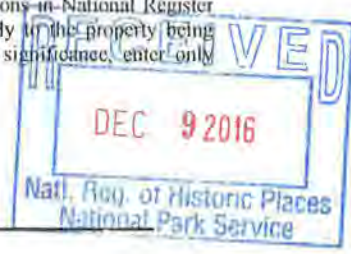


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

56-556

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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



### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: St. John's Episcopal Church

Other names/site number: OU0224

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: 117 Harrison Street

City or town: Camden State: AR County: Ouachita

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

    national     statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A     B X C     D

	<u>11-29-16</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

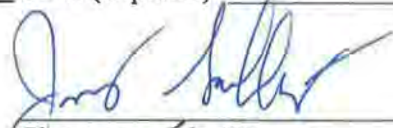
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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

  
Signature of the Keeper

1-24-2017

Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register           

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION: Religious Facility: Church

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION: Religious Facility: Church

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19<sup>th</sup> CENTURY: Gothic Revival

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation: Concrete  
Walls: Brick  
Roof: Asphalt Shingle

### Narrative Description

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

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### Summary Paragraph

The St. John's Episcopal Church was completed in 1926 on a corner lot in the historic downtown area of Camden, Arkansas. The building was designed in the Gothic Revival style by the architectural firm of Witt, Siebert & Halsey of Texarkana, Arkansas, and Texas. The style and plan of the building was chosen by St. John's Vestry in order to have both a parish hall and church on one lot and use the lot next door for a rectory to attract experienced priests. A rectory was also built on the next lot in 1926 but was torn down in 1976. The church retains its historic integrity and is an excellent example of a Gothic Revival style church of this period.

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### Narrative Description

St. John's Episcopal Church is located at the Southeast corner of the intersection of Van Buren Street NW and Harrison Avenue NW. The church building sits on a lot that slopes down to the east, allowing for a basement entrance along Van Buren Street at the sidewalk level, while the

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entrance to the main sanctuary of the church is reached by a short flight of steps along Harrison Avenue. The church is cross-shaped in plan, with its main axis running from the front façade along Harrison Avenue to the Northeast toward the rear façade. The church is a two-story brick structure with a large gable roof and a cross gable towards the rear facade. The secondary cross gable of the church forms the shorter perpendicular arms of the cross in plan. The roof is composed of asphalt shingles, mimicking the original asbestos shingle roof. A tall brick chimney, used as an outlet for the furnace in the basement, is located in the rear section of the roof. The gable ends of the roof are all topped by a parapet, where the exterior brick wall extends above the roofline. All of the gable end parapet walls are capped with cast concrete mimicking cut stone. The front gable end and the northwest gable end were originally topped by cast-concrete crosses; however, only the northwestern cross remains.

The structure of the church is composed of masonry brick walls with interior wooden beams holding up the interior floors. Selected beams in the altar space are composed of reinforced concrete. The window lintels are reinforced with steel plates. The exterior is accented with both cast concrete and ornamental cement applied to create a smooth covering over the brick structure. The exterior walls of the basement space, which are visible on the northwest, southeast and northeast facades, are coated with smooth, white cement, mimicking stone at a distance with a less expensive material. The white elements on the various facades, including the ornamentation around the large window openings, exaggerated lintels and banding are all composed of applied smooth cement, applied as a stucco finish, over the brick structure. The window openings throughout the church are all framed with wood and most are composed of stained-glass panels, some retained from the previous 1888 church structure and others added throughout the life of the church.

St. John's Episcopal Church is an excellent example of a brick Gothic Revival style church in Camden, Arkansas. The design of the church includes many of the typical Gothic Revival characteristics, including the use of a heavy, substantial material such as the deep red brick, steeply-pitched gable roofs, pointed-arch windows, detailed ornamentation, and wall surfaces that extend in the gable ends without a break. All of the windows in the church include exaggerated lintels and pointed or round arches as well as surbased arches, all with extended sills.

### **Southwest (Front) Façade**

The front façade includes a one story, enclosed entry porch that is reached from the surrounding ground level by a flight of seven concrete steps that are flanked by short side walls and metal-pipe hand-rails. The front door of the church consists of a set of double-doors set into a pointed-arch entryway. The front entry door is framed by a surbased brick arch with an applied cement keystone and applied cement skewback details. The portal is flanked on either side by a brick

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buttress with a cast-concrete cap. The entry space is topped by a gable roof. The brick gable along the front façade of the entry space is topped with a cast-concrete cap that is raised above the roof level behind. This low front gable is also topped by an ornamental cast-concrete cross. The northern and southern facades of the enclosed entryway include a single buttress along the front edge of the structure as well as a small, arched window with an extended concrete sill and an exaggerated applied cement lintel that forms the shape of the round arch at the top of the window opening.

The front (southwest) façade of the main two-story mass of the church structure includes a large window opening directly above the enclosed entry. This window includes elaborate tracery which surrounds the stained-glass panels. The window opening is surrounded by smooth, applied cement that creates a frame of white with geometric details. The front façade is topped by a tall gable that extends slightly beyond the actual roofline. The front gable is topped by a smooth cast-concrete cap. A pair of brick buttresses flank this façade. The supporting buttresses include a cross motif in the brickwork near the top, accented with a coating of smooth cement. To the north and south of the buttresses are one-story brick sections that serve as the front wall of the internal aisles of the church. These sections are topped by steep shed roofs and flanked at the outermost edges by short brick buttresses. The facades of the aisles are also extended above the actual roofline and topped by a smooth cast-concrete cap. The aisle facades also include a single small round-arched window with an extended sill and exaggerated applied cement lintel. A small louvered wooden vent is located directly under the apex of the front gable. This vent is topped by a brick arch.

### **Southeast (Side) Facade**

The side façade of St. John's Episcopal Church includes three main sections. The western-most section includes three identical bays of windows separated by brick buttresses. These bays include a rectangular panel of three adjacent windows on the first floor level, along the outer edge of the inner aisle and a set of three adjacent windows at the second-story level all topped by a surbased arch with an exaggerated applied cement lintel. The second story windows serve as clerestory windows and are topped by a panel of applied material that runs along the top of each second story arched window set in this section of the façade. The upper windows are divided from the lower façade by the shed roof of the inner aisle space. All of these window openings include stained-glass panels.

The central section of this façade is composed of the gable end of the cross gable and extends slightly from the rest of this façade. A large pointed arch stained-glass window, which echoes the large window panel on the front façade, is located at the second story level, centered directly under the apex of the gable. Two square window openings are located to the left and right of the large window, at the first story level. The left square window opening holds a stained-glass

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panel, while the right opening includes two vertical rectangular, adjacent windows. This extended section is flanked by brick buttresses. The western façade of the extended cross-gable section includes a standard door at the first floor level. This doorway serves as the handicap accessibility access to the inner sanctuary space and is reached by a concrete ramp supported on metal columns. This ramp extends from the sidewalk along Harrison Avenue to the secondary doorway along this façade.

The small remaining section of this façade, to the rear, or east, of the cross gable includes a standard wooden door flanked by vertical rectangular clear glass window panels and topped by a short, clear glass transom. This doorway is set at the first floor level, but is significantly above ground level due to the slope of the surrounding site. A concrete stairway, supported on metal columns gives access to this doorway from ground level. The eastern end of this façade is supported by a brick buttress. Along this entire façade, small horizontal rectangular windows set into the basement foundation wall allow natural light into the basement space of the church.

### **Northeast (Rear) Façade**

The rear façade lacks the ornamentation seen on the other three façades. This façade includes four brick buttresses, including a pair to either side of the façade. A pointed arch vent opening with wooden louvers is located directly under the apex of the rear gable. Below this vent is a set of three pointed-arch windows, topped by brick arches and sitting on slightly extended sills. The center window is wider and taller than the two flanking windows. Four additional windows are located in the lower foundation walls of the basement area. These windows provide light to the basement area and now serve as conduits for air conditioning lines. The rear façade is topped by a tall gable that extends slightly beyond the actual roofline. The rear gable is also topped by a smooth cast-concrete cap.

### **Northwest (Side) Façade**

The northwest façade echoes the layout of the southeast façade, with an extended section under the cross gable that forms the inner sanctuary's transept. The window placements are echoed in the large western section, including the cement banding along the top and bottom of the window panels. The smaller eastern section of this façade includes a set of three adjacent windows at the main level and the basement level. The lower set of three windows are all one-over-one, double-hung windows while the upper set of three windows are all composed of a single stationary pane. The extended section of this façade includes a large, stained-glass window panel in a large, pointed-arch opening surrounding by cement ornamentation. Below this large window are two square window openings, composed of two rectangular, stained-glass window panels in each square. At the basement level, there is a double glass door with a small transom above flanked by pointed-arch window openings with two casement windows to each side. The western section includes three additional window panels along the basement level. These panels include three

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adjacent one-over-one, double-hung windows. The main level and clerestory windows along this section of this façade echo the windows on the opposite side of the church.

## Interior

The interior of St. John's Episcopal Church includes a large, two-story sanctuary space, flanked by pointed arches along the sides forming two flanking side aisles. The eastern side of the space is used for the altar space and includes walls covered in ornamented wooden panels. Along the northern wall of the altar space is the large organ built by Hook & Hastings of Boston in 1907. This organ was moved from the previous church building and was restored and repaired by Redman & Company of Fort Worth, Texas, in 1997. A large wooden panel echoes the organ along the southern wall of the altar space. The altar space is also raised above the main level of the sanctuary by about two feet. The central altar is set in front of a tall, ornamental panel set below three tall, pointed-arch windows that were also moved from the congregation's previous church building. Also, the bell from the previous church was also moved. The areas under the cross-gables of the church, or transept spaces, are used as secondary entry spaces for the sanctuary. Large circular stained-glass windows are set above the side, secondary-entry arches along the southern and northern walls of the sanctuary. The sanctuary ceiling is composed of a modern drop ceiling with inset ceiling tiles. This ceiling is suspended below the original church ceiling, in-between the still visible bottoms of the inner wooden roof trusses. To the north and south of the altar space are spaces for the Rector's Vestry and the Sacristy. The entry space along the northern side includes a stairway for access to the basement space and the basement entry door.

In the altar space a gravestone is inset into the floor. This gravestone originally marked the grave of Rev. Stephen McHugh who was St. John's Church first resident priest. The stone was moved to the church sometime before 1950 after the stone was broken into three pieces. Unfortunately, the location of the gravesite of Rev. McHugh is now lost.

The basement space was designed to serve as the parish hall without having to construct a separate structure. The basement includes a great hall or fellowship space as well as a small nursery, classrooms, bathrooms, a kitchen space, storage and a small chapel. A small entry vestibule along the northern edge gives access to Van Buren Street as well the main floor sanctuary space.

The stained-glass windows throughout the structure include figural representations of biblical scenes as well as Christian symbols and iconography as well as floral motifs and geometric patterning. Many of the windows also include small memorial panels indicating the donor or name of the person that was memorialized by the gift of the window to the church. One large square stained-glass panel along the southeastern façade includes Alpha and Omega symbols and



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a scene of the baptism of Christ. This window includes a maker's signature: "Botz & Miesen Cologne Germany."

### **Integrity**

St. John's Episcopal Church retains its original appearance with no additions to the building. The integrity of the building itself is basically unchanged since its completion in 1926. The clear windows along the clerestory were replaced by stained-glass windows in the 1980s. Pews which had been moved from the 1888 church were replaced at some time. A drop down ceiling was added, but the original ceiling and roof line was not changed. The floor is original wood with carpeting down the center isle and in chancel area. The wall plastering has been repaired and painted due to water damage throughout the years.

The original steam heat system was changed to central heat & air, and the plumbing and electrical has been updated. The valuable stained-glass windows were given protective outside coverings. The basement of the church, used as a parish hall, flooded in 2016 and required renovation; however, the structure of the building was not changed.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

### Criteria Considerations

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

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

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1925-1926  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

February 14, 1926  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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

**Cultural Affiliation**

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

**Architect/Builder**

Architects: Witt, Seibert and Halsey  
Builder: Bert Lowe  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

St. John's Episcopal Church was designed in the Gothic Revival style by the architectural firm of Witt, Siebert & Halsey of Texarkana, Arkansas and Texas in 1925 and completed in 1926. The style and plan of the building was chosen by St. John's Vestry in order to have both a parish hall and church on one lot and use the lot next door for a rectory to attract experienced priests. St. John's Episcopal Church in Camden, Arkansas, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C**, with **local significance**, as an important example of a Gothic Revival style church designed by local architectural firm Witt, Seibert & Halsey. The property is also being nominated under **Criteria Consideration A** as a religious property deriving its primary significance from its historical importance.

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

### Summary

St. John's is the only Episcopal Church in Camden, AR. It was organized May 5, 1850, and the congregation has met continuously since that time. The church originally met in various locations around town before building a new church in 1888. The congregation met in this first purpose-built structure until 1925. The current church structure was designed in the Gothic Revival style by the architectural firm of Witt, Siebert & Halsey of Texarkana, Arkansas, and Texas in 1925 and completed in 1926. The style and plan of the building was chosen by St. John's Vestry in order to have both a parish hall and church on one lot and use the lot next door for a rectory to attract experienced priests. The church building was designed and constructed during the area's early 20<sup>th</sup> century oil boom. St. John's Episcopal Church in Camden, Arkansas, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C**, with **local significance**, as an important example of a Gothic Revival style church designed by the architectural firm Witt, Seibert & Halsey. The property is also being nominated under **Criteria Consideration A** as a religious property deriving its primary significance from its historical importance.

### Camden, Ouachita County

The city of Camden is the county seat of Ouachita County in south-central Arkansas. The town was originally settled by European immigrants as a French trading post named Ecore a Fabre

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along the bank of the Ouachita River.<sup>1</sup> The area became a rendezvous point for French hunters, trappers and traders. After Louisiana was ceded to Spain in 1762, the Spanish governor sent men to establish a military post in the area, initially at Ecore a Fabre; however, this site was eventually abandoned for a site downriver at what is now Monroe, Louisiana.<sup>2</sup> In 1818 and 1824, the Quapaw tribes in the area were dispossessed of their extensive territories and sent to Louisiana with the Caddo.<sup>3</sup> The area continued to see Native American settlement and travel through the early 19<sup>th</sup> century; however the influx of European immigrants continued to grow during the same time period. In the 1820s, steamboats started arriving at Ecore a Fabre and provided the surrounding area with a direct link to the commercial and agricultural markets downriver in New Orleans.<sup>4</sup> Due to the site's location at the head of practical navigation of the Ouachita River, Ecore a Fabre became an important commercial center. In 1842, Ouachita County was created and Ecore Fabre was chosen as the county seat. This was also the point at which the name of the town was changed to Camden, after a suggestion by General Thomas Woodward.<sup>5</sup> By 1860, Camden had become the second largest city in Arkansas.<sup>6</sup>

During the Civil War, Camden was the focus of the Red River Campaign of 1864 under the leadership of Union general Frederick Steele.<sup>7</sup> After the Civil War, the area remained important for its cotton production and steamboats continued to navigate the Ouachita River. In the 1880s, the Iron Mountain and the Cotton Belt Route railroads were opened.<sup>8</sup> The new rail-lines opened up additional markets for Ouachita County's rich natural resources, including the surrounding pine and hardwood forests. The steamboats also continued service to Camden until the 1930s.<sup>9</sup> In the 1920s, another natural resource was discovered in Ouachita County: oil. The local oil boom as well as the construction of an International Paper mill helped to underpin a booming local economy that lasted through the 1950s.<sup>10</sup> It was during this period of economic growth and prosperity that the new St. John's Episcopal Church was designed and constructed.

### St. John's Episcopal Church

The history of the Episcopal Church in Arkansas began in 1838 when Rev. Leonidas Polk arrived in the state as the first missionary Bishop after being sent to the area as a representative

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<sup>1</sup> Daniel A. Milam, "Camden (Ouachita County)," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, [www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net](http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net), (Accessed 1 October 2016).

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*

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of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.<sup>11</sup> Rev. Polk became the head representative of the church in an area that encompassed the Indian Territory, Mississippi, Alabama, the Republic of Texas and Arkansas. Once Rev. Polk arrived in Arkansas, he organized the first Episcopal congregation at Little Rock in the home of Chester Ashley, a United States Senator and one of the state's wealthiest men.<sup>12</sup> This new congregation was named Christ Church and continues to be a prominent congregation in Little Rock, Arkansas. Rev. Polk traveled throughout Arkansas on missionary visits to scout out locations for new congregations during his brief tenure in Arkansas. However, due to his large area of responsibility, Rev. Polk only spent roughly three months in Arkansas.<sup>13</sup> During his service in Arkansas, Rev. Polk sent multiple letters back home pleading for new missionaries and clergymen to come and serve the people of Arkansas.<sup>14</sup> Rev. Polk left the Bishop's seat in Arkansas when he was appointed to serve in the Diocese of Louisiana in 1841. He was succeeded by James Hervey Otey, who served as provisional Bishop of Arkansas until 1844.<sup>15</sup>

In 1844, George Washington Freeman was appointed as the second Missionary Bishop for Arkansas.<sup>16</sup> Under Bishop Freeman's leadership, new congregations were established in Van Buren, Fort Smith, El Dorado, Pine Bluff and Helena as well as Camden. St. John's Episcopal Church congregation in Camden, Arkansas, began on Ash Wednesday, or May 5, 1850, when Bishop George Washington Freeman visited the town in order to hold services for the local Episcopal population. The church was formed by a group of local residents who met with Bishop Freeman in order to organize a formal congregation. At this meeting, the group also adopted the name of St. John's Church.<sup>17</sup> During its earliest years, the congregation was led by traveling missionaries who served at the church in Camden as well as a church in El Dorado.<sup>18</sup>

In 1850, Rev. Stephen McHugh arrived in Camden with his wife and a small child. He lived alternately for a month each in El Dorado and Camden.<sup>19</sup> He also organized and taught a boys school in Camden. He is remembered by St. John's Episcopal Church as the patriarch of the church due to his role as the first resident priest for the church. Rev. McHugh passed away in 1857 and he was buried in Oakland Cemetery.<sup>20</sup> In the early 1850s, the congregation purchased

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<sup>11</sup> Michael K. McNeely, "Episcopalians," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, [www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net](http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net). (Accessed 1 October 2016).

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*

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

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

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

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>17</sup> "St. John's Church: 1850-1950" (Centennial Pamphlet), Files of St. John's Episcopal Church, Camden, Arkansas, 1950.

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

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.* Rev. Donald Baustian, "St. John's Visitor's Guide," Files of St. John's Episcopal Church, Camden, Arkansas, 2016.

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an old school house to serve as a place of worship. However, it appears the debt of the purchase of the building as too much for the small congregation, numbering as few as 16 members, and the school building was sold back to the local school before 1853.<sup>21</sup> Following this, the church members met in any suitable and available structure in and around the town of Camden. In 1859, Rev. W. E. Eppes arrived in Camden to serve as rector of St. John's Church.<sup>22</sup> It appears that this was the first rector to serve just the church in Camden, rather than traveling between El Dorado and Camden on successive weeks. It does appear, however, that Rev. Eppes did administer to other denomination in Camden during his years in Camden.<sup>23</sup>

In 1871, the old school building on Adams Street was again purchased by St. John's Church congregation to serve as a church for the sum of \$1200.<sup>24</sup> This structure served the congregation until 1887, when it was deemed so dilapidated that either a new church would need to be built, or the congregation would need to discontinue services in the winter months.<sup>25</sup> The old school house was torn down in 1888 and a new church was started on the site with the laying of a cornerstone on December 5, 1888.<sup>26</sup>

During the late 1910s or early 1920s, St. John's Episcopal Church was given a house and large lot on the corner of Harrison Street Northwest and Van Buren Street Northwest.<sup>27</sup> This property was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Hall Stone, who were prominent members of the episcopal congregation. After their death, the sons of the Mr. and Mrs. Stone, William and Fred, sold the property to the church at a steep discount, nearly half of its considered value, for use as a parish house.<sup>28</sup> At the time of its sale, the property was being rented by a Mr. and Mrs. Jordan. During the early 1920s, on a Friday morning, a bolt of lightning hit the house and the structure was heavily damaged by the resulting fire.<sup>29</sup> Since the church was in the process of completing the sale of the property, a local newspaper narrative states that the church planned to use the resulting insurance payment to fund part of the sale price of the property and plan a new

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<sup>21</sup> "St. John's Church: 1850-1950" (Centennial Pamphlet). St. John's Church Scrapbooks: 4 Volumes, Files of St. John's Episcopal Church, Camden, Arkansas, 1900-2016.

<sup>22</sup> "St. John's Church: 1850-1950" (Centennial Pamphlet).

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>25</sup> "St. John's Church: 1850-1950" (Centennial Pamphlet). St. John's Church Scrapbooks: 4 Volumes, Files of St. John's Episcopal Church, Camden, Arkansas, 1900-2016.

<sup>26</sup> "St. John's Church: 1850-1950" (Centennial Pamphlet).

<sup>27</sup> "St. John's Church: 1850-1950" (Centennial Pamphlet). St. John's Church Scrapbooks: 4 Volumes, Files of St. John's Episcopal Church, Camden, Arkansas, 1900-2016.

<sup>28</sup> St. John's Church Scrapbooks: 4 Volumes, Files of St. John's Episcopal Church, Camden, Arkansas, 1900-2016.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*

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structure for the site.<sup>30</sup> The lot then sat empty until plans were developed for a new church for the congregation in 1925.

In October of 1924, Dr. Randolph R. Claiborne became the rector of St. John's Episcopal Church. It soon became apparent that a new building was needed for the growing congregation. On January 1, 1925, a meeting of the congregation was held and a unanimous vote was taken for the building of a new church and rectory.<sup>31</sup> The architecture firm of Witt, Seibert and Halsey was contacted and a design was requested for a new church structure.

In the design of the church, it was requested that both the church sanctuary and the Parish House or Parish Hall be combined into one structure.<sup>32</sup> This was accomplished by having a large basement space that served as an auditorium, classrooms, kitchen and various other spaces. It appears from surviving contemporary newspaper articles in a large scrapbook kept by the church that the initial idea was to complete the church in stages, with the parish hall or basement space to be finished first and then waiting until more funds were raised to complete the rest of the church.<sup>33</sup> The church initially hired Bert Lowe of Gurdon, Arkansas, to manage the construction of the parish hall and the rectory next door. Charles Perkins, a local plumber, was awarded the plumbing contract and H. & H. Electric Company of Camden was given the electrical contract.<sup>34</sup> Work was started in March of 1925 and the parish house was partially complete by mid-April of 1925.<sup>35</sup>

In April, work was temporarily halted while the congregation took up the question of finishing the entire church all at one time. The congregation decided to finish the building as soon as possible and the church quickly began to take shape.<sup>36</sup> The first services were held in the new church structure on February 14<sup>th</sup>, 1926, or Quinquagesima Sunday, also known as the Sunday before Ash Wednesday.<sup>37</sup> During the planning for the first services in the new church, The Rev. Randolph R. Claiborne prepared a statement for the local newspaper that read in part:

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<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>31</sup> "St. John's Church: 1850-1950" (Centennial Pamphlet). St. John's Church Scrapbooks: 4 Volumes, Files of St. John's Episcopal Church, Camden, Arkansas, 1900-2016.

<sup>32</sup> St. John's Church Scrapbooks: 4 Volumes, Files of St. John's Episcopal Church, Camden, Arkansas, 1900-2016. Octavia Taylor and Christy Glaze, (2016, February), Personal interview with Glendle Griggs.

<sup>33</sup> St. John's Church Scrapbooks: 4 Volumes, Files of St. John's Episcopal Church, Camden, Arkansas, 1900-2016.

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.* Witt, Siebert and Halsey, "St. John's Episcopal Church, Camden (ArD 278)," Blueprints/Architectural Drawings, Arkansas Studies Institute, Butler Center, Little Rock, Arkansas, 1925.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>37</sup> "St. John's Church: 1850-1950" (Centennial Pamphlet) and St. John's Church Scrapbooks: 4 Volumes.



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“The splendid co-operation and fellowship of the people of Camden, of Christians and Jews, have made possible this wonderful accomplishment – our new church. The intense interest, the enthusiasm and encouragement, given at all times by local friends, have been of inestimable benefit...”<sup>38</sup>

Another contemporary newspaper account described the first service and the new building as follows:

“The new St. John’s Church was opened for its first services on Quinquagesima Sunday. The day was a notable one in the history of the parish, a happy culmination of many months of devoted work under the splendid leadership of the Rev. R. R. Claiborne, who has been in charge of the parish just one year. The church is a gem of architectural beauty. A beautiful scene was presented at the opening service, the spacious central aisle and the graceful arches at the sides all seeming to center in the altar ... The church is Gothic, arranged on the first floor for worship; basement for parish house; of red matt brick trimmed with white artificial stone, with main entrance in front, and a separate entrance on another street to the parish house... The space within the sanctuary is ample, with the usual elevations. The elevated pulpit, rood screen, and grill work on either side of the chancel are beautiful. ... The clerestory rising high above the roof over the aisles gives perfect lighting. The clerestory is supported by four handsome columns with arches between... Over the altar is a memorial window with three panels; and in either transept are circular memorial windows.”<sup>39</sup>

The cost for the new structure was reported as both \$30,000 and \$40,000 in contemporary records and newspaper articles.<sup>40</sup> At the end of the building campaign, which included the church and a new rectory next door, the church was left with \$15,000 in indebtedness.<sup>41</sup> On November 14, 1943, after the church eliminated the remaining building debt, St. John’s Episcopal Church was consecrated at a service led by Bishop Mitchell and by the priest-in-charge, Rev. T. P. Devlin.<sup>42</sup>

<sup>38</sup> St. John’s Church Scrapbooks: 4 Volumes.

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>40</sup> St. John’s Church Scrapbooks: 4 Volumes.

A. A. Tufts, “An Achievement of Faith and Leadership,” *The Arkansas Churchman*, Little Rock, Arkansas, 1928.

<sup>41</sup> “St. John’s Church: 1850-1950” (Centennial Pamphlet).

<sup>42</sup> Octavia Taylor and Christy Glaze, (2016, February), Personal interview with Glendle Griggs.

“Consecration of Camden Church,” *The Arkansas Churchman*, Little Rock, Arkansas, December 1943.

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### Witt, Seibert & Halsey

Eugene Charles Seibert was born on October 1, 1878, in Berea, Ohio.<sup>43</sup> His parents had immigrated to the United States from Germany and Switzerland. E. C. Seibert studied at the Case School of Applied Science at Columbia University in New York City. He practiced architecture across the southwest, including an early stint at the firm of Sanguinet and Staats in Fort Worth, Texas. During the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the firm of Sanguinet and Staats became one of Texas's largest architectural practices; producing buildings of all types from factories to large hotels, churches, schools and even steel-framed skyscrapers.<sup>44</sup> In 1908, E. C. Seibert joined Bayard Witt in Texarkana, Arkansas, to form the architectural firm of Witt and Seibert. He was also a member of the American Institute of Architects from 1921 until 1937.<sup>45</sup>

Bayard Witt was born in Witt's Foundry, Tennessee, on July 15, 1880.<sup>46</sup> He only attended the local grade school through 7<sup>th</sup> grade, when he was forced to search for work to support his mother. He worked as a railroad laborer and a foreman until he was able to acquire a civil engineering apprenticeship. The apprenticeship took him to Louisiana, where he met lumberman William Buchanan of Texarkana, Arkansas. Mr. Buchanan convinced Witt to move to Texarkana where he could apprentice with the local architect Sidney Stewart. He apprenticed with Stewart from 1904 until 1908, when Stewart returned to his hometown in Canada.<sup>47</sup> Witt would eventually join the American Institute of Architects in 1921. Witt continued to practice with Seibert until 1937. Fred H. Halsey also joined the firm as an apprentice in 1912. Halsey had been educated in St. Louis at Washington University.<sup>48</sup> He then went on to practice architecture in Fort Worth, Texas. Halsey continued to practice with the firm of Witt and Seibert until 1920 when he became a full partner and the name of the firm was changed to Witt, Seibert & Halsey.<sup>49</sup>

Witt, Seibert & Halsey was one of the most prominent architecture firms in Texarkana during the first few decades of the twentieth century.<sup>50</sup> The firm worked throughout the greater Texarkana region and secured commissions throughout Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana for residences, churches, county courthouses, and commercial buildings. The firm continued practice until

<sup>43</sup> Biographical information provided by Jamie Simmons, Curator, Texarkana Museums System.

<sup>44</sup> Christopher Long, "Sanguinet and Staats," *Handbook of Texas Online*, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/cms01>, (accessed 1 October 2016).

<sup>45</sup> "Eugene C. Seibert (1878-1941)," *Historical Directory of American Architects*, American Institute of Architects, <http://public.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/Wiki%20Pages/ahd1040261.aspx>, (accessed 1 October 2016).

<sup>46</sup> Biographical information provided by Jamie Simmons, Curator, Texarkana Museums System.

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>50</sup> Information from Texarkana Jr. College and Texas High School (NR Listed 3.31.2014).

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1937, when the three partners went their separate ways. Bayard Witt continued in limited individual practice and died in Texarkana, Arkansas, in 1947. Fred Halsey took a leave of absence and joined the Farm Security Administration during the ending days of the Great Depression before returning to Texarkana after World War II.<sup>51</sup> Halsey passed away in 1978.

E. C. Seibert also continued in limited individual practice after 1937, but he also continued a political career that began in the early 1930s. During the early 1930s, He was elected as an alderman for Ward 4 in Texarkana. Seibert was then elected mayor of Texarkana, Arkansas, in 1934. He served as mayor until 1939.

Other structures designed by Witt, Seibert and Halsey are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. This includes the Pike County Courthouse in Murfreesboro, Arkansas. (NR Listed 10.16.1986) This art deco courthouse was designed and built in 1932. Also listed are the Bottoms House in Texarkana, Arkansas (NR Listed 6.8.1982), the Arthur Dean House in Texarkana, Arkansas (NR Listed 12.12.1976), the Texarkana Jr. College and Texas High School (NR Listed 3.31.2014), and the Sidney A. Umstead House in Camden, Arkansas (NR Listed 6.30.1995). Also listed on the National Register is the Miller County Courthouse in Texarkana, Arkansas. (NR Listed 5.29.1998) This art deco style structure was designed by E. C. Seibert as an independent architect in 1939, after the dissolution of the firm of Witt, Seibert and Halsey. The Miller County Courthouse was also the last project that E. C. Seibert worked on before his death in 1941.<sup>52</sup>

### **The Gothic Revival Style in Camden, Arkansas**

St. John's Episcopal Church is an excellent example of a brick Gothic Revival style church in Camden, Arkansas. The design of the church includes many of the typical Gothic Revival characteristics, including the use of a heavy, substantial material such as the deep red brick, steeply-pitched gable roofs, pointed-arch windows, detailed ornamentation and polychrome design, and wall surfaces that extend in the gable ends without a break. Also, all of the windows in the church include exaggerated lintels and pointed arches as well as surbased arches, all with extended sills.

The use of the Gothic Revival Style started in England in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century with the remodeling of Sir Horace Walpole's country house in the medieval style.<sup>53</sup> This led to a boom in the use of the picturesque style, which relied on Gothic characteristics to create fanciful constructions across England. The Gothic Revival style appeared in the United States in

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<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>52</sup> Jared Craig, "Miller County Courthouse," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, [www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net](http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net), (Accessed 1 October 2016).

<sup>53</sup> Virginia McAlester and A. Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*, First ed. Knopf, 1984. p 200.

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Maryland and was quickly adapted in pattern books, including books by Alexander Jackson Davis in 1837 and Andrew Jackson Downing in 1842 and 1850 respectively.<sup>54</sup>

These pattern books helped to popularize the style across the growing United States. In the United States the Gothic Revival style was seen as appropriate for rural houses, while in urban settings it was mostly used for large institutional, religious or civic buildings.<sup>55</sup> Colleges quickly adopted the style, leading to the proliferation of the Collegiate Gothic style. The use of Gothic Revival characteristics on university campus continued throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Church designers also used the Gothic Revival style, which was especially useful when architects wanted to create an air of age and substance in a specific congregation's new building. This historical association is due in large part to the association of the Gothic style with the large cathedrals of Europe. Although the Gothic Revival style's popularity was waning by the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century, interest in the style was revived due to the writings of John Ruskin in the 1870s.<sup>56</sup>

There are quite a few surviving examples of this style in area churches; however, many have suffered from incompatible additions or use different wall materials. The growth of Camden and the surrounding area due to the discovery of oil in surrounding communities during the early 1900s may be one reason for the proliferation of the popular Gothic Revival style in churches in the area. The economic boom made new large church construction projects economically feasible for area congregations. Also, the Gothic Revival style's association with large and historic institutions also made it an appropriate style for congregations that wanted a substantial building that would illustrate the importance of the church in the growing city of Camden. During this time period, the use the Gothic Revival style in architecture was just starting to decline in residential structure, while institutional use of the style continued well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>57</sup>

The Gothic Revival style was a popular choice for church structures in Camden during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The grandeur, scale, use of masonry, and historical associations used by the Gothic Revival style made it a popular choice for ecclesiastical structures across the southern United States during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. A block to the east is St. Louis Church, a catholic church most likely designed by the same architectural firm, due to the similar aesthetic and design details. However, the Catholic Church includes a central front tower and is more Romanesque in detailing with lower arches and more pronounced round windows. Across the intersection from St. John's Episcopal Church is a church originally constructed for the First Christian Church of Camden in the 1920s. This church was also designed and built in a Gothic Revival style, but with a more castellated appearance, including a prominent, rectilinear corner

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<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*

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tower. This church has seen several unfortunate renovations, including the loss of several original windows and vents as well as the addition of a two-story structure to the back of the original church building. The only other large scale Gothic Revival structures in Camden are the First United Methodist Church, two blocks to the southeast along Harrison Avenue, and First Baptist Church, two blocks to the west. The First United Methodist Church retains many excellent characteristics of Gothic Revival architectural design; however, a large addition is now located along the rear of the church as well as along its northern side. The First Baptist Church building also includes a large three-story addition that is easily double the size of the original church structure.

### Statement of Significance

St. John's Episcopal Church was designed in the Gothic Revival style by the architectural firm of Witt, Siebert & Halsey of Texarkana, Arkansas and Texas in 1925 and completed in 1926. The style and plan of the building was chosen by St. John's Vestry in order to have both a parish hall and church on one lot and use the lot next door for a rectory to attract experienced priests. St. John's Episcopal Church in Camden, Arkansas, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C**, with **local significance**, as an important example of a Gothic Revival style church designed by local architectural firm Witt, Seibert & Halsey. The property is also being nominated under **Criteria Consideration A** as a religious property deriving its primary significance from its historical importance.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Taylor, Octavia and Christy Glaze. (2016, February). Personal interview with Glendle Griggs.

Tufts, A. A. "An Achievement of Faith and Leadership." *The Arkansas Churchman*. Little Rock, Arkansas. 1928.

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Witt, Seibert & Halsey Blueprint Collection. Texarkana Museums System. Texarkana, Arkansas and Texas. [Texarkanamuseumms.org](http://Texarkanamuseumms.org).

Witt, Siebert and Halsey. St. John's Episcopal Church, Camden (ArD 278). Blueprints/Architectural Drawings. Arkansas Studies Institute. Butler Center, Little Rock, Arkansas. 1925.

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** OU0024

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** >1 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

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

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |               |                 |                   |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| A. Zone: 15 S | Easting: 515648 | Northing: 3716290 |
| B. Zone:      | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| C. Zone:      | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| D. Zone:      | Easting:        | Northing:         |

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

Lots sixty one (61) and sixty two (62) and twenty feet off the west side of lot sixty three (63) more particularly described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the Northwest corner of Lot 63 in Block 26 in the City of Camden, Arkansas, and running thence East along the line of said lot 63, twenty feet: thence South parallel with Harrison Street 110 feet; thence West along the line of said lot 63, 110 feet to the place of beginning, all of said property being situated in



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Block 26, and all of said property being described according to the official map of the City of Camden, Arkansas, made by J. Victor Pedron in the year 1891.

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

This boundary includes all of the property historically associated with St. John's Episcopal Church in Camden, Arkansas.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Callie Williams, National Register Historian  
organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program  
street & number: 1100 North Street  
city or town: Little Rock state: AR zip code: 72201  
e-mail callie.williams@arkansas.gov  
telephone: 501-324-9880  
date: October 1, 2016

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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### Photographs

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

### Photo Log

Name of Property: St. John's Episcopal Church

City or Vicinity: Camden

County: Ouachita State: Arkansas

Photographer: Callie Williams

Date Photographed: March 17, 2016

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

1 of 15: Front entry façade of St. John's Episcopal Church in Camden, Arkansas. Camera facing northeast.

2 of 15: Detail of front entry façade of St. John's Episcopal Church in Camden, Arkansas. Camera facing southeast.

3 of 15: North facing façade (side façade) of St. John's Episcopal Church in Camden, Arkansas. Camera facing northeast.

4 of 15: Detail of north facing façade (side façade) of St. John's Episcopal Church in Camden, Arkansas. Camera facing south.

5 of 15: Detail of north facing façade (side façade) of St. John's Episcopal Church in Camden, Arkansas. Camera facing southeast.

6 of 15: East facing facade (rear façade) of St. John's Episcopal Church in Camden, Arkansas. Camera facing southwest.

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7 of 15: Detail of south facing facade (side façade) of St. John's Episcopal Church in Camden, Arkansas. Camera facing northwest.

8 of 15: South facing facade (side façade) of St. John's Episcopal Church in Camden, Arkansas. Camera facing northwest.

9 of 15: Detail of south facing facade (side façade) of St. John's Episcopal Church in Camden, Arkansas. Camera facing northeast.

10 of 15: Detail of front entry façade of St. John's Episcopal Church in Camden, Arkansas. Camera facing northeast.

11 of 15: Interior of St. John's Episcopal Church in Camden, Arkansas. Camera facing northeast.

12 of 15: Detail of altar space, interior of St. John's Episcopal Church in Camden, Arkansas. Camera facing northeast.

13 of 15: Detail of altar space, stained glass windows above altar space, interior of St. John's Episcopal Church in Camden, Arkansas. Camera facing northeast.

14 of 15: Stained glass panel in transept space, interior of St. John's Episcopal Church in Camden, Arkansas. Camera facing southeast.

15 of 15: Detail of stained glass panel in transept space, interior of St. John's Episcopal Church in Camden, Arkansas. Camera facing southeast.

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

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











JCT

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TWO  
HOUR  
PARKING

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH  
WELCOMES YOU  
TO BRING  
A BIBLE & THE HOLY  
GHOST

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BOTZ+MIESEN  
COLOGNE  
GERMANY



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 12/9/2016      Date of Pending List: 1/11/2017      Date of 16th Day: 1/26/2017      Date of 45th Day: 1/24/2017      Date of Weekly List: 2/1/2017

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      1/24/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer Jim Gabbert      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275      Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

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



THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
**HERITAGE**

Asa Hutchinson  
*Governor*

Stacy Hurst  
*Director*

Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Natural  
Heritage Commission

Arkansas State Archives

Delta Cultural Center

Historic Arkansas Museum

Mosaic Templars  
Cultural Center

Old State House Museum

December 7, 2016



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

RE: St. John's Episcopal Church – Camden, Ouachita County,  
Arkansas

Dear Mr. Loether:

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

If you need further information, please call Callie Williams of my staff at (501) 324-9789. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Stacy Hurst  
State Historic Preservation Officer

SH:clw

Enclosures



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