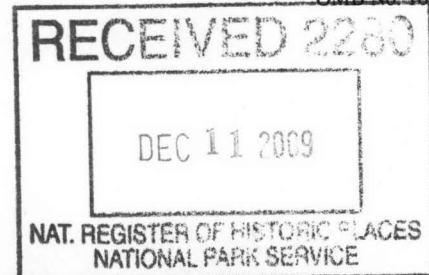


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1256



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 Washington Street Historic District

other names/site number 0U0014, OU0035--OU0045, OU0056, OU0084, OU0100, OU0202--OU0255

2. Location

street & number 404-926 W. Washington, 619-816 Graham, 116-132 N. Cleveland, 131-139 N. Agee and 132 N. California ☐ not for publication

city or town Camden ☐ vicinity

state Arkansas code AR county Ouachita code 103 zip code 71701

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.)

Cathie Matthews
Signature of certifying official/Title

10/30/09
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:) _____

James H. Ball
Signature of the Keeper

1/22/2010
Date of Action

Washington Street Historic District

Name of Property

Ouachita 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

54

8

buildings

sites

structures

objects

54

8

Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single dwelling

Domestic/Secondary structure

Commerce/Trade/Business

Domestic/Multiple dwelling

Religion/Religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Domestic/Secondary structure

Commerce/Trade/Business

Domestic/Multiple dwelling

Religion/Religious facility

Recreation and Culture/Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial

Revival, Classical Revival, Tudor Revival, Italian

Renaissance, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY AMERICAN

MOVEMENTS/ Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick, stone, concrete

walls Wood, brick, stone, stucco, metal, synthetics

roof Asphalt, wood, tile, stone, metal

other

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

The Washington Street Historic District is located along or near Camden's primary east-west artery — Washington Street—which in earlier times also served as the Washington Road, leading westward toward that important settlement in Southwest Arkansas. Six blocks of Washington, the entirety of Graham St. (which parallels three of those Washington blocks just to the north) and connecting or adjoining single blocks of N. Agee, N. Cleveland, and N. California comprise the district. As a whole this area reflects more than a century of the town's residential and architectural history. From the earliest times Washington Street and its adjoining areas served as the residential location of choice for Camden's more prominent and affluent citizens. This remains so today for those preferring historic neighborhoods. In the scale of the homes, their diversity in style, and the broad span of time they represent, these blocks provide the most dramatic presentation of Camden's architectural history.

The very oldest structures in the area predate the Civil War and reflect Camden's prosperity in the 1840s and 1850s as a flourishing river port and cotton entrepot at the head of Ouachita River navigation. Most of these buildings display Greek Revival themes. The oldest (1847) served for awhile as a stagecoach stop and was seized, along with two nearby homes, as headquarters for Union officers when the town was briefly occupied by the Federal army in 1864. They have all been well maintained, and two of them are a part of the Ouachita County Historical Society's Museum complex. Between 1865 and the beginning of Camden's "railroad era" in the mid 1880's, a number of additional homes were built but none of those survive. But from the "turn of the century" years (1888—1910), when railroad access made mass produced building components and architectural ornamentation available and affordable, a number of impressive structures remain and display the contemporary architectural styles of Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Classical Revival. A major infusion of new homes, nearly all of which remain, arrived with South Arkansas's oil boom prosperity in the 1920s and 1930s. These illustrated other revival styles such as English Revival, Italian Renaissance, and Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival as well as, and most prominently, the Craftsman style. A final wave of new homes or apartment buildings appeared in the 1940s and 1950s when Camden's World War II and postwar defense industry boom placed a premium on housing space, including rental units. These structures, in keeping with the times, were usually built in the less decorative, less expensive, and more practical Plain Traditional style.

The great majority of the sixty-eight structures in the area contribute to its historic significance. (Only 11 percent do not). Nearly all are residences except for three which have had commercial or institutional use. These are: (1) the Leake-Ingham Building (926 Washington) which originated as a downtown law office, then headquartered the post-Civil War Freedmens' Bureau, later functioned for years as the county library, and most recently serves as a museum building; (2) the Reynolds Oil Co. Office at 116 N. Cleveland (a converted garage); and (3) the Seventh Day Adventist Church at 121 N. Agee. All but two of the sixty-eight properties occupy their original site. The Leake-Ingham building was moved twice before its arrival at the present location. And some oral tradition (not fully verifiable) contends that the Copeland House (661 Washington) may have been a house of prostitution moved from near the Rock Island railroad yards prior to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

1914. Six of the structures are individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places: The Leake Ingham Building and the McCollum-Chidester House at 926 Washington; the Graham-Gaughan-Betts House (710 Washington); the Elliott-Meek House (761 Washington); the Umsted House (404 Washington) and the Rumph House (717 Washington). The proposed Washington Street district is contiguous on most of its northern border with the Clifton and Greening Streets National Register Historic District, which reflects similar historic and architectural themes for the period after 1890.

Elaboration: (Architectural Survey)

Greek Revival (Mid-19th Century)

In age and scale, the most striking structures on Washington Street are four structures predating the Civil War, three of which reflect the Greek Revival style with low pitched roofs and full width porches under roofs supported by prominent columns. The oldest is the 1847 McCollum-Chidester House at 926 Washington—now serving as the Ouachita County Historical Society Museum. It is a one story structure with a low pitched roof, a full width porch bordered by vernacular square columns, and transom lights and sidelights around the door. It is reputed to have been the first house in Camden made of planed lumber. Sharing the same grounds is the Leake-Ingham Building, a small rectangular building originating downtown in 1850 and recently moved to the museum location. It displays Greek Revival influence in its low-pitched roof and square columns supporting the roof of a full-width porch. The largest Greek Revival house (reported by some to be modeled after Jackson's Hermitage in Tennessee) is the Elliott-Meek House—an 1859 construction built for James T. Elliott, merchant, lawyer, and sometime state senator and circuit judge. Covered for the most part by a low-pitched hip roof, the house presents a striking façade featuring a full-width colonnaded two-story porch supported by large rounded columns with Doric capitals. Windows are double-hung with six-over-six glazing in each sash. Nearby is the handsome Graham-Gaughan-Betts House, built in 1858 by Major Joseph Graham and is reported to be modeled after a home in his native North Carolina. Much of the workmanship is credited to the Graham's friend and neighbor Emmanuel Sifford, the earliest resident on what is now Graham Street. A departure in style from its Greek Revival neighbors, it mixes an element of plainness with exuberant porch ornamentation suggestive of what later would exemplify Victorian styles. Early residents likened portions of its curving fretwork to lyres.

Queen Anne: (Late Victorian era)

During the a twenty years after two major railroads reached Camden in the mid-1880s, thus increasing access to building materials, a considerable amount of homebuilding occurred. With ornamental as well as structural components newly available, the Queen Anne style enjoyed favor just before and after 1900. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

two most substantial examples are located about a half a block apart on Washington Street. First came the 1896 J.W. Holleman House (449 Washington), revealing Queen Anne marks in its steeply pitched hip roof with intersecting cross gables, including a dominant front gable. Elaborate gable ornamentation, belt courses on the walls, and turned spindles on a second story balcony add other touches. Columns on piers supporting the main porch roof reflect the free classic motif within the genre. A few years afterward came the 1902 Edward M. Brown House (later the J.D. Reynolds House) at 608 Washington, featuring a turret, bay windows, shingles as wall cladding, and gable ornamentation among other random touches used to relieve the plainness of wall surface. Some features of the wrap-around porch, more reflective of later Craftsman style, may have resulted from a remodeling initiative in the oil boom days. A smaller Queen Anne residence, the 1900 Reed-Mason House (734 Washington), displays an irregular roof, bay windows, and a corner bracket. As is the case with many Queen Anne houses, the more elaborate original porch supports have been replaced for easier maintenance.

Colonial Revival (Late 19th and 20th Century Revival Styles)

One of the more enduring choices in the entire area has been the use of Colonial Revival style. This genre inspired several turn-of-the-century homes, primarily wood structures, but its appeal extended into the 1920s-1940s era when it was more frequently utilized in brick sided homes. In many cases the Colonial Revival influence was accompanied with a secondary influence such as Queen Anne or Craftsman.

The oldest house surviving from the post Civil War years is the Watts-Watson House (523 Washington), built for Walter W. Watts in 1888. Tuscan column porch supports, along with sidelights and transom lights as front door surrounds, identify the house with Colonial Revival, although such Craftsman features as exposed rafter tails and upper sash window glazing suggest there were later modifications. (Indeed, Sanborn fire insurance maps show changes in the footprint of the house in the 1920s.) A few lots to the west, across what was then Leake Alley (now South Cleveland), the large two story Leo Berg House displays Colonial Revival flavor with its Tuscan porch columns, sidelights and transom lights in door surrounds, and an Adamesque swag at the top of a polygonal tower. But there is also a Queen Anne touch in the fishscale gable imbrications and an asymmetrical façade. The same is true of the 1904 Nunn-Powell House (752 Washington) built for J.B. Nunn (grandson of Camden's pioneer settler) where Tuscan porch columns and a pedimented gable over the entry suggest Colonial Revival style, while fishscale imbrications and ornamental brackets in the gables, along with decorative glass in the front windowhead, provide a Queen Anne touch. At the oldest house on Graham Street, the 1905 John Sifford House (636 Graham), classical columns (now synthetic) support a wrap-around porch with a pedimented gable over the entry. Fishscale imbrications decorate the gables. The well preserved 1917 J.E. Gaughan home (505 Washington) presents a Colonial Revival façade with classical porch columns and door surrounds accenting a symmetrical façade. Yet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

exposed rafters on a rear dormer and some multi-pane upper sash window glazing introduce Craftsman themes which were at that time just coming into vogue in Camden.

From the 1920s into the 1940s, when brick was replacing wood as the exterior siding of choice, Colonial Revival influence continued to appear in a number of impressive homes on Washington Street and on newly developing Graham Street, which became a choice location in those years. Most exemplary is the John Stinson House (630 Washington), built by the second generation in a prominent family of jewelers. Little Rock architect Charlie Watts (of the firm of Wittenberg, Delony and Watts) employed Colonial Revival design with a pedimented front porch gable with cornice returns, sidelights and an overhead fanlight around the front entrance, symmetrically placed windows with multi-pane glazing, and classical columns with capitals as porch supports. Many of the same features are seen in the somewhat smaller J.W. Scott House (740 Washington), built a few lots west on the site of a previous home. In the 1930s several impressive brick structures with Colonial Revival marks were built on Graham Street. Notable is the 1935 Sturgis-Pryor House (743 Graham), owned by prominent lumberman and later philanthropist Ray Sturgis. Symmetrically placed multi-pane windows, classical porch columns, and dentils in the roof wall junction provide a Colonial accent. The same can be seen just to the east in the window symmetry and entry door surrounds of the Haynie-McAlister House (733 Graham). And west of the Sturgis house, the Gammill House (755 Graham), designed by architects Brueggeman, Swaim, and Allen, gives a similar impression with its multi-pane windows, dentils in the roof wall junction, and columns on the rear porch. Across the street, some years earlier, the same architects designed the 1940 J.W. Coan House (714 Graham) with Colonial Revival flavor in a structure utilizing both brick and wood siding. A gambrel roof on the wood-sided 1948 Harrell House (543 Washington) provides a Dutch Colonial Revival variation.

Classical Revival (Late 19th and 20th Century Revival Styles)

The dramatic facades of Classical Revival homes appear in three Washington and Graham Street homes. All are two story buildings distinguished by full-height porches flanked by massive classical columns. The first two, the Smith-Word House (514 Washington) and the Jackson-Shankle House (532 Washington), are early twentieth-century buildings, the former dating from 1904 and the latter from around 1905. Both present a pedimented gable over the front entry and both have second story, one bay, balcony porches. They differ inasmuch as the large columns at the Smith-Word House are capped with Ionic capitals and there is a full width first floor porch under a shed roof which is supported by smaller columns and smaller Ionic capitals. In contrast, the large columns of the Jackson-Shankle House are capped with simple Doric capitals, the first floor porch extends for one bay with pilasters at each end, and the roof is hipped. The Smith-Word House displays fishscale imbrications on both the side and front gables and a fanlight in the front pedimented gable.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

The third Classical Revival House, a product of the oil boom era, is a brick structure covered with a green tile roof. The 1927 Risinger house (624 Graham Street), built for a prominent merchant in the ice making business, is fronted by a one-bay, two-story porch supported by Tuscan columns. The main roof is side gabled and a pedimented front entry gable contains a fanlight. There is also a fanlight over the front entry door.

English, Italian, and Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival (late 19th and 20th century revival styles)

From the 1920s boom years into the early 1940s, with Washington and Graham streets continuing as premiere homesites, several homebuilders contributed architectural enrichment with then current but less common European revival styles—English Revival, Italian Renaissance, and Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival styles. One of the most exemplary Tudor expression is the Morgan-Parker House (807 Washington), built for prominent businessman John Henry Morgan in 1927. English Revival signature appears in the steeply-pitched hip roof intersected by steeply-pitched front gables, decorative half-timbering, multiple window groups (often casement style) with multi-pane glazing. The large chimney with decorative features adds an additional touch. Many of the same features (steeply-pitched roof, multi-pane windows, decorative half-timbering, and chimney decoration) also characterize Dr. J.B. Jameson's 1941 house at 531 Washington. On Graham Street, the 1930 Purifoy House (804 Graham) exemplifies a smaller Tudor house. And Tudor influence is evident in the 1925 Gaughan Apartments (645 Graham), an upscale fourplex built to address the housing shortage at the height of the oil boom, a project of Mrs. T.J. Gaughan, who lived just around the corner on Washington Street. The fourplex was later converted into a duplex and most recently into a single family dwelling.

Several homes with Italian Renaissance character provide additional variety. All are brick-sided and are either two story or story-and-a half story buildings. The earliest was businessman George Gordon's 1923 home (766 Washington), a brown brick structure with a low pitched roof covered with ceramic tiles, decorative brackets under wide overhanging eaves, a symmetrical façade across the main part of the front elevation, and an arch supported by massive brick columns over the porch entrance. Banker J.H. Meek's 1927 buff brick home at the corner of Washington and Cleveland (542 Washington) employs similar Italianate features but with classical Tuscan columns framing the porch entrance. Meek's house was notable for its one piece timber framing, reaching from the floor to the roof, using heavy members cut from tall trees. To make room for his new house, Meek's previous house facing Washington, a 1902 Colonial Revival house originally built for E.A. Shicker, was moved to the rear and turned to face Cleveland Ave. There it contributes to the district as the Shicker-Meek House (121 N. Cleveland). Its Craftsman porch features are likely modifications added in the transition. Interesting styling is also seen in the 1924 oil boom home of C.M. Martin (132 N. California). Italian marks appear in tile roofing, decorative brackets under a wide eave

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

overhang, and arched entrance ways over porch columns. A half story upstairs is covered with a flat roof surrounded by a parapet. A projecting tile-covered visor roof under the parapet adds a distinctive touch.

One of the most admired “showplaces” of the oil boom days—still so considered through its recent phase as a Bed and Breakfast establishment—is the 1923 Umsted House. Located on the northwest corner of the important Washington Street and California Avenue intersection, the house was built by oilman Sid Umsted, who was associated with key discovery moments of the South Arkansas oil boom (and who died tragically soon after building the house). A mission-shaped dormer, or roof parapet, identifies it with Mission style, as does a full width porch supported by large square piers, and wide overhanging eaves. The house is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Bungalow/Craftsman (Late 19th and early 20th Century American Movements)

The most abundant single influence distinguishing homes in the District is the Bungalow/Craftsman style. Emanating from the early twentieth century Arts and Crafts movement, Craftsman style shunned more elaborate historical precedents in preference for styling that was comfortable, practical, and affordable. This style became especially popular in Camden’s oil boom building wave (1920s-1930s), with an occasional example dating from the years just before. Some structures in the District are true Craftsman showpieces; others are simpler structures with the influence less elaborately portrayed. Sometimes older homes, in partial remodeling, employed Craftsman themes in their newer parts. From more than a dozen examples, a few may be singled out as noteworthy.

Especially interesting in view of its history is the Rumph House (717 Washington) which was originally an impressive Victorian house (dating from about 1891). But in 1925 businessman Garland Rumph, acknowledged the new vogue of the oil boom days by completely transforming his Victorian residence into an exemplary Craftsman design, at least as to the exterior. The house emerged as a cross gabled brick structure, with a dominant front gable and smaller gables covering porches, a porte cochere, and a bay projection. Exposed rafter tails, brackets under the eaves, square brick piers supporting the roof over the porch and the porte cochere, and a solid brick porch balustrade demonstrate Craftsman traits. Multi-pane upper sash windows in some cases are also in the trend. A half story upstairs, utilizing attic space and expanding into a rear dormer, allows additional floor space. The house has recently (2003) been individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The earliest surviving Craftsman home in the area, and one of the most highly styled, is the 522 Washington home of well known merchant H.B. Lide. Covered by a low-pitched cross-gabled roof with eaves decorated with brackets, barge rafters, and exposed rafter tails, the house features tapered field stone piers as porch

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

supports and diamond-pane glazing in the windows. Wall material, originally weatherboard, has been artfully covered with synthetic material which is successful in maintaining the general appearance of the house. Built in 1916 between two Classical Revival homes a decade older, the Lide House was a harbinger of trends to come and remains one of the town's most striking examples of its genre. Another well preserved example is the 1924 home of physician and timber investor Dr. S.D. McGill (440 Washington), which was designed by architect Charlie Watts, a relative of the family. Brackets under the eaves, exposed rafter tails, multi-pane upper sash window glazing, and clipped gables in the roof, illustrate Craftsman touches. The E.P. Edwards House (804 Washington) adds the variation of an "airplane bungalow," with a half story upstairs area rising from the roofline and covered with its own gabled roof featuring exposed rafters and brackets.

Other Craftsman bungalow houses with similar features punctuate nearly every block in the neighborhood. Examples on Washington are the wood-sided 1923 front-gabled J.M. Lide home (724 Washington), employing stuccoed square pillars as porch supports and the 1925 brick-sided Ellison House (905 Washington) with the variation of boxed eaves rather than exposed rafters. Exemplary on Graham St. is the 1925 wood-sided Jack Sifford House (655 Graham) and on N. Cleveland the 1923 Carlyle Goodgame House (129 N. Cleveland). Craftsman influence is visible, though less dramatically portrayed, in a number of other homes, such as the J.F. Hanson House at 651 Washington. And it appears as a secondary influence in still others (as in a mix with Colonial Revival in the L. B. Smead House at 618 Washington).

Other styles: Plain Traditional, Ranch, and Miscellaneous

A number of structures in the area, mostly dating from the 1930s through the 1950s can be classified as Plain Traditional (or Minimal Traditional). These present a more basic and simplified appearance that departs from the elaborate and decorative detailing of earlier styles. It had the appeal of being more affordable and more easily constructed—factors important in the spare Depression years and times of scarcity in World War II. It was also helpful in meeting the demand for mass housing for returning veterans and their families in the postwar years. Plain Traditional mode also lent itself to rental use—both in single family and multifamily units. While Camden was experiencing the Depression, the World War, and the postwar housing shortage, several Plain Traditional structures appeared at scattered places through the Washington and Graham area—generally on hitherto vacant property and interspersed with larger and more elaborate neighbors.

On Graham Street, facing each other across the street, the Hurt House (769 Graham) and the Gatling house (764 Graham) were built in 1940 and 1941 respectively. Both the wood-sided Hurt house (now with synthetic covering) and the asbestos-sided Gatling House reflect simpler plans and styling, more in keeping with economic realities at the time. The same is true of houses around the corner on N. Agee—the 1949 Ragsdale House (139 N. Agee) and the 1952 asbestos-clad Edwards-Langley house (131 Agee). On Washington is the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

asbestos-covered Davison Apartments Garage Apartment (701 Washington)—a onetime garage apartment now converted into two rental units. Set considerably back from the street, it is the only structure remaining of the onetime Davison homesite—the home itself was later converted into apartments and then razed.

Plain Traditional styling in multifamily units is illustrated by the Byrd Apartment Complex (500, 504, and 504A Washington) with its rectangular buildings with boxlike design. Comprised of a fourplex apartment building near the street, a single family dwelling behind, and a threeplex structure near the rear of the lot, these mostly brick clad units were built in 1952 by Dr. E.J. Byrd and at the time were the most upscale apartments in town. Built during Camden's postwar defense industry boom, they remain well kept and desirable today.

Ranch style homes, typified by low pitched roofs and long rambling facades, were a staple for much of the country's postwar suburban expansion, and they are dominant in large stretches of Camden's suburban neighborhoods. But with most homesites on Graham and Washington Streets already filled, Ranch style is largely missing from the area. Only one contributing property can be so classified, the 1952 Rothert House (656 Graham) Graham, one of the earlier examples in town.

There are a few houses of interest that lack a dominant identifying motif. The 1932 Warren House (805 Graham), once the Episcopal Rectory, has undergone successive remodeling and defies thematic classification. A bracket under the porch roof suggests a Craftsman touch and a front facing dominant chimney gives a hint of Tudor. The house is perhaps best described as eclectic. Unverified tales that the Copeland House (661 Washington) had an earlier history on another side of town may explain why the Colonial Revival flavor of the front porch façade is not reinforced in other parts of the house.

Institutional and Commercial Buildings

The proposed district encompasses one church building—the 1945 Seventh Day Adventist Church (121 Agee)—a small structure with Plain Traditional styling built at the close of World War II. The only building commercially used is the small wood-sided Reynolds Oil Co. Office (116 N. Cleveland) which was converted from a garage for the J.D. Reynolds family at 608 Washington. The office is now used by Mr. J.D. Reynolds' grandson.

Non-contributing Structures

A small portion of the structures in District do not meet the qualifications to be contributing. Some are too recent. An example is the 1972 Earlie Ann Anderson House (826 Washington), a small Ranch style brick structure squeezed onto a narrow vacant lot at the corner of Agee and Washington. This is also the case of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

the c.1969 Long duplex (at 816 Graham) and the 1983 Helen Berg Duplex (515 Washington)--an attractive brick duplex apartment built on a vacant lot where an older house had burned. Most distinctive in the non-contributing group is the 1965 Mike Berg House (615 Washington), a large two story Contemporary structure with a square footprint, flat roof, wide eave overhang, and surrounded on all sides by exposed metal beams from the foundation to the roof.

Other homes do not contribute because of synthetic siding that is incompatible with the general look of the original wall material. Examples are the D.L. Gaughan House (637 Graham) where synthetic siding covered a stucco structure and the J.W. Brown Jr. House, a Colonial Revival house at (132 N. Cleveland) where synthetic siding detracts from the original integrity of the house. The same is true of two Plain Traditional rental dwellings on Washington: the Nokes Rental House (523A Washington) and the E.P. Edwards Rental House (810 Washington). The non-contributing houses nonetheless provide diversity to the proposed district and add to its history.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10

<i>Resource Number:</i>	<i>Property Name:</i>	<i>Address:</i>	<i>C/NC:</i>
OU0214	McGill House	440 Washington	C
OU0202	J. W. Holleman House	449 Washington	C
OU0215	Sam Tyson House	450 Washington	C
OU0216	Byrd Apartments Rear House	500 Washington	C
OU0217	Byrd Apartments Front Building	504 Washington	C
OU0218	Byrd Apartments Rent House	504A Washington	C
OU0203	J. E. Gaughan House	505 Washington	C
OU0204	Helen Berg Duplex	515 Washington	NC
OU0219	H. B. Lide House	522 Washington	C
OU0205	Watts-Watson House	523 Washington	C
OU0206	Nokes Rental House	523A Washington	NC
OU0207	Jameson House	531 Washington	C
OU0208	Harrell House	543 Washington	C
OU0229	J. H. Meeks House	542 Washington	C
OU0209	Mike Berg House	615 Washington	NC
OU0221	L. B. Smead House	618 Washington	C
OU0210	J. F. Hanson House	651 Washington	C
OU0211	Davison Apartments Garage Apartment	701 Washington	C
OU0222	J. M. Lide House	724 Washington	C
OU0223	Reed-Mason House	734 Washington	C
OU0224	J. W. Scott House	740 Washington	C
OU0225	George Gordon House	766 Washington	C
OU0226	E. P. Edwards House	804 Washington	C
OU0227	E. P. Edwards Rental House	810 Washington	NC

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11

<i>Resource Number:</i>	<i>Property Name:</i>	<i>Address:</i>	<i>C/NC:</i>
OU0212	J. C. Upton House	819 Washington	C
OU0228	Earlie Ann Anderson House	826 Washington	NC
OU0213	Ellison House	905 Washington	C
OU0231	Schicker-Meek House	121 Cleveland, NW	C
OU0232	Goodgame House	129 Cleveland, NW	C
OU0233	J. W. Brown, Jr., House	132 Cleveland, NW	NC
OU0234	Smead Cottage	619 Graham	C
OU0235	Risinger House	624 Graham	C
OU0236	John Sifford House	636 Graham	C
OU0237	D. L. Gaughan House	637 Graham	NC
OU0238	Gaughan Apartments	645 Graham	C
OU0239	Jack Sifford House	655 Graham	C
OU0240	Rothert House	656 Graham	C
OU0241	Cohn House	714 Graham	C
OU0242	Haynie-McAlister House	733 Graham	C
OU0244	Morris House	740 Graham	C
OU0245	McDonald House	742 Graham	C
OU0246	Sturgis-Pryor House	743 Graham	C
OU0247	Graves House	748 Graham	C
OU0248	Gammill House	755 Graham	C
OU0249	Gatling House	764 Graham	C
OU0250	Hurt House	769 Graham	C
OU0251	Purifoy House	804 Graham	C
OU0252	Warren House	805 Graham	C

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 12

<i>Resource Number:</i>	<i>Property Name:</i>	<i>Address:</i>	<i>C/NC:</i>
OU0243	Long Duplexes	816 Graham	NC
OU0253	Seventh Day Adventist Church	121 Agee, NW	C
OU0254	Edwards-Langley House	131 Agee, NW	C
OU0255	Ragsdale House	139 Agee, NW	C
OU0230	Reynolds Oil Co. Office	116 Cleveland Avenue, NW	C
OU0100	Umsted House	404 Washington	IL
OU0035	Smith-Word House	514 Washington	C
OU0036	Jackson Shankle House	532 Washington	C
OU0037	Leo Berg House	605 Washington	C
OU0038	E. M. Brown – J. D. Reynolds House	608 Washington	C
OU0039	John Stinson House	630 Washington	C
OU0040	Copeland House	661 Washington	C
OU0041	Graham-Gaughan-Betts House	710 Washington	IL
OU0084	Rumph House	717 Washington	IL
OU0043	Nunn Powell House	752 Washington	C
OU0042	Elliott-Meek House	761 Washington	IL
OU0044	Morgan-Parker House	807 Washington	C
OU0056	Leake Ingham Building	926 Washington	IL
OU0045	McCollum-Chidester House	926 Washington	IL
OU0014	C. M. Martin House	132 California, NW	C

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)

Community Development

Architecture

Period of Significance

1847-1960

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)**Cultural Affiliation** (Complete if Criterion D is marked)**Architect/Builder**

Charlie Watts of Wittenberg, Delony, and Watts

Brueggeman, Swaim, and Allen

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: _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

Summary

The proposed Washington Street Historic District—comprised of six blocks of West Washington, all of Graham Street and portions of adjoining blocks of N. Agee, N. Cleveland, and N. California—represents a central and vibrant part of Camden's residential history for more than a century and a half. From horse and buggy days until the present, Washington Street has served as the town's primary east-west artery of travel. Its residential blocks and those nearby have been the location of choice for many of the town's most prominent and affluent citizens. Their homes have frequently been elaborate and highly styled. In the sweep of time represented and in the diversity and quality of style, the Washington Street neighborhood presents the community's most splendid architectural display. As the home for decades of a significant portion of the town's economic and cultural leadership, the Washington Street area may be considered Camden's most historically significant neighborhood.

Located on Ouachita River bluffs where a Native American trade route attracted European traders and pioneer settlers, Camden, (known as Ecore Fabre until 1844) was strategically placed at the head of reliable river navigation and by the 1840s and 1850s had become a flourishing river port, cotton entrepot, and trade center for points as distant as fifty miles. Federal soldiers occupied the town briefly as part of the Union's abortive Red River campaign of 1864. Despite the economic difficulties afflicting the post-Civil War South, Camden remained an important river terminal well into the twentieth century. The arrival of two major railroads in the early 1880s quickened the pulse of commerce and industry and compensated for the eventual decline of river traffic. A major wave of new prosperity flowed from the South Arkansas oil boom, stretching from the early 1920s into the 1930s. The oil economy, along with the 1927 construction of a major paper mill, partially mitigated the hard times of the depression. Another economic boom, based on the defense industry, came with the construction of the huge Naval Ammunition Depot built across the river at Shumaker in 1944 and its resurgence during the Korean War.

The rhythm of Camden's residential building reflected these four periods of growth. Some of the most elaborate surviving homes date from the antebellum river port days. Another wave followed "the railroad era," which energized the economy and made available mass produced building components and architectural ornamentation. The largest infusion of new structures came with the 1920s oil boom, resulting in new streets and subdivisions and significant infill in older areas—and which continued to underwrite a lesser pace of new construction in the less prosperous 1930s and early 1940s. Still another wave of new building came with the World War II and postwar defense industry boom, producing new neighborhoods of tract homes and more infill in older areas. These patterns are discernible in the architectural contours of the Washington Street area.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

Washington Street itself begins on the banks of the Ouachita River near the old steamboat landing, wends its way west through the heart of the business district, becomes residential for a number of blocks, and departs the community as the main highway west. (In pre-railroad days it served also as "The Washington Road," carrying significant trade between Camden and the important Southwest Arkansas settlement of Washington). For the first century or so, residences on Washington began at the edge of the old downtown, just a block removed from the main downtown intersection, but by the mid-twentieth century the blocks closest to town had given way to commercial expansion. But the efforts of preservation minded citizens arrested the commercial erosion at California Street, leaving six residential blocks to the west which, for the most part, retain their architectural integrity. These blocks of Washington Street serve as the primary anchor of the proposed district. They are joined by the entirety of Graham Street, a complementary street of attractive homes (1920s-1940s vintage) which parallels three blocks of Washington to the north.. The District is tied together by short portions of connecting or adjoining blocks of N. Agee, N. Cleveland, and N. California.

Due to its excellent collection of houses illustrating the popular architectural styles of the late nineteenth century and the twentieth century, and also for its associations with the growth of Camden in the late 1800s and 1900s, the Washington Street Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criteria A and C**.

Elaboration: Historical Survey

The earliest years: before and during the Civil War

The antebellum structures in the district, all individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places, are particularly interesting. The oldest is the 1847 McCollum-Chidester House (926 Washington) built by merchant Peter McCollum, a North Carolinian who obtained a land grant, purchased building materials in New Orleans, shipped them to Camden by steamboat, and erected a one-and-a-half story Greek Revival structure. It was reputed to be the first house in town with planed lumber and plastered walls. In 1862, McCollum (reportedly for \$10,000 in gold) sold the house to mail contractor and stagecoach operator John T. Chidester, who used the house as both a residence and a stagecoach stop. At his peak he is reported to have commanded some sixty stages, three hundred drivers, and to have subcontracted a route on the famous Butterfield Stage route. The house remained in his family until 1962 when it was donated to the Ouachita County Historical Society for that organization's primary museum. Because the twentieth-century Chidesters made few concessions to modernization and kept many of the original furnishings, the house retains a rare authenticity in its presentation. Sharing the same grounds is the Leake-Ingham Building, originally an 1850 downtown office for attorney William M. Leake. Afterward the building served in several roles, both public and private, and has been moved several times, most recently to the museum property. It is best remembered nowadays for its years (1906-1954) as the Ingham Library, a privately funded library, named after an early

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

patron, which in effect served as the county's public library. It has been recently rehabilitated as a part of the museum complex.

Two majestic antebellum structures are located in the block just to the east. The Elliott-Meek House (761 Washington), an 1859 Greek Revival home with a colonnaded two story front porch, reportedly was inspired by Andrew Jackson's Hermitage in Tennessee. It was built by James T. Elliott, merchant, lawyer, and sometime judge, and it remained in the Elliott family into the twentieth century. Subsequent longtime owners were the Albert Meek family. (Albert, a lawyer and son of prominent local doctor J.W. Meek, died very young and his widow, Emma, raised her family there.) The nearby 1858 Graham-Gaughan-Betts house (710 Washington) was built by Major Joseph M. Graham and his wife Mary Washington and was supposedly modeled after a favorite home in North Carolina. A departure from its Greek Revival neighbors, its plainness in some aspects is alleviated by exuberant porch ornamentation featuring curving fretwork that early residents likened to lyres. Friend and neighbor Emanuel Sifford, earliest resident on a lane to the north to become Graham Street, was associated with much of the craftsmanship in building. In postwar years it passed to other owners but was pridefully cared for in the early twentieth century decades by the family of T.J. Gaughan, prominent lawyer and legislator, who was also to become an investor in timber and oil interests.

Union army officers leading troops into Camden in the campaign of 1864 commandeered the Chidester, Elliott, and Graham properties for their own purposes. Union General Frederick Solomon and his entourage were quartered at the Elliott House. Commanding General Frederick Steele headquartered, at different times, in both the Chidester House and the Graham House, and his soldiers camped in vacant areas to the east of the latter. When the Federals departed, after reverses at nearby Poison Springs and Marks Mill, Confederate soldiers, including General Kirby Smith, reappeared and womenfolk in the neighborhood busied themselves contributing to their rations. During Reconstruction, the Leake Ingham Building was employed by the Freedmens' Bureau and it is said to be the only such building surviving in Arkansas.

The present owners of the Elliott and Graham houses (Dr. Robert Nunnally and George Betts respectively) are generous in sharing their homes with the public and enliven them with interpretation. Thus all of the antebellum homes on Washington continue to contribute to the appreciation of local history.

"Turn of the Century Years"—1888—1920

From a few surviving pictures, memories of "old timers," and some very spare courthouse records (there was a courthouse fire in 1875), one can discern the rough outlines of additional homebuilding on Washington Street in the twenty years following the Civil War. By the mid-1880s there were between fifteen and twenty residences in the six blocks considered here, more of them concentrated toward the eastern end closer to downtown and all of them interspersed with wide stretches of vacant space. But none of the houses built

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

between the Civil War and 1888 survived past the middle of the twentieth century. One by one, all were replaced by newer structures which, for the most part, have endured until the present.

The first wave of the newer structures—now more than a century old—followed the advent of the railroads in the “turn of the century” decades. Stylistically, they reflected themes then current—Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Classical Revival. One can find a strong correlation between the homeowners and a roster of the leading professional and merchant families at the time. Highly styled Queen Anne homes were built in 1896 by merchant J.W. Holleman (449 Washington) and in 1902 by Edward M. Brown at 608 Washington. Brown’s house, on the northwest corner of Washington and Cleveland Avenue, was diagonally across from the imposing Victorian home of his father, J.W. Brown, Sr., onetime physician turned prominent merchant and bank president. (One may speculate that the elder Brown encouraged his sons to locate near, for in 1893 an older son, George W. had built a large home adjoining his father on the east. And at the same time that Edward’s house was underway, his brother, J.W. Brown, Jr., built a home on the lot just behind, facing Cleveland Ave. The houses of both J.W., Sr., and George W. gave way to newer houses in the 1940s.) In the block west of the Browns, a smaller Queen Anne house (734 Washington) was constructed in 1900 for Adelia and Nettie Reed, who needed a new home at the death of their father J.G. Reed, hitherto owner of the antebellum Graham house.

Colonial Revival houses were appearing in the neighborhood in the very same years. The first example, and the oldest post-Civil War house surviving, was the 1888 home of Walter Watts (523 Washington), father of Charlie Watts who became a prominent Little Rock architect. The home was built to the east of the J.W. Brown home. Ten years later, on the southwest corner of Cleveland and Washington, Leo Berg, member of a family prosperous in business, real estate, and banking, built a large Colonial Revival house (605 Washington) garnished with a few Queen Anne strokes. The same blend is seen in the 1904 house at 752 Washington, built for J.B. Nunn, grandson of John Nunn, Camden’s original Caucasian settler. J.W. Brown, Jr.’s 1902 house at 132 N. Cleveland Avenue was in Colonial Revival mode. And in 1905 Graham Street lawyer John Sifford built an inviting Colonial Revival house (636 Graham) which became the oldest surviving house on the street and the only one dating from before the oil boom. John Sifford was the son of Emmanuel Sifford and a partner of T.J. Gaughan in the longtime prestigious Gaughan and Sifford law firm. His wife Dora was for years one of Camden’s most active civic leaders and a pioneer in many areas of community service. In 1917 lawyer J.E. Gaughan, son of T.J. Gaughan and his wife Bess, built a well proportioned Colonial Revival home (505 Washington) just west of Bess’ father, J.W. Holleman. A few window and dormer touches in the house suggest Craftsman influence, just then coming into vogue in Camden.

One of the more interesting tales derived from oral tradition is the story that the Copeland House (661 Washington), which in 1914 appeared on the tax rolls in its present location, actually originated as an older house on Polk Street, which had operated as a “bawdy house” in the railroad district. The house was

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

reportedly sold when “the business” was outlawed, and soon after the newly arriving Rock Island Railroad needed the land. A search of surviving records suggests that the story might be true but full verification is elusive. But it could explain why the Colonial Revival flavor of front porch features is not reinforced in other parts of the house.

In the earliest years of the new century, two Classical Revival homes--with imposing facades featuring full height porches supported by massive columns, second story porches, and pedimented gables--were built one lot apart on the north side of Washington. One of them (514 Washington) was a 1904 building by District Judge C.W. Smith, but it was soon sold to physician, Dr. Nathaniel Word, whose family occupied it for forty years. The other (at 532 Washington) was the home of a downtown men’s clothing merchant, T.J. Jackson, who had resided at that location since 1898. An increased tax assessment and some oral tradition suggest that there was new construction at the site in 1905, but records are not clear as to whether the new construction was an entirely new house or a substantial remodeling of the older one. In any case, a neighbor’s recollection of building parts arriving on a railroad flat car suggests an early instance of catalog buying.

The Oil Boom era and its aftermath—(1920s—early 1940s)

The strongest surge of home construction in Camden’s history came in the years after 1922, when oil was discovered in southern Ouachita and adjoining Union County. Although El Dorado and Smackover received the greatest impact, Camden was soon awash in the new prosperity. The local newspaper in those days portrays almost daily excitement, economic expansion, and considerable residential building. Whole new subdivisions were developed (such as Parkview and Shady Grove). In older neighborhoods existing structures were sometimes razed in favor of new ones while large lots were frequently subdivided for new building sites. These scenarios occurred on Washington Street, and most of the development of Graham Street took place in the twenty years following 1922. The new wave was notable not only for its numerical strength but also for its stylistic diversity. Colonial and Classical Revival styles continued in favor but were now more apt to be expressed in brick-sided rather than wood-sided houses. Other revival styles such as English Revival, Italian Renaissance, and Mission/Spanish Revival appeared in the area for the first time. The most popular single genre, the bungalow/Craftsman style, punctuated every street and nearly every block. As usual on Washington Street, the owners of the new homes were frequently prominent in Camden professional and business circles.

An example of the dressier, brick-clad version of Colonial Revival was John Stinson’s two story home (630 Washington). Designed by architect Charlie Watts, the home was built in 1924 on a commanding rise on the grounds where Mr. Stinson’s father George Stinson (founder of the family jewelry business) had lived for many years. (The previous historic John Stinson home was moved to another portion of the lot but was later removed). Nearby, on a smaller scale, furniture merchant J.W. Scott in 1925 replaced an older home with a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

two story brick Colonial structure (740 Washington). Brick homes with a Colonial flair were especially evident on Graham Street in the 1930s and 1940s. Especially notable is the 1935 Sturgis-Pryor home, built by prominent lumberman Roy Sturgis who, with his wife Christine, would later found the Roy and Christine Sturgis Foundation, still active today in charitable giving. The same home under the later ownership of Edgar Pryor became the childhood home of David Pryor, the future Arkansas Governor and U.S. Senator. Next door to the east was the Colonial Revival home of lawyer Bracy Haynie (733 Graham) and later of physician Dr. John McAlister. To the west came the similarly styled 1947 home of Reed Gammill, well known merchant in building materials. Across the street a 1940 brick and weatherboard structure with Colonial lines became the home of Joseph and Virginia Coan. (Virginia was a daughter of the T.J. Gaughans and her Graham Street home faced the back yard of her parents home on Washington). Graham Street was also the site of the only Classical Revival structure of the oil boom era, the imposing W.J. Risinger house (624 Graham) built in 1928 by a prominent merchant in the ice making business.

English Revival style appears most dramatically in the 1927 home of hardware merchant and businessman John Henry Morgan, which features steeply-pitched roof and gables, decorative half-timbering, and casement multi-pane window patterns. Tudor influence also shows on Graham Street in the Gaughan Apartments (645 Graham), a 1925 fourplex designed by Mrs. T.J. Gaughan to address the housing shortage at the peak of the boom, and in a smaller Tudor house built in 1929 by Ramsay Purifoy (804 Graham). (The apartments were later converted to a duplex and most recently into a single family dwelling.) Some years later in 1941, a much larger Tudor home was built (531 Washington) by Dr. J.B. Jameson, a prominent Camden physician noted for his patronage of high school athletics. (It was to make way for this home that the 1893 Victorian house of George W. Brown was razed).

In 1923 George Gordon, heir to a major wholesale grocery business, introduced Italian Renaissance flavor in his two story brick home (766 Washington), featuring a ceramic tile roof, decorative brackets under overhanging eaves and an arched porch entrance. A few years later banker J.H. Meek erected a two-story Italianate home on the northeast corner of Washington and Cleveland Avenue. Meek's home was notable for its one piece timber framing—with supporting members cut from trees large enough that single pieces stretched from the floor to the roof. (To make way for his new home Mr. Meek moved his previous home on the same site, a 1902 structure built by E.A. Shicker, to the rear of the lot and turned it to face Cleveland Avenue. The Shicker-Meek house at 121 N. Cleveland later served for awhile as the district parsonage for the Methodist Church.) Interesting Italianate touches mark the 1924 home of lawyer C.M. Martin (132 N. California). A half story upstairs is covered with a flat roof surrounded by a parapet which is bordered by a projecting, tile-covered, visor roof. Later residents of the home were Jack and Gressie Carnes. Jack was the founder and longtime owner of Camark Pottery, one of Arkansas's legendary local businesses for many years. Gressie, daughter of oilman Sid Umsted, served for years as Democratic National Committeewoman. In the 1990s the home was operated for a time as the Martin-Carnes Bed and Breakfast.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

No home in Camden is more identified with oil boom lore than Sid Umsted's 1923 house at 404 Washington. In 1922, Umsted's savvy and intuition was instrumental in bringing in a gusher at "Richardson No. 1"—the discovery well for the great Smackover oil field, a pivotal moment in launching the South Arkansas oil industry. Umsted directed part of his good fortune toward building a residential showplace in Camden on the northeast corner of Washington and California. With its mission-shaped dormer, a full-width porch supported by large square piers, and overhanging eaves, the house has the marks of Mission Revival style—a distinctive touch for the area. But soon after moving his family there, Mr. Umsted died tragically in a 1925 train wreck while returning from a business trip in Mississippi. Members of his family remained in the house for decades. In recent years the house has operated as the Umsted House Bed and Breakfast.

The most frequently chosen style in the 1920s-1930s building wave was the use of Craftsman themes, then popular across the country as a way to blend some decorative styling with a practical and affordable scale. Typical Craftsman homes with their frequent one-story horizontal design, low-pitched roof, square pillars as supports on spacious porches, exposed rafter tails and brackets and braces at the roofline can be seen throughout the older parts of Camden. Sometimes dominant in new subdivisions, they were also often interspersed between older homes in older neighborhoods. In the Washington Street District some fourteen homes, nearly a fifth of the total, can be so classified. Sometimes the new homes were built on vacant lots or on portions of subdivided lots. In other cases a previous home was razed or substantially remodeled to reflect the new look. The Craftsman homes in the Washington Street area included some of the more attractive and artfully developed in town.

Among the new Craftsman structures on Washington were those of the Lide brothers --who in the early twentieth century would operate a downtown department store with that name. In 1916, several years prior to the oil boom, Hugh Lide built one of the earliest, and ultimately one of the most interesting, Craftsman examples at 522 Washington. In 1923, just after the boom was underway, his brother John built a less elaborate Craftsman house (724 Washington) on a site where he had previously lived in an older home. Dr. S.D. McGill, physician and timber investor with historic family connections in the county, retained architect Charlie Watts, a relative, to design a classic Craftsman house in 1924. Newly arrived Chamber of Commerce manager Luther Ellison purchased Craftsman home (905 Washington) built in 1925 by a developer. Jack Sifford, a connection of the Sifford family on Graham, built a 1925 wood-sided Craftsman house (655 Graham) diagonally across from the John Sifford home.

In 1929 (at 804 Washington) E.P. Edwards introduced the airplane bungalow variation--with an upstairs room emerging from the roofline with its own gabled roof with Craftsman style exposed rafters and brackets. And J.F. Hanson (the builder who built W.K. Ramsay's Classical Revival mansion in 1902—now in the Clifton and Greening Streets District) replaced his older home (651 Washington) with a new Craftsman structure.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

One of the most interesting Craftsman stories was businessman Garland Rumph's 1925 transformative remodeling of his 1891 Victorian house (717 Washington) into an exemplary Craftsman home—a cross gabled brick structure with solid brick porch supports and balustrade, exposed rafter tails, and brackets under the eaves. Recently listed on the National Register of Historic places (2003), it is an interesting merger of older styles with newer ones and demonstrates the appeal of Craftsman design in the 1920s.

Building in the World War II and Post-War Defense Industry Boom

While the oil economy and the continuing viability of some local industries financed some stylish new homes in the years of the Depression and war scarcity, new construction in those years was more frequently in the simpler lines of Plain Traditional (Minimal Traditional) style, a mode that shunned unnecessary and costly decorative elements to emphasize meeting basic needs with simple plans and inexpensive construction. That style was especially adaptable to housing construction during the next economic surge, the huge demand for housing accompanying the hurried construction of a huge Naval Ammunition depot across the Ouachita River. For a time, the inflow of workers during the construction months nearly doubled the size of the town. Local civic leaders pleaded for new housing, urged homeowners to take in renters and to add apartment units on their premises. After peak demand eased, the housing demand remained high to accommodate the needs of returning veterans and of the increasing number of new families. And there was a resurgence of the defense economy in the Korean War. Tract home subdivisions, one family dwellings converted into multi-unit structures, and garages supplemented with apartments dating from these years are evident across town today. And in the 1950s, when Ranch style architecture swept the country, expressed in long rambling one story homes which could be either inexpensively or elaborately built, such homes became the staple of newer subdivisions and appeared occasionally in the midst of older neighborhoods.

Because residential use of the Washington and Graham Street area was largely complete, with limited space remaining, only a few Minimal Traditional or Ranch style homes were built on those streets, usually on the lots still vacant. Examples are the 1934 J.C. Upton house at the corner of Washington and Agee (819 Washington), where Mr. Upton had first intended install an auto service station but in deference to the objections of neighbors built a house he designed himself. Across the street in 1949 E.P. Edwards built a small rental house (810 Washington) next door to his own Craftsman house. Examples on Graham Street are the simply designed 1940 house of banker Garland Hurt (769 Graham) and the 1941 asbestos-covered residence of the Gatling family (764 Graham). At 139 and 131 N. Agee respectively, the 1949 the J.G. Ragsdale house and the 1952 Edwards-Langley house (built by Albert Edwards and soon sold to Florese Langley) are clearly in minimal style. In the same block is the only church in the district. the simply built 1945 worship center for the Seventh Day Adventists (121 N. Agee).

Only one Ranch style house contributes to the neighborhood, the 1952 wood-sided home of Matt Rothert (656 Graham), owner of a furniture manufacturing plant and known in wider circles as the leader of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

successful campaign to have "In God We Trust" inscribed on U.S. paper currency. A much smaller brick Ranch style home (826 Washington) was built in 1972 by Earlie Ann Anderson on a rather small strip of vacant land at the corner of Agee and Washington. Although too recent to qualify as contributing, the house adds a touch of diversity to the neighborhood and, with the Rothert house, adds to the impressive inventory of styles represented.

Statement of Significance

Camden is one of Arkansas's most historic towns, originating in pre-Civil War river port days when for a time it remained the largest city in Southern Arkansas. It experienced the drama of Civil War episodes, the pulse beat of a growing railroad town, the prosperity of the South Arkansas's oil boom, and the surge of major defense industry in World War II and afterward. The Washington Street Historic District illuminates residential history in each of these eras.

The districts is remarkable in the breadth of its chronological sweep. Its structures date from as early as 1847 and as late as 1972, but the origin of most coincides with the most vibrant periods of growth. The homes are notable in their stylistic diversity, not only because of the breadth of time they represent, but also because of the richness displayed within the major periods, especially in the turn of the twentieth century and the oil boom years. Because Washington Street and its neighboring blocks, through much of its history, was the location of choice for the town's most prominent and affluent citizens, the homes there were often elaborate and highly styled and they frequently offer the town's most dramatic examples of the styles they display. The architectural integrity is remarkable. Of sixty-eight structures, only 11 percent do not qualify as contributing.

The Washington Street Historic District also provides a sequential exhibit of the major eras of the community's development. Blended along the same street and on the same blocks but quite clearly representing different eras, the sixty-eight homes in the area facilitate a visual journey through the successive chapters of community growth. And because of the high coincidence between homeowners in the area and several generations of the town's business, professional, and civic leadership, recognition of the district acknowledges the individuals and families who played significant roles in community life. Observed the contributor to the Ouachita County chapter in the 1890 Goodspeed social history compendium: "To be off of Washington was once supposed to be being out of the world."¹ Notwithstanding the writer's hyperbole, a case can be made that an address in the Washington Street neighborhood has often been tantamount to being among the "who's who" of Camden's most influential citizens. Because of its importance in the architectural history of Camden and in its reflection of the growth and development of the city, the

¹ Goodspeed Publishing Company *Geographical and Historical Memoirs of Southern Arkansas*. (Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1890), p. 646.

Washington Street Historic District
Name of Property

Ouachita County, Arkansas
County and State

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

Washington Street Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C with local significance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Bibliography

Unpublished and/or Contemporary Sources

Camden News. 16 October 1924, 25 July 1925, 26 June 1936 and 1923-1926 passim.

Carmody, Josephine and Mary Ellen Gaughan, comp. *The Gaughans*. Shreveport: Mid South Press, Inc., 2002.

Griffin, M.L. "A Social History of Camden, Arkansas, 1824-1860." Master's Thesis, Columbia University, 1932.

"Historic Homes of Camden." Collection of newspaper articles in special folder in Special Collections, Ouachita County Library, Camden, Arkansas.

Meek, J.W. "Life History of J.W. Meek." Typescript of 1913 autobiographical piece printed in *Ouachita History Quarterly* 3, no. 4 (June 1972): 1-12.

Nevada County Picayune (Prescott). 17 March 1889. Reprinted in *Ouachita Historical Quarterly* 40, no. 3 (Spring 2009): 19-20. Submitted by Jerry McKelvey.

New Century Club, Scrapbooks. Vol. 1. Archives, Ouachita County Historical Society Museum, Camden, Arkansas.

Ouachita Herald, 30 October 1903. In special folder in Special Collections, Ouachita County Library, Camden, Arkansas.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. 1907, 1912, 1917, 1924, 1930, 1948.

Sifford, Dora Thomson. Scrapbooks. Available on microfilm at Arkansas State History Commission, Little Rock.

County Records

Deed Records, Ouachita County. Circuit Clerks Office, Ouachita County Courthouse, Camden, Arkansas, 1900-1914.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

Real Estate Tax Records, Ouachita County. County Clerk's Office, Ouachita County Courthouse, 1878, 1886-1952, 1969-1972,

Books and Articles

Butt, Mary. "The Foundation of the Camden Public Library." *Ouachita County Historical Quarterly* 6, no. 1 (September 1974): 8-16.

"Camden's Personal Property Tax List for 1900." *Ouachita County Historical Quarterly* 20, no. 3 (March 1989): 23-27.

Camden Writing School Project. *Patterns: A Social History of Camden*, 2 vols. Little Rock: August House, 1986-1988.

"Fifty Years of Camden Library History." *Ouachita Historical Quarterly* 5, no. 3 (March 1974): 1-7.

"George and Ella." *Ouachita County Historical Quarterly* 2, no. 2 (December 1970): 19-21. Provides information on J.W. Brown family.

Goodspeed Publishing Co. *Geographical and Historical Memoirs of Southern Arkansas*. Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1890.

Hempstead, Fay. *Historical Review of Arkansas: Its Commerce Industry and Modern Affairs*. 2 vols., Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1911.

Herndon, Dallas T. *Centennial History of Arkansas*. 4 vols., Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1922.

Lide, Dr. Edwin S. "Reminiscences of Good Times on the Ouachita." *Ouachita Historical Quarterly* 3, no. 3 (March 1972): 1-8.

Lindsey, Pryor. "History of the Chidester House." *Ouachita County Historical Quarterly* 6, no. 1 (September 1974): 1-7.

Mitchell, Ella Gardenhire. "Gardenhire Memories." *Ouachita County Historical Quarterly* 5, no. 2 (December 1973): 1-13.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 3

Nunn, J.B. "Early Days of Camden, Arkansas" *Ouachita County Historical Quarterly* 4, no. 4 (June 1973): 1-8. Reprints article in Centennial Edition of *Camden News*, 26 June 1936.

Rowe, Mary C. "N.A.D. Changes the Faces of Camden: An Early History." *Ouachita County Historical Quarterly* 16, no. 2 (December 1944): 23-40.

"Ouachita County in 1900." *Ouachita County Historical Quarterly* 6, no. 4 (June 1975): 14-18. Contains information from a business directory for the State of Arkansas, 1900.

Skinner, James L. III, ed. *The Autobiography of Henry Merrell: Industrial Missionary to The South*. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1991.

Interviews by John M. Wheeler

Bacon, Bill, longtime resident/ owner E. P. Edwards House, 804 Washington Street. Interview, 2 January 2009.

Betts, George, longtime resident/owner of the Graham-Gaughan-Betts House, 710 Washington. Interviews, 27 December 2008, 3 January 2009.

Branyan, Shirley, longtime resident/owner of Jameson House, 531 Washington. Interview, 29 June 2009.

Dietrich, Dr. Fred, longtime resident/owner Morgan-Parker House, 807 Washington. Interview, 6 January 2009.

Edwards, Sherry, daughter in law of Albert Edwards, builder of Edward-Langley House. Interview, 11 April 2009.

Feuherherm, Harry, longtime resident/owner of Haynie-McAlister House, 733 Graham. Interview, 11 April 2008.

Gaughan, John, longtime resident/owner of J.E. Gaughan House, 505 Washington and descendant of J.W. Holleman. Interview, 17 January 2009.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 4

Harris, Teresa, authority on Camden history, former contributing editor and continuing contributor to *Ouachita County Historical Quarterly*. Multiple interviews, 2008-2009.

Hendrick, Diane, longtime resident/owner Sturgis-Pryor House 743 Graham. Interview, 11 April 2008.

Horton, Edwin, relative of Lide family and authority on Camden's business history. Interview, 11 April 2009.

Jameson, Billy, resident of Jameson house, 531 Washington, built by his father Dr. J.B. Jameson. Interview, 12 July 2009.

Kriehn, Sue, longtime resident/owner of Tyson House 450 Washington Street. Interview, 5 December 2008

McDaniel, Virginia, Washington Street resident 1930s. Interview. 5 April 2009.

McGill, Thomas, longtime resident/owner of McGill House, 440 Washington Street. Interviews, 25 November 2009, 20 September 2009.

Mashburn, Linda, longtime resident/owner of Gammill House, 755 Graham, contributor of research on Graham Street history. Interview, 15 April 2008.

Moore, Sandra, longtime resident/owner of Copeland House, 661 Washington Street. Interview, 27 December 2008.

Nunnally, Dr. Robert, longtime resident/owner of Elliott-Meek House, authority on Camden history. Interview, 3 January 2009.

Nokes, Charles L., owner of Watts-Watson House, 523 Washington. Interview, 3 January 2009.

Robertson, Josephine, daughter of Dr. E.J. Byrd, builder of Byrd Apts., 504 Washington Street. Interview, 3 December 2008.

Reynolds, David, owner of Reynolds Office Building, 116 Cleveland and authority on J.D. Reynolds family. Interview, 9 April 2009.

Robertson, Joyce and Paul Farr, owners of 655 Graham Street. Interview, 11 April 2009.

Parker, Mary Lou with Anna Hawkins, longtime residents of Camden. Interview, 16 January 2009.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 5

Stinson, Irma, longtime resident/owner John Stinson House, 630 Washington, descendant of Peter McCollum family. Interviews, 10 January 2009, 12 June 2008.

Tutt, Harold, longtime Camden resident and building contractor. Interviews, 18 January 2009, 25 and 27 December 2008, 25 September 2009.

Upton, Mattie, longtime resident, owner and wife of builder of J.C. Upton House, 819 Washington. Interview, 15 April 2009.

Womack, Amy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D.W. Harrell, builder of Harrell House 543 Washington. Also descendant of Chidester family. Interview, 12 July 2009.

Washington Street Historic District
Name of Property

Ouachita County, Arkansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 31 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>514478</u>	<u>3716061</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>15</u>	<u>514513</u>	<u>3716289</u>

3	<u>15</u>	<u>515397</u>	<u>3716262</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	<u>15</u>	<u>515415</u>	<u>3716064</u>

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>John M. Wheeler, Bill Hawkins, Ellen Tutt, Edited by Ralph S. Wilcox, NR & Survey Coordinator</u>		
organization	<u>Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</u>	date	<u>28 September 2009</u>
street & number	<u>1500 Tower Building, 323 Center Street</u>	telephone	<u>(501) 324-9787</u>
city or town	<u>Little Rock</u>	state	<u>AR</u> zip code <u>72201</u>

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	<u></u>		
street & number	<u></u>	telephone	<u></u>
city or town	<u></u>	state	<u></u> zip code <u></u>

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 10 Page 1

Additional UTM's

- 5) 15 514763E 3715986N
- 6) 15 514421E 3716100N
- 7) 15 514431E 3716192N

Verbal Boundary Description

The Washington Street Historic District includes Lot 425, Block 31 of the Bradley-Hilcrest addition; Lots 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the Washington-Agee Addition; Lots 3, 431, 512, 513, 551, 553, 554, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 563, 570, 572, 1124, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1139, 1133, and 1124 of the Delta Minor Addition; Camden City Lot 512, 513, Block 9; Lots 1, 2, 8, and 10 of the Shady Grove Addition; Block 8, Lot 3 of the Parkview Addition; and Lot 4 Block 8 of the E.W. Copeland Sub-division.

All of these properties are in the City of Camden, Arkansas. The district includes both sides of Washington Street from California Street westward to Agee Street and extends to include one house on the southwest corner of Washington and Agee streets and also includes the McCollum-Chidester House on the northwest corner of the same intersection. It also includes three structures on the east side of Agee Street and both sides of the entire length of Graham Street. There are four houses on Cleveland Avenue situated in the block from Graham Street to Washington Street and one house on California Street north of Washington Street.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the proposed district were determined after an informal survey by staff from the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program. The eastern boundary is N. California St. on the north side of Washington St. and where the first residence begins at 449 Washington on Washington's south side. The area east of California is the beginning of the downtown commercial area with churches and government buildings at the edge. The western boundary lies where W. Washington St. resumes commercial character (beyond 926 Washington on the north side and beyond 905 Washington on the south side). The southern boundary follows the rear lot lines of the houses fronting on the south side of Washington. The area beyond between California and S. Cleveland is a commercial area and the area west of S. Cleveland is an overgrown area lying along an abandoned railroad track. Along most of the northern border is the previously National Register-listed Clifton and Greening Streets Historic District, which will have a complementary relationship with the new district.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Washington Street Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Ouachita

DATE RECEIVED: 12/11/09 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/30/09
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/14/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/25/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09001256

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: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 1/22/2010 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Residential District with some excellent examples of mid 19th → early 20th
Century Architecture. Represents distinct "boom" times of town's development.*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A+C

REVIEWER J. Gubbart DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

OUACHITA COUNTY, AR

RALPH S. WILCOX

NOVEMBER 2009

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

MCCOLLUM-CHIDESTER HOUSE AND LEAKE INGHAM BUILDING, LOOKING NORTHWEST

#1



WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

OUACHITA COUNTY, AR

RALPH S. WILCOX

NOVEMBER 2009

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW SOUTHEAST FROM THE AGEE AND WASHINGTON STREET INTERSECTION

#2



WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

OUACHITA COUNTY, AR

RALPH S. WILCOX

NOVEMBER 2009

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW NORTHEAST ON AGEE STREET FROM WASHINGTON STREET

#3



WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

OUACHITA COUNTY, AR

RALPH S. WILCOX

NOVEMBER 2009

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW SOUTHEAST ON AGEE STREET FROM GRAHAM STREET

#4



WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

OUACHITA COUNTY, AR

RALPH S. WILCOX

NOVEMBER 2009

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW OF THE GATLING HOUSE (764 GRAHAM), LOOKING NORTHEAST
#5



WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

OUACHITA COUNTY, AR

RALPH S. WILCOX

NOVEMBER 2009

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW OF THE STURGIS-PRYOR HOUSE AT 743 GRAHAM, LOOKING SOUTHEAST
#6



WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

OUACHITA COUNTY, AR

RALPH S. WILCOX

NOVEMBER 2009

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW ALONG GRAHAM FROM EAST OF DOLPHIN STREET, LOOKING NORTHEAST

#7



WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

OUACHITA COUNTY, AR

RALPH S. WILCOX

NOVEMBER 2009

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW ALONG GRAHAM STREET FROM GAUGHAN, LOOKING SOUTHEAST

#8



WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

OUACHITA COUNTY, AR

RALPH S. WILCOX

NOVEMBER 2009

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW ALONG GRAHAM STREET FROM GAUGHAN, LOOKING NORTHEAST

#9



WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

OUACHITA COUNTY, AR

RALPH S. WILCOX

NOVEMBER 2009

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW ALONG GRAHAM STREET FROM GAUGHAN, LOOKING NORTHWEST

#10



WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

OUACHITA COUNTY, AR

RALPH S. WILCOX

NOVEMBER 2009

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW OF 624 AND 636 GRAHAM STREET, LOOKING NORTHWEST

#11



WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

OUACHITA COUNTY, AR

RALPH S. WILCOX

NOVEMBER 2009

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW NORTHEAST ON CLEVELAND AVENUE FROM WASHINGTON STREET

#12



WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

OUACHITA COUNTY, AR

RALPH S. WILCOX

NOVEMBER 2009

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW OF THE REYNOLDS OIL CO, OFFICE BUILDING, LOOKING NORTHWEST

#13



WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

OUACHITA COUNTY, AR

RALPH S. WILCOX

NOVEMBER 2009

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW OF THE MARTIN HOUSE, LOOKING NORTHWEST

#14



WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

OUACHITA COUNTY, AR

RALPH S. WILCOX

NOVEMBER 2009

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW OF THE UMSTEAD HOUSE, LOOKING NORTHWEST

#15



WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
OUACHITA COUNTY, AR

RALPH S. WILCOX

NOVEMBER 2009

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW WEST ON WASHINGTON STREET FROM CALIFORNIA STREET, LOOKING
NORTHWEST

#16



WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

OUACHITA COUNTY, AR

RALPH S. WILCOX

NOVEMBER 2009

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW WEST OF WASHINGTON STREET WEST OF CALIFORNIA STREET, LOOKING
SOUTHWEST

#17



WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

OUACHITA COUNTY, AR

RALPH S. WILCOX

NOVEMBER 2009

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW EAST OF WASHINGTON STREET EAST OF CLEVELAND, LOOKING NORTHEAST

#18



WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

OUACHITA COUNTY, AR

RALPH S. WILCOX

NOVEMBER 2009

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW EAST ON WASHINGTON STREET FROM CLEVELAND, LOOKING SOUTHEAST

#19



WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

OUACHITA COUNTY, AR

RALPH S. WILCOX

NOVEMBER 2009

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW NORTHWEST FROM THE WASHINGTON STREET AND CLEVELAND AVENUE
INTERSECTION

#20



WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

OUACHITA COUNTY, AR

RALPH S. WILLOX

NOVEMBER 2009

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW OF THE MEEKS HOUSE, LOOKING NORTHEAST (542 WASHINGTON)

#21



WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

OUACHITA COUNTY, AR

RALPH S. WILCOX

NOVEMBER 2009

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW OF GRAHAM-GAUGHAN-BETTS HOUSE AT 710 WASHINGTON, LOOKING NORTH
#22



WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

OUACHITA COUNTY, AR

RALPH S. WILCOX

NOVEMBER 2009

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW OF THE COPELAND HOUSE AT 661 WASHINGTON, LOOKING SOUTHEAST

#23



WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

OUACHITA COUNTY, AR

RALPH S. WILCOX

NOVEMBER 2009

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW WEST ON WASHINGTON STREET WEST OF GAUGHAN, LOOKING
NORTHWEST

#24



WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

OUACHITA COUNTY, AR

RALPH S. WILCOX

NOVEMBER 2009

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW OF THE ELLIOTT-MEEK HOUSE AT 761 WASHINGTON, LOOKING SOUTHWEST

#25



WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

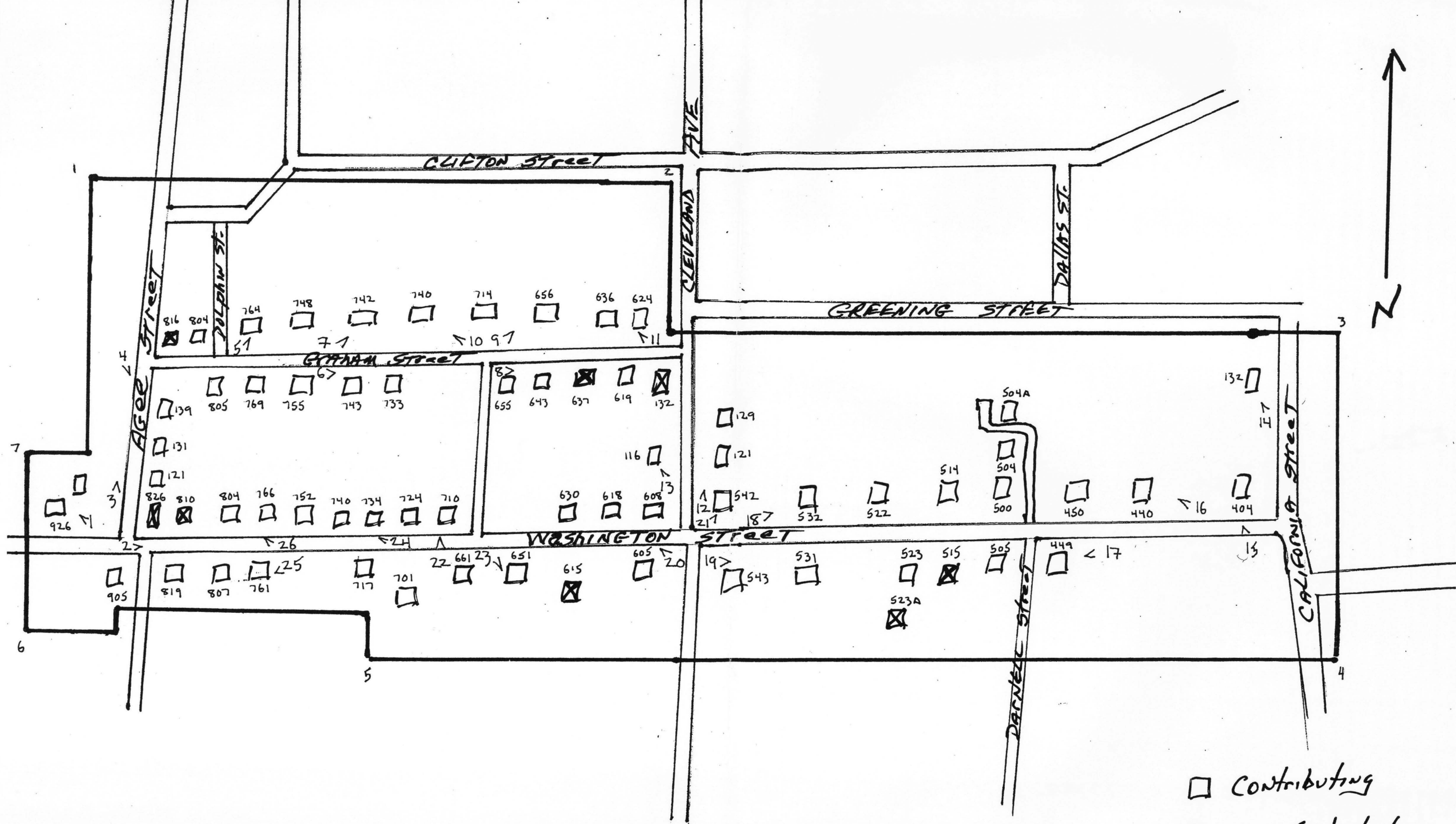
OUACHITA COUNTY, AR

RALPH S. WILCOX

NOVEMBER 2009

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR
VIEW WEST ON WASHINGTON STREET FROM THE ELLIOTT-MEEK HOUSE,
LOOKING NORTHWEST

#26



100 FT.

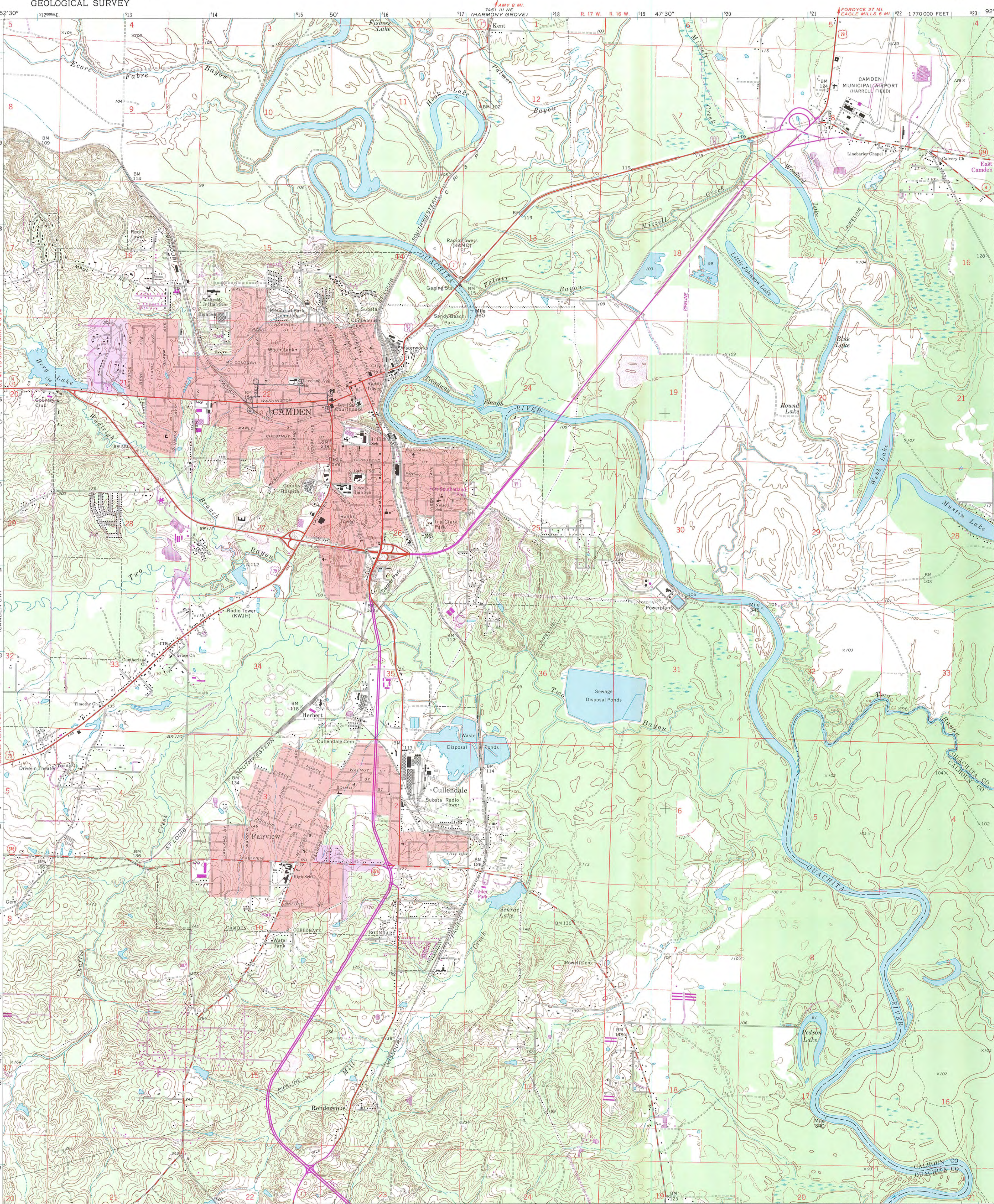
- Contributing
- ⊗ Non-Contributing
- Historic Dist. Boundary
- > PHOTO LOCATION

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CAMDEN QUADRANGLE
ARKANSAS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

WASHINGTON STREET
HISTORIC DISTRICT
CAMDEN, OUCHITA
COUNTY, AR

- UTMS:
1) 15/514532/371625
2) 15/515011/371632
3) 15/515352/371625
4) 15/515353/3716096
5) 15/514753/3715486
6) 15/514421/3716100
7) 15/514431/3716172



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
in cooperation with Arkansas Geological Commission
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1940. Topography by planimetric surveys 1949-50
Revised from aerial photographs taken 1970. Field checked 1971
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Arkansas coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 15, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983,
move the projection lines 10 meters south and
15 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

UTM GRID AND 1985 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND ARKANSAS GEOLOGICAL COMMISSION, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72204
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Unimproved road
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route

CAMDEN, ARK.
33092-E7-TF-024
1971
PHOTOREVISED 1985
DMA 7451 III SE-SERIES V884

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs
taken 1984 and other sources. This information not
field checked. Map edited 1985



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



December 2, 2009

Dr. Janet Matthews
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: Washington Street Historic District – Camden, Ouachita
County, Arkansas

Dear Dr. Matthews:

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 Ralph S. Wilcox of my staff at (501) 324-9787. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Cathie Matthews
State Historic Preservation Officer

CM:rsw

Enclosure

