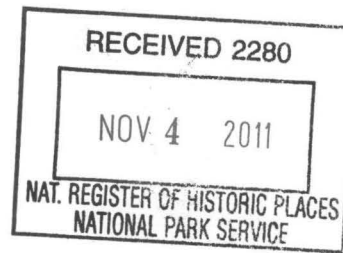


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



899

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 Mahony Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Champagnolle Road, the alley between N. Madison Ave. and N. Euclid Ave., Lee Avenue, and E. 5th Street

☐ not for publication

city or town El Dorado

☐ vicinity

state Arkansas code AR county Union code 139 zip code 71730

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.)

Debbie Matthews
Signature of certifying official/Title

7/15/11
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

7/19/2011
Date of Action

Mahony Historic District
Name of Property

Union 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	
94	69	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
94	69	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
Religion/Religious Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling
Domestic/Multiple Dwelling
Religion/Religious Facility
Funerary/Mortuary

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20 Century Revivals/Colonial Revival
Late 19th and 20 Century Revivals/Italian Renaissance
Late 19th and 20 Century Revivals/Spanish Revival
Late 19th and 20th Century American
Movements/Bungalow/Craftsman
Other/Minimal Traditional
Modern Movement/Ranch

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick, stone, concrete
walls Wood, brick, stone, asbestos, stucco, synthetic
roof asphalt, tile
other

Narrative Description

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

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SUMMARY

The Mahony Historic District is a residential area located north of the downtown commercial district in El Dorado, Arkansas. Located in south central Arkansas, El Dorado is the county seat of Union County. The composition and usage of the neighborhood is residential and it contains one church and one funerary business (housed in a former residence). The neighborhood comprising the Mahony Historic District contains 163 buildings and is located in portions of five additions to the City of El Dorado platted during the period from 1908 to 1923. Construction was intense in the neighborhood during the 1920s when 119 (73%) of the buildings in the historic district were constructed. A second, but smaller, period of growth in the neighborhood is reflected in the 32 residences built in the 1940s and 1950s. The buildings in the Mahony Historic District represent varied residential architectural styles popular during the period 1900-1961 when all but five of the district's buildings were constructed. The district's architectural variety is characterized in its eclectic strain of modestly expressed Colonial Revival, Craftsman/Bungalow, Minimal Traditional and early vernacular Ranch styles.

Of the 163 buildings located in the Mahony Historic District, 94 (58%) contribute to the historic significance of the neighborhood while 69 (42%) are considered non-contributing. The buildings in the district retain their overall massing and setback. As a group, the buildings in the district retain the historic character of the early twentieth century working-class neighborhood built as El Dorado expanded north of downtown following the discovery of oil nearby in 1921 and the resulting rapid population increase.

ELABORATION

The Mahony Historic District is located a few blocks north of downtown El Dorado, the county seat of Union County, Arkansas. El Dorado is located in south central Arkansas, approximately 130 miles south of Little Rock, and 15 miles north of the Arkansas-Louisiana border. It is located in the center of south Arkansas's rich timber land and was the heart of the oil boom in that region of Arkansas during the 1920s.

Two prominent natural resources shaped El Dorado: rich timberland and oil. However, it was not until the railroad came to the city in 1891 that the lumber industry became a primary economic force. El Dorado was dependent on local agriculture and the lumber industry until oil was discovered one mile southwest of the city on January 10, 1921. Waves of speculators flooded the city and the population vastly increased, causing a severe housing shortage. The Mahony neighborhood was one of the areas in El Dorado planned and built in the 1920s largely to house the huge demand for working class residences.

One of the oldest trade routes in the area, Champagnolle Road runs diagonally across the southeast portion of the district with properties on either side of the road in the blocks between its intersection with N. Madison Avenue and the railroad tracks. Railroad tracks border the district on the east. The streets in the Mahony

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Historic District are laid out in a grid north of Champagnolle Road and feature rows of similarly scaled houses with similar setbacks. Although developed as a residential neighborhood, there are no public spaces or parks in the area. The development was rapid and strictly utilitarian in the early 1920s, meeting the demand for affordable housing.

The Mahony Historic District contains a total of 163 buildings comprised of 161 residential buildings, one church, and one funerary building that was originally constructed as the residence of Judge Emon Mahony. The layout of the district is largely defined on the south by the historic trade route, Champagnolle Road, where the oldest houses in the historic district are located. The neighborhood grew north from Champagnolle Road and is bounded by E. 5th Street on the north. The eastern boundary of the district runs parallel to the railroad tracks. The boundary of the district abuts the eastern boundary of the Murphy-Hill Historic District (NR 09-20-07) on the west at the alley between N. Madison Avenue and N. Euclid Avenue.

The adjacent Murphy-Hill Historic District (NR 09-20-07) is an older and more affluent neighborhood that began development in 1880 and continued to grow through the 1950s. It contains an array of distinctive architectural types and reflects the growth in wealth in the community and its buildings. Although contemporaneous to part of the Murphy-Hill neighborhood development, the Mahony Historic District developed largely as a working class neighborhood with smaller, largely one-story, modestly detailed housing.

The oldest area in the district is the Mahony Addition to the City of El Dorado. Platted in 1908, it includes land on the north side of Champagnolle east of its intersection with N. Madison Avenue. The imposing two-story Neo-Classical style house at 508 Champagnolle was the home of Judge Emon Mahony. In its prominent location just east of the intersection of N. Madison Avenue and Champagnolle Road, the Emon Mahony House serves as a landmark in the neighborhood. The eastern portion of the Mahony Addition was subdivided in August 1921 and Terrace Court Addition was platted. Champagnolle Heights Addition was platted in April 1921 and in August of that year a second addition to Champagnolle Heights was opened. Colonial Court Addition was platted in 1923.

Only five houses in the district were constructed prior to 1920. The majority of the houses in the neighborhood were constructed between 1920 and 1930. The late 1940s and 1950s saw a minor, but second wave of new construction on remaining lots with the construction of 32 houses. Only five buildings have been constructed in the district since 1961; two apartment buildings, and three single-family homes.

Early Neighborhood Development 1900-1920

The five earliest houses in the Mahony Historic District are located along Champagnolle Road, the oldest thoroughfare in the neighborhood.

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Folk Victorian

This style was popular from the 1870s through the early twentieth century and is characterized by the presence of Victorian decorative detailing on simple folk house forms. The only example of this style in the Mahony Historic District is the Robert Kitchen House at 601 Champagnolle Road. Located on the southern edge of the neighborhood, it is a one and one-half story L-shaped frame house constructed c.1900. Victorian detailing includes fish-scale shingles and decorative bargeboard in the front-facing gable end of the house. Two pronounced dormers are located in the "L" of the house, one covered by a simple steep gable roof and the other featuring a steep pyramid roof and dentiling along its front cornice. Decorative bargeboard and wood ornament, combined with turned balustrade posts, denote the front porch of the house.

Neo-Classical

The Neo-Classical style was widely popular for all types of buildings throughout the first decades of the twentieth century. The Emon Mahony House at 508 Champagnolle exhibits the characteristics of this style in its full-front two-story porch supported by Classical columns. Begun in 1898 and completed in 1900 the house has been occupied by a funerary business since 1932. A one-story brick chapel addition constructed in 1973 is joined to the house on the east elevation by a rear hyphen. The chapel is a smaller scale, but continues the Neo-Classical character of the Mahony House in its full front porch supported by classical columns. These buildings are located at the busy intersection of N. Madison Avenue and Champagnolle Road and as the home of one of the leading citizens of the community, later used as a hospital, and funerary building since 1932, this property is a historical and physical landmark in the neighborhood.

Colonial Revival

This style was very popular from the 1880s through the mid 1950s. The early examples of the style in the Mahony Historic District that were constructed prior to 1920 display Folk Victorian floor plans and massing such as seen in the Fergus Mahony House at 532 Champagnolle where a full-front porch originally wrapped around to the east elevation, supported by Classical Doric-capped round columns. A gambrel roof covers this one-story frame house. The one-story frame house located at 803 Champagnolle features Folk Victorian massing in its irregular roof shape combining an off-center pyramid roof with gable projections. This type of early Colonial Revival style transitioning from the Queen Anne style often features a one-story porch in the L of the front. A good example of the early Colonial Revival style transitioning from the Folk Victorian style is the house at 605 Champagnolle. This house features irregular massing with a steep hipped roof and gable roof projections. Decorative fish-scale shingling is located on gable ends. A front porch located in the "L" of the house is supported by Classical columns and the wood and glass front door features decorative sidelight windows and is topped by a decorative fanlight transom.

1920s

With 119 (73%) of the buildings in the Mahony Historic District constructed in the 1920s, this is the period of the most significant impact on the physical appearance of the neighborhood. The various period revivals and

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plain traditional styles that were popular in home design in this period are represented in the district, but the overwhelming style influence seen is Craftsman.

Craftsman & Craftsman Bungalow

The majority of the buildings in the Mahony Historic District feature characteristics of the Craftsman and Craftsman Bungalow styles. The Craftsman style of architecture was influenced by the English Arts and Crafts movement and was popular throughout the United States in during the early decades of the twentieth century.

Although most of the Craftsman style houses in the district are Craftsman Bungalows, there are a few examples of the two-story Craftsman style house. The house at 601 N. Euclid was constructed in 1926 and is two-stories covered by a front-facing gable roof with wide eaves and braces under the front eaves. A full front porch with shed roof is supported by thick, square brick columns. Double-hung windows with vertical panes in the upper sash over a single sash window are found on this house and many of the Craftsman style houses in the district. Another two-story Craftsman style house in the district is the Phillip Phillips house at 802 Champagnolle Road. Constructed c.1923 the two-story frame house displays influences of the Craftsman style in its wide eaves with extended rafter tails and triangular knee braces under gable ends. Craftsman style double-hung windows with vertical panes in the upper sash over a single sash are also featured on this house.

The overwhelming majority of the Craftsman style houses in the district are American Craftsman Bungalows. Construction of these began as a small Craftsman house but acquired a wide diversity of stylistic influences, specific examples showing links with many popular American architectural styles. The American Craftsman Bungalow adapted itself to widely divergent environmental and climatic conditions, made use of numerous kinds of local building materials and ranged in size from spacious versions to small residences constructed specifically to meet the need for small affordable housing. The Craftsman Bungalow, as an architectural archetype, is set low to the ground, nestling into and becoming part of its environment. Low-pitched roofs with wide eaves also characterize this style house. Living space was often extended to the outside with the use of spacious porches on bungalows. The bungalow porch is a key factor in the livability of these small homes as they were perfectly suited for the southern climate of El Dorado. The Marcus Cook House at 639 Champagnolle Road aptly fits the definition of Craftsman Bungalow with its low profile, seemingly nestling into the ground. It is a one-story brick veneered house, covered with a low-pitched gabled roof with broad flat eaves and provides outdoor living space in its recessed wrap-around porch supported by short battered wood columns on tall square brick piers.

The Craftsman Bungalow is represented by 83 (51%) houses in the Mahony Historic District. The Craftsman Bungalows built in the 1920s in the neighborhood feature various degrees of detail. There are distinctive subtypes of Craftsman Bungalows built in varying sizes, but the majority are small, one-story frame houses built to provide affordable housing for the influx of working class population to El Dorado in the 1920s. As

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the popularity of bungalow style housing grew in the first decades of the twentieth century, magazines and books of bungalow plans were readily available. Ready-cut kit bungalows were offered by numerous companies such as Aladdin, Sears, and Wards. All of the subtypes of Craftsman Bungalows in the district feature the characteristic Craftsman wide eaves with extended rafter tails. A typical double-hung window with vertical mullions in the upper sash over a single sash is commonly seen on the Craftsman Bungalow style houses in the Mahony neighborhood. Porch supports vary from battered wood columns on square brick piers, simple wood posts, and square or round wood columns to mid-century wrought iron posts.

Gable Front Bungalow

This type of bungalow was designed to fit narrow lots in newly developing neighborhoods. Characterized by a large front-facing gable roof that dominates the façade, this type of bungalow often features recessed full front porches. The front gable wall is highlighted by triangular knee braces supporting wide eaves. The houses at 1019 N. Euclid and 1021 N. Euclid feature full front porches under a front-facing gable roof with triangular knee braces supporting wide eaves. Both of these houses feature a side gable-roof bay. The house at 706 E. 4th Street is a variation and features a clipped-gable front and the porch is recessed into a front corner. The house at 525 N. Euclid also features a clipped front gable.

Double Front-Gable Bungalow

One of the most popular and commonly built bungalow types was the double front-gable. This type was named for its two front-facing gables, one on the porch, and one right behind it on the façade of the house. The gables are normally not lined up directly behind each other, but are slightly offset, giving the house an effective design element and creating the illusion of a wider façade. The gables tend to have a low pitch, giving the houses a ground-hugging appearance. The gables often contain large knee braces supporting the eaves. This is the most common type of Craftsman Bungalow in the Mahony Historic District. A row of double front-gable bungalows on the north side of the 800 block of E. 4th Street showcase a variety of Craftsman-style porch detail. The double front-gable type bungalow is also seen in the design of the house at 1024 N. Euclid on the northwestern edge of the district. The double-front gable house at 1021 N. Euclid features stickwork in the gable end of the porch.

Side-Gable Bungalow

A type of Craftsman Bungalow characterized by a side-gable plan with a sloping front roof is often also referred to as a Shed-Roof Bungalow. Above the front porch is almost always a front roof dormer. There are only a few examples of the side-gable bungalow in the Mahony Historic District. One is the house at 912 N. Euclid which is a one and one-half story house with a broad side-gable roof and a large gable-roof dormer located over the recessed full-front porch. A shed roof bay projection is located on north elevation, and triangular knee braces support wide eaves on this house.

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Pyramid Bungalow

The house at 628 E. 3rd Street falls into the subtype of Pyramid Bungalow. Characterized by its pyramid shaped roof, this house also features a low shed-roof dormer on the front. The house is covered in narrow weatherboard and a recessed porch is supported by battered wood columns on square brick piers. The house is constructed on a brick foundation, as are most of the houses in the district.

Bungalow with English Revival Characteristics

A group of five red-brick bungalow style houses located on the east side of the 900 block of N. Euclid feature slight English Revival-style characteristics. The houses feature details such as stucco in gable ends, prominent tapered brick chimneys, round-arched porch openings and faux half-timbering on rear stucco upper walls. All of these houses also feature the characteristic Craftsman wide eaves with triangular knee braces.

Italian Renaissance

One of the largest and most distinctive houses in the Mahony Historic District is the Edward L. Pye House at 525 E. 3rd Street. Constructed in 1926, this two-story brick house on the corner of N. Euclid Avenue and E. 3rd Street is a formal and elegant vernacular version of the Italian Renaissance style. The house is faced in brick and capped with a hipped roof. A one-story, one-bay porch on the front features paired slender columns supporting a gable roof covered in red ceramic tile. Broad, flat eaves extend from the roof. Bands of four-over-four double-hung windows span across both stories on all elevations. A pergola is located on the rear of the house.

American Foursquare

A sub-type of the Prairie Style, the American Foursquare was primarily seen in residential architecture in the first two decades of the twentieth century. The only American Foursquare style house in the Mahony Historic District is located at 1008 N. Euclid. Typical of the style, this house features a rectangular plan, and is two-stories with hipped roof and a hipped roof dormer on the front. Pairs of brackets are found under the wide, flat roof eaves. A full-front hipped-roof porch is supported by paired wood posts with lattice.

Spanish Revival

Another popular style in the 1920s was Spanish Revival. The style is characterized by low-pitched or flat roofs, red tile roof coverings, rough stucco walls, and arched openings. The house at 803 N. Euclid Avenue is the only example of the Spanish Revival style in the Mahony Historic District.

1920s Colonial Revival

The two-story frame house with side gable roof and symmetrical façade characterizes the majority of the Colonial Revival style houses constructed in the district in the 1920s. The house at 603 Champagnolle with its symmetrical three-bay façade features a one-story porch on the west bay of the façade supported by pairs

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of round Doric capped columns and a two-story side wing on the east elevation. The two-story frame Colonial Revival style house 711 Champagnolle also has a three-bay symmetrical façade with center one-story flat-roof porch supported by round wood columns. One-story side wings, often seen in this type of Colonial Revival, are found on this house. The Wells House at 614 Champagnolle is a one and one-half story frame Colonial Revival-style house with large shed roof dormer on the front and rear of the roof. The house has a symmetrical façade with a centered single entry door flanked by five-pane sidelights. A prominent center porch with front-facing gable roof with returns is supported by two sets of paired wood columns. The Dudley House at 630 Champagnolle Road is another example of the two-story frame Colonial Revival style with a symmetrical three-bay front with center door denoted by gable-roof porch.

An example of another type of Colonial Revival style house built in the 1920s is located at 517 E. 3rd. The house is defined by a steep one-story side-gable roof and is often referred to as a "Cape Cod" cottage. The house features a three bay symmetrical front with center door and front brick chimney. Close-rake eaves and a flat façade with no front porch characterize the house.

1940-1961

Minimal Traditional

The simplified form of house referred to as the Minimal Traditional style began to be popular style in the late 1930s. Construction of this type of house slowed during World War II and resumed following the end of the war as soldiers returned home and housing demand was high. Construction of variations of this small and simple floor plan was common all across the United States. This small home form was generally one-story with a low- to medium-pitched gable roof, close-rake eaves and small entry porch. Seventeen houses in the Mahony Historic District were constructed in this style. They are scattered throughout the district and constructed on lots previously not developed. Examples include the house at 620 E. 4th Street which has the Minimal Traditional style characteristic low-pitched side-gable roof with no eaves, minimal detail and a small center entry porch. This house features a gable-roof porch with rounded end, adding the main decorative element to the house. The house at 607 Hilton is a Minimal Traditional-style house constructed c.1955 and is covered in original asbestos-plate siding. An attached metal "carport" on the west side of the house was commonly seen on houses constructed in the years after World War II. The Cook House at 709 Champagnolle Road, constructed c. 1945, is an example of an L-shaped house, with the same Minimal Traditional characteristics of no eaves, asbestos-plate siding, and little ornamentation other than shutters. The main entry is recessed in the "L" of the house. A gable-roof carport is attached to the house on the west elevation.

Two multi-family houses in the district are two-story versions of the mid-century Minimal Traditional style. The duplexes located at 713 Calion Road and at 802 N. Park feature low-pitched side-gable roofs, small porches and minimal detailing.

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Ranch

The Ranch style dominated home construction during the 1950s and 1960s. These houses are characterized by a one-story form with very low-pitched roof and broad façade. Twelve houses in the Mahony Historic District were constructed in a simple form of this style. Scattered throughout the district, they were built on empty lots or as replacements of older homes. The majority of the houses in the district that fall into this category are simple rectangular form, oriented with the broad side on the front and rear. Constructed c. 1955, the house at 618 Hilton is set back from the street and features a tri-partite window configuration with large single pane "picture" window flanked by double-hung windows. This house has an attached carport on its east elevation. Another ranch form seen in the neighborhood is the house at constructed in 1951 at 707 E. 3rd which has a carport recessed under the front corner.

The St. Mary's Episcopal Church Rectory at 525 Hilton Street is the most stylish of the Ranch style houses in the Mahony Historic District with its broad, low-pitched gabled roof and cut stone wall material utilized to blend with the church building. A carport with side wall is an integral part of the front of this early 1960s ranch style house.

St. Mary's Episcopal Church

Begun in 1949 and dedicated in 1950, St. Mary's Episcopal Church at 512 Champagnolle Road is a two-story cut-stone building. The church is located next door to the district's only other non-residential use, the Emon Mahony House (now Young Funeral Home). Together these two imposing buildings create a sense of importance in the district.

Designed by Architects Frank Ginocchio and Edwin Cromwell, St. Mary's Episcopal Church was constructed using Arkansas products including exterior stone from Clarksville, locally milled lumber, furnishings manufactured in Little Rock and altar and font marble from Batesville. An east wing was completed in 1954. Multiple additions to the building have occurred through the late twentieth century, but all are subordinate and to the north (rear) of the main building.

1962-Present

Only five buildings in the Mahony Historic District were constructed after 1961, including apartment complexes located at 625 Champagnolle Road and E. 617 E. 4th Street. A mobile home has been located on the lot at 621 E. 3rd. Three single-family houses constructed since 1961 are simple one-story ranch form.

CONCLUSION

Overall, 94 (58%) of 163 buildings contribute to the historic significance of the Mahony Historic District. Of the 69 non-contributing buildings in the district, only five were constructed after 1961. Most of the non-contributing buildings in the district are historic, but have been altered through application of non-original wall materials and removal/alteration of original features.

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The majority of development in the neighborhood was in the 1920s. A secondary building period, although small, was in the late 1940s through 1950s, when 32 homes were constructed, scattered throughout the neighborhood, infilling previously vacant lots. This later and secondary period of growth in the district completes many of the parts of the neighborhood previously undeveloped and created a greater sense of neighborhood.

The district appears much as it did during the time of its period of significance from 1900 to 1961. A few houses have been demolished, but the majority of the houses built in the period of significance remain. Most of the houses are occupied and in good condition. Few outbuildings remain in the neighborhood and the ones that are extant are modest one-story frame garages.

INTEGRITY

The Mahony Historic District retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, design, materials, and workmanship. Constructed largely as a working class neighborhood, the modest single family houses interspersed by a few larger, more stylish houses, remains true to its design and layout. The district's 163 buildings significantly display the architectural influences, largely Craftsman Bungalow and Minimal Traditional, that were popular throughout the country during the period of the neighborhood's development from 1900-1961. The district imparts the appearance and atmosphere of an early to mid-twentieth century working class neighborhood. This group of buildings is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under **Criteria A and C**, with **local significance** and a period of significance that spans the period **1900-1961**.

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PROPERTY LIST MAHONY HISTORIC DISTRICT

Resource #	Historic Name	Address	C/NC
UN0352	Sterling S. Lacy House	523 N. Euclid Ave	C
UN0353	525 N. Euclid Ave House	525 N. Euclid Ave	C
UN0354	527 N. Euclid Ave House	527 N. Euclid Ave	NC
UN0355	Lilian Yarborough Kindergarten	604 N. Euclid Ave	C
UN0356	Mrs. S.C. Pratt House	612 N. Euclid Ave	NC
UN0357	Ashbel C. Neel House	614 N. Euclid Ave	NC
UN0358	620 N. Euclid Ave House	620 N. Euclid Ave	NC
UN0359	Edward K. Witt House	601 N. Euclid Ave	NC
UN0360	Thomas B. Griffin House	800 N. Euclid Ave	C
UN0361	803 N. Euclid Ave House	803 N. Euclid Ave	C
UN0362	Fred A. Hollingsworth House	905 N. Euclid Ave	NC

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UN0363	917 N. Euclid Ave House	917 N. Euclid Ave	C
UN0364	919 N. Euclid Ave House	919 N. Euclid Ave	C
UN0365	921 N. Euclid Ave House	921 N. Euclid Ave	C
UN0366	923 N. Euclid Ave House	923 N. Euclid Ave	C
UN0367	912 N. Euclid Ave House	912 N. Euclid Ave	C
UN0368	916 N. Euclid Ave House	916 N. Euclid Ave	C
UN0369	Harry C. Bull House	922 N. Euclid Ave	C
UN0370	Heard G. Williams House	1001 N. Euclid Ave	C
UN0371	1015 N. Euclid Ave House	1015 N. Euclid Ave	C
UN0372	1019 N. Euclid Ave House	1019 N. Euclid Ave	NC
UN0373	1021 N. Euclid Ave House	1021 N. Euclid Ave	C
UN0374	John H. James House	1023 N. Euclid Ave	C
UN0375	1004 N. Euclid Ave House	1004 N. Euclid Ave	NC

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UN0376	1008 N. Euclid Ave House	1008 N. Euclid Ave	C
UN0377	1012 N. Euclid Ave House	1012 N. Euclid Ave	C
UN0378	1018 N. Euclid Ave House	1018 N. Euclid Ave	C
UN0379	1020 N. Euclid Ave House	1020 N. Euclid Ave	C
UN0380	J.P. Garrison House	1024 N. Euclid Ave	NC
UN0381	713 N. Calion Rd Duplex	713 N. Calion Rd	C
UN0382	714 N. Calion Rd House	714 N. Calion Rd	NC
UN0383	901 Calion Rd House	901 Calion Rd	NC
UN0384	914 Calion Rd House	914 Calion Rd	NC
UN0385	1011 Calion Rd House	1011 Calion Rd	C
UN0386	S.H. Eby House	1014 Calion Rd	NC
UN0387	James Sinnott House	811 N. Park Ave	NC
UN0388	Frank Kniss House	823 N. Park Ave	NC

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UN0389	F.B. Osborne House	825 N. Park Ave	NC
UN0390	800 N. Park Ave House	800 N. Park Ave	C
UN0391	Duplex at 802 N. Park Ave	802 N. Park Ave	C
UN0392	Charles T. Hall	806 N. Park Ave	NC
UN0393	812 N. Park Ave House	812 N. Park Ave	C
UN0394	818 N. Park Ave House	818 N. Park Ave	NC
UN0395	820 N. Park Ave House	820 N. Park Ave	C
UN0396	822 N. Park Ave House	822 N. Park Ave	NC
UN0397	901 N. Park Ave House	901 N. Park Ave	C
UN0398	Emmett E. Paxton House	907 N. Park Ave	C
UN0399	C.V. Dixon House	909 N. Park Ave	C
UN0400	915 N. Park Ave House	915 N. Park Ave	NC
UN0401	900-902 N. Park Ave House	900-902 N. Park Ave	C

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UNo402	904 N. Park Ave House	904 N. Park Ave	NC
UNo403	906 N. Park Ave House	906 N. Park Ave	NC
UNo404	916 N. Park Ave House	916 N. Park Ave	C
UNo405	Lawrence E. Johnson House	1011 N. Park Ave	C
UNo406	1013 N. Park Ave House	1013 N. Park Ave	NC
UNo407	1012 N. Park Ave House	1012 N. Park Ave	NC
UNo408	1014 N. Park Ave House	1014 N. Park Ave	NC
UNo409	Judge Emon Mahony House	508 Champagnolle Rd	NC
UNo410	St. Mary Episcopal Church	512 Champagnolle Rd	NC
UNo411	Dr. Fergus O. Mahony House	532 Champagnolle Rd	NC
UNo412	601 Champagnolle Rd House	601 Champagnolle Rd	C
UNo413	James A Rowland House	603 Champagnolle Rd	C
UNo414	605 Champagnolle Rd House	605 Champagnolle Rd	NC

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UNo415	615 Champagnolle Rd House	615 Champagnolle Rd	C
UNo416	625 Champagnolle Rd House	625 Champagnolle Rd	NC
UNo417	F.W. Miles House	635 Champagnolle Rd	NC
UNo418	Marcus L. Cook House	639 Champagnolle Rd	NC
UNo419	Samuel Zavelo House	600 Champagnolle Rd	NC
UNo420	Samuel T. White House	608 Champagnolle Rd	C
UNo421	Millie Wells House	614 Champagnolle Rd	C
UNo422	Rev. F. R. Dudley House	630 Champagnolle Rd	C
UNo423	632 Champagnolle Rd House	632 Champagnolle Rd	NC
UNo424	R.M. Hutchins House	634 Champagnolle Rd	NC
UNo425	636 Champagnolle Rd House	636 Champagnolle Rd	NC
UNo426	Claud L. Cook House	709 Champagnolle Rd	C
UNo427	Kenneth W. Bullion House	711 Champagnolle Rd	NC

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UNo428	727 Champagnolle Rd House	727 Champagnolle Rd	C
UNo429	729 Champagnolle Rd House	729 Champagnolle Rd	NC
UNo430	731 Champagnolle Rd House	731 Champagnolle Rd	C
UNo431	710 Champagnolle Rd House	710 Champagnolle Rd	NC
UNo432	Henry R.F. Goode House	714 Champagnolle Rd	C
UNo433	803 Champagnolle Rd House	803 Champagnolle Rd	NC
UNo434	House at 805 Champagnolle Rd	805 Champagnolle Rd	C
UNo435	House at 807 Champagnolle Rd	807 Champagnolle Rd	NC
UNo436	Phillip T. Phillis House	802 Champagnolle Rd	C
UNo437	Grace Jones House	810 Champagnolle Rd	C
UNo438	W.L. Batchel House	820 Champagnolle Rd	C
UNo439	Rudolph Schier House	824 Champagnolle Rd	NC
UNo440	521 Hilton Street House	521 Hilton Street	C

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UNo441	Edward P. Garrison House	523 Hilton Street	C
UNo442	525 Hilton Street House	525 Hilton Street	C
UNo443	516 Hilton Street House	516 Hilton Street	C
UNo444	B.C. Barton House	520 Hilton Street	NC
UNo445	607 Hilton Street House	607 Hilton Street	C
UNo446	609-611 Hilton Street House	609-611 Hilton Street	NC
UNo447	615-617 Hilton Street House	615-617 Hilton Street	C
UNo448	619 Hilton Street House	619 Hilton Street	C
UNo449	606 Hilton Street House	606 Hilton Street	NC
UNo450	Selby Ward House	618 Hilton Street	C
UNo451	620 Hilton Street Duplex	620 Hilton Street	C
UNo462	622 Hilton Street House	622 Hilton Street	C
UNo463	Lanford S. Britt House	510 Mahony Street	NC

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UNo464	Walter R. Peters House	520 Mahony Street	C
UNo465	Laban Southmayd House	601 Mahony Street	C
UNo466	Thomas C. Wilson House	603 Mahony Street	C
UNo467	H.C. Keel House	605 Mahony Street	NC
UNo468	609 Mahony Street House	609 Mahony Street	NC
UNo469	Emery Little House	604 Mahony Street	NC
UNo482	608 Mahony Street House	608 Mahony Street	C
UNo471	610 Mahony Street House	610 Mahony Street	NC
UNo472	612 Mahony Street House	612 Mahony Street	C
UNo473	626 Mahony Street House	626 Mahony Street	C
UNo474	517 E. 3rd Street House	517 E. 3rd Street	C
UNo475	Edward L. Pye House	525 E. 3rd Street	C
UNo476	M.F. Swilley House	518 E. 3rd Street	C

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UNo477	Dr. R.O. Elliot House	601 E. 3rd Street	NC
UNo478	Walter L. Brown House	617 E. 3rd Street	C
UNo479	621 E. 3rd Street Mobile Home	621 E. 3rd Street	NC
UNo480	623 E. 3rd Street House	623 E. 3rd Street	NC
UNo481	625 E. 3rd Street House	625 E. 3rd Street	NC
UNo482	John M. Shackelford House	608 E. 3rd Street	C
UNo483	618 E. 3rd Street House	618 E. 3rd Street	NC
UNo484	620 E. 3rd Street House	620 E. 3rd Street	C
UNo485	626 E. 3rd Street House	626 E. 3rd Street	C
UNo486	628 E. 3rd Street House	628 E. 3rd Street	C
UNo487	701 E. 3rd Street House	701 E. 3rd Street	C
UNo488	707 E. 3rd Street House	707 E. 3rd Street	C
UNo489	711 E. 3rd Street House	711 E. 3rd Street	NC

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UN0490	704 E. 3rd Street House	704 E. 3rd Street	NC
UN0491	708 E. 3rd Street House	708 E. 3rd Street	C
UN0492	816 E. 3rd Street House	816 E. 3rd Street	NC
UN0493	820 E. 3rd Street House	820 E. 3rd Street	NC
UN0494	509 E. 4th Street House	509 E. 4th Street	C
UN0495	504 E. 4th Street House	504 E. 4th Street	C
UN0496	L.B. Woolford House	516 E. 4th Street	NC
UN0497	611 E. 4th Street House	611 E. 4th Street	C
UN0498	617 E. 4th Street House	617 E. 4th Street	NC
UN0499	623 E. 4th Street House	623 E. 4th Street	NC
UN0500	621 E. 4th Street House	631 E. 4th Street	C
UN0501	612 E. 4th Street House	612 E. 4th Street	NC
UN0502	614 E. 4th Street House	614 E. 4th Street	NC
UN0503	G. Doyne Williams House	620 E. 4th Street	C

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UN0504	630 E. 4th Street House	630 E. 4th Street	C
UN0505	B.H. Hammond House	707 E. 4th Street	C
UN0506	715 E. 4th Street House	715 E. 4th Street	C
UN0507	717 E. 4th Street House	717 E. 4th Street	C
UN0508	G.J. Rice House	706 E. 4th Street	NC
UN0509	708 E. 4th Street House	708 E. 4th Street	C
UN0510	Byron D. Winn House	714 E. 4th Street	NC
UN0511	716 E. 4th Street House	716 E. 4th Street	C
UN0512	720 E. 4th Street House	720 E. 4th Street	C
UN0513	H.L. Carpenter House	803 E. 4th Street	C
UN0514	Paul E. Butler House	813 E. 4th Street	C
UN0515	Joseph R. Dykes House	819 E. 4th Street	C
UN0516	Tebo J. Owen House	821 E. 4th Street	C

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UN0517	T.E. Nelson House	808 E. 4th Street	C
UN0518	810 E. 4th Street House	810 E. 4th Street	C
UN0519	812 E. 4th Street House	812 E. 4th Street	NC
UN0520	814 E. 4th Street House	814 E. 4th Street	C
UN0521	O.H. Colvin House	816 E. 4th Street	NC
UN0522	609 E. 5th Street House	609 E. 5th Street	C
UN0523	619 E. 5th Street House	619 E. 5th Street	C
UN0524	625 E. 5th Street House	625 E. 5th Street	NC

TOTAL: 163

NC: 69 (42.3%)

C: 94 (57.7%)

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

Community Planning & Development

Period of Significance

1900-1961

Significant Dates

January 10, 1921

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)**Cultural Affiliation** (Complete if Criterion D is marked)**Architect/Builder**

Edwin Cromwell, Frank Ginocchio

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 Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

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SUMMARY

The Mahony Historic District nomination is being submitted for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, with **local significance** under **Criterion A** for its part in the development of El Dorado in the period from **1900 to 1961**. It is also being nominated under **Criterion C** for its modest, working-class examples of popular American housing styles. The district also contains some good examples of mid-century Minimal Traditional and early Ranch style homes, which are representative of the infilling in the neighborhood in the years following World War II.

ELABORATION

The Mahony Historic District of El Dorado, Arkansas, is located northeast of the El Dorado Downtown Historic District and east of and adjacent to the Murphy-Hill Historic District. El Dorado serves as the present-day county seat for Union County which was established in November 1829 by the territorial legislature. The former French trading post Ecore Fabre (now Camden in Ouachita County) on the eastern shore of the Ouachita River was the first county seat until 1837. That year the county seat was moved to Scarborough's Landing down-river and on the west bank of the Ouachita River. The relocation was in response to the pending proposal to establish a new county that would become Ouachita County with land taken from the northeastern part of Union County.

Silas Scarborough, along with William Young and John Lawrence, were some of the earliest settlers and leaders in Union County. They lived and farmed along the western bank of the Ouachita River before and during the 1830s. For his neighbors and his own use, Scarborough developed what was considered the best landing site on the Ouachita River between Camden and the Louisiana state line. One of the first merchants to settle in Union County was entrepreneur Matthew F. Rainey. After his wagon broke along a ridge approximately twelve miles southeast of Scarborough's Landing, Rainey began selling goods from the back of his supply wagon. Rainey quickly discovered that the frontier farmers and trappers in the area were eager to purchase his stock of supplies. He ordered more goods, laid claim to the surrounding 160 acres and opened up the first business in what would later become El Dorado.

A small community gathered around Matthew Rainey's store, relying on a slow supply of goods that had to be transported up the Ouachita River to Scarborough's Landing then carried in wagons over a rough frontier trail. Scarborough's Landing never became much more than a landing point for river trade because of the uninhabitable conditions due to mosquitoes and the constant threat of floods. Although it never had its own post office during its tenure as the Union County seat, Scarborough's Landing served as the point-of-entry for many of the early settlers coming to the region in the 1830s and 40s.

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In August 1843 a county commission was selected to recommend a site for a more centrally-located county seat and out of the Ouachita River floodplain. They chose the highest point in Union County, which lay within Matthew Rainey's original 160 acre land claim. Rainey set aside a well-positioned four acre tract for himself and donated the rest of his land claim for the financing, development, and construction of a new city. Rainey intended for a city to be designed and built as the permanent seat of government for Union County. El Dorado was officially named, established, and platted by late 1843, with forty-nine lots laid out in a grid pattern around a commercial core town square.

The Union County seat was moved to El Dorado and two years later in 1846 Scarborough's Landing changed its name to Champagnolle. The name was most likely taken from French trader Pedro Champagnolle, who is noted as early as 1770 to have been illegally trading with the Native Americans in the region. The rough road carrying trade goods from the Ouachita River to El Dorado was named Champagnolle Road.

In addition to its close connection to the Ouachita River, El Dorado lay in an ideal location as a half way point on the east-west route from Arkansas Post on the Mississippi River to Texarkana on the Arkansas/Texas border. The new town grew and developed as a trading center for all settlers, goods and trade coming in and out of Union County. The initial establishment as a regional center of commerce was bolstered by the arrival of a stagecoach line operating between Little Rock and Monroe, Louisiana, over what would be called Calion Road, after the town Calion, fourteen miles north of El Dorado.

The first courthouse in El Dorado was built in 1844 for two-hundred dollars. Two years later, \$1,200.00 was allocated for the construction of a new courthouse. Also in 1846 Reverend W.S. Lacy organized the First Presbyterian Church of El Dorado. The Baptist Church had founded a year earlier and a private school had been established. A federal post office opened in El Dorado in 1846, and the growing town got its own newspaper, *The Union*, in 1849.

Two prominent family names in the early days of El Dorado were the Klophers who came from Sweden and Mahonys who came from County Cork, Ireland. Edmond Mahony, trained as a tailor, worked for the Confederate government during the Civil War. After the war, he began working as a tailor in El Dorado. In time, he built up his own general merchandise business while holding the position of Union County Treasurer. Edmond married Mary Klopher and they had five sons and one daughter.

Emon Osst W. Mahony, the Mahony's second son was born on September 4, 1873. When he was sixteen, his father Edmond died. Emon took on the responsibility of the family business and for providing for his mother and three younger siblings. While managing his father's merchandise business, he attended the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville where he obtained training in the practice of law. When he returned to El Dorado, he began working as a student clerk in the law office of R. G. Harper and was admitted to the bar in March of

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1896. Two years after becoming a lawyer, Emon Mahony was elected county and probate judge for Union County, and 23 years old, he was the youngest judge in the state at the time.

In 1903, the Arkansas State Legislature established the chancery district court system. Then Arkansas Governor Jeff Davis selected Emon O. Mahony to preside over the Seventh Chancery District that included Union and five other counties. Judge Mahony was elected prosecuting attorney for the thirteenth judicial district in 1912. Five years later in 1917, he was appointed United States District Attorney for the western district of Arkansas.

Throughout the years of his service to the profession of law, he maintained a presence and a strong influence in El Dorado. Like other owners of large homes along Champagnolle Road, Judge Mahony owned and supervised a farm outside of the city. His farm was six miles southeast of El Dorado, and here Mahony raised as many as six-hundred head of thoroughbred white-face cattle at a time.

There were no Civil War battles fought in Union County, yet El Dorado was slow to recover from the effects of the war on its economy. After the war, businessmen, timber companies and farmers began to export more products. Most of the Union County's agricultural products which included cotton, corn, peanuts, and sweet potatoes and its rich lumber resources of yellow pine, oak, gum, and other hardwoods came through El Dorado then traveled over Champagnolle Road to the Ouachita River to reach their markets. That all changed in 1891 when the Texas and St. Louis Railroad (later the St. Louis and Southwestern Railway) reached El Dorado. The expanding rail line laid tracks north across the Ouachita River to Camden, on to Pine Bluff, across the Arkansas River, through Clarendon and Jonesboro to Paragould where it intersected with two other established rail lines with tracks to St. Louis.

The Texas and St. Louis Railroad, at one time the Cotton Belt Railroad, was built primarily to transport cotton, but in Union County it opened up new and easily accessible markets for the vast timber resources in south central Arkansas. The railroad tracks entered the El Dorado area from the north, crossing Champagnolle Road east of what is now the eight-hundred block. This intersection point between old and new means of transportation marks the southeast corner of the Mahony Historic District. The rail line from that point north runs along the eastern boundary of the district.

The arrival of the railroad ushered in El Dorado's first business and population boom. The population of El Dorado doubled in the ten years following the arrival of the railroad in 1891. A booklet *El Dorado and Her Advantages*, published at the turn-of-the-century stated "... we have a good town full of good people, good churches, good business advantages, and a good school."

Construction of the Emon O. Mahony house at 508 Champagnolle Road began in 1898 and was completed in 1900. It is a two-story Neo-Classical Revival style house is set back on a block-size lot on Champagnolle

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Road, anchoring the southeast corner of the neighborhood. In response to the spurt of growth when the railroad reached town, the Mahony Addition was platted in 1908.

There are five houses that in the Mahony Historic District that exemplify the earliest development in the area. These five houses are generally larger and more detailed than the majority of the later construction in the neighborhood. The early homes in the district, all constructed between 1900 and 1915 are located along Champagnolle Road. These homes were occupied by large land owners and businessmen and reflect the growing wealth of El Dorado's businessmen and professionals in the early years of the twentieth century.

Another member of the Mahony family, Dr. Fergus O. Mahony Sr., Judge Emon O. Mahony's youngest brother, built the Colonial Revival style home at 532 Champagnolle Road about 1915 in the same block as his brother's home, but on the opposite corner.

Dr. Mahony received his medical degree from Tulane University in 1908, after completing a three year pre-med course at University of Arkansas. In the summer break between semesters Fergus worked as acting physician for a logging camp, the Union Sawmill Company of Huttig, Arkansas, near El Dorado. The next summer he practiced under Dr. R. A. Hilton of El Dorado. The street to the north of the Mahony houses was named Hilton Street. Upon completing his medical training, Dr. Mahony operated a successful medical practice in Huttig until 1914, when he returned to El Dorado and joined in a partnership with Dr. Hilton.

After the death of Dr. Robert Hilton in 1916, Dr. Mahony continued the medical practice and was regarded as one of the best doctors in the region. He also held several important positions, including city health officer, county health officer, member of the state board of health, and in 1921 was elected president of the state board of health. Dr. Mahony's son, Fergus O. Mahony Jr., was a dentist and lived in the house located at 604 N. Euclid Avenue.

The Mahony family remains in the El Dorado area and has continued the family legacy of service to their community. Jodie Mahony, a grandson of Judge Emon A. Mahony served in the Arkansas State Senate and House of Representatives for 36 year prior to his death in 2009.

Through the first two decades of the 1900s, El Dorado continued a slow, but steady growth. A residential area reflecting the growing wealth of the El Dorado developed on the east side of the original plat where the north/south streets are named after early United States presidents. The north/south streets begin downtown with Washington moving east to Jefferson, Jackson, and to Madison Avenue, which is directly east of the Mahony Historic District.

January 10, 1921, is the day that marks the beginning of El Dorado and southern Arkansas's most dramatic and rapid building and population boom. That day, two miles west of El Dorado, oil and gas burst out the top

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of Bussey Well Number One with a deafening force. The Bussey Well, the first of many to come, had tapped into a vast reservoir of oil and natural gas that lay in pockets 2,200 feet underground. The news of the oil gusher quickly rippled across the entire country. Within a few months 275 producing wells surrounded El Dorado, its population doubled and then tripled, reaching an estimated high at one point of 50,000.

By 1923, the once small, but successful timber/railroad town had 59 oil companies, 22 oil production companies, 13 independent oil investors, and 13 oil operators along with 63 restaurants, 32 hotels, 23 doctors, and 48 law firms. City leaders scrambled to deal with the onslaught of new businesses and residents, trying to meet their needs and demands. Supported by the sudden influx of oil-related tax revenues, the city developed water, sewer, and electric infrastructure, paved streets and more of Matthew Rainey's original 160 acres was sub-divided and developed.

As additions were carved out of the original Mahony Addition, the lots were laid out and rapid development of the neighborhood took place. The majority of the 163 buildings located within the Mahony Historic District were constructed in the period between 1920 and 1930, reflecting the significance of this era to the district. The overwhelming character of the neighborhood is derived from its 92 houses influenced by the Craftsman style of architecture. Rows of Craftsman Bungalows line the streets in multiple variations of the style. A few high style and larger homes were located in the middle of the district, such as the Edward L. Pye House at 525 E. 3rd Street, a two-story brick vernacular version of the Italian Renaissance style. However most of the few large homes in the district are located on Champagnolle Road.

The prosperity and wealth brought to El Dorado in the 1920s continued into the 1930s as the population stabilized. El Dorado fared better than most Arkansas cities during the Great Depression, but construction drastically slowed in the Mahony neighborhood. Though construction in more affluent neighborhoods in El Dorado continued on through the 1930s, there was not a need for new working-class homes.

On October 9, 1941, the War Department in Washington D.C. notified the US Representative in Union County that a plant to produce ammonium nitrate had been approved. A partnership between the Army Corps of Engineers and the Lion Oil Company of El Dorado was established for the construction and operation of the plant. The Ozark Ordnance Works (OOW) plant was located about two one-half miles from El Dorado. Construction of the OOW plant was a boon to the local economy. Businesses that sold building supplies seized the opportunity to advertise their products. Housing for construction workers and new plant employees was in demand. The Ozark Ordnance Works (OOW) plant opened in 1943. In 1948 Lion Oil purchased the entire plant and operations continued production. The successful operation of the Ozark Ordnance Works prompted the city to establish one the state's first industrial development organizations in 1965 to entice large-scale production facilities to build in the area.

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Many of the workers at the OOW plant resided in the neighborhood that comprises the Mahony Historic District. A number of the smaller homes constructed in the 1920s in the blocks on the eastern edge of the neighborhood had numerous residents, and many were likely rental. The end of World War II brought another growth in population and increased need for housing. Houses were constructed on vacant and undeveloped lots in the neighborhood. There are thirty-two houses in the district that were constructed in the 1940s and 1950s. This latter period of growth completed the fabric of the neighborhood and it appears much today as it did in the mid-twentieth century.

Occupations of the early residents of the Mahony neighborhood included judges, attorneys, doctors, realtors, a pharmacist, bankers, geologist, teachers, and clerks, but the large majority were oil workers, construction workers, and other blue-collar occupations. A post-World War II period of growth in the neighborhood saw new residents who were employed at the Ozark Ordnance Plant. The housing in the Mahony Historic District, for the large part, reflects the working-class nature of the neighborhood in its rows of small, frame bungalows with varying, but modest detailing.

Of the total number of 163 buildings in the Mahony Historic District, 161 are residential. The Judge Emon Mahony House at 508 Champagnolle was occupied by the Mahony family until it was purchased by Dr. Lawrence Purifoy and in 1918 was opened as St. Mary's Hospital, one of the first in the city. In 1932 the house was purchased by T. Maurice Hall and a funeral home was established in the house. Young's Funeral Home has owned and occupied the building since 1963, adding a chapel wing to the house in 1973. One church is located in the district. St. Mary's Episcopal Church at 512 Champagnolle Road was constructed in 1949.

The Mahony Historic District continues to be a cohesive neighborhood. A few dwellings have been razed in the last few years, but the majority of the properties retain their architectural integrity. New construction in the district has been minimal. The neighborhood remains a blend of owner-occupied and rental-occupied, true to its history.

The population of El Dorado in the 2010 census was 18,184. The city is stable and continues to embrace the oil boom of the 1920s in its marketing as "The Original Boomtown." The historic buildings in the city's active downtown commercial district (El Dorado Commercial Historic District NR 08-21-03) have been renovated and the El Dorado Courthouse Square is a regional tourist attraction.

SIGNIFICANCE

The cohesive group of buildings that comprise the Mahony Historic District convey a sense of integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, and workmanship. The neighborhood has a significant association with the development of El Dorado in the period from 1900-1961.

Mahony Historic District
Name of Property

Union County, Arkansas
County and State

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The Mahony Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion A** for its role in the growth and development of El Dorado in the period from **1900 to 1961**. It is also being nominated under **Criterion C** for its collection of early to mid-twentieth century working-class versions of Craftsman Bungalow, Colonial Revival and Minimal Traditional houses interspersed with a few larger and more stylish houses.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

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Rimmer, Bob Lee, Glenn Holmes and Worth Camp. "Water, Water Everywhere: A History of the El Dorado Water Co." *South Arkansas Historical Journal* Vol. 6, Fall 2006.

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The WPA Guide to 1930s Arkansas. With Introduction by Elliott West. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1987. Reprint of: *Arkansas: A Guide to the State*, 1941.

Mahony Historic District
Name of Property

Union County, Arkansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 14.25 acres.

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	15	531762	3675926
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	15	532168	3675950

3	15	532156	3675557
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	15	531721	3675287

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Sandra Taylor Smith, Consultant, Edited by Ralph S. Wilcox, National Register & Survey Coordinator		
organization	Arkansas Historic Preservation Program	date	May 25, 2011
street & number	1500 Tower Building, 323 Center Street	telephone	(501) 324-9787
city or town	Little Rock	state	AR zip code 72201

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	Multiple Property Owners		
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 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

The Mahony Historic District begins at a point at the southwest corner of the property line of 601 Champagnolle Road and runs northeast along the rear property lines of the houses on the south side of Champagnolle to its intersection with southeast corner of the property located at 807 Champagnolle Road. At this point the boundary turns and runs due north west of the railroad line berm to its intersection with E. 5th Street. At this point the boundary turns to run due west along the center line of E. 5th Street to the northwest property corner of the house at 1014 N. Euclid Avenue. The boundary then turns and runs south along the rear property line/alley west of N. Euclid Avenue, continuing to run south to its intersection with Champagnolle Road where it turns to run east along Champagnolle Road to the point of origin.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Mahony Historic District were derived from an architectural resource survey conducted by the City of El Dorado Historic District Commission through a Certified Local Government Grant and a Preserve America Grant. The area surveyed was determined by members of the El Dorado Historic District Commission. Although adjacent to the Murphy-Hill Historic District (NR 09-20-07) on the west, the area contained in the Mahony Historic District is a distinctively different neighborhood, deriving its roots from the working class and contains predominantly small, one-story houses.

Although a historic trade route through the City of El Dorado, the properties along Champagnolle Road included in the district boundaries were largely developed contemporaneous to the bulk of the Mahony neighborhood north of Champagnolle Road. The railroad tracks are a natural boundary on the east and areas to the north of E. 5th Street were developed as a residential district after the Mahony neighborhood.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Mahony Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Union

DATE RECEIVED: 11/04/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/29/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/14/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/20/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000899

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: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 12/19/2011 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

District reflects the impact of industry as town boomed
during oil/gas exploration

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A+C

REVIEWER J. Habbott DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N 0

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



1. EMMON MAHONY HOUSE
568 CHAMPAGNE RD
MAHONY HISTORIC DISTRICT
2. EL DORADO, Union County, AR
3. Photo By Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-2-11
5. Image stored AT AHPP
6. View Looking North West
7. Photo #1



1. St. Mary's Episcopal Church
512 CHAMPAGNOLLE Rd.
MAHONY Historic District
2. EL DORADO, Union County, AR
3. photo by SANDRA Taylor Smith
4. 3-2-11
5. image on file at AHPP
6. view looking Northwest
7. photo # 2



1. 639, 709, 711 CHAMPAGNOLE Rd.

MAHONGY HISTORIC DISTRICT

2. EL DORADO, UNION CT., AR

3. PHOTO BY SANDRA TAYLOR SMITH

4. 3-2-11

5. LOCATION OF ORIGINAL DIGITAL FILES - AAPD

6. VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST

7. PHOTO #3



1. 711, 709, 639 CHAMPAAGNOLLE RD.
MAHONY Historic District
2. EL DORADO, Union City, AR
3. photo By SANDRA Taylor Smith
4. 3-2-11
5. original Digital File At AHP
6. view Looking Southwest
7. photo #4



1. 727, 729, 731 CHAMPAIGN BLVD.
MAHONY HISTORIC DISTRICT
2. EL DORADO, Union City, AR
3. photo by SANDRA Taylor Smith
4. 3-2-11
5. ORIGINAL DIGITAL FILE AT AHPP
6. View looking NORTH EAST
7. photo # 5



1. 601 N. Euclid Ave.
Mahogany Historic District
2. EL Dorado, Union Co., AR
3. Photo By SANDRA Taylor Smith
4. 3-2-11
5. ORIGINAL Digital File At AHPP
6. View Looking North East
7. photo # 6



1. 800 N. Euclid Avenue
Mahoney Historic District
2. EL Dorado, Union Co., AR
3. photo by SANDRA Taylor Smith
4. 3-2-11
5. original digital file at AHDD
6. View looking Northwest
7. photo #7



1. 803 N. Euclid Ave.
Mahony Historic District
2. EL Dorado, Union Co., AR
3. photo by SANDRA Taylor Smith
4. 3-2-11
5. ORIGINAL DIGITAL FILE AT AHPP
6. View looking NORTHEAST
7. photo #8



1. 923-917 N. Euclid Ave.
Mahony Historic District

2. EL Dorado, Union Co., AR

3. photo by SANDRA Taylor Smith

4. 3-2-11

5. ORIGINAL DIGITAL FILE AT AHPD

6. view looking southeast

7. photo #9



1. 1008 - 1024 N. Euclid Avenue
Mahoney Historic District
2. EL DORADO, Union Cty. AR
3. photo by SANDRA Taylor Smith
4. 3-2-11
5. original digital file at AHPP
6. view looking NW Northwest
7. photo # 10



1. 1823 - 1001 N. Euclid Ave.
Mahoney Historic District
2. El Dorado, Union Co., AR
3. Photo by SANDRA Taylor Smith
4. 3-2-11
5. ORIGINAL DIGITAL FILE AT AHP
6. View Looking South East
7. Photo # 11

SPEED
LIMIT
25



1. 1024 - 1008 N. Euclid Ave.
Mahony Historic District
2. EL Dorado, Union Cty., AR
3. photo by SANDRA Taylor Smith
4. 3-2-11
5. ORIGINAL Digital file AT AHP
6. View looking southwest
7. photo #12



1. 720, 716, 714, 708, 706 E-4th St.
mahony Historic District
2. El Dorado, Union Co., AR
3. Photo By Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-2-11
5. original digital file at AHPP
6. View looking Northwest
7. photo #13



1. 717, 715, 707 E. 4th St.
Mahoney Historic District

2. El Dorado, Union Co., AR

3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith

4. 3211

5. original digital file at AHPP

6. View looking south west

7. photo # 14



1. 814, 812, 810 E. 4th St.
mahoney Historic District
2. EL Dorado, UNION Co., AR
3. photo By Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-2-1
5. original Digital file at AHP
6. view Looking Northwest
7. photo #15



1. 517, 525 E. 3rd St.
Mahony Historic District
2. EL DORADO, Union Cty., AR
3. photo by SANDRA Taylor Smith
4. 3-7-11
5. ORIGINAL DIGITAL FILE AT AHQP
6. view looking south east
7. photo # 16



1. 628, 626, 620, 618 E. 3rd St.
Mahoney Historic District
2. EL Dorado, Union Co., AR
3. photo By Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-2-11
5. original digital file at AHPP
6. view looking northwest
7. photo #17



1. 701-707 E. 3rd St.
mahony Historic District
2. El Dorado, Union Co., AR
3. photo by SANDRA Taylor Smith
4. 3-2-11
5. original Digital File at AHPP
6. view looking southeast
7. photo # 18



1. 915-901 N. PARK AVE.
MAHONY HISTORIC DISTRICT
2. EL DORADO, UNION CO., AR
3. PHOTO BY SANDRA TAYLOR SMITH
4. 3-2-11
5. ORIGINAL DIGITAL FILE AT AHAD
6. VIEW LOOKING SOUTH EAST
7. PHOTO # 19



1. 906, 904, 900-02 N. PARK AVE.
MAHONGY HISTORIC DISTRICT
2. EL DORADO, UNION CITY, AR
3. PHOTO BY SANDRA TAYLOR SMITH
4. 3-2-11
5. ORIGINAL DIGITAL FILE AT AHPP
6. VIEW LOOKING SOUTHWEST
7. PHOTO # 20



1. 901-915 N. PARK AVE.
MAHONY HISTORIC DISTRICT
2. EL DORADO, UNION CO., AR
3. photo by SANDRA Taylor Smith
4. 3-2-11
5. ORIGINAL DIGITAL FILE AT AHDP
6. View looking NORTHEAST
7. photo # 21



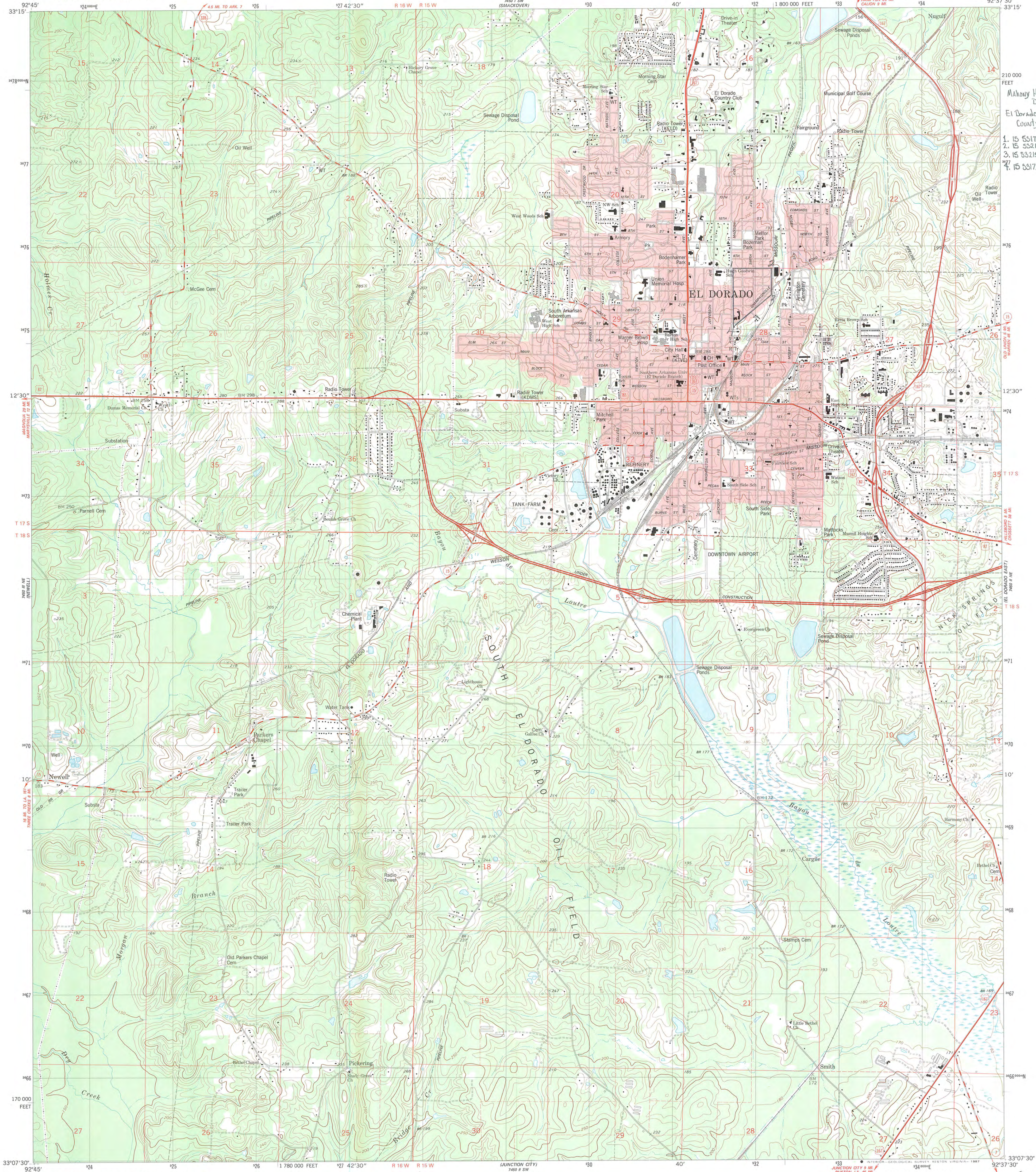
1. 601, 603, 605 Mahony St.
Mahony Historic District
2. El Dorado, Union Co., AR
3. Photo By SANDRA Taylor Smith
4. 3-2-11
5. original digital file at AHDP
6. View looking southeast
7. photo #22



1. 626, 612, 610, 608 Mahony
Mahony Historic District
2. EL Dorado, Union Co., AR
3. Photo By Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-2-11
5. ORIGINAL Digital image AT AHP
6. View looking Northwest
7. Photo #23

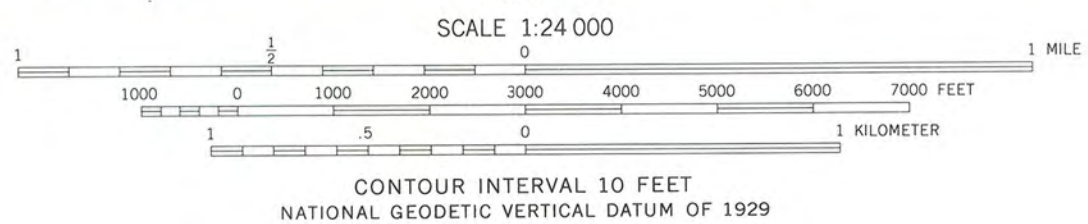
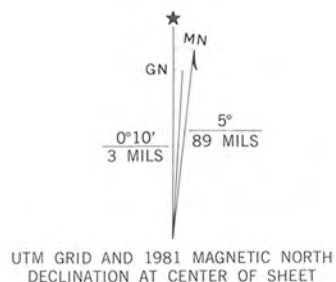


1. 604, 608, 610, 612, 626 Mahony St.
Mahony Historic District
2. El Dorado, Union Co., AR
3. Photo by SANDRA Taylor Smith
4. 3-2-11
5. ORIGINAL Digital file AT AHPO
6. View looking NORTHEAST
7. photo #24



Mahony Historic District
El Dorado, Union County, Arkansas
1. 15 531761 3675916
2. 15 532168 3675950
3. 15 532156 3675557
4. 15 531721 3675297

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1976. Field checked 1978. Map edited 1981
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Arkansas coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 15
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 11 meters south and 15 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

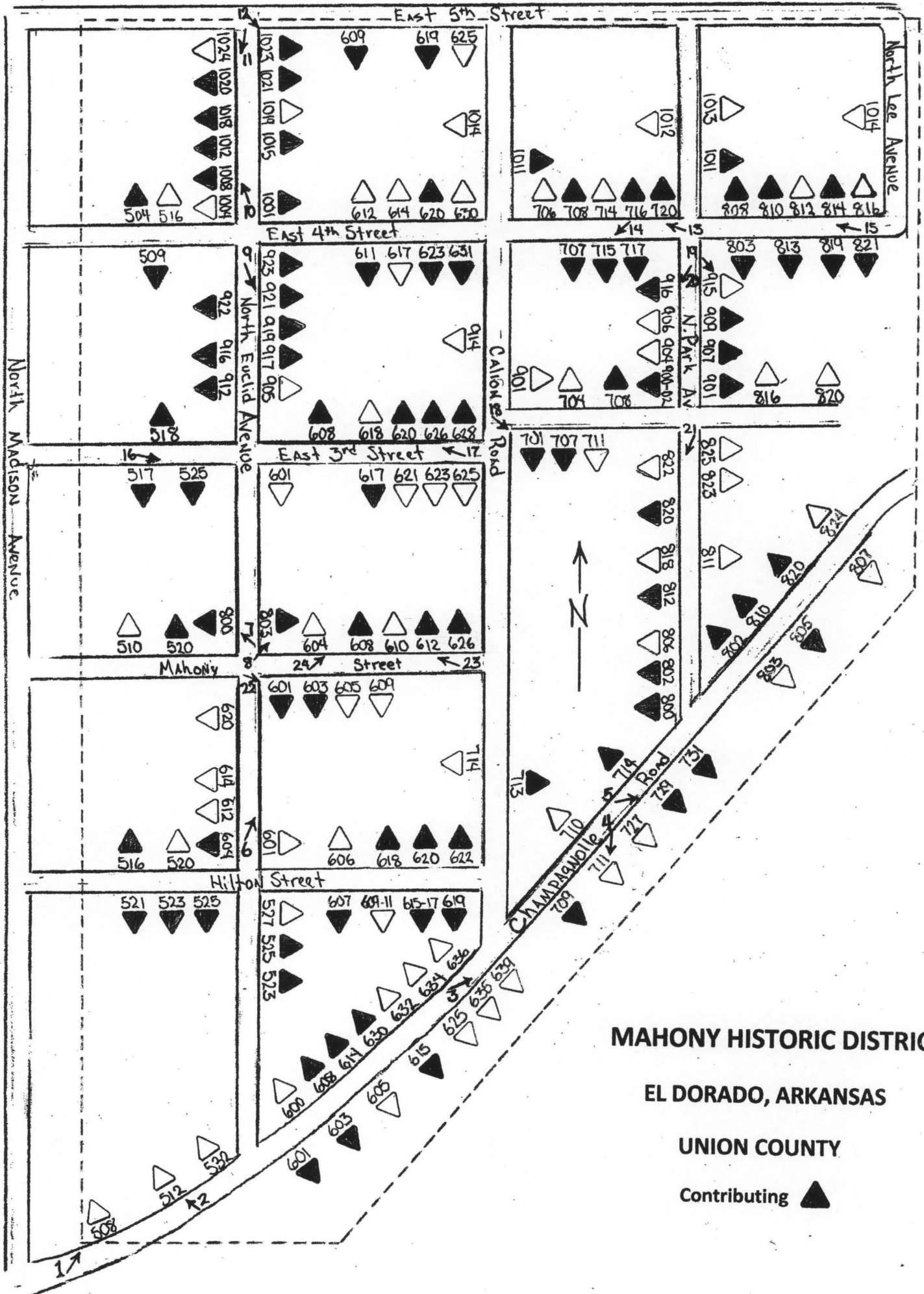


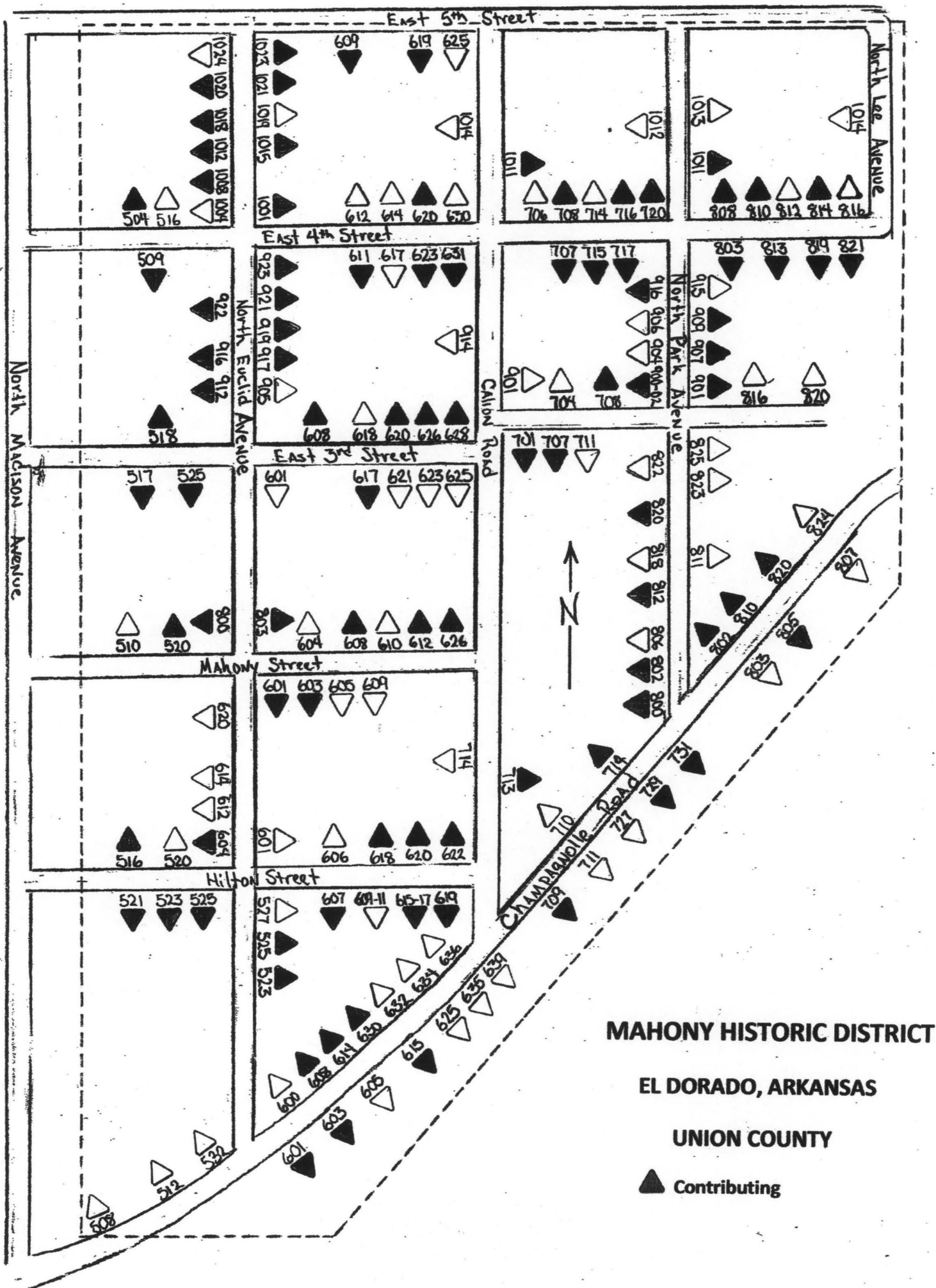
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route

EL DORADO WEST, ARK.
NW 1/4 EL DORADO 15' QUADRANGLE
33092-B6-TF-024

1981

DMA 7450 II NW-SERIES V884







The Department of
**Arkansas
Heritage**

Mike Beebe
Governor

Cathie Matthews
Director

Arkansas Arts Council

*

Arkansas Natural Heritage
Commission

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Delta Cultural Center

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Historic Arkansas Museum

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Mosaic Templars
Cultural Center

*

Old State House Museum



Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program

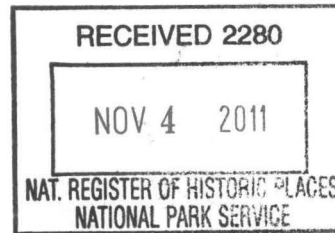
1500 Tower Building
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website:

www.arkansaspreservation.com

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August 3, 2011

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: Mahony Historic District – El Dorado, Union County,
Arkansas

Dear Carol:

We are enclosing for your review the above-referenced nomination. The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has complied with all applicable nominating procedures and notification requirements in the nomination process.

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

Sincerely,

Cathie Matthews
State Historic Preservation Officer

CM:rsw

Enclosure