

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Section number _____ Page _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 15000632

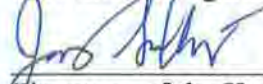
Date Listed: 9/28/2015

Property Name: Matthews-Storey House

County: Pulaski

State: AR

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

9-28-2015

Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8: Significant Dates

The date 1934 is hereby deleted as a significant date.

The Arkansas State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file**
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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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.

RECEIVED 2280

AUG 14 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Matthews-Storey House

Other names/site number: PU8792

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: 8115 Ascension Road

City or town: Little Rock State: Arkansas County: Pulaski

Not For Publication:

Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

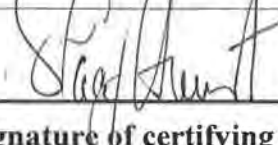
I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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>7-13-15</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 ___ 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:)


Signature of the Keeper

09-26-2015
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>2</u> | buildings |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | sites |
| <u>1 (bridge)</u> | <u> </u> | structures |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | objects |
| <u>2</u> | <u>2</u> | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation: STONE; Walls: STONE, STUCCO, WOOD; Roof: ASPHALT (Shingles).

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

Summary Paragraph

The Matthews-Storey House is a Craftsman style Airplane Bungalow located in southern Little Rock, Arkansas. The front of the house, with its two gable roofs to the east and west and the small second story perched at the center of the structure echoes early advertisements for Airplane Bungalows in national building magazines. These bungalows were seen to echo the form of early aircraft, with the second story as the cockpit and the cross gables as the wings. This house is an amazingly intact example of Craftsman design in central Arkansas. The home is clad in field stone at the first floor and stucco at the second floor with wooden accents including exposed rafter tails, roof beam ends, and six-over-one double-hung wooden windows. The house sits on a large wooded lot that includes two ancillary structures, various landscape features, a paved drive and a field stone bridge.

Narrative Description

Landscape

The Matthews-Storey House sits on a deep wooded lot at 8115 Ascension Road in southern Little Rock, Arkansas. The lot is oriented with its long axis stretching from North to South. The

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main residence sits deep within the lot and is approached by a long, straight, paved driveway. This drive bridges a deep ditch near the northern edge of the lot, which is adjacent to Ascension Road. The bridge, which is contributing, is contemporary with the construction of the house and is constructed of field stone. The bridge includes an arched opening below to allow water flow along the ditch. The tops of both sides of the bridge are ornamented with randomly laid field stones. Beyond the ditch, the rest of the lot is heavily wooded, with several areas of natural undergrowth. The main residence sits at the highest point of the lot, with the land gradually sloping down toward the north and south, away from the front of the house.

Around the house are several purposefully designed landscape features and two ancillary structures. A small, wood-framed rental house sits to the south of the house, near the rear of the property. A wood-framed garage sits to the southeast of the main residence. To the east of the main residence, a small decorative rock-lined pond was surrounded by decorative planting beds. Some of these decorative beds have been obscured by overgrowth. Between the pond and the eastern façade of the main residence is the remnants of a gravel drive that curved around the front of the house to the garage door of the garage building. To the west of the house the paved driveway extends into a small circular drive. This paved drive also extends to the south, past the rear of the house. This drive is terminated by a lower, small, concrete, exterior patio with low walls constructed of brick and concrete blocks. The patio is reached by a short flight of stairs leading from the driveway. Paved sidewalks extend from the rear of the main residence and link with curved pathways the small rental house, garage and workshop building, and the rear exterior patio, creating several rounded decorative planting beds.

Main Residence

The original residence on the lot is a two-story Airplane Bungalow, with typical Craftsman style details. This residence was completed by December of 1925. The house includes all of its original wooden windows which are now protected by exterior storm windows. A majority of the wooden windows are large and are composed of double-hung panels with six tall, vertically divided panes over a single lower pane. The majority of the windows are located with their tops directly under the eaves of the house. The sills of the windows are composed of either an individual or shared concrete sill. The exterior of the first floor is clad with field stone. The second story is clad in stucco. All of the gables are also in-filled with stucco. The house includes two porches, one at the front and one at the rear. The home sits on a concrete foundation and also includes a partial basement storage space.

The roof of the house is composed of multiple gables with short sections of shed-form roofs along the east and west facades. Extended rafter tails are visible on all facades. The gable ends

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of the structure also include decorative, extended roof beam ends and wooden roof vents. A set of ornamental metal ridge caps top each section of the multiple gable roofs.

North (Front) Façade

The front façade of the Matthews-Storey House is dominated by the deep, covered front porch and the front gable of the second story. The front porch is located along the western corner of the façade. The porch not only extends out from the front façade, but also pushes back into the front façade, carving out a recessed area that allows the entry door to the interior of the house to be located along the eastern boundary wall of the porch. A low field stone wall, with a concrete cap, extends between the porch roof-support columns on the eastern and western edges of the front porch. A second small section of low porch wall is located between the eastern corner column and the wall of the main structure of the house, creating a barrier on the eastern edge of the part of the porch that extends forward from the main structure. The porch is reached by a short flight of concrete steps, located at the western edge of the structure, under the roof of the attached porte-cochere.

The roof of the front porch extends to two independent field stone columns topped with concrete caps located directly to the west of the porch roof-support columns. This roof structure creates a small porte-cochere for the house. This porte-cochere roof also creates a visual echo of the roof structure of the living areas to the east. Under the porch roof, a set of two large, typical windows are set over a shared concrete sill. The windows are located on the northern façade of the main structure of the house. A new door sits in the original entry door opening along the eastern edge of the porch. The ceiling of the porch and the porte-cochere is composed of original wooden bead-board.

The eastern portion of this façade includes three large, double-hung wooden windows with the six-over-one pane design typical for this house. These windows are protected by one-over-one pane storm windows. The north façade of the second story includes three typical wooden windows aligned at the center of this short façade. A wooden roof vent is centered within the gable, aligned with the center of the central window directly below.

West Façade

The western, gable end of the porte-cochere is supported by two separate field stone columns, topped by concrete caps. A small wooden roof vent pierces the stucco of the gable of the porte-cochere. The western façade of the main structure features the typical fieldstone first story and stucco on the recessed second story, similar to the rest of the structure. A pair of two typical windows is located just to the south of the rear edge of the porte-cochere. A small single,

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double-hung, one-over-one wooden window covered by an external storm window is located near the center of this façade. The tops of all of the windows at the first floor level are located just under the bottom of the overhanging eaves. A section of the southern edge of this façade is slightly extended from the general plane of the rest of the façade. This extended bay is topped by a gable, the western gable end of the rear roof section of the house. This extended bay includes a pair of typical windows with exterior storm windows. The roof area between the northern gable and the southern gable is a shed roof that slopes down to the west.

The second story includes six typical wooden windows, three in a group to the north, one just south of the center of the façade and a pair to the south. These windows correspond to the interior spaces on the second floor which include a central bathroom flanked by two bedroom spaces, one to the north and one to the south.

South (Rear) Façade

The rear façade includes a rear porch, reached by a flight of concrete and fieldstone steps. Due to the change in the ground level from the front façade, the first floor level at the rear facade is well above the ground. The porch is composed of a concrete pad, supported by round metal columns and the adjacent steps. The porch is located along the eastern edge of the façade. The stairs run along the façade to the western edge of the porch. The porch appears to have been enclosed with wooden framed walls and metal window panels sometime after it was constructed. A metal bannister has also been added to the steps. Under the rear porch, short field stone walls serve as a base for the metal support columns for the porch slab above. These short walls also form the sides of a flight of concrete steps that lead to the partial basement area. A small metal awning has been attached to the rear porch walls to shield the basement steps.

The western section of this façade contains five windows at the first floor level. One pair of typical windows is located near the western edge. A further pair of smaller windows is located near the rear porch. The eastern window in this pair is a smaller version of the larger six-over-one windows in the rest of the house. The western window in this pair is a narrower one-over-one wooden window. Although this pair is divided by a small section of field stone exterior cladding, they both share a typical concrete sill. A small pair of casement windows, that provide natural light for the basement, is located at the foot of the porch stairs. These windows also have the typical concrete window sill.

The rear façade of the second story is pierced by a pair of typical windows that are set to the west of the center point of this façade. Above the windows, a wooden roof vent is centrally located within the stucco clad gable.

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East Façade

The east façade includes the large gable end for the rear (southern) gable section of the roof as well as a large field stone chimney at the center of the front (northern) gable end. Both gabled section of this façade are separated by a recessed central section, creating three distinct bays. The southern bay is pierced by two pairs of wooden, double-hung, six-over-one windows. The southern pair is shorter, serving as the windows above the kitchen sink. The northern pair are of the typical, larger window size seen on the other facades. The central, recessed bay also contains a pair of typical six-over-one wooden windows. A small crawlspace vent is located near ground level, directly under this pair of central windows. The northern gable bay contains a large central field stone chimney that pierces the roof, with the gable eaves extending completely around the chimney. The chimney is terminated at a height equal to the roof of the second story section of the house with a stone chimney cap, composed to three stacked stone slabs. On either side of the chimney there is a single, narrow, double-hung, four-over-one wooden window protected by a one-over-one storm window. All of the windows sit on top of typical concrete sills.

The eastern façade of the second story contains four windows. One single, typical wooden window with accompanying storm window lies just to the south of the center of the façade. The other three windows are grouped in a set to the north of the single central window.

Interior

The interior of the Matthews-Storey house has been altered; however, many significant features still remain intact. The layout of the original spaces is still evident. Original hardwood floors exist throughout the house. Also, original picture rail moldings, near the ceiling, are still intact in many of the rooms. Closets throughout the house also retain their original cedar linings. Windows and doorways also retain their wide, simple wooden ornamental surrounds, typical of the Craftsman style. A small built-in, wooden ironing board, located directly west of the rear exterior door, has also been retained. Many of the interior doors are also original and retain their original hardware.

Garage and Workshop Building (non-contributing)

A wood frame garage and workshop building is located to the southeast of the main house. The path of the original gravel drive leading to the garage door is still partially visible. The building is most likely later than the original house, added to the property before 1950. The structure has a low gable roof with overhanging eaves and includes section of transparent siding, allowing large amounts of natural light into the single interior space. The ridge of the gable roof runs

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from east to west. Two skylights have been added to the northern face of the roof. The wooden frame of the structure sits on a continuous concrete foundation. The building is clad with wooden, vertical-patterned siding panels. The northern (front) façade of this structure is pierced only by a centrally located wooden garage door with four small glass panes in the upper sections of the door. The west façade includes a door to the south and a large central section of transparent siding, most likely a transparent plastic that allows for natural light on the interior. The south (rear) façade of the garage and workshop building includes a central section of transparent siding flanked by a single two-over-two metal window on each side. The eastern façade is composed almost entirely of transparent sheathing over the vertical wooden structural frame boards.

Small Rental House (non-contributing)

A small, wood framed residential building was added to the property in the late 1940s or early 1950s. The small house is topped by an asphalt shingled gable roof, with an extended shed roof over the central front porch. The roof ridge is topped by metal ridge caps, echoing the metal ridge caps of the nearby main residence. The structure sits on a continuous field stone foundation. The walls are clad with decorative wood panels and textured asbestos siding. All of the double-hung wooden windows are covered by added storm windows and are located with their tops adjacent to the bottom of the eaves or gables, echoing the window placement in the main residence. The front porch roof is supported by four wooden posts, with two wooden echo pilasters along the northern façade. The floor of the front porch is composed of a poured concrete pad. The porch roof shelters a central door, flanked on both sides by a pair of three-over-one, double-hung wooden windows with exterior storm windows. The western façade includes two double hung, four-over-one wooden windows with exterior storm windows. On the east and west facades, there are wooden attic vents built into the tops of the gables. The south (rear) façade of the small rental house includes a central door, protected by a small extension of the roof. This door opens onto a small, raised wooden porch. The rear porch is flanked by a short wooden stair to the west. To the west of the door is a pair of three-over-one, double hung wooden windows covered by storm windows. To the east of the door, there are two small, one-over-one wooden windows equally spaced along the remaining section of the façade. The eastern façade includes two double-hung, wooden windows. One small one-over-one window is located to the south and a larger three-over-one window just north of the center of this façade.

Integrity

The main residence exhibits an amazing exterior integrity. There have been very few exterior alterations to the structure since it was constructed in 1925. The only major alteration is the enlargement of the basement space and the addition of a basement access stairway on the

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interior. This basement area was most likely expanded from an open storage space to a weather-tight space with interior access during the mid-20th century, due to the close match to the original stonework, patterns of wear and construction methods. The rear porch was also enclosed with wood frame walls and metal windows at a later date, due to the use of the metal windows. On the interior, one wall was removed to enlarge the central family living spaces by eliminating the once separate dining room. A second wall was removed to allow the kitchen to be enlarged, eliminating the once separate breakfast room. A small pantry, listed in the original advertisement for the property, was converted into the interior basement access stairway. A central heating and cooling system was also added to the house. The two ancillary structures are non-contributing due to their late addition to the property, after the original residence was completed. The garage has had several significant changes, including the removal of large sections of the original siding panels. These sections have been replaced with large panels of translucent siding material.

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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
1924-1925

Significant Dates
1925
1934

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Builder: Justin Matthews Company

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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.)

The Matthews-Storey House is a Craftsman style Airplane Bungalow located in southern Little Rock, Arkansas. These bungalows were seen to echo the form of early aircraft, with the second story as the cockpit and the cross gables as the wings. This house is an amazingly intact example of Craftsman design in central Arkansas built by the Justin Matthews Company in the Westwood development west of the city of Little Rock. As an important example of the uncommon Airplane Bungalow type of Craftsman style architecture in central Arkansas, the Matthews-Storey House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** with **local significance**.

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

City of Little Rock

The land that would eventually be the site of the city of Little Rock was first settled in the early 19th century. By 1820, a United States Post Office with the name "Little Rock" was established in the small settlement along the southern bank of the Arkansas River in central Arkansas. After initial conflicts among early settlers concerning land holdings and claims, the settlement was selected as the territorial capitol in 1821.¹ The town of Little Rock was officially incorporated in 1831 and became a full-fledged city in 1835.² The central location, governmental offices and easy river access allowed the city of Little Rock to grow, quickly becoming an important urban center in central Arkansas.

During Little Rock's early years of development, the city's boundaries crept south and east, into areas that would become the major manufacturing, warehouse and shipping area east of the more residential and civic downtown. The continual growth was only interrupted in the 1860s by the national focus on the Civil War that raged across the United States with battles ranging across Arkansas. After the Civil War, the city continued to grow along the Arkansas River with new technologies and city services being introduced one right after the other. Between 1860 and

¹ James W. Bell, "Little Rock (Pulaski County)," *Arkansas Encyclopedia of History and Culture*, Butler Center for Arkansas Studies, <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=970>.

² *Ibid.*

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1890; telephone, sewer and electric services were introduced, major roads were paved with cobblestones and the population grew from less than 4,000 to over 25,000.³ By the end of the 19th century, the city of Little Rock was becoming a major hub, with state offices, bridges across the Arkansas River and multiple passenger and freight rail lines crisscrossing the city. In the first decade of the 20th century, development of the city continued to the west with the opening of the 3rd Street viaduct over the rail lines to the west of the city limits in 1903. This led to the annexation of the town of Pulaski Heights, a residential development to the west, into the city limits in 1916.⁴ Pulaski Heights was a suburban development created by Michigan industrialist Henry Franklin "H. F." Auten in 1891.⁵ The extension of the Little Rock street car service into the Heights area in 1903 allowed the growing suburban district to become an important driver of westward development along what would become Markham Street. With the successful growth of this upscale real estate development, based mostly on street car transportation, local businessman Justin Matthews saw an opportunity to create new suburban developments farther from the downtown center of Little Rock, but still convenient by automobile travel.⁶

The new national focus on the automobile as a primary means of transportation for the middle class allowed Justin Matthews and his real estate development companies, the Justin Matthews Company and the Metropolitan Trust Company, to search for un-developed suburban land that had previously been seen as only fit for farm or timber land. In the late 1910s and early 1920s, Matthews purchased land all over Pulaski County, with the intention of developing new areas for residential neighborhoods.⁷ The most well-known of his early developments was Park Hill, an area that was originally well to the north of early North Little Rock. Matthews went on to create other suburban developments in north Pulaski County including Edgemont, Lakewood and Sylvan Hills. The only development that Matthews attempted to develop south of the Arkansas River would become the Westwood Addition to the city of Little Rock.

Westwood Development

At the end of the 19th century, the area that would become Westwood was in the middle of Brodie Township, a rural landscape of scattered farmsteads, named after the nearby Brodie

³ *Ibid.* US Census Data Table

⁴ Guy Lancaster, "Pulaski Heights (Pulaski County)," *Arkansas Encyclopedia of History and Culture*, Butler Center for Arkansas Studies, <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=6575>.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Sandra Taylor Smith, *The Park Hill Historic District, North Little Rock*, Little Rock: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 2000.

⁷ *Ibid.*

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Creek.⁸ In the first decade of the 20th century, local landowner E. O. Bagley started to sell off sections of this land to various individuals and investors including Justin Matthews and his Metropolitan Trust Company.⁹ By 1923, the area was subdivided into individual lots and new curvilinear streets were laid out to provide access. In 1923, Westwood was named in platting documents filed in the Pulaski County deeds office. The site of Westwood, just north of Brodie Creek and northwest of Fourche Creek consisted of heavily wooded hills and valleys. The wooded lots and western location combined to give the area the appropriate name of “Westwood”.

The division of lots and introduction of access streets cleared the way for the sale of individual lots for new residences. Beginning in late 1923, Justin Matthews began an aggressive advertisement campaign to promote the newly available land in his Westwood subdivision. Relatively large ads, photographs of newly completed homes as well as land and home sale notices appeared nearly weekly in the real estate section of the *Arkansas Democrat* newspaper. The advertisements for Westwood would continue throughout the mid-1920s. Many of the advertisements, including a large spread in the May 3, 1925, edition of the *Arkansas Democrat*, focused on Westwood’s location along the newly paved 19th Street Pike, the street now known as Highway 5 and Colonel Glenn Road. The 19th Street Pike was the main road to the southwest part of Arkansas, starting in Little Rock it traveled through southwestern Pulaski County, through Benton and Malvern and then on to Hot Springs.

To the north of the Westwood development, Barrows Addition was platted by the 1930s as seen on Sanborn maps of the area. This development mimicked the strict rectilinear blocks of early residential developments near the heart of downtown Little Rock, creating small blocks of rectangular residential lots. Westwood, however, was designed by Matthews to feature winding paved streets, following the contours of the landscape. The paving of Westwood was a major component for preparing new projects for sale. Matthews’s efforts to pave large swaths of urban and rural Pulaski County would eventually lead to trouble due to his role as both a developer and the head of local paving districts that mostly benefited his developments.¹⁰ An advertisement from 1925 noted that “Winding roads of paving carry you through this remarkable addition.”¹¹

⁸ Merrick, George A., *Merrick's Section Map of Pulaski County, Arkansas* [map], New York: Bears & Co., Map Printers, 1898.

⁹ Pulaski County Land Records, Pulaski Circuit/County Clerk Office, Westwood Addition 1923-1930.

¹⁰ “E. O. Bagley, Westwood land owner, testified before the commission the property was turned over the Matthews for development. Bagley said Matthews “plotted the acreage, sold the bonds for a paving district to a friend in south Arkansas, and had a construction firm in which he was interested do the paving.” “Matthews Acts Again Draw Eye of Audit Body,” *Blytheville Courier*, May 6, 1932. Smith, *The Park Hill Historic District, North Little Rock*, 2000.

¹¹ “Drive Out 19th St. Pike Today,” *Arkansas Democrat*, May 3, 1925, p.10.

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“Own a Home in Westwood

In all large cities, for several years, there has been a steady tendency to get out where you can have more air, more light, more room, less dust and less noise.

The lots in Westwood are miniature country estates, each lot has about a half block front on a paved street and runs back from one to three blocks deep.

This gives ample room to set your home back from the pavement and have a winding road leading up to same; and live in quite (sic) seclusion as compared to our average congested sections.

Each of the miniature Westwood estates affords ample room for a garden, orchard, vineyard and small pasture for a cow or for a pony for your children...”¹²

The main roads of the Westwood development were Club Road, Midland Road, Ascension Road and Westwood Avenue.¹³ Club Road and Midland Road were access roads, leading south from the 19th Street Pike. Ascension Road and Westwood Avenues led between Club Road and Midland Road. The area was advertised as “Five Miles from Main Street ... where every home site is a miniature country estate.”¹⁴ The lots in Westwood were also designed to be large, some over two acres in size.

Justin Matthews used the same development techniques at Westwood that he pioneered to promote the contemporary Park Hill project.¹⁵ The Justin Matthews Company worked to build a limited number of homes on lots across the Westwood development in order to promote the new neighborhood. The new houses not only prompted traffic from potential home-owners but also served to increase the surrounding property value of the undeveloped lots. This allowed Matthews to charge more for his remaining un-developed land. In an article in May of 1925, Justin Matthews describes his development technique as follows:

“Our plan is to acquire a large tract of land that we can buy cheap and then build up high-grade homes so located that each home built will help our unsold land values. We make our profits by the homes that we build

¹² “Twenty-Five Lots Sold In Westwood In Last Thirty Days...,” *Arkansas Democrat*, June 7, 1925, classifieds, Real Estate for Sale.

¹³ Club Road is now named Western Hills Avenue. Midland Road is now named Manor Avenue. Ascension Road and Westwood Avenue have retained their original names.

¹⁴ “Drive Out 19th St. Pike Today,” *Arkansas Democrat*, May 3, 1925, p.10.

¹⁵ Sandra Taylor Smith, *The Park Hill Historic District, North Little Rock*, Little Rock: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 2000.

Matthews-Storey House

Pulaski, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

increasing the value of our unsold lots. Consequently, we can afford to sell or build you a home at actual cost to us, for if we build you a home or sell you one we have built, and you occupy it, you are materially helping us to get more money for our unsold lots and therefore we can afford to build for you at actual cost.”¹⁶

In two separate photographs printed in the Real Estate section of the *Arkansas Democrat* during the spring of 1925, two English Revival style homes are advertised as being recently completed in the new Westwood development.¹⁷ Notices in the real estate classifieds also state that “10 homes are under construction.”¹⁸ Although the two photographed properties have yet to be located and may have been lost in the subsequent decades, the Matthews-Storey House seems to be a rare intact survivor of Matthews building campaign in Westwood.

The Westwood development echoed Matthews’s initial advertisement campaign for other developments such as Park Hill. Both developments were designed to contain large wooded lots with ample space for large-scale homes. In advertisements from 1924, Matthews touts his lots as a “miniature country estate at the price of a city lot” with all “city conveniences.”¹⁹ Matthews further states that he has plans to install “paved streets, water, lights, phones and sewers.”²⁰ In reality, while the streets were paved, city sewer service and street lights were never installed. During the late 1920s and in the years during and after the Great Depression, lots and homes began to shrink, most likely in response to the economic realities of greatly reduced land values. By shrinking the lot size, Matthews was able to sell the land at a reduced price, while still maintaining at least a small profit margin. The eventual full development of the area was accomplished after World War II, as Matthews’s large lots were divided into a smaller size, more in line with common urban lot sizes. The change in development can clearly be seen along the streetscape, with older homes such as the Matthews-Storey House located farther back on the lot than the more recent residences along the same street. The later surrounding homes are also smaller than the “miniature estates” that Matthews’s originally envisioned for the development.

¹⁶ Justin Matthews, “If You Are Interesting in a Home Now...,” *Arkansas Democrat*, May 3, 1925, Real Estate section.

¹⁷ “BEAUTIFUL NEW HOME IN WESTWOOD,” *Arkansas Democrat*, May 10, 1925, Real Estate section. “TYPES OF HOMES BEING BUILT IN WESTWOOD,” *Arkansas Democrat*, May 24, 1925, Real Estate section.

¹⁸ “Drive Out 19th St. Pike Today,” *Arkansas Democrat*, May 3, 1925, p.10.

¹⁹ “WESTWOOD” (advertisement), *Arkansas Democrat*, May 4, 1924, Real Estate section.

²⁰ *Ibid.*

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Matthews-Storey House

In November of 1925, Justin Matthews advertised a “Wonderful” new home for sale:

“Wonderful, new stone home for sale, built of weathered stone on lot 55x214 feet: wonderful view, best surroundings, faces paved street, large living room, dining room, breakfast room (not a breakfast nook), kitchen with pantry, concrete front and rear porches, four bedrooms (two bedrooms with bath downstairs and two bedrooms with lavatory upstairs), eight large closets, three closets are cedar lined, mirrored closet doors, tile bath, built in pedestal lavatory, hardwood floors throughout; a show place. \$8500 on easy terms. JUSTIN MATTHEWS Co.”²¹

Although the address of the house is not listed, its location in a newly platted development may have meant it did not have an official street number. The description of the house fits perfectly with the original floorplan layout and surviving features of the Matthews-Storey house. The advertisement also appears around the same time as other advertisements for new homes and lots in the Westwood subdivision.

The house was designed in the form of an Airplane Bungalow, a form that originated in the early 1920s. This unique form drew its name from the front façade’s unusual massing, consisting of a narrow second story that resembled the cockpit and windshield of an early airplane and a wide, often cross gabled first story that resembled an airplane’s outstretched wings. The national mania for air travel during its rapid development in the early 20th century led to a burst of airplane related or themed items in popular culture across the United States. The development and use of airplanes during World War I and their subsequent use for airmail delivery throughout the United States led to the airplane becoming an important icon in popular culture. The Airplane Bungalow form appeared in building magazines during the early 1920s just as the popular interest in the adventure of flying was starting. In only a few short years, Charles

²¹ “WONDERFUL new stone home...”(classified listing), *Arkansas Democrat*, November 29, 1925, Real Estate section.

Matthews-Storey House

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Lindbergh would fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean and become an international superstar. Advertisements for "Airplane Bungalow" type architectural plans capitalized on this intense interest in the new world of flight.

Magazines that published early Airplane Bungalow plans included *The Builder's Journal*, the *American Builder* and the *Farm Journal*.²² This unique bungalow type was a subset of the larger Craftsman style of architecture commonly seen in residential structures from the turn of the century until the 1940s. The Matthews-Storey House exhibits the characteristics of the Craftsman style including low pitched gable roofs, deeply overhanging eaves, visible rafter tails, and the extensive use of natural materials such as field stone.²³ The square field stone columns on the porch and the porte-cochere are also typical of the Craftsman style. The landscape features that surround the Matthews-Storey House also conform to the characteristics of the Craftsman style in their use of natural material and obvious execution by a master craftsman, especially the field stone bridge.

The Craftsman style originally grew out of the British Arts and Crafts movement of the late 1800s. The American Craftsman Style was also a cultural reaction to the elaborate ornamentation of earlier Victorian era house styles, including the Queen-Anne. Architects like Greene & Greene in California created a new style that celebrated the arts and crafts movement as well as the family dynamic of the emerging American middle-class. Frank Lloyd Wright would also take characteristics of the Craftsman style and develop his influential Prairie style. The popularity of this new design and the publication of early examples in magazines such as Gustav Stickley's *Craftsman* which ran from 1901 to 1916, as well as *Good Housekeeping*, *House Beautiful* and *Architectural Record*, allowed the style to spread quickly throughout the United States.²⁴ In Arkansas, several good examples of Craftsman architecture survive across the state and in contemporary residential developments such as Park Hill and Pulaski Heights. The Matthews-Storey House, however, is an excellent example of the much less common Airplane Bungalow type.

Throughout the mid-1920s, Justin Matthews continued to promote both Park Hill and Westwood in the local papers. In several large advertisements in 1925, Matthews boasts that many lots have

²² "Airplane Bungalow," *American Builder*, vol. 29, no. 4, July 1920, p 72. "Airplane Bungalow," *American Builder*, vol. 3, p 97. "Airplane Bungalow," *Farm Journal*, vol. 47, issue 11, 1923. "Airplane Bungalow," *The Builder's Journal*, vol. 1, May 1920.

²³ Virginia McAlester and A. Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf, 1994), 153-454.

²⁴ *Ibid.*

Matthews-Storey House

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been sold and he has already built ten homes on various lots throughout the site.²⁵ Although Pulaski County land records indicate that some lots did indeed sell to various individuals and investors, there was no major development of the large lots in the area. The Westwood development, despite Justin Matthews's best attempts to promote the area as a great investment, saw only limited residential construction during the 1920s. By the late 1920s, Matthews re-focused his development efforts to the north in Park Hill, new sections of Edgemont in Park Hill as well as properties in the Sylvan Hills area. Westwood remained relatively under-developed through the 1930s and 1940s due in part to the economic turmoil of the Great Depression as well as its lack of complete city services. Although the area had electric and limited telephone service, its lacked sewer service and street lights due to its position outside the city limits through the 1940s. With the advent of the Great Depression in 1929, all of Matthews's various real estate projects ground to a halt.²⁶ Most of the houses he had under construction were converted to rental properties. Also, several recently sold homes were foreclosed due to lack of mortgage payments. The Matthews-Storey House also seems to have languished as a rental property for several years.

The Matthews-Storey House finally sold to Mr. and Mrs. Robson Storey in September of 1934.²⁷ Robson Storey was born in England in May of 1874.²⁸ The immigration paperwork for the ship *Etruria* indicated that he arrived in the United States in 1897.²⁹ He had traveled overland from Pately Bridge, England, to Liverpool, then by ship to New York City. As indicated on the immigration paperwork, his plan was to travel to Ishpeming, Michigan, to join his brother, but by 1899, Robson had made his way to Carl Junction, Missouri. Here he married 20 year old Emily Vutura Bray of Missouri in May of 1899.³⁰ In 1905, Emily Storey died, leaving Robson with two very young children.³¹ In 1907, Robson remarried to a Ms. Dollie M. Hart in Jasper, Missouri.³² Over the next twenty years, The couple moved several times across the mid-west and south; with Robson Storey working as a zinc miner and in some capacity in the furniture industry in Missouri, Oklahoma and Mississippi.³³ Robson and Dollie Storey, now with seven

²⁵ "Twenty-Five Lots Sold In Westwood In Last Thirty Days...", *Arkansas Democrat*, June 7, 1925, classifieds, Real Estate for Sale. "WESTWOOD," *Arkansas Democrat*, May 31, 1925, classifieds, Real Estate for Sale. "Drive Out 19th St. Pike Today," *Arkansas Democrat*, May 3, 1925, p.10.

²⁶ Smith, *The Park Hill Historic District, North Little Rock*, 2000.

²⁷ Warranty Deed, Metropolitan Trust Co. to Robson Storey & Wife, September 21, 1934.

²⁸ US Census Rolls, 1900.

²⁹ Immigration Records from the *Etruria*, June 26, 1897. Ancestry.com

³⁰ Carl Junction, Jasper County, Missouri, Marriage License for Robson Storey and Emily Vutura Bray, May 21, 1899. Ancestry.com

³¹ Ancestry.com. *U.S., Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA.

³² Jasper, Missouri, Marriage License for Robson Storey and Dollie M. Hart, June 12, 1907.

Ancestry.com

³³ US Census Rolls, 1900, 1920, 1930.

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children in tow, moved to Little Rock in 1931.³⁴ Mr. Robson was listed in local city directories as a “Christian Science Practitioner” with his wife as his assistant. In 1934, Robson purchased Justin Matthews’s house on Ascension Road from the Metropolitan Trust Company, Matthews’s real estate holding firm.³⁵

Tragically, Mr. Storey died on January 4, 1936.³⁶ Mrs. Dollie Storey continued to live in the house until she sold the home to Adnie B. Trimble in July of 1938.³⁷ Trimble then sold the property to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Saunders in May of 1943.³⁸ The Saunders lived in the home through the late 1960s. It is likely the Saunders family added the small rental property to the rear of the house and the garage and workshop building. These properties were most likely added in the 1940s or 1950s. The traditional frame construction, use of traditional forms, the inclusion of wooden windows and the use of textured asbestos siding on the small rental house all point to a construction date before the 1960s.³⁹ By 1965, Leslie and Jean Blackwood, the vice president of the Auto Club Insurance Agency was living at the “rear” of 8115 Ascension Road according to the city directory.

The Westwood development was annexed into the city of Little Rock boundaries on November 3, 1959, after a general election approved ordinance number 10987. This ordinance had been passed by the city council on September 22, 1959, on condition that it passed by a majority vote during the next general election. The ordinance called for the annexation of large areas to the North, South and West of the city limits into the official city of Little Rock. This annexation added over twenty-two square miles to the city and created the Westwood addition.⁴⁰

In 1970, Curtis C. and Betty Thomas moved into the house.⁴¹ Mr. Thomas was listed in the Little Rock city directory as an insurance salesman in 1970 and a Pastor at the New Covenant Baptist Church in 1975. After several other various owners, the house was updated and the interior was renovated sometime after 2000. The current owners purchased the property in 2014.

³⁴ Little Rock City Directory, 1931.

³⁵ Warranty Deed, Metropolitan Trust Co. to Robson Storey & Wife, September 21, 1934.

³⁶ Ancestry.com. *U.S., Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA.

³⁷ Warranty Deed, Dollie M Storey to Adnie B Trimble, July 16, 1938.

³⁸ Warranty Deed, Adnie B Trimble to Edward R and Ann Saunders, May 20, 1943.

³⁹ The Pulaski County Assessor lists the small rental house as constructed in 1953. While this date seems appropriate, the dating of structures provided by the assessor’s office is not always reliable.

⁴⁰ Little Rock City Ordinance #10987. A later court case eventually reduced the total annexed property under this ordinance to 17.8 square miles. The 1961 court case found that certain areas had been inappropriately included within the ordinance’s list of properties to be added to the city.

⁴¹ Little Rock City Directory, 1970.

Matthews-Storey House
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Significance

The Matthews-Storey House is a Craftsman style Airplane Bungalow located in southern Little Rock, Arkansas. The Airplane Bungalow was so named due to its resemblance to the form of an early aircraft, with the second story as the cockpit and the cross gables as the wings. The Matthews-Storey House is an amazingly intact example of Craftsman design executed with a field stone, stucco and wood exterior. As a home built by the Justin Matthews Company in the Westwood development west of the city of Little Rock, this house is evidence of one of Justin Matthews's early developments in Pulaski County. As an important example of the uncommon Airplane Bungalow type of Craftsman style architecture in central Arkansas, the Matthews-Storey House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** with **local significance**.

Matthews-Storey House
Name of Property

Pulaski, Arkansas
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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- "Airplane Bungalow." *American Builder*. vol. 34, n.2, November 1922, 91.
- "Airplane Bungalow." *The Builder's Journal*. vol. 1, n.7, November 1920, 23-26.
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- "BEAUTIFUL NEW HOME IN WESTWOOD," *Arkansas Democrat (Little Rock)*, May 10, 1925.
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- Lancaster, Guy. "Pulaski Heights (Pulaski County)." *Arkansas Encyclopedia of History and Culture*, Butler Center for Arkansas Studies. www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=6575.
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- Merrick, George A., *Merrick's Section Map of Pulaski County, Arkansas* [map], New York: Bears & Co., Map Printers, 1898.

Matthews-Storey House
Name of Property

Pulaski, Arkansas
County and State

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, maps for Little Rock, Arkansas, 1950.

Smith, Sandra Taylor. *The Park Hill Historic District, North Little Rock*. Little Rock: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 2000.

“Twenty-Five Lots Sold In Westwood In Last Thirty Days...,” *Arkansas Democrat (Little Rock)*, June 7, 1925.

“TYPES OF HOMES BEING BUILT IN WESTWOOD,” *Arkansas Democrat (Little Rock)*, May 24, 1925.

U.S. Census Bureau, 1880 - 1930 Census.

“WESTWOOD” (advertisement), *Arkansas Democrat (Little Rock)*, May 4, 1924.

“WESTWOOD,” *Arkansas Democrat (Little Rock)*, May 31, 1925.

“WONDERFUL new stone home...”(classified listing), *Arkansas Democrat (Little Rock)*, November 29, 1925.

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): PU8792

Matthews-Storey House
Name of Property

Pulaski, Arkansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 1.90 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

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

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 15 | Easting: 558009 | Northing: 3840710 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

Tract A of half acres replat of Lots 45 and 46, Block 6, Westwood Addition to the City of Little Rock, and part of Lot 47, Block 6, Westwood Addition to the City of Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas described as follows: Beginning at the Northwest corner of said Lot 47; run thence south along the West boundary line of said lot a distance of 255 feet; thence east at a right angle 35 feet; thence north parallel to and 35 feet distance from said west boundary line to the north boundary line of said lot and thence westerly along said north boundary line to the point of the beginning.

Matthews-Storey House
Name of Property

Pulaski, Arkansas
County and State

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary includes all of the property historically associated with the main residence.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Callie Williams, National Register Historian
organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
street & number: 323 Center Street, Suite 1500, Tower Building
city or town: Little Rock state: AR zip code: 72201
e-mail calliew@arkansasheritage.org
telephone: 501-324-9880
date: May 22, 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Matthews-Storey House

City or Vicinity: Little Rock

County: Pulaski State: Arkansas

Matthews-Storey House
Name of Property

Pulaski, Arkansas
County and State

Photographer: Callie Williams, National Register Historian, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

Date Photographed: February 3, 2014

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

- 1 of 14: North Façade, camera facing south.
(AR_PulaskiCounty_MatthewsStoreyHouse_0001)
- 2 of 14: West Façade, camera facing east.
(AR_PulaskiCounty_MatthewsStoreyHouse_0002)
- 3 of 14: Detail of West Façade, camera facing east.
(AR_PulaskiCounty_MatthewsStoreyHouse_0003)
- 4 of 14: West and South Facades, camera facing northeast.
(AR_PulaskiCounty_MatthewsStoreyHouse_0004)
- 5 of 14: South Façade, camera facing north.
(AR_PulaskiCounty_MatthewsStoreyHouse_0005)
- 6 of 14: East Façade, camera facing west.
(AR_PulaskiCounty_MatthewsStoreyHouse_0006)
- 7 of 14: Detail of East Façade, camera facing west.
(AR_PulaskiCounty_MatthewsStoreyHouse_0007)
- 8 of 14: East and North Facades, camera facing southwest.
(AR_PulaskiCounty_MatthewsStoreyHouse_0008)
- 9 of 14: Driveway toward Ascension Road, camera facing north.
(AR_PulaskiCounty_MatthewsStoreyHouse_0009)
- 10 of 14: Stone Bridge, camera facing northwest.
(AR_PulaskiCounty_MatthewsStoreyHouse_0010)
- 11 of 14: East Façade of Garage Building, camera facing east.
(AR_PulaskiCounty_MatthewsStoreyHouse_0011)
- 12 of 14: North and East Facades of Small Rental House, camera facing southeast.
(AR_PulaskiCounty_MatthewsStoreyHouse_0012)
- 13 of 14: North Façade of Garage Building, camera facing south.
(AR_PulaskiCounty_MatthewsStoreyHouse_0013)
- 14 of 14: Interior, south wall of kitchen, camera facing south.
(AR_PulaskiCounty_MatthewsStoreyHouse_0014)

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.

Matthews Storey House, Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas



Google earth



UTM

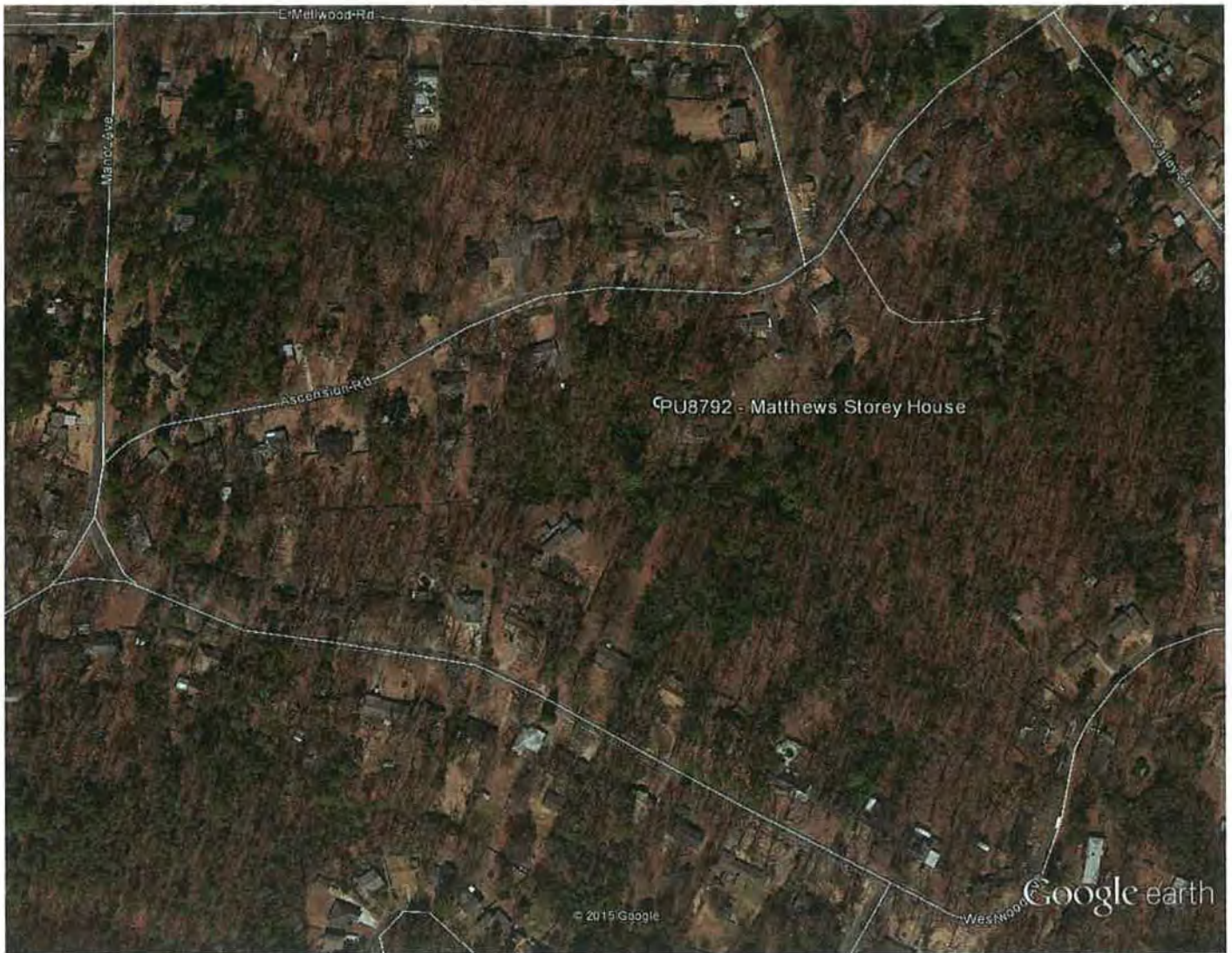
Zone: 15

Easting: 558009

Northing: 3840710

NAD83

Matthews Storey House, Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas



Google earth



UTM

Zone: 15

Easting: 558009

Northing: 3840710

NAD83





























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Matthews--Storey House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Pulaski

DATE RECEIVED: 8/14/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/09/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/24/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/29/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000632

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 9-28-2015 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept C

REVIEWER J. Gubber DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR

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



THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS
HERITAGE

RECEIVED 2280

AUG 14 2015

**Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service**

August 5, 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

Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Natural Heritage
Commission

Delta Cultural Center

Historic Arkansas Museum

Mosaic Templars
Cultural Center

Old State House Museum

RE: Matthews-Storey House - Little Rock, Pulaski 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 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

Enclosure



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

website:

www.arkansaspreservation.com

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DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

723 West Markham Street

Little Rock, Arkansas 72201-1334

Phone: (501) 371-4790 Fax: (501) 399-3435

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION REVIEW

Name and Address of property:

Matthew Storey House, 8115 Ascension Road, Little Rock, AR 72204

Name of Owner:

Project Sponsor:

Ralph Wilcox, National Register & Survey Coordinator, AHPP

CLG Name:

City of Little Rock, Arkansas

Date of Public Hearing by CLG:

July 13, 2015

Applicable Criteria:

Criterion A (Historic Events)


Criterion B (Important Person)

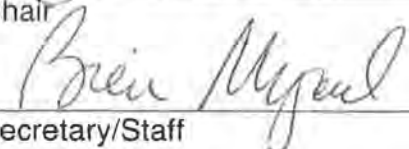
Criterion C (Architecture)

Criterion D (Archaeological)

The Little Rock Historic District Commission hereby supports the above stated property for nomination.

Attest:


Chair


Secretary/Staff

7-13-15
Date

7-13-15
Date