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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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Oakland

other names/site number Murphy, Dr. Garland Doty, House; Site #UN0589

2. Location

street & number 3800 Calion Road not for publication

city or town El Dorado vicinity

state AR code AR county Union code 139 zip code 71730

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination
request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets
does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant

nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title

10-12-18
Date

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the
National Register.

See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the
National Register.

removed from the National
Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

[Signature]

1-28-2019

Oakland

Name of Property

Union County, Arkansas

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
1	2	sites
2	4	structures
		objects
		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

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Wood: Weatherboard
roof Wood Shingle
other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

Local

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1939

Significant Dates

1939

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

Architect/Builder

David F. Weaver, Architect

Preston A. Dearing, Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Oakland
Name of Property

Union County, Arkansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.5 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u> Zone	<u>531889</u> Easting	<u>3679003</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Fractional El Dorado Section 16
S 1/2NE NE NW 5 AC
Less 1.4 AC Instr. #07-3780
INSTR #10-000118 16594

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

The boundary of Oakland encases the original historic house and well house and ancillary buildings moved in and/or constructed since the period of significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sandra Taylor Smith, Preservation Consultant
organization El Dorado Historic District Commission date 8-31-18
street & number 294 North West Avenue telephone (870) 863-4722
city or town El Dorado state AR zip code 71731

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Dr. Robert Michael and Diane Murphy
street & number 3800 Calion Road telephone (870)862-6807
city or town El Dorado state AR zip code 71730

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

SUMMARY

Oakland is a two-story frame house designed and built in the Colonial Revival Style in 1939. It was constructed for Dr. Garland Doty Murphy on ten acres of wooded land north of the city of El Dorado. The house was located outside of the original commercial core of the city of El Dorado when built, although the city expanded in 1968 to include the property. The rectangular-shaped house with a side-gable roof is constructed of virgin pine and rests on a locally-made brick foundation. A two-story flat-roof porch spans the front (east) façade of the house and is supported by six two-story wood box columns. The symmetrical front façade features a centered entry with pediment supported by pilasters. The house was designed by David F. Weaver, architect for the El Dorado Lumber Company, and constructed by local builder Preston A. Dearing.

Narrative Description

El Dorado in Union County, Arkansas, is located in the southern region of Arkansas and borders Louisiana on its south. Oakland is located to the north of the original commercial core of the city of El Dorado, Arkansas, along Calion Road. The house was built outside of the city limits in 1939; however, in 1968 the city expanded to include the property. Designed by David F. Weaver, architect for the El Dorado Lumber Company, the house was constructed by local builder Preston A. Dearing.

The house, called Oakland from the time of its construction, sits on wooded acreage with a flat elevation. Surrounded by lush vegetation and towering oak trees, the house sits well back from Calion Road and is accessed by a long driveway on the north side of the house. To the northwest of the house are an original well house, a well structure, and a building constructed as a playhouse in 1980. A wood archway leads to the rear yard where a one-story log cabin, constructed c. 1840 near Camden, Arkansas, was moved to the property in 1985 and restored in 2001. To the south of the log cabin is a wood greenhouse, constructed in 2017.

The house is covered in a side-gable roof and features a two-story full-front porch with flat roof supported by six two-story wood box columns. The roof is covered in wood shingles and the house rests on a locally-made brick foundation.

Oakland represents the Colonial Revival style in its formality in its symmetrical front façade with centered front door denoted by a semi-circular wood pediment and pilasters. Eight-over-eight wood double-hung windows flanked by wood shutters fenestrate the front façade. A small six-over-six double-hung wood window with shutters is located on the second story over the centered entry. An exterior end brick chimney is located on the south façade. The north façade contains a one-story kitchen wing with a one-story garage. The kitchen wing features a brick chimney added in the 1970s.

The rear (west) elevation of the house features an addition constructed in 2010 when a one-story screened porch was enclosed and expanded and a porch constructed on its west facade. The grounds also include a wood greenhouse constructed in 2017.

Front/ East Façade

The front of Oakland faces east onto Calion Road. The house sets back from the road and the yard is framed by a white wood fence. A brick sidewalk runs from the road to the front porch. A long concrete driveway runs on the north side of the house. The house is surrounded by towering red and white oak trees and lush vegetation. A two-story flat roof porch supported by six two-story wood box columns spans the width of the front façade. The center entry is a single wood-paneled door with a semi-circular light in the upper portion and is topped by a semi-circular wood pediment supported by fluted wood pilasters. Two eight-over-eight wood double-hung windows are located on the walls on either side of the entry. A small six-over-six wood double-hung window is located on the second story above the entry and is flanked by two double-hung eight-over-eight wood windows. All windows on the front façade feature wood shutters. The concrete-floored porch accessed by a low concrete step from the brick sidewalk.

A one-story wing with a gable roof containing the kitchen on the north wall of the front features a pair of six-over-six double-hung wood windows with shutters on its east facade. Attached to the kitchen wing is an original one-story gable roof garage with two six-over-six double-hung wood windows with shutters on its east wall.

Rear/West Facade

The rear of the house contains an original one-story shed roof projection. The shed roof projection features a six-over-six double-hung window on the south wall and two six-over-six double-hung windows on its west wall. The original screened porch on the rear of the house was enclosed and an addition constructed in 2010 and a shed roof porch was added to the west facade. Two stationary twelve-pane windows are located on the north facade of the addition. A small stationary six-pane window and a stationary twelve-pane window are located on the south wall. Extending from the enclosed porch is a deep porch covered by a shed roof and supported by square wood columns similar to the original two-story front porch columns. A simple wood railing and balustrade surrounds the porch. Four steps lined by wood handrails with balustrades lead from the center of the porch to the back yard. The rear addition and back porch roof is covered in metal, similar to the original screened porch roof.

Side/North Façade

The north façade of Oakland includes a one-story kitchen bay projection and a connected one-story garage, both original to the house. The walls are covered in wood weatherboard. A red brick chimney was added to the north wall of the kitchen in the 1970s. The north elevation of the house contains two six-over-six double-hung windows on the first floor and a pair of six-over-six double-hung windows on the second story. The wide garage is open to the north side. Entry to the back portion of the house is located in the garage. A single door opens to the backyard of the house on the southwest corner of the garage. Two double-hung six-over-six windows are located on the east wall of the garage.

Side/South Façade

The south façade of Oakland features a two-story red brick chimney on its end. Single wood double-hung, eight-over-eight windows are located on either side of the chimney on the first floor. A pair of six-over-six double-hung windows is located on either side of the chimney on the second story. Small six-over-six double-hung windows flank the chimney in the gable end of the south façade.

Interior

The interior features a center hall plan and remains much as original with the exception of kitchen renovations in the 1970s and enclosure of a rear screened porch in 2010. The house is decorated in the

Colonial style and filled with American and English antiques from the 18th and 19th centuries. Many of the furnishings are family heirlooms.

The kitchen was renovated by the current owners in 1975, adding a fireplace on the north wall and hand-hewn exposed ceiling beams. The beams and fireplace warming oven door were obtained from an 18th century farmhouse in Maine through the New Hampshire Historical Society.

The dining room features a mural painted in 2012. The mural was inspired by the work of Rufus Porter, an artist who painted murals in many homes and taverns in New England. El Dorado artist, Gay Bechtelheimer was commissioned to paint a mural depicting important local buildings from Diane and Michael Murfee's family history. Buildings included in the mural include Dr. and Mrs. Garland Murphy's first home in El Dorado, Dr. Murphy's medical office, St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Warner Brown Hospital, Hall Drug Company, the Union County Courthouse and many other buildings relevant to the family's history. A 9ft. X 12ft. dining room floorcloth inspired by 18th-century Caucasian rugs was designed and stenciled by Diane Murfee.

The fireplace located on the south wall of the living room is constructed of red scratch brick, made by the El Dorado Brick Company. Floors throughout the interior are original white oak.

An original screened porch on the rear (west) façade of the house was enclosed and expanded in 2010. The original concrete floor and metal roof remain on the original porch. Original tongue and groove boards remain on the ceiling of the enclosed porch. The flooring on the addition is wood and the original porch and addition are covered in tile. A new 9 ft. X 24 ft. porch was added to the west wall of the addition. A new metal roof was constructed over the original porch and addition.

Ancillary Structures

An original one-story frame well house covered in wood weatherboard is located to the northwest of the house. The adjacent well was originally a barbeque pit and was constructed in 2001. A building originally constructed as a playhouse in 1980, currently utilized as a garden shed, features the same wood weatherboard siding as the well and well-house. The three structures rest on a brick-paved patio to the west of the garage.

A log cabin is located west portion of the property. It was built in c. 1840 near Camden, Arkansas, and was relocated to Oakland in 1985. The cabin was restored in 2001. A one-story frame greenhouse was constructed on the south side of the log cabin in 2017.

INTEGRITY

Oakland exhibits extraordinary exterior and interior integrity. The only exterior alteration since it was constructed is the enclosure and addition to the west façade (rear) porch in 2010. The enclosure and addition was carefully designed to maintain and blend with the original fabric of the home, utilizing the same exterior wood siding and detailing as the house. Hand-hewn ceiling beams and a fireplace were added to the original kitchen in the 1970s.

An original well house on the property contributes to the significance of the property. An adjacent well and a one-story playhouse were constructed in after the period of significance. A log cabin built in 1840 was relocated to the grounds of Oakland in 1985 and restored in 2001, but does not contribute to the significance of the property due to its relocation after the original construction of the house. A greenhouse on the property was constructed in 2017.

The Colonial Revival style of Oakland is well presented in its formal symmetrical front with center front door accentuated by a decorative pediment supported by pilasters. All original wood double-hung, multi-pane windows remain intact. The setting of Oakland, set back from the road and framed by towering oak trees,

remains a portion of the same wooded acreage that attracted Dr. Garland Murphy to purchase the property in 1926. The stately white two-story house with a two-story front porch and its carefully preserved wood walls and windows is a local landmark in El Dorado.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

SUMMARY

Oakland is a two-story Colonial Revival style house located on wooded acreage in the northern section of El Dorado, Arkansas. The house is an amazingly intact and well-appointed example of the Colonial Revival style. Constructed in 1939, Oakland is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** with **local significance** as an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style of architecture.

Elaboration

The house known as Oakland was built in 1939 north of the city limits of El Dorado, Arkansas in Union County. Union County, a country of rich agriculture land and abundant natural resources was established in November of 1829 and El Dorado became its third and final county seat.³ The first county seat was Camden, an early French trading post, known as “Ecore Fabre,” then the seat of government had to be moved south, further down the Ouachita River to Scarborough’s Landing when Ouachita County was established in 1842 with land annexed from northern part of Union County.

In August of 1843, a select commission chose the highest point in Union County as the site for a more centrally-located county seat, out of the Ouachita River floodplain. The site lay within a 160-acre land-claim owned by Matthew Rainey. Mr. Rainey, El Dorado’s first merchant, donated 156 acres of his original land-claim for the financing, development, and construction of a new city and kept a well-positioned four-acre tract for himself.⁴ A city designed and built to be the final seat of government for Union County was officially named, established, and platted all by late 1843, with forty-nine lots in a grid pattern around a commercial center.

The town site was not only above the flood plain, it was a good location for trade and commerce. Situated to become the half-way point on the wagon route between Arkansas Post and Texarkana, El Dorado was also positioned close enough to the Ouachita River to benefit from the growing river trade. El Dorado experienced its first commercial boom as a trading center for an expanding number of settlers and an export terminal for most of Union County’s cotton, timber and timber products. Steamboats on the Ouachita River carried the travelers and commodities that only flowed through Scarborough’s Landing on its way to and from El Dorado. Scarborough’s Landing changed its name to Champagnolle in 1846 but was never able to maintain a city structure due to the continuing destruction caused by periodic river flooding.

El Dorado’s growth was further bolstered by the arrival of a stagecoach line operating between Little Rock and Monroe, Louisiana. The stagecoaches passed through the small community of Calion, twelve miles north

³ Johnson, Ben. “Union County”, *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Online article at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=812> . p. 1.

⁴ Bridges, Kenneth. “El Dorado, (Union County)”, *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Online article at, <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=999>. p. 2.

on the road to El Dorado. Calion Road, as it came to be called, would serve as the main route into El Dorado from the north until the 1950s.

The town of Champagnolle continued to decline as the the number of steamboats and the cargos they transported began to decrease. However, El Dorado was still growing and welcoming its first railroad, the Texas and St. Louis Railroad in 1891. A second rail line, the Little Rock Southern Railroad began operation in 1903, resulting in another commercial boom that doubled the city's population in ten years.⁵ A slow but steady business and population growth followed. In this environment of community successes and failures came two cousins from the Murphy family both of whom greatly influenced El Dorado past, present, and future.

Charles Haywood Murphy arrived in El Dorado in 1904 to take over the operation of a bank. By 1907, he owned thirteen banks in Arkansas and the Indian Territory. He went on to start and manage several successful businesses in Arkansas and Louisiana including timberland, a saw mill, and land acquisitions in south Arkansas and northern Louisiana for the purpose of oil exploration ventures. His companies led to the founding of the multinational company, Murphy Oil.

Charles Murphy's first cousin Dr. Garland Doty Murphy arrived in Union Country in 1912. A recent graduate of Tulane University School of Medicine, Dr. Murphy set up his first medical practice in the dwindling community of Champagnolle. Dr. Murphy and Nelle F.E. Moore had been married two years earlier in May of 1910. Like most everyone else, the Murphys soon grew tired of the mosquito-infested back waters and left Champagnolle, moving his practice to Meridian, Mississippi.

Dr. Murphy relocated his medical practice again in 1919, back to Union County, Arkansas. He and his wife moved into a home at 614 E. Block in El Dorado and opened an office nearby at 110 W. Peach Street. For the next two years Dr. Murphy established himself and his practice for what would be a long, distinguished, and successful career in El Dorado and the larger Union County area.

January 10, 1921 marks the beginning of El Dorado and southern Arkansas's most dramatic and rapid changes in commerce, trade, construction and population. That day, two miles west of El Dorado, oil and gas burst out the top of Bussey Well Number One.⁶ The news of the oil gusher quickly rippled across the entire nation. Within months two-hundred seventy-five producing wells surrounded El Dorado,⁷ and in just two years, twenty-two trains arrived and departed daily.⁸ The boom city's population doubled and doubled again in the decade of the 1920s.⁹

City leaders scrambled to deal with the onslaught of new businesses and residents trying to meet their needs and demands. Dr. Murphy came to the forefront of civic leader in the effort to make El Dorado a city of the first class. An article on April 9, 1922 in the *El Dorado "Sunday Tribune"* read, "twelve good men who were selected by the unanimous vote of the people – men who have been tried and not wanting in civic pride or Americanism. The entire citizenship should, and no doubt will, back these men up in making El Dorado... the paramount city of South Arkansas, that place our city so richly deserves."¹⁰

⁵ Johnson, Ben. "Union County", *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Online article at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=812>.

⁶ Bridges, Kenneth. "El Dorado, (Union County)", *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Online article at, <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=999>, p. 1.

⁷ Mason, Richard H. "The Boom! An Interpretive Essay," *South Arkansas Historical Journal*, El Dorado, Arkansas: South Arkansas Historical Society, Volume 7, Fall 2007. p. 27.

⁸ *Ibid.* p. 26.

⁹ Johnson, Ben. "Union County", *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Online article at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=812>.

¹⁰ An article on April 9, 1922 in the *El Dorado Sunday Tribune*.

Dr. Murphy was one of those “twelve good men” elected in 1922 to serve on the City Council as Alderman for Ward 3. Under their leadership the city gained control of what had become a sprawling oil boom town and developed water, sewer, and electric infrastructure, paved streets and sub-divided more of Rainey’s original one- hundred sixty acres.¹¹

By 1923, the once small, but successful timber/railroad town had 59 oil companies, 22 oil production companies, 32 hotels, 48 law firms and 23 doctors.¹² In the 1920s with increased professional competition, Dr. Murphy joined the EL Dorado Clinic in partnership with Dr. A.D. Cathy, Dr. Jess McGraw and Dr. J. G. Mitchell. He continued his medical practice at the El Dorado Clinic until 1946, when he opened the Murphy and Murphy Clinic with his oldest son, Dr. Garland Murphy, Jr., a returning WW II Army physician.

Dr. Murphy was born in Oakland, Louisiana October 17, 1881, and wanted to build a home that would reflect the memories of his childhood. The Murphys bought ten acres just outside of El Dorado from T. D. Brown, a Baptist minister for \$3,750.00 in 1926. They planted a pecan orchard on the western side with plans of building a grand two-story Colonial Revival family home facing Calion Road. Construction had to be delayed until 1939, while El Dorado and Union Country recovered from the Great Depression. In the interim the family often visited the site they called the “farm.”

Architect David Franklin Weaver worked with the El Dorado Lumber Company in the design of the house. Weaver was born in October 29, 1903, in Hope, Arkansas.¹³ He married Pearl Hamilton of Emmet, Arkansas, on October 9, 1926.¹⁴ Prior to his marriage, Weaver had lived in Little Rock for a few years where he was a machinist with Nowlin Lumber Company. The Weavers lived in Pearl’s hometown, Emmet, Arkansas, in the early 1930s then temporarily relocated to Little Rock where David Weaver worked with the Federal Housing Authority as an architectural supervisor for projects throughout the state. While there he met Dan F. Stowers who worked as a construction inspector.

Mr. Weaver returned to Nevada County by 1949. He established an architecture practice in Prescott, but was also listed in the Little Rock City Directory as an architect.¹⁵ David Weaver and architect Dan Stowers, who lived in Hope, Arkansas, at that time, partnered to form the firm of Weaver and Stowers. Stowers moved the firm to Little Rock in 1951, but continued to work with David Weaver until about 1955.¹⁶

David Weaver was also co-founder of the Little Rock architectural firm Weaver-Hiegel-Miller, Associates. The firm was mostly known for their churches and schools and public buildings. Weaver and Hiegel, Associates, designed the Nevada County Courthouse, constructed in 1964 and listed in the National Register of Historic Places May 24, 2018. Living in Nevada County, David Weaver procured jobs for the firm in southwest Arkansas.

The design of Oakland in the formal Colonial Revival style is a departure from most of the buildings attributed to architect David Weaver. Dr. Garland Murphy wanted a home to remind him of his childhood in nearby Oakland, Louisiana, and was specific about its materials and design. Weaver was well known in southwest Arkansas and likely was well known by the El Dorado Lumber Company and local builder Preston

¹¹ Franks, Kenny A. and Paul F. Lambert. *Early Louisiana and Arkansas Oil, A Photographic History 1901-1946*. College Station, Texas: Texas A& M University Press, 1982. p. 110.

¹² Mason, Richard H. “The Boom! An Interpretive Essay,” *South Arkansas Historical Journal*, El Dorado, Arkansas: South Arkansas Historical Society, Volume 7, Fall 2007. p. 26.

¹³ Ancestry.com. Census Records 1880-1940 {database online}. Provo, UT USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.

¹⁴ Ancestry.com. Arkansas, County Marriages Index, 1837-1957 {database on-line}. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.

¹⁵ Witsell, Charles and Gordon Wittenberg. *Architects of Little Rock, 1833-1950*. Fayetteville, AR: University of Arkansas Press, 2014.

¹⁶ Silva, Rachel, “Sandwiching in History, Archived Tour Scripts, May 8, 2015- “Dan Stowers Office Building”. Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Department of Arkansas Heritage.

A. Dearing. Weaver and Dearing carefully selected the virgin pine used in construction of the house and worked with local companies in the craftsmanship details. Preston Dearing was a resident of El Dorado and in the 1920s was president of Home Lumber Company, General Building Contractors. When Oakland was constructed, Dearing was working as a building contractor and was associated with the El Dorado Lumber Company.

Dr. Murphy continued his medical practice serving the people of El Dorado for over forty years. He and his wife had four children: Patricia Murphy Gilliam, Dr. Garland D. Murphy, Jr., Dr. John Tom Murphy, and Dr. Benjamin N. Murphy. All three of their sons and their grandson, Dr. Garland Doty Murphy, III, spent a portion of their medical careers in El Dorado.¹⁷

During Dr. Murphy's career he served as the president of the Union County Medical Society, as chief-of-staff of Warner Brown Hospital and was a member of its first Board of Directors. He was also one of three doctors who successfully pushed for a second hospital in El Dorado, Union Memorial Hospital. A charter member of the Arkansas Pediatric Society, Dr. Murphy additionally served on the El Dorado School Board and City Council.¹⁸

A city-wide vote in a special election on December 11, 1967, approved annexation of contiguous sections north of the city limits. The annexation was approved by the El Dorado City Council on January 29, 1968.¹⁹ Oakland was now within the city limits of El Dorado. Dr. Murphy died in El Dorado on June 6, 1972. Before his death he and his wife decided they wanted their home to remain in the family. Mrs. Murphy sold Oakland to her granddaughter, Diane Gilliam Murfee, and her husband, Dr. Robert M. Murfee, on January 1, 1975.²⁰

Colonial Revival was a popular style in residential construction throughout the county during the first half of the twentieth century. The Colonial Revival style displays traditional elements in design, characterized by wood exterior siding and double-hung windows with multiple panes in each sash. Between World War I and World War II, when patriotism was at its height, Colonial Revival experienced a wave of popularity. The economic crisis of the 1930s, then World War II led to a simplification of the style. Most of the Colonial Revival houses built after 1930 are side-gabled, and have simple stylistic features of the earlier Colonial Revival designs.

The design of Oakland contains many identifying features of the Colonial Revival style of architecture. The centered front door is accentuated by a semi-circular pediment supported by pilasters; the front façade is symmetrically balanced with a center door flanked by double-hung windows with eight panes in each sash; and it has paired sets of double-hung windows.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Oakland, a two-story house situated on wooded acreage in the northern part of El Dorado, Arkansas, is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style of architecture. The area surrounding the house remains wooded and sparsely developed. The Colonial Revival architectural design of the house remains almost completely intact from its construction in 1939. Enclosure and expansion of a rear screened porch was carefully designed to blend with the original character of the house and does not detract from the integrity of the property.

Oakland's setting accentuates its formality and it is considered a local landmark. As an excellent example of Colonial Revival style architecture and a tangible example of an era past, Oakland is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C**.

¹⁷ Murphee, Diane, interview and information supplied 23 April 2018.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ "Order For Annexation", January 29, 1968. Union County Court. Recorded: Cty. Ct. 19 Page 300.

²⁰ Murphy, Mrs. Garland Doty, conversations with granddaughter Diane Murfee.

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Photo Log

Name of Property: Oakland

City or Vicinity: El Dorado

County: Union State: Arkansas

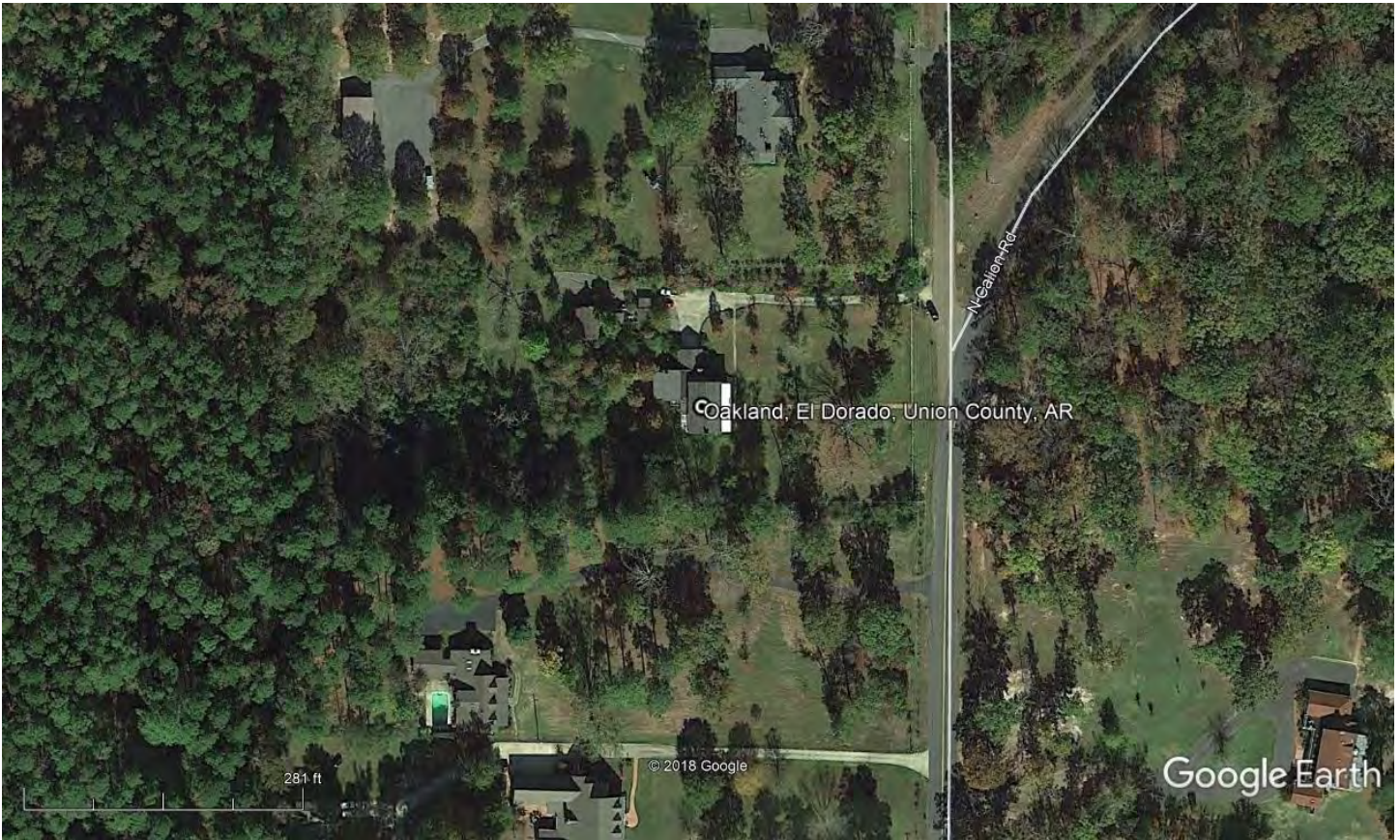
Photographer: Sandra Taylor Smith

Date Photographed: April 23, 2018

Description of Photographs and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 31. East façade, looking west.
- 2 of 31. East façade, looking west.
- 3 of 31. North façade, looking southwest.
- 4 of 31. North façade, looking south.
- 5 of 31. South façade, looking northwest.
- 6 of 31. South façade, looking north.
- 7 of 31. West façade, looking northeast.
- 8 of 31. West addition and west facade, looking north.
- 9 of 31. West façade, looking east.
- 10 of 31. West addition porch, looking northeast.
- 11 of 31. North façade of addition, looking southeast.
- 12 of 31. North façade of west façade addition, looking south.

- 13 of 31. Well house, well, looking northwest.
- 14 of 31. Well house, well, playhouse, looking northeast.
- 15 of 31. Log cabin, looking south.
- 16 of 31. Log cabin, looking east.
- 17 of 31. Greenhouse, looking south.
- 18 of 31, Greenhouse, looking southeast.
- 19 of 31. Dining room mural, looking southwest.
- 20 of 31. Dining room mural, looking east.
- 21 of 31. Dining room mural, looking west.
- 22 of 31. Dining room mural looking northwest.
- 23 of 31. Living room, looking southwest.
- 24 of 31. Central stairway, looking west.
- 25 of 31. Living room, looking northwest.
- 26 of 31. Living room fireplace, looking south.
- 27 of 31. Floor detail, downstairs bedroom, looking west.
- 28 of 31. Downstairs bedroom, looking west.
- 29 of 31. Bathroom, second floor, looking southwest.
- 30 of 31. Porch enclosure/addition, looking southwest.
- 31 of 31. Porch enclosure/addition, looking northwest.



|-----281'-----|

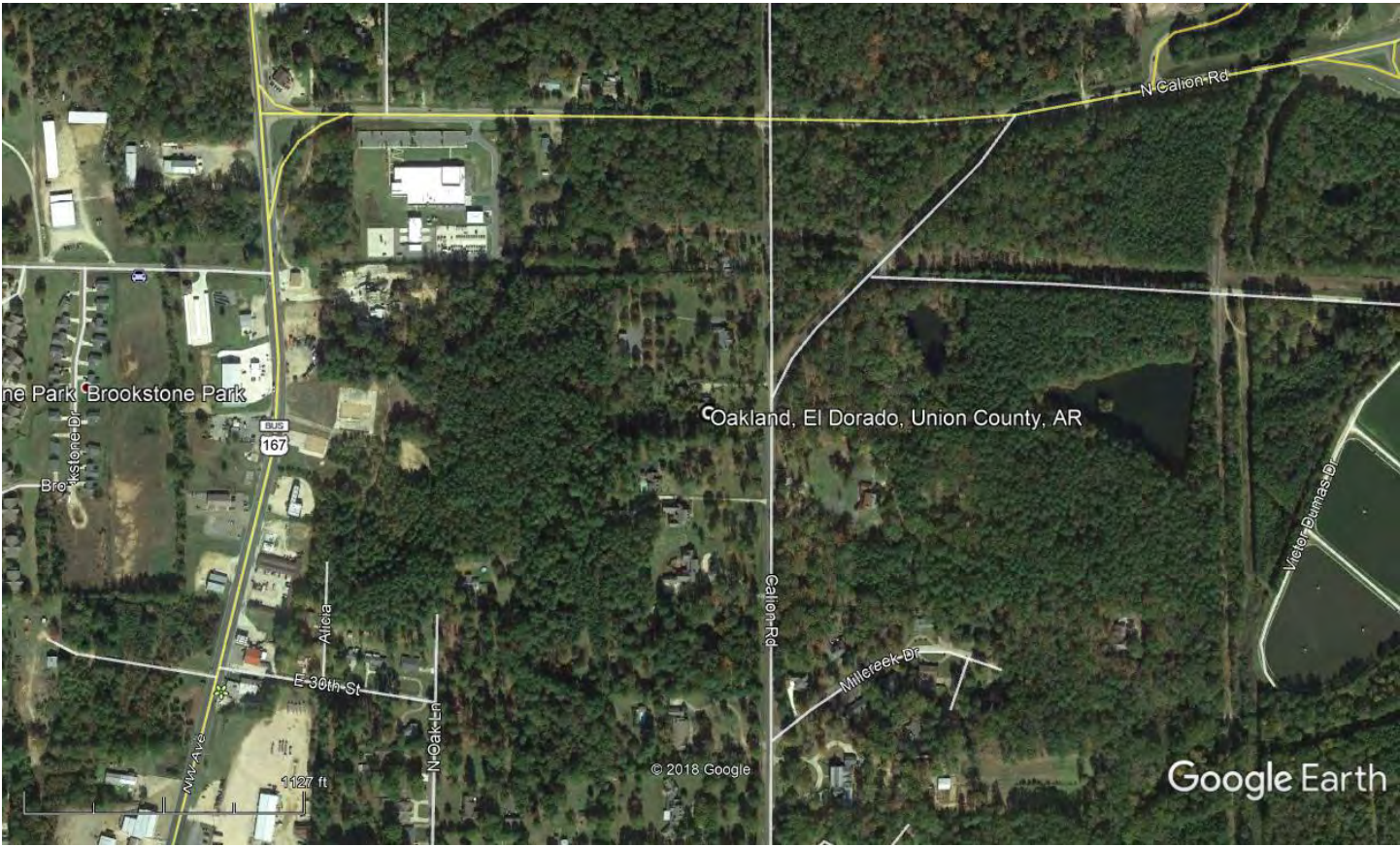
Oakland

El Dorado, Union County, AR

15 531889E 3679003N



North



|-----1127'-----|

Oakland

El Dorado, Union County, AR

15 531889E 3679003N



































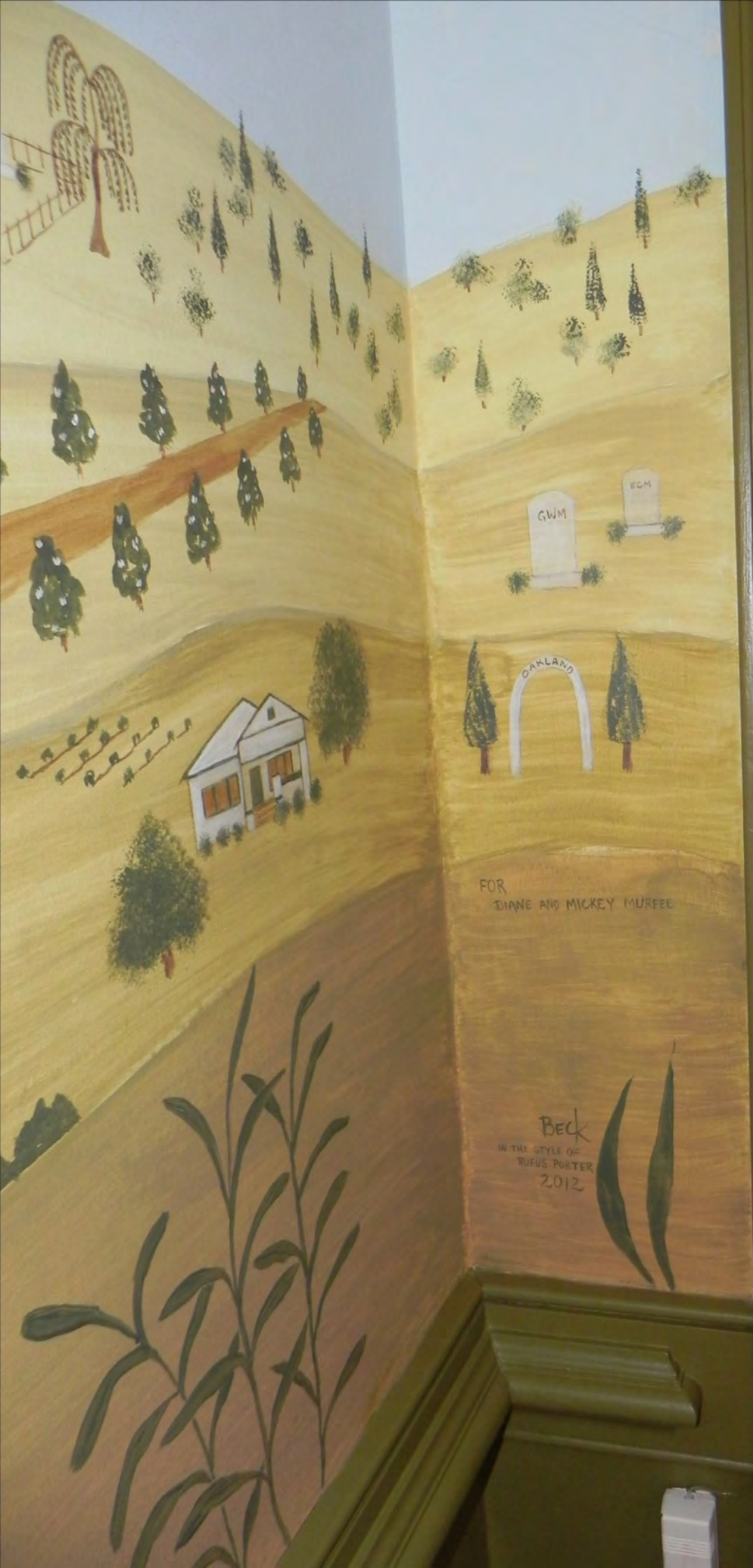












FOR
DIANE AND MICKEY MURFEE

BECK
IN THE STYLE OF
RUFUS PORTER
2012

















EL DORADO

LORD
LOVE
1964



FEE, M.D.
MAN, M.D.

EL DORADO



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination
Property Name: Oakland
Multiple Name: _____
State & County: ARKANSAS, Union

Date Received: 12/13/2018 Date of Pending List: 12/28/2018 Date of 16th Day: 1/14/2019 Date of 45th Day: 1/28/2019 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100003358
Nominator: _____
Reason For Review: _____

X Accept Return Reject 1/28/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Good example of pre-war colonial revival, designed by a prominent state architect.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian
Telephone (202)354-2275 Date 1-28-19

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

December 5, 2018



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

RE: Oakland – El Dorado, Union County, Arkansas

Dear Ms. Beasley:

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

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

Sincerely,

Stacy Hurst
State Historic Preservation Officer

SH:rsW

Enclosure

Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program

Arkansas Natural
Heritage Commission

Arkansas State Archives

Delta Cultural Center

Historic Arkansas Museum

Mosaic Templars
Cultural Center

Old State House Museum



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