

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only

received MAR 31 1980

date entered

1. Name

historic Robert Lee Hardy House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 207 South Main Street not for publication

city, town Monticello vicinity of congressional district District 4

state Arkansas code 05 county Drew code 043

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Estate of Mr. Eric Hardy (Mrs. Lurene Hardy)

street & number 207 South Main Street

city, town Monticello vicinity of state Arkansas 71655

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Drew County Courthouse

street & number South Main Street

city, town Monticello state Arkansas 71655

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Arkansas Historic Preservation Survey, conducted by Southeast Arkansas Economic Development District, Inc. has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

date May 1979 ☐ federal ☒ state ☒ county ☒ local

depository for survey records Arkansas Historic Preservation Program SEAEDD, Inc.

city, town Little Rock Pine Bluff state Arkansas

7. Description

Condition

☒ excellent
☐ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Located across the street from the Drew County Courthouse and on the edge of an encroaching commercial district, the Robert Lee Hardy House provides a formidable but stately anchor for the residential neighborhood south of Monticello's town square. The two-story red brick building was constructed in 1908-09 by George Wells, Sr., according to the design of George Franklin Barber, a Knoxville, Tennessee, architect who enjoyed considerable influence in the southern and midwestern United States. The Hardy House presents an example of Barber's interpretation of the Colonial Revival style.

The building's steep hipped roof and the details of the front (west) elevation are Colonial inspired, but the less restrained plan of the building, as demonstrated by the L-shaped veranda extending across the principal facade, is reminiscent of late Victorian design. Elevated slightly above grade, the veranda is supported by Ionic columns set on square brick piers and is covered with a shed roof. A portico supports its unembellished entablature. Decorative Ionic brackets support the simple portico cornice. The portico terminates in a balustraded second-floor balcony.

Without the veranda, the principal elevation of the Hardy House would be severely symmetrical. The centrally located front door contains a single glass panel and the appearance of this entrance is enriched by a leaded-glass sidelight to the right of the door. Both are surmounted by beveled glass transoms and a single concrete lintel caps both the door and sidelight. Rectangular windows with similar concrete lintels flank the door. On the second floor, two windows placed symmetrically above these are found on either side of the balcony entrance, a double-door with transom that is articulated with the same concrete lintels that define all openings in the brick veneer wall. The principal elevation of the Hardy House is further distinguished by three dormers that penetrate the hipped-roof. A large central dormer with a broken triangular pediment and a distinctive Palladian window appears between two smaller triangular pedimented dormers with rectangular windows. All dormers are faced with wood shingles. A widow's walk, whose balustrade echoes the details of the portico balcony rail, caps the building.

As the veranda distinguishes the principal facade of the Hardy House, so too does it contribute to the appearance of the south elevation of the building. This elevation is asymmetrical and more reflective of a transitional style (from Queen Anne to Colonial Revival) than of the overtly Colonial interest the principal facade exhibits. A low range of steps located at the southeast corner of the building offers additional access to the veranda. Again, clusters of Ionic columns on brick piers articulate the entry element. This corner of the building projects in a half-hexagon shaped bay and windows, with the typical concrete lintel detail, light each of the three sides. This bay has a gable roof which terminated in a bracketed, triangular pediment faced with the same type of shingles that appear on the front dormers. The gable is penetrated by a louvered vent. The rear porches are also visible from this side of the building.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED **MAR 31 1980**

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

The rear (east) elevation of the building is characterized by a screened porch on the first floor and a covered balcony above it. The upstairs balcony has been enclosed. Doric columns support the balcony roofs. In contrast to the openness of the porches, the northeast corner of this elevation, which reflects the service spaces (kitchen, pantry and bath) of the plan, is severely solid. This wall is penetrated only by two small windows on each floor and this section of the house is capped by a gable roof whose triangular pediment is articulated in the same fashion as that of the southeast corner of the building.

The north elevation is the least distinguished facade of the building, appearing as a flat brick wall penetrated by ranges of rectangular windows capped by concrete lintels in both the first and second story of the house.

Although George Franklin Barber designed houses in a variety of exterior stylistic treatments, his plans rarely changed. Like much of the architect's work, the Hardy House offered a rather common-place solution. The house is slightly asymmetrical in plan. One enters the building through a large reception room which affords access to a front parlor, library, bay-windowed dining room, and a central stair hall. A pair of Doric columns separate the parlor from the library. Three bedrooms, a family room, bathroom and the balconies comprise the second floor scheme. Interior details are reflective of the Classical characteristics of the Colonial Revival.

A small barn belonging to a Methodist Parsonage, which stood previously where the Hardy House was constructed, is located at the rear of the home. The barn is built of cypress board with a tin roof. Iron hinges are found on one entrance. The building is presently used for storage.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) Historic Museum

Specific dates 1908-1909 **Builder/Architect** George F. Barber Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Built as a residence for a prominent Monticello lawyer and realtor Robert L. Hardy and his wife Ida Harris Hardy, the Robert L. Hardy House stands as an example of the work and influence of George Franklin Barber (1854-1915), a regionally renowned architect of high eclectic ability. Barber arrived in Knoxville in 1888 and by 1900 George F. Barber & Company was the largest firm in the city. Barber also produced a number of house pattern-books, including The Cottage Souvenir (1885), New Modern Dwellings (1893), American Homes (1895), and Modern American Homes (1903), that survive as a record of changing taste in American architecture around the turn of the century. In addition to publishing pattern books, Barber designed houses on the instruction of clients by mail, then forwarded drawings and specifications to local contractors or carpenters. This was the case of the Hardy House and, as such, the building documents Barber's development and popularization of a Colonial Revival style as a vogue for upper middle-class dwellings shortly after the turn of the century. Like many of the architect's built and published designs, the Hardy House's Classical nature derives largely from the application of period details such as clustered Ionic columns, dormers, and Palladian window. Similar schemes appearing in Barber's Modern American Homes, Modern Dwellings and New Modern Dwellings also demonstrate these characteristics. The Hardy House is presently occupied by Lurene Hardy, widow of Robert L. Hardy's son Eric. Mrs. Hardy is interested in bequeathing the house to the Drew County Historical Society upon her death.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Tomlan, Michael A., "George Franklin Barber-Carpenter, Architect and Publisher," unpublished manuscript, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., May 1975.
Tomlan, Michael A., "George Granklin Barber," abstract of paper presented to the S.A.H., Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, December 1976.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Monticello North, Ark.

UMT References

A 15 612175 3721240
Zone Easting Northing

C

E

G

UTM NOT VERIFIED
ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

B
Zone Easting Northing

D

F

H

Verbal boundary description and justification "A part of Block Number 194 in and out of Town of Monticello, Arkansas, and particularly described as follows: Beginnings six feet south of the NW corner of said block running thence south 142½ feet thence east to east boundary line of said block 194 thence north 142½ feet west to place of beginning."

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ethel Goodstein, Architectural Historian/Meg Gooch, Researcher

organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date December 14, 1979

street & number Suite 500, Continental Building telephone (501) 371-2763

city or town Little Rock state Arkansas 72201

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

 national state X local

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Joan Williams Baldridge

date March 13, 1980

For HCRS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

Property Hardy, Robert Lee, House

State Ar - Drew

Working Number 3-31-80 1009

TECHNICAL

Photos 10

Maps 1

CONTROL

An attractive house which may be eligible. The only basis for significance given, however, is that it is an example of the work of a regionally prominent architect. Although the role of this architect is discussed, the ~~significance of~~ ^{call or return} this house compared with others by Grosvenor the same man is not explained. The only references to such comparison cite this as like many of his works, even if it is very typical, something must distinguish it for NR listing. It states that it is the anchor of its neighborhood, but that is not a sufficient statement of significance as the context is not defined. As far as I can tell, this has never been a museum, so it is not an appropriate area of significance. 5/28/80

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____

Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

BRANCH CHIEF

RECEIVED
M. R. D. S.
3-29-80

KEEPER

National Register Write-up _____

Send-back 9.10.80

Entered _____

Federal Register Entry _____

Re-submit _____

Robert Lee Hardy House 17X
The attached National Register Inventory-Nomination form is being returned to your office for clarification of the information indicated below. PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM WHEN THE NOMINATION IS RESUBMITTED.

7 Description: _____

8 Statement of Significance: _____

9 Bibliography: _____

10 Geographical Data -- Acreage: _____

UTM Reference(s): _____

Verbal Boundary Description: _____

12 Certification: _____

Photographic Coverage: _____

Map Coverage: _____

Other: See "Telephone Report"

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to Beth Grosvenor
on the National Register staff, telephone 202-343-6401

Thank you for your attention to the above items.

Robert Lee Hardy House
Chief, Branch of Registration

Date: 9-10-80
8/27/80



ROBERT LEE HARDY HOUSE

207 S. Main, Monticello, Drew Co., Arkansas

Photographer: Robert Dunn

Date: December 5, 1979

Negative location: Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program

West elevation, photographer facing East

1 of 10

MAR 31 1980



ROBERT LEE HARDY HOUSE

207 S. Main, Monticello, Drew Co., Arkansas

Photographer: Robert Dunn

Date: December 5, 1979

Negative location: Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program

East elevation, photographer facing West

2 of 10

MAR 31 1980



ROBERT LEE HARDY HOUSE

207 S. Main, Monticello, Drew Co., Arkansas

Photographer: Robert Dunn

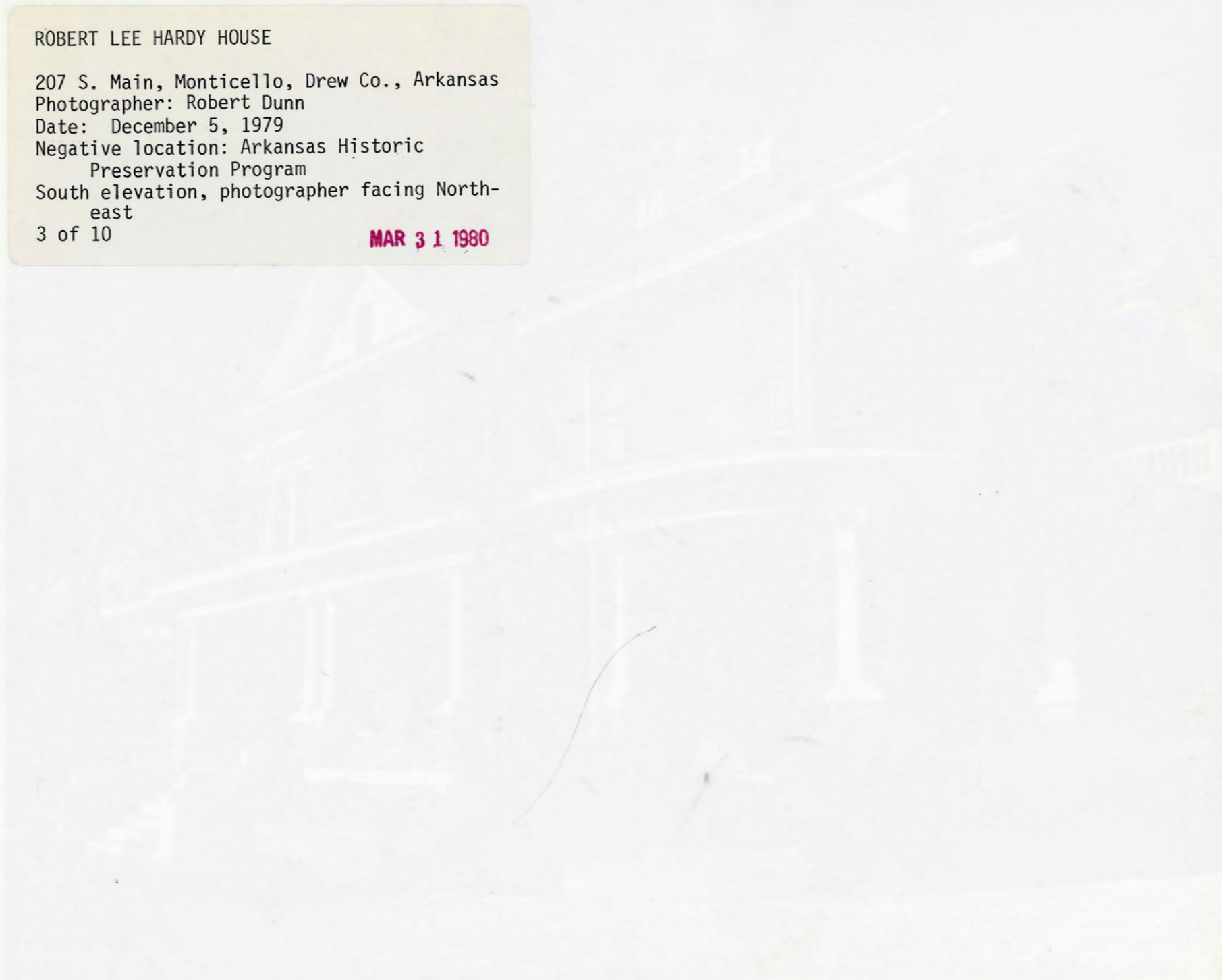
Date: December 5, 1979

Negative location: Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program

South elevation, photographer facing North-
east

3 of 10

MAR 31 1980





ROBERT LEE HARDY HOUSE

207 S. Main, Monticello, Drew Co., Arkansas

Photographer: Robert Dunn

Date: December 5, 1979

Negative location: Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program

South elevation, photographer facing North-
west

4 of 10

MAR 31 1980



ROBERT LEE HARDY HOUSE

207 S. Main, Monticello, Drew Co., Arkansas

Photographer: Robert Dunn

Date: December 5, 1979

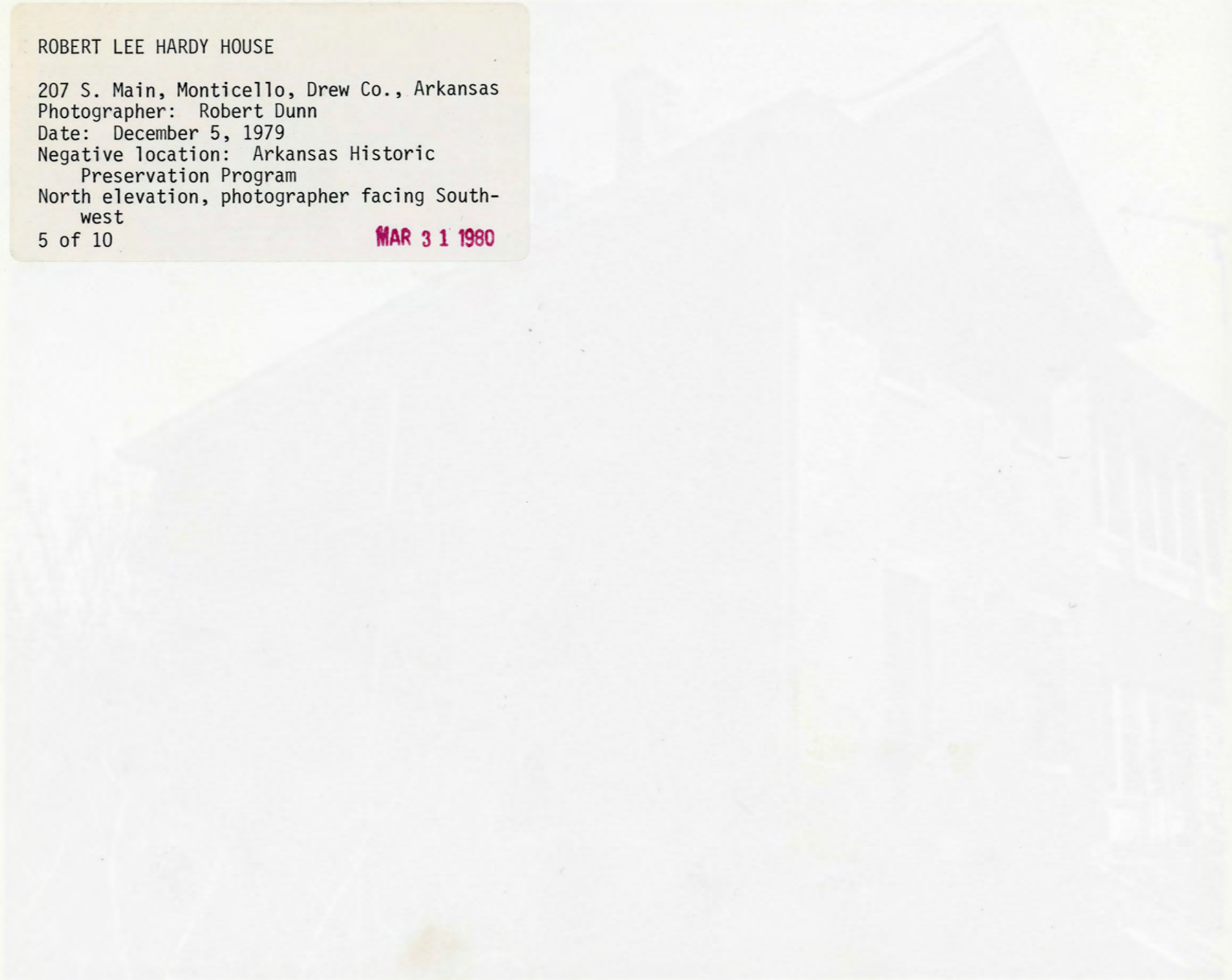
Negative location: Arkansas Historic

Preservation Program

North elevation, photographer facing South-
west

5 of 10

MAR 31 1980





ROBERT LEE HARDY HOUSE

207 S. Main, Monticello, Drew Co., Arkansas

Photographer: Robert Dunn

Date: December 5, 1979

Negative location: Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program

North elevation, photographer facing South-
east

6 of 10

MAR 31 1980



ROBERT LEE HARDY HOUSE

207 S. Main, Monticello, Drew Co., Arkansas

Photographer: Robert Dunn

Date: December 5, 1979

Negative location: Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program

Detail of porch, west elevation, photographer
facing Northeast

7 of 10

MAR 3 1 1980



ROBERT LEE HARDY HOUSE

207 S. Main, Monticello, Drew Co., Arkansas

Photographer: Robert Dunn

Date: December 5, 1979

Negative location: Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program

Small barn, photographer facing Southeast
8 of 10

MAR 31 1980



ROBERT LEE HARDY HOUSE

207 S. Main, Monticello, Drew Co., Ark.

Photographer: Robert Dunn

Date: December 5, 1979

Negative Location: Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program

Doric Columns separating parlor and dining
room, photographer facing east

9 of 10

MAR 31 1980



ROBERT LEE HARDY HOUSE

207 S. Main, Monticello, Drew Co., Arkansas

Photographer: Robert Dunn

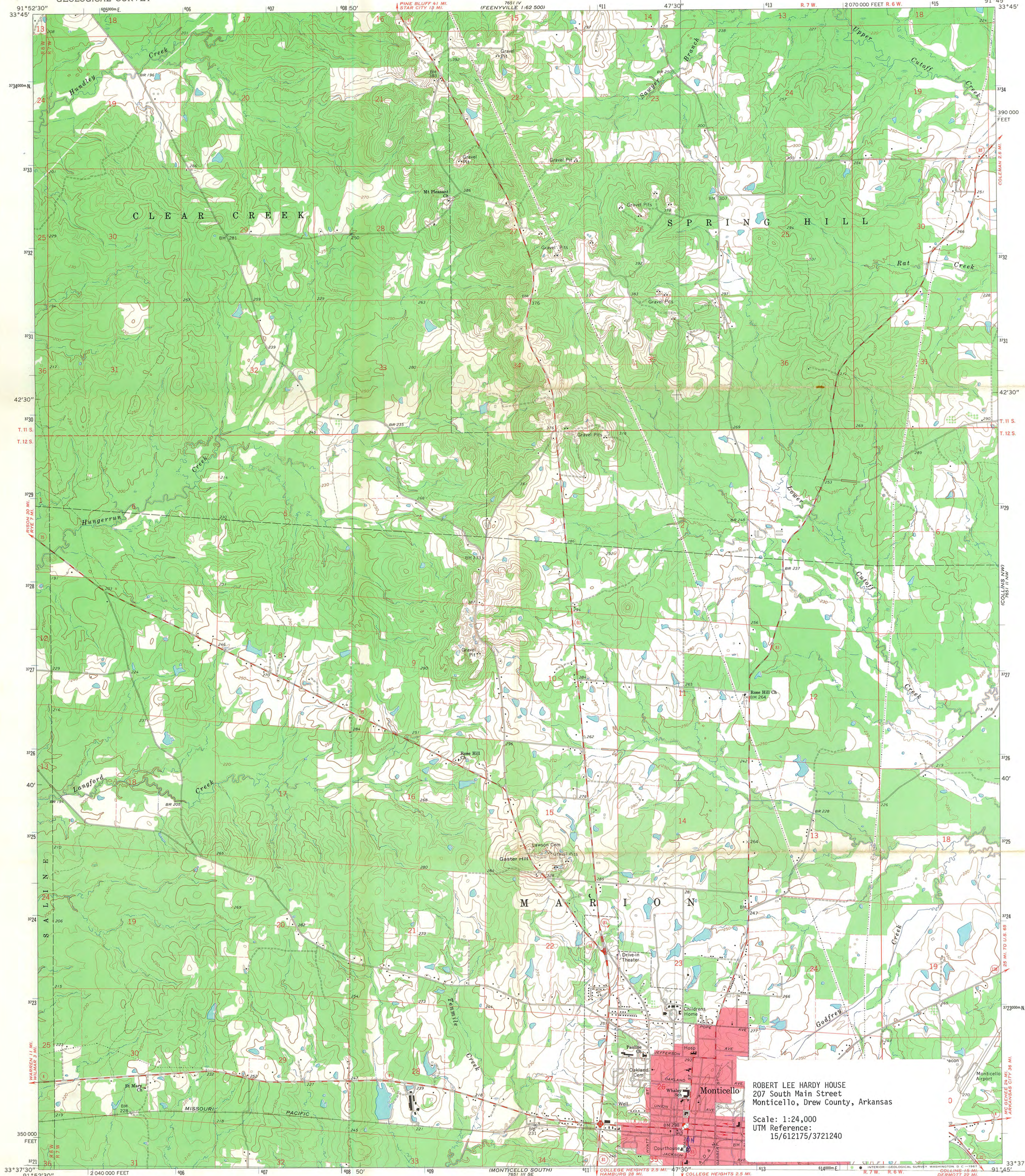
Date: December 5, 1979

Negative location: Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program

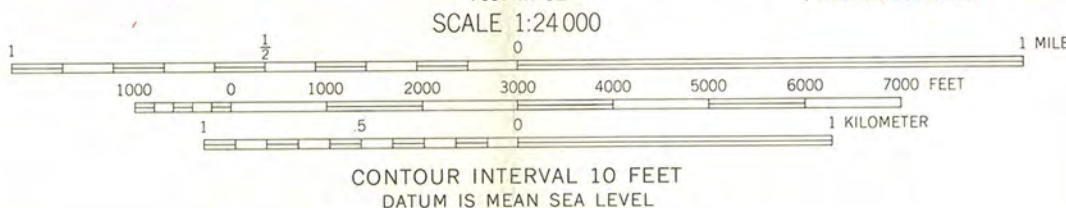
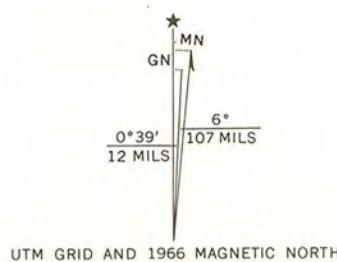
Reception room, stairway, facing South

10 of 10

MAR 31 1980

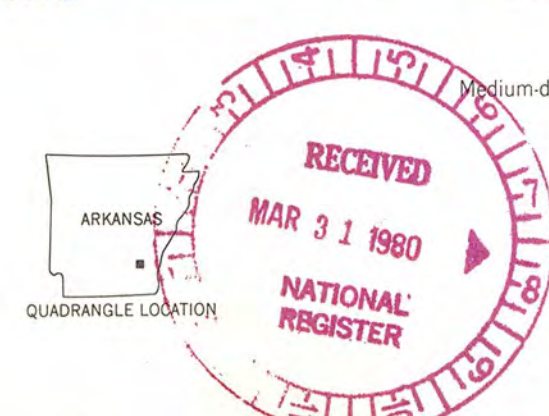


Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1965. Field checked 1966
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Arkansas coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 15, shown in blue
Red tint indicates area 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



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
AND BY THE ARKANSAS GEOLOGICAL COMMISSION, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72201
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROBERT LEE HARDY HOUSE
207 South Main Street
Monticello, Drew County, Arkansas
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM Reference:
15/612175/3721240



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Medium-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Unimproved dirt ———
State Route

MONTICELLO NORTH, ARK.
N3337.5-W9145/7.5

1966
AMS 7651 III NE—SERIES V884

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

TELEPHONE REPORT

DATE

5/30/80

TIME OF CALL

AM
PM

1. CALL ☒ TO: ☐ FROM (Name)

Donna Davall

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

AR

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Robert Lee Hardy House

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

She will send more explicit statement of signif.
She'll also check out "museum" area of signif.

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

TITLE

OFFICE

Beth

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCERS use only

received

MAR 24 1982

date entered

APR 26 1982

1. Name

historic Robert Lee Hardy House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 207 South Main Street N/A not for publication

city, town Monticello N/A vicinity of congressional district Fourth

state Arkansas code 05 county Drew code 043

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<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:

4. Owner of Property

name John F. Gibson

street & number 207 South Main Street

city, town Monticello N/A vicinity of state Arkansas

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Drew County Courthouse

street & number South Main Street

city, town Monticello state Arkansas

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Survey conducted by the Southeast Arkansas
title Development District, Inc. has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date May 1979 ☐ federal ☒ state ☒ county ☒ local

depository for survey records Arkansas Historic Preservation Program (AHPP) and the Southeast
Arkansas Economic Development District, Inc. (SEAEDD)

AHPP: Little Rock
city, town SEAEDD: Pine Bluff

state Arkansas

7. Description

Condition

☐ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Located across the street from the Drew County Courthouse and on the edge of an encroaching commercial district, the Robert Lee Hardy House provides a formidable but stately anchor for the residential neighborhood south of Monticello's town square. The two-story red brick building was constructed in 1908-09 by George Wells, Sr. according to the design of George Franklin Barber, a Knoxville, Tennessee architect who enjoyed considerable influence in the southern and midwestern United States. The Hardy House presents an example of Barber's interpretation of the Colonial Revival style.

The building's steep hip roof and the details of the front (west) elevation are Colonial inspired, but the less restrained plan of the building, as demonstrated by the L-shaped veranda extending across the facade, is reminiscent of late Victorian design ideas. Elevated slightly above grade, the veranda is supported by Ionic columns set on square brick piers and is covered with a shed roof. A portico supports its unembellished entablature. Decorative Ionic brackets support the simple portico cornice. The portico terminates in a balustraded second-floor balcony.

Without the veranda, the principal elevation of the Hardy House would be severely symmetrical. The centrally located front door contains a single glass panel and the appearance of this entrance is enriched by a leaded glass sidelight to the right of the door. Both are surmounted by beveled glass transoms and a single concrete lintel caps both the door and sidelight. Rectangular windows with similar concrete lintels are found on either side of the balcony entrance, a double-door with transom that is articulated with the same concrete lintels that define all openings in the brick veneer wall. The principal elevation of the Hardy House is further distinguished by three dormers that penetrate the hip roof. A large central dormer with a broken triangular pediment and a distinctive Palladian window appears between two smaller triangular pedimented dormers with rectangular windows. All dormers are faced with wood shingles. A widow's walk, the balustrade of which echoes the details of the portico balcony rail, caps the building.

As the veranda distinguishes the facade of the Hardy House, so too does it contribute to the appearance of the south elevation of the building. This elevation is asymmetrical and more reflective of a transitional style (from Queen Anne to Colonial Revival) than of the overtly Colonial interest the facade exhibits. A low range of steps located at the southeast corner of the building offers additional access to the veranda. Again, clusters of Ionic columns on brick piers articulate the entry element. This corner of the building projects in a half-hexagon shaped bay and windows, with the typical concrete lintel detail, light each of the three sides. This bay has a gable roof which terminates in a bracketed, triangular pediment faced with the same type of shingles that appear on the front dormers. The gable is penetrated by a louvered vent. The rear porches are also visible from this side of the building.

The rear (east) elevation of the building is characterized by a screened porch on the first floor and a covered balcony above it. The upstairs balcony has been enclosed. Doric columns support the balcony roof. In contrast to the open quality of the porches, the northeast corner of this elevation, which reflects the service spaces (kitchen, pantry and bath) of the plan, is severely solid. This wall is penetrated only by two small windows on each floor and this section of the house is capped by a gable roof whose triangular pediment is articulated in the same fashion as that of the southeast corner of the building.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1908–09

Builder/Architect George Franklin Barber Co.

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Built as a residence for prominent Monticello lawyer and real estate entrepreneur Robert Lee Hardy, the Hardy House survives as an architectural representative of the period when Monticello, a thriving agricultural center, was one of the wealthiest cities in Arkansas. The house, the work of regionally prominent Knoxville, Tennessee architect George Franklin Barber (1854–1915), is distinguished by its stately Colonial Revival esthetic which graphically captures the spirit of expansion and prosperity Monticello enjoyed during the 1880–1920 era. Being one of the few residential structures constructed of brick during this period of Monticello's history, the building's architectural significance is underscored. Turn-of-the-century Monticello saw the construction of many fine houses but the gracious, yet solid, masonry of the Hardy House and its enriching decorative details stand in contrast to the frame structures that predominate in the city, particularly the many houses built in the more visually active Queen Anne style and the less presumptuous Victorian cottage mode. Though the Hardy House's Classical nature derives largely from the application of period details such as its clustered Ionic columns, its simple balustrades, its dormers and its Palladian window, these finely crafted elements communicate the architect's skillful interpretation of the Colonial Revival style. Constructed at a time when most Arkansas houses were the designs of local contractors, it is not insignificant that the Hardy House is an architect designed structure. Equally important are the logistics of its design. While the Barber firm was best known for the house pattern books it produced, including American House (1895) and Modern American Homes (1903), and the architecture built according to the dictates of those pattern books, Barber also designed houses to the specific instruction of clients by mail. The Hardy House was designed in this manner. As an example of such "mail-order" architecture it not only represents an architecturally outstanding component of Monticello's built environment during the city's prime but also documents the transmission to and assimilation of nationally popular architectural styles and forms in Arkansas.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Tomlan, Michael A., "George Franklin Barber - Carpenter, Architect and Publisher", unpublished manuscript, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, May 1975.
 Tomlan, Michael A., "George Franklin Barber", abstract of paper presented to the S.A.H., Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, December 1976.

10. Geographical Data

Acree of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Monticello North, Ark.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

1	5
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6	1	2	1	7	5
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3	7	2	1	2	4	0
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 Zone Easting Northing

B

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 Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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F

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Verbal boundary description and justification A part of Block Number 194 in and out of Town of Monticello, Arkansas, and particularly described as follows: Beginning six feet south of the NW corner of said block running thence south 142½ feet thence east to east boundary line of said block 194 thence north 142½ feet west to place of beginning.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state Not applicable. code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ethel Goodstein, Architectural Historian; Meg Gooch, Researcher

organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date December 14, 1979

street & number Suite 500, Continental Building telephone (501) 371-2763

city or town Little Rock state Arkansas

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

William H. Braxton

title SHPO

date 3-5-82

For HCRS use only

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

William H. Braxton

date 4.26.82

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

Linda McClelland

date 4/22/82

Chief of Registration

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAR 24 1982
DATE ENTERED	

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

7

PAGE

1

The north elevation is the least distinguished side of the building appearing as a flat brick wall penetrated by ranges of rectangular windows capped by concrete lintels in both the first and second story of the house.

Although George Franklin Barber designed houses in a variety of exterior stylistic treatments, his plans rarely changed. Like much of the architect's work, the Hardy House offered a rather common place solution. The house is slightly asymmetrical in plan. One enters the building through a large reception room which affords access to a front parlor, library, bay-windowed dining room, and a central stair hall. A pair of Doric columns separates the parlor from the library. Three bedrooms, a family room, bathroom and the balconies comprise the second floor scheme. Interior details are reflective of the Classical characteristics of the Colonial Revival.

A small barn, belonging to a Methodist Parsonage which originally occupied the site where the Hardy House was constructed, is located at the rear of the house. The barn is built of cypress board with a tin roof. Iron hinges are found on one entrance. Presently, this outbuilding is used for storage.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceSubstantive Review
EVALUATION / RETURN SHEET

02002113

Property: HARDY, ROBERT LEE, HOUSE
 State, County: AR, DREW
 Federal Agency: _____

Working No. 3.31.80/1009
 Fed. Reg. Date: 2.7.83
 Date Due: 5-8-82
 Action: ☒ ACCEPT 4/26/82
 ☐ RETURN _____
 ☐ REJECT _____

- ☒ resubmission
☐ nomination by person or local government
☐ owner objection
☐ appeal

photos 10
 maps 1

Substantive Review: ☐ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☐ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Colonial Revival home (1890s-9) w prominent wrap-around
 ionic porch, Palladian window in central dormer
 and fine interior details. Significant as example
 of "mid-order" architecture offered by well-known
 Oatthorpe author,
 G.F. Barber. High integrity.
 New statement resolves
 earlier questions.

Recom./Criteria Accept C
 Reviewer L. McDaniel
 Discipline Arch Hist.
 Date 4/22/82
☐ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: ☐ technical corrections cited below
☐ substantive reasons discussed below

☒ 1. Name☒ 2. Location☒ 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

☒ 4. Owner of Property☒ 5. Location of Legal Description☒ 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

☒ 7. Description

Condition	Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
		<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- ☒ summary paragraph
☒ completeness
☒ clarity
☒ alterations/integrity
☒ dates
☒ boundary selection

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____

Builder/Architect _____

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

- ☒ summary paragraph
- ☒ completeness
- ☒ clarity
- ☒ applicable criteria
- ☒ justification of areas checked
- ☒ relating significance to the resource
- ☒ context
- ☒ relationship of integrity to significance
- ☒ justification of exception
- ☐ other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

USIT References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

Title _____

Date _____

13. Other

- ☒ Maps
- ☒ Photographs
- ☐ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: 202 272-3504

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet

MAR 24 1982

Mr. Wilson Stiles
State Historic Preservation Officer
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
Suite 500, Continental Building
Markham & Main Streets
Little Rock, AR 72201

Dear Mr. Stiles:

This will confirm that I am fully aware of the effects of listing a property in the National Register of Historic Places. I recognize that, under the National Historic Preservation Act, I am entitled to object to the proposed listing of my property by a notarized written statement. If I am the sole owner and I object, my property will not be listed. If there are multiple owners of this property and a majority of the owners object, the property will not be listed.

Following is the name and address of my property.

HARDY HOUSE

207 S. MAIN ST.

MONTICELLO, AR. 71655

I hereby waive my right to object to the proposed listing and notify you that I request that my property be listed in the National Register at the earliest possible date.

Sincerely,

✓ Robert A. Hardy - Owner
Owner of Record

12-20-81
Date

Robert A. Hardy