

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NR Listed: 9/14/02

# 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 King-Neimeyer-Mathis House

other names/site number GA0225

### 2. Location

street & number 2145 Malvern Road

not for publication

city or town Hot Springs

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.)

*Catherine Mathis*

7/24/02

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
6		buildings
		sites
	1	structures
3		objects
9	1	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)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/secondary structure
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuilding
- LANDSCAPE/street furniture/object

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/secondary structure
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuilding
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/horticultural facility
- LANDSCAPE/street furniture/object

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Foundation Stone
- Walls Stucco
- Roof Asphalt
- Other Wood
- Tin

Narrative Description

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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

for 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:

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

1918

Significant Dates

1918

c.1940

c.1945

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.)

SEE 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
[ ] Local Government
[ ] University
[X] Other

Name of repository: Owners of the property.

Record # \_\_\_\_\_



**10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property Approximately 7.69 acres.**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>497754</u>	<u>3815009</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.)

**Boundary Justification**

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

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Ralph S. Wilcox, National Register/Survey Coordinator  
 organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date July 17, 2002  
 street & number 1500 Tower Building, 323 Center Street telephone (501) 324-9787  
 city or town Little Rock state Arkansas zip code 72201

**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 Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ronald Mathis  
 street & number 2145 Malvern Road telephone 501 623-2988  
 city or town Hot Springs state Arkansas zip 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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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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### SUMMARY

The King-Neimeyer-Mathis House is located in a predominantly residential neighborhood on approximately 7.69 acres south of downtown Hot Springs. Besides the main house, the property includes a small servants' quarters, a pump house (now also used as a kennel), a chicken house (now used as a greenhouse), a small storage shed, and two barns used to house animals. All of the buildings are of wood frame construction, with the exception of one barn, which is built of brick. In addition, the grounds of the property contain stone retaining walls, decorative stone pillars that flank the driveway entrance, and a driveway constructed of decorative stone. The grounds contain many mature trees along with many azalea bushes. Malvern Road is one of the main thoroughfares into town, and ends in the heart of the Hot Springs Central Avenue Historic District, which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on June 25, 1985. Additionally, Bathhouse Row, which was listed on the National Register on November 13, 1974, and designated a National Historic Landmark on May 28, 1987, is located within the Hot Springs Central Avenue Historic District.

### ELABORATION

The King-Neimeyer-Mathis House is located in a predominantly residential neighborhood on the south side of Hot Springs on approximately 7.69 acres. The northern, eastern, and southern boundaries are bordered by other residences, whereas the western boundary is bordered by Malvern Road, one of the main thoroughfares into town. The Hot Springs Golf and Country Club, established in 1908, is located just across the street.

The principal era of construction for the house is 1918. The house is a prime example of the Craftsman/Bungalow style of architecture. The walls of the home are stucco with a fieldstone foundation. The roof of the house, which was cypress shingles originally, is now composition shingles. A skylight is in the center of the gable peak. There are also three fieldstone chimneys on the main house and a stucco chimney on the new addition.

When it was built, it was considered a country home, although now it is within the city limits due to the growth of Hot Springs. On the property, there are five ancillary structures that also contribute to the historic significance of the property. They include a small servants' quarters, a pump house, and a chicken house built at the same time as the house, and two barns, a brick barn built circa 1940, and a wood frame barn built circa 1945. Another small storage shed, which is used by the Hot Springs Kennel Club and moved to the property at least ten years ago, also exists on the property. However, due to its recent date of construction, it is considered to be a non-contributing resource. In addition to the contributing buildings on the property, there are three contributing objects. They are the stone wall and entrance pillars at the front of the property and a stone retaining wall at the garage at the rear of the house, which are contemporary with the construction of the house, and the decorative stone driveway and associated gutters, which were installed circa 1940.

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### House: Southwest/Front Elevation

The southwest elevation is the main façade of the house. In the center of the façade on the first floor is the main entrance, which has a set of wood French doors with twelve panes of beveled glass in each door. The entrance is flanked by wood sidelights each having six panes of beveled glass. On each side of the entrance is one double-hung wood eighteen-over-seven window. The top sash has eighteen square panes while the bottom sash has a large center pane flanked on each side by three small square panes. In the center of the gable peak is a row of three casement windows, and each sash has twelve small square panes. A dark wood board crosses the gable just above the windows. The roof eave is supported by five knee brackets, one in the gable peak and two on each slope.

A porch extends across the entire front façade of the property, and wraps around both sides. The gable of the second floor is supported by four battered piers constructed of fieldstone, and wood beams cross the porch on top of the piers. On top of the two middle piers are small wood extensions with glass and metal porch lights. Concrete steps ascend to the porch in the center bay. The right bay of the porch is now enclosed with glass panels.

### House: Northwest/Side Elevation

The northwest façade towards the front of the house is dominated by the wrap around porch that ends at a porte-cochere. On the side of the house, looking out onto the porch, is another wood, double-hung, eighteen-over-seven window like those on the front façade. The porte-cochere has a shed roof supported by two battered fieldstone piers. Concrete steps lead from the driveway under the porte-cochere to the side entrance, which has a wood door with panels in the bottom half, and ten panes of glass in the top half.

As one proceeds towards the rear of the house, there is a tripartite window under a small gable. The window is wood frame with an eight-over-one center section flanked by a twelve-pane casement window on each side. To the left of the tripartite window are two, wood frame, double hung windows set high in the wall. Each window has a nine-over-one pane arrangement. Proceeding to the rear of the house there are two more nine-over-one, wood frame double hung windows that are larger and set lower in the wall. Finally, at the rear of the house is a grouped pair of modern, false nine-over-one, windows.

### House: Northeast/Rear Elevation

On the right of the basement level of the rear of the house is a two-car garage. The basement level is recessed, and square wood posts support the upper stories. Each garage bay has the two original garage doors, which are made of wood and hinged at the outer edges. Each door features diagonal wood paneling in the bottom half and nine rectangular window panes in the top half. To the left of the garage door is a wood door that enters into the basement space. Original stone retaining walls border the parking area outside the garage, and a set of steps leads to the first floor from the parking area.

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On the first floor of the main façade, on the right side, are three grouped pairs of modern, false nine-over-one, windows. To the left of the grouped pairs of windows is a set of French doors, each with fifteen panes of glass. The French doors are flanked by a single modern, false nine-over-one window. To the left of this is a single grouped pair of modern, false nine-over-one windows.

The second floor of the rear façade, like the front façade, has three casement windows in a row in the center. Each sash of the casement windows has twelve panes. The eave above the rear façade is supported by four knee brackets, two on each slope. Unlike the front façade, a knee bracket is not present in the gable peak.

### House: Addition

At the northeast corner of the house is the location of the 1982 addition, which comprises approximately 1,000 square feet. On the northwest side of the addition is an eight-over-one window. On the northeast façade of the addition are two eight-over-one windows located towards each end of the façade. In addition, two knee brackets, one on each slope of the gable, are found under the eaves. On the southeast façade of the addition are two eight-over-one windows, one towards the center of the wall, and one towards the southwestern end. On the southwest façade, towards the east end, is a set of French doors. Each door has fifteen panes of glass. To the left of the French doors is an eight-over-one window. In the gable peak is a vent, and two knee brackets support the eaves. In addition, a dark wood beam runs across the bottom of the gable, mimicking the dark beam on the front façade of the main house.

### House: Southeast/Side Elevation

To the left of where the new addition connects to the original house, there is a small covered porch with a shed roof supported by a square fieldstone column. A set of French doors, each with 15 panes of glass, opens onto the side patio. To the left of the covered porch is a bay projection under a small gable roof. The northeast side of the bay has a set of French doors, each with 21 panes of glass. The southeast side of the bay has three large glass picture windows, while the southwest side of the bay has a twelve-over-one window. To the left of the bay projection is the enclosed portion of the wrap-around porch.

### House: Interior

The interior of the house still retains many of its original features. The house retains its original pine floors in many of the rooms and the living and dining rooms have original box beam ceilings. The living room also has a large fieldstone fireplace. The dining room has a large built-in buffet and cabinet with beveled glass doors that match the other woodwork and beveled glass in the house. Most of the rooms retain their original doors, and almost all of the original hardware remains. The main hall in the center of the house also features skylights that allow light from the rooftop skylight to filter into the central spaces of the house.



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### Pump House

Just to the northeast of the main house stands the pump house, which is also used today as a kennel. The building is a simple rectangular wood frame building on a fieldstone foundation. The building is crowned by a metal front gable roof. The entrance is on the southwest façade of the building and consists of a wood door with two horizontal panels in the bottom half and four windowpanes in the top half. It is surmounted by a four-pane transom window. On the southeast side of the building are two nine-pane windows, one in the center of the façade and one to the left. A window unit air-conditioner is to the right of the windows. The northeast and northwest façades each have a twelve-pane window in the center. Dog runs are present on the southeast side of the building, and also connecting the building to the main house to the southwest.

### Servants' Quarters

To the northeast of the main house and pump house is the servants' quarters. The building is a one-story wood frame building with a fieldstone foundation and a standing seam metal roof with a side gable. The stone on the foundation, however, was added after the building's construction. The front porch of the building was enclosed in 1969, and one now enters through a sliding glass door in the center of the southwest façade. The door is flanked on each side by large glass picture windows. The northwest façade has a two-over-two wood frame double hung window in the center and a picture window in the side of the original porch. The rear or northeast façade has a central entrance with a wood panel door with a window in the top half and a modern metal screen door. A brick chimney is present in the middle of the rear roof slope. To the left of the entrance is a wood frame, double hung nine-over-one window at the corner. The southeast façade has a wood frame, double hung nine-over-one window at the right corner. A two-over-two, double hung wood frame window is located in the center of the façade, and a picture window is in the end of the original open porch.

### Chicken House/Greenhouse

To the east of the servants' quarters is the original chicken house, which was converted to a greenhouse circa 1985. The building is one story tall with board-and-batten siding and two corrugated fiberglass shed roofs, one sloping to the southeast and one sloping to the northwest. The building rests on a continuous cast concrete foundation. The southwest façade has five large four-over-one windows equally spaced along the façade that were installed circa 1985. The northwest façade has two stationary, four-pane windows set somewhat high in the wall. The northeast façade has the entrance door. The southeast façade has three large four-over-one windows equally spaced along the façade in the lower wall plane. These windows were also installed circa 1985. The upper wall plane has two stationary, four-pane windows. A large rectangular garden plot with a wood picket fence is at the northern corner of the building.

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### Brick Barn

To the north of the greenhouse is the brick barn, which was built circa 1940, and used to house two cows and a horse. The barn is one story tall and constructed out of large red bricks. The building has a metal shallow-pitched gable roof. The roof extends out on the longer northwest and southeast façades of the building to form porches running the length of the barn. Each porch roof is supported by four wood posts. Both the northwest and southeast façades of the building have two wood Dutch doors towards each end of the building. In the center of the façades is a wood frame rectangular opening. The southeast façade also has a wood Dutch door slightly left of the center.

### Frame Barn

The frame barn stands to the northeast of the brick barn, and was constructed circa 1945. The barn is of wood frame construction with vertical board siding. The building rests on concrete piers, and is capped by a composition shingle side gable roof. The southwest façade of the building has a wood frame grouped pair of openings in the center of the façade. In addition, a vertical wood board door is present on the left side of the façade towards the rear of the building. The northwest façade, which is the rear of the building, has two grouped pair of wood frame openings, one in each of the southwestern two bays. The northeast façade of the building has no openings. The southeast façade is open with three stalls for housing animals. The bays are divided by wood posts with knee braces on top on the exterior and by horizontal boards on the interior.

### Storage Shed

The storage shed stands in between the brick and frame barns, and is used by the Hot Springs Kennel Club for equipment storage. It is square in plan with vertical board siding and a metal roof. The shed rests on concrete block and brick piers. The only opening is the doorway on the southeast façade, which has a metal door. The shed is less than fifty years old, and was moved to the property circa 1990. It is considered to be non-contributing to the property.

### Landscape Features

In addition to the buildings on the property, there are three landscape objects that also contribute to the property. Along the front of the property and Malvern Road is a low stone wall. It is constructed out of fieldstone, and matches the stonework of the main house.

The stone wall terminates in decorative stone pillars at the entrance to the driveway. They are battered in form and built out of fieldstone to match the front columns of the main house. Near the top of each pillar, arched openings exist on all four sides of the pillars forming a groined vault-like cavity in the pillars. Both pillars are topped with shallow fieldstone pyramidal caps. Although metal hardware for mounting iron gates exists on the pillars, any gates that were present were removed within twenty years after the house was built.

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The current driveway that leads from the street to the house and to the garage at the rear of the house also contributes to the landscape of the property. Originally, the driveway was dirt or gravel. However, the current driveway is built out of cobblestones set in concrete, and was installed circa 1940. On each side of the driveway, there are semicircular gutters built out of small fieldstones set in concrete.

The last contributing landscape features are the stone retaining walls found at the rear of the house. The parking area at the garage is surrounded by retaining walls given the fact that the garage is in the basement level of the house. Like the other stonework found on the property, the retaining walls are constructed out of fieldstone.

### Integrity

The King-Neimeyer-Mathis House still retains excellent integrity, and is able to convey the Craftsman style of architecture very well. The materials and workmanship used for the construction of the house in 1918 are still readily apparent. The modifications to the main house have mainly been cosmetic in nature. Although a new addition was constructed in 1982, it is located towards the rear of the home, and is sensitively designed, unobtrusive, and blends in with the character of the original house. In addition, the outbuildings and landscape features on the property retain most of their integrity, and help to contribute to the setting of the property. The amount of land with the property has also allowed it to maintain the setting of a country house even though other residences are close by. Overall, given the integrity of the house, outbuildings, and landscape features, as well as the amount of acreage, the property is still a good example of a Craftsman style country home.

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### SUMMARY

The King-Neimeyer-Mathis House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with local significance under Criterion C for its Craftsman style Bungalow architecture. The house is one of the best examples of a Craftsman Bungalow in Hot Springs, and is also an unusually large example of the style in the area. The house is located on the south side of Hot Springs. Although the area around the home was rural originally, as Hot Springs has grown the area has become residential. However, the house, with its associated outbuildings and site features, still represents an intact early twentieth-century country house.

### ELABORATION

The history of the property dates back to the early 1890's, as is recorded in items found in the attic of the house. Before the house was built, the property was owned by railroad companies and several individuals. In 1917, S. Cooper and L. Cooper sold the property to Jack Vilas of Hot Springs and D. D. King of the Chicago, Illinois, area. Vilas and King were good friends and desired to have country homes near each other. Jack Vilas was a well-known resident of Hot Springs, and has been written about in the Garland County Historical Society publication, The Record. The location of the King-Neimeyer-Mathis House was a very appealing location for a country house, due to the fact that the Hot Springs Golf and Country Club was located right across the road. Shortly after Vilas and King bought the property, Jack Vilas sold part of the property outright to King. King began construction of the house in the 1917-1918 time frame, shortly after purchasing the property. In addition to the main house, three outbuildings were constructed at the same time. A small house, which was used for servants' quarters, a pump house, and a chicken house were all built behind the main house. A stone wall and pillars flanking the driveway along with retaining walls around the parking area at the rear of the house were also built.

The Kings built the dwelling in the Craftsman style, which was one of the most popular architectural styles during the first decades of the twentieth-century. According to Virginia and Lee McAlester in *A Field Guide to American Houses*, the height of popularity for the Craftsman style was from 1905 until 1930. The style was mainly inspired by the brothers Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene who practiced architecture together in Pasadena, California, from 1893 until 1914. It was a style that emphasized the craftsmanship and materials that went into a building's construction. The King-Neimeyer-Mathis House, with its abundance of stonework comprised of stones that supposedly originated from the property itself, along with its wealth of beveled glass and woodwork, exhibits the emphasis on craftsmanship and materials that is a key characteristic of the Craftsman style.

In 1921, the home was sold to Jack Vilas, after D. D. King repaid a loan from his family. In 1926, Jack Vilas sold the property to R. Lee Wilson of Wilson, Arkansas. The home was occupied by Helen May Vaughn until Lee Wilson's death. A will for Wilson had been filed in 1933, which left the home plus all the household effects to Mrs. Vaughn. In addition, Mrs. Vaughn was left property, which included 45 acres and

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a monthly income to maintain the property. However, the will was contested by Mrs. Wilson and their two children. The final result was that Helen May Vaughn, after being deemed the owner, gave the property back to the Wilson estate. An adjusted will was filed in 1937. Shortly thereafter, the property and house were bought by Byron Lamott Neimeyer and his wife, Agnes Young Neimeyer.

Under the ownership of the Neimeyers, two more outbuildings were constructed on the property. A brick barn used to house two cows and a horse was built circa 1940, and a wood frame barn with three animal stalls was built circa 1945. Also circa 1940, the current stone and concrete driveway was installed. In addition, they enclosed the porch on the servants quarters in 1969.

The Neimeyers also completed some work on the main house. The south side of the wrap-around porch was enclosed in 1950, creating additional interior living space. Approximately ten years later, the porte-cochere on the north side of the house was repaired as a result of tornado damage.

The home was occupied by the Neimeyers until Byron's death in 1977. Agnes Young Neimeyer continued to live in the home after husband's death. In 1982, her daughter, Agnes Neimeyer Mathis, and her son-in-law, Thomas Ronald Mathis, returned to live in the family home after his career in the United States Navy. The house was purchased by Agnes and Ron, with Mrs. Neimeyer having forever rights to live there. Agnes Young Neimeyer continued to reside in the house until her death in 1996.

Agnes Neimeyer Mathis and Thomas Ronald Mathis continue to live in the home today, and have done extensive work to maintain the original integrity of the property, house, and surrounding structures. In order to increase the size of the house, the Mathises added a wing at the northeast corner of the house in 1982. However, the addition is sensitively designed, and blends with the architecture of the original house. In 1995, the original cypress shingle roof was replaced with composition shingles.

Due to the work of the Mathises, the House remains one of the finest examples of its architectural style in the community of Hot Springs. The property, home, and surrounding structures have remained remarkably intact through the years. Both generations of Neimeyers and Mathises have been actively involved in the preservation of the property, as well as being a part of the history of the Hot Springs area through their involvement with the Fordyce Bathhouse and through many civic endeavors.

### SIGNIFICANCE

The King-Neimeyer-Mathis House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C** for its Craftsman style Bungalow architecture. The King-Neimeyer-Mathis House is one of the best examples of a Craftsman Bungalow in Hot Springs, and is also an unusually

King-Neimeyer-Mathis House

Name of Property

Garland County, Arkansas

County and State

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large example of the style in the area. Additionally, the house, with its associated outbuildings and site features, still represents an intact early twentieth-century country house.

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### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Dalby, Marti. Meeting with Thomas Ronald and Agnes Neimeyer Mathis. Unknown date, 2002.

Last Will and Testament of R. Lee Wilson of Wilson, Arkansas, in the possession of the Mathises.

McAlester, Virginia, and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. (New York: Alfred A Knopf, 1994)

Mathis, Agnes Neimeyer. Childhood and current resident and property owner.

Mathis, Agnes Neimeyer. Telephone conversation with the author. May 8, 2002.

Official records of the property dating back to the early 1890's, found in the attic of the house.

Old correspondence, abstracts, pictures and memories of family stories.

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Section number 10 Page 1

### Verbal Boundary Description

Commencing at a point on the East line of the Malvern Road 16.5 feet North of the South line of the said Northeast Quarter Northeast Quarter (NE ¼ NE ¼) and 107 feet East of the Southwest Corner of the said Northeast Quarter Northeast Quarter (NE ¼ NE ¼), said point being on the North line of a Public Road; thence Northwesterly along the Easterly side of the Malvern Road (U.S. Highway 270) for a distance of 306.7 feet to the Northwesterly corner of Lot 1 of Bafanridge Subdivision; thence 94 Degrees and 30 Minutes to the right for 140.9 feet to the Northeast Corner of the said Lot 1; thence 74 Degrees and 40 Minutes to the left and along an existing chain link fence for 198.7 feet to a fence corner and the Northwest corner of Lot 2 of Bafanridge Subdivision; thence 74 Degrees and 30 Minutes to the right and along an existing fence line for 100 feet to the Northeast Corner of Lot 2 and the POINT OF BEGINNING for the tract of land herein described; thence North 8 Degrees and 10 Minutes West and along an existing fence line for a distance of 100 feet to a fence corner; thence South 80 Degrees West along a fence line for a distance of 101.2 feet; thence South 85 Degrees and 05 Minutes West for 323 feet to the East side of the Malvern Road; thence North 35 Degrees and 30 Minutes West along the Easterly side of the Malvern Road for 299.5 feet to the center of a stone pier; thence North 55 Degrees East for 222 feet; thence North 74 Degrees East 278 feet; thence South 2 Degrees and 50 Minutes East for 21 feet; thence North 87 Degrees and 10 Minutes East along an extended fence line and along the fence line for 297 feet to a fence corner; thence South 7 Degrees and 55 Minutes East and along a fence line for 387.5 feet to a fence corner; thence East along an existing fence line and extension of said line for 769 feet; thence South for 14 feet to a point on the North line of Lot 21 of Bafanwood Subdivision that is 80 feet West of the Northeast corner of the said Lot 21; thence West along the North line of Lots 21, 20, and 19 for 366 feet; thence South 16 Degrees East for 55 feet to the Northeast corner of Lot 8 of Bafanridge Subdivision; thence South 86 Degrees West along the North line of Lots 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, and 3 of Bafanridge for 618 feet to the Point of Beginning. Containing 7.69 Acres, more or less.

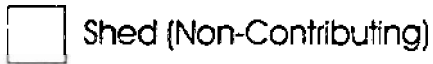
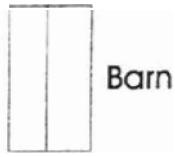
### Boundary Justification

The boundary contains all of the remaining land and buildings historically associated with the property.

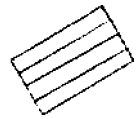


# King-Neimeyer-Mathis House

## Hot Springs, Garland County, Arkansas



Servants' Quarters



Garden

Greenhouse

Retaining Walls

Pump House

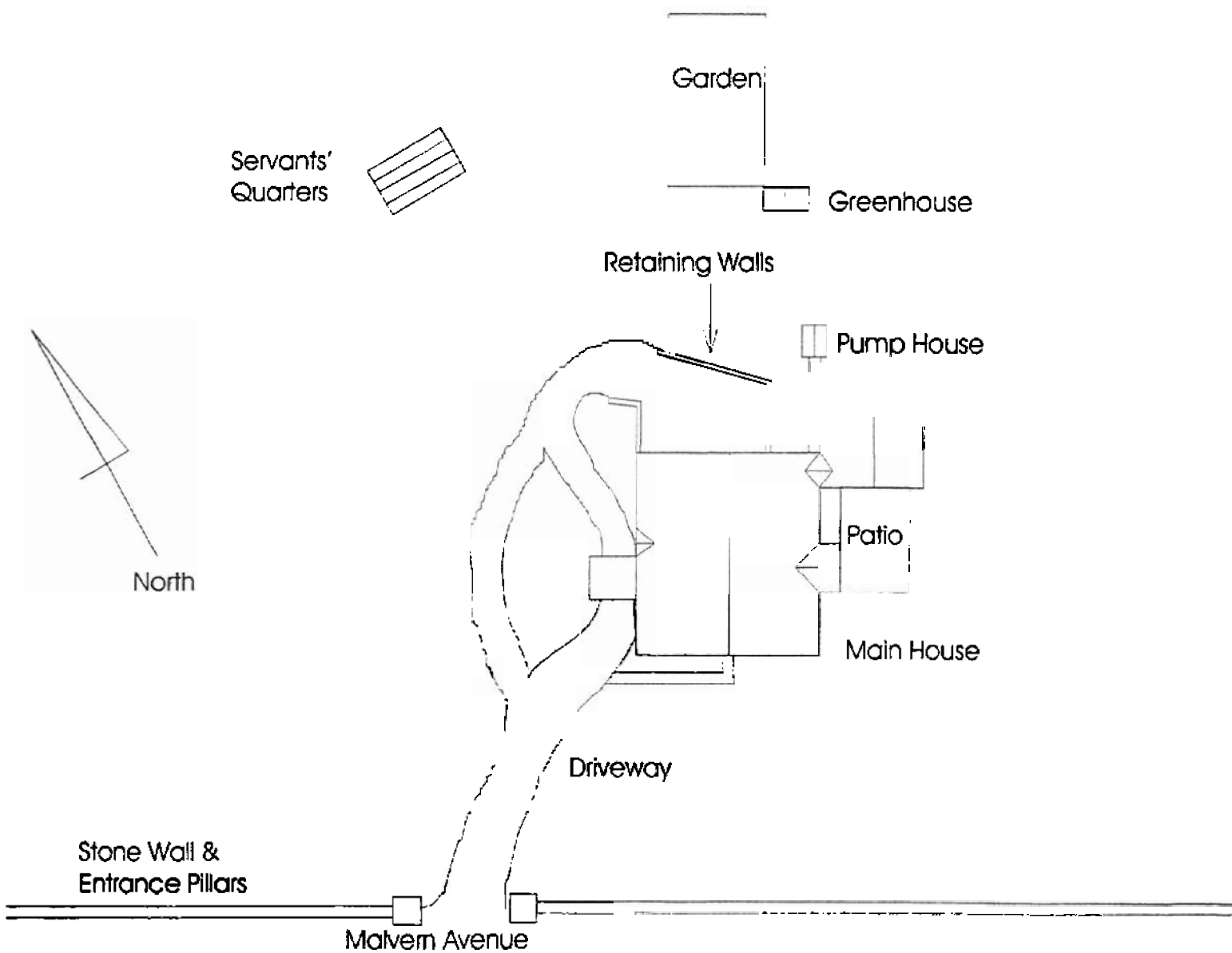
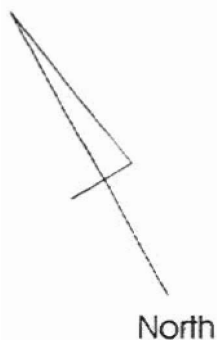
Patio

Main House

Driveway

Stone Wall &  
Entrance Pillars

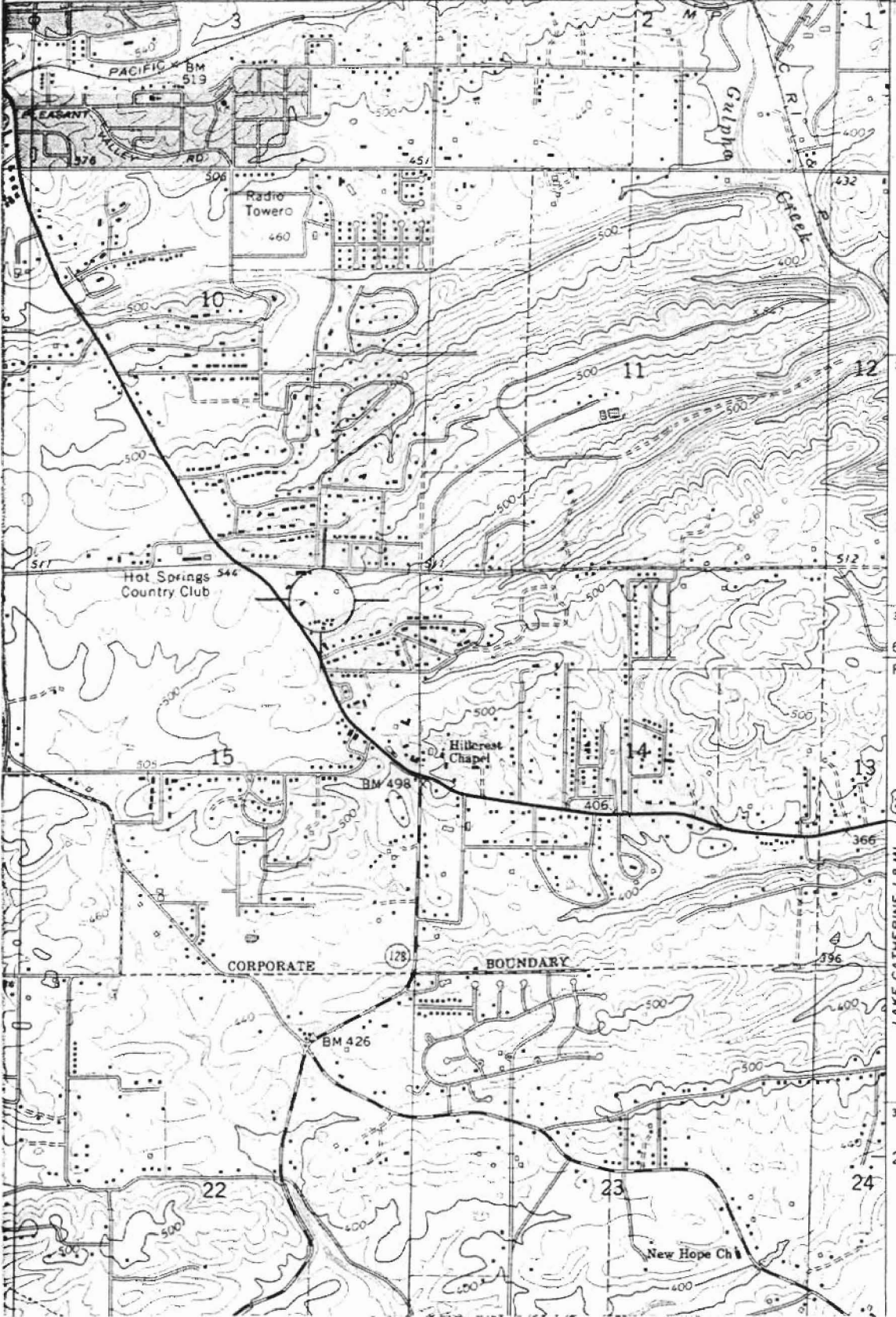
Malvern Avenue



HOT SPRINGS SOUTH QUADRANGLE  
 ARKANSAS  
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

7433 III SW  
 (FOUNTAIN LAKE)

497 1 690 000 FEET 498 499 93°00' 34°30'



KING-NEIMEYER-  
 MATHIS HOUSE  
 HOT SPRINGS,  
 GARLAND COUNTY  
 UTM:  
 3815 15/497754/  
 660 000 3315009  
 FEET

270  
 LAKE CATHERINE 1.8 MI.  
 MALVERN 1.8 MI.



