

asUnited States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

56-1647

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Scull Historic District

Other names/site number: FA1378 and FA1379

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

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

2. Location

Street & number: 428 and 432 Conway Boulevard

City or town: Conway State: Arkansas County: Faulkner

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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


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

In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A B x C D

 _____ Signature of certifying official/Title:	<u>7-13-17</u> _____ Date
_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

Scull Historic District

Faulkner County,
Arkansas
County and State

Name of Property

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:)

Lee Colson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

9.21.17
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
Public – Local
Public – State
Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
District
Site
Structure
Object

Scull Historic District

Faulkner County,
Arkansas
County and State

Name of Property

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Scull Historic District

Faulkner County,
Arkansas
County and State

Name of Property

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Ornamental Concrete-Block

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Scull Historic District in Conway, Arkansas, consists of two one-story decorative cement-block dwellings built around 1928. The two buildings are prime examples of American Craftsman, ornamental concrete-block construction used in the 1920s. The two dwellings in the Scull Historic District are unique in that they are almost identical structures on abutting lots. The dwellings are also important because few concrete-block houses from this time-period remain in Conway, particularly in this area of town, and the two buildings have largely maintained their original design.

The dwellings are located on the east side of Conway Boulevard two lots south of College Avenue. The surrounding area is largely residential with the exception of Central Baptist College. The College campus is west of the Scull dwellings.

Scull Historic District

Faulkner County,
Arkansas
County and State

Name of Property

Narrative Description

According to the Sanborn Fire Insurance map from 1931, the street now called Conway Boulevard was known as East Boulevard. The Scull houses sit to the east of Central Female College (now Central Baptist College), north of McKay Street, and south of College Avenue. According to the same 1931 map, the dwellings are part the Daviess and Garvins Annex.

Elaboration

The Scull Historic District is comprised of two one-story dwellings in the American Craftsman style. The buildings are shotgun in plan. The original dwellings included a recessed front porch that spanned the entire width of the front entrance. The porches were constructed with four concrete-block columns on piers.

The A.L. Craig House - Contributing

The dwelling at 428 Conway Boulevard is historically known as the "A.L. Craig House." A.L. Craig owned the Craig Service Station in Conway. According to Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, the station was built sometime in the 1920s and the 1930 Conway city directory lists the service station at 1302 Oak Street. The A.L. Craig home has largely maintained its original appearance, though a detached carport was added sometime in the 1950s.

Front Façade (West Elevation)

The front façade of the A.L. Craig house faces west and is accessible from Conway Boulevard. Two concrete steps lead to a full-front recessed porch supported with four concrete-block columns on concrete piers. Two double-hung windows with vertical muntins in the upper sashes flank the front entry. The front entry is set slightly to the right of the front façade centerline and has two doors: a wooden door with an oval glass pane and a storm door. Above the front entry is a concrete header. The roof is low pitched, pyramidal hip roof construction with exposed rafter tails.

South Elevation

The south elevation features three, four-over-one double-hung windows with vertical muntins in the upper sashes. The middle window is a double unit, flanked by single unit operating windows on the left and right. All three windows have plain concrete headers and sills.

East Elevation

The east elevation contains four window units and a back door set slightly right of the elevation's centerline. Left of the back door are the first two window units. One is a small, single-pane window with a concrete header. The next window unit has two panes with a concrete sill. The windows appear old, but perhaps not original to the home. The window units to the right of the back door mirror the other windows that are known to be original. The two units are both four-over-one, double-hung windows with vertical muntins in the upper sashes. A long concrete sill extends slightly underneath. The entrance has two doors, one wooden with three-over-three light pane arrangement and a storm door. Over the back entrance is a transom window. Three concrete

Scull Historic District

Faulkner County,
Arkansas
County and State

Name of Property

steps lead down into the backyard. A detached carport and storage area stands to the right of this elevation. The one story, rectangular frame construction carport was added c. 1950. The foundation of the carport is continuous cast concrete and the wall material is novelty siding. The gable roof is constructed of asbestos. Though the carport is not original to the dwelling, it does not detract from the overall value of the property.

North Elevation

The north elevation features four, four-over-one double-hung windows with vertical muntins in the upper sashes. From right to left, the second window is about three-quarters the height of the first window. The third window is a double unit, and the final window is nearly half the height of the first and third windows. All have plain concrete headers and sills.

E.D. Brandon House - Contributing

The one-story dwelling at 432 Conway Boulevard is historically known as the "E.D. Brandon House," named for one of the early occupants of the home. In the 1930 Conway city directory, E.D. Brandon is listed as a student. It is believed that this home was constructed by F.L. Scull; it is very similar in design to the A.L. Craig house and was built c.1928. The original full-front recessed porch is now a front three-quarter porch. A wooden deck and attached shed have been added to the east elevation. Overall, however, the home has maintained its original characteristics.

West Elevation

The west elevation faces west and is accessible from Conway Boulevard. Two concrete steps lead to the front three-quarter porch, which is supported by three concrete-block columns on concrete piers. The entry door is slightly left of center of the elevation. Two four-over-one double-hung windows with vertical muntins in the upper sashes are set to the left and right of the front entry. The windows also feature unornamented concrete headers and sills. The roof type of both the porch and the dwelling are gable construction.

South Elevation

The south elevation is fenestrated by four windows, all double-hung with a four-over-one light pane arrangement and vertical mullions in the upper sashes. From left to right, the first two windows are single units. The third window is a double unit, while the final window is a triple unit. Each window has an unornamented concrete header and sill. Rafter tails are exposed under the roofline, as is common in the Craftsman style.

East Elevation

The east elevation maintains its original ornamental concrete-block construction, but has several features that are not original to the house. A bump-out addition, small wooden deck, and shed were added sometime after 1931 according to Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. Unfortunately the 1948 Sanborn map does not feature the East Street area. At the rear of the home, is a one story, rectangular framed shed with a poured concrete foundation and wooden clapboard siding. The gable roof is in poor condition, but the structure is detached from the home and does not pose a threat to the property, nor does it detract from the historical value of the dwelling itself. The

Scull Historic District

Faulkner County,
Arkansas
County and State

Name of Property

addition and wooden deck that were added later also do not harm the historical integrity of the home. The bump-out addition wall material is most likely steel siding. The addition is fenestrated with two single-hung aluminum windows covered by exterior storm windows. The single-slope roof over the addition is made to mimic the original with exposed rafter tails. A covered back entrance exists in the center of the elevation. Some work was done where perhaps original windows once hung, but have now been replaced with two unoriginal, three-over-one light pane arrangement windows with vertical muntins in the upper sashes. The windows are covered by external storm windows. Six concrete blocks on the right-hand side of the windows are vertically stacked and do not quite match the original pattern used on the rest of the house. A concrete sill that slightly extends under the windows mimics the original sills on the rest of the house. A fourth single-pane window has a concrete header. Despite the changes, the overall integrity of the dwelling has not been affected. The ornamental concrete-block is in good condition and within the context of the district and Scull's concrete work in Conway, the home has a significant historical value.

North Elevation

The north elevation is fenestrated by four, four-over-one double-hung windows with vertical muntins in the upper sashes. Each window is identical in proportion and features an unornamented concrete header and sill. Exposed rafter tails are seen under the roofline.

Integrity

The dwellings are in good condition and the concrete-block construction has fared well. There are no threats to the properties and so the homes should continue to stand for quite some time. The windows are mostly original and the houses have largely maintained their original structure. The addition to 432 Conway Boulevard does not detract from the overall historic integrity of the dwelling. Considering that these two homes are the few examples of concrete-block construction, particularly in the 1920s, they are an important part of Conway's architectural history.

Scull Historic District

Faulkner County,
Arkansas
County and State

Name of Property

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Scull Historic District

Faulkner County,
Arkansas
County and State

Name of Property

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c.1928

Significant Dates

c.1928

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Ferdinand Lawrence Scull - Builder

Scull Historic District

Faulkner County,
Arkansas
County and State

Name of Property

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Scull Historic District in Conway, Arkansas, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with local significance under Criterion C for its association with ornamental concrete-block construction, particularly the construction of local contractor Ferdinand Lawrence Scull in the 1920s. The Scull Historic District has two of the few remaining examples of ornamental concrete-block buildings in Conway. The two houses on Conway Boulevard are unique examples of Craftsman style concrete-block construction. The physical appearance of both dwellings largely maintain the original design and the concrete-block is in good condition. It is believed that both dwellings were built by concrete-block contractor Ferdinand Lawrence Scull. The houses on Conway Boulevard are part of a rich history of concrete-block construction, particularly the work of Scull, in Conway.

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

History of Conway: In 1871, the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad constructed miles of railroad track through Faulkner County; a construction camp existed at the current site known as Conway. Colonel A.P. Robinson was the chief engineer of the construction of the railroad. The Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad ran into financial difficulty and Colonel Robinson accepted 640 acres of land instead of cash payment. He set aside the northeast quarter of the property as the town site and the south half remained his private hunting grounds. The exact location of Conway has very much to do with the railroad. The rail line was to pass four miles to the west of the current location of the town and to cross Cadron Creek near the mouth of the waterway. However, a steep ridge led to the selection of another location farther east. Colonel Robinson's preference for the town's location also played a part.¹

In 1873, Faulkner County was established and the town of Conway became the county seat and was given its official name. In 1875 the town was incorporated and Colonel Robinson was named the mayor. Conway was one of the few organized municipalities in Faulkner County and therefore became a hub of trade and activity.² Travelers came to town on the railroad and the Arkansas River, stopping off at Toad Suck Ferry. The city had electricity, waterworks, and a telephone exchange all installed between 1890 and 1902. The addition of Hendrix College (1890), Central Baptist College (1892), and the University of Central Arkansas (1907) also encouraged the city's growth.³ An article published in the *Arkansas Gazette* in September of 1908 remarked that the number of colleges established in Conway in such a short amount of time

¹ Corinne H. Robinson, "The Origin of Conway," in *Faulkner County Its Land and People*, ed. Doris B. Dolan, Hattie Ann Kelso, Corinne H. Robinson (Conway: River Road Press, 1986), 291.

² *Ibid*, 292.

³ *Ibid*, 292.

Scull Historic District

Faulkner County,
Arkansas
County and State

Name of Property

made Conway a “college town.” Conway still maintains this description and is now known as “the City of Colleges.”

By 1913, the Conway public school system was established and over 4,000 residents called the city home. Conway had three banks, three wholesale houses, a cotton compress, and a cotton-seed oil mill.⁴ According to United States Census data, the city of Conway’s population neared 65,000 in 2015.⁵

History of Central Baptist College – The current area around Central Baptist College continues to grow and revitalize. Dozens of old homes in the nearby neighborhoods are being restored and new construction is often times made to match the style of other homes nearby. The Scull Historic District may not have a direct connection to Central Baptist College, but the school has certainly played a key role in the history of the neighborhood. In the spring of 1892 construction began on the first buildings of Central Baptist College for Women (now Central Baptist College). By the second session of classes in 1893, one-hundred students were enrolled. The college was able to offer the Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Literature, Bachelor of Science, and Musicae Baccalaureate degrees. By the 1919-1920 school year, 216 students enrolled at the college. The school had faced financial difficulties since its opening in 1892 and by 1929 Central was in a financial crisis. The college managed to keep its doors open through the Great Depression, but by 1947 the Baptist State Convention voted to move the school to Camp Robinson and make it co-educational to cut costs. By 1951, the State Convention officially closed Central College in Conway. In 1952, the Arkansas Missionary Baptist Association purchased the property from the Arkansas Baptist State Convention and the school reopened in 1952 as Conway Baptist College. By the end of the school year, the college was debt free. Throughout the 1960s the college grew steadily and added new buildings and dormitories. In 1962, the name was changed to Central Baptist College. In October of 1977, Central Baptist College received full accreditation from the American Association of Bible Colleges.⁶ As of 2016, the college has an enrollment of over 700 students and offers a wide variety of degrees.⁷

History of Ornamental Concrete-Block – Concrete construction has been in existence since the ancient Romans, and possibly before that, but the St. Louis Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904 prompted a wide-spread revival in the construction method in the United States.⁸ At the turn of the 20th century, the invention of block machinery and the use of manmade cement, or Portland cement, spurred on the growth of concrete-block construction. Portland cement was invented by Joseph Aspdin of England in 1824. By 1902, sixty-five plants produced Portland

⁴ *Ibid*, 291.

⁵ “Quick Facts: Conway, Arkansas,” United States Census, accessed March 28, 2017, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/0515190>.

⁶ Norma Tio, “Central Baptist College: 1950-Present,” in *Faulkner County Its Land and People*, ed. Doris B. Dolan, Hattie Ann Kelso, Corinne H. Robinson (Conway: River Road Press, 1986), 255-257.

⁷ “History,” Central Baptist College, accessed March 28, 2017, http://www.cbc.edu/all_about_cbc/history.aspx.

⁸ James P. Hall, “The Early Developmental History of Concrete Block in America,” (thesis, Ball State University, 2009), 11.

Scull Historic District

Faulkner County,
Arkansas
County and State

Name of Property

cement in the U.S. and that number skyrocketed over the next decade.⁹ Harmon S. Palmer patented the first successful commercial concrete-block machine in 1900 and many various types of machines followed Palmer's.¹⁰

The growing number of plants producing Portland cement, Palmer's block machine, and a lumber shortage at the turn of the 20th century encouraged the creation of concrete-block homes.¹¹ In 1906, lumber prices were sixty-four percent higher than the prices in 1898 and brick was up fifty-nine percent. The price of concrete, on the other hand, was roughly sixteen percent lower than it had been previously. Each block cost between thirteen and twenty cents to make.¹²

The popularity of concrete block was in part because of its relatively low cost and the consumer's ability to purchase blocks or block molds from mail order catalogs like Sears & Roebuck. Advertisements from the early 1910s claimed that anyone could use the mold machines whether or not the consumer had any prior experience in construction or concrete.¹³

The New York City newspaper *The Independent* published an article titled "Building Your Own Concrete House" on February 3, 1910. The article discussed the advantages of concrete-block construction, including the cost. The article stated that "concrete block-making machines cost all the way from \$25 up to almost any figure one wishes to pay," though the readers were cautioned that the larger machines were better left to professionals who would then sell concrete blocks to the public. The other advantage pointed out by the article was that consumers who built their own homes saved money in the long run because the project could be worked on as time allowed. Farmers and businessmen could cast blocks during their off hours and work could be slowly but surely completed on the home.

Concrete-block homes were also popular because they were reportedly insulating and maintenance free, and the blocks could be cast into various styles. The use of side panels that were inserted into the molds produced different designs, the most popular being "rock face," which resembled natural stone.

The oldest concrete-block house in the United States was the George A. Ward House built in 1837 on Staten Island, New York. Unfortunately that house no longer stands.¹⁴

⁹ James P. Hall, "The Early Developmental History of Concrete Block in America," (thesis, Ball State University, 2009), 34.

¹⁰ James P. Hall, "The Early Developmental History of Concrete Block in America," (thesis, Ball State University, 2009), 40.

¹¹ *Ibid*, 35.

¹² Pamela H. Simpson, "Cheap, Quick, and Easy: The Early History of Rockfaced Concrete Block Building," *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture* Vol. 3 (1989): 111.

¹³ Pamela H. Simpson, "Cheap, Quick, and Easy: The Early History of Rockfaced Concrete Block Building," *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture* Vol. 3 (1989): 110.

¹⁴ James P. Hall, "The Early Developmental History of Concrete Block in America," (thesis, Ball State University, 2009), 24.

Scull Historic District

Faulkner County,
Arkansas
County and State

Name of Property

Along with the rest of the nation, Arkansas homeowners and contractors embraced ornamental concrete-block. Several Arkansas concrete-block houses are listed on the National Register. The city of Conway boasts several concrete-block houses, many that were constructed by local contractor Ferdinand L. Scull. By 1930 however, the use of concrete-block diminished.

Advances in new construction methods used in the concrete industry and improved, automated block machines that could produce multiple blocks at one time overtook the hand-tamped machines. In the 1920s, style tastes also shifted and favored smooth and sleek designs, rather than the rougher look of hand-made, ornamental concrete-block. In Arkansas and across the nation the use of ornamental concrete-block fell to the wayside.¹⁵

History of Craftsman Style

Craftsman style dwellings began to be seen around the country in 1905 and were extremely popular into the 1920s, though few were built after 1930. The Craftsman style has several distinctive features, including: low-pitched, gabled roofs; exposed rafter tails; wide, unenclosed eave overhang; decorative beams under the gables; porches with tapered square column supports; pedestals or columns frequently extend to ground level and often have sloping sides. Most often wall cladding is wood clapboard or shingles, though stone, brick, concrete block, and stucco were used.¹⁶

Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene, two brothers from Pasadena, California, are credited with the Craftsman design, particularly the bungalow style. By 1909 several bungalows had been built and are now considered exceptional examples of the style. The design incorporates the English Arts and Crafts movement, oriental wooden architecture, and manual arts. Popular magazines highlighted the Greens' designs and pattern books started to offer Craftsman bungalow plans. The bungalow style was favored because it was inexpensive to build and the plans were available to any consumer who wished to build their own home. Some plans were even offered as pre-cut lumber that could be assembled locally.¹⁷

Most Craftsman style homes in Conway are examples of Craftsman bungalows. The most common style of Craftsman bungalows seen in Conway are characterized by horizontal lines, wide roofs, many windows, and at least one porch. The porches are typically supported by piers or a low wall.¹⁸ The Scull dwellings on Conway Boulevard fit this description.

Because the use of ornamental concrete-block and the Craftsman style originated at roughly the same time, it is common to see the two fused together in home construction. Several of the Craftsman style homes in Conway are made of concrete-block, or have ornamental concrete-

¹⁵ Darcy Baskin and Sara Drew, "Hanger Hill Historic District, Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas," *National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Department of Arkansas Heritage, National Register and Survey Files, 2007.

¹⁶ Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf, 2005), 453.

¹⁷ *Ibid*, 454.

¹⁸ D. Brooks Green, "Architectural Change in Conway From 1880-1950," *Faulkner Facts and Fiddlings*, 27, no. 1 and 2 (Spring/Summer 1985): 2.

Scull Historic District

Faulkner County,
Arkansas
County and State

Name of Property

block porches and foundations. F.L. Scull particularly seemed to favor the Craftsman style in his concrete construction. The architectural style and use of ornamental concrete-block makes the homes on Conway Boulevard all the more important to Conway's architectural story.

Ferdinand Lawrence Scull – Scull was born October 24, 1876, in Indiana and died January 21, 1956. He and his wife, Jessie Allen Scull, are buried in Oak Grove Cemetery in Conway, Arkansas.¹⁹ According to F.L. Scull's granddaughter, Pat Higgins, Scull moved all across the country and worked as a concrete contractor in Washington, Kentucky, Kansas, and Arkansas. He moved to Conway sometime after 1910 and continued his concrete business. In 1916, he built his own house, located at 1806 Washington Avenue, out of ornamental concrete-block. Scull also built a concrete-block shop behind his house, located at 1816 Washington Avenue. Scull built houses throughout Conway, including at least four in the Hendrix College Neighborhood Addition, which he also helped re-subdivide in March of 1930. Scull also constructed the now demolished Hendrix Stadium and a local milk and creamery station on Harkrider Street near Deer Street.

Scull later sold his home to a Mr. Hegi sometime in the early 1940s, about the same time that concrete-block construction fell out of favor.²⁰ The family then moved to a farm between Rogers and Bentonville, Arkansas where Scull took up farming for a time. After World War II, he bought property on the outskirts of Rogers and built a concrete-block house and concrete shop, and returned to his concrete business. He built two other houses on the property, one for a retired couple moving to the area from Chicago and a log house that the Scull family later moved into after they sold the concrete-block house. Around 1950, the Sculls returned to Conway and moved to a small frame house. F.L. Scull passed away in 1956, but his legacy lives on in Conway.

The two Scull houses on Conway Boulevard are unique in that the nearly identical homes were constructed around 1928 and the two dwellings sit side by side. No other remaining Scull houses stand on abutting lots. The style of the homes is also unique among the other Scull houses around town.

Scull built many Craftsman style homes out of concrete-block, but they all differ in some respects from those located at Conway Boulevard. A Scull house located at 1254 Hunter Street has classic Craftsman stucco and false half-timbering, but these characteristics are not present in the homes at Conway Boulevard. A Scull house at 1904 Washington Avenue is classic Craftsman style, with a bricked front porch and massive square brick supports. The porches on the homes at Conway Boulevard are not bricked and the columns, though large, are not massive concrete-block structures.

¹⁹ Obituaries, *The Arkansas Gazette*, January 25, 1956.

²⁰ Rachel Silva, "Walks Through History: Hendrix College Addition Neighborhood Historic District," Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 2009.

Scull Historic District

Faulkner County,
Arkansas
County and State

Name of Property

A home built by Scull at 1260 Hunter Street has a front full-recessed porch similar to the A.L. Craig house, but the second story features a gable end window that appears original to the construction. The Scull family house, located at 1806 Washington, has two stories, dormer windows, and a full front porch, but the columns are not the typical concrete block like those common on the other Scull homes. The Scull family house is also much larger than the others that Scull built.

A Scull constructed home at 1810 Washington Avenue features a wide, horizontal front porch with a central gable and exposed rafter tails. Though most of the homes built by Scull have some Craftsman characteristics, and several in the Hendrix College Addition strikingly resemble the homes on Conway Boulevard, the Scull Historic District homes are unique. They are simplified in design and lack ornamentation. The brick has not been painted, many of the original windows remain, and the homes largely look as they did when Scull built them in 1928. The Conway Boulevard dwellings are also highly interesting since they are nearly identical and are on abutting lots. None of the other Scull homes are as similar to each other in style and these are the only homes that sit side by side.

Scull Historic District

Faulkner County,
Arkansas
County and State

Name of Property

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

The Arkansas Gazette, January 25, 1956.

Baskin, Darcy and Sara Drew. "Hanger Hill Historic District, Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas." *National Register of Historic Places Nomination*. Department of Arkansas Heritage, National Register and Survey Files, 2007.

Conway, Arkansas City Directory: 1930-1931. Conway, AR: Conway Printing Company, 1931.

Dolan, Doris B., Hattie Ann Kelso, and Corinne H. Robinson, ed. *Faulkner County: Its Land and Its People*. Conway, AR: River Road Press, 1986.

Green, D. Brooks. "Architectural Change in Conway From 1880-1950." *Faulkner Facts and Fiddlings* 27, no. 1 and 2 (Spring/Summer 1985): 1-10.

Hall, James P. "The Early Developmental History of Concrete Block in America." Thesis, Ball State University, 2009.

Johnson, Toni. "Hendrix College Addition Neighborhood District" *National Register of Historic Places Nomination*. Department of Arkansas Heritage, National Register and Survey Files.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 2005.

Ratermann, Travis. "S.W. Ogan House" *National Register of Historic Places Nomination*. Department of Arkansas Heritage, National Register and Survey Files.

Sanborn Map Company. 1919, 1931, and 1948, Conway, Faulkner County, Arkansas. "Digital Sanborn Maps." University of Central Arkansas.

Silva, Rachel. "Hubert and Ionia Furr House" *National Register of Historic Places Nomination*. Department of Arkansas Heritage, National Register and Survey Files.

Silva, Rachel. "Walks Through History: Hendrix College Addition Neighborhood Historic District." Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 2009.

Simpson, Pamela H. "Cheap, Quick, and Easy: The Early History of Rockfaced Concrete Block Building." *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture* Vol. 3 (1989): pp. 108-118.

Scull Historic District

Faulkner County,
Arkansas
County and State

Name of Property

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): FA1378 and FA1379

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property <1

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Scull Historic District

Faulkner County,
Arkansas
County and State

Name of Property

Or
UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 15 | Easting: 550737 | Northing: 3882468 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

Davis and Garvin Subdivision Lot 5, Block 1 and Lot 6, Block 1

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary contains all of the remaining land and buildings historically associated with the district.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Aryn Denette

organization: _____

street & number: 1100 North Street

city or town: Little Rock state: Arkansas zip code: 72201

e-mail info@arkansaspreservation.org

telephone: 501-324-9880

date: March 29, 2017

Scull Historic District

Faulkner County,
Arkansas
County and State

Name of Property

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Scull Historic District

City or Vicinity: Conway

County: Faulkner

State: Arkansas

Photographer: Aryn Denette

Date Photographed: March 28, 2017

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

1 of 9: 428 Conway Boulevard - West Elevation, photographer facing east

2 of 9: 428 Conway Boulevard - South Elevation, photographer facing northeast

Scull Historic District

Faulkner County,
Arkansas
County and State

Name of Property

3 of 9: 428 Conway Boulevard – East Elevation, photographer facing west

4 of 9: 428 Conway Boulevard – North Elevation, photographer facing south

5 of 9: 428 Conway Boulevard – Streetscape show both houses associated with the Skull
Historic District, photographer facing north

6 of 9: 432 Conway Boulevard – West Elevation, photographer facing east

7 of 9: 432 Conway Boulevard – South Elevation, photographer facing northeast

8 of 9: 432 Conway Boulevard – East Elevation, photographer facing southwest

9 of 9: 432 Conway Boulevard – North Elevation, photographer facing southeast

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Scull Historic District, Conway, Faulkner County, Arkansas



Google Earth

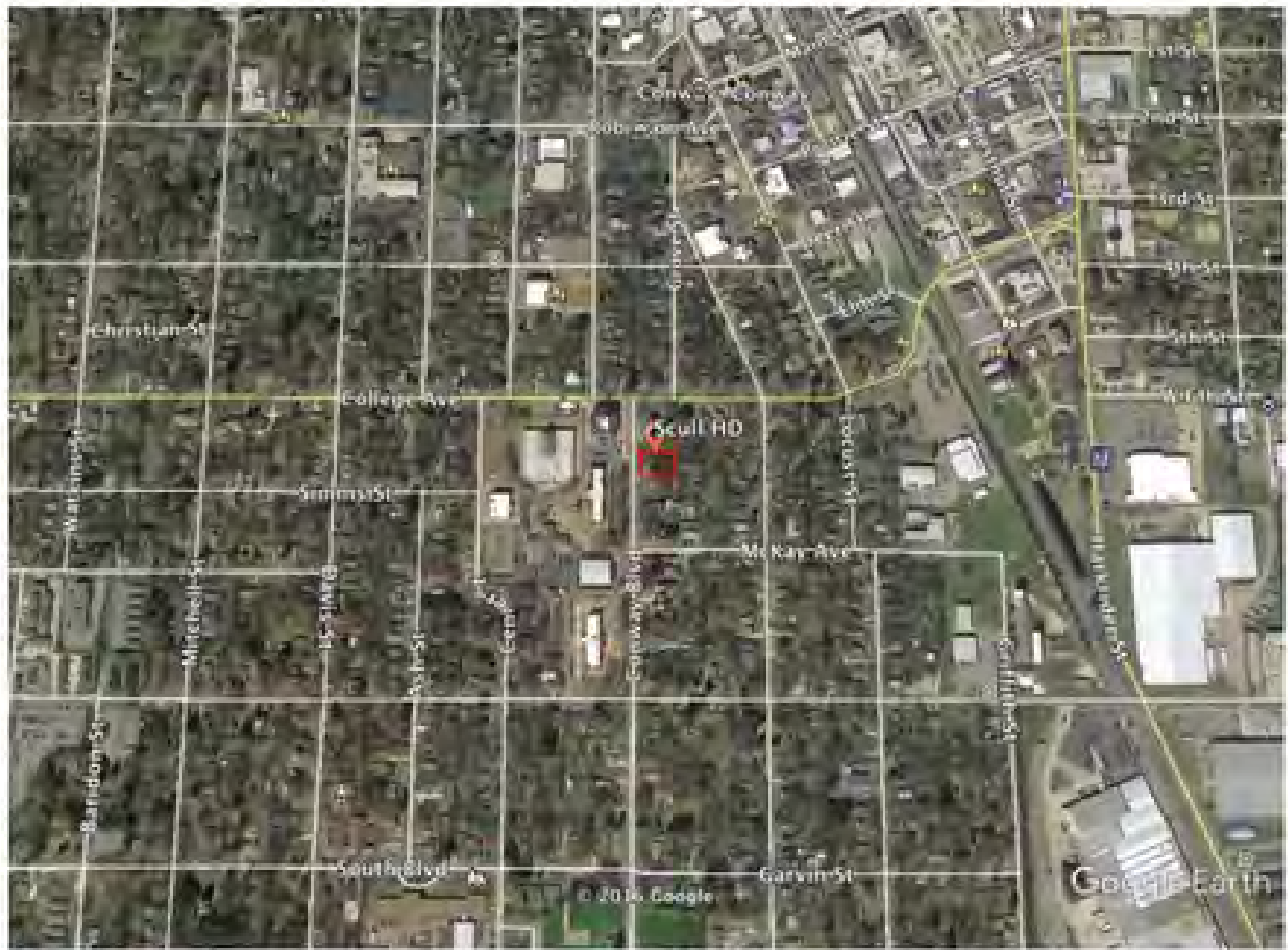


UTM

Zone: 15 Easting: 550737 Northing: 3882468

NAD 83

Scull Historic District, Conway, Faulkner County, Arkansas



Google Earth



UTM

Zone: 15 Easting: 550737 Northing: 3882468

NAD 83

Scull Historic District, Conway, Faulkner County, Arkansas



Google Earth



UTM

Zone: 15 Easting: 550737 Northing: 3882468

NAD 83

Scull Historic District, Conway, Faulkner County, Arkansas



Google Earth

feet 100
meters 40



Photograph Map



428

















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 8/7/2017 Date of Pending List: 9/7/2017 Date of 16th Day: 9/22/2017 Date of 45th Day: 9/21/2017 Date of Weekly List: 9/21/2017

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 9/21/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

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

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



1201 Oak Street
Conway, AR 72032

T 501.450.6105
F 501.450.6144

www.conwayplanning.org

Certified Local Government National Register Nomination Review

Name and address of property:

Scull Historic District - 428 and 432 Conway Boulevard, Conway, Arkansas 72034

Name of owners:

428 Conway Boulevard, Jimmy Kay Riggs
432 Conway Boulevard, Laura Lock

Project sponsor:

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 1100 North Street, Little Rock, AR 72201

CLG Name:

Conway, Arkansas - Conway Historic District Commission

Date of public hearing by CLG:

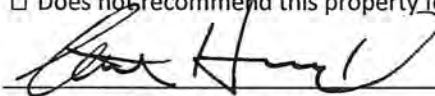
June 26, 2017

- Criterion A (Historical Events)
- Criterion C (Architecture)
- Criterion B (Important Person)
- Criterion D (Archaeological)

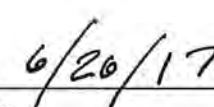
Applicable Criteria:

Conway Historic District Commission

- Recommends this property for nomination
- Does not recommend this property for nomination



Steve Hurd, Commission Chairman




Date

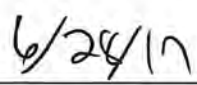
Conway Elected Official

I am the chief local elected official for the City of Conway, Arkansas

- I agree with the recommendations of the commenting CLG
- I disagree with the recommendations of the commenting CLG.



Bart Castleberry, Mayor, City of Conway, Arkansas



Date



THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS
HERITAGE

Asa Hutchinson
Governor

Stacy Hurst
Director

August 2, 2017



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

Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Natural
Heritage Commission

Arkansas State Archives

Delta Cultural Center

Historic Arkansas Museum

Mosaic Templars
Cultural Center

Old State House Museum

RE: Scull Historic District–Conway, Faulkner County, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Loether:

We are enclosing for your review the above-referenced nomination. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the documentation for the Scull Historic District. 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 Travis Ratermann of my staff at (501) 324-9874. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Stacy Hurst
State Historic Preservation Officer

SH:clw

Enclosures



ARKANSAS HISTORIC
PRESERVATION PROGRAM



1100 North Street
Little Rock, AR 72201

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

e-mail:

info@arkansaspreservation.org

website:

www.arkansaspreservation.com

An Equal Opportunity Employer