

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



56-777

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Homard, Isaac, House
other names/site number AR Resource # PU9848

2. Location

street & number 1217 W. Third Street not for publication
city or town Little Rock vicinity
state Arkansas code AR county Pulaski code 119 zip code 72201

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
[Signature] _____ Date _____
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
 entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain): _____
[Signature] _____ Signature of the Keeper
_____ Date of Action 3-27-2017

Homard, Isaac, House
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing
1	
_____	buildings
_____	sites
_____	structures
_____	objects
1	Total

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

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling
Domestic: Multiple Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Business: Office

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival/Neo-Classical Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation Stone: Stucco

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other Slate

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

Local

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1905

Significant Dates

1905

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Record # _____

Homard, Isaac, House
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u> Zone	<u>565482</u> Easting	<u>3845309</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

E ½ Lots 1, 2, 3 & W35ft. of Lots 10, 11, 12, City of Little Rock

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sandra Taylor Smith, Historic Preservation Consultant
organization Whodunit Holdings LLC date September 7, 2016
street & number 1318 S. Main Street, Suite 200 telephone (501)246-3146
city or town Little Rock state AR zip code 72202

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

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

name Whodunit Holdings LLC
street & number 1318 S. Main Street, Suite 200 telephone (501)246-3146
city or town Little Rock state AR zip code 72202

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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Summary

The Isaac Homard House is located at 1217 W. Third Street in Little Rock, approximately nine blocks west of the commercial center of the city. The two-story house is built on a continuous foundation of granite covered in stucco and scored to look like stone. The walls are covered in brick, and a gable roof covered in composition shingles tops the house. The most prominent feature of the house is a two-story portico on the front (north) supported by four two-story, fluted, Doric-capped columns with decorative entablature and pediment.

Elaboration

The Isaac Homard House, at 1217 W. Third Street in downtown Little Rock is located approximately nine blocks west of the commercial center of the city and three blocks northeast of the Arkansas State Capitol (NR 06-28-74).

The two-story wood-frame house with brick veneer walls is built on a continuous foundation of granite blocks covered in stucco, patterned to look like stone. A concrete water table runs along the top of the granite foundation. A partial basement is located in the southern portion of the house.

The Homard House is fenestrated with wood-frame double-hung windows, fifteen-over-one on the front elevation and one-over-one on the side elevations, with the exception of the west side of the front parlor which are twelve-over-one. All windows have cut-stone surrounds and sills. A large double-hung one-over-one window with semi-circular transom window is located in the center of the east façade and is denoted by a brick-arch with cut-stone keystone.

The Homard House is topped by a large gable roof covered in composition shingles. One interior brick chimney is located on the southeast interior corner of the roof.

Front/North Façade

The Homard House rests on an elevated lot. A concrete sidewalk and concrete retaining wall on the north side of the house features six concrete steps from the sidewalk connecting to a concrete sidewalk in front of the house. A set of five concrete steps lead to the porch level. The front façade of the Homard House is dominated by a two-story, full-front porch with gable roof. The porch is built on a granite block foundation covered in stucco and has a concrete floor.

The front porch is supported by two, two-story, fluted wood pilasters and four, two-story round, fluted columns with Doric capitals. Wood modillions span the width of the porch under the pediment. The wall of the porch pediment is covered in slate and an elaborate wood design features lily stalks and an obelisk draped with a wreath.

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The front entry is a wood door with thirty-five glass panes and is flanked by eight-pane sidelights. An eight-pane transom spans the width of the door and sidelights. Fluted wood pilasters with Ionic capitals flank the door and sidelights. A wood pediment above the entry features a decorative floral motif with wood moldings and keystone.

A stationary wood-frame window on the west end of the front contains fifteen panes over one large pane. Second story windows on the front are spaced evenly over the first floor entry and first floor window on the porch. The front second story windows are wood-framed, one-over-one double hung. Centered in the middle of the second story on the front of the house is a stationary oval window with decorative leaded glass.

Side/East Façade

The east façade of the Homard House features a large centered double-hung one-over-one stairwell window with semi-circular transom. The window is topped by a brick arch with cut-stone keystone. A one-over-one double-hung wood-frame window is located to the north of the stairwell window and two single double-hung one-over-one wood windows are located on the south portion of the east façade on both first and second stories.

The only chimney on the Homard House is located on the southeast interior corner of the roof. The brick chimney features decorative brick corbelling.

Side/West Façade

Two double-hung wood windows on the north end of the west façade feature twelve-over-one panes. Two double-hung one-over one wood windows are located to the south of the west façade. The second story contains three double-hung one-over-one wood windows.

Rear/South Façade

The Homard House originally had a two-story wood-frame porch on the west façade. The porch had been enclosed on the second story and the first story was enclosed with lattice. This porch was destroyed by the 2013 fire and removed. A two-story addition to the house was constructed during the restoration in 2015-2016. The flat-roof addition occupies the same footprint of the original rear porch. The first floor walls feature wood panels with stationary wood windows in the upper portion of the panels. The second story of the addition has three sets of paired double-hung one-over one wood windows on the south elevation and three one-over-one double-hung wood windows on the east and west walls.

The second story room on the addition was designed as a conference room for office space and affords a dramatic view of the Arkansas State Capitol.

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Interior

The severest damage to the house caused by the 2013 fire was largely limited to the rear. However, smoke damage and lack of maintenance made other areas of the interior unsafe

Fire damaged interior wood floors and other wood features including wood baseboards with base moldings have been restored. The stairway with its newel post has been refinished. A dramatic wood colonnade separating the front reception hall from the west parlor has been restored. Fireplaces with wood mantels and tile surrounds remain as does original brass hardware on some doors and windows.

In addition to removing and repairing fire damage to the interior of the house during the restoration, rooms that had been subdivided and kitchens that had been added during the time the house was divided into apartments were removed. Much of the original house plan has been restored with a central hall on both floors.

Integrity

The Homard House continues to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although through the years there have been numerous interior changes and damage from a fire in 2013, the floorplan has been returned close to its original plan. The two-story front porch with its two-story fluted columns and intricate pediment remains intact. The Isaac Homard house retains its integrity and significance as one of the best examples of the Neo-Classical style in Little Rock.

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Summary

The Homard House at 1217 W. 3rd Street in downtown Little Rock, Arkansas was built in 1905 and is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** with **local significance** for its importance as an excellent example of the Neo-Classical Revival style.

Elaboration

The settlement of Little Rock and its choice as the state's capital city was a combination of speculation, politics, and a prime geographic location. The Quapaw Nation had a standing claim on the land south of the Arkansas River. Early settlers in the central river valley region were limited to the low-lying, swampy land on the north side of the Arkansas River until 1818. Facing a declining population, the Quapaw signed a treaty with the United States in that year, relinquishing their claim on a tract of land south of the Arkansas River and roughly east of what is now Rock Street.ⁱ The next year in 1819 the Territory of Arkansas was established and Arkansas Post, the oldest settlement west of the Mississippi River became the territorial capital. Almost immediately efforts were made to find a new better capital site, closer to the center of the territory and on higher ground without the flooding problems that plagued Arkansas Post.

Long before Little Rock was officially designated the capital of Arkansas Territory, speculators began laying claim to the newly opened land on the southern side of the river. Eventually two different groups of speculators claimed the same tract of prime riverfront acreage. Both groups platted out a city (one named Arkopolis and the other Little Rock) and even began selling lots. The two sides finally reached an agreement and the city of Arkopolis disappeared and Little Rock prevailed.ⁱⁱ The surviving street grid followed the river's shoreline, giving the town a slightly askew east-west orientation.

More reliable transportation came to central Arkansas when the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad arrived in 1857. The tracks actually terminated opposite Little Rock on the north side of the Arkansas River. Passengers and cargo had to be ferried across the river to Little Rock. In the single month of May 1869 over one-hundred buildings, many of them brick, were under construction in Little Rock. Four years later the Arkansas River was spanned on December 1873 with the impressive Baring Cross Bridge. The first railway bridge to connect the north and south sides of the river at Little Rock was located west of the commercial downtown area. An upper deck was soon added to the bridge to accommodate wagons and foot traffic. Much of the older town disappeared during this era of building activity and expansion as documented by Charles Squier in the *Little Rock City Directory of 1872* where he stated that "the dilapidated structure of the original settler is fast giving way to spacious and lofty blocks of brick."

Little Rock by 1840 was one of the largest towns west of the Mississippi River with a population of 1,531. An over-extension of the city's economic resources coupled with the nationwide financial panic of 1872 temporarily curtailed Little Rock's rapid development. However, several factors contributed to an economic upsurge which brought about even greater periods of growth and prosperity in the 1880s and 1890s. First, by

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the middle of the 1880s Little Rock was the hub of a railroad network which for the first time efficiently connected the city with the rest of the state and the country.

Second, the growth of agricultural, timber and mining industries pushed back the Arkansas frontier. These rural areas began to look down the newly laid railroad tracks to Little Rock as their wholesale and distribution center. And third, while never really suited for the role of a major cotton center, Little Rock did become the nation's fourth largest inland cotton market during this period. Retail and wholesale businesses formed the backbone of the city's economy.

Through the 1870s steamboats remained the major mode of transportation and commerce in and out of Little Rock. Slower and often hazardous steamboat traffic completely gave way to the faster railroad and by the end of the 1870s three railroad lines served Little Rock. The railroads were instrumental in the growth of the city during the latter part of the nineteenth century. The railroads brought Little Rock all of the benefits of a modern transportation system and impacted the city's appearance as tracks, bridges and railroad associated buildings were constructed. West of downtown, a depot was constructed in 1873. A bigger and grander depot building was constructed on the site in 1911 but destroyed by fire in 1920. The current Union Depot Building (NR 06-17-77) was constructed in 1921. As the railroad grew, development of commercial and residential districts near the facility expanded.

The coming of three major railroads also facilitated residential growth in areas west of the original downtown commercial center that lay along the Arkansas River. The blocks of West Second and West Third streets became largely residential and remained so through the mid-twentieth century. The Arkansas State Penitentiary at the end of Fifth Street occupied the high ground in this otherwise residential area until 1899. The impressive site with a panoramic view was selected as the location for the new and permanent home of the Arkansas State Capitol. Work begun immediately in that same year 1899, but the building was not completed until 1915 (NR 6-28-74).

Little Rock provided some public transportation with electric trolleys, but most of its workers lived near their place of employment. The area surrounding Union Station supported a large community of railroad workers. Small housing such as the houses along the 100 block of South Pulaski Street (Railroad Call Historic District, NR 07-09-97) were common in those blocks near the depot. The large homes in the area were often built and/or occupied by higher positioned railroad employees.

Larger, two-story homes were constructed along the West Second and Third Street corridor beginning in the 1880s. The Ward-Hays house at 1008 West Second Street (NR 8-11-75) was constructed in 1886 by Zeb Ward an official for the State Penitentiary and the Missouri-Pacific Railroad. He also constructed several other two-story brick residential buildings on West Second Street. A block over on West Third Street an example of larger homes, the Homard House maintains its status and significance as an excellent example of

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the Neo-Classical style of architecture in the area. The house rests on an elevated lot, accenting its imposing two-story porch supported by four fluted wood columns with Doric capitals.

West Third Street from the 1100 to 1700 block remained largely residential until the early 1960s. Some commercial buildings already existed on the corridor prior to the 1960s. The 1938 Art Deco style, Samuel P. Taylor Service Station (NR 11-29-00) at 1123 West Third Street, operated a block east of the Homard House. Several commercial buildings were constructed on West Third Street during the 1950s and 1960s. The shift from residential to commercial development that began along West Third spilled over onto West Second Street. Mid-century one-story office buildings and a church were constructed within the corridor and many of the older homes in the area were reconfigured to serve as office space or apartments

The Homard House located at 1217 West Third Street was built for Isaac Homard and his wife Nellie Van Campen Homard. Construction began in May or June of 1902 but was not completed until April of 1905.ⁱⁱⁱ Isaac and Nellie were both born in Ohio, a year and month apart, Isaac in October 1868 and Nellie in November 1869. Isaac and Nellie were married on November 27, 1890, in Ashtabula, Ohio.^{iv} Shortly after their marriage, Isaac and Nellie moved to Little Rock, Arkansas. Isaac secured a job as a machinist for the Iron Mountain Railroad where his brother Theodore was a foreman.

When Isaac and Nellie Homard moved to Little Rock they lived with his brother, Theodore, and his wife Zennia at 722 W. Markham Street where they had a son, Benjamin Van Homard, born in October 1895. By 1900 both Isaac and Theodore were engineers with the Iron Mountain Railroad. Theo Homard and Zennia constructed a house at 2123 West Second Street. Isaac and his family moved to a boarding house at 1021 North Street. Soon afterwards Isaac and Nellie decided to build a home of their own. Isaac left the design to his wife.^v

Nellie Homard had expensive taste and a grand house in mind. Her house as designed was far beyond the means of Isaac Homard's engineer salary. The plans were altered two or three times before the house was finally completed according to later owners. Original plans called for a full basement with a wine cellar. Only a partial basement was constructed. The Homards moved into an apartment building at 1213 West Third Street, next door to their house site, to closely oversee the construction. Isaac and Nellie Homard struggled to afford their house and pay the mortgage that it took a major portion of Isaac's salary.^{vi}

Benjamin Van Homard continued in the family tradition of working for what was by then the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He married Dorothy Parker in 1916. A World War I draft registration for June 1917 showed that Benjamin and his wife lived at 900 Battery Street in Little Rock. He was described as medium height, medium build, with brown eyes and black hair. Benjamin and Dorothy Homard were divorced in 1925. Nellie Homard died that same year.^{vii}

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Benjamin Homard moved back with his father, Isaac, in the Homard House at 1217 West Third Street. Isaac retired from the railroad in 1930 and the title to the house was transferred to Benjamin in 1931. Benjamin married Josie and they lived with Isaac in the Homard House until 1935. During the Great Depression the Homards lost their family home to foreclosure. Isaac Homard died in March 1941.^{viii}

Benjamin and Josie Homard had no children. Benjamin became an airplane mechanic with the Army during World War II and following the war, Benjamin was an instructor in aeronautics at Little Rock Senior High School and Central Flying Service.

W. Thomas and Nell S. Spain purchased the Homard House in 1936. Mr. Spain died in the early 1940s and Nell Spain divided the second story of the house into several apartments. During this time, she also constructed a room on the roof for use as an apartment. Apartment space was needed by railroad workers and soldiers' families stationed near Little Rock. Following the end of World War II, great demand for housing kept the apartments in the house full. However, Nell Spain lost the house in the early 1950s to foreclosure.

Andrew B. and Lillian Faye Hanks bought the Homard House in August 1956. Andrew Brisco Hanks was born in Mississippi in 1877. Lillian Faye White was born in 1909 in Logan County, Arkansas. Andrew and Lillian were married in February 1947 and moved to Little Rock. Andrew Hanks had three children from a previous marriage. During the 1950s and 1960s, they operated the White Kitchen, a popular local restaurant located in the Terminal Hotel (NR 11-17-78) at the corner of West Markham and Victory Street. According to James Hanks, grandson of the Andrew and Lillian Hanks, the restaurant was located for a time at the northwest corner of West Third and Spring Street. Lillian Hanks thought the location would be ideal for serving food to veterans, federal workers, and the numerous employees working in the center of Little Rock's commercial district. James Hanks, grandson of Andrew related that Lillian Hanks secured permits to serve food to everyone including African-Americans.

Andrew Hanks was committed to the Arkansas State Insane Asylum, located to the west of downtown Little Rock and he died in 1968. The Navy Department helped pay the mortgage on the house at 1217 W. 3rd Street after he was admitted to the asylum because he was a veteran of the U. S. Navy.^{ix} Lillian Hanks lived in the house until her death in 2007. A fire in December 2013 that severely damaged the rear and the interior of the house was thought to have started on the second floor, caused by faulty wiring. The City of Little Rock cited the property owner in June 2014 then in December 2014 the city issued a warning notice to repair or demolish the house. William H. Hanks lived in the house until it was sold in 2015.

Restoration of the Homard House was begun by the current owners in 2015 and completed in 2016. Interiors remain in the same plan in the downstairs. Second story rooms have been configured to house office space. The original rear two-story lattice porch that was severely damaged by the fire was removed. A two-story enclosed space on the rear elevation follows the same footprint of the original porch. The brick walls and granite foundation were minimally damaged by the fire.

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Lillian Hanks recalled that when they purchased the house, she was told it had been designed by prolific Arkansas architect Charles L. Thompson. Although no plans of the Homard House were found in the Charles L. Thompson collection when they were catalogued in 1980, it is widely accepted that many of the original Thompson plans had been lost or destroyed. The Homard House is similar to other houses Charles L. Thompson designed in the same time period such as the Marshall House at 2009 Arch Street (NR 12-22-82). The use of a Greek Temple-like porch on the front of the house presents an impressive stature on the modest, two-story house. The floor plan of the Marshall House is nearly identical to the original Homard House floor plan.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Isaac Homard House, which was constructed in 1905, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** with **local significance** as an excellent example of the Neo-Classical style. The two-story house with prominent two-story front porch supported by four two-story, fluted, wood columns and decorative pediment is situated on an elevated lot above a busy traffic corridor through Little Rock. The Homard House is an imposing Neo-Classical style presence in an area which has transitioned from largely residential to commercial.

ⁱ Ross, Margaret, ed. "The Quapaw Line and Little Rock of the 1800s," *Gazette*, 30 March 1959, p. 4A.

ⁱⁱ Lester, Jim, and Judy Lester. *Greater Little Rock*. Norfolk, VA: The Donning Company, 1986, p. 20.

ⁱⁱⁱ Hanks, James, Interview by Kelli Peters at 12171 W. Third Street, 2011.

^{iv} U.S. Census Bureau, 1880-1940 Census.

^v *Little Rock/North Little Rock City Directory*, 1893-2014.

^{vi} Hanks, James, Interview by Kelli Peters at 1217 W. Third Street, 2011.

^{vii} Hanks, James, Interview by Kelli Peters at 1217 W. Third Street, 2011.

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Bibliography

Hanks, James, Interview by Kelli Peters at 1217 W. Third Street, 2011.

Lester, Jim and Judy Lester. *Greater Little Rock*. Norfolk, VA: The Donning Company, 1986.20.

Little Rock/North Little Rock City Directory, 1893-2014.

McAlester, Virginia, and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1994.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Little Rock: 1897, 1913, 1939.

Ross, Margaret, ed. "The Quapaw Line and Little Rock of the 1880s", *Arkansas Gazette*, 30 March 1986, p.20.

Roy, Hampton, Sr., Charles Witsell Jr., and Cheryl Griffith Nichols. *How We Lived: Little Rock As An American City*. Little Rock, AR: August House, Inc., 1984.

U.S. Census Bureau, 1880-1940 Census.

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 Documentation _____

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: Isaac Homard House

City or Vicinity: Little Rock

County: Pulaski

State: Arkansas

Photographer: Sandra Taylor Smith

Date Photographed: 8-14-16

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

- 1 of 12: Front Façade, View looking South.
- 2 of 12: Front Façade, View looking Southeast.
- 3 of 12: Front Façade, Detail, View looking West.
- 4 of 12: Front Façade, Detail, View looking South.
- 5 of 12: East (side) Façade, View looking West.
- 6 of 12: South and East Facades, View looking Northwest.
- 7 of 12: West Façade, View looking North.
- 8 of 12: Interior Stair Detail, View looking South.
- 9 of 12: Interior Colonnade Detail, View looking West.
- 10 of 12: Interior Front Parlor Detail, View looking West.
- 11 of 12: Interior East Parlor Detail, View looking Southeast.
- 12 of 12: Interior Pocket Door Detail, View looking South.



|-----194 feet-----|

Isaac Homard House
Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas

15 565482E 3845309N



North



|-----469 feet-----|

Isaac Homard House
Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas

15 565482E 3845309N



North



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www.woodhill.com



NO
PARKING
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STREET











A white, two-story classical building with a portico and a brick chimney. The building features a central entrance with a dark wood door, flanked by columns and topped with a pediment. The facade is adorned with multiple windows, including a large central window and smaller windows on the sides. The building is surrounded by a concrete parking lot with orange traffic cones.

A brick building with a sign that reads "Athletic Department". A white pickup truck is parked in front of the building. The building has a modern design with large windows and a flat roof.

A concrete parking lot with orange traffic cones and a black metal fence. The lot is in the foreground of the image, and the shadows of trees are cast across the pavement.











UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Homard, Isaac, House

Multiple Name:

State & County: ARKANSAS, Pulaski

Date Received: 2/10/2017 Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: 3/27/2017 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100000777

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 3/27/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary This building suffered a fire about 7 years ago, but was sympathetically rehabilitated. Earlier
Comments: alterations made when the house was converted into apartments were removed, restoring
the house to its original design. Many of the historic details have been retained.

Recommendation/ Accept / C
Criteria

Reviewer Jim Gabbert

Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275

Date _____

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

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



THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS
HERITAGE

Asa Hutchinson
Governor

Stacy Hurst
Director

September 30, 2016

Mr. Brian Minyard, Planner
City of Little Rock
723 West Markham Street
Little Rock, AR 72201

Re: Homard House – Little Rock, Pulaski County

Dear Mr. Minyard: *Brian*

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

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

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

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

You are invited to attend the State Review Board meeting at which the nomination will be considered. The board will begin meeting at 10:00 a.m. on Wednesday, December 7, 2016 at the Old State House Museum at 300 West Markham Street, in Little Rock.

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

Sincerely,

Frances McSwain

Frances McSwain
Director

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



1100 North Street
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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:

Homard House, 1217 W 3rd Street, Little Rock, AR 72201

Name of Owner:

Whodunit Holdings, LLC

Project Sponsor:

Ralph Wilcox, National Register & Survey Coordinator, AHPP

CLG Name:

City of Little Rock, Arkansas

Date of Public Hearing by CLG:

November 14, 2016

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:

RJ Powell
Chair

11-14-2016
Date

Ben Mychal
Secretary/Staff

11-14-2016
Date



THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS
HERITAGE

December 7, 2016



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

Arkansas State Archives

Delta Cultural Center

Historic Arkansas Museum

Mosaic Templars
Cultural Center

Old State House Museum

RE: Homard House – Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Loether:

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

If you need further information, please call Ralph S. Wilcox of my staff at (501) 324-9787. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Stacy Hurst
State Historic Preservation Officer

SH:rsw

Enclosure



ARKANSAS HISTORIC
PRESERVATION PROGRAM



National Historic
Preservation Act 1966-2016



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