

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NR listed: 3-28-02

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Orange Street Presbyterian Church

other names/site number First Church of Christ Scientist

2. Location

street & number 428 Orange Street

N/A not for publication

city or town Hot Springs

N/A vicinity

state Arkansas

code

AR

county

Garland

code

051

zip code

71901

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant

nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Cathy Matthews
Signature of certifying official/Title

1/25/02
Date

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional comments)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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 Register.

other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Orange Street Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Garland County, Arkansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

Contributing		Noncontributing	
1		0	buildings
0		0	sites
0		0	structures
0		0	objects
1		0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property)

- National Register listing.)

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

X A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

Local

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1913

Significant Dates

1913

1949

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

X State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

X Local Government

University

Other

Name of repository:

Record # _____

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property Less than one**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>494852</u>	<u>3818026</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

 See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Part of Lots 6 and 7 of Block 105 of Hot Springs Reservation Survey.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

The boundary includes all land associated with the building.

11. Form Prepared Byname/title Jenan Mullen edited by: Zac Cothrenorganization First Church of Christ Scientistdate 7/23/2001street & number 204 Joella Drivetelephone 501-525-2346city or town Pearcystate Arkansaszip code 71964**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name First Church of Christ Scientist – Pat Seidle, Clerkstreet & number 428 Orange Streettelephone 501-7673159city or town Hot Springsstate Arkansaszip code 71901

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303

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SUMMARY

Orange Street Presbyterian Church, presently known as First Church of Christ Scientist, located at 428 Orange Street in Hot Springs, Arkansas, is a single story brick masonry church building designed in the Classical Revival Style. The temple inspired structure rests on a continuous concrete foundation and is sheltered by a gently sloped hipped-roof that contains a skylight. A massive classical portico supported by four Ionic columns dominates the façade of the church. The front half of the building was constructed in 1913 and is more elaborate than the simplified flat-roof rear addition that was added to the building in 1949.

ELABORATION

Orange Street Presbyterian Church in Hot Springs, Arkansas is a single story brick masonry church building designed in the Classical Revival Style. The rectangular shaped building rests on a continuous concrete foundation and is sheltered by a gently sloped hipped-roof that is sheathed in green composition shingles. A massive classical portico supported by four Ionic columns dominates the façade of the church. The front half of the building was constructed in 1913 and is fenestrated with large stained glass windows. In 1949 a large rear addition was added to the church doubling the building's size. This portion of the building is covered with a flat roof and is void of any of the decorative features found on the original sanctuary. Although the addition comprises roughly fifty percent of the building, the change occurred within the historic period and therefore does not preclude a National Register listing.

South Elevation- (Façade)

The sanctuary fronts south toward Orange Street and is dominated by the large centrally located classical portico. Four Ionic columns support a wide pediment that is covered by a shallow-pitched gable roof. The pediment is filled with stucco and has a centrally placed oculus vent. The pediment is outlined with a cornice and rests upon a wide frieze and architrave band with the words "FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST" painted on the frieze.

Access to the church is gained through a set of six-panel double doors and features an lintel that is ornamented with a keystone. The original wood doors are centrally located under the pediment and are crowned with a single-light stained-glass transom window. The facade is fenestrated by four single-pane stationary windows, two on each side of the entryway. Each of these windows are stained glass and crowned with stained glass transoms. Decorative brickwork is located above each window and adds to the ornamentation of the building.

East Elevation

The south end of the east elevation displays a single stained glass window topped with a transom light. Next, located centrally on the original church is a ribbon of four stained glass windows flanked by side-by-side stained glass windows- all crowned with transoms. A small window and infilled door mark the end of the original sanctuary.

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The back part of the elevation is comprised of the 1949 addition. The addition lacks in the ornamentation and stained glass found on the original building. All windows on the addition are one-over-one double-hung windows. Three one-over-one windows followed by two pairs of one-over-one windows fenestrate the elevation.

North Elevation- (Rear)

The back of the building is made up solely of the addition. It is fenestrated by a pair of double-hung windows. Four more double-hung windows follow these. There is no ornamentation on this elevation.

West Elevation

The west elevation is largely hidden from view by the neighboring building. Only a narrow alleyway separates the two structures. A pair of double-hung windows fenestrate the addition followed by two different single door entrances sheltered by shed roofed awnings. The doors are followed with two more pairs of windows and another door.

The original part of the church is fenestrated by two single-pane stationary windows with one-light transoms. All windows on this part of the elevation are stained glass. The building is then fenestrated by two sets of paired casement windows within the same opening each crowned with transoms making the frames form the shape of three crosses. This group of windows is very similar to the grouping on the east elevation. The last fenestration is a single-pane stationary window with a one-light transom.

Interior

Inside the original church auditorium there is a stained glass, semi-transparent sky light that sends rays of colorful light down to the auditorium floor from the ceiling above. The auditorium has a seating capacity of approximately two hundred people and is floored with wide oak hardwood flooring. The interior of the addition is utilized as a Sunday School.

Integrity

The Orange Street Presbyterian Church maintains a strong sense of integrity. Although half of the building is comprised of an addition, the work was done in 1949 and is a historic alteration. It is located in a neighborhood of surrounding historic structures, where it has served as a church since 1913. The surrounding neighborhood adds to the historic feeling of the building. It also has retained its historic materials and shows the wonderful craftsmanship and attention to detail that was employed by the builders of the period.

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Summary

The Orange Street Presbyterian Church is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** with **local significance** as the best example of Classical Revival architecture in its area of Hot Springs, Arkansas, a town rich with high style architecture. It is also being nominated under **Criteria Consideration A**, religious properties that achieve significance through their design and not for religious merit.

Elaboration

The decades between 1880 and 1920 were the heyday of Hot Springs as a spa resort city. In the late 19th century, the city was connected by railroads to Malvern, Little Rock and Texarkana, and the new mode of transportation by automobile became an option in the early decades of the 20th century. Visitors came to Hot Springs for the therapeutic baths, but also for recreation. Many visitors settled in the area permanently. Census figures record about 10,000 people living in Hot Springs in 1900, with about 14,000 people by 1910.

Hot Springs suffered devastating fires in 1878, 1905 and 1913. Each of which destroyed large sections of the city, but the residents rebuilt. The rebuilding after the 1913 fire marks the beginning of the modern city of Hot Springs. Many new hotels, bathhouses, churches, and businesses were built after the 1913 fire. The fire began on Church Street on September 5th, and spread along Malvern Avenue to Central Avenue to Ouachita and Quapaw Avenues as far as Hazel Street before coming under control. Reinforcements of firefighters from Little Rock came in by train. In all, about 50-55 city blocks or an area of 200 acres were burned. Major city resources destroyed during the 1913 fire included the Park Hotel, Ozark Sanitarium, Alhambra Bathhouse, Garland County Courthouse, Hot Springs High School, Iron Mountain railroad depot, the city's electric power plant, the offices of the public utilities, the Southwestern Telephone Company offices and numerous other buildings. About 1000 buildings were lost and nearly 2500 people were left homeless after the fire. Because of the loss of the electric power plant, the streetcars were not running and the lights had to be replaced with candles. Although the fire caused a major financial loss (The Arkansas Gazette estimated property losses at \$6,000,000), fortunately no deaths were recorded.

J.W. Parker originally purchased the land where the Orange Street Presbyterian Church is located in June 1890. The title for the land reads as follows, "March 3, 1877, December 16, 1878 and June 1890, there has been deposited in the general land office of the United States a certificate of the register of the land office at Little Rock, Arkansas where by it appears that full payment has been received by Jacob W. Parker for lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in the Hot Springs Reservation in Arkansas. The general land office commissioned under the Acts of Congress. There is there for granted by the United States of America unto the said Jacob W. Parker the lots or tracts of land described above." President R.B. Hayes certified the land grant with a specific clause that excluded the owner or future owners from boring a hole in the land to extract hot water.

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The Orange Street Presbyterian Church was founded in 1903, and had a building on the corner of Orange Street and Ouachita Avenue in Hot Springs. The 1905 fire destroyed this building. The congregation rebuilt only to have their new church destroyed by another fire in 1913. Deeply in debt the congregation sold several lots of prime land that it owned and was able to finance the building of a new sanctuary. They purchased a less valuable parcel of land for the amount of \$4000 from Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Parker and construction began on a new building at 428 Orange Street. The Presbyterians occupied the church until 1961 when they moved into a new building. The First Church of Christ Scientist purchased the building at that time.

The Christian Science movement first came to Hot Springs in the early twentieth century. The group originally met in homes, but as the group grew they rented halls and then a church building. The church was officially organized in 1915. They erected a building at 1348 Central Avenue, and on June 17, 1917 it was dedicated. In 1955, a building site was purchased on Prospect Avenue and plans were made for building a new edifice, but a building permit could not be obtained, and so the property was sold. As a result of the sale of the Prospect and Central Avenue properties, the group was able to purchase the sanctuary that had housed the Orange Street Presbyterian Church. The sale was finalized on April 13, 1961. Today the building continues to serve the members of the First Church of Christ Scientist.

Statement of Significance

The Orange Street Presbyterian Church is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** with **local significance** as the best example of Classical Revival architecture in its area of Hot Springs, Arkansas, a town rich with high style architecture. It is also being nominated under **Criteria Consideration A**.

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Bibliography

Bibliography: Book 81 - p. 584, legal description at the courthouse. Quit Claim Deed, Vol. 496 - p. 359 Courthouse. Pages 1 and 4 in the 75th Anniversary History of Westminster Presbyterian Church, formerly the Orange Street Presbyterian Church. Hot Springs Title Company.

Arkansas Gazette, September 7, 1913

Brown, Dee (1982) The American Spa: Hot Springs, Arkansas. Rose Publishing Co., Little Rock.

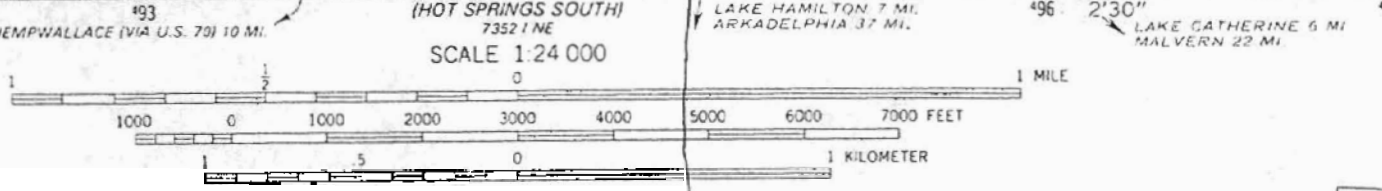
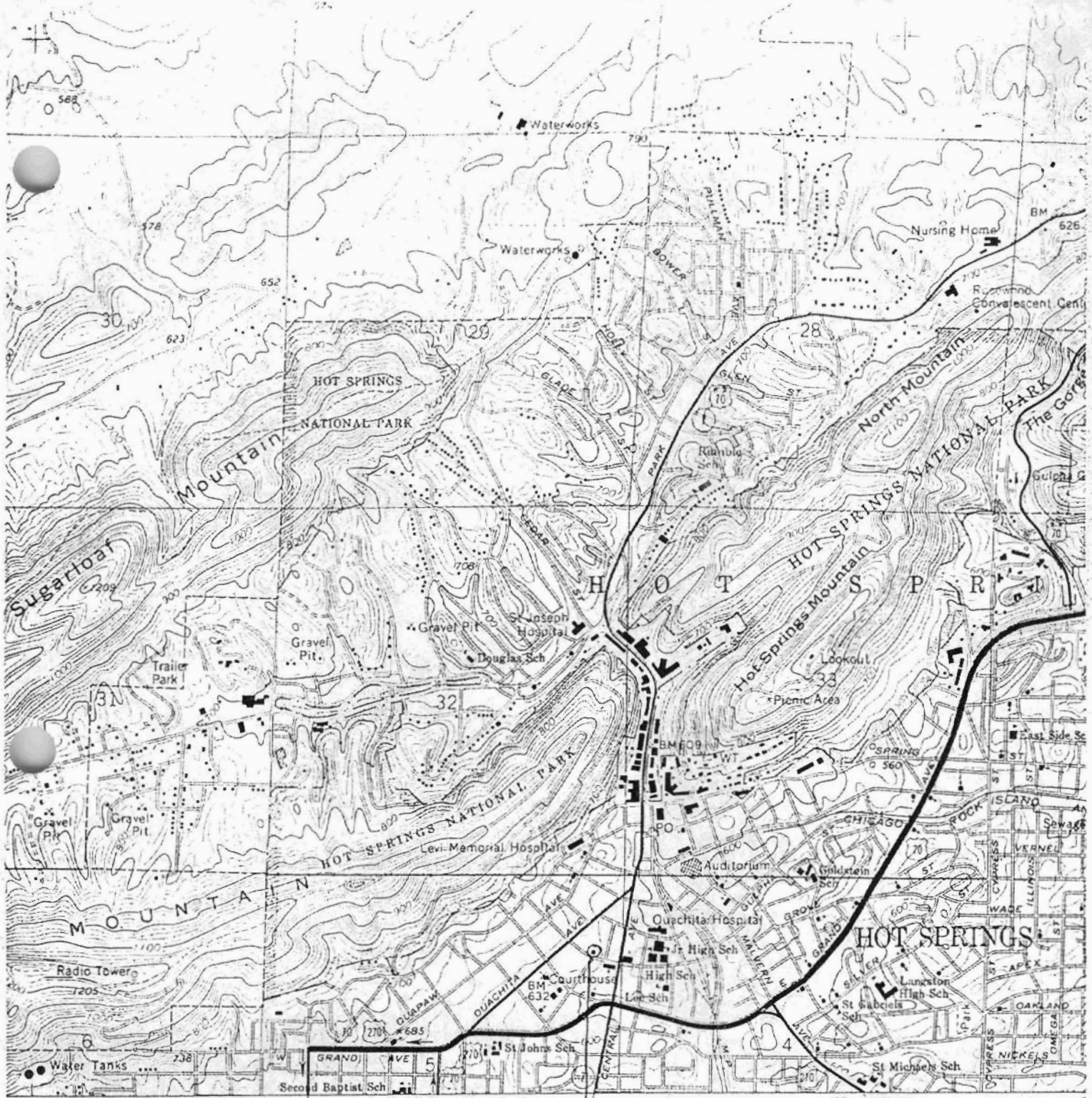
Herndon, Dallas T. (1922) Centennial History of Arkansas. S.J. Clarke Publ. Co., Chicago, Illinois.

Scully, Francis J. (1966) Hot Springs, Arkansas and Hot Springs National Park: The Story of a City and the Nation's Health Resort. Hanson Co., Little Rock.

A Field Guide To American House, pg. 343-353.

Abstract of Title of Property No. 12, 530.

The Mary Baker Eddy Library for the Betterment of Humanity plus #14 on organize application, Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt, Archeological Dept., Henderson University, Hot Springs in 1913.

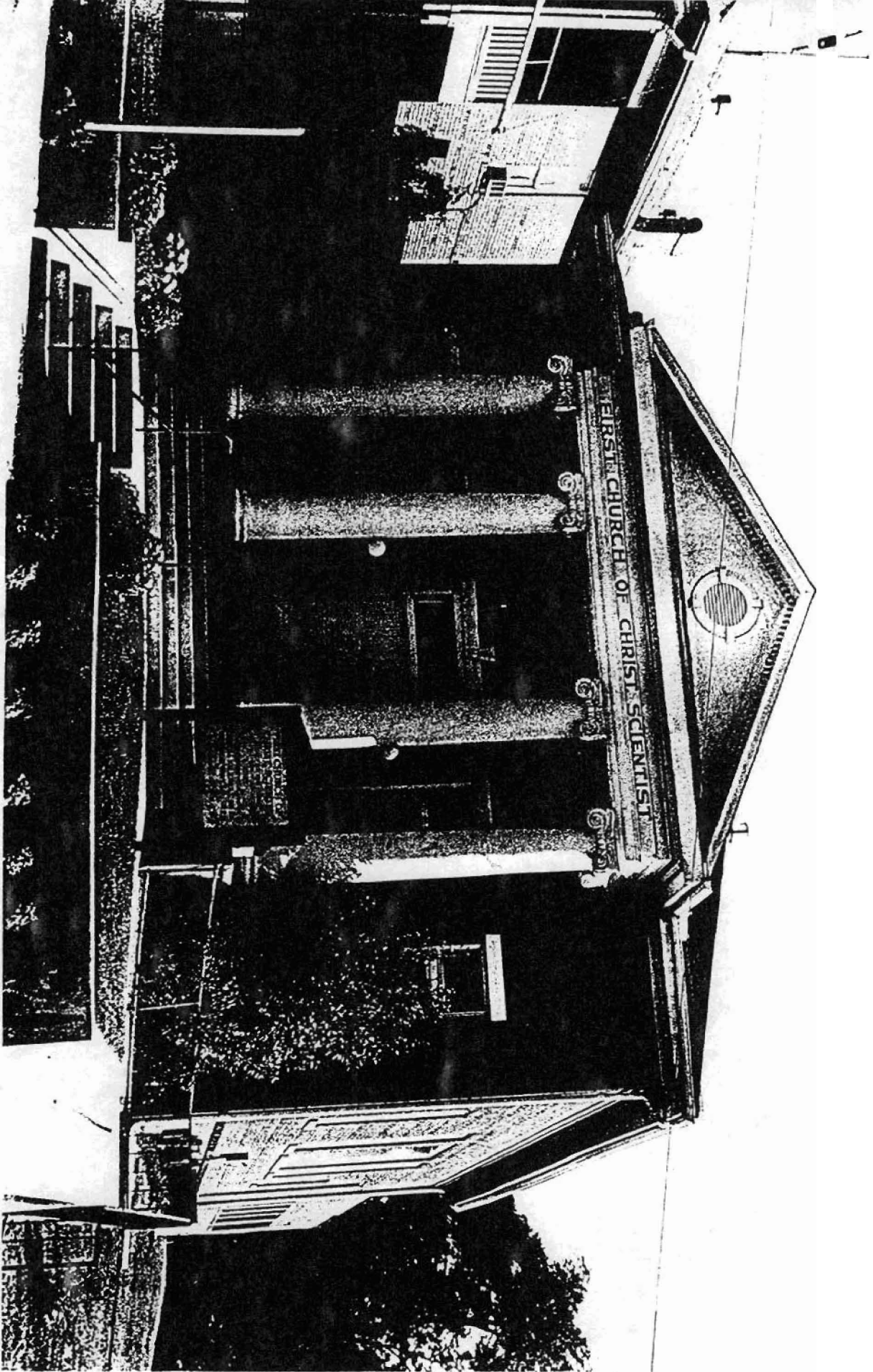


CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

*Orange Street Presbyterian Church
 Hot Springs, Garland Co, AR
 UTM: 15Y494850/3818030*



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
 FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST



