NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 8-86) MR listed 9/13/90

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

ational Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for Individual properties or districts. See Instructions in *Guidelinea for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Buffettin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900s). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property			
historic name T. H. Morris	House		
other names/site number			
2. Location			A
	er of 6th and Bethel St	reets	not for publication N/A
city, town Mammoth Spring	ct of oth and rether be	\ \	vicinity X/A
etate Arkansas code	AR county Fulton	code AR (
3. Classification	Catagoria of Disease	Mumber of Been	sana sidebia Danasa.
Ownership of Property	Category of Property X building(s)		rces within Property
X private	* ** '	Contributing	Noncontributing
public-local	district		buildings
public-State	site		sites
public-Federal	structure		structures
	object		objects Total
and the second s	_		
me of related multiple property listing N/A	og:		outing resources previously
N/A		IISTEC IN THE NETT	onal Register <u>N/A</u>
4. State/Federal Agency Certifica	ation		
Signature of centring official Arkansas Historic Pres	grynol	Register criteria. L. See c	Date
State or Federal agency and bureau			
In my opinion, the property mee	ts does not meet the National	Register criteria See d	ontinuation sheet
Signature of commenting or other official	ıl		Date
State or Federal agency and bureau			
5. National Park Service Certifica	ation		
I, hereby, certify that this property is:			
entered in the National Register.			
See continuation sheet			
determined eligible for the National			
Register. See continuation sheet			
determined not eligible for the			
National Register.			
removed from the National Registe	r		
other, (explain:)			
	Signature	of the Keeper	Date of Action

6. Function or Use			
Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions) DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions) DOMESTIC/Hotel		
7. Description			
Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)		
	foundation Stone		
Other: American Foursquare	wallsWOOD/Weatherboard		
	roofAsphalt		
	other		
Describe present and historic physical appearance.	other		

8. Statement of Significance Certifying official has considered the significance of this property nationally	y in relation to other properties: tatewide [X] locally	
	_D _DEFG	
Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)Architecture	Period of Significance 1908	Significant Dates N/A
	Cultural Affiliation N/A	
Significant Person N/A	Architect/Builder Unknown	
Control in the control of the contro		

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

	[V]
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	X See continuation sheet
preliminary determination of Individual listing (36 CFR 67)	Primary location of additional data:
has been requested	X State historic preservation office
previously listed in the National Register	Other State agency
previously determined eligible by the National Register	Federal agency
designated a National Historic Landmark recorded by Historic American Buildings	Local government University
Survey #	Other
recorded by Historic American Engineering	Specify repository:
Record #	
0. Geographical Data	
creage of property Less than one	
wording of property	
UTM References	
A 1,5 [6]3,0:4,4,0] [4,0]3,9;6,00 B Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
C	
	See continuation sheet
Verbal Boundary Description	
·	
	_
	X See continuation sheet
Boundary Justification	
This boundary includes all the property histor	ically associated with this resource.
	See continuation sheet
1 Form Prepared Ry	
1. Form Prepared By name/title Kenneth Story, Architectural Historian	
organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program	date July 31, 1990
street & number 225 E. Markham St., Suite 200	telephone (501) 371-2763
city or town <u>Little Rock</u>	state <u>Arkansas</u> zip code <u>72201</u>

9. Major Bibliographical References



lational Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

	_	7	_	1
Section	number		Page	

Summary

The T.H. Morris House is a two-and-one-half story, wood frame residential building of the architectural type known as "American Foursquare." It features a single story front porch with balustrades on both the porch deck and the roof. The building is sited on a hillside in a residential neighborhood of Mammoth Spring which is adjacent to the downtown.

Elaboration

The T.H. Morris House is a two-and-one-half story, wood frame residential building designed in vernacular architectural style that has become known as "American Foursquare" with slight Colonial Revival detailing. The plan of the main part of the house is rectangular; a single story, hipped roof, combination novelty sided kitchen and wood lattice porch extends from the southern or rear elevation of the house, to which is also attached a smaller, shed roof well-house, which is also sheathed with novelty siding below lattice. The front porch extends across almost the entire front and is covered with a flat roof. Two brick chimneys -- one placed in the center of the main block and the other attached to the exterior wall at the rear of the house -- vent the structure. The cut-stone and brick foundation supports the weatherboarded walls, all of which is govered with a hipped, composition shingle roof.

The northern or front elevation of the house is symmetrical with the sole exception of the placement of the single-leaf front entry off-center to the east. The windows on the second story are one-over-one wood sash. The eastern window on the first floor is also one-over-one wood sash; the western window, however, features a 77-pane, leaded stained-glass window above a large, single-pane fixed window below. The house is entered via the single story porch, which is accessed by the tall, wood staircase with its simple, square newel posts and balusters. The porch itself consists of four box columns and two attached pilasters, all with simple capitals and bases, supporting a boxed entablature and flat porch roof. The baluster on the first level is turned, while that above is composed of solid, square posts. A central, hipped dormer with six fixed panes completes the elevation.

The western elevation is fenestrated with two symmetrically-placed one-over-one wood sash windows on the second floor. On the first floor, an identical double-hung window is placed to the north and a three-sided, hipped roof bay projects from the wall to the south. A single-leaf entry provides access to the hipped roof ell at the back of the house and a pair of smaller one-over-one wood sash windows to the south finishes the elevation. The eastern elevation is lighted with two evenly-spaced one-over-one wood sash windows on the second floor and a central, smaller fixed stained glass window placed between the floors to light the stairwell inside. The first floor is lighted with a large single pane window surmounted with a fixed stained glass transom to the south and a tall, one-over-one wood sash window placed to the

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

_	7		2
Section number		Page	

north. The hipped roof ell and its shed extension are sheathed with novelty siding below and lattice above; the shed roof section is entered via single-leaf entries placed on both its northern and southern elevations. Like the front, both the eastern and western elevations also feature a six-pane hipped roof dormer placed centrally on the main block of the house.

The southern elevation is lighted by a grouped pair of one-over-one wood sash windows (the upper sash of which have been ornamented with false, diamond-shaped muntins) placed centrally in the wall of the rear, hipped roof ell.

Apart from the balustrades and the stained glass, the noteworthy exterior details are few. The trim around the windows is simple and features slightly projecting, decorative lintel and sill trim on some of the windows.

The interior of the house has recently been restored to its original appearance. The windows and doors throughout feature the typically simple molded wood trim, stained a dark mahogany color. Dark, panelled wood pocket doors divide several of the rooms on the first floor. A pair of glass French doors separate the main parlor from the entrance hall near the front of the house; the focal point of the entrance hall is the mahogany-stained, half-turn pine staircase. A corner fireplace in the dining room is finished with a carved oak mantelpiece and beveled mirror. The ceilings are plaster and visually divided into squares with decorative, thin wood strips, and the wood floors are the original stained, long needle pine.

The T.H. Morris House remains virtually unchanged in appearance. The current owner recently cut a breakfast nook into one corner of the rear kitchen; otherwise the house is just as it was when it was constructed. The roof balustrade on the porch had been removed some time in the past, but has since been restored.

Included in the nomination is the entire yard, which includes the original wrought iron fence, a concrete storm cellar and an associated wood frame, gable roof outbuilding that served as both a coal cellar and an equipment storage shed.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Page1

Summary

Criteria C, local significance

The T.H. Morris House is the best surviving example in Mammoth Spring of the type of residence known as "American Foursquare," widely considered to be a Colonial Revival subtype, though there is little overtly Colonial Revival detailing on the building itself.

Elaboration

In 1908, Mammoth Spring, Arkansas was a bustling resort community, conveniently located as it was on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad (later known as the St. Louis and San Francisco, now called the Burlington Northern), the only railroad that traversed Fulton County. The community was named for the underground spring which surfaces at this location, forming the sole source for the Spring River (measuring 180 feet in diameter, the spring discharges a constant volume of 45,000 cubic feet per minute, regardless of season; it is considered to be the largest such spring in the United States). The earliest settlement in the area was located across the state line in Missouri, but the entire community largely relocated after the railroad came through in 1883.

With the arrival of the railroad, the Arkansas community of Mammoth Spring became one of the largest resort communities in this section of the Ozarks. By 1908, its tourist industry supported three large hotels, several boarding houses, an opera house, a mill near the mouth of the spring which produced 500 barrels of flour per day, a cotton gin, several churches, two local newspapers and several successful businesses. One of these businesses was Mammoth Spring Hardware, owned by Mr. T.H. Morris. This enterprise not only sold hardware, but as was common for hardware stores of the period, also sold coffins, with Mr. Morris serving as funeral director.

At the time of its construction, Bethel Street formed the spine of the most select residential neighborhood in Mammoth Spring. The most prominent families of the community built new homes on Bethel Street around the turn of the century, and Mr. Morris was no exception. Mr. Morris built this house for his wife and his four children, which included three daughters and one son, but he also built it for the presentation it made as one looked up the hill from the business district of Mammoth Spring.

The T.H. Morris House is significant within its neighborhood in Mammoth Spring as the most pure example of an American Foursquare house. Other contemporaneous residences on Bethel Street are similar in plan and elevation, but all others also exhibit the overt influence of some other traditional architectural style. As a vernacular solution to the need for greater usable space coupled with a massive, palatial presence, the T.H. Morris House stands as the best example of this particularly American type.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

		9	_	1
Section	number		Page	

Bibliography

Goodspeed's History of Northeastern Arkansas, 1889, pp. 264-265.

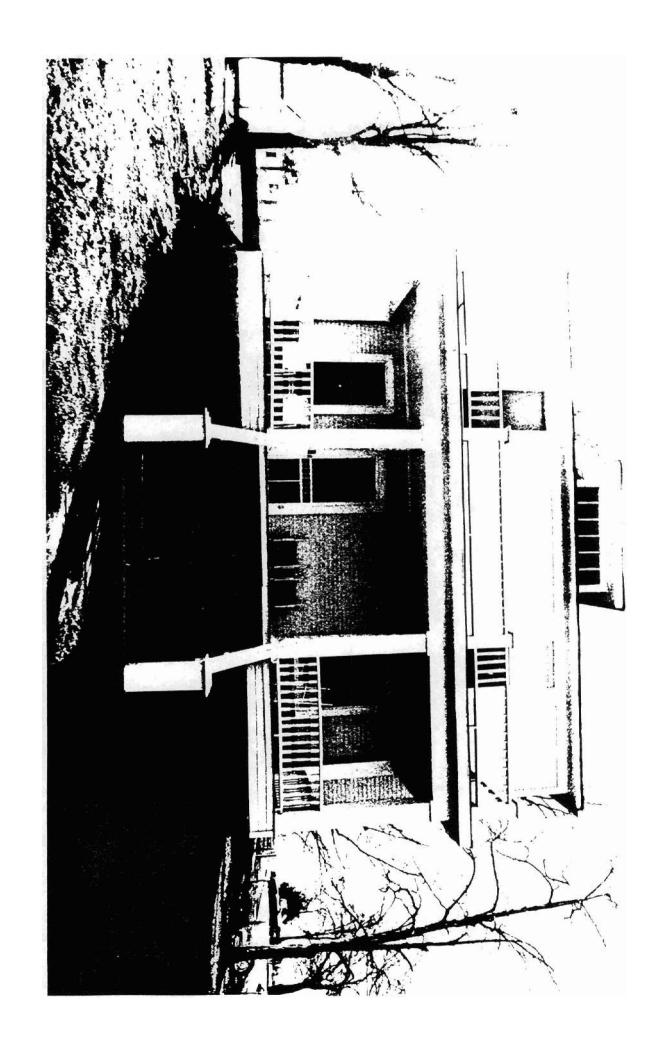
Herndon, Dallas T., Annals of Arkansas, 1947, pp. 680-681.

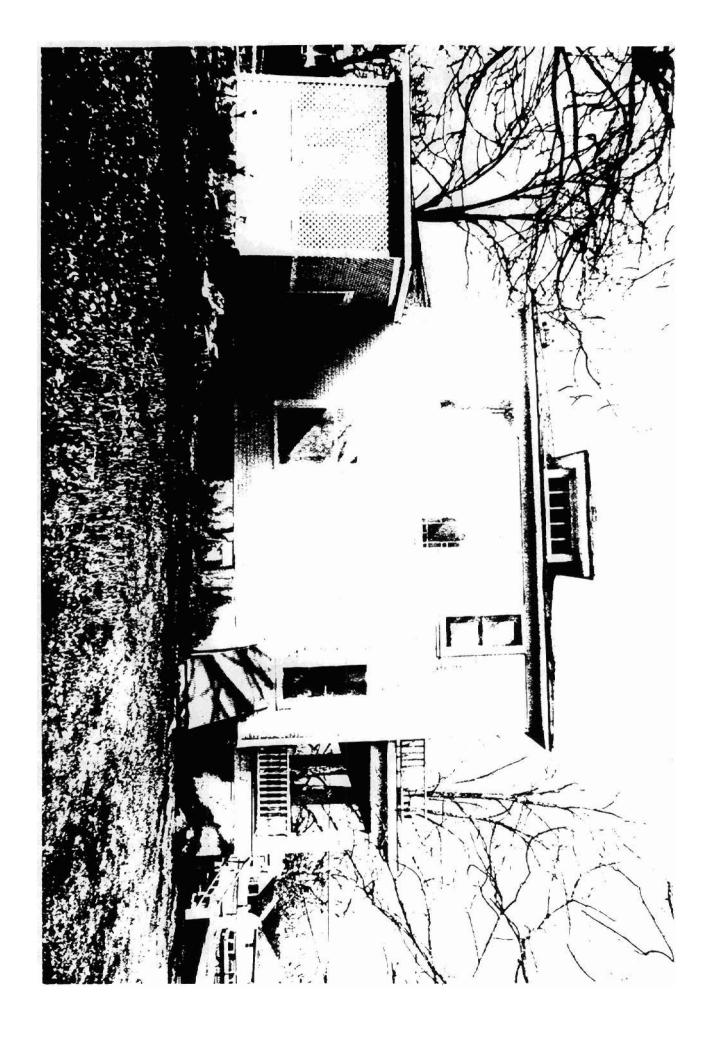
Jational Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

	10		1		
Section number		Page			

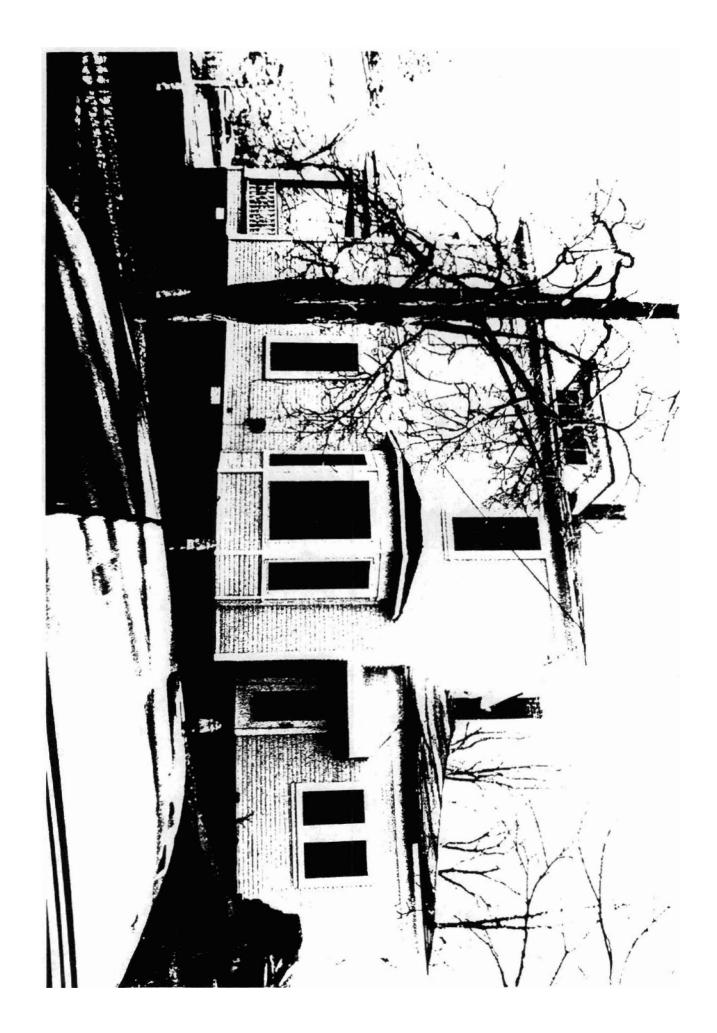
Verbal Boundary Description

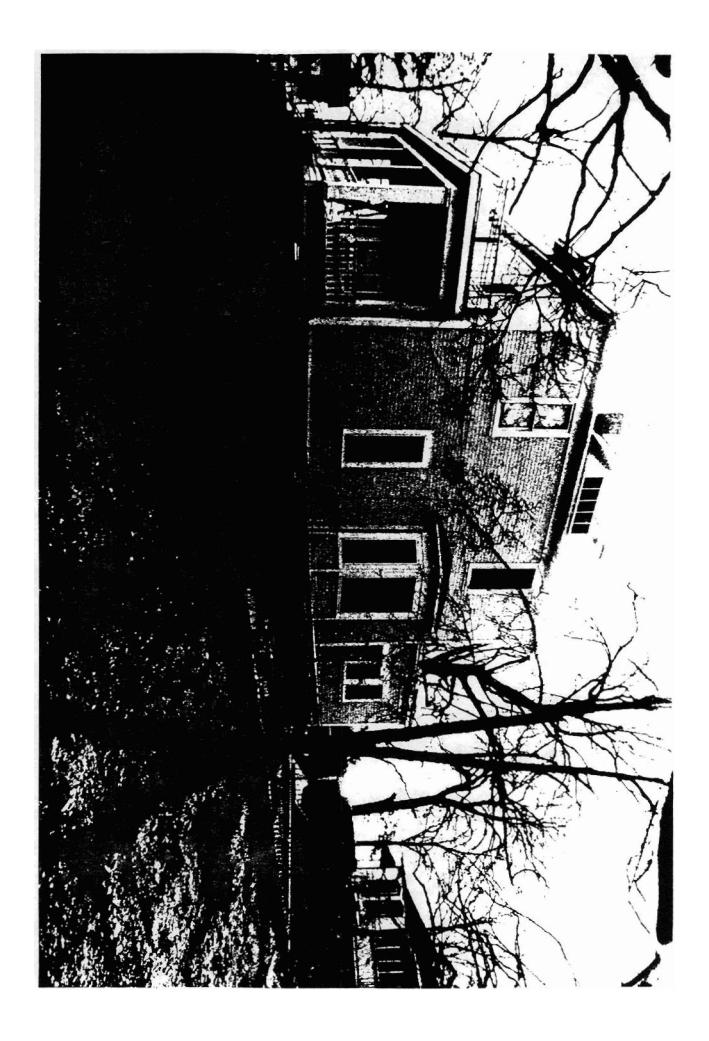
Beginning at the point formed by the intersection of the eastern edge of 6th Street with a perpendicular line running along the southern elevation of the coal storage/equipment storage shed, proceed easterly along said line to its intersection with a perpendicular line running along the eastern elevation of the coal storage/equipment storage shed; thence proceed northerly along said line to its intersection with a perpendicular line formed by the southern edge of Bethel Street; thence proceed westerly along said edge to its intersection wit the eastern edge of 6th Street; thence proceed southerly to the point of beginning.

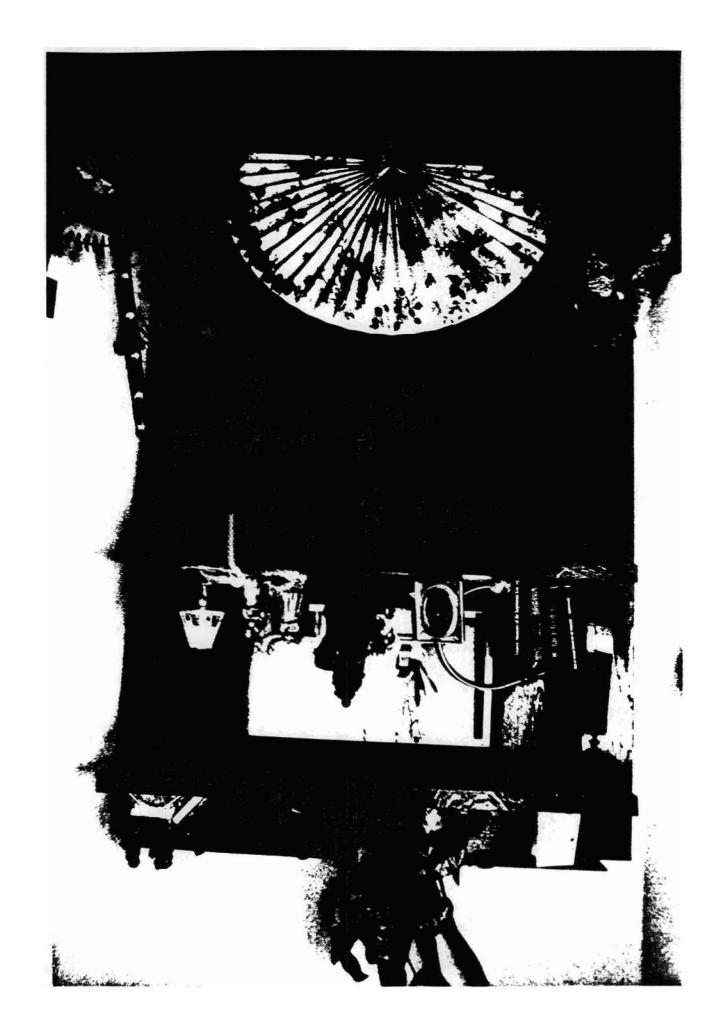


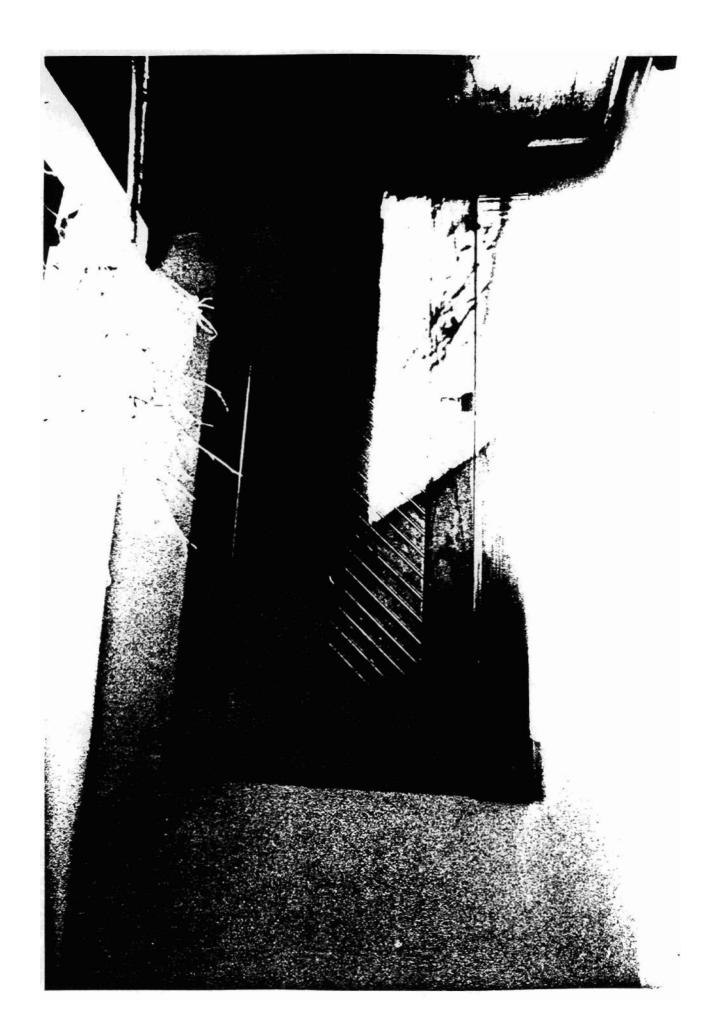


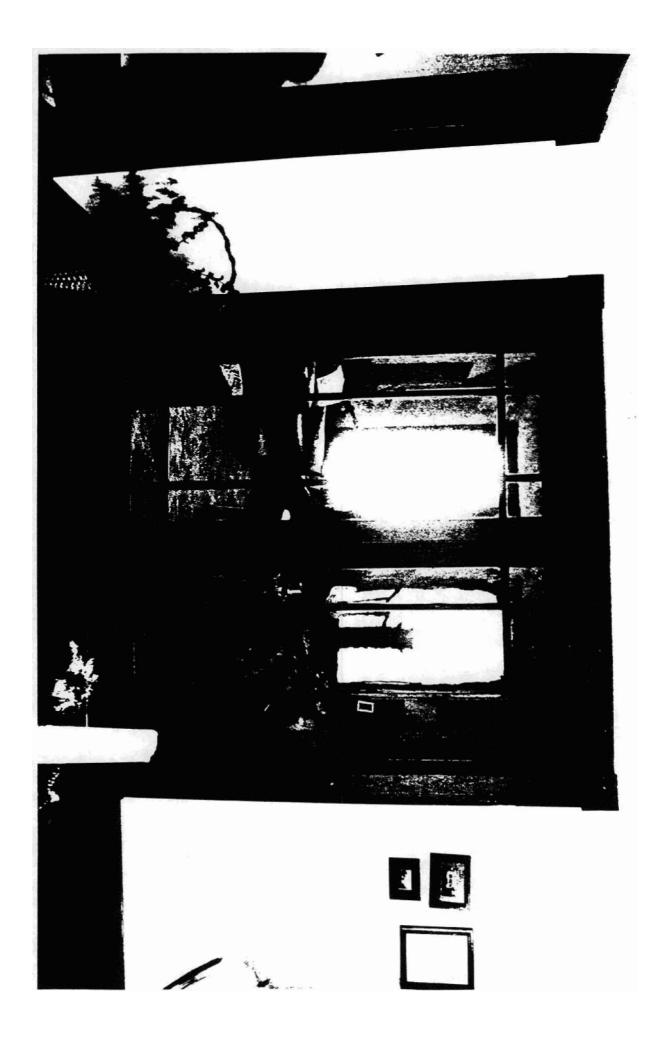






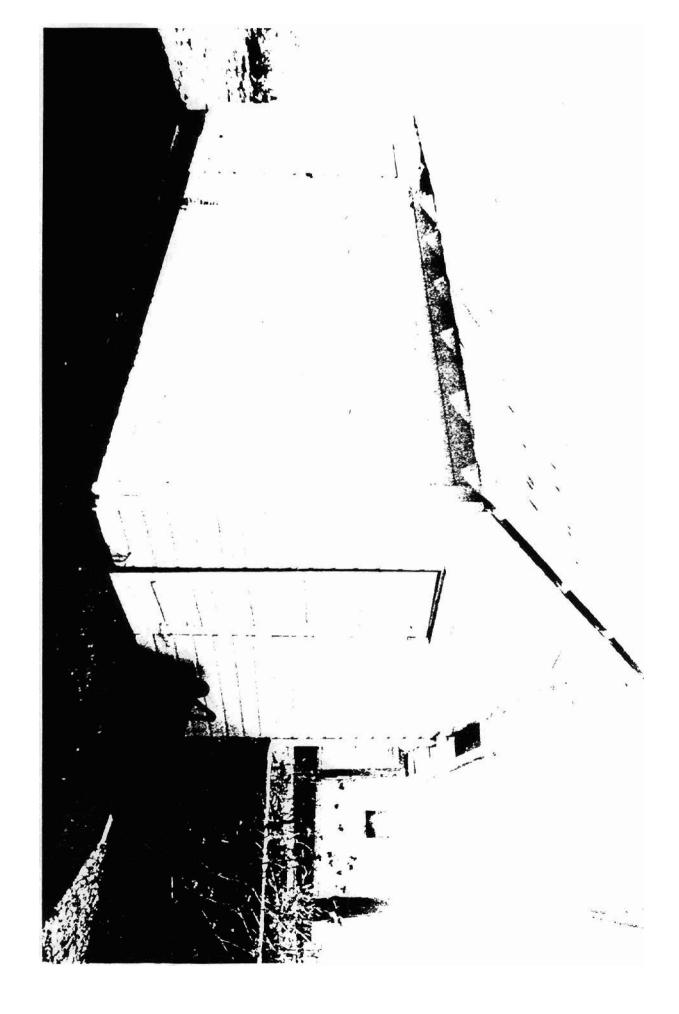












AKKANSAS-MISSOURI
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)