

APRIL 6, 1990

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Brundidge Building

other names/site number Scott's Department Store

2. Location

street & number West Second Street

not for publication N/A

city, town Hope

vicinity N/A

state Arkansas

code AR

county Hempstead

code AR-057

zip code 71801

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u>1</u>	<u> </u> Total

name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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 forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Cathryn H. Byford
Signature of certifying official

2-5-90
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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/Department Store

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other Stone

LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

Summary

The Brundidge Building is a two-and-one-half story, structural brick, party wall commercial storefront building with a brick parapet front. It is designed in the Romanesque Revival style and displays an abundance of Romanesque detail. It is located in the heart of Hope's commercial district.

Elaboration

The Brundidge Building is a two-and-one-half story, structural brick, party wall commercial storefront building with a flat roof set behind a brick parapet front. It is designed in the Romanesque Revival style and displays an abundance of Romanesque detail. Its plan is basically rectangular and the exterior finishes of the first floor storefront have been covered recently with decorative ceramic tile. It is covered with a built-up tar roof and supported upon a continuous brick foundation.

The northern or front facade is divided into four principle bays. The bay to the east and the second bay in from the east are very similar and relatively unadorned. Each is lighted on the second floor with a group of three vertical, double-hung wood sash windows set into a wood frame with small, fixed windows at the top. These windows are set into the wall with stone sills and lintels. Three horizontal fixed wood windows are placed into the upper half-story directly above the vertical windows below. This bank of windows is also set in between stone sills and lintels. The second story window groups are decorated above with a set of three blind arches which project slightly from the brick wall. The second bay from the east projects slightly from the facade behind and is ornamented at its outer corners with thin corner turrets with stone detail at the top and bottom. It is lighted by a large central group of three one-over-one wood sash windows, although the central opening is wider than those flanking it. The wall above this window is ornamented with a broad, blind arch, and another group of three decorative arches set into the parapet above. The tops of all three of these bays are finished with decorative stone coping and finished with carved stone ball ornaments. The western bay features a gable roof, a Palladian window in the gable peak, and a group of three one-over-one wood sash windows in the second story below.

The southern or rear elevation is now punctuated only by a central sliding door flanked by two one-over-one wood windows; original window openings to the east and west have been filled.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1Summary

The Brundidge Building, constructed c. 1893 and designed in the Romanesque Revival style, is both the best example in downtown Hope of a high-style Romanesque Revival commercial building and an unusual application of a typically textural and three-dimensional aesthetic to the demands of an urban, party wall storefront structure - a relatively two-dimensional building type.

Elaboration

The city of Hope, Arkansas was platted in 1873 by Chief Engineer Morley of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad. The city was named for the daughter of Major Loughborough, a director of the C. & F. Railroad. The activity and settlement encouraged by the railroad proceeded rapidly enough for the city to become incorporated by 1875 and for the first municipal elections to be held that same year. Hope was later selected as the terminus for the Arkansas and Louisiana Railroad also, which only served to increase its importance as a southwest Arkansas commercial center. Goodspeeds records that by 1890 Hope could boast of a business district "...nearly all built up with one and two story brick buildings..." and a population of approximately 1,500.

The lot on which the Brundidge Building sits was purchased in February of 1892 by J.P. Brundidge. The tax assessment records for 1893 indicate that this building was constructed by then, as the valuation increased in one year from \$1,000 to \$8,000.

The tax records also reveal that Dr. K.G. McRae, Brundidge's father-in-law, was part owner. Though little information survives regarding Brundidge, Dr. McRae was a medical doctor and Confederate veteran who had immigrated to Mt. Holly, Union County, from Alabama before the Civil War and who resumed his medical practice there until 1886 when he relocated to Hope. He continued his medical practice in the Hope area and also became involved in a variety of other business enterprises. He died in 1904, but this building remained in the Brundidge family estate until purchased by the present owner in 1978.

Until recently the Brundidge Building had housed retail activities on its main, storefront level (Scott's Department Store); and yet, though it is likely that it housed similar enterprises originally, little reliable information has come down to us. The use of the upper stories has been better documented. At least part of the upper area was used as a rooming house in the early twentieth century. Later, the second story served as a meeting hall for the Fraternal Order of Elks.

The names of the architect, craftsman or builder who were involved in the construction of the Brundidge Building have not survived. Nevertheless, the application and handling of the Romanesque Revival elements on the main facade indicate a familiarity with design if not formal training. The grouped blind arches which articulate the upper walls combined with the square-headed vertical windows reveal a familiarity with the work of H.H. Richardson and his imitators. Only in his last, primarily urban residential designs did Richardson begin to flatten the Romanesque detail for which he was renown. However, by the 1890's his imitators around the country began subtracting from this style the three-dimensionality of both composition and detail which had given such weight and presence to such designs as that for the Marshall Field Wholesale Store in Chicago of 1885-87. This trend is clearly reflected in the handling of the forms and details in the Brundidge Building facade. The bay which projects to the east barely protrudes at all from the wall behind and is framed by two rather delicate and vertical turrets which retain an elegance and style of their own but which are rather different than Romanesque designs which were popular just ten years previous.

It has been noted that this trend toward flattening principle elements and details was common to most of the popular styles in the last decade of the nineteenth century and that this may have been encouraged by the growing influence of the Classical Revival and its emphasis upon symmetry and balance in service to the design of grand,

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2

formal edifices which borrowed none of the earthbound massiveness and frank expression of materials considered typical of medieval architectural styles. Whatever the source, this trend certainly influenced the popular interpretations of the Romanesque style during this period just before 1900 and the Brundidge Building stands as the finest commercial example of this trend in Hope.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Goodspeeds' History of Southern Arkansas, (1890).

Jarrard, John D., National Register Nomination for the Scott's Department Store/Bill's Dollar Store Building, May 2, 1979, on file at the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

Tax Records, Hempstead County, Hempstead County Courthouse, Hope.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

The southern half of Lot 1 and the northern half of Lots 15 and 16, Block 37, City of Hope, Arkansas.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

N/A

Significant Dates

1893

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than one

UTM References

A 15 445090 3725260
 Zone Easting Northing

C _____

B _____
 Zone Easting Northing

D _____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Part of Lots 1, 15 and 16, Block 37, City of Hope, Arkansas

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

This boundary includes all the property historically associated with this resource.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth Story, Architectural Historian

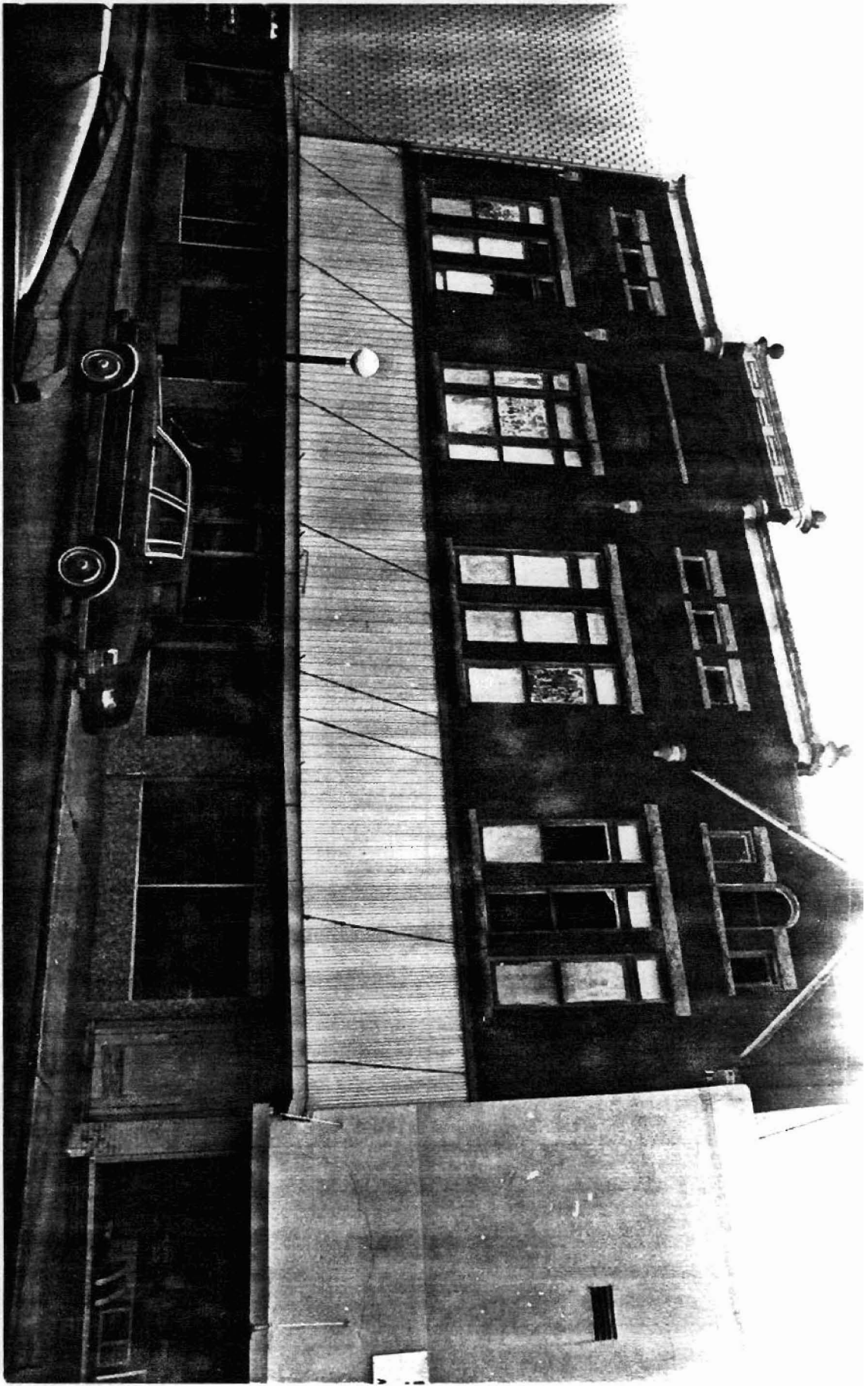
organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date February 2, 1990

street & number 225 E. Markham Street, Suite 300 telephone (501) 371-2763

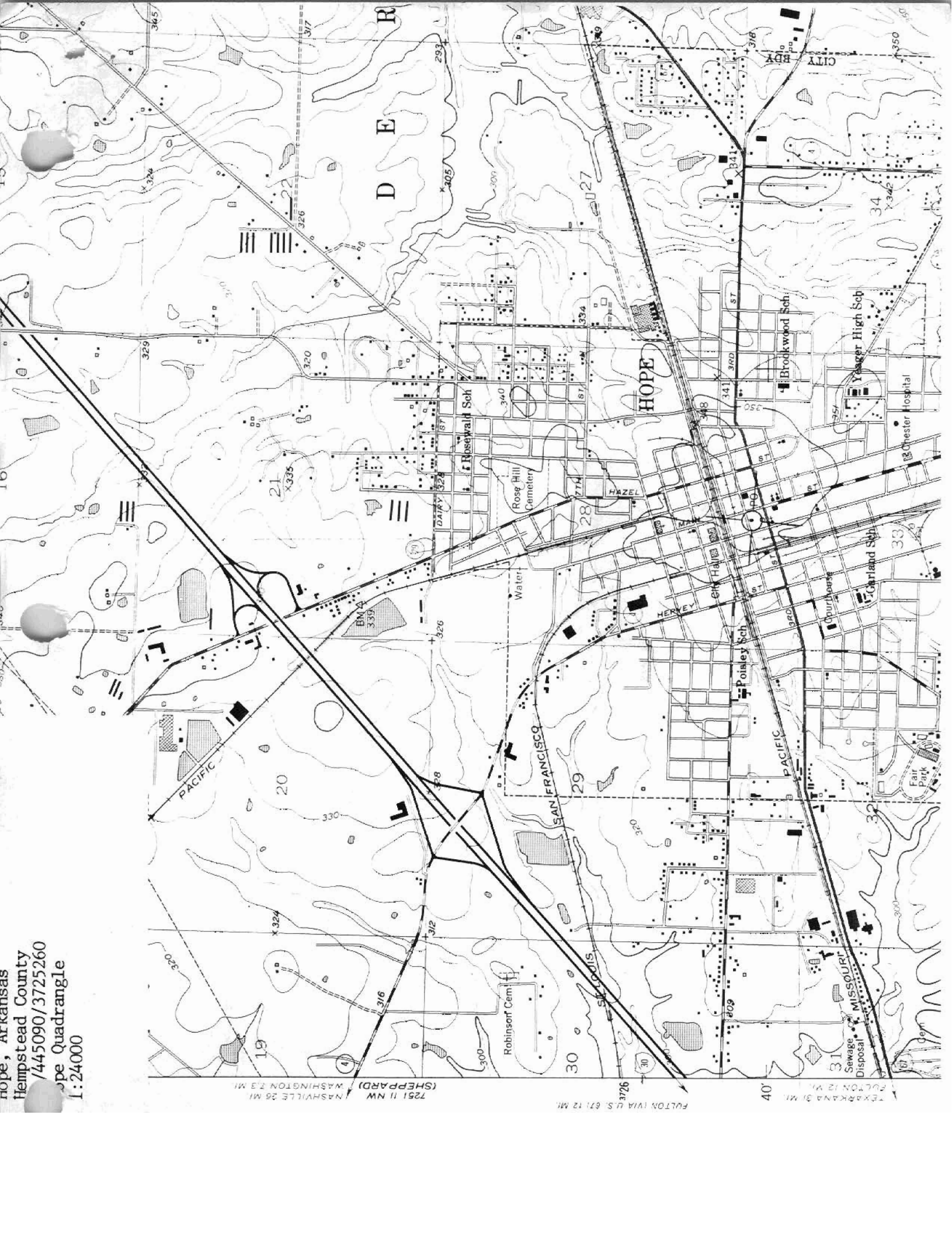
city or town Little Rock state Arkansas zip code 72201







Hope, Arkansas
Hempstead County
445090/3725260
Hope Quadrangle
1:24000



7251 II NW WASHINGTON 2.3 MI
(SHEPPARD)

FULTON (VIA U.S. 67) 1.2 MI

TEXARKANA 31 MI
FULTON 12 MI