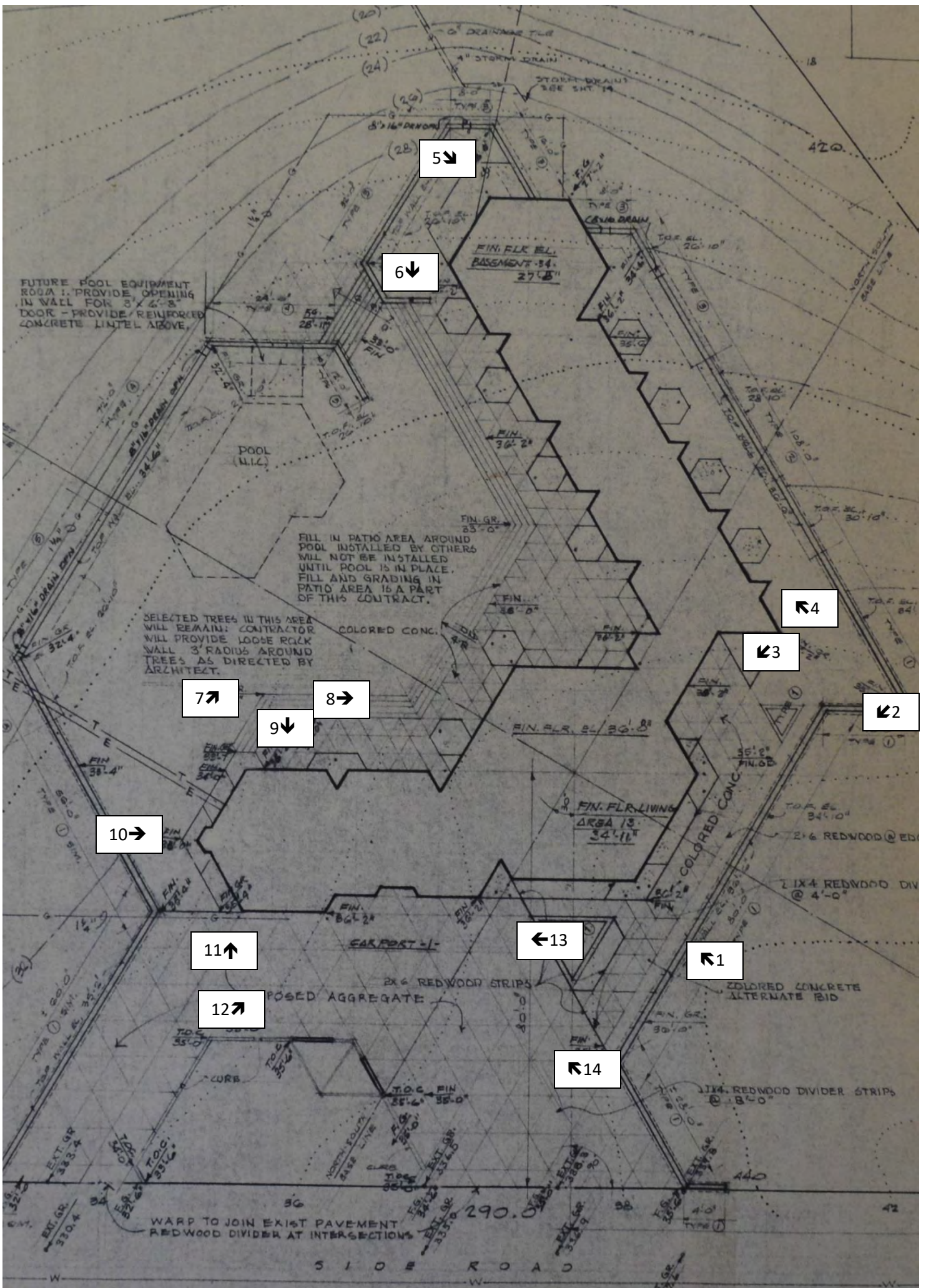


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Dr. Charles H. Kennedy House  
North Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas

15 568836E 3852980N



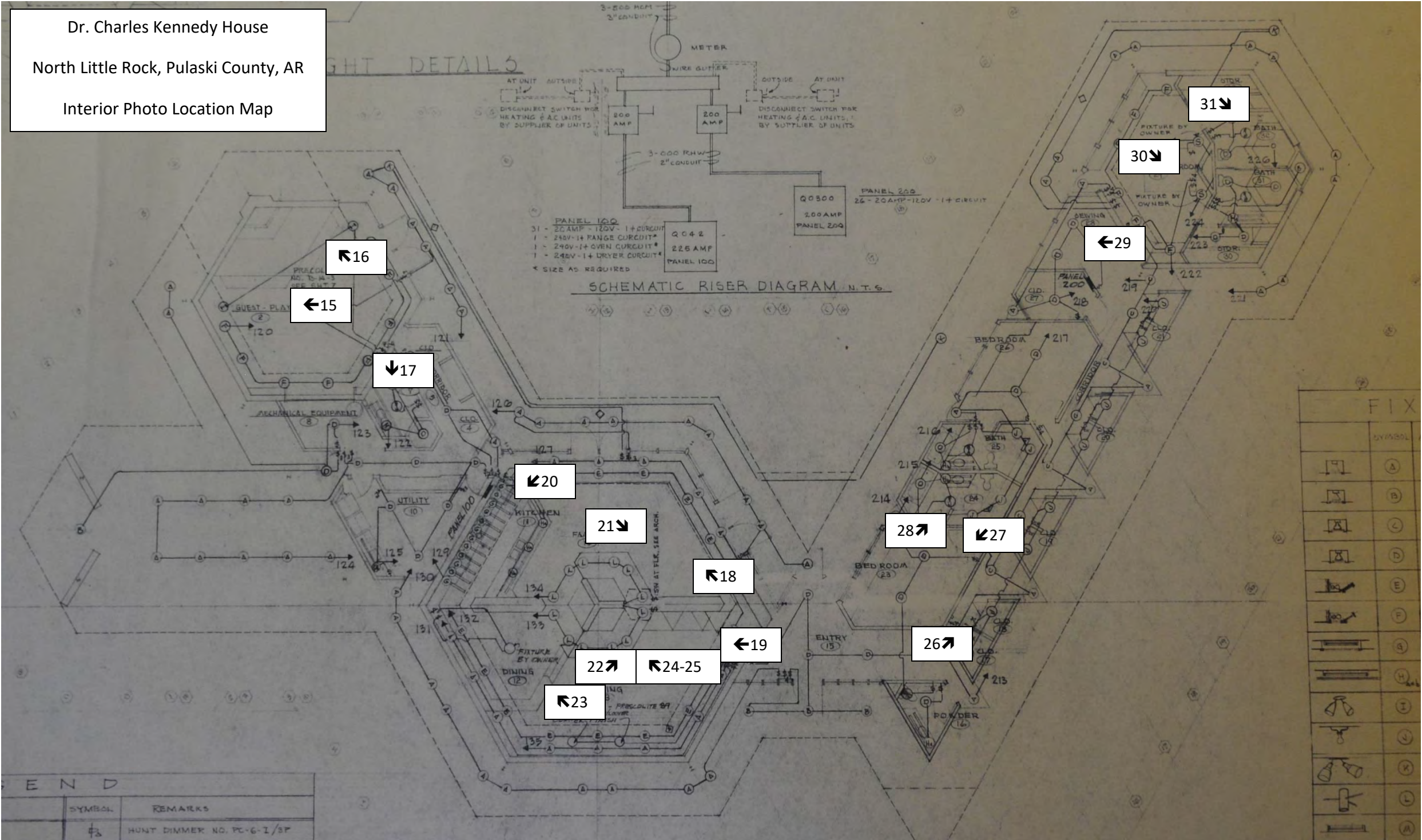


Dr. Charles H. Kennedy House

North Little Rock, Pulaski County

Photo Location Map – Exterior Photos

Dr. Charles Kennedy House  
 North Little Rock, Pulaski County, AR  
 Interior Photo Location Map



16 ↙

15 ←

17 ↓

20 ↙

21 ↓

18 ↙

19 ←

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24-25 ↙

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29 ←

31 ↓































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vivid



















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received:  Date of Pending List:  Date of 16th Day:  Date of 45th Day:  Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept  Return  Reject  Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer  Discipline

Telephone  Date

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.



THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
**HERITAGE**

Asa Hutchinson  
*Governor*

Stacy Hurst  
*Director*

June 2, 2017

Ms. Sandra Taylor Smith, Director  
North Little Rock Historic District Commission  
506 Main Street  
North Little Rock, AR 72114

Re: Dr. Charles H. Kennedy House – North Little Rock, Pulaski County

Dear Ms. Smith:

We are pleased to inform you that the above referenced property will be considered by the State Review Board of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, an agency of the Department of Arkansas Heritage, for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register of Historic Places is the federal government's official list of historic properties worthy of the preservation. Listing in the National Register of Historic Places provides recognition and assists in preserving our nation's heritage.

Listing of this property provides recognition of the community's historic importance and assures protective review of the federal projects that might adversely affect the character of the historic property.

Listing in the National Register does not mean that limitations will be placed on the property by the federal government. Public visitation rights are not required of property owners. The federal government will not attach covenants to the property or seek to acquire it.

We have enclosed a copy of the National Register nomination for your review. If you have any comments on the proposed nomination, please submit a letter with your comments, concerns, or concurrence to the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program at least 24 hours prior to the date of the State Review Board meeting.

You are invited to attend the State Review Board meeting at which the nomination will be considered. The board will begin meeting at 10:00 a.m. on Wednesday, August 2, 2017 at the Department of Arkansas Heritage headquarters at 1100 North Street in Little Rock.

If you have any questions regarding the State Review Board meeting feel free to call Ralph Wilcox, Callie Williams or Travis Ratermann at (501) 324-9880.

Sincerely,

  
Marian Boyd  
Interim Director

Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Natural  
Heritage Commission

Arkansas State Archives

Delta Cultural Center

Historic Arkansas Museum

Mosaic Templars  
Cultural Center

Old State House Museum



ARKANSAS HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION PROGRAM



1100 North Street  
Little Rock, AR 72201

(501) 324-9880  
fax: (501) 324-9184  
tdd: 711

e-mail:

[info@arkansaspreservation.org](mailto:info@arkansaspreservation.org)

website:

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*Governor*

Stacy Hurst  
*Director*

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Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Natural  
Heritage Commission

Arkansas State Archives

Delta Cultural Center

Historic Arkansas Museum

Mosaic Templars  
Cultural Center

Old State House Museum

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August 2, 2017

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: Dr. Charles H. Kennedy House – North Little Rock, Pulaski  
County, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Loether:

We are enclosing for your review the above-referenced nomination. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Dr. Charles H. Kennedy 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



1100 North Street  
Little Rock, AR 72201

(501) 324-9880  
fax: (501) 324-9184  
tdd: 711

e-mail:  
[info@arkansaspreservation.org](mailto:info@arkansaspreservation.org)  
website:  
[www.arkansaspreservation.com](http://www.arkansaspreservation.com)

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