

Resub



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

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by W. Valley St, the east side of S. Moose St.,
Green St., Brown St., and the west side of S. Division St.

NA	not for publication
NA	

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ 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.

Martha Miller _____ 07/26/13
Signature of commenting official Date

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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 Salter
Signature of the Keeper

9/13/2013
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	
21	10	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
21	10	Total

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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single family dwelling, multiple family dwelling

HEALTHCARE: medical business/ office

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single family dwelling, multiple family dwelling

HEALTHCARE: medical business/ office

VACANT/ NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor,

Colonial

MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Moderne

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY AMERICAN

MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

OTHER: Plain/Traditional, Ranch

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK, STONE, CONCRETE

walls: BRICK, SYNTHETICS, STONE, METAL,

CONCRETE, STUCCO, WOOD

roof: ASPHALT, METAL

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 proposed 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. The neighborhood served as an early residential area to 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 retain many of their original features. The historic integrity of this community is 68% intact and contributing to its status as a historic district. The identity of this area is defined through its remaining historic structures and its location near the downtown commercial district.

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 homes built with commuters in mind. The neighborhood has preserved examples of homes constructed from 1881 through 1960. However, the district mainly represents the growth of the area from 1925-1960. Maps from as far back as 1886, during the original development of Morrilton, show that the area has consistently been used as a residential district.

Only one example of a home from the community's first phase of construction remains in the district. The G.L. Cunningham House (#3) is one of the earliest homes in the area and is reflective of the community's cotton and lumber prosperity. It is built in the Queen Anne style which was indicative of other buildings built in the neighborhood at this time period. The formality of the interior of the home, 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.

There were eleven homes built 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 (#16) 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 (#6), 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 (#9) 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.

Period Revival style houses were 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 this community post-date this American trend. One Tudor Revival cottage built in the neighborhood in 1940, is the Henry Mobley House (#11). 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.

Although popular throughout the country, but a diversion from the norm in this district, is the Strait House (#31). It is the only example of a Colonial Revival home. Typical Colonial Revival style homes may include Palladian windows, swan's neck pediments, swags, corner pilasters, dormers, and window shutters. These houses are usually rectangular with minor projections and have either brick or weatherboard siding. The Strait House has a gabled front door surround flanked with fluted pilasters and a broken pediment roofline.

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 (#7) provides an example of a home originally built in this style.

The homes built from 1945- 1960 (26%) are mostly (originally) wood sided or brick Plain/Traditional or Ranch style brick homes. 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 Ranches in this neighborhood are generally one level, open plans, with a single or double car carport. Architectural historian James Massey and Shirley Maxwell explain the ranch in these terms, "The basic ranch was a small, 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. They usually had a picture window, small windows set high in the bedroom walls, and a sliding glass patio door. The front door had patterns of small diamond shapes or a rectangular, inset glass pane at eye level." 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 are the Dowdle House (#5), and the Jimmy Mobley House (#20). 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 during this period. The larger square footage of these houses suggests a renewed popularity of the area at this time. The Huie House (#17) 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 (#12) 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.

The Moose Addition Neighborhood Historic District is cohesive 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 were predominantly built of brick or wood. Most of the homes are one or two stories. One office is in the area, the Mobley

Office (#2). It was originally built as a doctor's office for Dr. Henry Mobley whose home was also in the district (#11). Most home owners, up until the 1960s when the interstate was built and the commercial center moved to the outskirts of town, worked and shopped downtown and walked to and from home each day. As in most communities, the neighborhood's prosperity and struggles are reflected through its architectural heritage. Here it is reflected through the diversity in building styles and dates of construction, as well as the scale of the structures.

Inventory

- 1) Irving House. 206 South Moose St. (d. 1930) Contributing. One-story residential structure designed with craftsman style influences including exposed rafters and a gabled roof. Architecturally interesting characteristics include clipped gables and criss-cross half-timbering in stucco over one front gable. The structure is primarily brick with stucco in the gables. The brick porch railing is laid in a decorative pattern and capped with cast concrete.
- 2) Mobley Office. 207 South Moose St. (c. 1930) Contributing. One-story brick and stucco structure originally built as a doctor's office. Now used as a dentist's office. The style of the structure is Craftsman. Fascia has been wrapped in metal. Built as a physician's office for Dr. Henry E. Mobley (residence at the time was 404 S. Moose St.).
- 3) G.L. Cunningham House. 300 South Moose St. (d. 1881) Contributing. Two-story Queen Anne single family residential structure. Original wood siding has been covered with synthetic siding, windows and step handrail have been replaced. The home has four fireplaces but no remaining chimneys. The home has an ornamental rosette vent in the attic which has been covered with a new vent on the exterior. Some exterior columns display decorative scrolls (which appear to be new) around their capitals. High peaked gables and a two-story turret represent the Queen Anne style. In the 1930s this home was divided into apartments and owned by the McCourkin family (daughter is Mrs. Rankin who once lived at 310 S. Moose St.)
- 4) Black House. 308 South Moose St. (d. 1950) Contributing. One-story Ranch style home. Brick and vertical wood weatherboard cover the exterior. The sidelights of the front door are glass block and the handrails and porch columns are wrought iron. The structure has an irregular plan shape with the main section of the house having a simple single gabled roof. This home was built for Catherine Black, daughter of a local dentist.
- 5) Dowdle House. 309 South Moose St. (d. 1949) Contributing. One-story Ranch style home with brick walls. Vinyl siding covers the inset of the gables and an enclosed porch on the back. All windows have been replaced; columns and window casing and sills have been wrapped in metal.
- 6) Rankin House. 310 South Moose St. (d. 1938) Non-contributing. Two-story Craftsman style home. Displays clipped gabled roofs and a fieldstone chimney and foundation. All wood and eaves have been covered with synthetic siding. All original windows have been replaced. Blond brick has been added to the chimney to extend its height. Part of the front porch has been enclosed, which makes it non-contributing. Once owned by County Superintendent Ernest Rankin. Mr. Rankin was also in the grocery business.
- 7) Wiggs Flower Shop. 315 South Moose St. (d. 1938) Non-contributing. Two-story home originally built as a flower shop and residence. The structure was built in the Plain/Traditional style and is currently in poor condition. The owners added a carport addition to the south side. The structure has been covered in synthetic siding and the two front windows have been replaced. The carport and other modifications make it non-contributing.
- 8) Dean House. 401 South Moose St. (d. 1944) Contributing. One-story home constructed in the Bungalow style. Gabled front porch with tapered columns on a brick column base. Originally sided with wood, now the home has synthetic siding. Once owned by M.H. Dean, his son lived in apartment over the garage.
- 9) Arthur Ormand House. 402 South Moose St. (d. 1943) Non-contributing. Two-story Bungalow style home with brick and stucco walls. Most windows and doors have been replaced and vinyl siding has been added over the trim and eaves which boxes in the rafter tails, which makes it non-contributing. Childhood home of Charles Ormand, Arkansas State Representative.

- 10) Johnson House. 403 South Moose St. (d. 1946) Contributing. One-story Craftsman home with metal siding. Gabled front porch and exposed rafter tails. Front windows are original, the rest of the windows have been replaced. Bought by Dr. H.E. Mobley (across the street neighbor) for his grandparents, the Edmund Howell Johnson's.
- 11) Henry E. Mobley House. 404 S. Moose St. (d. 1940) Contributing. One and a half-story English Revival style home. Sweeping gable on front of home with arched dormer window. Front doorway is arched and the rest of the home has high and some clipped gables. The walls are brick and there is decorative brickwork on the chimney. H.E. Mobley was a physician who built his office at 207 S. Moose St. and owned several other buildings on this street.
- 12) Mobley-Hill House. 410 South Moose St. (d. 1960) Contributing. One-story Ranch style home with some Federal style influences. The home is symmetrical and rectangular in plan with a centered recessed front door. A large brick chimney projects from the interior on the south side of the home. There is an addition that connects the carport to the home, which is round in form and on the back side of the house. It was built by Dr. Jack Mobley who lived in the home to the northeast. This lot originally held an antebellum home, bought and demolished by Mobley to build the current home. Part of the iron fence that surrounded the original (now demolished) home is intact and in use.
- 13) Welter House. 205 South Division St. (c. 1956) Contributing. One-story Plain/ Traditional style home with brick and synthetic siding. The home is unique in that the only exterior brick wall is on the front and there is a very large brick chimney which separates the south elevation of the home from the rest of the house.
- 14) Dowdle-Stobaugh House. 208 South Division St. (d. 1928) Contributing. Two-story columned Neoclassical style wood home. Double pile plan with a central hall. The exterior has been wrapped in vinyl siding and the front windows and doors have been replaced.
- 15) Vance House. 209 South Division St. (d. 1938) Contributing. One-story Craftsman house with gabled front porch. House is covered in synthetic siding and the doors and windows have been replaced. Mr. Vance was an abstractor.
- 16) Olsen House. 210 South Division St. (d. 1933) Contributing. Two-story Craftsman home with Prairie Style influences. The exterior is brick and stucco with decorative wooden fretwork in the front gable. The roof is gabled with exposed rafter tails.
- 17) Huie House. 300 South Division St. (d. 1954) Contributing. One-story English Revival brick home. High pitched hip roof. Cast concrete around front doorway and around some windows. Cast ornament with recessed scroll design over one pair of front windows.
- 18) Reid Duplex. 301 and 303 South Division St. (d. 1964) Non-contributing. One-story U-shaped, mirrored image, duplex. Brick exterior with hipped and shed roofs. Originally owned by the owner of the only funeral home in Morrilton, Reid Funeral Home. He built for this building for his daughter. The house is non-contributing due to its age.
- 19) Beaty House. 305 South Division St. (d. 1950) Contributing. One-story brick and board and batten Traditional style home with gabled roof. Front porch columns are wrought iron. Original owner Emma Lee Eddy.
- 20) Jimmy Mobley House. 400 South Division St. (d. 1957) Contributing. One-story Plain/ Traditional Style and Ranch Style brick home. Gabled roof. Gables are covered in synthetic siding. Front porch columns are wrought iron.
- 21) Graves House. 401 South Division St. (d. 1951) Non-contributing. One-story Craftsman influenced home. Exterior walls are covered in vinyl siding, which makes it non-contributing.. Windows have been replaced.
- 22) Jumper House. 403 South Division St. (c. 1943) Non-contributing. One-story Plain/ Traditional style home with carport addition, which makes it non-contributing. Mr. Jumper owned Jumper Shoe Store.

- 23) Harper House. 404 South Division St. (c. 1944) Non-contributing. One-story English Revival style home. Exterior covered with vinyl siding and decorative concrete scored to look like stone at base. All windows have been replaced and the front door has been replaced. Mr. Harper owned Esso Distributing.
- 24) Linton House. 405 South Division St. (d. 1951) Contributing. One-story Craftsman home with weatherboard siding. Three-quarter gabled front porch with wrought iron columns.
- 25) Morrill Duplex. 406 & 408 South Division St. (c. 1943) Non-contributing. One story craftsman duplex with large gabled front porch. Synthetic siding has been added and window openings have been altered, which makes it non-contributing. All windows have been replaced with aluminum windows. Once owned by Julia and Mamie Morrill, two sisters and descendants of the town's namesake.
- 26) 407 South Division St. (c. 1925) Contributing. One-story craftsman house with weatherboard siding. Large gabled front porch with wrought iron columns. House displays exposed rafter tails. Once owned by Dr. Mobley and used as a rent house.
- 27) McKinley House. 409 South Division St. (d. 1918) Non-contributing. Two-story Queen Anne home with Craftsman influences. Queen Anne characteristics include the decorative brickwork on the chimney, high pitched gable roofs, front door archway, and bay window. Craftsman influences include window surrounds and house plan. The front porch with wrought iron columns was added later and reflects a different building style which does not contribute to the historic integrity of the home. McKinley moved to Morrilton from Waldo, Arkansas, owned McKinley Five and Dime, and later became a teller.
- 28) Scroggin House. 410 South Division St. (c. 1923) Contributing. One-story Plain/Traditional style home with wide front porch and exposed roof brackets. Covered with synthetic siding. The home was originally a farm house and moved to this location in the early twentieth century. Once owned by J.J. Scroggin, owner of First National Bank.
- 29) Thines House. 500 South Division St. (d. 1929) Contributing. One-story Neoclassical style home. Front portico is flanked by columns with Doric capitals. The front door is shielded by an arched portico. Thines was a grocer.
- 30) Williams House. 501 South Division St. (d. 1946) Non-contributing. One-story Plain/Traditional style brick home. Attached carport added at a later date, which makes it non-contributing. Once owned by Ray Williams, family physician.
- 31) Strait House. 502 South Division St. (d. 1926) Contributing. One-story Colonial Revival weatherboard home. Once owned by W.P. Strait, attorney, Mayor of Morrilton, State Legislator.

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:

1881	1 building	3%
1923-1944	12 buildings	39%
1949-1960	8 buildings	26%
Non contributing	10 buildings	32%
Listed	0 buildings	0%

Non-contributing Buildings:

The district has 10 non-contributing buildings, totaling 32%. One of the buildings, The Reid Duplex (#18) at 301 and 303 South Division, was built after 1962, the fifty year cut off to qualify as contributing.

Four homes have a non-contributing status because they have inappropriate additions. The McKinley House (#27) at 409 S. Division St. had a porch addition which represents a different building style than the original home. The Jumper House (#22) at 403 S. Division St. has a carport addition. Wiggs Flower Shop (#7) at 315 Moose St. is ineligible

because of a carport addition and the degree of deterioration to the home. The Williams House (#30) at 501 S. Division is non-contributing because of its carport addition.

Five more structures are considered non-contributing because of the application of inappropriate materials and covering up or altering of original detailing. The Harper House (#23) at 404 S. Division is non-contributing because all of its original exterior materials have been replaced or covered. The Morrill Duplex (#25) at 406 and 408 S. Division is ineligible because the replacement siding is too wide and the window openings have been altered. The Arthur Ormand House (#9) at 402 S. Moose St. is deemed non-contributing because the rafter tails have been boxed in. The Rankin House (#6) at 310 Moose St. is ineligible because the eaves are boxed in and they have enclosed the front porch. Lastly, the Graves House (#21) at 401 S. Division St. is non-contributing because the homeowners have replaced the original windows with inappropriate windows.

Narrative Description

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.

- 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.

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Community Planning and Development

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Period of Significance

1881-1960

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Significant Dates

NA

Period of Significance (justification)

1881-1960

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

NA

The Moose Addition Neighborhood is significant in that it was the first location in this community to be developed as a residential area, with some of the earliest inhabitants of Morrilton building homes within its borders. The names of Division, Moose, and (although not currently in the district) Morrill Streets stake the location of the farms that once occupied the land that developed into this city and encourages dialog about how it happened. Although only one house remains from the prosperity of the late nineteenth century, the changing character of the neighborhood reflects the continued popularity and desirability of the community. Traditionally, the Moose Addition Neighborhood supported the downtown commercial center by providing homes to Morrilton residents within walking distance to their jobs. The neighborhood has included the owners and employees of many downtown businesses such as the founder of Reid Funeral Home which was located at 118 South Moose St., the president of the First National Bank at the corner of Moose and Broadway, and the mayor of the city. Other downtown businesses owned by residents living in the district include Vance Abstracting, Jumper Shoe Store, the Esso service station, McKinley's Five and Dime, and two physician's offices. The neighborhood's location near the city's historic center makes it more unique than current automotive influenced residential developments. It has characteristic elements such as buildings primarily constructed in the 1920s through the 1950s and is a pedestrian oriented community with residential zoning. Overall, the district has few severely unsympathetic alterations and no new structures built within the last four decades. The district still retains the overall feel of a historic residential community which serves and patronizes the downtown commercial center.

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 residential 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 in the early 1960s. The district contains a good and representative collection of architectural styles that were popular in residential design during the neighborhood's development from 1881 to 1960.

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

Historical Background:

The origins of the city of Morrilton began when Revolutionary war major, William Lewis, his son, Stephen D. Lewis, and Dr. Nimrod Menifee first settled near the Arkansas River and Point Remove Creek. Stephen established its first trading post in 1825 a mile south of present-day Morrilton, calling it Lewisburg. The small community thrived due to its location on the Arkansas River, which at the time was the best means of commercial shipping and passenger travel throughout the region. The community claimed around two thousand residents and eighty businesses, including two newspapers and an opera house by the time it was incorporated in 1844. By 1860, Lewisburg was considered the shipping and receiving point, along the Arkansas River, for all of the produce shipped and supplies received for a large portion of the territory, cotton being its main commodity. Lewisburg was the county seat of Conway County from 1831 until 1850, when the seat was moved to Springfield. In 1873 it was returned to Lewisburg, then later in 1883, was moved to Morrilton, where it sits today.

Arguably, the most significant event to instigate change in Conway County was the coming of the railroad. Its reliability and speed quickly positioned it as the more favorable source of shipping and passenger travel, over river trafficking. Throughout the county, as through the rest of Arkansas and other rural communities, economic, residential, and commercial development followed the path of the railroad, by-passing river communities and leaving them to decline unless they were fortunate enough to contain a rail stop.

When the Cairo & Fulton Railroad investigated building a line from Cairo, Illinois, through Little Rock to Fulton, Arkansas, the company filed for approval of an east-west connecting line and received a charter for the Little Rock & Fort Smith Branch in 1853. Progress moved slowly, and in 1855 a new branch was chartered as the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad. This branch surveyed land around Sardis Gap through Lewisburg with the intention of building a connecting line to the Cairo & Fulton Railroad from Little Rock to Fort Smith. Construction began but was interrupted in 1860 by the Civil War.

In 1866 when construction of the railroad resumed, the railroad company asked Lewisburg to donate a few thousand dollars to help with construction costs. Residents of the community declined for two reasons; Lewisburg, as well as the rest of the South, was left financially devastated by the Civil War therefore the money would have been difficult to raise and they assumed that Lewisburg's location along the planned railroad would determine its inclusion, whether they contributed or not. Consequently, the railroad decided to build about two miles north of Lewisburg, taking the most direct route between its other stops.

Once it was established that the railroad would not be built through Lewisburg, a couple of enterprising residents of the town saw opportunity. Edward Morrill, James Moose, and Jon Rankin owned wooded property (Morrill's held one cabin, the only structure on the land) where Morrilton is now located. Realizing how much the value of their property would increase if they could obtain a railroad through this section of the county, prompted Morrill and Moose to donate land to the railroad for tracks to be run through the area around their farms.

In 1859 James Moose bought 320 acres and began farming and speculating in land and livestock. By 1890 he owned 800 acres of land in and around the area that would become Morrilton. Edward Morrill also farmed land he owned, located directly west of the Moose farm. Both farmers donated wild land to the railroad, providing a right-of-way for the tracks to be laid through their properties. The railroad chose to use land donated by Morrill to build the Missouri Pacific depot. Once the depot opened and the railroad proved to be a popular mode of transportation, the landscape began to drastically change. The local population moved away from Lewisburg to around the recent railroad station, instigating the beginning of a new community which would come to be called Morrilton.

Edward Morrill was an active citizen and leader within the Lewisburg community. Morrill, along with his business partner Dudley Mason, were the first recorded merchants in Lewisburg, registering their business as Mason & Morrill in 1840. In 1844 Edward purchased his partner's commercial interests and built a thriving trade business with the interior settlements. He also owned a hotel and ran both businesses until all trade was suspended by the Civil War. Additionally, in 1844, when Lewisburg was incorporated, he was appointed as its first mayor (although at that time, the title Alderman was used) and was a member of the Council of the Corporation of Lewisburg. Under his leadership, and due to its location along the Arkansas River, the community became a successful trading center.

Morrill and Moose's donations to the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad allowed the track to reach its present site in 1871. In 1873, a boxcar was set up as the first train depot using the name "Lewisburg Station", although it was about two miles outside of Lewisburg. After a few short moves, in 1875, the station was permanently located at its present site. A community quickly grew up around it, taking on the name of Morrilton; originally spelled Morrillton, in honor of Edward Morrill. Its first station agent, Captain J.W. Boot, is credited with naming the town, deciding whether Morrill or Moose would be its namesake, by the flip of a coin.

The popularity of the railroad and waning use of the river for transportation purposes instigated a dramatic shift in the population pattern within the area. Morrilton drained Lewisburg of its white residents and businesses causing the town to rapidly decline. In some instances, structures were disassembled to provide building material for the new community, in other cases buildings were completely abandoned. By 1875, the courthouse itself was moved to Morrilton. Within five years, Lewisburg was completely deserted by its white community and Morrilton was incorporated. The county seat moved to Morrilton in 1883 and the new courthouse was built in 1884. In 1910 the current train depot was constructed. As white families left, black people began to occupy their homes. Lewisburg continued as a hobbled community until 1925 when it was completely abandoned and left to ruin.

The first residents of the new area were Mr. and Mrs. George Morrill, believed to be Edward's brother and sister-in-law. They took up residence in the only existing structure within the woodlands, a log house that had been abandoned decades before by another owner but repaired by Edward Morrill the preceding summer.

The Morrill family's nearest neighbor was farmer and benefactor James Moose, who relocated his family to the new community around 1866, after the Civil War. James purchased a square pegged, log constructed building named the Markham Tavern in Lewisburg. He had it rebuilt on Green Street (711 East Green Street - now demolished) in Morrilton, making additions and improvements, turning it into what would become one of the city's finest homes.

When the city of Morrilton was platted and built in the 1880s the dividing line between the Morrill and Moose farms was named Division Street (which is the center point of the Moose Addition). The first street to the east of Division was named Moose Street, in honor of it's owner, James Miles Moose. In turn, the first street west of Division Street was named Morrill Street, after Edward Henry Morrill. Morrill owned most of the property in the western section of the area, as Moose did to the east.

Edward Morrill later moved with his family from Lewisburg and built a home on Division Street (210 South Division Street - now demolished). By the time the E.H. Morrills built their new home near the depot, the fledgling community housed approximately ten families and a lot of deer, turkey, squirrels, and other wild game. But soon after Morrill's new home had been constructed, an influx of residents from Lewisburg moved into the area, and within a few years, a small village was formed.

Thanks to the availability of the train and hope for employment, new residents moved to Morrilton from abroad, as well as neighboring communities. Beginning in the 1870s the U.S. government and railroad companies encouraged German immigrants to move into the Arkansas River Valley with the promise of jobs in railroad construction. These mostly Roman Catholic and Lutheran families settled in railroad towns in Arkansas, including Morrilton. The town grew quickly and by 1889 it boasted of seventeen brick commercial structures. An 1890s publication explained the adjoining residential area of Morrilton in these terms:

The citizens were taking equal pride (with the business district) in adorning it with beautiful and handsome houses; indeed, it might with truth be called a city of beautiful homes, for every street is adorned with a class of residences which would be a credit to a city of ten times its population. These homes, surrounded with neatly kept yards, further beautified with shrubbery and flowers, must impress all visitors with their elegance and beauty.

One home in the district remains from this era of newness and prosperity, the Cunningham House (d. 1881). Old maps show the neighborhood landscape was sprinkled with a few homes as early as 1886, but this was a turbulent time for the region. The entire community was marred by racial violence and election fraud instigated by battling Republicans and Democrats. The turmoil was onset by white Democratic elites combating newly enfranchised black Republicans for political control. The city of Morrilton housed two conflicting newspapers, the *Morrilton Headlight*, which was associated with the Democratic Party, and the *Republican Star*. Additionally, poor black and white farmers collaborated in forming the Agricultural Wheel, a union designed to protect them against high rents and unfair practices placed on tenant farmers by wealthy landowning Democrats. Not surprisingly, amongst such turmoil, the Ku Klux Klan terrorized the black

population. G.E. Trower, a black state representative and Methodist minister, was attacked by white Democrats on board the Little Rock and Fort Smith train in the summer of 1887. Furthermore, in 1888, Judge Mason W. Benjamin was wounded while investigating election fraud in Morrilton.

The pinnacle of violence came in 1888 when the Conway County Democrats, to which many Morrilton elites belonged, were suspected of murdering Republican candidate John M. Clayton. Clayton lost the federal congressional election of 1888 by only 846 votes to incumbent Democrat Clifton R. Breckinridge. Clayton set out to investigate the loss, suspecting election fraud. He was assassinated six miles east of Morrilton, in the town of Plumerville. White Democrats held onto the seat and dominated Conway County politics for nearly the next one hundred years.

By 1901 every block in the neighborhood boundary had at least one house on it, the lots closest to Railway Avenue (now Broadway Ave.) contained two to three homes. By 1908 the blocks were cut into three and four lots each and some of the original homes had been demolished. New homes and building styles sprung up and the town's boundaries grew farther to the east, which represents the popularity of the community at the time. By 1919 they removed a lumber mill housed on prime property along Division Street, to make more room for houses. In the 1920s and 1930s the remaining lots which had held one and two houses now possessed three and four, and empty lots were filling up. There was a significant building boom in the neighborhood at this time. The majority of the homes (35.5%) were built between 1925 and 1944, a time when diverse construction styles were prominent. The architectural heritage of this community displays examples of the Craftsman, Bungalow, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, and Plain/ Traditional styles.

Elsewhere within the city during 1922, Arkansas Christian College, a Christian-based junior college with a faculty of ten was founded in Morrilton. In 1924 it merged its assets with another small Christian-based junior college, Harper College of Harper, Kansas. At its merger, the new school was named Harding College and moved to Arkansas Christian's forty acre campus just outside of Morrilton. The first academic year began with twenty-six faculty and 284 students from seventeen states. Because the campus did not offer housing, the men attending school lived in Morrilton, while the women lived in a converted hospital building. State accreditation was achieved in 1928 and by 1933 the student body had grown to 430. Despite significant growth, the institution grappled with financial shortcomings and the Depression of the 1930s. The school board decided that it would buy a defunct Methodist women's school in Searcy and moved the institution there in 1934.

Petit Jean State Park was established nineteen miles to the west of Morrilton in 1923. The Civilian Conservation Corps built and maintained facilities at the park from 1933 to 1938. In 1940 Petit Jean Electric Cooperative was established in Morrilton, it was the first public utility to supply power to the area. Future Arkansas governor, Winthrop Rockefeller, purchased land on Petit Jean Mountain in 1953; turning it into a farm and ranch he named Winrock. Rockefeller was responsible for bringing modern farming methods to the region and supported a modern, model school system in Morrilton.

By the mid-1940s there are no empty lots in the area, several ancillary structures had been built and a significant number of the original larger scale homes had been demolished. New homes were being built in their place proving the neighborhood retained its popularity during the boom of post war construction. Many Plain/Traditional style post- WWII brick homes and wood sided structures were built at this time.

Physical evidence confirms that the area was still popular throughout the 1950s and early 1960s. Several new brick homes were built during this time period, many in the Plain/Traditional style of post-war housing but mostly they were Ranch style homes.

The Morrilton passenger depot closed in 1954, passenger service continued to decline until it finally ended in the spring of 1960. 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. The last new home was built within the district's boundaries in 1964. Also in the 1960s, the Arthur V. Ormond Lock and Dam was built near Morrilton on the Arkansas River. As Interstate 40 changed ground transportation in Morrilton, the new lock and dam reshaped river traffic.

In 1963 Petit Jean Vocational-Technical School, now the University of Arkansas Community College at Morrilton, opened it's doors. In 2011, the school enrolled 2,297 students. More recently, the historic downtown commercial center has combated hardships. In the fall of 2009, ten buildings were damaged in a fire that swept through the downtown. Four

were completely destroyed including the E.E. Mitchell building which housed an antique business that was nearly one hundred years old. Then in 2011 a commercial building under renovation collapsed killing a toddler and injuring six others.

To visit the area today (2012) most of the homes are well cared for and yards are clean. The neighborhood has several rental properties, some better maintained than others. There are a variety of building types and maintenance levels of the homes, 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 part of the twentieth century.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The following is a timeline of what the district looked like, based on Sanborn maps.

1886- 1896: A few scattered but moderate sized homes with land around them.

1901: The map ends at the alley to the south of South St. (now Church St.), west of Division St. It continues for three unnamed blocks south of South St. (Church St.) to the east of Division St. City blocks hold one to three moderate sized homes. Most homes have at least one ancillary structure, some have up to five.

1919: Blocks are filling up with homes and the lumber yard at Division St. has been removed to make way for new homes.

1926: Some very prominent homes on the southeast corner of Church and Division have been demolished and new homes have been built in their place. Several new homes are built on the east side of Division between E. Valley and Green Streets.

1948: Virtually every empty lot is now filled. All along the west side of Division St., between Church St. and W. Wall St., plots have lost at least one original home and two new ones have been built in their places.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Conway County Historical Society, *Conway County- Our Land, Our Home, Our People*, (Historical Publication of Arkansas: Little Rock), 1992.

Deaton, Helen, "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.

Haynie, Paul D. "Harding University", *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, last modified 12 April 2012, accessed at www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net.

Historical Reminiscences and Biographical Memoirs of Conway County, Arkansas, (The Press-Argus: Van Buren, AR), 1890, reprinted 1967.

Isley Jones, Mary. In *Lewisburg 1910-1925*, p. 13-14. Original source unknown. Reprinted in *Lewisburg: A Collection of Articles on Old Lewisburg*. Obtained from Conway County Historical Preservation Association.

"Lewisburg", original source unknown, reprinted in *Lewisburg: A Collection of Articles on Old Lewisburg*. Obtained from Conway County Historical Preservation Association.

Madden, Mary and Swanda, Michael. *Arkansas Historic Preservation Program's Survey Manual*. Architectural Style Descriptions. Appendix F, April 2001.

Massey, James C. and Maxwell, Shirley. *Identification and Evaluation of Mid-20th-Century Building*. (Massey Maxwell Associates: Alexandria, Virginia, October 2006).

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.

Sanborne Maps, Morrilton, Arkansas, 1886, 1889, 1896, 1901, 1908, 1913, 1919, 1926, 1926-1948.

"Two Year Old Alyssa Jones Dies in Morrilton Building Collapse", last modified 17 May 2011, accessed at www.TodaysTHV.com.

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):

CN0356- CN0387

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 7

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>523244</u>	<u>3889746</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

Beginning with the property which contains the Dowdle Stobaugh House at the corner of W. Valley St. and S. Division St. at Lot 1 which includes a fractural portion of Lot 2, Block2, proceed behind the property, southerly to the back of the property including the Strait House at the corner of Brown St. and S. Division which includes fractions of Lots 10 and 11, Block 10, thence proceed easterly on Green St including properties on the north side whose addresses do not lie on Green St., namely the properties encompassing the Williams House which lies on a fraction of Lot 2, Block 19 and the Mobley Hill House which lies on a fraction of Lot 1, Block 19. The property between them on a fraction of Lot 1 and 2 on Block 19 is excluded due to budget constraints. The boundary then travels northward following Moose St to include the property which houses the Johnson House located on fractions of Lots 6 and 7, Block 17. The boundary continues northward along the backs of the properties and turns east behind the property which includes the Mobley Office at Lot 2, Block 4. Proceed eastward on West Valley St. and then turn northward through the alley between S. Moose and S. Division Streets to include the property on fractions of Lots 1 through 3, Block 1 which contains the Welter House. Continue back southerly along S. Division St. to the point of the beginning.

The district is roughly bounded by the south side of W. Valley St, the east side of S. Moose St., the north side of Green St., the north side of Brown St., and the west side of S. Division St.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries were chosen because the area displays the central point of the most intact and contributing grouping of residential building styles ranging from 1881 through 1960. These boundaries embody a variety of building styles prominent during the historic growth of Morrilton, representing the townspeople’s mode of living dating from the community’s inception through the National Register’s fifty year cut-off date. They include the historic center of the community, the dividing line between the Moose and Morrill farms. Only 31 properties are included in the district at this time. Funding for the National Register survey and nomination was provided to the City of Morrilton through a Certified Local Government grant. The number of buildings included in the survey was partially determined by the budget. The City has shown interest in expanding the district as funding becomes available.

The northern boundary of the district is determined by the end of residential structures and the beginning of the commercial district. 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 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. The eastern boundary could easily be expanded for three blocks because this area shares the same housing stock as the district; however, budget constraints have limited the district at this time. Past the three blocks, vacant lots, housing of a later era, and setbacks and spacing between houses visually exclude the streets from the historic district boundaries. Beyond the western boundary, about 3 blocks, the area also has similar building stock although many of these home owners have added unsympathetic additions and materials. Beyond these streets, the contributing homes are more sporadic and alternate with vacant lots and mobile homes, and then ranch style houses become more prominent. The exception being Church Street, it holds larger scale homes, some representing the earliest era of a construction boom in the city. When funding becomes available, enlarging the district to include three streets on both the east and west side, and the one house excluded on the north side of Green Street would be advisable.

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 October 2012

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

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.)

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

City or Vicinity: Morrilton

County: Conway State: AR

Photographer: Antoinette Johnson

Date Photographed: October 2012

Location of Original Digital Files: SHPO

Number of Photographs: 21

Photo #1
Building number 1, camera facing northwest

Photo #2
Building number 2, camera facing northeast

Photo #3
Building numbers 5, 7, 8, camera facing southeast

Photo #4
Building numbers 3, 4, 6, 9, camera facing southwest

Photo #5

Building number 3, camera facing west

Photo #6

Building numbers 14, 15, camera facing west

Photo #7

Building numbers 8, 10, camera facing northwest

Photo #8

Building number 12, camera facing northwest

Photo #9

Building numbers 9, 11, 12, camera facing northwest

Photo #10

Building numbers 24, 26, 27, 30, camera facing northeast

Photo #11

Building numbers 12, 30, camera facing northeast

Photo #12

Building numbers 28, 29, 31, camera facing northwest

Photo #13

Building numbers 14, 16, 17, 23, 25, camera facing northwest

Photo #14

Building numbers 19, 21, 22, 24, camera facing northeast

Photo #15

Building numbers 14, 16, 17, camera facing northwest

Photo #16

Building numbers 15, 18, 19, camera facing northeast

Photo #17

Building numbers 20, 23, 25, camera facing southwest

Photo #18

Building numbers 15, 18, camera facing northeast

Photo #19

Building numbers 18, 19, camera facing southeast

Photo #20

Building numbers 3, 8, camera facing east

Photo #21

Building numbers 15, 18, camera facing southeast

Property Owner:

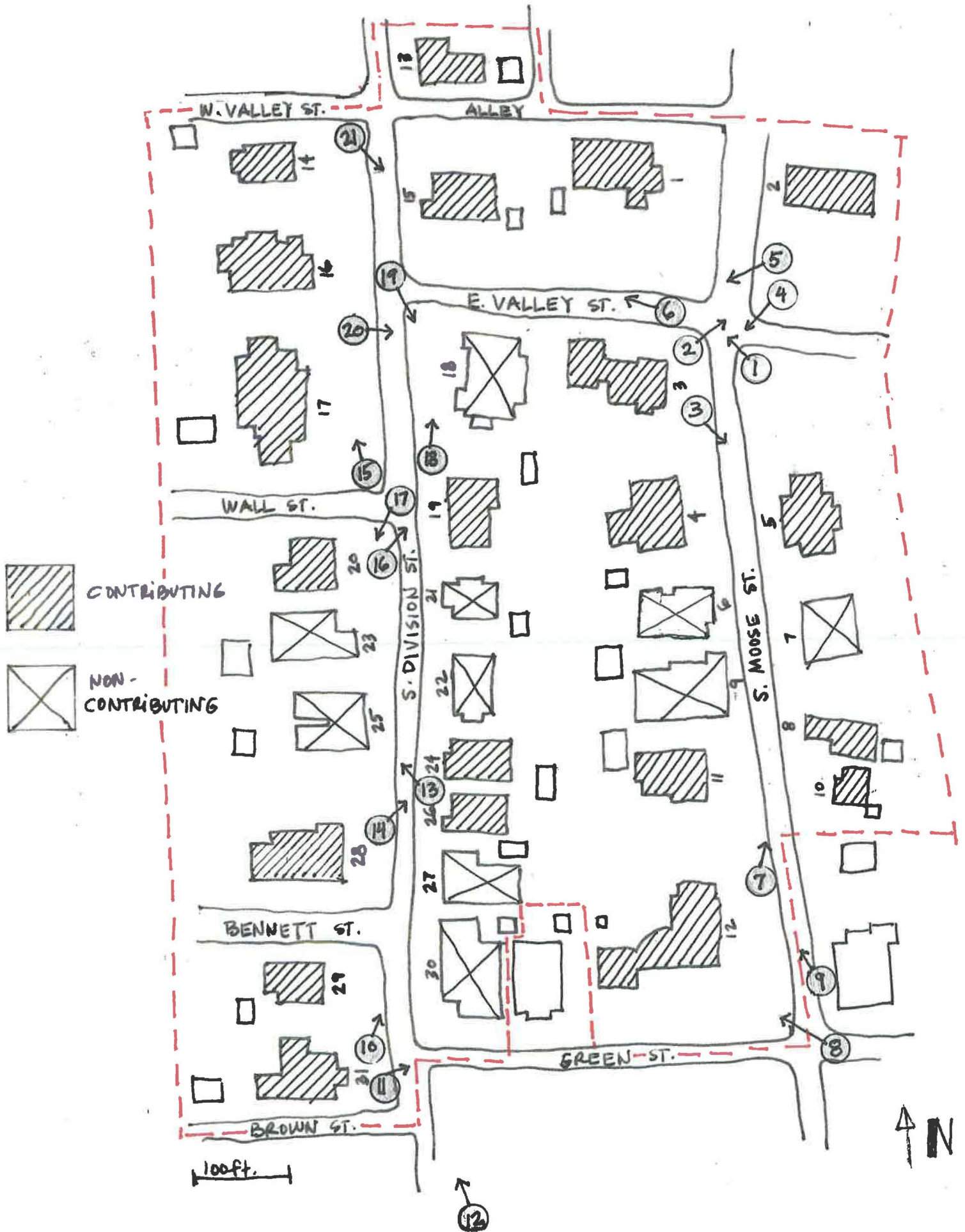
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

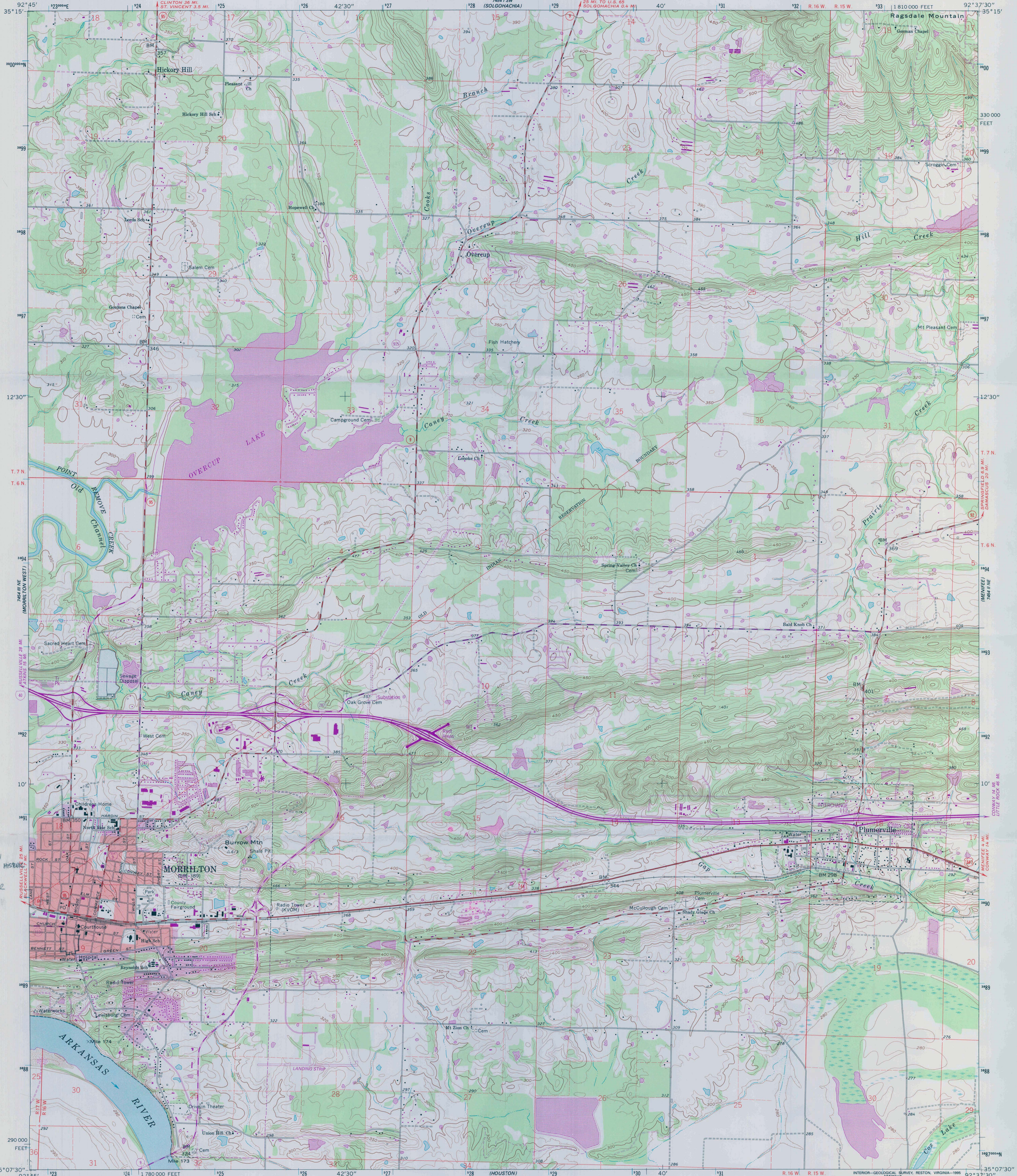
name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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.).

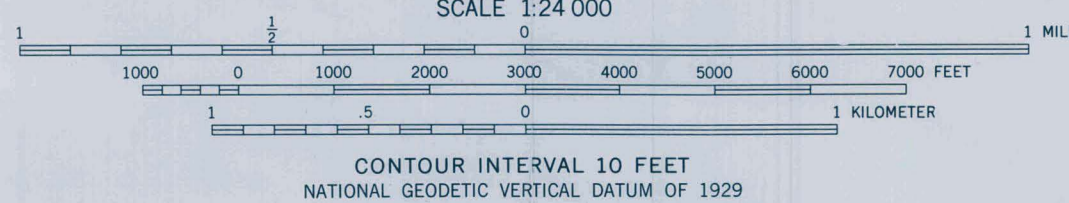
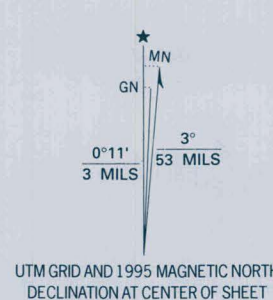
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to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

MOOSE ADDITION NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
 MORRILTON, CONWAY COUNTY





Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from imagery dated 1958
Field checked 1961
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and
10 000-foot ticks: Arkansas coordinate system, north zone
(Lambert conformal conic)
Blue 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator ticks, zone 15
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed
corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83
for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic
Survey NADCON software



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



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

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

MORRILTON EAST, AR
35092-B6-TF-024
1990
DMA 7454 II NW-SERIES V884

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with
State of Arkansas agencies from imagery dated 1989-90
and other sources. Map edited 1995
Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content
standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

200
Building



MOORE
Valley St
200

















E Green St
1198



E Green St
108



Brown











Wall St 100





Valley St
100

UTILITY BOX





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY NAME: Moose Addition Neighborhood Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Conway

DATE RECEIVED: 8/02/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/18/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000349

DETAILED EVALUATION:

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 9/13/2013 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Semi-adequately Addressed Return Comments.
Marginal district that is associated with growth of
Morilton.*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A

REVIEWER J. Hubbert DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

The United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation/Return Sheet

Property Name: Moose Addition Neighborhood Historic District, Conway
County, AR

Reference Number: 13000349

Reason for Return

The Moose Addition Neighborhood Historic District is being returned for technical and substantive revision.

Technical issues:

The nomination uses a number of UTM coordinates to describe the Verbal Boundary Description. Please refer to the National Register bulletin *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*, pages 56-58 for guidance. The best approach would be a metes and bounds description using identifiable points, or use lot and block for platted areas. We do not accept decimal points in UTM points. Please change the map and the form.

Substantive issues:

The nomination claims significance under Criterion C (Architecture) with a period of significance from 1881-1964 (or 1960, depending on where you look in the document). The Statement of Significance, though, notes that the district is important "as a residential community supporting the historic commercial center" which, if anything, sounds more like a Criterion A approach (Community Development). In either case, the nomination does not provide sufficient context in which to evaluate the district.

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

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Conway

DATE RECEIVED: 4/19/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/17/13
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/03/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/05/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000349

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 5/30/2013 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

See Attached Comments

RECOM./CRITERIA Return
REVIEWER Jerry Galt DISCIPLINE _____
TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS
HERITAGE

July 23, 2013



Mike Beebe
Governor

Martha Miller
Director

Ms. Carol Shull
Chief of Registration
United States Department of the Interior
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
8th Floor
1201 Eye Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

RE: Moose Addition Historic District – Morrilton, Conway
County, Arkansas

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

Dear Carol:

We are enclosing for your review the above-referenced **revised 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,

Martha Miller
State Historic Preservation Officer

MM:rsw

Enclosure



Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program



323 Center Street, Suite 1500
Little Rock, AR 72201

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fax: (501) 324-9184
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e-mail:
info@arkansaspreservation.org
website:
www.arkansaspreservation.com

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THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS
HERITAGE

April 3, 2013



Mike Beebe
Governor

Martha Miller
Director

Ms. Carol Shull
Chief of Registration
United States Department of the Interior
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
8th Floor
1201 Eye Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

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

RE: Moose Addition Historic District – Morrilton, Conway County, Arkansas

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Sincerely,

Martha Miller
State Historic Preservation Officer

MM:rsw

Enclosure



Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program



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tdd: 711

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website:

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