NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 8-86)	NR listed. 2/25/93 OMB NO. 1024-0018
United States Department of the Interior tional Park Service	
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM	
1. Name of Property	
historic name: <u>June Sandidge House</u>	
other name/site number: <u>N/A (10827</u>	
2. Location	⋍⋍ ∓ ∓⋍⋍⋷⋤⋇ ₽ ⋬ॅॅऀऀऀऀऀऀॾ⋣⋬⋭⋳⋍⋍⋍
street & number: <u>811 Cherry Street</u>	
city/town: <u>Gurdon</u>	for publication: <u>N/A</u> vicinity: <u>N/A</u> 019 zip code: <u>71743</u>
Classification	╾╾ ╴╴╴╴ ╴╸╸╸╸╸ ┍
Ownership of Property: <u>Private</u>	▝▋▋ŮĊĊŮŮ▋▋Ŕ゙゚゚゚゚゚゚゚゚゚゚゚゚゚゚゚゚゚゚゚゚゚゚゚゚゚゚゚゚゚゚゚゚゚゚
Category of Property: <u>Building</u>	
Number of Resources within Property:	
Contributing Noncontributing	
1 1 buildings	
Number of contributing resources previously listed . Register: <u>N/A</u>	in the National

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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4. State	/Federal Agency Certification			
f 1986, quest : standard: Historic set forth does	esignated authority under the as amended, I hereby certify for determination of eligibility for registering properties in Places and meets the procedur h in 36 CFR Part 60. In my op s not meet the National Regist	that ty me n the al an inion	this <u>X</u> nominat ets the documenta National Registe d professional re , the property <u>X</u>	ion tion r of quirements meets
sheet	the and Balad		1-250	2
Signature	huw A Buford		1-25-9 Date	/
Arkansas	<u>Historic Preservation Program</u> Federal agency and bureau			
In my op: Register	inion, the property meets criteria See continuat:	on sh	does not meet th eet.	e National
Signature	e of commenting or other offic	ial	Date	
	Federal agency and bureau nal Park Service Certification			
I, hereby	hal Park Service Certification y certify that this property is see continuation sheet. Ermined eligible for the tional Register See continuation sheet. Ermined not eligible for the tional Register	s: 		
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7. Description	
Architectural Classific	
ıglish Revival	
Other Description: <u>N/A</u>	
	<u>Concrete</u> roof <u>Asphalt</u> /Sandstone other <u>Stucco pediments</u>
Describe present and hi sheet.	istoric physical appearance. X See continuation
8. Statement of Signifi	
Certifying official has	s considered the significance of this property in erties: <u>Locally</u> .
Applicable National Rec	gister Criteria: <u>C</u>
Criteria Considerations	s (Exceptions): <u>N/A</u>
Areas of Significance:	ARCHITECTURE
Period(s) of Significar	nce: <u>1935</u>
Significant Dates: <u>1935</u>	5
Cimificant Deveet(a).	<u>N/A</u>
Significant Person(s):	
-	

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State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above. \underline{X} See continuation sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References
See continuation sheet.
Previous documentation on file (NPS):
<pre>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 #</pre>
Primary Location of Additional Data:
<pre>X State historic preservation office Other state agency Federal agency Local government University Other Specify Repository:</pre>
creage of Property: <u>Approximately two</u>
UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
A <u>15</u> <u>486630</u> <u>3753370</u> B C D D
See continuation sheet.
Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation sheet.
Lots 1, 2, 41 and 42, Block 2, Wright's Park Addition to the city of Gurdon.

Boundary Justification: ____ See continuation sheet.

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This boundary includes all the property historically associated with this resource.

 11. Form Prepared By

 me/Title: Kenneth Story, Architectural Historian

 Organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
 Date: 01/21/93

 Street & Number: 323 Center Street, Suite 1500
 Telephone: (501) 324-9880

 City or Town: Little Rock
 State: AR
 Zip: 72201

NPS Form- 10-800-s

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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Summary

The June Sandidge House is a one-and-one-half story, wood frame and stone veneer residential building designed in a restrained version of the English Revival style. Built in 1935 by Mr. June Sandidge, it is unusual by virtue of its spotted stucco work in the gable pediments, the extremely high quality of the stonework, and the tall arches that access the front porch.

Elaboration

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The June Sandidge House is a one-and-one-half story, wood frame and stone veneer residential building designed in a restrained version of the English Revival style. The intersecting gable roof of the main structure – with the side gable portion forming the principal street elevation and the intersecting rear gable section projecting toward the north – and the four other wall dormers belie the fundamentally rectangular plan of the principal portion of the building is augmented with an integral recessed wrap-around porch at its southeast corner and a lower, gable roof wing projecting from the northern or rear elevation. A single exterior stone chimney is placed against the wall just to the north of the wrap-around porch on the eastern elevation. The intersecting gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and supported by the fieldstone-sheathed walls that rest upon a continuous cast concrete foundation.

The southern or front elevation is dominated by the slightly projecting combination gable at the eastern end that covers the recessed entrance porch below. The porch is fenestrated with three large full-height arched openings on this elevation (with another on each of this porch's eastern and northern faces), the central and eastern of which are now screened. The western arch is open and provides access to the single-leaf entrance beyond. The recessed porch is also finished in fieldstone veneer. The gable pediment above the porch is filled with the distinctive spotted stucco that distinguishes the gable pediment placed directly above the entrance. The side gable wall to the west is fenestrated with a single group of three doublehung three-over-one wood windows placed centrally in this wall section, and surmounted by a single tall, stuccoed, triangular wall dormer. The northern elevation opposite is composed of both the end gable of the intersecting gable portion that forms the back of the house and the smaller, gable roof section that projects near the western end of the gable end. Both pediments are also filled with stucco, and the walls below are fenestrated with the same three-over-one wood windows seen on the opposite elevation. United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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The eastern elevation is composed of the lower, projecting gable roof over the porch at the southern end, followed by the exterior stone chimney and another projecting gable at the center of the elevation. The side gable wall continues to the north, fenestrated by a pair of small three-over-one wood windows and accessed via a single-leaf door near the northern end. The lower, projecting section at the end of the elevation is also accessed via a single-leaf door and fenestrated by a single one-over-one wood sash window. The western elevation is dominated by the two tall gable pediments -- each of which is filled with the same spotted stucco and central wood louvered ventilation openings as seen elsewhere -- and the wall below is fenestrated with an assortment of grouped wood sash windows of varying sizes and configurations.

The significant exterior details are limited to the rough texture of the fieldstone veneer, the porch's arched openings, the unique spotted stucco used to fill all the gable pediments, and the turned wood pendils that adorn the pediment verges.

The interior has suffered some alterations in recent years, and such significant original details as the vaulted transitions between the walls and the ceiling in the main living room (originally constructed to replicate the ceiling form of a railroad car) were removed due to deterioration and a lack of available craftsmen to restore it. Yet such substantial original details as the stone fireplace with its central, inset heart-shaped stone, the original front door, and several other interior doors survive intact.

A wood frame garage building, located to the west of the house, is also included in the nomination, though it's age is uncertain and is therefore non-contributing.

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Summary

Criterion C, local significance

The June Sandidge House is locally significant under Criterion C as an unusual interpretation of the English Revival style that mixes the asymmetry of the typical English Revival elevation and floor plan with such unusual touches as the porch arches and the spotted stucco in the gable pediments.

Elaboration

The construction of the railroads played an instrumental part in the birth and growth of a lumbering industry in what had earlier been unreachable stands of timber, and hence in the growth of Gurdon also. The community now known as Gurdon started as a construction camp on the Iron Mountain Railway, completed in 1873. Soon thereafter the Iron Mountain Railway constructed a branch to Camden leaving the main line from Gurdon, which only increased the activity and regional centrality of the town; and by 1906 the Gurdon-Fort Smith railroad connecting Gurdon with the virgin forests of Montgomery County and the lumbering operations which were cutting throughout the Ouachita Forest.

This coincidental accessibility via modern transportation and rapid expansion of surrounding lumbering operations made Gurdon particularly attractive as a mill site and so allowed it to participate in the rapid expansion of the lumbering industry in the South which saw it take over the lead from the Great Lakes region in lumber production by 1899. The forests around Gurdon, and especially to the northwest, contained huge stands of yellow pine, a species particularly well-suited to a rapidly growing and building nation. A large segment of Clark County participated to some degree in the local expansion brought on by the lumbering industry, but Gurdon by far took the lead: in 1888, the mills in Gurdon (and especially the Gurdon Lumber Company) exceeded the number of shipments of cut lumber shipped by the other milling town in Clark County combined (4,178 carloads vs. the combined total of 3,346 carloads from Arkadelphia, Smithton, Bierne, Whelen and Curtis).

This industrial development naturally led to the commercial growth of the town as well. By 1888 Gurdon could boast of a population of approximately one thousand, most of which were employed at the mills. Gurdon supported six general stores, groceries, meat markets, barber shops, mechanics' shops, two hotels, a livery stable, a weekly newspaper, post office, churches, etc. Four physicians also found sufficient work to remain. By the turn of the century Gurdon's other industries included cotton gins, a brick company, and an ice plant which supplied the Missouri-Pacific Railroad as Gurdon was a re-icing stop; it also claimed United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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a bank and several other "similar conveniences."

Gurdon continued to grow thereafter, and its fortunes improved in direct proportion to both the popularity of yellow pine as a building material and the primacy of the railroad as the means for shipping it to meet the nationwide demand. The prosperity enjoyed by communities along the main line of the Missouri-Pacific Railroad encouraged dramatic growth in their residential neighborhoods, a phenomenon not lost on a number of real estate speculators. In Gurdon, a Mr. Wright had begun to embark on an investment campaign by the mid-1920's, as it is known that he bought land adjacent to an existing residential neighborhood and proceeded to sell off lots for the purpose of financing his construction of the theater that would become known as the Hoo-Hoo Theater, but which was originally known as the Wright Theater. Naturally, this new subdivision was called Wright's Park Addition to the Town of Gurdon.

It is not clear, however, whether or not his plans were successful, as Mr. June Sandidge did not build his house upon this site (lots 1, 2, 41, and 42 of Block 2, Wright's Park Addition) until 1935 at the earliest (as evidenced by his obtaining a mortgage for this construction on August 1st of that year), a full nine years after the original subdivision took place, and there is no evidence that he demolished another structure to build this house. June Sandidge came to Gurdon as an engineer with the Missouri-Pacific Railroad, and the local oral history maintains that though he hired various craftsmen to construct the residence, he designed the structure and supervised all of the work himself.

Unfortunately, little else is known about Mr. Sandidge's architectural and/or construction background, if any, nor the source of his inspiration for this decidedly unique combination of various design elements; however, the unusual, vernacular character of the overall composition would seem to support the argument that someone not formally trained in architecture was directly involved in the generation of this design. Though clearly the English Revival style was the initial inspiration for this building, it is just as clear that Sandidge mixed in elements of such other styles as the Spanish Mission style arches that create an arcade effect on the wrap-around porch, and the decorated stucco in the gable pediments, the origin of which is unclear though it strongly resembles some stucco treatments used in certain late Medieval style buildings known to have been constructed in early Colonial America. Ultimately, however, it may simply have been a "look" that he preferred and chose rather than an adopted influence from any other source. Regardless, the June Sandidge House remains the most unusual interpretation of an English Revival residence in the community of Gurdon, as such is unique. It is locally eligible under Criterion C. e.

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Continuation Sheet

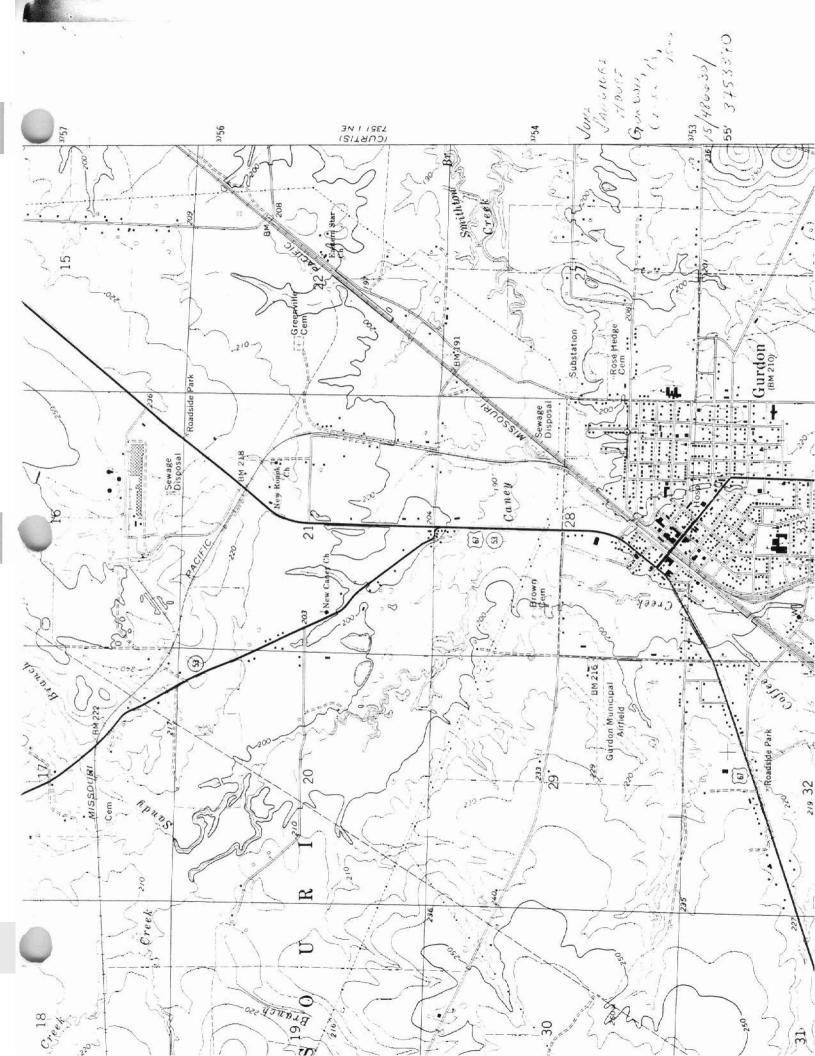
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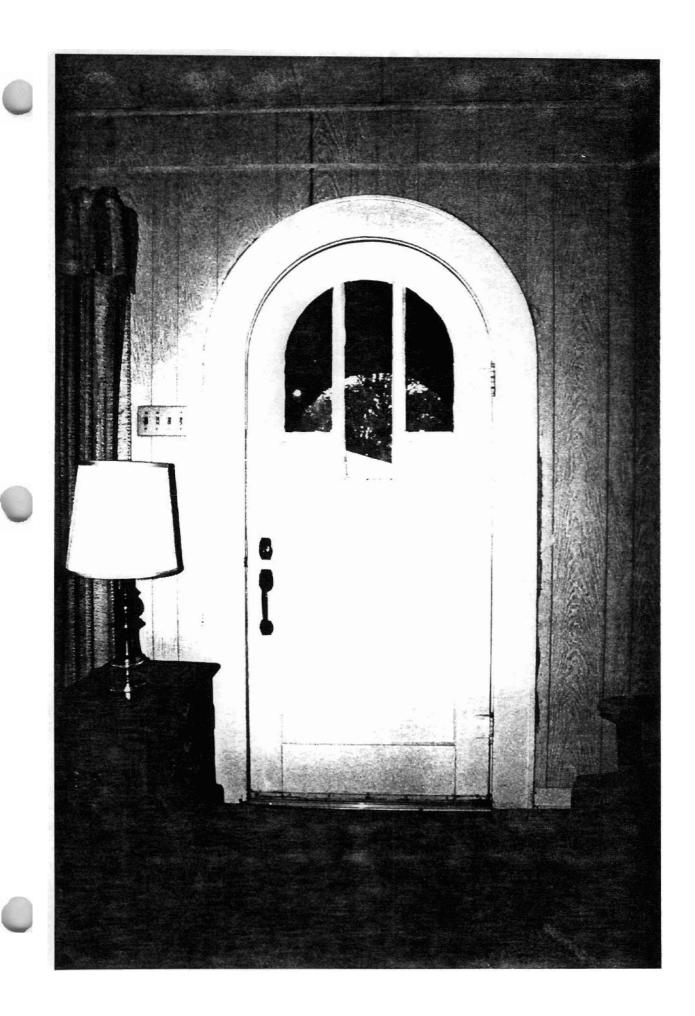
Bibliography

Deed Abstract, personal collection of Cecil H. Scott, owner.

Smith, Cecil H., Interview, November 4, 1992.

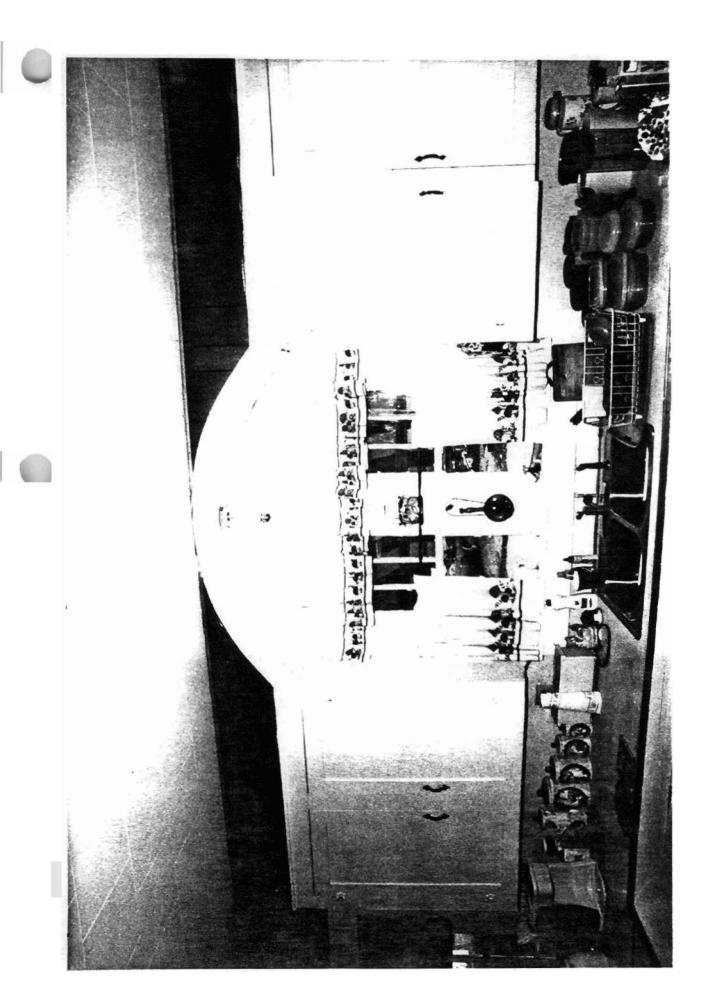
Workers of the Writer's Program. The WPA Guide to 1930's Arkansas with new introduction by Elliot West. Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas, 1987. p. 214.



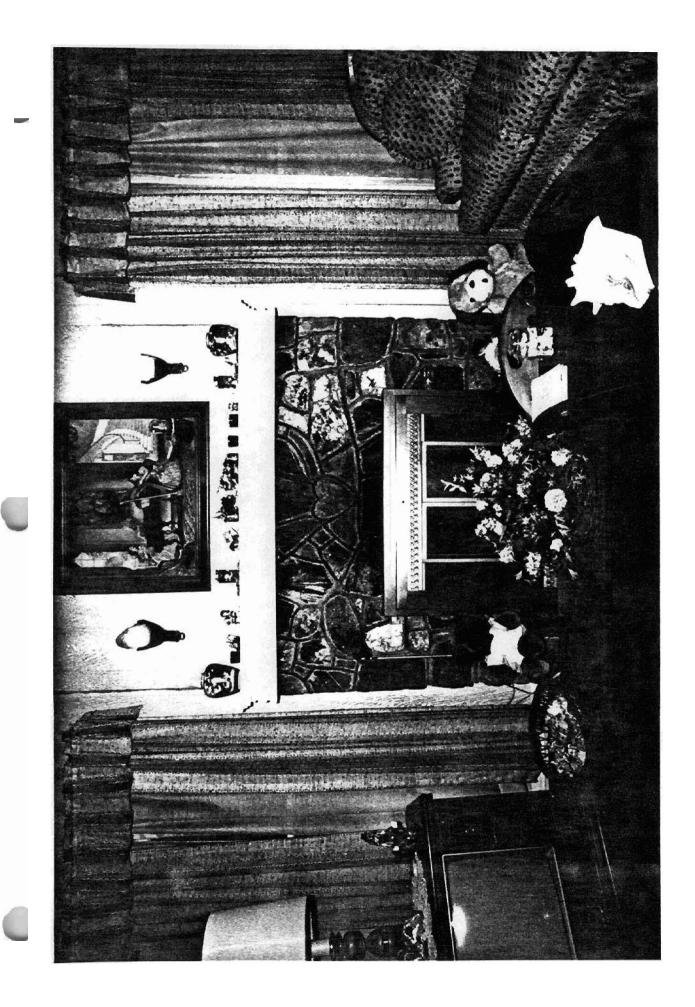


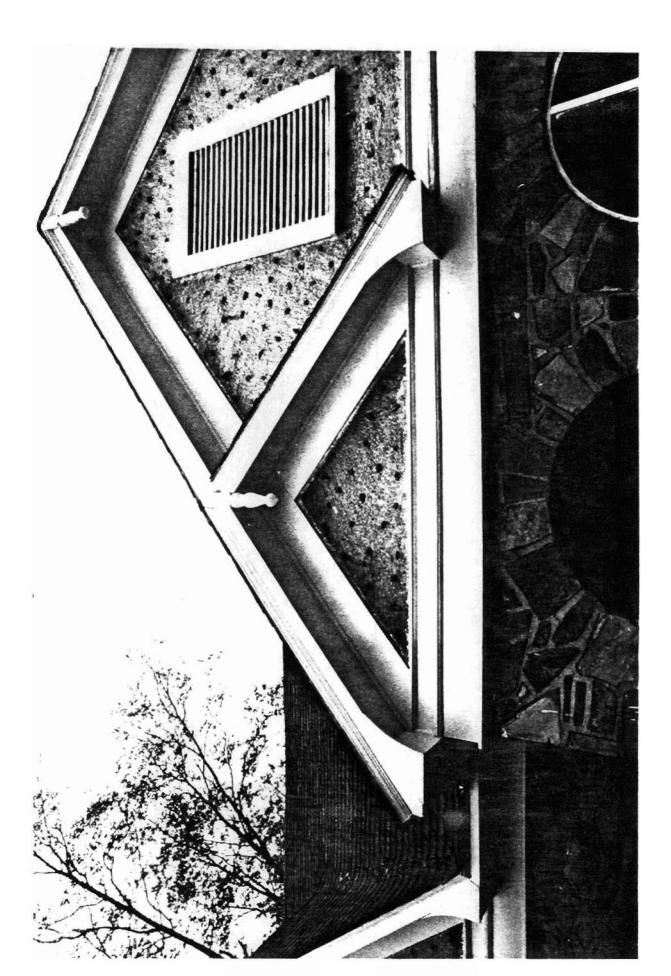


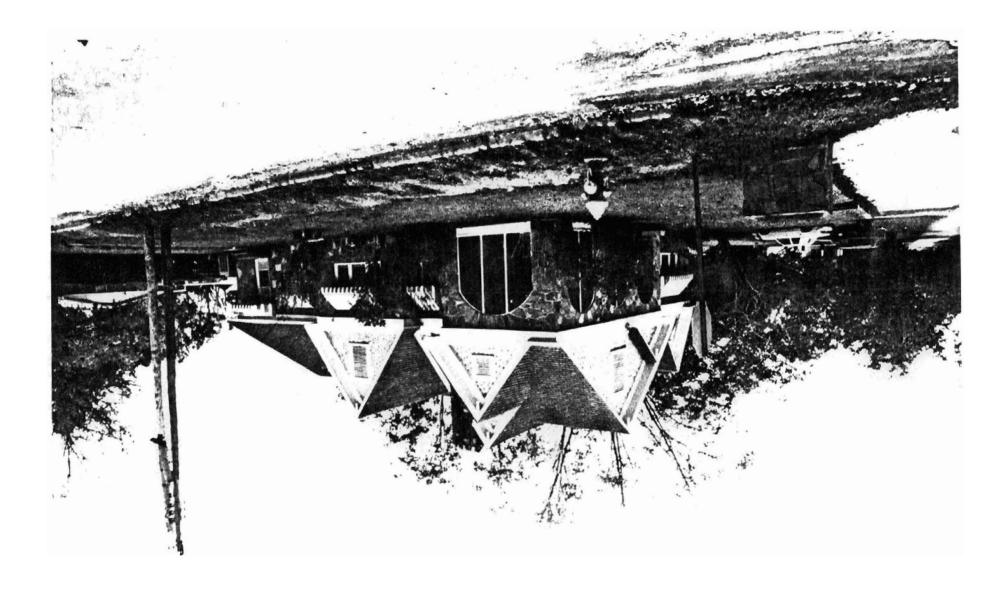


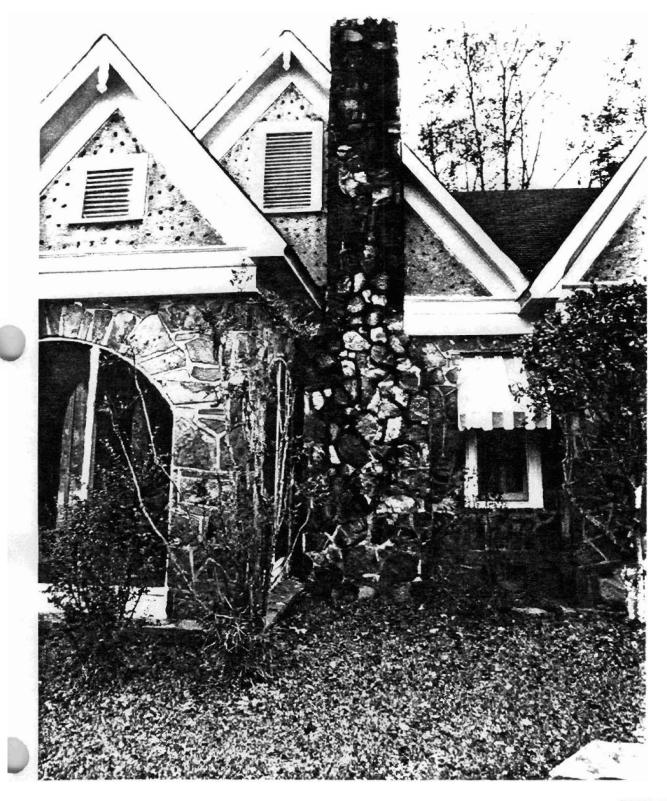












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