

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



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

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Moose Addition Neighborhood Historic District Boundary Increase

other names/site number N/A

### 2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by the east side of S. St. Joseph St., the North side of E. Green St., the west side of S. Chestnut St., the north side of E. Valley St., the east side of S. Morrill St., and the north side of E. Church St.


not for publication

city or town Morrilton vicinity \_\_\_\_\_

state Arkansas code AR county Conway code 029 zip code 72110

### 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

Sally Hunt Signature of certifying official/Title 3-19-15 Date

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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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:)

*James Pulkin*  
 Signature of the Keeper

5-26-2015  
 Date of Action

**5. Classification**

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

**Category of Property**  
 (Check only one box.)

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

- private  
 public - Local  
 public - State  
 public - Federal

- building(s)  
 district  
 site  
 structure  
 object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
22	16	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
22	16	<b>Total</b>

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

NA

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

2

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single family, multiple dwelling:  
 duplex  
 INDUSTRY/ PROCESSING/ EXTRACTION:  
 communications facility: telephone company  
 facility  
 GOVERNMENT: courthouse  
 EDUCATION: library  
 RELIGION: religious facility  
 HEALTHCARE: doctor's office

**Current Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single family, multiple dwelling  
 INDUSTRY/ PROCESSING/ EXTRACTION:  
 communications facility: telephone company  
 facility  
 GOVERNMENT: courthouse  
 EDUCATION: library  
 RELIGION: religious facility  
 COMMERCE/ TRADE: professional

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FUNERARY: mortuary

FUNERARY: mortuary

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial  
Revival, English Revival, Greek Revival

EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN  
MOVEMENTS: Prairie School, Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT: Mid-Century Modern,  
Ranch

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

OTHER: Plain/Traditional, Ranch

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

BRICK, STONE: fieldstone,  
foundation: STUCCO

WOOD: weatherboard, SYNTHETIC  
SIDING: Vinyl, BRICK, STONE:  
walls: fieldstone, STUCCO

roof: Asphalt Shingle, METAL: aluminum

other:

## Narrative Description

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

### Summary Paragraph

The Moose Addition Neighborhood Historic District is near the historic commercial district of the city of Morrilton. Its location allowed the neighborhood's original residents to make a short walk to shopping, services, and work. It served as the first platted residential area in the city of Morrilton, reinventing itself with post war growth, offering a more modern home to those built at the turn of the century. The town of Morrilton is the county seat of Conway County and located in the heart of the Arkansas River Valley, off Interstate 40, just fifty-four miles northwest of Little Rock. The neighborhood's boundaries hold 31 structures and 20 ancillary buildings. The building composition in this neighborhood includes mainly brick and originally wood sided residential structures, the exception being one office building. Contributing buildings in the area range from 1881-1960 and include homes built in the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Plain/Traditional and Ranch styles. The historic integrity of this community is 68% intact and contributing to its status as a historic district. The neighborhood was included on the National Register of Historic Places on Sept 13, 2013. It is roughly bounded by W. Valley St, the east side of S. Moose St., E. Green St., Brown St., and the west side of S. Division St. The identity of this area is defined through its remaining historic structures and its location near the downtown commercial district.

The boundary increase for the Moose Addition Historic District includes properties to the north, east, and south of the district and will change it from a mostly residential area to one which also includes service industries such as several churches, the Conway County Courthouse, the county library, and a few locally-operated businesses. The Moose Addition Neighborhood Historic District Boundary Increase will include 40 structures and 47 ancillary buildings. Contributing buildings in the area range from c. 1920-1966 and retain many of their original features. Two structures have previously been individually listed on the National Register. The historic integrity of this community is 55% intact and contributing to its status as a historic district. The identity of this area is defined through its remaining historic structures, its location near the downtown commercial district and its variety of upscale architectural styles including the Classical

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Revival courthouse, library, and churches, Queen Anne funeral home, and Craftsman, English Revival, Plain/Traditional, Ranch, and Modern-style homes.

### Overview

Morrilton originated as a railroad town. Town pioneers chose its location to be conveniently located around the railroad, making transportation of passengers, cotton, and lumber more efficient than previously relied upon river boat transportation. The Moose Addition Neighborhood Historic District was the first residential area of town to be developed. Its center (now known as Division Street) marked the dividing line between the Moose and Morrill farms, whose owners donated land so that the railroad could be built.

The district is quiet and pedestrian friendly, with an abundance of trees. Its walkability as a result of its proximity to the historic commercial center has helped it retain its popularity throughout the decades and presents it as a sharp contrast to areas built with commuters in mind. Maps from as far back as 1886, during the original development of Morrilton, show that the area has consistently been used as a residential and service-oriented district. Since its inception South Street (now East Church Street) has held churches, homes, and the courthouse. While the adjoining S. Division, S. Moose, S. Chestnut, S. St. Joseph, and E. Green Street have always been residential.

The subdivision and sale of lots, which had originally been rural farmland, resulted in the construction of dozens of houses in the area by the early 1900s. The earliest dwellings reflected the Queen Anne style of the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The most representative example of the Queen Anne style is the G.L. Cunningham House at 300 S. Moose St., built ca. 1881. The interior of the home is extremely formal, with its four fireplaces, and divided parlors and halls separating public areas for visitors and private areas for servants. The formal floorplan along with its turret and high pitched gables help to define it as a Queen Anne house built in the Victorian era and is indicative of other buildings built in the neighborhood at this time period.

Only one example of this style remains in the Boundary Increase. The Reed Funeral Home at 118 S. Moose St., although now considered a non-contributing structure, was also built in the very ornamental fashion of the Queen Anne style. The building was built in 1872 and has conducted business as a funeral home since that time. It was originally wood clad, although it is now wrapped in aluminum. Its Queen Anne lines and mansard roof help to characterize it in this style.

Shortly after the Victorian building era, the Conway County Library at 101 W. Church St. was built (d. 1916) in the Boundary Extension, in an early twentieth century revival style by Thomas Harding. The library was built by local townspeople forming The Pathfinder Club, whose goal was to open a free library in Conway County. The club won a \$10,000 grant from the Carnegie Foundation to build the building. It is designed with Mediterranean Revival style influences which is emblematic of other important central buildings constructed throughout the United States at this time period. The building displays an ornate segmented and arched portico and Palladian-style brick work and door on its front porch. It is still regularly used as a library. An addition was built on the back, designed by Allison Architects of Little Rock in 2000.

There were eleven homes built in the district from 1925-1944 (35.5%). Most of the homes from this time are built in the Craftsman, Bungalow, or Plain/Traditional styles. Craftsman style homes were some of the most popular homes between 1910 and 1930 in the US. They were designed to be in-sync with nature, using natural elements and colors in their construction and interiors. Some more common features of the Bungalow style home are a low-pitched roof and a horizontal emphasis in the overall form of the house. Exposed rafters and purlins are favorites and large porches supported by brick or stone piers, posts, or columns on piers are common in both the Craftsman and Bungalow style homes. Craftsman homes also have distinctive gabled roofs and three-quarter or full-length front porches with brick or (originally) wood siding. Noteworthy homes built in this fashion are the Olsen House, at 210 S. Division St., which is a good example of a home with contributions from both the Bungalow and Craftsman styles. Its gabled roof with exposed rafter tails and front gable with open fretwork help to define its style. Other homes in the neighborhood such as the Rankin House at 310 S. Moose St, as originally built, exemplify the Craftsman approach to design, with its gabled roofs and fieldstone chimney and foundation. Also characteristic of homes built in these styles, are tapered columns sitting on a masonry base. Many of the bungalows in this area have low sitting gabled or clipped gabled roofs and tapered columns. They are built with brick, stucco, or (originally) wood siding. A prominent example of this style is the Arthur Ormand House, at 402 S. Moose St., with its low hanging gables and exposed rafters. Although the Rankin and Ormand houses were built as good examples of the styles they represent, they have had inappropriate alterations and are therefore currently considered non-contributing to the historic integrity of the community.

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Period Revival style houses were also very popular in the United States during the 1920s and 1930s. These houses have characteristic roof lines and window and door trim that emulate their European namesakes. However, the interior plans were all nearly the same. Interestingly, some of the revival style homes built in the Moose Addition post-date this American trend. One Tudor Revival cottage built in the neighborhood in 1940 is the Henry Mobley House at 404 S. Moose St. It is the only example of a 1940s era Tudor Revival home in the district. This house style was set apart from the other revival styles by recessed arched entrances, brick or stone wall surfaces, single front chimneys, and steeply pitched and sometimes sweeping rooflines.

There were 10 buildings built in the Expansion between 1920 and 1948 (30%). They also represent structures built in 20<sup>th</sup> century revival styles and early 20<sup>th</sup> century American movements and include residences, as well as, commercial and government buildings.

The most notable structure in the Boundary Increase is the Conway County Courthouse. The present structure is the second incarnation of the building. The first was built in 1883 of wood post and beam construction and burned in 1927. The second courthouse was to be a showplace, built as a monument to the success of Morrilton and Conway County. Frank Gibb, a Little Rock-based architect, designed it in the Classical Revival style with its noble cast-concrete pilasters and cornice.

Most of the homes in the Boundary Increase built between 1920-1948 were designed in the Craftsman style. Noteworthy homes built in this fashion in the expansion are the Bridewell House whose exposed wood eaves and ornamental brick coursing on the front porch give it distinction, the Thomas Massey Sr. House with ornate lattice work on the front gable over the porch, and the Algire House. The Algire House is the most decorative Craftsman-style home in the district with exposed rafters, ½ timber and stucco gables, and decorative brick coursing on its chimneys. The details of its garage and summerhouse match those of the home.

The English Revival home was a popular revival style built in the Moose Addition Boundary Increase. One of the most ornate homes in the district, built in this likeness, belonged to Augustus Layton Young. Young co-owned Pierce-Young Lumber Company, one of the largest lumber businesses in the county. The company bought land and timber rights all around Conway County. He was also involved in Young Store in Pyatt and raised cattle and maintained forest land at Pointe Remove Bottoms in Marion County. Young personally picked the best lumber from his yard to build this house and chose the design from a popular home pattern book. Its cast ornament makes it stand out from other homes in the district. Its tall pointy gables and arched front doorway characterize it in the English Revival high style. Young's partner in the lumber business, John Pierce, also built a brick English Revival style home in the district. Another noteworthy home of this style is the Collins House at 105 E. Green St.

The first post-war houses were small, Plain/Traditional homes. The front façade usually included a carport and a picture window. The exterior was usually wood sided with a flush cornice and a gabled roof. The floor plan was just large enough to fit in all of the needed rooms: a living room, kitchen, two bedrooms, and a single bath. They were humble homes, built fast, of inexpensive materials, and in large quantities for war veterans and their new families. Wiggs Flower Shop, at 315 S. Moose St., provides an example of a home in the Moose Addition Historic District originally built in this style.

The homes built in the Expansion from 1949- 1966 (25%) are mostly (originally) wood sided or brick and also built in the Plain/Traditional or Ranch style. Several of the Ranch style homes have characteristic wrought-iron columned front porches and are constructed with brick or a combination of brick and (originally) wood siding. The Ranch homes in this neighborhood are generally one level, open plans, with a single- or double-car carport. They were usually designed as an unelaborated rectangle with a flat or low-sloped roof, just big enough for a living room-dining room combination, possibly L-shaped; a small but open kitchen; one bath; and two or three bedrooms. It was common for the home to have a picture window, small windows set high in the bedroom walls, and a sliding glass patio door. The Ranch was designed to be placed on a large lot in the suburbs but the Moose Addition's were built within the smaller pre-plotted land of the neighborhood. A couple of examples of characteristically Ranch style homes built within the boundary Increase are the Johnson House at 210 S. St. Joseph St. and the Mitchell House at 307 S. St. Joseph St.. They display recessed front porches and front picture windows.

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A couple of examples of characteristically Ranch style homes in the Moose Addition are the Dowdle House at 309 S. Moose St. and the Jimmy Mobley House at 400 S. Division St. Both homes have brick veneer siding and an attached carport. They also display recessed front porches with plain or wrought-iron columns.

Interestingly, some eclectic style homes were also built in the Moose Addition Historic District during this period. The larger square footage of these houses suggests a renewed popularity of the area at this time. The Huie House, at 300 S. Division St., is a striking home built in 1954. It was designed in the English Revival style and has characteristically high pitched roofs. A turret encompasses the front door which is surrounded with cast-concrete stones. There is a cast-concrete surround decorated with an applied motif on a prominent front window and all windows have concrete sills. The Mobley-Hill House, at 410 S. Moose St., is also a grand home built in this era. It has been designed in the ranch form, with a recessed front door. However, it displays some Federal-esque style characteristics such as the bold interior chimney and austere symmetrical front façade.

Several churches built along East Church Street were all built during this mid-century revival wave. Revival styles are not uncommon in ecclesiastical architecture since much of it is designed to emulate characteristics found in European cathedrals. The First Baptist Church Sanctuary, at 200 E. Church St., was built in 1966 in the Gothic Revival Style with leaded glass windows, decorative cast-concrete pointed arched window hoods, cast-concrete keystones and sills. The First Presbyterian Church, at 105 W. Church St., was built in 1949 in the Colonial Revival style. Its Greek columned portico and steeple characterize it in this design.

The residential section of the Moose Addition Neighborhood Historic District Expansion is cohesive to the Moose Addition in terms of massing, setback, and building materials. The scale of homes in the neighborhood offer some diversity, but all are appropriate sizes for the area and lot size. Homes included in the boundary increase, as well as the original historic district, were predominantly built of brick or wood. Up until the 1960s, when the commercial center moved to the outskirts of town; most home owners worked, worshipped, and shopped downtown and walked to and from home each day.

The corridor of amenities on East Church Street in the Boundary Expansion is still used today, much as it was when originally built--as a service area to the homes in the Moose Addition residential section. Although many of the structures have been rebuilt or added on to, they still function as they did when founded. By including East Church Street in the boundary expansion, the district changes from mostly residential to service oriented as well. The heritage of the community, from use to style, is intact and reflected through its architectural heritage. The neighborhood's prosperity and struggles are evident in its diversity in building styles and dates of construction, as well as the scale of the structures.

### Inventory of the Boundary Increase

- CN0401 400 East Church St (d. 1958) Non-contributing Member. Plain/traditional house with aluminum siding. Enclosed porch on the east side is covered in vinyl siding.
- CN0402 Bridewell House, 310 East Church St. (d. 1936), Contributing Member. Craftsman home with wooden eaves and ornamental brick coursework on the porch railing. Once belonged to Charles Bridewell, mayor of Morrilton.
- CN0403 Frank House, 306 E. Church St. (d. 1945) Non-contributing Member. Craftsman and plain/ traditional style home with clipped gable roof and exposed brackets. House is sided in aluminum. The original windows have been replaced with aluminum replacement windows and it is topped with an aluminum roof. The original owner was one of the Frank brothers who owned Frank Brothers Clothing in Morrilton.
- CN0404 Hewitt House, 304 E. Church St. (d. 1950) Contributing Member. Plain/ traditional style home with ranch influences. The front is clad in red brick while the sides and back are clad in blond brick. The two colors of brick interlace in a detail on the sides. A walkway has been added between the back door and garage. It was once owned by a resident who went by the name of Blue Hewitt and his wife, Erma Lela. Blue was a salesman at Morrilton Packing Company, which eventually became Petit Jean Meats.

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- CN0405 First United Methodist Church, 201 S. Chestnut St. (sanctuary d. 1961, parsonage d. 1971, fellowship hall d. 1978) Non-contributing Member. The church consists of a Colonial Revival-style sanctuary with Ranch-style additions. The building is red brick with vinyl or aluminum covering the trim. It has stained glass windows. The First United Methodist Church moved a frame building from Lewisburg to two lots in the Moose Addition in 1888. Within a few years, the building was torn down and a Gothic style brick building was erected in its spot. In 1910 the building was enlarged with an addition containing Sunday school rooms and a basement. An educational building was erected near the church in 1941. Then in 1961, the 1910 building was demolished and the congregation had the present red-brick sanctuary built in its place. By 1978, the educational building was replaced with a new Fellowship Hall. Stained glass windows were installed in the largest Sunday School room in 1979; the main window has the flame and cross, the emblem of the Methodist Church. A new parsonage was built on the corner of Chestnut and Valley Streets in 1971, replacing the one that had been destroyed by fire on December 1969.
- CN0406 First Baptist Church, 200 E. Church St. (d. 1966) Contributing Member. The Baptists moved their congregation to Morrilton in 1878 when they dedicated their new brick building in the Moose Addition. The building was in used until about 1921 when they began to meet in the school house instead. In 1917 the Baptists bought two lots, at their present location, from the Episcopalians. By 1924, the First Baptist Church had a finished basement where they met until 1935 when their sanctuary was completed. In 1936 the building was gutted by fire but was rebuilt and rededicated in 1937. The present sanctuary was built next to the original structure, at the location of the original parsonage, and dedicated into use in 1966.
- The current sanctuary of the church is designed in the Gothic Revival-style. It has a Mid-Century Standard Commercial addition on the northwest back corner. The sanctuary is ornamented with leaded glass windows, decorative cast-concrete window hoods, keystones, and sills. The addition displays decorative cast-concrete panels. The 1936 sanctuary has since been demolished and a parking lot occupies the corner where it once stood.
- CN0407 Bishop House, 207 E. Church St. (c. 1942) Contributing Member. The building is a blond brick English Revival structure with vinyl siding over the front gable. It has a unique built-in brick corbelled window box under the front window. The home was originally owned by Glen Bishop, a Morrilton barber.
- CN0408 First Baptist Church Educational Building, 200 E. Church St. (d. 1966) Contributing Member. Mid-Century Modern blond brick building with characteristic front entrance of angled floor to ceiling brackets. The educational building connects to the First Baptist Church sanctuary and family life building via a covered walkway.
- CN0025 Conway County Courthouse, 115 S. Moose St. (d. 1929-1930) Listed November 13, 1989. Brick Classical Revival-style courthouse building. Most windows have been replaced and terra cotta has slight spalling. The brick is in good condition. The building has cast-concrete ornamental details which include a shield over the front door, a cast cornice which reads "Conway County Courthouse", and an ornamental flag pole base on the roof. There is a granite slab floor on the front porch with some concrete slab infill. Morrilton has been the Conway County seat since 1883. The original courthouse burned in January 1927. Frank Gibb from Little Rock was hired to design this new structure. Gibb's projects include eighteen county courthouses in Arkansas, The Buckstaff Bath House in Hot Springs, churches, schools, and residences. He was educated to become a mining and mineral engineer and worked in this field before becoming an architect.
- CN0410 Bill Brown Family Life Center, 200 E. Church St. (d. 2010) Non-contributing Member. This building can best be described as a metal warehouse-style commercial building with some Gothic Revival-style details. The Church Street façade has false window openings filled with brick. John Ramsey was the architect and Cone Construction built the building.
- CN0411 Reed Funeral Home, 118 S. Moose St., (d. 1872, addition c. 1960) Non-contributing Member. The building was originally built as a wood clapboard Queen Anne-style house. Around 1960 a contemporary

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brick addition was added. Now the original building is wrapped in aluminum siding. The building was owned by Frank and Erma Lela Reed who conducted their mortuary business on the first floor while living on the second floor.

- CN0412 Mobley Clinic, 200 S. Moose St., (c. 1956) Non-contributing Member. The building is a brick, cross-shaped mid-century standard commercial building with prairie influences. Bands of frosted ribbon windows and a curved iron handrail help to define the building. While its wide eaves and low overhangs characterize it as having prairie influences. The structure was originally built by H.E Mobley as an office for his son, Jack Mobley, MD.
- CN0413 Downtown Church of Christ, 100 West Church St. (c. 1937) Non-contributing Member. The original building was a small Romanesque Revival building which faced Division Street. In 1957 a new mixed masonry sanctuary was built which turned the face of the building to West Church Street. At this time, an auditorium was also constructed. EIFS was added to the existing building at the time a brick, concrete block, and EIFS family life center was added to the building c. 1994.
- CN0165 Conway County Library, 101 W. Church St. (d. 1916) Listed April 15, 1978. This rectangular red brick building is designed in the Mediterranean Revival style by Thomas Harding Sr. and similar to most Carnegie libraries around the country built at this time. Harding created this design while in partnership with famed Little Rock architect, Charles Thompson. They worked together from 1898 and formed a partnership lasting from 1916-1925. It has a segmented arch portico on the front entrance and red terra-cotta tile roof. An addition was built in 2000 by Allison Architects of Little Rock. The original building has dentil molding on the cornice and granite window sills. The brick on the original building is also slightly darker red than the addition. The Pathfinder Club (whose goal was to open a free library in Morrilton) won a \$10,000 grant from the Carnegie Foundation to build the building. Construction costs totaled \$7500.00.
- CN0414 First Presbyterian Church, 105 West Church St. (d. 1949) Contributing Member. The red brick building was built in the Colonial Revival-style with a massive steeple, two-story columns, portico, decorative cornice, and wood siding. The front entrance displays a broken pediment flanking an urn with a round window above. Currently the steeple, cornice and wood siding are covered in aluminum siding. A 20<sup>th</sup> century Standard Commercial style educational building is attached to the back of the building.
- CN0415 Nesbit House, 101 E. Church St. (c. 1920) Non-contributing Member. This structure was originally built as a brick Craftsman-style four unit apartment building with a mansard roof. Around 1950 concrete block commercial additions were added to the south and east sides of the building to house a flower shop and its offices.
- CN0437 Johnston House, 210 S. St. Joseph St. (d. 1944) Contributing Member. Brick Ranch-style home with Contemporary characteristics including a short stone wall highlighting the entrance and a block shaped flattened chimney. The home has stone detailing at the corners. Mr. Johnston worked in insurance. At his widow's death, the house was acquired by the Methodist Church and is now used as a group meeting space.
- CN0438 Howell House, 211 S. St. Joseph St. (d. 1944) Contributing Member. Plain/ Traditional-Style home, originally sided in weatherboard is now sided in aluminum. The home has a tapered chimney and wrought-iron columns on the front and side porches. Mr. Howell married Mary Moose, from a family which founded Morrilton. Mr. Howell worked for an auto tire company on Moose Street.
- CN0439 Gordon House, 300 S. St. Joseph St. (d. 1954) Contributing Member. Brick Ranch-style home with modern influences such as a Chicago-style window on the front façade, diagonally placed corner columns, and a modern ornamental door with window side lights. The front window has a decorative screen over it. The front fascia is decorated with dentil molding. Ed Gordon was a Morrilton attorney.



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- CN0440 301 S. St. Joseph St. House, (d. 1938), Non-Contributing Member. Wood clapboard Colonial Revival-style home with aluminum siding. Front and side porch columns have been replaced with 4x4s, roof has extremely deteriorated and several windows are broken.
- CN0441 302 S. St. Joseph St. House (d. 1938) Contributing Member. Wood clapboard Craftsman home with aluminum siding. This home has unique stone and brick detailing on the porch piers.
- CN0442 303 & 303 ½ S. St. Joseph St. House (d. 1950) Contributing Member. Wood clapboard Colonial Revival duplex with Craftsman influences such as exposed rafters. The building still has its original wood siding but displays replacement windows.
- CN0443 305 S. St. Joseph St. House (d. 1946) Contributing Member. English Revival-style clapboard home with aluminum siding. English Revival characteristics include a tapered brick chimney with high pitched roof line, especially the gable over the front entrance. All windows have been replaced and vinyl siding has been installed over the eaves.
- CN0444 Stallings House, 306 S. St. Joseph St. (d. 1955) Contributing Member. Brick Ranch-style home with Greek Revival influences such as dentil molding around fascia, leaded glass sidelights around the front door, panels around the doors, fluted Doric columns, a leaded elliptical clerestory window in the front gable, and fluted pilasters flanking the front door. Mrs. Stallings was the first Daughter's of the American Revolution's president in Morrilton. The family owned Stallings Feed and Seed and owned a farm which they leased to tenant farmers.
- CN0445 Mitchell House, 307 S. St. Joseph St. (d. 1949) Contributing Member. Brick Ranch-style home with Colonial Revival and Mid-Century Modern influences. Colonial Revival characteristics include the roof-line with dormers. The modern characteristics include the front facades corner windows. This home has had several back additions and ancillary structures with additions. The wood siding has been covered in vinyl siding. Billy Mitchell inherited and ran a furniture store on Moose Street. He also owned a farm which he leased to tenant farmers.
- CN0446 John Pierce House, 400 S. St. Joseph St. (d. 1926) Contributing Member. Red brick English Revival-style home with half-timber stucco gables. The windows have all been replaced and the brick mold around the front door is missing. The front stoop is collapsing and the mortar between the bricks is disintegrating. Pierce owned a lumber company.
- CN0447 Morgan Homer Pierce Home, 405 S. St. Joseph St. (d. 1951) Contributing Member. This originally wood sided Mid-Century Modern home with large overhanging Prairie Style eaves is now covered in synthetic siding. An interesting feature of the home is the front entrance way which has wavy glass in a stationery window by the front door. Morgan Pierce was known as Lover Pierce. He started Pierce-Young Lumber Company which reached from Southern Missouri to Arkansas. The lumber mill was east of the tower yard and was on Moose Street.
- CN0448 Collins House, 105 E. Green St. (d. 1948) Contributing Member. This home is a red brick English Revival-style home with Plain/Traditional details such as inset in the arched brick entrance. The back position and shape of the back of the home suggest that it is an addition but the brick material used matches the original brick perfectly. Its wood siding is covered in aluminum and the original wood windows are in good condition. Buster Collins owned a restaurant in Arizona. Then he came to Arkansas and operated a sawmill in the Blackwell Community, a mostly African-American community.
- CN0449 Thomas Earl Massey Sr. Home, 201 E. Green St. (d. 1933) Contributing Member. Wood Craftsman home with exposed brackets and decorative lattice detail in front gable. Home is now covered in synthetic siding. A wood lattice screen has been added to the front porch for railing. Tom Massey owned Massey Hardware at 213 E. Broadway Street. The business catered to farmers and citizens and had four locations: Morrilton, Conway, Russellville, and Clarksville.

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- CN0450 Strait House, 205 E. Green St. (c. 1928) Non-contributing Member. This Prairie-style home was originally wood sided with a brick front porch but now has synthetic siding covering the wood. The brick half wall on the front façade appears to be added at a later date and probably enclosed a porch. The side projection is a separate apartment. Audrey Strait was a circuit judge.
- CN0451 Algire House, 303 E. Green St. (d. 1933) Contributing Member. Red brick Craftsman style home with half-timber stucco ornamental detailing in the gables. The rafters of this home are still exposed although the fascia is wrapped in aluminum. An aluminum carport and gutters were added. One side of the front porch has amber colored glass instead of screens. The home has decorative brick coursing on the chimneys. Algire was the manager of Arkansas Power and Light Company.
- CN0452 Hurley House, 305 E. Green St. (d. 1933) Contributing Member. Clapboard Plain Traditional home with English Revival influences including a steeply pitched roof and sweeping gable over the front entrance. The home has been covered in synthetic siding and has some replacement windows. The chimney has decorative brick coursing. Curtis Hurley was the publisher of the *Morrilton Democrat*.
- CN0453 Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, 208 S. Chestnut St. (c. 1965) Non-Contributing Member. Brick 20<sup>th</sup> Century Standard Commercial building. Appears to have been built in three stages as evidenced by the three different styles of brick on the south side. The structure has granite panels at the entrance and north side. It was originally built as Southwestern Bell's offices but now appears to be used as a home base to a service center.
- CN0454 Methodist Manse, 301 S. Chestnut St. (d. 1980) Non-contributing Member. Brick Ranch home with Minimal Traditional detailing such as the shape of the chimney. The home's wood siding has been covered with synthetic siding. The house was built as a home for the minister of the First United Methodist Church.
- CN0455 305 S. Chestnut House, (d. 1951) Non-Contributing Member. Plain-Traditional Style home with replacement windows and vinyl siding. All detailing has been removed and foundation is covered with synthetic stone. The home was originally built as a single family house, turned into a duplex c. 1970, then back into a single family home.
- CN0456 Augustus Layton Young House, 308 S. Chestnut St. (d. 1936) Contributing Member. Red brick English Revival style home with decorative cast-concrete detailing including window hoods, spiral columns, decorative gable ornament, caps on buttresses and panels on porch piers. Gus Young co-owned Pierce-Young Lumber Company which was in existence until 1945. The company bought land and timber rights for many parts of Conway County. Young owned farmland in Pointe Remove in Marion County where he raised cattle and maintained forest land. He was also involved in Young Store in Pyatt. The design for this home came from a pattern book and Gus personally picked all the lumber for it from his lumber company.
- CN0457 Thomas Earl Massey Jr. House, 309 S. Chestnut St. (d. 1956) Contributing Member. Plain-Traditional style home with English Revival influences such as the steep front gable and the arched windows on either side of the front door. The original wood siding has been covered in aluminum and a large back porch has been added. Thomas Massey Jr. was in business with his father at Massey Hardware.
- CN0458 Etheridge House, 310 S. Chestnut St. (d. 1931) Non-Contributing Member. This Craftsman home was originally wood sided with stucco gables. However, the wood siding, fascia, and wood brackets have now been covered with synthetic material. The home still has its original casement windows. The front porch base and two of its columns, and the chimney have all been created of fieldstone. Dr. Etheridge was a general practitioner.
- CN0459 Edward Gordon House, 400 S. Chestnut St. (d. 1963) Non-Contributing Member. Wood and brick Ranch-style home with Plain/ Traditional detailing. The front of the home has a wrap-around porch which is partially enclosed with a screen. T-111 siding and stucco siding have been added to the home. Ed

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Gordon was an attorney. His wife was Ada Ruth (Bearden), daughter of the First United Methodist Church preacher. His son, Nathan Gordon became Lieutenant Governor of the State of Arkansas.

CN0460 Boyle House, 401 S. Chestnut St. (d. 1946) Non-Contributing Member. Clapboard Craftsman-style home with tall brick piers and short tapered columns on the front porch. The exterior is now covered in synthetic siding. However, the home has original wood windows protected with storm windows. Boyle worked for the Coca-Cola Company.

**Break down by period:**

In most cases structures were dated using Sanborn fire insurance maps. A detailed building inventory is in Part 8.

Breakdown by period:

1920-1948	12 buildings	30%
1949-1965	10 buildings	25%
Non contributing	16 buildings	40%
Listed	2 buildings	5%

**Non-contributing Buildings:**

The district's increase has sixteen non-contributing buildings, totaling 40% of its architectural fabric. Two of the buildings, the Methodist Manse at 301 South Chestnut St. and the First Baptist Church Bill Brown Family Life Center at 200 East Church St., were built after 1964 which is the fifty year cut off, so they do not qualify as contributing.

Fourteen structures are considered non-contributing because they have been altered so drastically from their original form that they are no longer considered contributing to the historic character of the neighborhood. The alterations include the application of inappropriate materials, the cover up or altering of original detailing, or inappropriate additions. The homes at 400 E. Church St. are considered non-contributing because the porch has been enclosed and its original wood siding has been covered in vinyl. 306 E. Church St. is non-contributing because the original wood siding has been covered with aluminum siding, the roof has been replaced with a seamed metal roof, and it has replacement windows. The 1<sup>st</sup> United Methodist Church at 201 S. Chestnut St. and the Reed Funeral Home at 118 S. Moose St because of their massive additions and replacement siding. Downtown Church of Christ at 100 W. Church St. and the Nesbit House at 101 E. Church St. have been labeled non-contributing because of their unsympathetic and overwhelming additions. 301 S. St. Joseph St. is non-contributing because it is in an advanced stage of deterioration, it is covered in aluminum siding, and the original columns have been removed. The Strait House, at 205 E. Green St. is non-contributing because it is covered in synthetic siding, has an enclosed porch, and has an addition on a main façade. 305 S. Chestnut St. and the Etheridge House, at 310 S. Chestnut St., have unsympathetic alterations and covered up architectural detailing. The Ed Gordon House, at 400 S. Chestnut St., has a partially enclosed porch and added unsympathetic materials such as T-111 siding to the home. Lastly, the Boyle House, at 401 S. Chestnut St., has been labeled non-contributing because it has been covered in synthetic siding.

Two buildings are labeled as non-contributing because they are commercial buildings in a historic district identified as a residential area. The Southwestern Bell Telephone Company at 208 S. Chestnut St. and the Mobley Clinic fall into this category.

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**Narrative Description**

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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.)

Property is:

- 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.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Community Planning and Development

**Period of Significance**

1920-1960

**Significant Dates**

NA

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

**Cultural Affiliation**

NA

**Architect/Builder**

Varies/ Unknown

Thomas Harding Sr.

Frank Gibbs

**Period of Significance (justification)**

1920-1960

The Moose Addition Neighborhood Historic District Expansion is located in the city of Morrilton, Arkansas which is the county seat of Conway County and a regional and manufacturing center for this part of central Arkansas. The Moose

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Addition Neighborhood was the first location in the new town of Morrilton to be developed as a residential area in the mid-1880s.<sup>i</sup> The names of its central streets, Division, Moose, and Morrill Streets stake the location of the farms that once occupied the land that developed into this city.<sup>ii</sup> The neighborhood was platted and originally developed primarily between the late 1800s and early 1900s with structures designed in the Queen Anne and Craftsman styles and other plans and styles popular in the early 1900s. Almost all of the lots in the neighborhood were occupied by houses by the mid-1920s. By this time, many of the original structures built by the town's founding fathers had been demolished to build updated Craftsman and Revival style homes.<sup>iii</sup> This trend continued into the mid twentieth century with the construction of Ranch, Plain/Traditional, and a few homes with Mid-Century Modern characteristics-- resulting in the variation of architectural styles represented today in the neighborhood's boundaries. The Moose Addition Neighborhood retains much of its architectural character as an early-to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century residential area, with its Boundary Increase adding properties used in the service industry such as churches, a library, courthouse, and privately owned businesses. Overall the district and its Expansion have few post-1960 buildings. The changing character of the neighborhood reflects the continued popularity and desirability of the community. The neighborhood's location near the city's historic center makes it more unique than current automotive influenced residential developments and the district still retains the overall feel of a historic community which serves and patronizes the downtown of Morrilton.

The Expansion was not included in the original nomination for the area due to financial constraints. The City of Morrilton was only able to fund surveys for a portion of the structures and began with structures at the core of the neighborhood. The Expansion enlarges the surveyed area to include the multi-use East Church Street and the residential areas of S. Chestnut, S. St. Joseph, and E. Green Streets.

#### Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Moose Addition Neighborhood Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A as a community supporting the historic commercial center of Morrilton. The evolution of the community's development is reflected within the construction dates of the buildings within it, from the first boom of construction in the late nineteenth century to the wane of the popularity of downtown living and business in the early 1960s. The district, together with its Expansion, contains a good and representative collection of architectural styles that were popular in residential, government, and ecclesiastical design during the neighborhood's development from 1881 to 2010.

Morrilton was developed as a railway town in c. 1871 as early residents moved from the established community of Lewisburg, a few miles away, to the new locality based at a stop on the recently built expansion of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad. The new township resulted in the eventual abandonment of Lewisburg, with Morrilton gaining its citizens, businesses, and services as it won the position of Conway County seat in 1875.<sup>iv</sup>

Morrilton had been a rural area known only for timber and farmland when two enterprising local farmers donated land, resulting in the development of the new town. Edward Morrill and James Moose learned of plans by the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad to expand their tracks through the nearby community of Lewisburg. But when the railroad approached Lewisburg requesting financial assistance for their proposed stop, the community refused because the town had been bankrupted by the Civil War and thought that their lack of contribution would not affect the location of the railroad (as its location was upon the planned railroad route). When Moose and Morrill learned of Lewisburg's rejection, they donated portions of their farmland to the railroad instead. Their donations ensured a stop on their properties and a rise in the value of their land and its surrounding area.<sup>v</sup>

<sup>i</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Morrilton, Arkansas, 1886.

<sup>ii</sup> Conway County Genealogical Society, *Conway County Heritage- Then and Now*, (Turner Publishing Company, Nashville: 2006), 132.

<sup>iii</sup> Sanborn, 1919, 1926.

<sup>iv</sup> Helen Deaton, "Lewisburg- River Port- Once Metropolis", *Arkansas Democrat*, 2 April, 1954. Reprinted in *Lewisburg: A Collection of Articles on Old Lewisburg*. Obtained from Conway County Historical Preservation Association; Conway County Historical Society, 207-209.

<sup>v</sup> *Historical Reminiscences and Biographical Memoirs of Conway County, Arkansas* (The Press-Argus, Van Buren, AR: 1890), 33.

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Morrill and Moose Streets, at the center of the town of Morrilton and the Moose Addition Neighborhood Historic District, are named after these two pioneering farmers. Although the town was named after Edward Morrill--decided between the two by the toss of a coin--the arterial street which connects the residential district to the commercial center and holds the courthouse and city hall along with other essential buildings has been named after his partner, James Moose.<sup>vi</sup>

From the 1880s through the early 1920s the Moose Addition was being developed, and included Queen Anne, Craftsman, and revival style residences as well as the city's first service oriented buildings. The district was originally developed with large scale homes covering most of the residential blocks while the county courthouse, a library, and churches had been built in the district along South Street (now East Church Street).<sup>vii</sup> Structures built at this time were designed to be architecturally significant and boosted Morrilton to the status of an impressive small town with well-built buildings and beautiful streets. The library was built as a handsome building in the Greek Revival style. It sat among impressive Queen Anne homes and the first incarnations of revival style churches.

By the mid-1920s many of the oldest grand homes had been demolished, making way for as many as eight to ten smaller homes per city block.<sup>viii</sup> The area was still popular and demanded the latest in building styles including the still popular Craftsman and revival style homes. The service corridor, previously South Street--now called East Church Street, still held churches and would soon unveil the new courthouse being built in an impressive and imposing Classical Revival style.<sup>ix</sup> The building was deserving of the most fashionable architectural ornament, as it was the defining structure of Conway County.

Even through the 1960s, the neighborhood's popularity still demanded the old to be demolished, new structures to be built, and even added onto. At this time, several of the churches built new buildings in Mid-Century Revival styles and the Ranch and Plain/ Traditional style became popular in the residential sections.<sup>x</sup>

The Morrilton passenger depot closed in 1954 and passenger service continued to decline until it finally ended in the spring of 1960.<sup>xi</sup> In this era, the popularity of the automobile and the construction of Interstate 40 which did not link to downtown, stymied downtown growth. Citizens and visitors chose automobile travel over the railroad, and downtown facilities began to lose their popularity. Shortly afterward, new businesses began along the highway resulting in homes and existing businesses being lead away from the downtown community. Less business traffic and the decline of the use of the railroad left the downtown in economic decline during the 1960s and 1970s. Also in the 1960s, the Arthur V. Ormond Lock and Dam was built near Morrilton on the Arkansas River.<sup>xii</sup> As Interstate 40 changed ground transportation in Morrilton, the new lock and dam reshaped river traffic. The last new home within the neighborhood boundaries, was built by the Methodist Church in 1980. Since then no new homes have been built but the area still remains popular. Homes tend to keep their value and most are occupied or in the process of remodeling.

The Moose Addition Neighborhood and the structures within the Boundary Expansion all developed within the same time period.<sup>xiii</sup> All of the structures within the area were not surveyed at the time of the original nomination only because of the City's financial constraints. Enough money had not been allotted to survey all structures within the historically platted Moose Addition at the same time.

Although the Moose Addition Neighborhood District is almost strictly residential, the Boundary Increase introduces a commercial aspect into the district's new boundaries. East Church Street is different than the rest of the district in that the structures on it vary widely in use and size. East Church Street supports the Moose Street Addition's residents by providing amenities such as churches, a library, small businesses, and the courthouse within walking distance of their homes. It developed, as the rest of the district, still keeping its original purpose but reinventing itself with updated architecture through the ages.

<sup>vi</sup> *Historical Reminiscences*, 33.

<sup>vii</sup> Sanborn, 1886, 1889, 1896, 1901, 1908, 1913, 1919, 1926.

<sup>viii</sup> *Ibid*, 1926.

<sup>ix</sup> *Ibid*.

<sup>x</sup> Conway County Genealogical Association, 27. Conway County Historical Society, *Conway County-Our Land, Our Home, Our People*, (Historical Publication of Arkansas, Little Rock: 1992), 70-98.

<sup>xi</sup> Conway County Historical Society, 19.

<sup>xii</sup> *Ibid*, 25.

<sup>xiii</sup> Sanborn Map, 1886, 1889, 1896, 1901, 1908.

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The dates of significance for the Expansion include structures built from 1920-1960, closely following the dates of the development of the original Moose Addition. Early maps show that the district's initial development included the courthouse, several churches, and stately homes.<sup>xiv</sup> It functions very similarly today.

Throughout the neighborhood, incarnations of synonymous businesses have existed in the same locations for generations. For example, the Reed Funeral Home, located at 118 South Moose St. has operated as a funeral home, and in the same building, since early maps show it in 1872. Although newly built in 1927 after a fire, the Conway County Courthouse remains in its original location at the corner of E. Church and S. Moose Streets.<sup>xv</sup>

Four churches have been rebuilt and expanded in their same locations along E. Church Street. The First United Methodist Church of Morrilton moved a frame building from Lewisburg to two lots in the Moose Addition in 1888. Within a few years, the building was torn down and a new brick building was erected in its spot. In 1910 the building was enlarged. Then an educational building was erected near the church in 1941. By 1961, the 1910 building was demolished and the congregation had the present Colonial Revival red-brick sanctuary built in its place. In 1978, the educational building was replaced with a new fellowship hall.<sup>xvi</sup>

The First Baptist Church was also originally founded in Lewisburg. They moved their congregation to Morrilton in 1878 when they dedicated their new brick building in the Moose Addition. The building was in use until about 1921 when they began to meet in the schoolhouse instead. In 1917 the Baptists bought two lots, at the Church's present location. By 1924, the First Baptist Church had completed a finished basement, where they met until 1935 when their sanctuary was built. In 1936 the building was gutted by fire but was rebuilt and the building was rededicated in 1937. The present Gothic Revival sanctuary was built next to the original structure and dedicated into use in 1966. At this time, they built a very modern educational building next to the sanctuary and in 2010 the Church built a metal warehouse-style family life center in the same block.<sup>xvii</sup>

The Downtown Church of Christ's evolution follows a similar path. Their original meeting house was a small Romanesque Revival building which faced Division Street. In 1957 a new Modern mixed masonry sanctuary was built on their lots which turned the building to face East Church Street. At this time, an auditorium was also constructed. EIFS was added to the existing building at the same time that a brick, concrete block, and EIFS family life center was added to the building c. 1994.<sup>xviii</sup>

In 1885, the Presbyterians built their first worship house in Morrilton at the corner of S. Division and E. Church Streets. After combining two churches and growing immensely; the new Church built the current Colonial Revival building in the same location, replacing the original structure in 1952.<sup>xix</sup>

To visit the area today (2014) most of the buildings are well cared for and yards are clean. The neighborhood has several rental properties, some better maintained than others but a visitor can tell that the city still has pride in this neighborhood, its courthouse, and churches. There are a variety of building types and maintenance levels, representing the diverse ages and income levels of its residents. The area reflects national trends in historic building styles and possesses a good collection of architectural styles representing the early to middle part of the twentieth century.

<sup>xiv</sup> Sanborn, 1886, 1889, 1896, 1901, 1908.

<sup>xv</sup> Kenneth Story, "Conway County Courthouse", National Register of Historic Places Inventory Form, United States of the Interior National Parks Service, 1989.

<sup>xvi</sup> Conway County Historical Society, "The First United Methodist Church Morrilton," (Historical Publication of Arkansas: Little Rock, 1992), 84-85.

<sup>xvii</sup> *Ibid*, "First Baptist Church of Morrilton," 77.

<sup>xviii</sup> *Ibid*, "Downtown Church of Christ," 76.

<sup>xix</sup> *Ibid*., "First Presbyterian Church {1900-1906} Morrilton," (Historical Publication of Arkansas: Little Rock, 1992), 79-80. Conway County Genealogical Association, 27.



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

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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Moose Addition Neighborhood Historic District  
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**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Conway County Genealogical Association, *Conway County Heritage- Then and Now, Conway County Arkansas*, (Turner Publishing Company: Nashville), 2006.

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Moose, Eleanor. "Deserted Old Lewisburg Neighbor to Morrilton: Once Bustling city With Population of 1,200 in the Steamboat Days Now is Desolated by Ruins and Cut by Ravines". Article in unknown newspaper. 25 Sept. 1927. Reprinted in *Lewisburg: A Collection of Articles on Old Lewisburg*. Obtained from Conway County Historical Preservation Association.

Rogers, Aaron. "Morrilton (Conway County)", Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture, last modified 1 May 2012, accessed at [www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net](http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net).

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Story, Kenneth, "Conway County Courthouse", National Register of Historic Places Inventory Form, United States of the Interior National Parks Service, 1989.

Witsell, Charles and Gordon Wittenberg, *Architects of Little Rock: 1833-1950*. (The University of Arkansas Press, 2014).

**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: \_\_\_\_\_

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recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Approx. 26 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15S</u> Zone	<u>523071E</u> Easting	<u>3889911N</u> Northing	3	<u>15S</u> Zone	<u>523597E</u> Easting	<u>3889760N</u> Northing
2	<u>15S</u> Zone	<u>523425E</u> Easting	<u>3889847N</u> Northing	4	<u>15S</u> Zone	<u>523552E</u> Easting	<u>3889547N</u> Northing

5. 15S / 523521E/ 3889511N

6. 15S/ 523228E/ 3889505N

7. 15S/ 523061E/ 3889769N

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

The boundary of the Moose Addition Historic Neighborhood Expansion is illustrated on the accompanying map and indicated by a red dashed line. The boundary increase is approximately bounded on the north side of W. Church St. and S. Morrill St. at lot 7, block 6. It then travels east to lot 10, block 8. The route then turns south at S. Chestnut St and travels east along the center of E. Church St until it meets lot 3, block 12. The boundary turns to follow a southern route to lot 5, block 15 and then to lot 10, block 15 of E. Green St. The boundary picks up lot 2, block 19 of E. Green St. then travels north to lot 2, block 3 at the corner of W Valley St. and S. Morrill St.

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

The boundary for the Moose Addition Neighborhood Historic District Boundary Increase includes the rest of the area shown on Sanborn maps originally platted as the Moose Addition. This section includes the two blocks immediately east, one block north, and a half block south of the previously listed Moose Addition Neighborhood Historic District.

To the north of the boundary increase lie railroad tracks which serve as a visual and physical barrier separating the Moose Addition and Morrilton's Commercial Historic District. To the east, the area could be expanded one block because this area shares the same housing stock as the district. The city is now in negotiation to have this block designated as its own historic district due to a row of matching rent houses. However, past this block, vacant lots, housing of a later era, and setbacks and spacing between houses visually exclude the streets from the historic district boundaries. The southern boundary is drawn naturally by the topography of the land, a large hill physically divides the area and the homes on the hill

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do not share the same setback as the rest of the district, several are of a later construction period. Additionally, St. Anthony's Hospital sits on a large lot on the south side of Green Street which lies directly to the south of the neighborhood. To the west of the increase is the previously listed Moose Addition Historic District.

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### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Antoinette Johnson of Johnson Consulting; edited by Ralph S. Wilcox, National Register and Survey  
Coordinator

organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date December 2014

street & number 323 Center St., Suite 1500 telephone 501-324-9880

city or town Little Rock state AR zip code 72201

e-mail ralph@arkansasheritage.org

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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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### Photographs:

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

Name of Property: Moose Addition Neighborhood Historic District Expansion

City or Vicinity: Morrilton

County: Conway State: AR

Photographer: Antoinette Johnson

Date Photographed: March 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #1

Building numbers CN0412, CN0165, CN0414, CN0411, CN0415, CN0413, camera facing west.

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Photo #2

Building numbers CN0410, CN0406, CN0405, CN0025, CN0407, camera facing east.

Photo #3

Building numbers CN0414, CN0413, CN0165, CN0412, CN0410, CN0415, camera facing east.

Photo #4

Building numbers CN0407, CN0025, CN0411, CN0415, CN0413, CN0408, CN04110, CN0165, CN0414, camera facing west.

Photo #5

Building numbers CN0451, CN0460, CN0457, CN0455, camera facing northeast.

Photo #6

Building numbers CN0443, CN0445, CN0447, camera facing southeast.

Photo #7

Building numbers CN0447, CN0445, CN0443, camera facing northeast.

Photo #8

Building numbers CN0451, CN0452, CN0477, camera facing northeast

Photo #9

Building numbers CN0450, CN0449, CN0448, camera facing northwest

Photo #10

Building numbers CN0453, CN0456, CN0458, CN0454, CN0455, camera facing south

Photo #11

Building numbers CN0405, CN0404, CN0403, CN0402, CN0401, camera facing southeast

Photo #12

Building numbers CN0456, CN0453, CN0406, CN0457, CN0455, CN0454, CN0405 camera facing north

Photo #13

Building numbers CN0405, CN0406, CN0408, CN0410, CN0165, CN0414 camera facing southwest

Photo #14

Building numbers CN0450, CN0459, CN0458, CN0456 camera facing northwest

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**Property Owner:**

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

name \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

Moose Addition Neighborhood Historic District  
Boundary Increase  
Name of Property

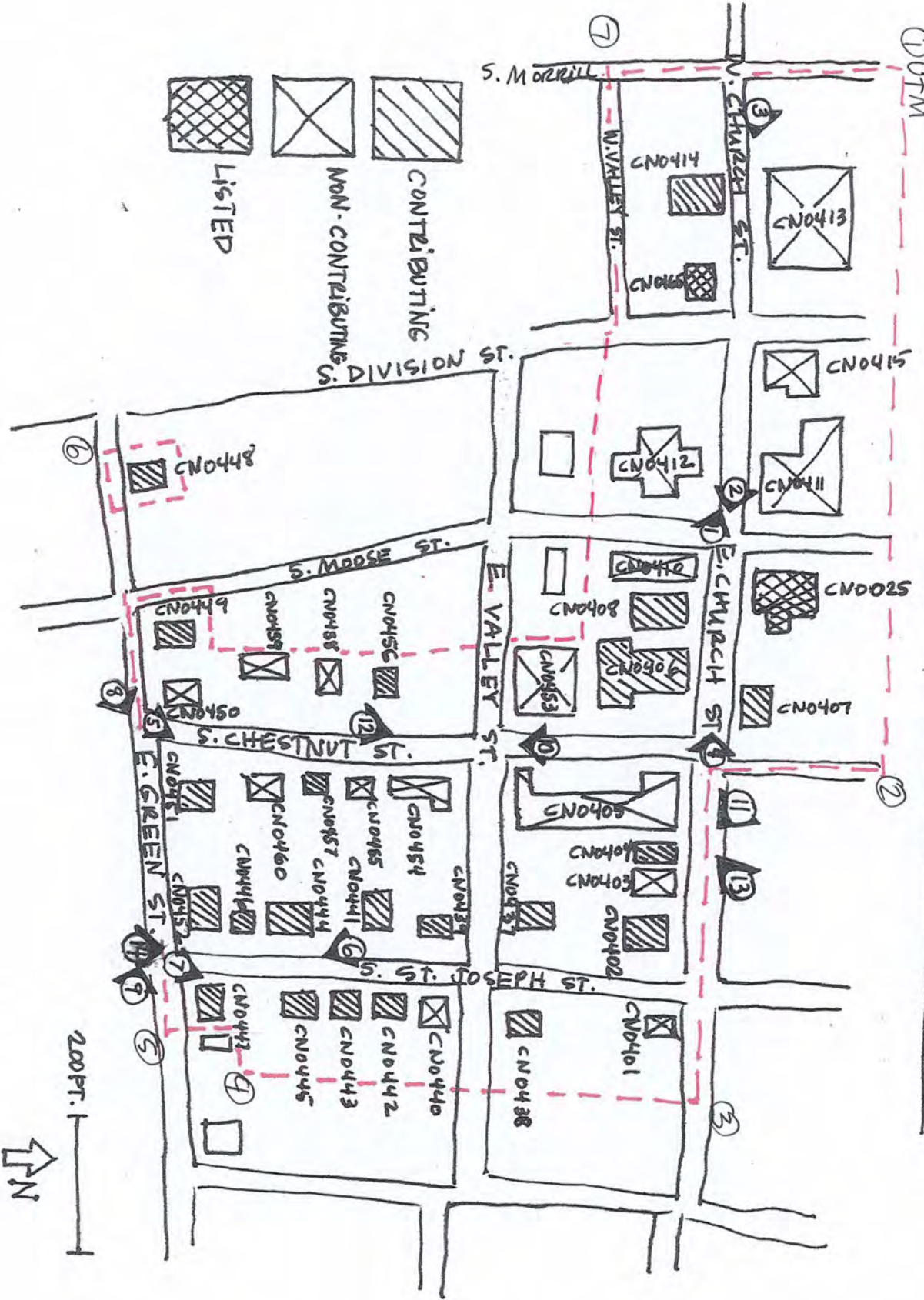
Conway County, AR  
County and State

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

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.


MOORELTON / CONWAY CO., ARKANSAS


MOOSE ADDITION NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY INCREASE

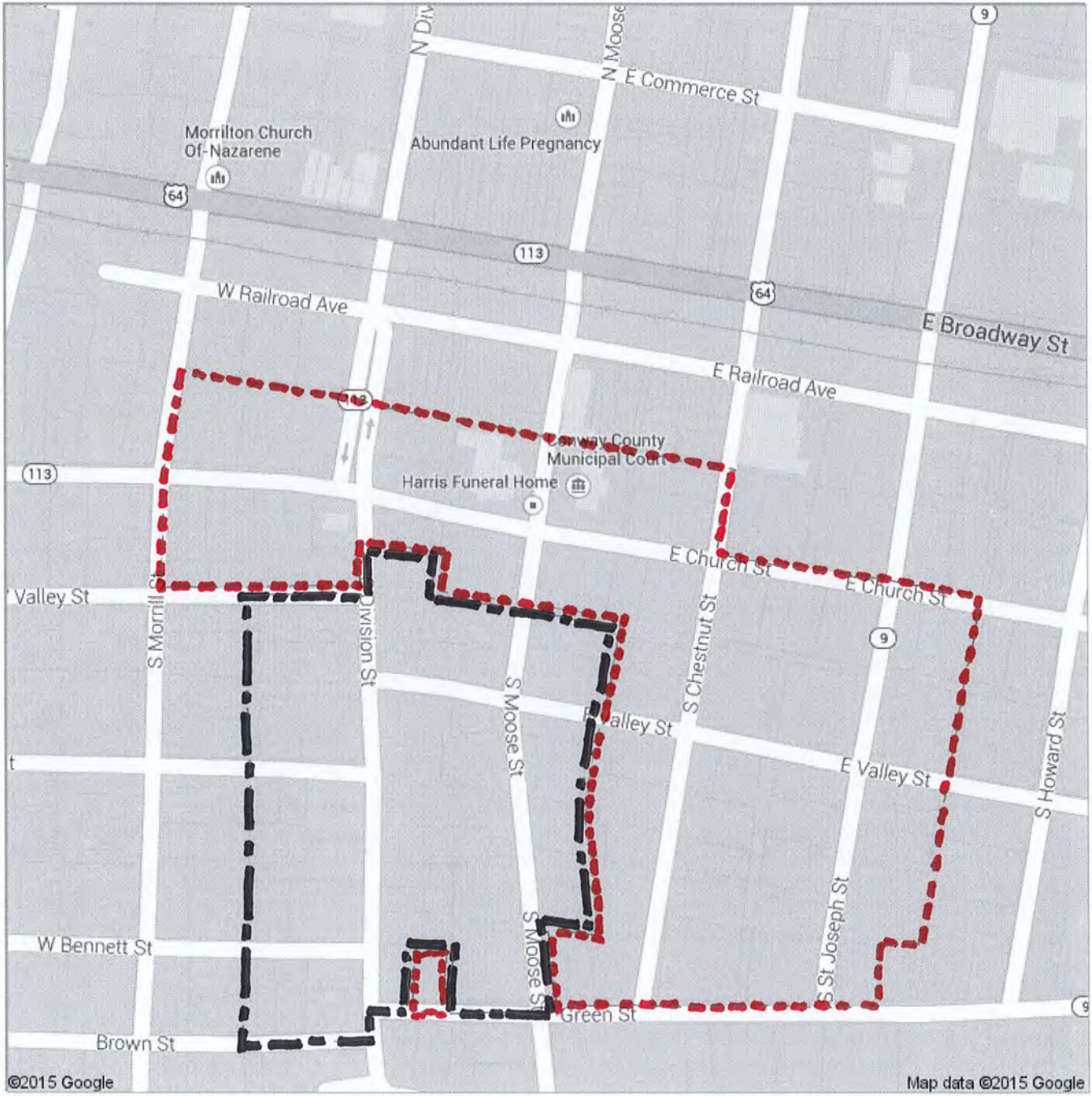




Morrilton, Conway County, Arkansas

Original District = 

Boundary Increase = 



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Map data ©2015 Google







FIRST BAPTIST  
CHURCH

BILL BRYANT  
FAMILY LIFE CENTER  
AND GYMnasium



STOP

ALL WAY

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



S Chestnut St  
400























Chestnut St

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Moose Addition Neighborhood Historic District (Boundary Increase)

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Conway

DATE RECEIVED: 4/10/15      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/06/15  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/21/15      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/26/15  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000258

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N    DATA PROBLEM: N    LANDSCAPE: N    LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N    PDIL: N    PERIOD: N    PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: Y    SAMPLE: N    SLR DRAFT: N    NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    5-26    DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Could have been stand-alone district  
Different AOS than original*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept it

REVIEWER J. Gubbe      DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_      DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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

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



THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
**HERITAGE**

Asa Hutchinson  
*Governor*

Stacy Hurst  
*Director*

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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**



323 Center Street, Suite 1500  
Little Rock, AR 72201

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

e-mail:  
[info@arkansaspreservation.org](mailto:info@arkansaspreservation.org)  
website:  
[www.arkansaspreservation.com](http://www.arkansaspreservation.com)

An Equal Opportunity Employer

January 29, 2015

Karen Hofford, Director  
Morrilton Historic District Commission  
210 North Moose Street  
Morrilton, AR 72110

Re: Moose Addition Neighborhood Historic District Boundary Increase – Morrilton,  
Conway County

Dear Ms. Hofford:

We are pleased to inform you that the above referenced property will be considered by the State Review Board of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, an agency of the Department of Arkansas Heritage, for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register of Historic Places is the federal government's official list of historic properties worthy of the preservation. Listing in the National Register of Historic Places provides recognition and assists in preserving our nation's heritage.

Listing of this property provides recognition of the community's historic importance and assures protective review of the federal projects that might adversely affect the character of the historic property.

Listing in the National Register does not mean that limitations will be placed on the property by the federal government. Public visitation rights are not required of property owners. The federal government will not attach covenants to the property or seek to acquire it.

We have enclosed a copy of the National Register nomination for your review. If you have any comments on the proposed nomination, please submit a letter with your comments, concerns, or concurrence to the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program at least 24 hours prior to the date of the State Review Board meeting.

You are invited to attend the State Review Board meeting at which the nomination will be considered. The board will begin meeting at 10:00 a.m. on April 1, 2015 in Room 170 of the Tower Building at 323 Center Street in Little Rock.

If you have any questions regarding the State Review Board meeting feel free to call Ralph Wilcox, Callie Williams or Travis Ratermann at (501) 324-9880.

Sincerely,

Frances McSwain  
Director





THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
**HERITAGE**

April 1, 2015



Asa Hutchinson  
*Governor*

Stacy Hurst  
*Director*

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: Moose Addition Neighborhood Historic District Boundary  
Increase – Morrilton, Conway County, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Loether:

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,

Stacy Hurst  
State Historic Preservation Officer

SH:rsw

Enclosure

- 
- Arkansas Arts Council
  - Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission
  - Delta Cultural Center
  - Historic Arkansas Museum
  - Mosaic Templars Cultural Center
  - Old State House Museum
- 



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