

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

listed NR

6-11-86

National Register of Historic Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name

historic William H. Martin House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 815 Quapaw Avenue

N/A not for publication

city, town Hot Springs

N/A vicinity of

state Arkansas

code 05

county Garland

code 051

3. Classification

Category

- district
- building(s)
- structure
- site
- object

Ownership

- public
- private
- both

Public Acquisition

- N/A in process
- being considered

Status

- occupied
- unoccupied
- work in progress

Accessible

- yes: restricted
- yes: unrestricted
- no

Present Use

- agriculture
- commercial
- educational
- entertainment
- government
- industrial
- military
- museum
- park
- private residence
- religious
- scientific
- transportation
- other:

4. Owner of Property

name Dr. and Mrs. Cecil Cupp, III

street & number 815 Quapaw Avenue

city, town Hot Springs

N/A vicinity of

state Arkansas

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Circuit Clerk's Office

street & number Garland County Courthouse

city, town Hot Springs

state Arkansas

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Garland County Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date March 1973 federal state county local

depository for survey records Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

city, town Little Rock

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

SUMMARY

Located on one of Hot Springs' most prominent residential thoroughfares, the William H. Martin House, designed and constructed in 1904, illustrates the influence of both the Classical and Colonial Revival styles on its architect, Frank Gibb. This imposing two-story frame residence possesses a monumental presence achieved by a projecting two-story Corinthian-columned front portico featuring a full entablature. Gibb's talented utilization of classical detailing is combined with typical Colonial Revival characteristics and plan to create a simultaneously imposing and liveable result.

ELABORATION

The Martin House occupies a large lot surrounded by an iron fence with an impressive stone gateway. A photograph taken between 1910-1920 indicates that at first a wood picket fence surrounded the lot. The exterior of the house displays a wealth of classical detailing, playfully yet judiciously coupled with characteristics typical of the Colonial Revival, such as oversized dormers and double-hung windows, and an elaborate entrance frontispiece. The dominant colossal portico clearly indicates the equally significant influence of the Classical Revival. Two stories in height, the symmetrical structure has a hip roof, each slope of which is penetrated by a central dormer. The flat center deck of the roof is railed with a balustrade. Narrow lap siding clads the exterior.

The front (northwest) three-bay elevation is perfectly symmetrical. The slightly less than full front portico is supported by four fluted Corinthian columns which carry a full entablature consisting of a plain architrave and frieze and a cornice embellished with dentils and scroll-like modillions. A pair of fluted Corinthian pilasters echo the corners of the portico. A distinctive feature of the facade is its cantons at each corner, detailed as square paneled pilasters with capitals consisting of an abacus, a band of egg and dart and a band of vertical fluting. These cantons support a section of entablature detailed identically to that of the portico.

The single-door pedimented entrance is flanked on either side by a one-over-one double-hung window with dentiled cornice window heads and architrave surrounds. The paneled wood door of the entrance is flanked by leaded sidelights and is surmounted by a leaded fanlight. The keystone-arch of the fanlight projects above the horizontal cornice of the pediment, which is supported by a pair of fluted Ionic pilasters. Dentils detail the raking cornice of the pediment and cap the architrave separating the capitals and the pediment. The second floor has three regularly spaced windows slightly smaller than those on the first floor and lacking the corniced window heads. Instead, the second floor windows are surrounded by architrave trim that flares at the bottom corners. The gable-roofed dormer, which is centered in the roof, has a Palladian window, the three sections of which are flanked by Ionic pilasters.

The side elevations are similarly detailed to the front, with pilaster cantons marking the corners of the primary rectangular mass. Both sides have a continuous

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received

date entered

Continuation sheet 1

Item number 7

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cornice with scroll modillions, a single brick chimney, double-hung one-over-one windows and a single central dormer, which unlike the front, has a pair of eight-over-one double-hung windows. A small projection of slightly lesser width than the main mass extends from the rear (southeast) elevation. This rear portion has two-over-two double-hung windows on each floor of both its sides. Attached to the rear is a porch, enclosed on the first floor and railed and screened on the second floor. Two brick chimneys pierce the rear roof slope. The northeast side elevation has two first floor and three second floor windows that are irregularly arranged. The southwest side elevation has three second floor windows and four first floor windows, three of which are grouped together.

The interior of the house was damaged by fire in 1958, necessitating a renovation. A portion of the interior burned and there was extensive smoke and water damage. Mr. MacRae of Hot Springs was hired to do the renovation. The plan remains intact, with a central stair hall with pocket doors leading to the principal first floor rooms.

Located at the rear of the property is a small one-story gable-roofed frame house that pre-dates the 1904 structure. Originally occupying the site of the later house, this late nineteenth century dwelling was moved to make room for the new building. The Martin family continued to live in the small house while their new residence was under construction. This earlier structure has an L-plan, consisting of a double-pen section with a cross-gable projection at one end. Windows are two-over-two double-hung and the wood paneled doors have transoms above. Corner pilasters with simple caps and chamfered porch posts embellish this otherwise simple structure. Currently the house contains two small one-room apartments, a storage room and garage.

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/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1904

Builder/Architect Frank Gibb, architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SUMMARY

The Martin House in Hot Springs, Garland County, was designed by the accomplished Little Rock architect Frank Gibb (1861-1932) in 1904, and completed in the same year. Constructed on Quapaw Avenue in an area then considered the outskirts of town, this imposing residence was constructed by William H. Martin, a prominent Arkansas attorney, as a home for his family. Possessing features of the concurrently popular Colonial and Classical Revival styles, this structure possesses an impressive facade dominated by a two-story portico supported by four Corinthian columns which, in turn, support a full entablature.

ELABORATION

Designed at the height of Frank Gibb's career, the Martin House is an illustrative example of his accomplished use of the classical idiom. Embodying characteristics of the Classical and Colonial Revival styles, this building and its neighbor, the Greaves House, remain two significant examples of Gibb's residential work. Constructed at approximately the same time as the Martin House, the Greaves House was owned by Mr. Martin's law partner.

Gibb, who graduated from the University of Missouri in 1882 with a degree in Civil and Mining Engineering, enjoyed a successful architecture practice, receiving commissions for a number of public buildings, churches, office buildings and residences. The Arkansas Building for the St. Louis Exposition was designed the year prior to the Martin House and also illustrated the architect's familiarity and dexterity with classical vocabulary. Other notable commissions include the First Methodist Church, 1899-1900, Little Rock; the Arkansas State Confederate Home; the Foster-Robinson House, 1905, Little Rock, (NR listed 8/75); the Ada Thompson Home, 1909, Little Rock, (NR listed 8/77); and the YMCA/Arkansas Democrat Building, 1905, Little Rock.

William H. Martin was a prominent attorney in Hot Springs and along with his neighbor, founded the law practice of Greaves and Martin. Mr. Martin was later a partner in the firm of Martin, Wooten and Martin, presently Wooten and Land in Hot Springs, and during his active career served as U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas; National Democratic Committeeman; President of the Arkansas Bar Association; and Prosecuting Attorney for the Hot Springs region.

William Martin had three children who, upon his death, inherited the house. Martin's daughter Mary and her husband Garnett Eisele, a respected Hot Springs pharmacist, purchased the shares of her brother and sister and lived in the house until their deaths in 1978 and 1983, respectively. In 1984 the house was purchased by Cecil Cupp, III, a radiologist.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Interview with William Martin Eisele and G. Thomas Eisele, January, 1984.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than 1

Quadrangle name Hot Springs North

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	5	4	9	4	2	1	1	0	3	1	8	1	7	8	5	1	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

(see Continuation Sheet)

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 M. Martin Eisele, Jr., Attorney (Edited by AHPP Staff)

organization Baxter and Eisele

date May 14, 1984,

street & number P.O. Box 1038

telephone 501-778-2660

city or town Benton

state Arkansas 72015

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 *William Eisele*

title Arkansas Historic Preservation Officer

date 3-21-86

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

date

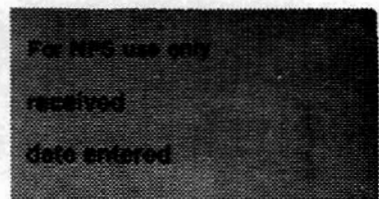
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**



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Continuation sheet

Item number 10

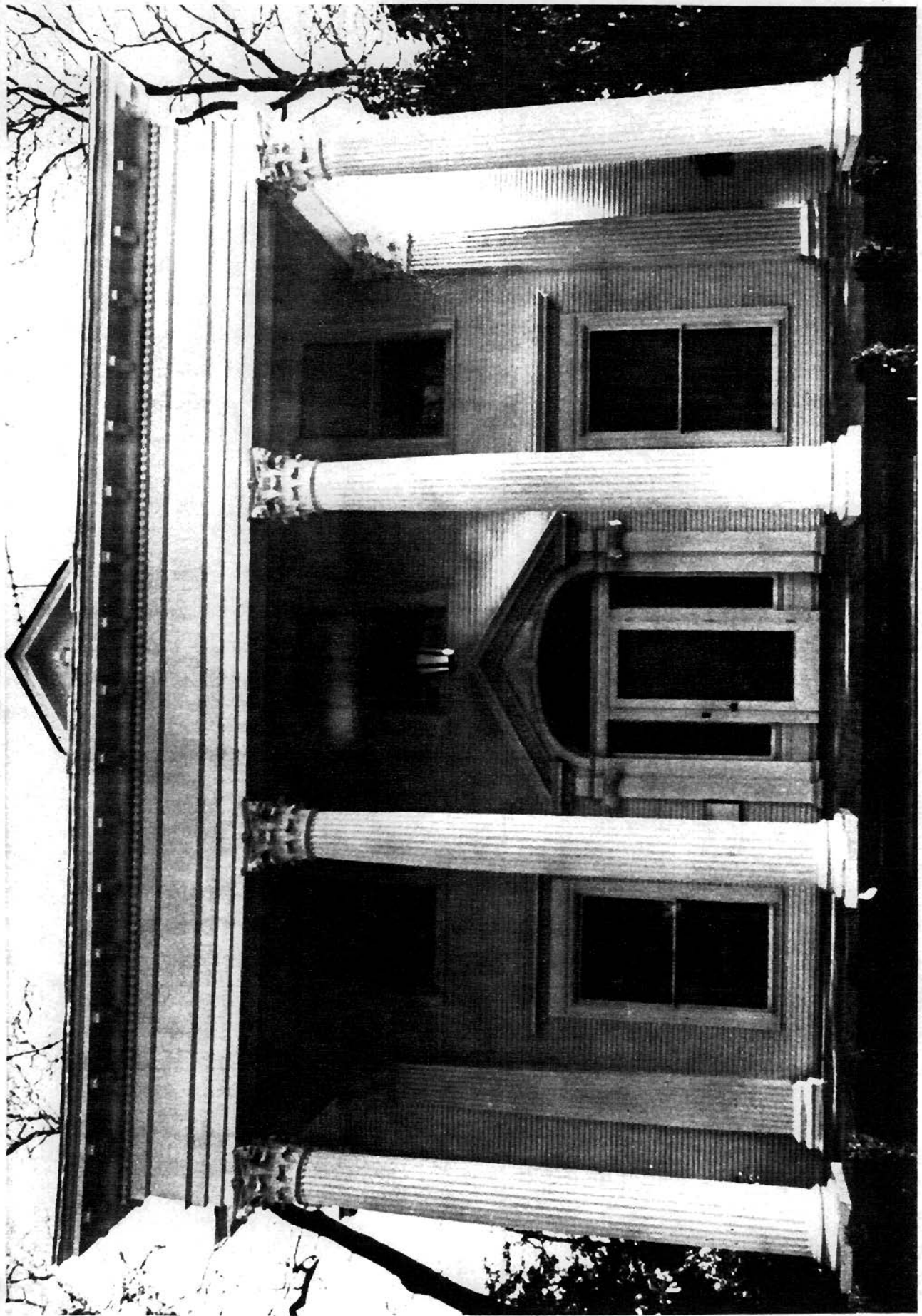
Page 1

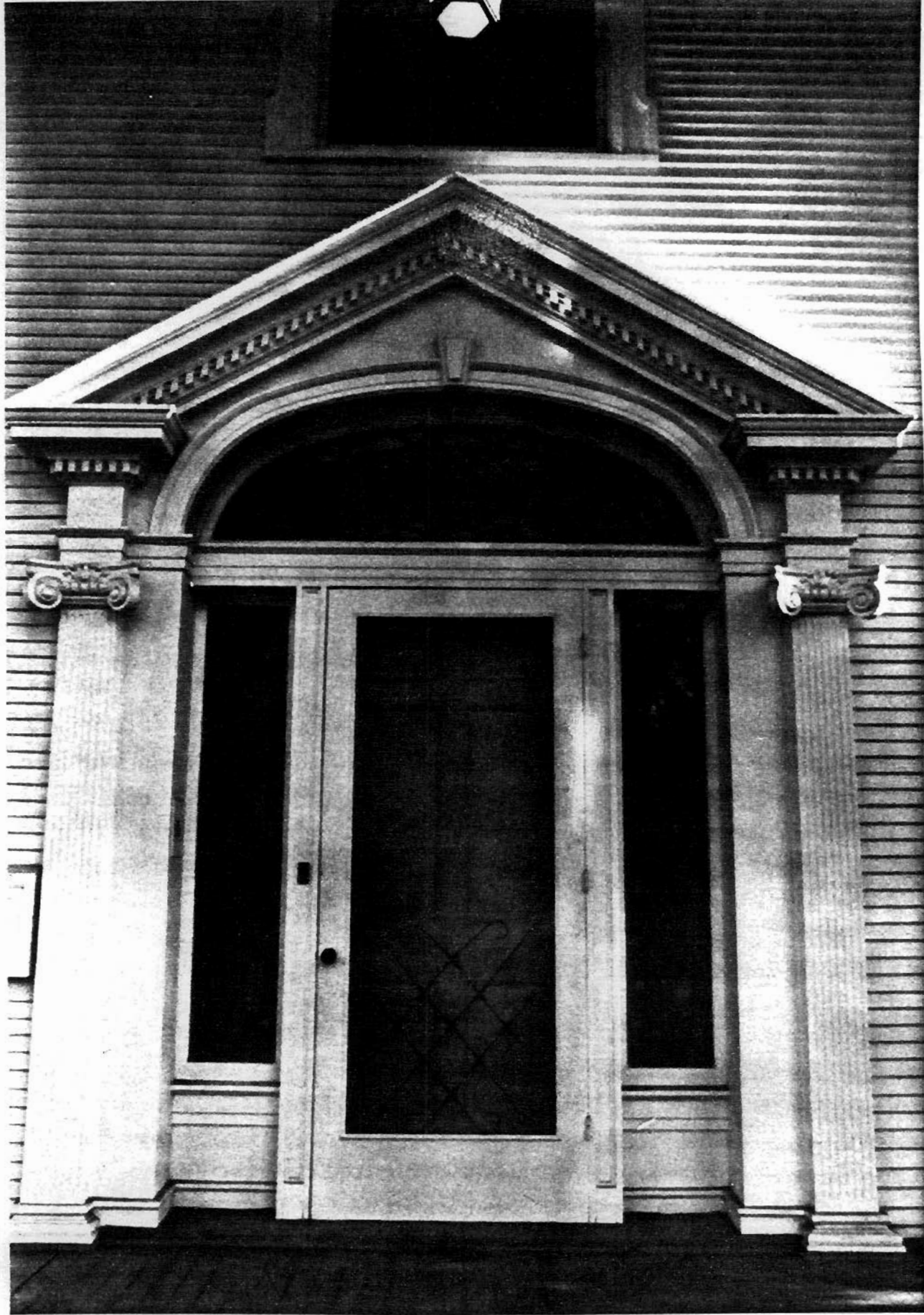
Beginning at the Northeast corner of Lot 8 and the Northwest corner of Lot 9 of Block 115 of the Hot Springs Reservation, thence Southwesterly along the Northerly line of Lot 8 a distance of 28 feet, thence Southeasterly through Lot 8 for a distance of 236 feet to the Southerly line of Lot 8 to a point 28 feet Southeasterly from the Southwesterly corner of Lot 9, thence 28 feet Northeasterly to the corner of Lots 8 and 9, thence Northwesterly along the Northeasterly line of Lot 8, 245 feet to the place of beginning.

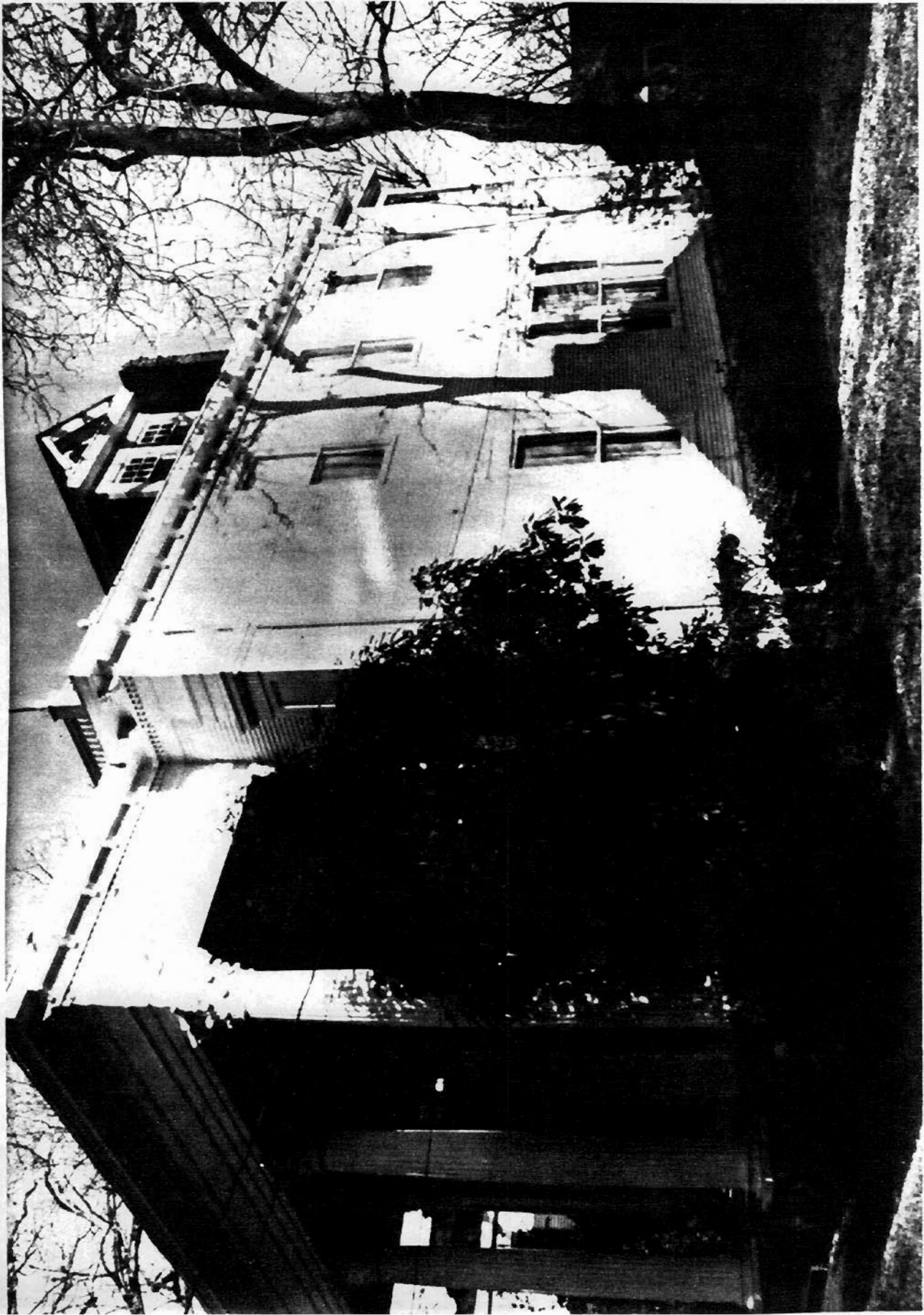
Also, the West half of Lot 9 in Block 115 of the Hot Springs Reservation in Arkansas, as surveyed, mapped and platted by the United States Hot Springs Commissioners, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point on the North line of said Lot on Quapaw Avenue, 100 feet Westerly from the point where said Lot corners at the intersection of Quapaw Avenue and Violet Street; thence Southerly in a straight line to a point on the rear line of said lot 98½ feet Westerly from Violet Street, thence Westerly along said rear line of said Lot to the Southwest corner thereof; thence Northerly along the Western line of said Lot to Quapaw Avenue; thence Easterly to the point of beginning.

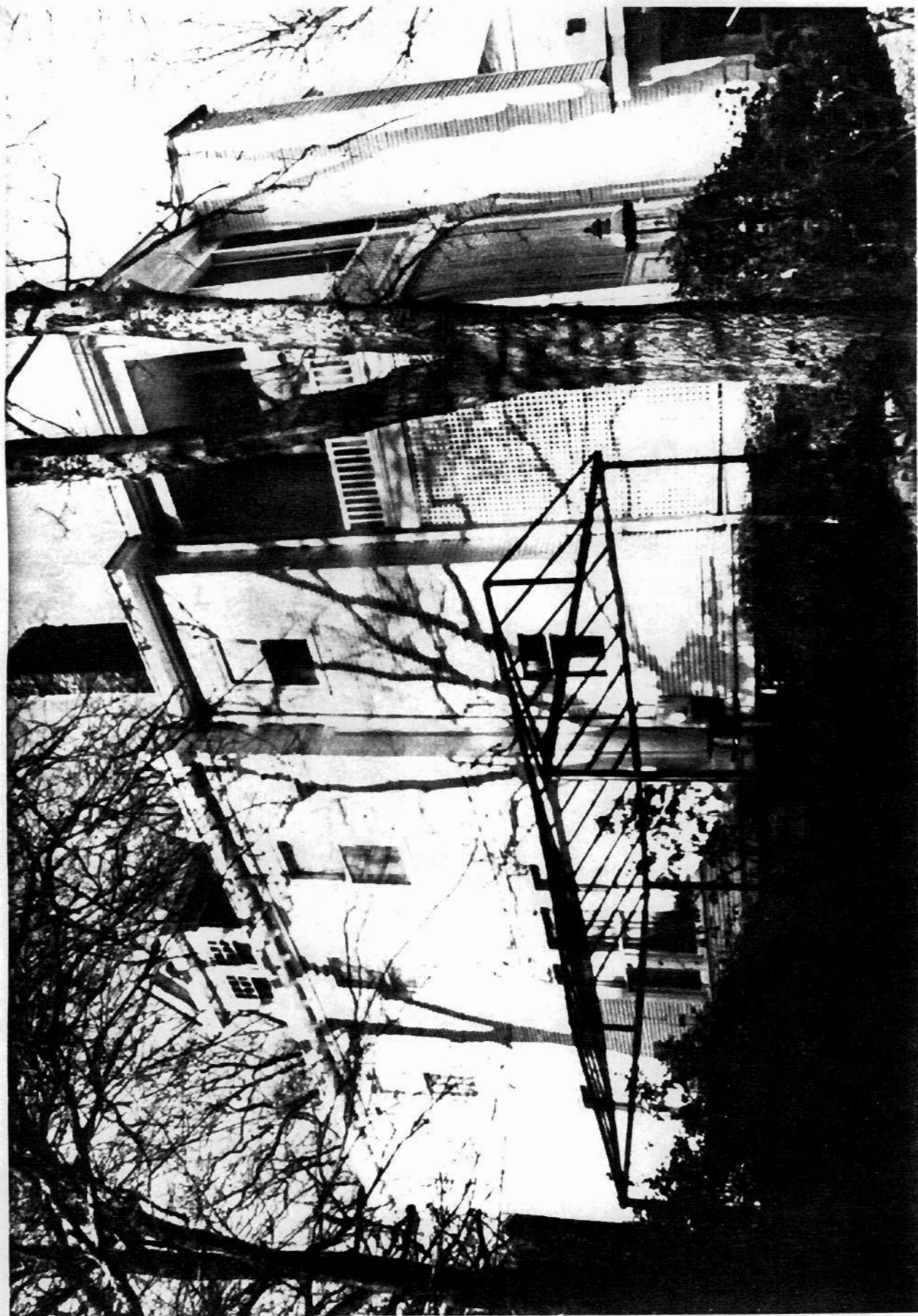
Also, A Deed of Right Away being a part of Lot nine (9), Block One Hundred Fifteen (115) of the Hot Springs Reservation, as surveyed, mapped and platted by the U.S. Hot Springs Commissioners, described as follows: Commencing at a point on the North line of Quapaw Avenue eighty-nine (89) feet Westerly from the point where said Lot corners at the intersection of Quapaw Avenue and Violet Street; thence Westerly along the North line of said Lot and Quapaw Avenue eleven (11) feet and to the West line of the grantor's property; thence in a Southerly direction along the line between property belonging to grantor and grantee, a distance of one hundred sixty (160) feet; thence Easterly parallel with Quapaw Avenue eleven (11) feet; thence Northerly one hundred sixty (160) feet to Quapaw Avenue and the point of beginning.

Also, beginning at a point on the East line of said Lot Nine (9), one hundred sixty (160) feet from the point where said lot corners at the intersection of Quapaw Avenue and Violet Street; thence northerly along Violet Street fifteen (15) feet; thence Westerly parallel with Quapaw Avenue a distance of one hundred (100) feet, more or less, to the East line of the right-of-way above described; thence Southerly along said East line fifteen (15) feet; thence Easterly one hundred (100) feet, more or less, to Violet Street and the point of beginning.



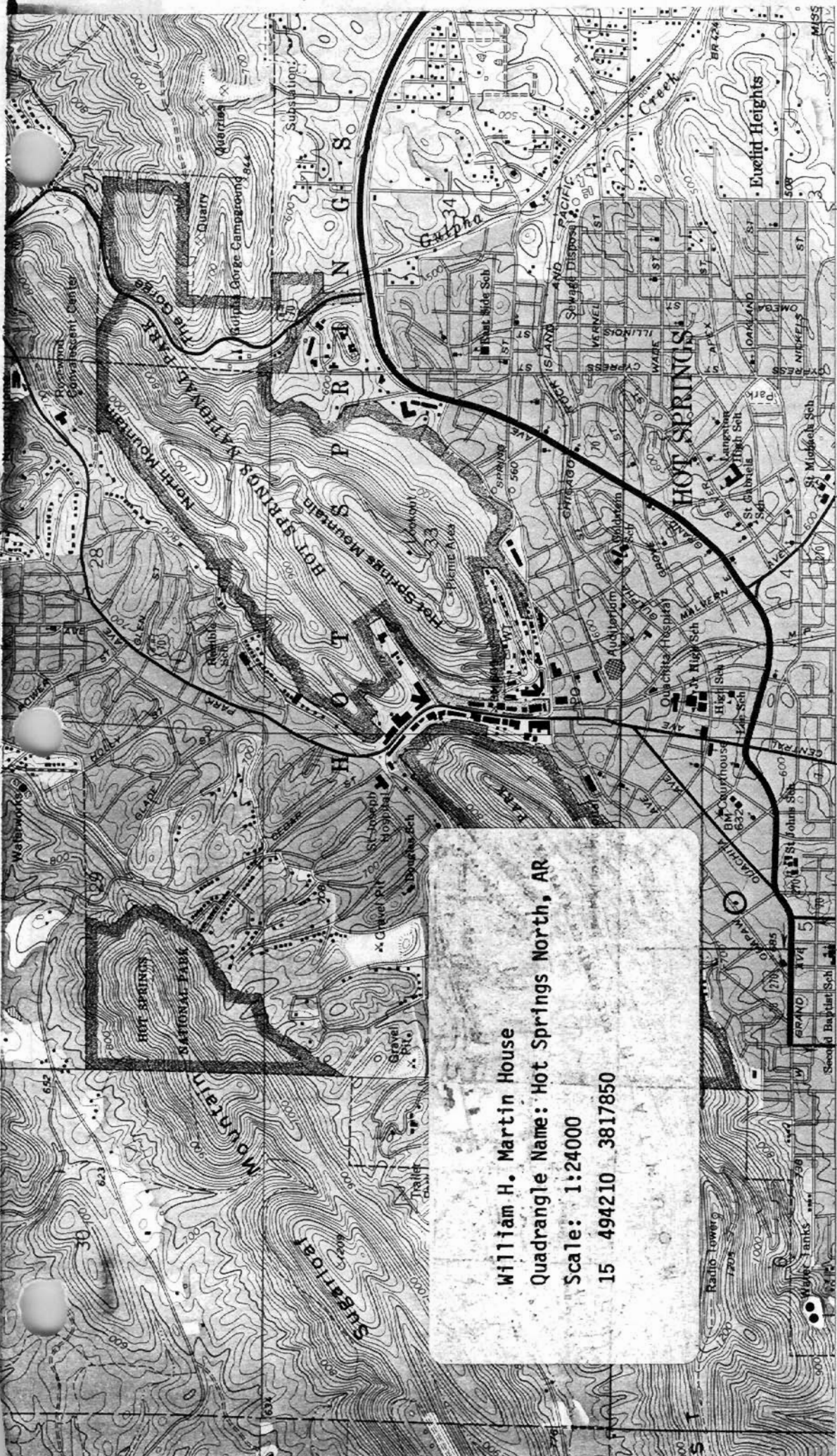






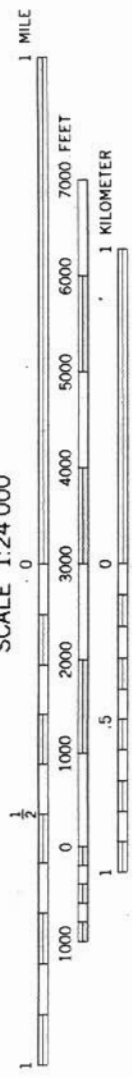
H





William H. Martin House
 Quadrangle Name: Hot Springs North, AR
 Scale: 1:24000
 15 494210 3817850

492 5' R. 19 W. HEMP WALLACE (VIA U.S. 70) 10 MI. 493
 (HOT SPRINGS SOUTH) 7352 INE
 SCALE 1:24 000
 LAKE HAMILTON 7 MI. ARKADDELPHIA 37 MI.
 LAKE CATHERINE 6 MI. MALVERN 22 MI.
 496 1 2' 30" 497 498000m. E.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

MAGNETIC NORTH
 CENTER OF SHEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 AND ARKANSAS GEOLOGICAL COMMISSION, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72204

Hei
 Mex

5 1/2"
 98 MILLS