

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Mount Sequoyah Cottages

other names/site number WA 1132, WA1131

2. Location

street & number 808 & 810 East Skyline Drive

not for publication

city or town Fayetteville

vicinity

state Arkansas code AR county Washington code 143 zip code 72701

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

Cathie Hatchett

3/5/12
Date

Signature of certifying official/Title

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

8/6/2012

Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

NO STYLE

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE

walls: STONE, Wood/Weatherboard,

SYNTHETICS/Vinyl

roof: ASPHALT

other: CONCRETE

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Mt. Sequoyah cottages are a pair of single-story, frame construction cottages built c. 1940. The cottages are located on East Skyline Drive on Mt. Sequoyah in Fayetteville, Arkansas. They are covered with field stone and weatherboard. They are supported by both continuous foundations and piers. The cottages each feature a field stone chimney and are found atop Mt. Sequoyah directly adjacent to the Mt. Sequoyah Retreat and Conference Center.

Narrative Description

The Mt. Sequoyah cottages are a pair cottages located, respectively, at 810 and 808 Skyline Drive, Fayetteville, Arkansas. They are single-story, rectangular plan, frame construction cottages built c. 1940. The front of each cottage is covered with field stone; the rear of one cottage is covered with weatherboard, while the other is covered in vinyl siding. The roofs are both gabled and covered with asphalt shingles. Each cottage features a field stone chimney. The first cottage has a continuous foundation in the front, and is supported by piers and concrete pilings in the rear; the second cottage is supported by a continuous foundation. Each has a partial basement and an awning porch. Both cottages are in good condition. The cottages are located on top of Mt. Sequoyah, which has been urbanized, directly across Skyline Drive from the Mt. Sequoyah Retreat and Conference Center.

SETTING

The cottages located on top of Mt. Sequoyah are situated overlooking the city of Fayetteville, which lies to the west. They are in a sparsely wooded area, though in a few spots it is quite dense. The mountain-top has a road circling it called Skyline Drive. It is cut in the shape of a butterfly, which can be seen in aerial images of the area. The Mt. Sequoyah Retreat Center is located in the middle of Skyline Drive, while cottages of varying ages dot the perimeter. A few date to early times such as 1923-1940, and are mostly highly altered. Many are newer houses, built between 1980 and the present as full-time residences. The nominated district is on the east side of Skyline Drive, near the south end. These two cottages are the most intact examples of their period of construction on Mt. Sequoyah, c. 1940.

Cottage #1, 810 Skyline Drive (c. 1940)

FRONT/WEST FAÇADE

The front façade of the first cottage is covered with field stone. It has a side-gabled roof covered with red shingles. Near the right corner of this side, part of the roof extends over the vertical board front door to create a gabled stoop, also covered with red shingles. There is a prominent exterior, eave wall chimney that protrudes from the front of the cottage constructed of field stone. It is flanked by double-hung windows on either side.

SIDE/NORTH FAÇADE

The northern side of the cottage is covered with field stone on the front portion, and vinyl siding on the rear portion. Louvered vents are found in the apexes of the front and rear roof gables. The front portion of the building has two adjacent double-hung windows with a red, aluminum casing separated by a mullion of the same. To the left of the double-hung windows, there is an awning window in the field stone portion of the

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cottage. In the vinyl portion, there is another pair of adjacent double-hung windows that mimic the ones from the front portion. There is also a large stationary window near the rear of the cottage. All of the windows on the northern façade of the structure feature similar red casements and mullions. The front of the structure is supported by a continuous stone foundation; the rear of the cottage is supported by piers resting on cast concrete footings. The continuous foundation of the front part of the cottage creates a partial basement in the middle of the structure.

REAR/EAST FAÇADE

The rear façade of the first cottage is covered with vinyl siding and is roughly two stories. The top story is covered by a side gabled roof with the same red shingles as elsewhere. It features a set of French doors centered in the rear wall, and has two stationary windows that flank the French doors. The windows and the door have a red aluminum casing and the windows have the same red mullions. A deck extends from the rear of the cottage and is lined by a metal railing. The deck and top portion of the cottage is supported by metal piers on concrete pilings.

The lower portion of the east façade is under the deck of the first story. It is covered with vinyl siding and contains two double-hung windows. It rests on a continuous stone foundation.

SIDE/SOUTH FAÇADE

The southern side of the cottage is covered with vinyl siding on the rear portion and field stone on the front portion. Louvered vents are found in the apexes of the front and rear roof gables. It is fenestrated by a stationary window and two adjacent double-hung windows on the rear portion. A white, glazed-panel door sits directly to the front of the double-hung windows. A square fixed window is found to the left of the door, followed by two adjacent double-hung windows. Each window and door has a red aluminum casement, and the double-hung windows feature red mullions. The deck from the rear of the cottage extends around this side of the cottage, and is supported by both metal piers and wooden piers. The metal railing extends with the deck. A set of steps leads off the deck near the front of the cottage, granting access to the property below the deck.

Cottage #2, 808 Skyline Drive (c. 1940)

FRONT/WEST FAÇADE

The front of the second cottage is covered with field stone and features a side-gabled roof covered with composition shingles. A portion of the roof forms a gabled stoop over the front door. An exterior, eave wall chimney is found on the front of the cottage. The front of the structure has two double-hung windows, one on either side of the chimney.

SIDE/NORTH FAÇADE

The northern side of the cottage is covered by field stone on the front half and horizontal weatherboard on the rear half. It features a louvered vent in the apex of the roof gable. It is fenestrated by two double-hung windows surrounded by a white wooden casement and separated by a white wooden mullion. A small casement window is found to the left of the double-hung window. The front portion rests on a continuous stone foundation. The back half of this side features a partial basement that also rests on a continuous foundation. A door on the side of the cottage opens onto an elevated wooden deck. The deck is supported by piers on concrete pilings, and a set of steps leads off the deck toward the front of the cottage. Another large casement window is found to the left of the door above the deck. The windows and the door are framed by white wooden casements.

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The partial basement of the north side of the cottage is also covered by horizontal weatherboard. A wooden double door opens under the deck, which has stone steps leading behind the cottage. The partial basement rests on a continuous stone foundation.

REAR/EAST FACADE

The rear of the cottage is two stories tall and rests on a continuous stone foundation. It is covered by horizontal weatherboard and the top story of the structure is fenestrated by a sliding window to the right and two adjacent double-hung windows to the left. They have a white wooden casement and mullions. The lower portion of the rear of the cottage has only one window, located near the right corner of the cottage. It is a double-hung, six-over-six window and also has a white mullion and casement made of wood.

SIDE/SOUTH FACADE

The south side of the cottage is covered by weatherboard on the rear half, and fieldstone on the front half. It has two adjacent double-hung windows, two smaller double-hung windows, and another pair of adjacent double-hung windows, from back to front. Each window has a white wooden casement and mullion. A louvered vent is in the apex of the roof gable.

The rear portion of this side also features a partial basement, which is covered with horizontal weatherboard and is fenestrated by a single double-hung window with a white casement.

INTEGRITY

Both of the cottages are in good condition. Neither shows any signs of vandalism or extreme deterioration. The extension on the first cottage is not original to the structure, yet the original structure was not compromised by the addition. The surrounding environment is urbanized and stable, though the peak of Mt. Sequoyah still retains some of its natural features and scenery, preserving some of the natural integrity of the area. The setting is slightly altered as Skyline Drive has many more homes on it than it did when the cottages were constructed. However, the Western Methodist Assembly continues to anchor the setting of the hilltop.

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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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

c. 1940-1962

Significant Dates

c. 1940

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

UNKNOWN

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is: N/A

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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The two cottages represented here were built as part of lots given to the Western Methodist Assembly on Mt. Sequoyah. They were built as vacation homes, and continue to be significant as permanent residences. As such, their period of significance spans from their construction through fifty years ago.

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Statement of Significance Summary

The Mount Sequoyah Cottages Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its significance to the history of community planning and development on Mount Sequoyah. These two cottages are excellent representations of the mode of construction that was used for vacation cottages in northwest Arkansas in the mid-20th century. The cottages show the trends that emerged in vacation homes, which included building with local materials, the back-to-nature aspect of cottages, and pastoral setting that was an attempt to escape summers in cities. They are also an example of the vacation areas that grew up in relation to religious meetings throughout the country. These cottages represent the influence that Mount Sequoyah continued to have on local development into the middle of the 20th century.

Developmental history

Mount Sequoyah is located just outside the eastern edge of Fayetteville, Arkansas. While the property that makes up the Western Methodist Assembly was outside city limits in 1923, today it is a part of them. Fayetteville was founded in 1828. For years the industry of the town was mixed. The diverse economy included produce packing, lumbering and wagon production.¹ What would become the University of Arkansas was founded in Fayetteville in 1871 by an act of the state legislature.² This school would come to be an important part of the local economy in Fayetteville, bringing people in to the town as well as many businesses.

The land on which the Mount Sequoyah Cottages Historic District stands was called East Mountain until 1923. It was in this year that the city of Fayetteville donated 400 acres to the Western Methodist Assembly, which was incorporated to create a retreat center for southern Methodists. For years Methodists who wanted to go to a rural retreat were forced to travel to North Carolina. As J.C. Montgomery writes in his history of Mount Sequoyah, “The Methodist Summer Assembly at Lake Junaluska, North Carolina, had long been a mecca for Southern Methodists; but it was a long pilgrimage for those West of the Mississippi.”³ This made southern Methodists want to have a retreat center that was more accessible to them. To that effect a committee was formed, and after hearing several offers from towns around a five state area, Fayetteville’s offer was accepted to host the new retreat center. In 1922, the town pledged 400 acres for the project, as well as \$35,000.

About this time the Assembly decided that they needed a name for their retreat. The mountain on which they were to be situated was, at that time, called East Mountain. However, after a contest to pick the best name, Mount Sequoyah was chosen. It was given this name for several reasons. As told in the *Arkansas Methodist*, “It is distinctive; most of the summer assemblies have Indian names; it is euphonious; and there is a tradition that Chief Sequoyah, the inventor of the wonderful Cherokee alphabet, had camped with his tribe at the spring at the foot of the mountain on their way to the Indian Territory.”⁴ Whether or not this story is true is not as important as the fact that the mountain now carried Sequoyah’s name.

¹ William S. Campbell, *One Hundred Years of Fayetteville: 1828-1928*. Jefferson City, 1928, 37-43.

² John H. Reynolds and David Y. Thomas, *History of the University of Arkansas* (University of Arkansas: Fayetteville, 1910), 48.

³ J.C. Montgomery Jr., “Mt. Sequoyah: The Golden Years” (1973), 3.

⁴ “Where are You Going to Spend Your Vacation?,” *Arkansas Methodist* (July 10, 1930), 7.

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Early construction on Mount Sequoyah was quite vigorous. The Assembly hoped to be open for their first summer in 1923. To that end as soon as the Assembly acquired the property in December 1922, they immediately held a lot sale to begin the process of attracting visitors to Mount Sequoyah.⁵ Some mountaintop roads were previously laid out by the city, specifically Skyline Drive on which the two Mount Sequoyah cottages sit.⁶ The new superintendent of the Western Assembly also issued a statement when the land title was received. J. L. Bond said, "We will take immediate steps to prepare for an opening Assembly program beginning about June fifteenth, and our first consideration will be to build an assembly hall, dormitory, and cottages to house those in attendance, and a café where meals will be had."⁷ Many of these goals were achieved, and by the time that Mount Sequoyah was opened in June of 1923 the mountaintop consisted of "the chapel, cafeteria, office, superintendent's home, porter's lodge, two dormitories," and 22 cottages.⁸ Most if not all of these cottages were located on the Assembly's grounds inside Skyline Drive. The water tank had also been completed, and the grounds were landscaped by "nationally known landscape architects of Kansas City."⁹

The first year of the camp was a very active one. As J.C. Montgomery Jr. writes in "Mt. Sequoyah: The Golden Years:"

The first programs had all the flavor and fervor of those early years and evoke nostalgic boyhood memories of later years spent at Mt. Sequoyah. There were to be offerings like these: the Daniels speech, Laymen's Conference, the General Program, a College Activities Week, the School of Missions, Evangelism, Social Service and Temperance, Sunday School Training, Church Extension, and Epworth League. This was the beginning of 'the golden years' of Mt. Sequoyah.¹⁰

The early years proved both productive and difficult, with finances for the Western Assembly often very tight. It was not until 1936 that finances stabilized for the organization, both through writing of bonds, and through the sale of lots for cottages. It was as a part of this 1936 sale of lots that the land for 808 and 810 Skyline Drive was sold off from the Assembly's holdings. The lots were sold to Sam Yancey who was at that time the superintendent at the Assembly. Yancey wanted to help support the work being done by the church, and paid \$3,625.00 for 93 building lots.¹¹ Yancey later sold these lots off. His earliest sales were in 1937, but most of the lots were sold in the period between 1944 and 1950. The two lots represented in this nomination were sold to Reverend E. J. Reaves and his wife Florence Reaves. This sale was made on the 12th of July 1940 for the amount of \$1.00.¹² (See Figure 1 for a map of the Western Methodist Assembly Plat)

⁵ "Assembly to be Built Gradually; Gets Title Today," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, 12/7/1922, 1.

⁶ Campbell, *One Hundred Years*, 75.

⁷ Quoted in "Assembly to be Built Gradually," 1

⁸ "Where Are You Going to Spend Your Vacation?," 7.

⁹ "Where Are You Going to Spend Your Vacaion?," 7.

¹⁰ Montgomery, "The Golden Years," 5.

¹¹ Deed of Sale from Western Methodist Assembly to S. M. Yancey, 16 January 1936, Washington County, Arkansas, Deed Book 294, Page 95. County Clerk's Office, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

¹² Deed of Sale from S. M. Yancey and Rachel Yancey to Rev. E. J. Reaves and Florence Reaves, 12 July 1940, Washington County, Arkansas, Deed Book 317, Page 31. County Clerk's Office, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

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Improvements were made over the years to the Assembly grounds, and in the 1950s, the retreat center became a line item in the budgets of many churches, allowing money for capital improvements on the hilltop such as the construction of new buildings and the remodeling of many of the older structures.¹³ Mount Sequoyah continues to be in use by the United Methodist Church today as a retreat center. It is also still supported by conferences in eight states. The two houses originally built by Reverend Reaves and his wife are still in use, though now as full-time residences. They have undergone a few changes over the years to update them and provide more space for full-time occupancy, but have continued to boast their connections to desirable land in Fayetteville.

Statement of Significance

The significance of the Mount Sequoyah Cottages Historic District lies in its representation of the ideals of the summer getaway and in the movement within Methodism that led to the creation of the Mount Sequoyah retreat center. It also lies in the influence that the retreat center had on the building development around it. The recreational idea of the summer get-away, by many different names, is present throughout the United States. There are many names for the buildings that people construct as their place away from the city and out in the pastoral landscape. Names range for these places from cottages, cabins, shacks and shanties. The one common theme in this nomenclature is the implied simplicity of the structure. The vacation home or cottage was a place that is pared-down from the primary dwelling, and located away from the bustle of everyday life.¹⁴ This was most certainly the case with the cottages that were built atop Mount Sequoyah, both on and off the Assembly grounds. The mountaintop above Fayetteville had views east to the Ozark Mountains, and provided an escape for the many people that used the retreat facilities there.

The idea of vacationing and getting back to nature was one that firmly took root in the American psyche after WWI. The rise in vacationing that occurred for so many people who wished to escape the city was greatly facilitated by the widespread use of cars. From Paul Sutter's *Driven Wild*: "The *New York Times* estimated that at least five million automobiles a year were being used for autocamping in the early 1920s, a significant figure when one considers that there were only about ten million automobiles in the entire country at the time."¹⁵ Also, in the 1920s half of all car owners were using them to go camping, and a total of 10-15 percent of the United States population chose to go camping.¹⁶ These numbers point to the extreme popularity of getting way and into the country using the quickly popularized vehicles. There were widely publicized trips that promoted autocamping, including ones with such figures as Harvey Firestone, Henry Ford, Thomas Edison, and President Warren Harding.¹⁷ Mount Sequoyah and the Western Assembly strove to cater to these motor tourists looking for an escape. As well as the cottages and dormitories available, the Assembly offered sheds for auto-campers' vehicles for 25¢ per day or \$1.50 per week.¹⁸ The many options for this mix of campers and cottage dwellers provided the level of back-to-nature experience that any person might be looking for.

¹³ Montgomery, "The Golden Years," 7.

¹⁴ Amy Willard Cross, *The Summer House: A Tradition of Leisure* (Harper Perennial: Toronto, 1992), 59.

¹⁵ Paul S. Sutter, *Driven Wild: How the Fight Against Automobiles Launched the Modern Wilderness Movement* (University of Washington Press: Seattle, 2002), 30.

¹⁶ Sutter, *Driven Wild*, 30.

¹⁷ Sutter, *Driven Wild*, 32.

¹⁸ "Mt. Sequoyah Site of Western Methodist Assembly," *Arkansas Methodist*, August 1, 1929, 10.

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Vacation home growth, while it began earlier, blossomed in and after the 1920s. As Amy Willard Cross writes in *The Summer House: A Tradition of Leisure*, “As more people lived in cities, more people wanted to leave them. It seems that as soon as farmers’ citified descendants were liberated from the drudgery of farming, they longed for bucolic vistas and pastoral pleasures without the drudgery of chores or crops.”¹⁹ This yearning for the pastoral helped to create the Mount Sequoyah community that blossomed in the 1920s and beyond, and provided a place for people of Arkansas to develop their summer homes. With the introduction of the car and the steady improvement of roads, these summer homes soon became weekend homes.²⁰ In some instances when cottages were close enough to a town, as in the case of 808 and 810 Skyline Drive, the weekend homes eventually became permanent homes. This move from vacation home to permanent home made more space necessary, and explains the rear additions on both properties.

The rise of the vacation cottage and vacation home in northwest Arkansas was not a new phenomenon. Since the late 1800s places like Siloam Springs, Sulphur Springs and Eureka Springs had been attracting tourists. The draw of these particular resort towns was the supposedly curative waters which came out of the grounds. The towns attracted people from across Arkansas to bathe and relax. And after the beginning of the twentieth century the towns began to make themselves over as resort towns and summer escapes, rather than as health spas. An excellent example of this is Eureka Springs. While Eureka Springs flourished in the late nineteenth century as a health spa, it went into decline at the beginning of the twentieth century. It was not until after World War II that Eureka Springs again became a tourist destination, though this time as a haven of summer homes for city dwellers looking to get away from town.²¹ Just as Eureka Springs did in the mid-twentieth century, Mount Sequoyah achieved the status of a vacation get-away beginning around 1923 and continuing through WWII.

The use of Mount Sequoyah as not just a Methodist retreat center, but also as a vacation destination occurred very quickly in the mountaintop’s development. One thing that paved the way for this was the integration of Mount Sequoyah into the existing town at Fayetteville. The Assembly worked closely with the city, even enlisting the help of city engineer E. M. Ratliffe in making sure that roads, electricity and water were available to the residents atop the mountain. While this was initially done for the benefit of the Assembly, it allowed easy access when vacationers began to develop Mount Sequoyah. From the very first year of development, builders in Fayetteville were selling their services to potential buyers of mountaintop lots. One advertisement in the *Fayetteville Democrat* from June 1923 reads:

Welcome to northwest Arkansas, the vacation land of America, and to Fayetteville, the center of the vacation land. We’re proud of our Western Methodist Assembly. Nothing makes life so worth while during the vacation as a summer home. This year the start of the Summer cottage settlement on Mount Sequoyah was begun. Next year there will be very many new homes built. We are in the business of supplying the best possible materials for the construction of these homes. The Northwest Arkansas Lbr. Co., West Dickson Street.²²

¹⁹ Cross, *The Summer House*, 9.

²⁰ Cross, *The Summer House*, 9.

²¹ NR Nomination for Eureka Springs, CR 2042, Sect 8 Sheet 3.

²² Advertisement, *Fayetteville Democrat*, June 20 1923, 6.

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The builders were ready for the boom in vacation cottages on Mount Sequoyah, however, it did not really materialize until after World War II. Purchasers came from various parts of Arkansas, and even from the surrounding states. Listed in the local newspaper under the headline "Assembly Lot Sales Show Brisk Business" were a few of the people purchasing lots and building cottages in 1923. There was a Mr. Miller of Fort Smith, a Dr. Moore from San Antonio, Texas, a Dr. Miller who had completed his cottage before the opening of the first season, and a Mr. Ward of Fort Smith, who had just completed his cottage for \$5,500.²³ By 1928, individuals building cottages totaled more than \$95,000.²⁴ This was likely the height of the initial building of private cottages on Mount Sequoyah. After this time the Great Depression likely took its toll on development on top of the mountain.

More houses were constructed on Mount Sequoyah after the mid-1930s. After the 1936 sale of lots to Sam Yancey he slowly began to sell them off to his acquaintances, trying to foster a community atop Mount Sequoyah. Ellis and Ruth Shelton purchased ten lots from Yancey, all for \$1.00 in 1947.²⁵ Mark and Rose Ellis purchased 18 lots between the years of 1939 and 1944, again for only \$1.00.²⁶ This shows the important role that the Western Methodist Assembly and in particular the Assembly superintendent Sam Yancey had on the development of the area on Skyline Drive. In particular Sam Yancey was doing his part to populate the mountaintop. His \$3,625.00 purchase of lots can be seen as a donation to the Assembly, whereby he was able to keep the Assembly capitalized, and then encourage people to build residences nearby through very easy terms to re-purchase the lots from him. He paid almost \$40.00 for each lot, and disposed of them for \$1.00 each.

Sam Yancey disposed of most of his lots by 1950, however development did not immediately take off. There were not an overwhelming number of cottages for rent outside of those provided by the Western Methodist Assembly. A few of those who did build cottages rented them out to others. This is partially the case with 808 and 810 Skyline Drive. Reverend Reaves and his wife had two cottages built, one for their use and the other for use by renters. They also hoped to get the help of their renters by offering cheaper rents for those who helped to do work at their cottage. In a classified ad from March of 1942, "Modern Cottage. Mt. Sequoyah. Reasonable. Take part rent for work next door. Mrs. E. J. Reaves, Skyline Drive."²⁷ In the case of these two cottages, they were both owner-occupied as well as rental units.

There was one company that, according to advertisements in the *Northwest Arkansas Times* tried to do speculative home sales. There is an advertisement from Utley and Company for a cottage that reads, "Here's a real bargain in a nice cottage on Mt. Sequoyah's Skyline Drive (State Highway 180), sitting porch furnishes a beautiful view of the valley and mountains to the south. Cottage has two baths, natural gas, electricity, city water, a little remodeling will produce a fine little home at a very nominal price. Distant owner is sacrificing

²³ "Assembly Lot Sales Show Brisk Business," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat* (Volume 29, No. 217), August 2, 1923, 1.

²⁴ Campbell, *One Hundred Years*, 75.

²⁵ Deed of sale from S. M. Yancey and Rachel Yancey to Ellis E. Shelton and Ruth Louise Shelton, 25 February 1947, Washington County, Arkansas, Deed Book 376, Page 616. County Clerk's Office, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

²⁶ Deeds of Sale from S. M. Yancey and Rachel Yancey to Mark St. Clair Ellis and Rose St. John Ellis, 26 May 1946, 22 January 1940, and 10 May 1939, Washington County, Arkansas, Deed Book 336, Page 436, Book 315, Page 284, and Book 310, Page 368. County Clerk's Office, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

²⁷ Northwest Arkansas Times, *Want Ads*, 3/18/1942.

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this place for quick sale at \$1000. Better hurry!"²⁸ This is just one of two examples of classified ads posted by this company attempting to sell Mount Sequoyah properties. However, this likely never proved a viable place to speculate on land or buildings, because those who built cottages were invested in the Mount Sequoyah community.

The Assembly was the main driver behind development on Mount Sequoyah. As can be seen in Figure 1, the lots that were in possession of the Assembly extended beyond Assembly grounds, and even on the west side beyond Skyline Drive. Through their lot sale To Sam Yancey, and by encouraging connection between Fayetteville and the community on top of the mountain, they were able to promote themselves as a connected yet removed place to spend vacation time and eventually to live.

Undoubtedly, Mount Sequoyah's nearness and connection to downtown is part of what drew many people to it as a vacation spot. Amenities were important to vacationers, and local businesses tried to accommodate their needs. For example, a bus-line operator advertised that he was running an hourly bus between Mount Sequoyah and the University of Arkansas.²⁹ This allowed people to take advantage of university resources, as well as laid the groundwork for longer stays on the mountain. With the connectivity provided by this bus line, year-round tenancy became a more promising prospect for locals. Mount Sequoyah was the place to see and be seen at this time. During one year, all of the candidates running for governor made a point to camp at Mount Sequoyah over the summer.³⁰

Cottage life inspired many people, and even inspired some architects. A. J. Downing wrote a book in 1850 titled *The Architecture of Country Houses*. This book discusses many aspects of cottage life in the mid 1850's. Some of his observations and suggestions even continued into the twentieth century and are seen in the Mount Sequoyah cottages. Near the beginning of the tract, Downing describes what a cottage is. He writes "It is a house of limited accommodation, and, above all, of very modest size as compared with other houses."³¹ This prescription was clearly followed by the builders of the Mount Sequoyah cottages. Their original sizes are quite small, and from the outside they appear to be quite simple and contain little ornamentation. Another prescription for cottages made by Downing is that they must be kept inexpensive. One way he recommends doing this is by adorning wood with other materials.³² This building tip is clearly seen in the Mount Sequoyah cottages, because they are frame structures that were then faced with stone. Another reason that Downing advocated for cottages to be inexpensive is because he saw the system of vacation homes in the United States as different from earlier examples in England. He believed that vacation homes should be accessible to a larger portion of the population than they were in England, where the main users of these structures were the landed gentry. Downing believed that cottages should be used by a wider class of worker.³³ While in his time, that class of worker was still an exclusive group, by 1923 when Mount Sequoyah was opened the class of people that had access to summer vacationing was growing rapidly through improvements in transportation networks and cheapness of transportation

²⁸ Northwest Arkansas Times, Want Ads, 1-18-1944.

²⁹ "Bus Line Schedule," *Fayetteville Democrat*, June 26, 1923, 6.

³⁰ Campbell, *One Hundred Years*, 76.

³¹ A. J. Downing, *The Architecture of Country Houses* (Dover Publications: New York, 1969), 39.

³² Downing, *The Architecture of Country Houses*, 49-50.

³³ Downing, *The Architecture of Country Houses*, 40.

Mount Sequoyah Cottages
Name of Property

Washington, AR
County and State

The Mount Sequoyah Cottages Historic District is also significant because it tells the story of religious retreats. Religious retreats grew out of the Chautauqua movement. This movement began in Chautauqua, New York, in 1873, and was a religious, entertainment and educational movement. From the beginning, as groups embraced the Chautauqua spirit, they also embraced the name Assembly, which eventually came to be applied to the Western Methodist Assembly located on Mount Sequoyah.³⁴ The Western Methodist Assembly's leadership was highly influenced by the Assembly they had often attended in North Carolina. After attending retreats at Lake Junaluska since 1913, it was decided that an assembly should be established in the middle south.³⁵ Mount Sequoyah became the site for this Assembly, and after opening in 1923, it provided a place of summer enjoyment for many residents of Arkansas and surrounding states.

Retreat centers were often places for spiritual enrichment as well as places of outdoors enjoyment. Part of this history stems from the Chautauqua movement, which aimed to both inspire people in religion, education, and generally bring community together. Many of the activities on Mount Sequoyah helped to build a community in this vacation destination. One example is the use of sports as recreation. Sports were used to bring people together, and even have cultural interactions. In 1923, for example, a group of Indians from Oklahoma came to Mt. Sequoyah to compete with the other teams in baseball.³⁶ There were also several other outdoor activities provided around Fayetteville for visitors to the retreat center. In the *Arkansas Methodist*, which was encouraging people to visit Mount Sequoyah, these activities are summarized: "Fayetteville offers a happy combination of healthful surroundings with unusual recreational advantages and opportunities for cultural development. . . . There are sporty golf courses, swimming and boating facilities, cool clear mountain streams, scores of waiting woodland trails, rich farm and orchard lands, libraries and theaters. In fact, every type of entertainment to meet the changing fancy of the vacationist."³⁷

Mount Sequoyah is an interesting example of the crossroads between the religious retreat, vacation getaway, and the planned community. The religious idyll is often seen as a pastoral landscape, with a community of people living simply. Likewise, the vacation home in the early twentieth century became a place that was apart from the city. It was a place where simplicity was in fashion and the outdoors was the target setting. All of this came together at Mount Sequoyah, allowing the Western Methodist Assembly to flourish and a vacation community to develop on its periphery. As representations of these historic trends the Mount Sequoyah cottages are an excellent example of a small planned vacation community in northwest Arkansas. Through their use of traditional cottage architecture, and their location and influence by the Western Methodist Assembly, these two properties show in the built landscape the trends in vacation-home planning and development from the mid-20th century.

Comparisons

Wright-McKinney Cabin

One good comparison of a locally-significant vacation community and one of its houses is the Wright-McKinney Cabin located in Bella Vista, Benton County. Bella Vista was a vacation community constructed about 1924, mostly with local labor and from locally available supplies. There were about 500 cabins at Bella

³⁴ John Heyl Vincent, *The Chautauqua Movement* (Boston: Chautauqua Press, 1886), 40.

³⁵ William E. King, *Images of America: Lake Junaluska* (Charleston, Arcadia Publishing, 2010), 7.

³⁶ "Indians to Play Ball For Mount Sequoyah," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat* (Volume 29: Number 177), 6/13/1923, 1.

³⁷ "Come to Fayetteville, Arkansas," *Arkansas Methodist*, 8/1/1929, 8.

Mount Sequoyah Cottages
Name of Property

Washington, AR
County and State

Vista, a far number greater than Mount Sequoyah, but they are both good examples of community planning. The Wright-McKinney Cabin was built from locally, available wood, and has a stone chimney on the front façade. The rear is raised on stilts and the cabin is still rather small. In some ways this is similar to the Mount Sequoyah cabins, in their use of locally available stone and the use of a stone chimney in the front. However, as the Mount Sequoyah Cabins began to be used for year-round habitation, the large rear additions on both properties were added for additional living space, while the Wright-McKinney Cabin maintained its smaller massing.

House at 203 S. Skyline Dr.

The cottages nominated on Mount Sequoyah are special standouts, even on Skyline Drive. Another house built on lots sold from Sam Yancey's parcels is found at 203 S. Skyline. The lots were sold by Yancey to a J. C. and Ava Dotson. The lot was sold to them for \$1.00 in 1944. The Dotson's built a house on their lot, but decided to go with a much more conventional design. Their house is a typical craftsman-inspired cottage, with a front gable, $\frac{3}{4}$ front gabled porch, and three-over-one window pane design. The house also has exposed rafter tails. The Dotson's choice reflects a pragmatic approach to building, rather than a more planned and aesthetic choice to build with locally acquired, more permanent materials such as at 808 and 810 E. Skyline.

Mount Sequoyah Cottages
Name of PropertyWashington, AR
County and State**9. Major Bibliographical References****Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Campbell, William Simeon. *One Hundred Years of Fayetteville, 1828-1928*. Jefferson City: Unknown, 1928.

Cross, Amy Willard. *The Summer House: A Tradition of Leisure*. Toronto: Harper Collins Publishers, 1992.

Downing, A.J. *The Architecture of Country Houses*. New York: Dover Publications, 1969.

King, William E. *Images of America: Lake Junaluska*. Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2010

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1994.

Montgomery Jr., J.C. "Mt. Sequoyah: The Golden Years." 1973.

Office of the County Clerk of Washington County, Arkansas, Deed Books.

Sutter, Paul. *Driven Wild: How the Fight Against Automobiles Launched the Modern Wilderness Movement*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2002.

Vincent, John Heyl. *The Chautauqua Movement*. Boston: Chautauqua Press, 1886.

"Come to Fayetteville, Arkansas," *Arkansas Methodist*, August 1, 1929.

"Mt. Sequoyah Site of Western Methodist Assembly," *Arkansas Methodist*, August 1, 1929.

"Where are You Going to Spend Your Vacation?," *Arkansas Methodist*, July 10, 1930, 7.

Advertisement, *Fayetteville Democrat*, June 20, 1923."Assembly Lot Sales Show Brisk Business," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat* (Volume 29, No. 217), August 2, 1923."Assembly to be Built Gradually; Gets Title Today," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, December 7, 1922."Bus Line Schedule," *Fayetteville Democrat*, June 26, 1923"Indians to Play Ball For Mount Sequoyah," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat* (Volume 29: Number 177), June 13, 1923.**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): WA1131, WA1132

Mount Sequoyah Cottages
Name of Property

Washington, AR
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>397033</u>	<u>3991616</u>	3	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing		
2	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	4	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>

Verbal Boundary Description

 (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

All property located on tax parcels 765-12027-000 and 765-12026-000 located on East Skyline Drive atop Mount Sequoyah in the City of Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Boundary Justification

 (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary was selected to take in the two lots for 810 and 808 Skyline Drive in Fayetteville because these two homes continue to convey their significance and retain integrity.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Benjamin Harvey, National Register Historian
organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date 11/18/11
street & number 1500 Tower Building, 323 Centre Street telephone 501-324-9789
city or town Little Rock state AR zip code 72201
e-mail ben@arkansasheritage.org

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Mount Sequoyah Cottages
Name of Property

Washington, AR
County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Mount Sequoyah Cottages Historic District

City or Vicinity: Fayetteville

County: Washington County State: Arkansas

Photographer: Clint Pumphrey

Date Photographed: November 11, 2010

Photo 1 of 9: West façade 810 East Skyline Drive, facing east

Photo 2 of 9: North façade 810 East Skyline Drive, facing southeast

Photo 3 of 9: East façade 810 East Skyline Drive, facing northwest

Photo 4 of 9: South façade 810 East Skyline Drive, facing northeast

Photo 5 of 9: West façade 808 East Skyline Drive, facing east

Photo 6 of 9: North façade 808 East Skyline Drive, facing southeast

Photo 7 of 9: East façade 808 East Skyline Drive, facing southwest

Photo 8 of 9: South façade 808 East Skyline Drive, facing northeast

Photo 9 of 9: Streetscape on East Skyline Drive, facing southeast

Figures:

Figure 1: 1923 Plat map of the Western Methodist Assembly

Property Owner:

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing 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 18 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Mount Sequoyah Cottages HD

Name of Property
 Washington, Arkansas
 County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

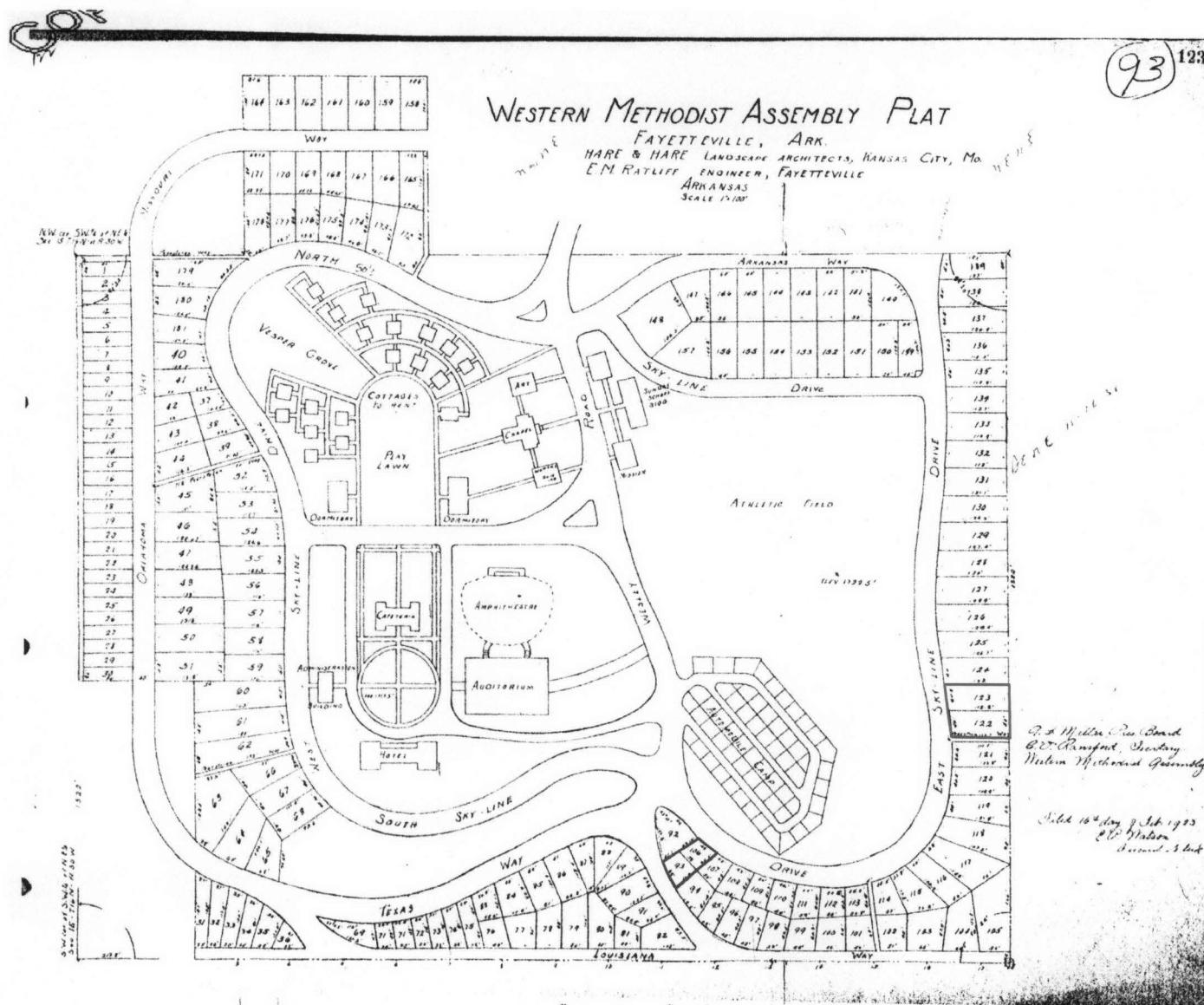
Section number Figures Page 1

Figure 1 – February 16, 1923 Plat of the Western Methodist Assembly done by Hare and Hare Landscape Architects. Few if any of the areas were actually developed according to this plan. It also shows the number (181) of lots platted for additional housing, as well as the extent of the influence of the Assembly beyond Skyline Drive. 808 and 810 E. Skyline are highlighted in red, and 203 S. Skyline is highlighted in blue.

File Number: 4-00000093 Seq: 1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Mount Sequoyah Cottages
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Washington

DATE RECEIVED: 4/06/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/27/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/14/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/23/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000278

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 5/14/2012 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

See attached comments

RECOM./CRITERIA Rehns

REVIEWER John John

DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____

DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments ✓ 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.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

The United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation/Return Sheet

Property Name: Mount Sequoyah Cottages, Washington County, AR

Reference Number: 12000278

Reason for Return

The nomination for the Mount Sequoyah Cottages is being returned for substantive revision.

The nomination of these two stone veneer cottages does not adequately ascribe significance in the area of Entertainment/Recreation. The nomination goes to great length in describing the context of religious assemblies in general and Mount Sequoyah in particular without tying these two specific buildings to the theme. Nor does the description of integrity take into account the setting of the buildings.

It is unclear from the narrative what the relationship of these two cabins is to the Mount Sequoyah Assembly. Were these cabins part of the "sale lots" mentioned frequently in the narrative? If so, to whom were they sold? If not, were they built for speculative purposes to take advantage of the proximity to the Assembly? Were they built by/for the Assembly itself? Are they on land that was deeded to the Assembly, or are they on land that was always adjacent to the Assembly grounds? (The Period of Significance for the buildings assumes a construction date of circa 1920, three years *before* the Assembly opened.) Were they built as speculative rentals or owner-occupied/owner used properties? Please provide additional information that ties these specific buildings to a significant aspect of the recreational development of the area.

The nomination does not provide any information on other cabins/cottages/dormitories associated with the Mount Sequoyah Assembly. There appear to be a number of buildings resembling cabins or dormitories on the grounds of the Assembly (inside of

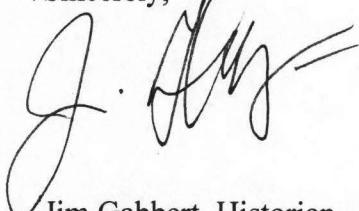
Property Name: Mount Sequoyah Cottages, Washington County, AR
Reference Number: 12000278

Skyline Drive), as well as a mixture of houses and cabins on the exterior perimeter. How do these relate temporally and thematically to the nominated property? How has the changing nature of the area affected the integrity of setting and feeling of the nominated properties? (A look at a 1958 USGS Topo map shows sparse development along the perimeter road.)

As you are aware, we are working out the process for using maps other than full size USGS maps. The preferred map type is still the topographic view that can be found using the ArcGIS Explorer method (Google Earth and Bing maps of areas that are heavily wooded do not copy well, nor do they show referential details well). If using maps other than topographic types, please provide two maps - one of a large scale depicting the property and one of a small scale depicting the larger context of the property. Also, make sure that the maps are labeled with not only the name of the property but also the county and state.

We appreciate the opportunity to review this nomination and hope that you find these comments useful. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions. I can be reached at (202) 354-2275 or email at James_Gabbert@nps.gov.

Sincerely,



Jim Gabbert, Historian
National Register of Historic Places
5/14/2012

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY Mount Sequoyah Cottages
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Washington

DATE RECEIVED: 7/13/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/29/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000278

DETAILED EVALUATION:

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 8/6/2012 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Addressed return comments

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A

REVIEWER J. C. Cudmore

DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____

DATE _____

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



Photograph 1 of 9: AR_Washington County - Mount Sequoyah Cottages Historic District_0001
West Facade 810 East Skyline Drive, facing east



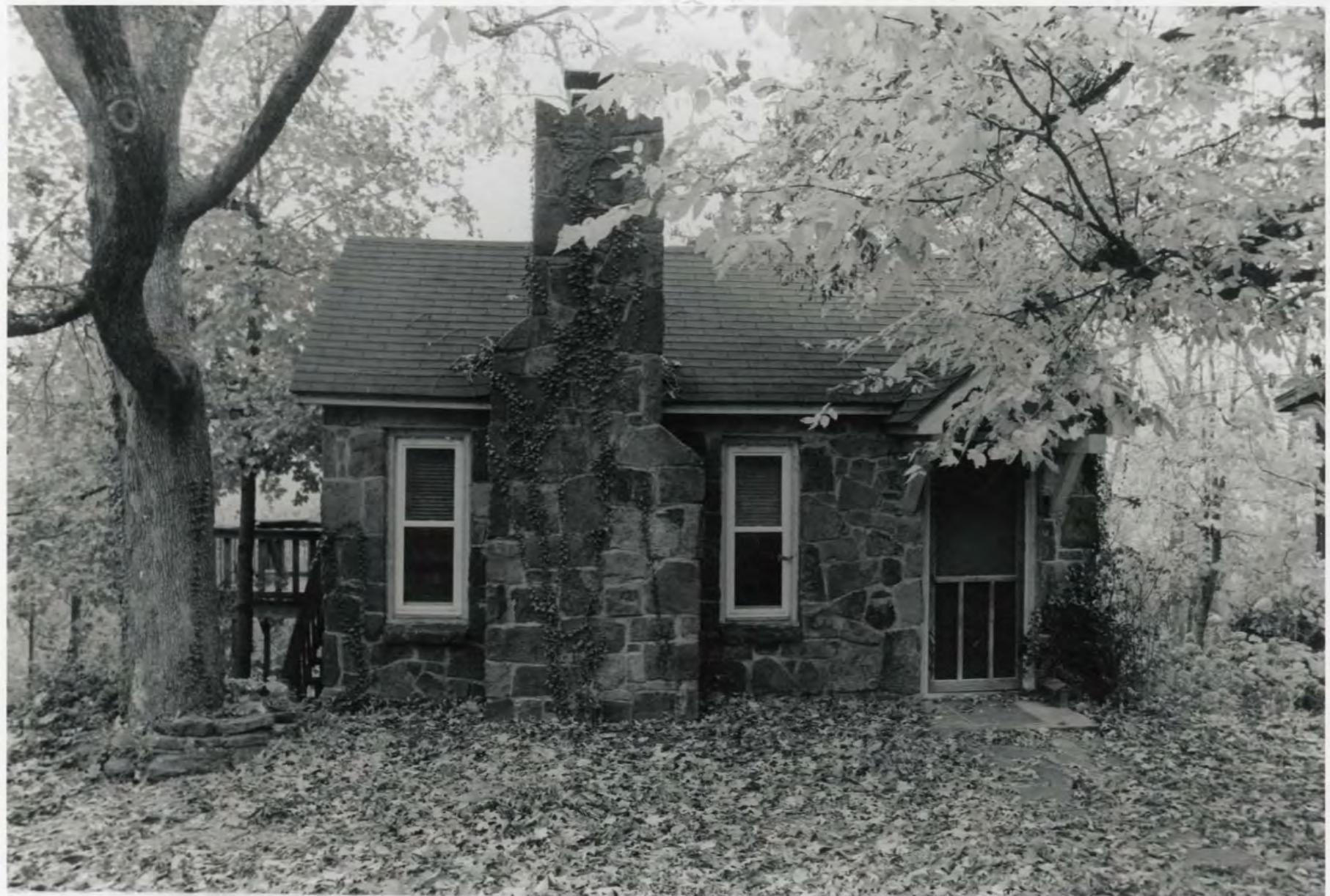
Photograph 2 of 9: North facade 810 East Skyline Drive, facing southeast
AR - Washington County - Mount Sequoyah Cottages Historic District - 0002



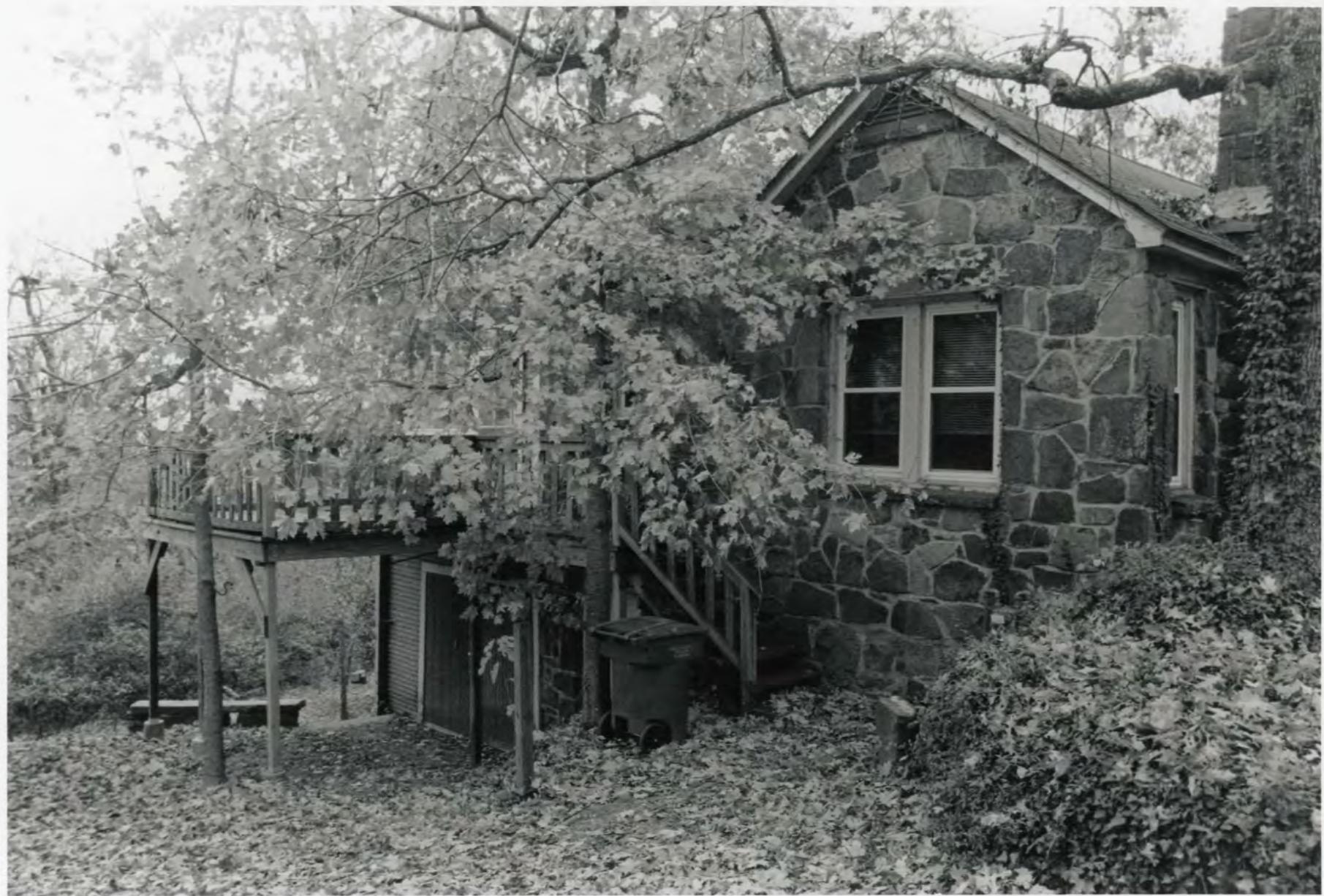
Photograph 3 of 9: AR_Washington County - Mount Sequoyah Cottages Historic District - 0003
East facade 810 East Skyline Drive, facing northwest



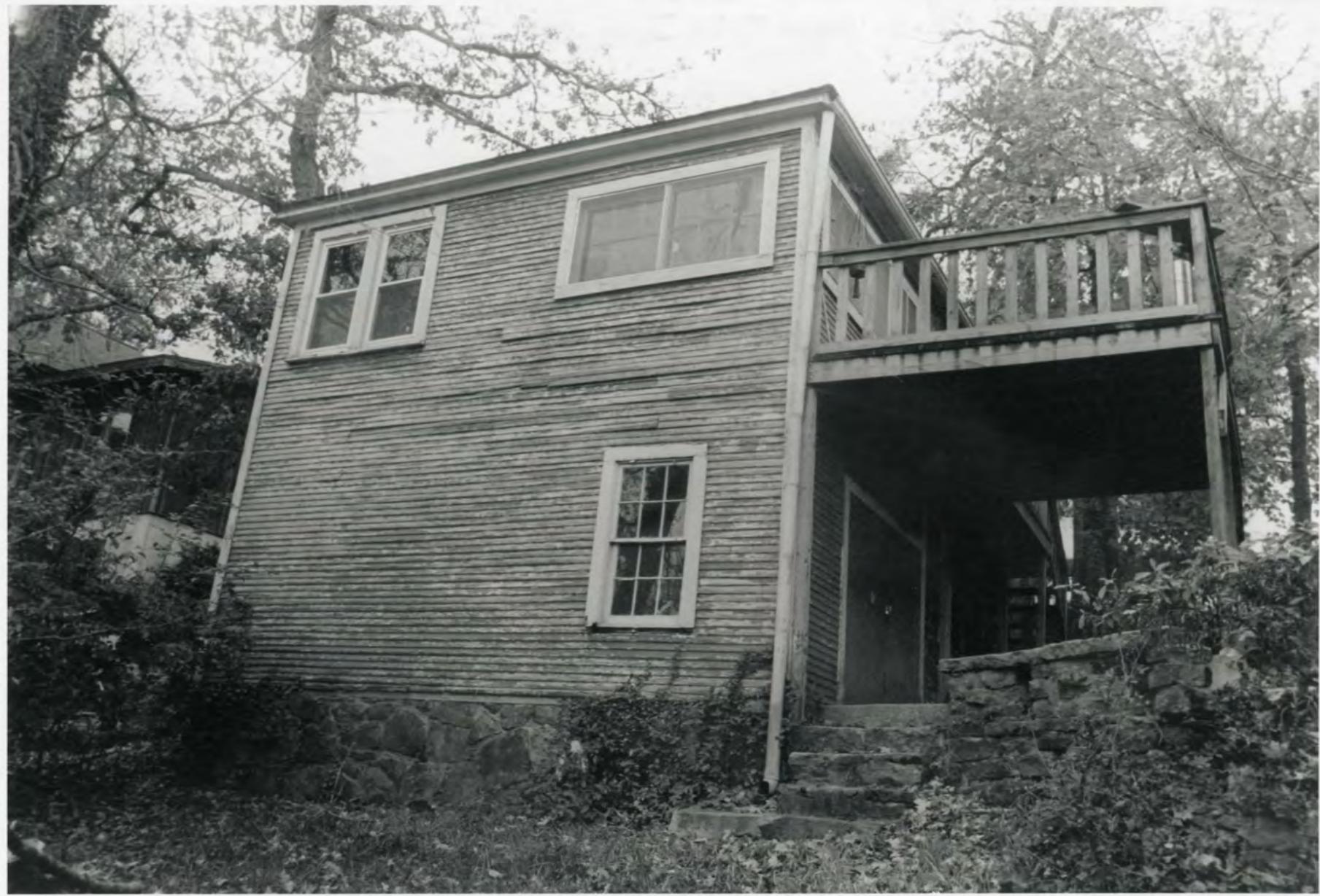
Photograph 4 of 9: AR - Washington County - Mount Sequoyah Cottages Historic District - 0004
South facade 810 East Skyline Drive, facing northeast



Photograph 5 of 9: AR - Washington County - Mount Sequoyah Cottages Historic District - 0005
West facade 808 East Skyline Drive, facing east



Photograph 6 of 9: AR - Washington County - Mount Sequoyah Historic District - 0002
North facade 808 E Skyline Drive, facing southeast



Photograph 7 of 9: AR - Washington County - Mount Sequoyah Historic District - 0007
East facade 808 E. Skyline Drive, facing Southwest



Photograph 8 of 9; AR- Washington County- Mount Sequoyah Historic District- 0008
South facade 808 East Skyline Drive, facing northeast

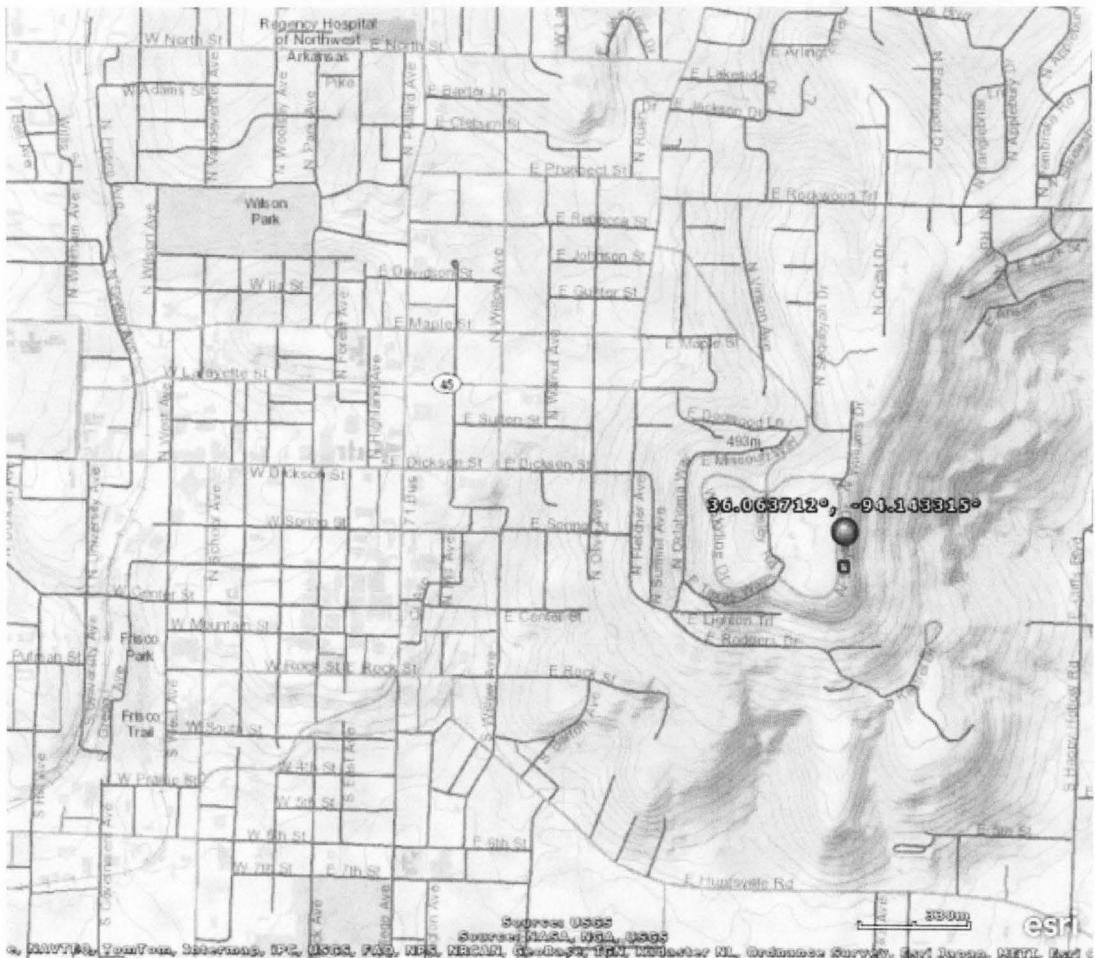


Photograph 9 of 9: AR- Washington County - Mount. Sequoyah Historic District - 0009
Streetscape on East Skyline Drive, facing southeast

Mount Sequoyah Cottages HD - Fayetteville, Washington County



Mount Sequoyah Cottages HD - Fayetteville, Washington County



Missing Core Documentation

Property Name	County, State	Reference Number
Mount Sequoyah Cottages	Washington County	12000278

The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

- Nomination Form
- Photographs
- USGS Map (non-USGS maps present)



The Department of Arkansas Heritage

Mike Beebe
Governor

Cathie Matthews
Director

Arkansas Arts Council

*

Arkansas Natural Heritage
Commission

*

Delta Cultural Center

*

Historic Arkansas Museum

*

Mosaic Templars
Cultural Center

*

Old State House Museum



Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

1500 Tower Building

323 Center Street

Little Rock, AR 72201

(501) 324-9880

fax: (501) 324-9184

tdd: (501) 324-9811

e-mail:

info@arkansaspreservation.org

website:

www.arkansaspreservation.com



March 5, 2012

Ms. Carol Shull
Chief of Registration
United States Department of the Interior
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
8th Floor
1201 Eye Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

RE: Mount Sequoyah Cottages HD – Fayetteville, Washington
County, Arkansas

Dear Ms. Shull:

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 Benjamin A. Harvey of my staff at (501) 324-9789. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Cathie Matthews
State Historic Preservation Officer

CM:bah

Enclosure





The Department of Arkansas Heritage

Mike Beebe
Governor

Cathie Matthews
Director

Arkansas Arts Council

*

Arkansas Natural Heritage
Commission

*

Delta Cultural Center

*

Historic Arkansas Museum

*

Mosaic Templars
Cultural Center

*

Old State House Museum



Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

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323 Center Street
Little Rock, AR 72201
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fax: (501) 324-9184
tdd: (501) 324-9811
e-mail:

info@arkansaspreservation.org

website:

www.arkansaspreservation.com

RECEIVED 2280

JUL 13 2012

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

July 3, 2012

Ms. Carol Shull
Chief of Registration
United States Department of the Interior
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
8th Floor
1201 Eye Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

RE: Mount Sequoyah Cottages HD – Fayetteville, Washington
County, Arkansas - **Resubmittal**

Dear Ms. Shull:

We are enclosing for your review the above-referenced **revised** 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 Benjamin A. Harvey of my staff at (501) 324-9789. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Cathie Matthews
State Historic Preservation Officer

CM:bah

Enclosure

