

NR 11-26-86

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received
date entered

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

1. Name

historic St. Andrew's Episcopal Church

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Highway 9 N/A not for publication

city, town Mammoth Spring vicinity of

state Arkansas code 05 county Fulton code 049

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant

4. Owner of Property

name City of Mammoth Spring

street & number City Hall

city, town Mammoth Spring vicinity of state Arkansas

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Fulton County Courthouse

street & number Courtsquare

city, town Salem state Arkansas

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition
— excellent — deteriorated
— good — ruins
 fair — unexposed

Check one
 unaltered
 altered

Check one
— original site
 moved date c. 1920

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY

Possessing the fundamental elements of the Gothic Revival style, St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, located in Mammoth Spring, Fulton County, was built in 1888 and follows the precedent of simplicity and understatement established by the English parish church. Rectangular in plan, the simple wood frame structure is supported by a stone foundation. St. Andrew's size and simplicity, combined with the features of vertical board-and-batten pointed-arch windows and a steeply pitched gable roof, distinguish the church among its contemporaries.

ELABORATION

Built in 1888, St. Andrew's Episcopal Church is located at Sixth and Main Streets in Mammoth Spring, Fulton County. Though simple in design, the frame structure possesses the essential characteristics of an ecclesiastical Gothic building as promoted by such notable nineteenth century American architects as Richard Upjohn. While modest in design scale, and materials, St. Andrew's possesses vertical board-and-batten siding, a steep gable roof, and pointed-arch windows, all of which are fundamental features of the Gothic Revival.

Located on a wooded sloping lot, the church rests on a native stone foundation which forms a half-basement on the north elevation. The simple rectangular structure is clad with board-and-batten siding and composition shingles cover the roof. Brick chimneys pierce the center of the east and west slopes.

The front facade features a double-door entry above which are located three pointed-arch casement windows. Forming a transom above the entrance, the center window rises above the flanking side windows which extend half their width beyond the entryway. Both east and west side elevations have identical patterns of fenestration, with four evenly-spaced, two-over-two, double-hung, pointed-arch windows. The north rear elevation of the church is devoid of any detailing except for a single triangular casement window in the gable end and a basement door and window.

The interior of the church consists of one rectangular room with a wood floor and a raised alter platform at the north end. The wood scissor trusses which support the roof are exposed. The walls of the interior are covered with wood beaded board, laid vertically below the simple chair rail and diagonally above. As the room has no ceiling, the roof structure is exposed. Vertical beaded board extends into the gable end of the north elevation below the triangular window. The pattern of the beaded board changes to horizontal above the sill of this window. A wood stove on the east wall is the only means of heat in the building.

Circa 1920 the structure was moved one block south from its original location at the corner of Sixth and Cochran Streets to its present location at Sixth and Main Streets. At its original site the church faced north, but its orientation was changed at the time of the move. Reasons for the move are not clear, although it is thought the building was relocated to be closer to the downtown area of Mammoth Spring. Since the original site was not sloped, the building initially did not possess a basement.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input 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 1888

Builder/Architect

Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SUMMARY

Built in 1888 in Mammoth Spring, Fulton County, St. Andrew's Episcopal Church is significant in architecture and for the role the founding members of the church played in the development of the community. Formed in 1885, the Episcopalian congregation stabilized in 1887 when arrangements for a rector and chapel were made by such prominent members of the community as the local bank president and the publisher of the local newspaper. Architecturally simple in plan and ornamentation, St. Andrew's is an excellent example of the wooden, rural, Gothic Revival style parish church popularized by architect Richard Upjohn in the mid-nineteenth century.

ELABORATION

Nestled in the Ozark foothills at the head of Mammoth Spring, which produces the Spring River, the town of Mammoth Spring was founded in 1883 when the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad traversed the area. At the same time the development of the Episcopalian congregation in the area began one mile across the Arkansas-Missouri state line in Thayer after the completion of the railroad in the early 1880's. Comprised primarily of railroad employees, Trinity Mission Church was founded in 1885 but dwindled until late 1886 when church services finally ceased.

During three years of travel in southern Missouri and northern Arkansas, Dr. T. B. Lawson, Rector of All Saints Episcopal Church in Missouri, visited Mammoth Spring. Soon after, arrangements were made by some of Mammoth Spring's prominent citizens for Dr. Lawson to hold regular service on Monday evenings at the Methodist Meeting House. The need for an established Episcopal church grew, and St. Andrew's Mission was founded the Sunday before St. Andrew's Day at a service held in the parlor of P.P.B. Hynson, former member of St. Paul's Parish Church in Batesville, Arkansas, and publisher of the Mammoth Spring paper, the Monitor. The founding group raised three hundred dollars for the erection of a chapel and then in November 1887 the Mammoth Spring Improvement and Water and Power Company donated land for a chapel and rectory. The new congregation requested a priest be shared between Mammoth Spring and the Mission at West Plains, Missouri. During construction of the chapel the congregation rented the Methodist Meeting House for one year as a temporary place of worship.

The cornerstone for St. Andrew's was laid on February 27, 1888, by Reverend Carol M. Davis. St. Andrew's was admitted into the Diocese on April 14 of the same year and services in the new church began on June 10. Sunday school followed on July 8 and Reverend R. S. James of Dardanelle, Arkansas, was hired as the congregation's permanent priest. Organization, growth of the congregation, and completion of a chapel and rectory deemed St. Andrew's Mission worthy of existence as a parish church in January of 1890. The congregation selected P.P.B. Hynson as St. Andrew's first Senior Warden.

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Continuation sheet

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Other men and their families were instrumental in St. Andrew's early years. Charles T. Arnett, drug store owner, was secretary treasurer of the Mammoth Spring Improvement and Water and Power Company which donated the land for the church and rectory. G. C. Buford served as president of the Mammoth Spring Bank and the Mammoth Spring Roller Mill. Other prominent members included the Hawk, Bellamy, Elmore and Hill families.

According to church records a contractor was hired, although his identity is unknown. Perhaps the contractor derived the simplicity of design and emphasis of purpose from the small, vertical board-and-batten churches first designed by architect Richard Upjohn in the mid-nineteenth century. Upjohn addressed rural congregations' need for inexpensive churches with a tranquil and somber aspect. Instead of stone Upjohn utilized vertical wood construction, then combined it with the fundamentals of Gothic Revival architecture. St. Andrew's is the only church in Arkansas which reflects Upjohn's designs and is an important visual element of the architectural and religious heritage of Mammoth Spring.

Sometime around the year 1920, St. Andrew's was moved one block south from Sixth and Cochran Streets to Sixth and Main Streets. The building's orientation was originally towards the north but changed to the south when moved in order to face Main Street. Excluding the basement addition, the building has not undergone any architectural changes and its integrity is intact.

St. Andrew's ceased to function as a church during the 1940's. It was purchased by the Veterans of Foreign Wars in 1949 to be used as the location of monthly meetings. The Mammoth Spring Jaycees purchased the structure in 1977, then donated it to the city of Mammoth Spring in 1984 for use as a community building.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Senn, Joe and War, Dorys, History of the Warm Fork Hill Country, 1973.

Church History obtained from the Episcopal Diocese of Arkansas, P.O. Box 1620, Little Rock, AR, 72216

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property Less than one acre

Quadrangle name Mammoth Spring, Arkansas

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	5	6	3	1	4	2	5	4	0	3	9	6	6	0
Zone			Easting					Northing						

B

Zone			Easting					Northing						

C

Zone			Easting					Northing						

D

Zone			Easting					Northing						

E

Zone			Easting					Northing						

F

Zone			Easting					Northing						

G

Zone			Easting					Northing						

H

Zone			Easting					Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification

West part of Lots 22, 23, and 24, Block 7, Mammoth Springs

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

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jean Pace/ Edited by AHPP Staff

organization date

street & number Rt. 4 telephone

city or town Mammoth Spring 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 National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature [Signature]

title Arkansas SHPO date 9-16-86

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

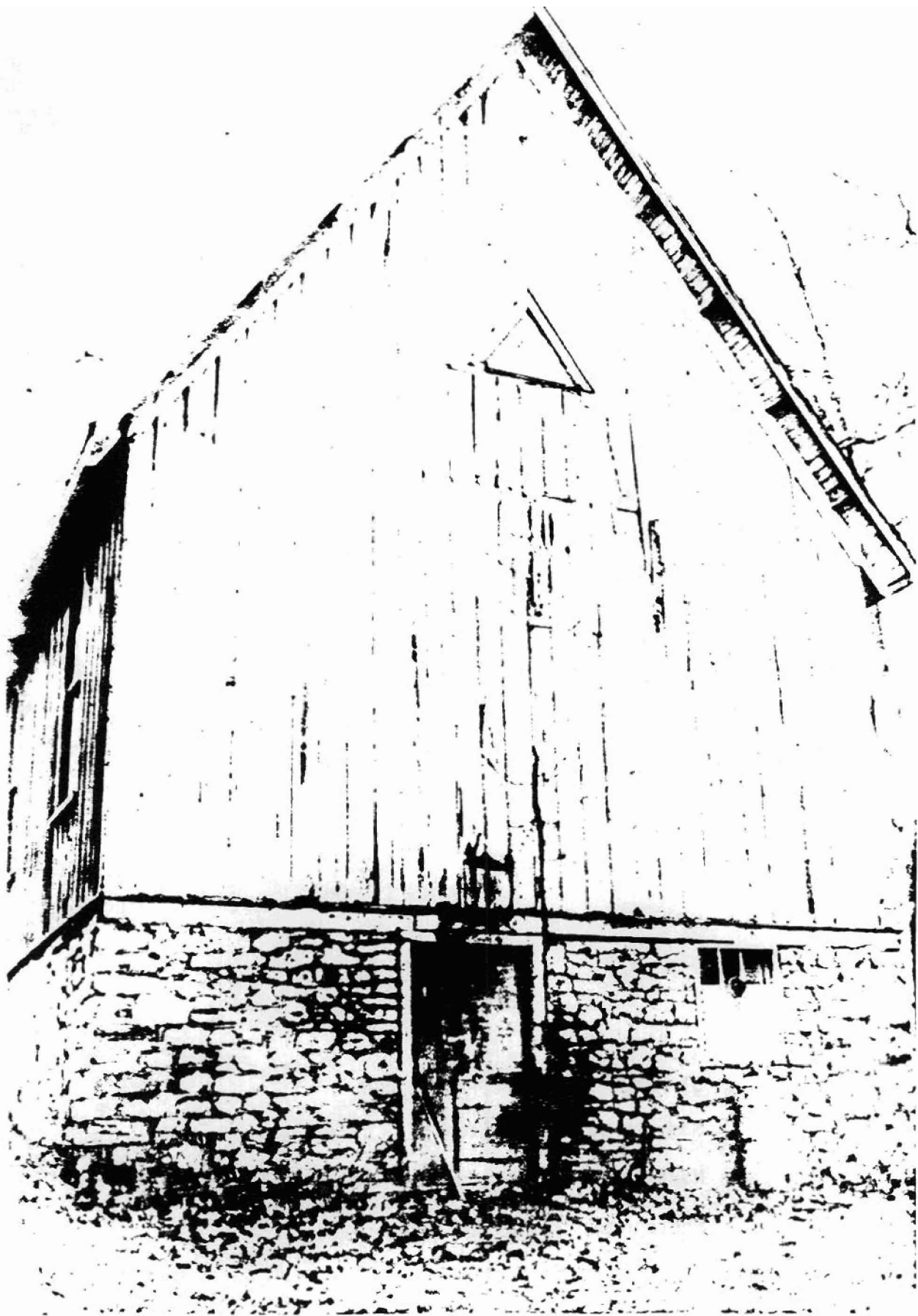
date

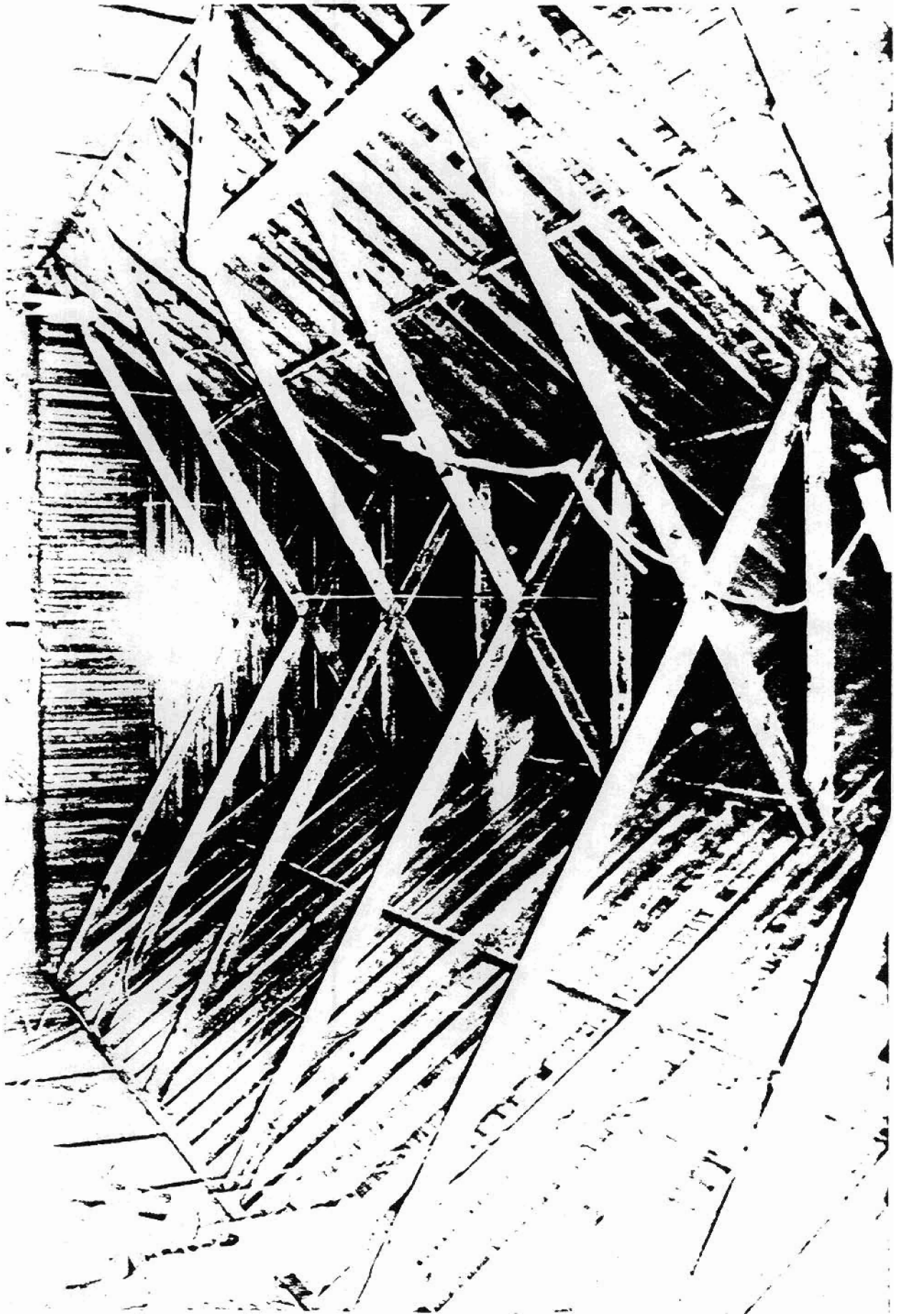
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration





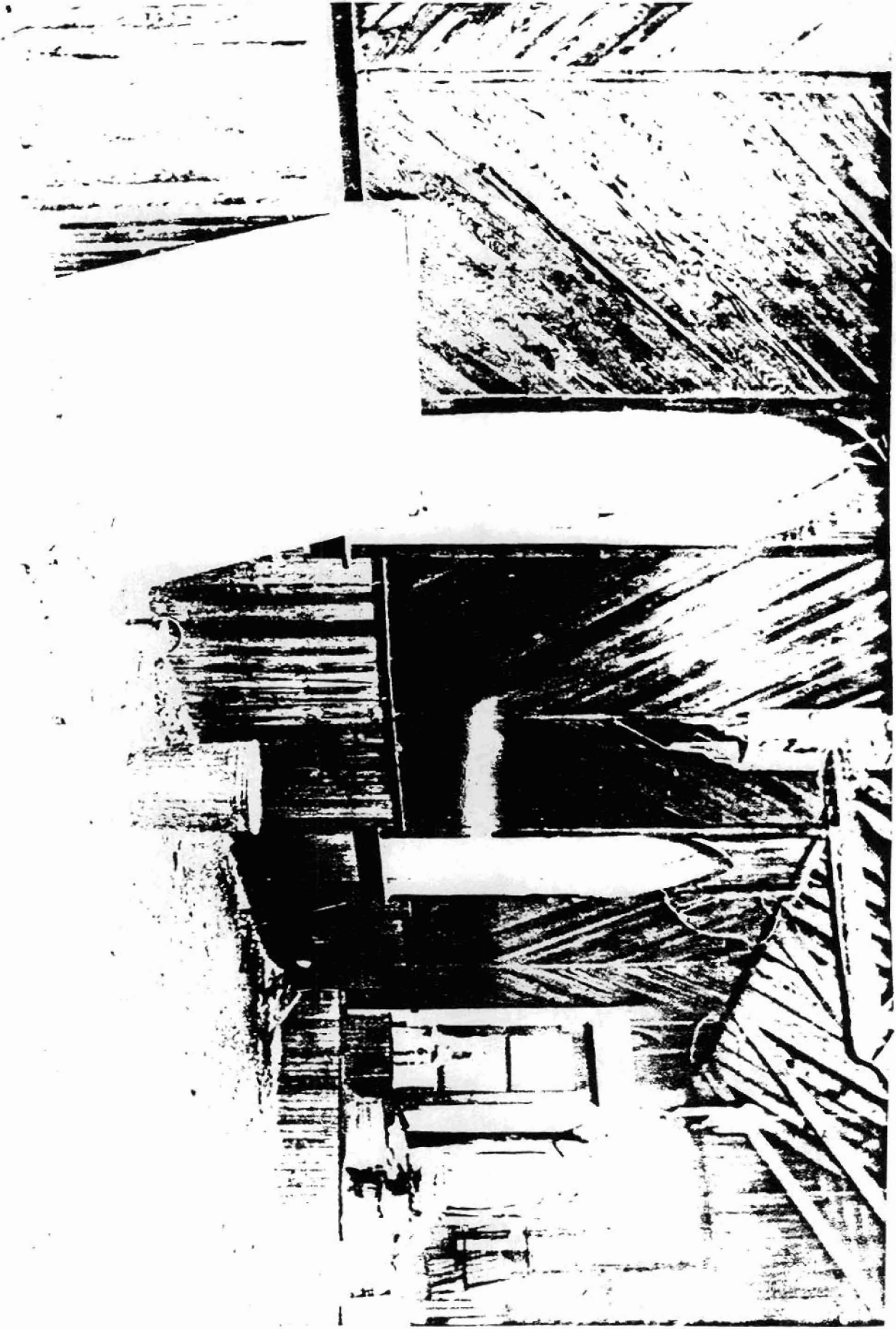


1950-1951

1950-1951

1950-1951

1950-1951



St. Andrew's Episcopal Church

