

1/23/73 PH 0046906

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| STATE: Arkansas | |
| COUNTY: Pulaski | |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| ENTRY NUMBER | DATE |
| AUG 21 1972 | |

| | | | |
|--|------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. NAME | | | |
| COMMON: Pike-Fletcher-Terry Home <i>House</i> | | | |
| AND/OR HISTORIC: Albert Pike House | | | |
| 2. LOCATION | | | |
| STREET AND NUMBER: 411 East 7th Street | | | |
| CITY OR TOWN: Little Rock | | | |
| STATE Arkansas | CODE 05 | COUNTY: Pulaski | CODE 119 |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| 3. CLASSIFICATION | | | |
| CATEGORY (Check One) | OWNERSHIP | STATUS | ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC |
| <input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure | <input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered | Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate) | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment | <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum | <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Comments |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------------|--|
| 4. OWNER OF PROPERTY | | | |
| OWNER'S NAME: City of Little Rock | | | |
| STREET AND NUMBER: | | | |
| CITY OR TOWN: Little Rock | STATE: Arkansas | CODE 05 | |

| | | | |
|--|--------------------|------------|--|
| 5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION | | | |
| COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Pulaski County Courthouse | | | |
| STREET AND NUMBER: | | | |
| CITY OR TOWN: Little Rock | STATE: Arkansas | CODE 05 | |

| | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS | | | |
| TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Buildings Survey | | | |
| DATE OF SURVEY: 3-1-40 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> State | <input type="checkbox"/> County |
| DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress | | | |
| STREET AND NUMBER: | | | |
| CITY OR TOWN: Washington | STATE: District of Columbia | CODE 001 | |

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COUNTY:

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)
☒ Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐ Ruins ☐ Unexposed
 (Check One) (Check One)
☒ Altered ☐ Unaltered ☐ Moved ☒ Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Pike-Fletcher-Terry House was built by Albert Pike in 1840. Originally this Greek Revival style two-story brick residence contained eight rooms with a center hall upstairs and down. The stairway was located at the south end of this hall and was possibly of semicircular design. The full-width front or north portico of the house is two story supported by six large Ionic style columns. The six columns are hollow and the brick used in their construction are pie-shaped pieces that when fitted together give the desired cylindrical appearance. The front or north entrance has double doors surrounded by sidelights with a transom above. The architrave includes side pilasters with an entablature having two rows of dentils separated by a scrolled frieze. The doorway is flanked by two windows on either side with operating green adjustable-louver shutters. There are four windows above centered over the windows below with a matching fifth window centered directly above the main doorway. These windows are six light double hung sash and match those used throughout the rest of the house originally. The rear or south porch (or piazza as it was called in the 1840's) had a second floor gallery and back stair. The columns supporting this rear porch were similar to those used on the north or front porch, however, they were of rubble brick, solid in their construction, and plastered over to give a smooth appearance on the exterior. Two chimneys on the west wall and two on the east wall each had two fireplaces, thus serving each of the original eight rooms with a woodburning fireplace. The house is crowned by a simple but well proportioned entablature having a dentilated cornice. Originally a low-pitched hipped roof covered the entire house. The kitchen was located directly west of the southwest corner room of the house which served as the original dining room. It was a small one-story brick structure and located west of it was the original well now covered with a gazebo roof that was added by Mrs. John G. Fletcher in 1892. Each of the original eight rooms measured twenty by twenty feet with fourteen foot ceilings. The original floors are wide cypress boards resting on cypress floor joists. An original small wine cellar under the main house still exists, however, it is now used as the furnace room. Originally, there were several other buildings on the property including a dove house, slave quarters and a

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7. Description (continued)

stable. The house originally cost seven thousand dollars.

In 1871 Miss Lillian Pike, daughter of Albert Pike, became the owner of the house. From then until 1889 the house was used as a rooming house and a boarding school and finally became the Arkansas Female College. During the years of occupancy by the College, the rear porch or piazza was torn away and in its place a large two story wing was added to the back or south side of the house. This wing contained a new kitchen, butler's pantry and a large dining room on the first floor with three bedrooms and a bath on the second floor. A new back staircase was included in this wing also. East of this wing was a small one-story extension that contained two small music rooms.

In 1889 when Captain and Mrs. John G. Fletcher purchased the house, a series of further improvements and changes were begun. The two small music rooms were torn away and in its place a conservatory was added to the house which opened on both the dining room and the southeast parlor. Mrs. Fletcher raised orchids and cactus in this conservatory. A small portico was added to the west side of the house and as Mrs. Fletcher put it, "This was to break the long west side of the house that needed some interest." By this time the original kitchen building was gone and so Mrs. Fletcher added the small gazebo roof and posts over the original well. This, too, improved the appearance of the west side of the house. Except for the roof of the north front portico the rest of the roof was completely rebuilt with a large high-pitched hipped roof replacing the original low-pitched roof. Large Victorian style dormers were installed in this new roof also. Inside, the main staircase was completely rebuilt in a Victorian style having two landings. Above the point where these new stairs began was installed a Victorian hall divider. This divider consisted of spindlework and other decorative elements attached from the ceiling. This divider was completed with the addition of a blue drapery on one side and a series of long gold tassels on the other side. This

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new stairway and decorative spindlework were finished in golden oak. The existing woodwork in the downstairs center hall, the two parlors, and the library were painted and grained to resemble golden oak. The mantels in the two parlors and in the library were also painted to resemble a dark green marble with black veining. An embossed metal lining was installed inside the northeast parlor fireplace. The hall, library, parlors and dining room were wall to wall carpeted with a rich-patterned Victorian style carpeting. Captain Fletcher ordered new chandeliers installed with the latest type of gas lighting fixtures called Wellsbach lighting. This involved the addition of small mantles attached to the gas jets which greatly increased the amount of light produced. At this same time portiere rods were added to the large double doors between the parlors and between the center hall and the front parlor as well as between the center hall and the library and heavy curtains were hung on these rods. At this time Captain Fletcher ordered the Victorian dining room furniture which still exists in the house today. The ginkgo trees were planted by Mrs. John G. Fletcher from seed brought to her by Senator Augustus Garland in his pocket. These trees originate in the Orient and belong to one of the most ancient tree families in the world, even being mentioned in the Bible. In 1898 Captain Fletcher had the wrought iron fence installed that completely surrounds the property and is still in place today. Then in 1902 the parlors were redecorated again. This time dark green burlap was installed on the walls. The ceilings were painted in art nouveau designs and the rooms refurnished in the fashionable furniture style known also as art nouveau style.

The David D. Terrys commissioned Mr. George R. Mann, an architect of note, in 1916 to redesign the interior of the house and return it to its original classical appearance. Mr. Mann had been the architect for the new State Capitol completed about 1911. The main stairs were rebuilt again, this time being returned to a classic appearance with one landing only and resembling to the best of Mrs. Terry's memory the appearance

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7. Description (continued)

of the original stairs. The old wall to wall carpeting was removed and new hardwood floors installed throughout the downstairs main rooms with the exception of the library where the original wide cypress boards were left as they had been originally when the house was built. All of the woodwork downstairs including the mantels were repainted to a solid ivory color. New clear leaded glass was installed in the sidelights and transom around the front door and a new skylight was built over the newly constructed stair also having leaded glass panels. The southwest bedroom wall adjacent to the original center hall upstairs was moved back approximately four feet to allow a hallway access to the rear wing of the house. Previously access to this rear wing upstairs had been through two existing rooms. Two additional bathrooms were added, one between each of the two original bedrooms on either side of the main hall. The Terry family also installed the first electricity in the house. Mrs. John G. Fletcher had always feared electric lighting; and, therefore, during her lifetime the house continued to have gas lighting only. It was not until Adolphine Fletcher came home from college at Vassar that the first telephone was installed in the house.

Thus, the Pike-Fletcher-Terry House, built in 1840 originally for Albert Pike, added to in the 1870's and 1880's, remodeled again by the John G. Fletcher family in 1892 and 1902, and finally in 1916 underwent further remodeling by the David D. Terry family, we now see the house as a very interesting and unusual composite of both 19th century and early 20th century architectural styles and detailing. Because the house today still reflects the various life styles of the families and others who have lived there over the years, the Pike-Fletcher-Terry House is unusual as well as being truly one of Arkansas' most outstanding residences.



8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

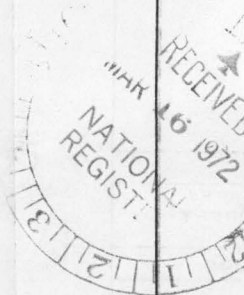
Perhaps no other single structure in the State of Arkansas can command such widespread interest as the Terry Mansion. The occupants of this house have included Albert Pike, philosopher, scholar, soldier, and poet; Captain John Fletcher, banker and politician; John Gould Fletcher, Pulitzer Prize winning poet; and David Terry, U. S. Congressman. /

This stately home was built in 1840 by Albert Pike, Arkansas' most colorful citizen, /at a cost of \$7,000.

Albert Pike was a man of absolutely unflagging energy and of universal interests and accomplishments. He was a successful lawyer, poet, politician, philosopher, and oriental scholar, but only a mediocre soldier. Pike, who was born December 29, 1809, in Newburyport, Massachusetts, and educated in the schools of that state, entered Harvard University in 1824. Because of financial difficulties, he was forced to leave Harvard; and after teaching at several schools in Massachusetts, he headed west.

Albert Pike arrived in Fort Smith, on the border of the Indian Territory, in 1832. It may have been during this time that he became familiar with the Indian nations and decided to do something about their plight. After teaching school in Crawford and Pope Counties, Pike was brought to Little Rock in 1834 by Robert Crittenden, then Secretary of the Arkansas Territory, to assist in the editing of the Arkansas Advocate. Pike eventually bought the paper as a business investment, but the venture was unsuccessful. Pike was married in October, 1834, at Little Rock to Mary Ann Hamilton, daughter of an early settler

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

American Guide Series. Arkansas - A Guide to the State. New York: Hastings House, 1941.

Arkansas Democrat, March 21, 1926; January 15, 1961.

Arkansas Gazette, July 30, 1908; October 3, 1963; October 4, 1964; May 2, 1965.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

| LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY | | | OR | LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| CORNER | LATITUDE Degrees Minutes Seconds | LONGITUDE Degrees Minutes Seconds | | LATITUDE Degrees Minutes Seconds | LONGITUDE Degrees Minutes Seconds | |
| NW | ° ' " | ° ' " | | 34° 44' 28" | 92° 15' 52.6" | |
| NE | ° ' " | ° ' " | | | | |
| SE | ° ' " | ° ' " | | | | |
| SW | ° ' " | ° ' " | | | | |

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |
|--------|------|---------|------|
| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |
| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |
| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |

11. FORM PREPARED BY

| | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| NAME AND TITLE: Staff | |
| ORGANIZATION Arkansas Historic Preservation Program | DATE January 1972 |
| STREET AND NUMBER: 1023 West Third Street | |
| CITY OR TOWN: Little Rock | STATE Arkansas CODE 05 |

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☒ Local ☒

Name William E. Henderson

Title State Liaison Officer

Date March 10, 1972

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Robert M. Utley
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 8/2/72

ATTEST:
William H. Hunt
Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

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8. Significance (continued)

of Arkansas Post. She later became difficult to live with because of her uncontrollable temper.

Pike was admitted to the Arkansas bar in 1835 and over the next few years practiced law state-wide. It was during this period that he built his Little Rock home. In 1846 he was admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court at the same time as Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin.

At the outbreak of the Mexican War, he raised a company of cavalry for service in the regiment of volunteers commanded by Arkansas Governor Archibald Yell.

Pike had apparently been impressed by the injustice done to the American Indians by the federal authorities. He acted as the attorney for the Choctaws against the United States for compensation for lands which had been ceded to them in a series of treaties extending from 1786 - 1855, but from which they had been removed. In March 1859 the Senate eventually awarded the Choctaws almost \$3,000,000 as a result of Pike's efforts, but the compensation was never paid.

Although a friend to the Indians, he was no friend to the Catholics and in the 1850's became a leader of the Know-Nothing Crusade against Catholicism as a result of his growing involvement with Masonry. At this same time (1853 to 1857), Pike practiced law in New Orleans, after having learned the fundamentals of Roman and French law on his own. Later he was to translate "The Pandects of Justinian," the compilation of Roman law under that emperor.

/With the outbreak of hostilities in 1861, Pike devoted himself to the Confederate cause. It was he who penned the patriotic words to "Dixie," the song that became a Confederate rallying cry. / He was commissioned Brigadier General by the Southern Government; and he led a brigade of Cherokee cavalry at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. He served as the Confederate envoy to the five civilized tribes achieving great

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8. Significance (continued)

success in this area. All the civilized tribes allied themselves with the Confederacy. For a short time during the war, Pike served on the Supreme Court of the State of Arkansas.

After the war, Pike's associations with the house he built came to an end. The home had tragic memories for him. His daughter Isadore had committed suicide; a son, Walter, had been killed in the war; and Albert, his youngest, was drowned while swimming in the Arkansas River. These tragedies also affected Mrs. Pike, who came to be labeled "queer" by the citizens of Little Rock.

Leaving his wife, Pike left Little Rock for Memphis and late in 1868 moved to Washington, D. C. where he was thereafter to make his home. Most of the rest of his life was spent in lecturing, practicing law, and pursuing scholarly and philosophical interests, particularly Masonry and oriental philosophy. During his residence in Washington, Pike translated the Rig Veda of the Hindus and the Zend Avesta of the Persians.

As a literary figure, Pike is considered an important antebellum Southern poet, although not a great one. His first literary work, Prose Sketches and Poems Written in the Western Country, was published at Boston in 1834. These poems seem to have been greatly influenced by and imitative of Byron, Shelley and Wordsworth. In 1838, nine of Pike's poems, "Hymns to the Gods," were published by Blackwood's Magazine, a leading English literary journal. General Pike's poems are currently represented in most anthologies of Southern poetry, and he is cited in Cambridge History of American Literature and the Oxford Companion to American Literature.

General Pike died in Washington in 1891. At the time of his death, he was reputed to be the greatest Scottish Rite Mason in the Western Hemisphere, if not the greatest in the world.

Sometime after 1870 Mrs. Pike was persuaded to move into more humble quarters, and the house was sold. In

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1874, it became the Arkansas Female College with General Levin Lewis as its president; and although never a financial success, it became quite a fashionable school for the young ladies of the area.

In 1889 the college closed; and the home was purchased by Captain John Fletcher, a prominent citizen of Little Rock, to house his growing family.

Captain John G. Fletcher was a member of that clan of Fletchers who from the early colonial period had helped settle the new lands from Virginia to Arkansas, and who contributed to Arkansas planters, politicians, businessmen, and even the current Roman Catholic Bishop of Little Rock. Captain Fletcher was the grandson of John Gould Fletcher who settled in Randolph County, Arkansas, before 1815 and who was a Revolutionary War veteran hailing from eastern Tennessee. Henry L. Fletcher, a son of John Gould, moved to Saline County with his family about 1825. His son, Captain John Gould Fletcher, was the third owner of the house.

Captain Fletcher came to Pulaski County and Little Rock sometime between 1825 and 1861. At the outbreak of the war, Fletcher was a member of the Capitol Guards of the State Militia. When this regiment was reorganized, Fletcher was enrolled in Company A, 6th Arkansas Infantry, C. S. A., and rose to the rank of Captain after Shiloh. It was during the war that Fletcher and Peter Hotze, an Austrian immigrant, agreed to form the business partnership which made them both wealthy.

After the war the two men began a general merchandise store in Little Rock. They were so successful that they eventually dropped the retail trade and dealt only in cotton. Peter Hotze had his office in New York while Fletcher supervised company operations in Little Rock. In 1878 Fletcher married Miss Adolphine Krause, sister-in-law of Hotze. From this union were born John Gould Fletcher, the famous imagist poet, and Mrs. David D. Terry, present occupant of the house.

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8. Significance (continued).

Captain Fletcher also served as president of the German National Bank, one of the city's leading financial institutions. When he purchased the house in 1889, Captain Fletcher had already served three terms as Mayor of Little Rock (1875-1881) and one term as Sheriff of Pulaski County. In 1900 he ran unsuccessfully for governor on a "trust-busting" platform. He died in 1907.

John Gould Fletcher was only three years old when the Captain purchased the Old Pike Home. John Gould experienced a somewhat sheltered childhood (he wasn't allowed out on the street alone until he was ten years old). He was at first privately tutored, then enrolled in the private schools of Little Rock until he entered the public high school.

Captain Fletcher had determined that his son should attend Harvard University, and with that in mind John Gould was enrolled in Phillips Andover Academy in Massachusetts for a year to prepare himself.

John Gould entered Harvard in 1904, and it was there he became encouraged to write verse. He had been deeply impressed by visits he made to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts while he was at Andover and by the symphonies he was able to attend. He was something of a recluse and spent much of his time alone with nature away from the bustle of the college. When he was 19, the summer after his freshman year, and through the encouragement of friends, he wrote his first poems.

Because of financial difficulties and a growing dissatisfaction with the academics of the University, John Gould left for Europe in the summer of 1908. He was 22 years old. He would be an accomplished and recognized poet when he returned to the United States permanently.

It was Europe which first recognized the genius of the young poet. He was a close friend of two giants of his day - Ezra Pound, the founder of Imagism, and Amy Lowell, one of the chief exponents of the Imagist movement in the United States.

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8. Significance (continued)

Imagist poetry, of which Fletcher's verse is a significant part, utilizes common language, and attempts to create new rhythms and clear, concise images while maintaining complete freedom of subject matter. Thus, it is a revolt against the romantic conceptions of poetry and breaks away from classical verse forms. The simplest, most commonplace things are fit subjects for poetry for the Imagists. They wrote in the same vein as Whitman, but they maintained a quiet intensity rather than his awesome power.

Fletcher's greatest poetic achievements were in his poetic "symphonies." He attempted to reproduce in this verse the texture, mood, rhythm, and total effect of symphonic music. Robert Penn Warren, writing in the May 1932 issue of Poetry said of Fletcher,

"His work would be important, if for no other reason, on account of the extension of rhythmical possibilities or the language and the peculiar care bestowed upon the richness and variety of verse texture ... in his 'highly-orchestrated and colored words' Fletcher had exploited surprise and resolution in a fashion not dissimilar to the verse of 'Ash Wednesday.' ... and Fletcher was the first, or one of the first to develop a type of imagery which Edith Sitwell has since erected into something like an oblique technique of vision."

Between 1915 and 1947 Fletcher produced a significant amount of poetry and prose. These included three histories, his autobiography, Life Is My Song, and ten volumes of poetry including Goblins and Pagodas (1916), The Black Rock (1927) and his Pulitzer Prize winner, Selected Poems (1938). In addition, Fletcher was a contributor to the imagist literary magazine, Poetry - A Magazine of Verse along with Pound, Lowell, H. D. and D. H. Lawrence.

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8. Significance (continued)

Fletcher returned to the United States for two years in 1914, but he returned to England in 1916 and married Florence Arbuthnot of London. After several attempts to return to the United States, he did so in 1933.

At this time he became a leader of the Agrarian Movement, of which John Crow Ransom, Allen Tate, and Robert Penn Warren were other leading figures. This group advocated the South's return to the land and an agricultural economy. It resisted industrialization and advocated the re-establishment of self-contained and self-sufficient centers of population and culture.

In 1936 he married Charlie May Simon and settled, more or less permanently, in Arkansas on an estate west of Little Rock. The rest of his life was spent writing, lecturing, and traveling. After some months of illness, John Gould Fletcher drowned in a stock pond near his home, an apparent suicide.

The Pike mansion had a lasting impression on the poet and his work. In Life Is My Song he states,

"The influence of the house, in its magnificence and decay, the qualities of mind and heart that I inherited from my parents, and my own education all urged me to become a poet. Had I not been predisposed by my mother to contemplate life aesthetically rather than take active part in the games played by the boys of the neighborhood; had I not been provided from an early period with an endless subject for romantic meditation in the aspect and appearance of the old house, so rich in memories of the past, and equipped besides with an actual authentic ghost ... my story might have been different."

Mrs. Adolphine Fletcher Terry, the present owner and occupant of the Albert Pike House, is the daughter of

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Captain Fletcher. Adolphine Fletcher Terry was married to David D. Terry, a Little Rock attorney, in the Albert Pike House in 1910. The Terry family has occupied the house for fifty-three years except for the four terms David Terry served as United States Congressman.

David Terry was a prominent citizen of Little Rock. He had been admitted to the Arkansas Bar in 1903; and after years of successful practice, he served as United States Congressman for four terms. In 1935 he was the sponsor of the first legislation providing for direct federal aid to the public schools. After an unsuccessful bid for the United States Senate he was appointed by President Roosevelt to be director of the Flood Control River and Development Commission for Arkansas. He was also concerned with local affairs, and he served on the Little Rock School Board and as president of the Little Rock Boys' Club. He died in 1963.

Mrs. Terry devoted herself to the civic life of the community, while her husband devoted himself to the public life of his state. She was instrumental in establishing several organizations which promote literary, cultural and humanitarian goals. Mrs. Terry, who graduated from Vassar College in 1902, was voted in 1961 as one of the 100 most distinguished of its graduates.

In 1965 Mrs. David D. Terry, Sr. gave her beautiful home, subject to her retaining possession for the remainder of her lifetime, to the City of Little Rock for the benefit of its citizens.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

| | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| STATE Arkansas | |
| COUNTY Pulaski | |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| ENTRY NUMBER AUG 21 1972 | DATE |

(Number all entries)

9. Major Bibliographical References (continued)

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Pulaski CO.

PROPERTY

Pike - Fletcher Terry
Home

STATE

Ark

DATE OF RECEIPT

3/16/72

YES

NO

NUMBER

REGISTER AUG 21 1972

DATA PAGE

PHOTO (S)

PHOTO DESCRIPTION (S)

MAP (S)

MAP DESCRIPTION (S)

LOGGED

ACKNOWLEDGE

3/16/72

72000208



RESUBMIT

REVIEW

More than you ever wanted
to know about a 3rd rate house. Verbose!OK means
8/9/72

HISTORIAN

albert like only occasionally rose to the level
of mediocrity as a military leader.Okay. Seals
7/10/72

ARCHEOLOGIST

ARCHITECT

Forget the house, put the family on the Register.

OK Chambers
8-9-72

ASST. KEEPER

See note 8/17.
Rfr

KEEPER

OK
8/16

WRITER/EDITOR

OK,
Rowland
8-14-72

DIRECTOR, OAHF

EDITORIAL PROCESSING, EDITOR

HABS, 1940

Federal Registry Entry

9-5-72

Annual Edition Entry

Logged

AUG 21 1972

Card

AUG 21 1972

COMMENTS:

WORKING NUMBER 3.16.72.376

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:



North (front) portico of Pike-Terry-Fletcher house.

1974.

Viewed from ^{north} northwest.

Form No. 10-301a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME

HISTORIC Pike-Fletcher-Terry House

AND/OR COMMON Albert Pike House

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN Little Rock

____ VICINITY OF

COUNTY Pulaski

STATE Arkansas

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT Bob Dunn

DATE OF PHOTO 1974

NEGATIVE FILED AT Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO 1

North (front) portico - viewed from north-northwest



North (front) portico of Pike-Terry-Fletcher House
1974.
Viewed from north.

Form No. 10-301a
(Rev. 10-74)

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COUNTY

Pulaski

STATE

Arkansas

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

Bob Dunn

DATE OF PHOTO

1974

NEGATIVE FILED AT

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO

2

North (front) portico - viewed from north.



North (front) portico of Pike-Terry-Fletcher house
1974
Viewed from North-northeast

Form No. 10-301a
(Rev. 10-74)

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2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN Little Rock

____ VICINITY OF

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STATE Arkansas

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT Bob Dunn

DATE OF PHOTO 1974

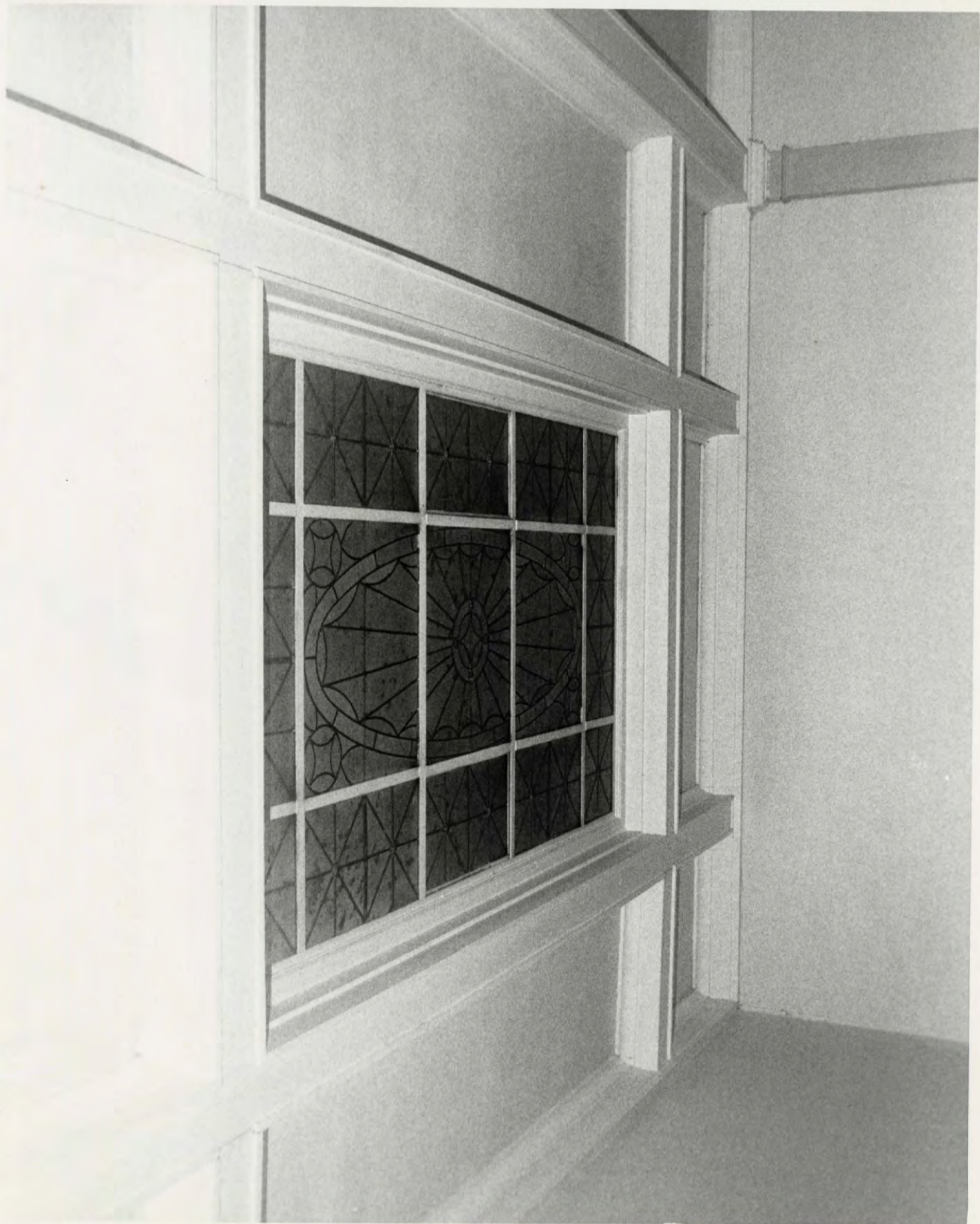
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4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO 3

North (front) portico - viewed from north-northeast



TDP
↑

Skylight in ceiling of Pike-Terry-Fletcher house
July, 1975.

TDP
↑

Form No. 10-301a
(Rev. 10-74)

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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____ VICINITY OF

COUNTY Pulaski

STATE Arkansas

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

Jack Doss

DATE OF PHOTO 1974

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Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

Skylight in ceiling

PHOTO NO

4



Pike-Terry-Fletcher House.
Stairs connecting upper + lower halls.
July 1975.

TOP
↑

Form No. 10-301a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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1 NAME

HISTORIC Pike-Fletcher-Terry House

AND/OR COMMON

Albert Pike House

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN Little Rock VICINITY OF COUNTY Pulaski STATE Arkansas

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT Jack Doss

DATE OF PHOTO 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT. GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

Stairs connecting upper and lower halls.

PHOTO NO 5



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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

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1 NAME

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AND/OR COMMON

Albert Pike House

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

Little Rock

____ VICINITY OF

COUNTY

Pulaski

STATE

Arkansas

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

Jack Doss

DATE OF PHOTO

1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

Fireplace in parlor

PHOTO NO

6



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1 NAME

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AND/OR COMMON

Albert Pike House

2 LOCATION

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____ VICINITY OF

COUNTY Pulaski

STATE Arkansas

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT Jack Doss

DATE OF PHOTO 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

Fireplace in library

PHOTO NO 7

*Pike-Fletcher-Terry House in Little Rock, Ark.
July, 1975
Fireplace in library*



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AND/OR COMMON

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COUNTY Pulaski

STATE Arkansas

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT Jack Doss

DATE OF PHOTO 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET
Front door, fan light, side lights

PHOTO NO 8

INT: 2983-75

TOP
↑
front (west) door, fanlight, sidelight
of Pike-Terry-Fletcher house, Little Rock,
Ark.
TOP
↑



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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AND/OR COMMON

Albert Pike House

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN Little Rock

____ VICINITY OF

COUNTY Pulaski

STATE Arkansas

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT Jack Doss

DATE OF PHOTO 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT. GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

Bed in upper storey bedroom

PHOTO NO 9

TOP
Bed in Pike-Fletcher-Terry House,
Little Rock, Ark.
TOP
↑



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

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AND/OR COMMON

Albert Pike House

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CITY, TOWN

Little Rock

____ VICINITY OF

COUNTY

Pulaski

STATE

Arkansas

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

Jack Doss

DATE OF PHOTO 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

Downstairs Hallway

PHOTO NO 10

Downstairs hallway in Pike-Fletcher-Terry house,
Little Rock, Ark.
July, 1975



NPS Number Aug. 21, 1972

Title: Pike-Fletcher-Terry

Home

Loc. Pulaski County, Ark.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

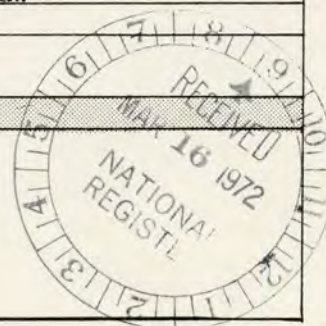
SEE INSTRUCTIONS

| | | | |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. NAME | | | |
| COMMON: <u>Pike-Fletcher-Terry Home</u> | | | |
| AND/OR HISTORIC: <u>Albert Pike House</u> | | | |
| 2. LOCATION | | | |
| STREET AND NUMBER: <u>411 East 7th Street</u> | | | |
| CITY OR TOWN: <u>Little Rock</u> | | | |
| STATE: <u>Arkansas</u> | CODE <u>05</u> | COUNTY: <u>Pulaski</u> | CODE <u>119</u> |
| 3. PHOTO REFERENCE | | | |
| PHOTO CREDIT: <u>Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</u> | | | |
| DATE OF PHOTO: <u>March 6, 1972</u> | | | |
| NEGATIVE FILED AT: <u>Arkansas History Commission</u> | | | |
| 4. IDENTIFICATION | | | |
| DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. <u>View from north.</u> | | | |

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| STATE <u>Arkansas</u> | |
| COUNTY <u>Pulaski</u> | |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| ENTRY NUMBER | DATE |
| <u>AUG 21 1972</u> | |

PROPERTY OF T

Jacket 533-183
illus. No. 234
Depth 23
Focus 63





Pike-Fletcher-Survey House
Little Rock, Arkansas
Pulaski Couray

RS

52985

4R/C

60-LIRD

5-1

REF #: 72000208

Reproduced from the collection of the Library of Congress

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
(Library of Congress Negative)

_____, Photographer
Date _____, 19____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

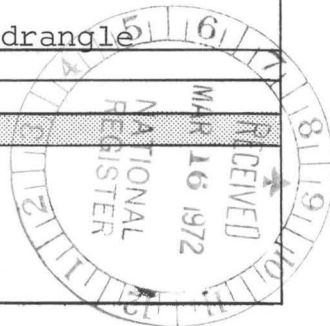
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

| | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| STATE Arkansas | |
| COUNTY Pulaski | |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| ENTRY NUMBER AUG 21 1972 | DATE |

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

| | | | |
|--|------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. NAME | | | |
| COMMON: Pike-Fletcher-Terry Home | | | |
| AND/OR HISTORIC: Albert Pike House | | | |
| 2. LOCATION | | | |
| STREET AND NUMBER: 411 East 7th Street | | | |
| CITY OR TOWN: Little Rock | | | |
| STATE: Arkansas | CODE 05 | COUNTY: Pulaski | CODE 119 |
| 3. MAP REFERENCE | | | |
| SOURCE: U.S.G.S. 7.5' Series Little Rock, Arkansas Quadrangle | | | |
| SCALE: 1:24,000 | | | |
| DATE: 1961 | | | |
| 4. REQUIREMENTS | | | |
| TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS | | | |
| 1. Property boundaries where required. | | | |
| 2. North arrow. | | | |
| 3. Latitude and longitude reference. | | | |



ANNING
COUNTY

LITTLE ROCK QUADRANGLE
ARKANSAS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

KEY 4 ALEXANDER 15' QUADRANGLE

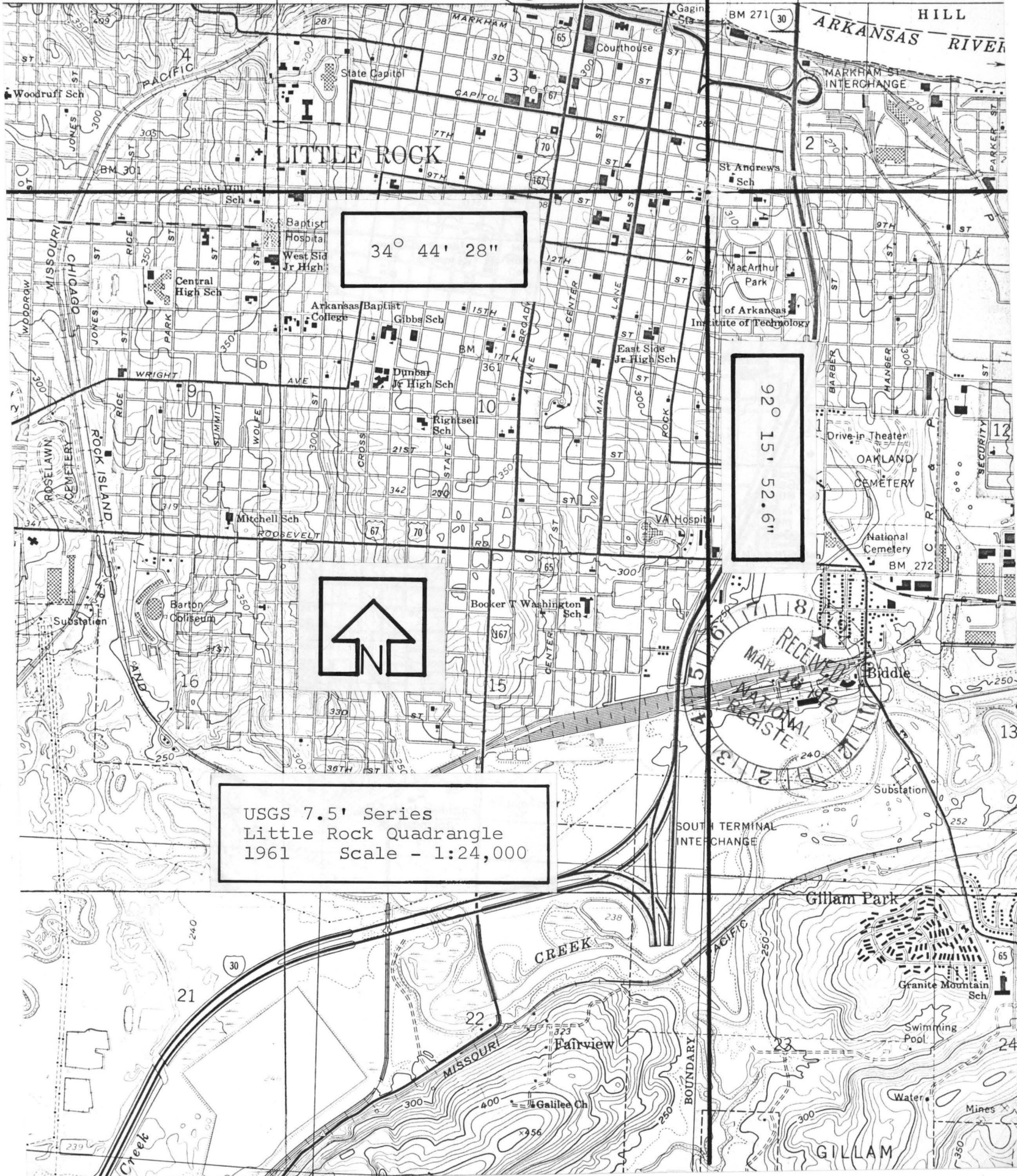
1.7 MI. TO NORTH TERMINAL
INTERCHANGE

1910000 FEET

17 30"

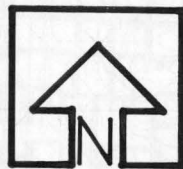
IVESVILLE 10 MI.
WOODLAND HEIGHTS 7.9 MI.

CONWAY 32 MI. (VIA U.S. 65)
0.5 MI. TO JUNC. U.S. 65

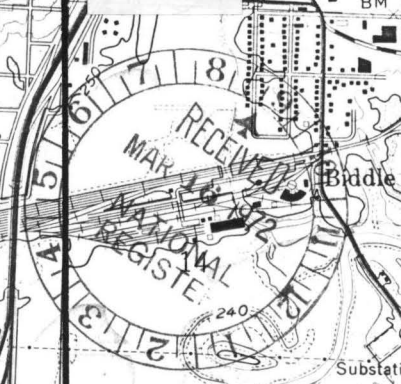


34° 44' 28"

92° 15' 52.6"



USGS 7.5' Series
Little Rock Quadrangle
1961 Scale - 1:24,000



ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE ARKANSAS

Date Entered AUG 21 1972

Name

Location

Pike-Fletcher-Terry Home

Little Rock
Pulaski County

Also Notified

Hon. John L. McClellan
Hon. J. W. Fulbright
Hon. Wilbur D. Mills

Director, Southwest Region

State Liaison Officer
Mr. William E. Henderson
Director
Arkansas Department of Parks & Tourism
State Capitol - Room 149
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

HR NRowland:mmm 8/21/72

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

1023 WEST THIRD STREET

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72201

501 374-0375



"THE OLD STATE HOUSE" 300 WEST MARKHAM

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72201
TELEPHONE - 501 371-1639

July 21, 1975

Ms. Beth Grosvenor
National Register Publications
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Ms. Grosvenor:

This is in answer to your form request for current information on the Pike-Fletcher-Terry House (Albert Pike House), the request dated June 13, 1975.

The house is generally in good repair; there are some exceptions. For example the dormer above the north (front) portico has peeling paint, and there are cracks in the masonry on the interior walls in some of the rooms. The exterior of the house generally needs a paint job. The house interior is neatly kept; the floors and rugs are very presentable.

The house has a single two-storey south (rear) wing as described in the original nomination. The lower storey of the wing contains a dining room and kitchen; the upper contains three bedrooms and a bathroom. This is the only wing on the house.

There are two large porches -- the large north (front) portico, shown in the photographs and extending across the entire front of the house, and another portico with similar classical features on the west side of the house. Attached to the rear (south) of the two storey wing are two small plain porches, one screened in, the other enclosed with lattice work. In all, there are four porches, two large and two small.

The original four interior chimneys are still in place, though one of the original eight fireplaces has been removed.

Photographs are enclosed. The exterior photographs are from one to two years old. It is impossible to take good exterior photographs this time of year; the foliage is in the way.

2-story rear wing

full-width N hexastyle front porch (I)

W. side portico

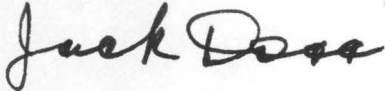
2 simple porches rear wing

4 ie

Ms. Beth Grosvenor
July 21, 1975
Page 2

The photographs which I am sending show the house exactly as it now appears except for the effect of the foliage.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jack Doss". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

Jack Doss, Historian
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

JD:cm

Enclosures