

NR LISTED 6/02/95

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018
BOOK COPY

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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1. Name of Property

historic name: Hodges House

other name/site number: N/A

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2. Location

street & number: State Highway 7

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Bismarck

vicinity: N/A

state: AR county: Hot Spring code: AR 059 zip code: 71929

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3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private

Category of Property: Building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>5</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
<u>+</u>	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

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

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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4. State/Federal Agency Certification
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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. _____ See continuation sheet

Cathryn A. Slatu _____ 4-19-95
Signature of certifying official 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
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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 Keeper Date
of Action

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic: DOMESTIC Sub: Single dwelling

Current : DOMESTIC Sub: Single dwelling

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7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification:

Folk Victorian

Other Description: N/A

Materials: foundation BRICK roof METAL
walls WOOD/Weatherboard other Turned wood columns and
balusters

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

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8. Statement of Significance
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Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Locally.

Applicable National Register Criteria: B and C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

Areas of Significance: EDUCATION
ARCHITECTURE

Period(s) of Significance: 1907-1945

Significant Dates: 1907

Significant Person(s): Hodges, Dr. Thomas R.
Hodges, Charlotte

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.
X See continuation sheet.

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9. Major Bibliographical References
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X See continuation sheet.

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 #

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- X State historic preservation office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository:

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property: Approximately 1.5

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
A 15 486360 3792250 B 15
C 15 D 15

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation sheet.

Beginning at a point on the eastern edge of State Highway 7 formed by its intersection with a roughly-perpendicular line running parallel with the southern elevation of the artifact storage building (C) and located approximately 25 feet to the south thereof, proceed easterly along said line for approximately 200 feet to its intersection with a perpendicular line running parallel with the eastern (rear) elevation of the house; thence proceed northerly along said line for approximately 300 feet to its intersection with a perpendicular line running parallel with the northern elevation of the barn (F); thence proceed easterly along said line for approximately 200 feet to its intersection with the eastern edge of State Highway 7; thence proceed southerly along said line to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

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

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

Name/Title: Ken Story, NR/Survey Coordinator

Organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Date: April 18, 1995

Street & Number: 1500 Tower Bldg, 323 Center St. Telephone: (501) 324-9880

City or Town: Little Rock State: AR ZIP: 72201

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

Summary

The Hodges House is a single-story, wood frame residence designed in an unusual interpretation of the Folk Victorian style. Its fundamentally rectangular plan is augmented with a projecting three-sided bay at its southwestern corner and a wrap-around porch that extends from the western or front elevation around the north elevation and almost completely across the rear elevation. A total of three chimneys rise through the roofline: an exterior brick chimney on the southern elevation, and two smaller flues that rise through the eastern and northern flanks of the hipped section. The standing-seam metal roof and the novelty-sided walls rest upon a continuous brick foundation.

A total of five contributing outbuildings and site features are included within the nomination.

Elaboration

The Hodges House is a single-story, wood frame residence designed in an unusual interpretation of the Folk Victorian style. Its fundamentally rectangular plan is augmented with a projecting three-sided bay at its southwestern corner and a wrap-around porch that extends from the western or front elevation around the north elevation and almost completely across the rear elevation. A total of three chimneys rise through the roofline: an exterior brick chimney on the southern elevation, and two smaller flues that rise through the eastern and northern flanks of the hipped section. The standing-seam metal roof and the novelty-sided walls rest upon a continuous brick foundation.

The western or front elevation is composed of the projecting three-sided bay to the south and the side wall beneath the hipped porch roof to the north. The projecting bay is pedimented and fenestrated with three one-over-one wood sash windows. The wall to the north contains a single-leaf door with flanking sidelights and a larger window near the northern end of the elevation. The northern elevation is fenestrated with six evenly-spaced one-over-one wood sash windows. The eastern elevation is punctuated with two asymmetrically-placed single-leaf doors that are set among three wood sash windows. The southern elevation is regularly-fenestrated with a total of six sash windows, the only interruption being the large brick chimney that rises through the eaves.

The significant exterior details are largely limited to the wrap-around porch. It features a total of ten turned posts that support the hipped metal roof. These posts are connected by an unusual

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wood balustrade composed of a square bottom rail, turned 45 degrees, that supports alternating square and turned vertical members, which in turn support another square horizontal member and another square top rail. The overall effect is visually dynamic and lends a real texture to the aspect of the overall facade.

The interior -- a central hall that is flanked on either side by various living rooms, bedrooms, storage rooms and a kitchen -- has been altered somewhat in two of the rooms on the southern side of the house, where non-historic wood panelling has been applied. Most of the remaining rooms, however, retain their original wood plank walls, floors and ceilings. An indoor bathroom at the rear of the central hallway was added by Dr. Hodges after he purchased the house in 1925.

Also included in the nomination are four extant historic outbuildings and a well. The well (B) is located in the front yard and sheltered by a square stone well cap and wood pulley support. The wood frame and stucco storage building (C) is a single-storey, gable roof building Dr. Hodges used to house his collection of artifacts. The smokehouse (D) is a simple, board-and-batten, gable roof building. The storm cellar (E) is a small concrete structure set into the ground to the northeast of the house. The barn (F) is a gable roof, wood frame building located near the northern edge of the lot.

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Summary

Criteria B and C, local significance

The Hodges House is locally significant under both Criteria B and C. It is significant under Criterion B by virtue of its direct associations with Dr. Hodges, who lived and worked in this house between 1925 and 1945, during which time he (along with his wife) conducted his most significant work in the area of native American archeology. It is also eligible under Criterion C by virtue of its status as a fine and unusual example of Folk Victorian style architecture.

Elaboration

The Hodges House was constructed in 1907 by its original owners, Dr. Lee Bray and his wife Clara as their home. At that time the surrounding community was known as DeRoche. DeRoche was primarily a farming community, though by the turn of the century the large stands of surrounding virgin timber were being harvested and a railroad that ran one mile to the north of the house shipped out the logs almost as fast as the local timbermen could cut them. This was especially rough work as in 1907 there were no paved roads anywhere in the community that would later become known as Bismarck.

The Brays sold the house to Dr. Hodges and his wife Charlotte in 1925. The Hodges used the house as both residence and office, as Dr. Hodges was a physician and would see patients at his home. Interestingly, Mrs. Hodges was a chemist and assisted her husband in the development of prescriptions for his patients. Their rheumatism medicine became well-known for its curative effects, as people from around that state would come to their home to get it. Dr. and Mrs. Hodges established a wide reputation as both healers and good neighbors.

However, it is in the field of archeology -- a field in which, by the way, they were both extremely competent amateurs -- that Dr. Hodges made his greatest contribution to the state's history. Apparently a person with a natural affinity for prehistory and history in many of its manifestations, it was fortunate that Dr. Hodges was living in the Mississippi Valley area at a time of increasing professional and amateur archeological activity with respect to the prehistoric cultures that had occupied this region. Born in 1868 in Morehead, Kentucky, Hodges moved with his parents to Hannibal, Missouri while still a child and was raised there. He later attended medical school and established a practice in St. Louis, from which he served patients in that city and in southeast Missouri generally. During this period of time he became acquainted with and acquired the obsession for the prehistory of the Mississippi River valley and its watersheds.

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By 1925 Dr. Hodges married Charlotte Mikulus in St. Genevieve, Missouri and soon thereafter relocated to Bismarck, Arkansas. While working in this area and supporting himself and his family as a physician, he more actively pursued his interest in local prehistoric cultures, and in those of the Caddo and Ouachita River valleys in particular. Later Dr. Hodges would focus his interest on the late prehistoric Caddoan cultures of the southwest part of the state and the early contact period between Euro-American explorers and settlers in the state's southern half. Investigating, collecting, preserving and teaching this era became his avocation for the remainder of his life.

Dr. Hodges collected a great number of archeological artifacts from over fifty different sites along the Ouachita River between the cities of Arkadelphia and Malvern. These efforts occurred over several years and included the results of several extensive excavations. This work resulted in the publication of two different articles on Caddoan culture in the Ouachita River basin, both of which proved to be seminal research efforts in understanding this occupation. Yet another was published by his widow after his death in 1953.

Dr. Hodges and his wife also made important contributions to archeology through their collaboration with several professional archeologists who were also just beginning to develop their interest in this particular field. Among them were Dr. Alex Krieger of the University of Texas at Austin and Dr. Philip Phillips of Harvard University. Dr. Hodges also lent his expertise to archeological recording and excavation efforts conducted under the auspices of both the University of Arkansas and the Works Progress Administration in the late 1930's.

Perhaps Dr. Hodges made his greatest contributions in the field of preservation. Not only did Dr. Hodges carefully collect and store over 55,000 artifacts obtained from his own investigations but he also acquired the collection of another local archeologist, Vere Huddleston of Arkadelphia, which he carefully protected. The Huddleston collection is of especial importance to archeologists today by virtue of the fact that Huddleston took careful notes about the artifacts he collected and thus left a useful record that defines and gives context to his collection. Finally, the Hodges acquired an entire site -- now known as the Menard-Hodges Mounds, located on the north bank of the Arkansas River near Nady -- for the purpose of conducting controlled investigations thereof and to protect the mounds from those less sensitive to their potential to reveal further information. Though they were unable to proceed with their plans for active investigation they remained vigilant stewards of this site and kept it out of the hands of those less scrupulous and less interested in archeology.

Finally, due to his interest in the state's prehistory and history, Dr. Hodges was instrumental

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in the formation of two organizations dedicated to the understanding and teaching of both. In 1939 Dr. Hodges made his first attempt to form the Arkansas Archeological Society in Little Rock; though this effort foundered, he tried again in 1943. At its second meeting the fledgling society elected Dr. Hodges to be its president and Mrs. Hodges to be its assistant editor and board member. The goals of the organization were discussion, education, publication and preservation (this organization also disbanded soon after its inception and did not achieve its present form until 1960; it has functioned continuously since then).

Dr. Hodges also helped form and served as one of the charter members for the Arkansas Historical Association, an organization that had suffered several earlier incarnations but which became firmly established under Dr. Hodges leadership. Intended to be primarily focused on the state's history and on producing scholarly publications that investigated it, this group has sustained itself through the years since and continues to publish a quarterly journal today.

For its associations with the contributions made by Dr. Hodges to the study and understanding of the state's prehistoric and historic archeology, and its history during the time that he resided here -- and for its architectural significance -- the Hodges House is locally significant under Criteria B and C.

1/2/83

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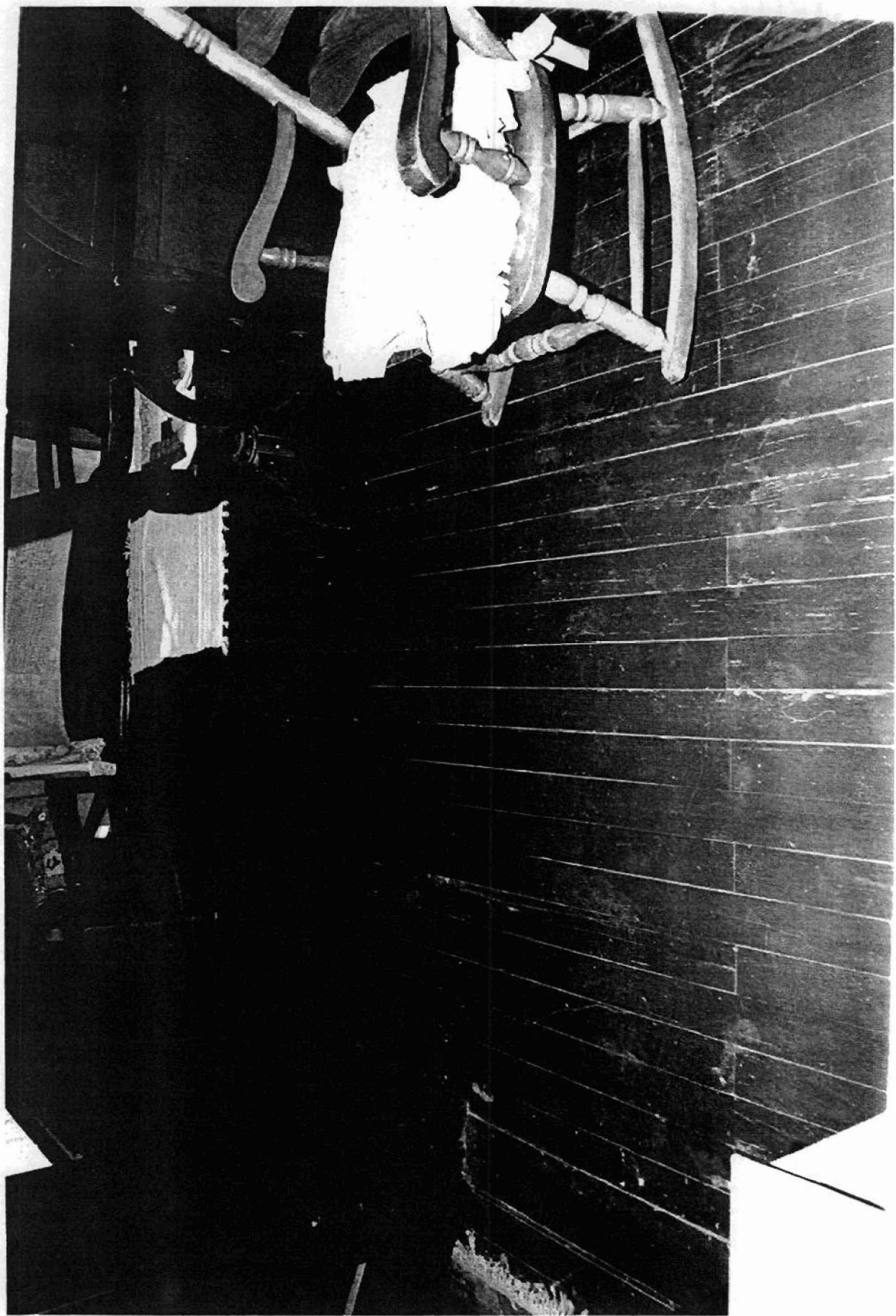
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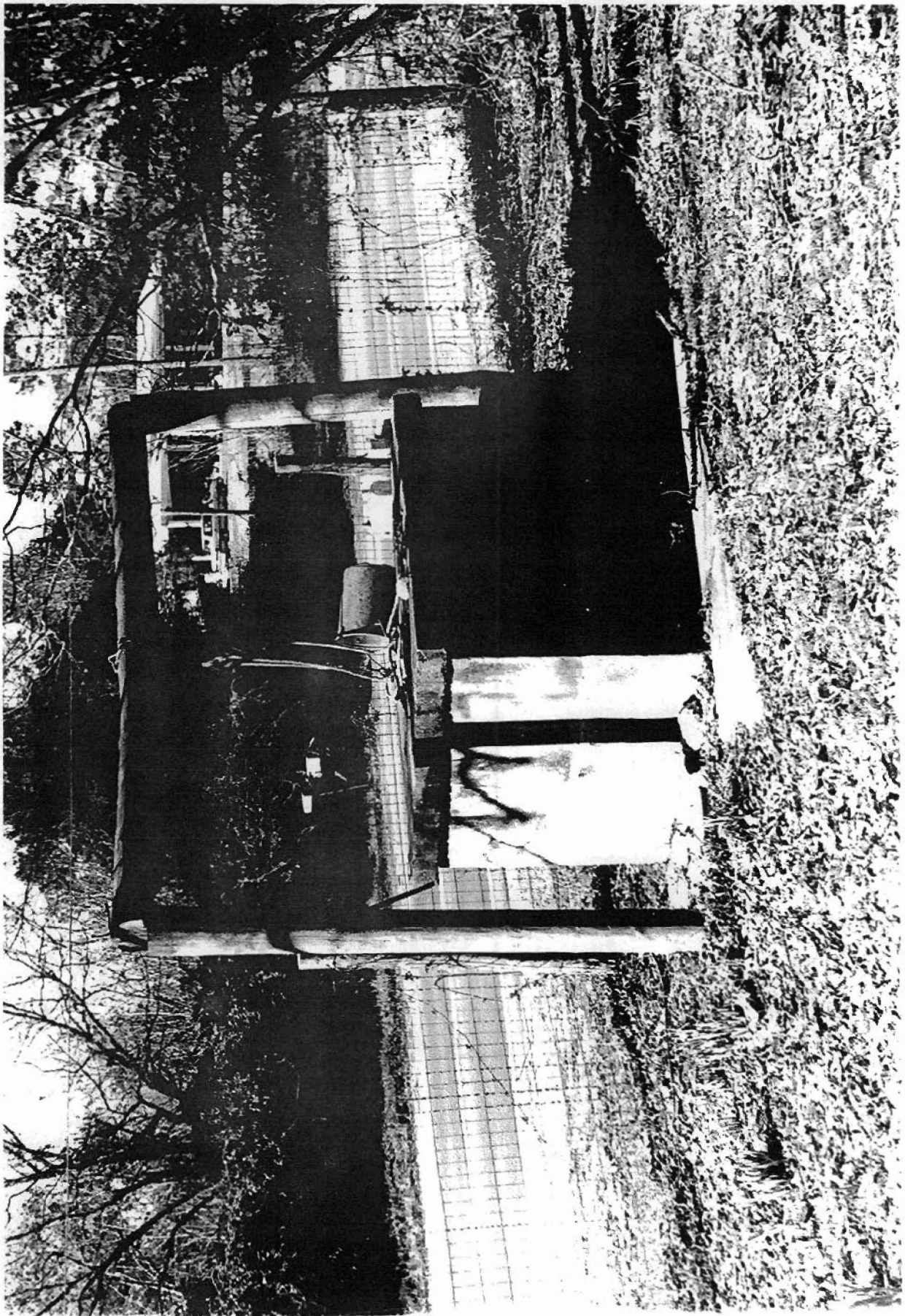
Section number 9 Page 1

Bibliography

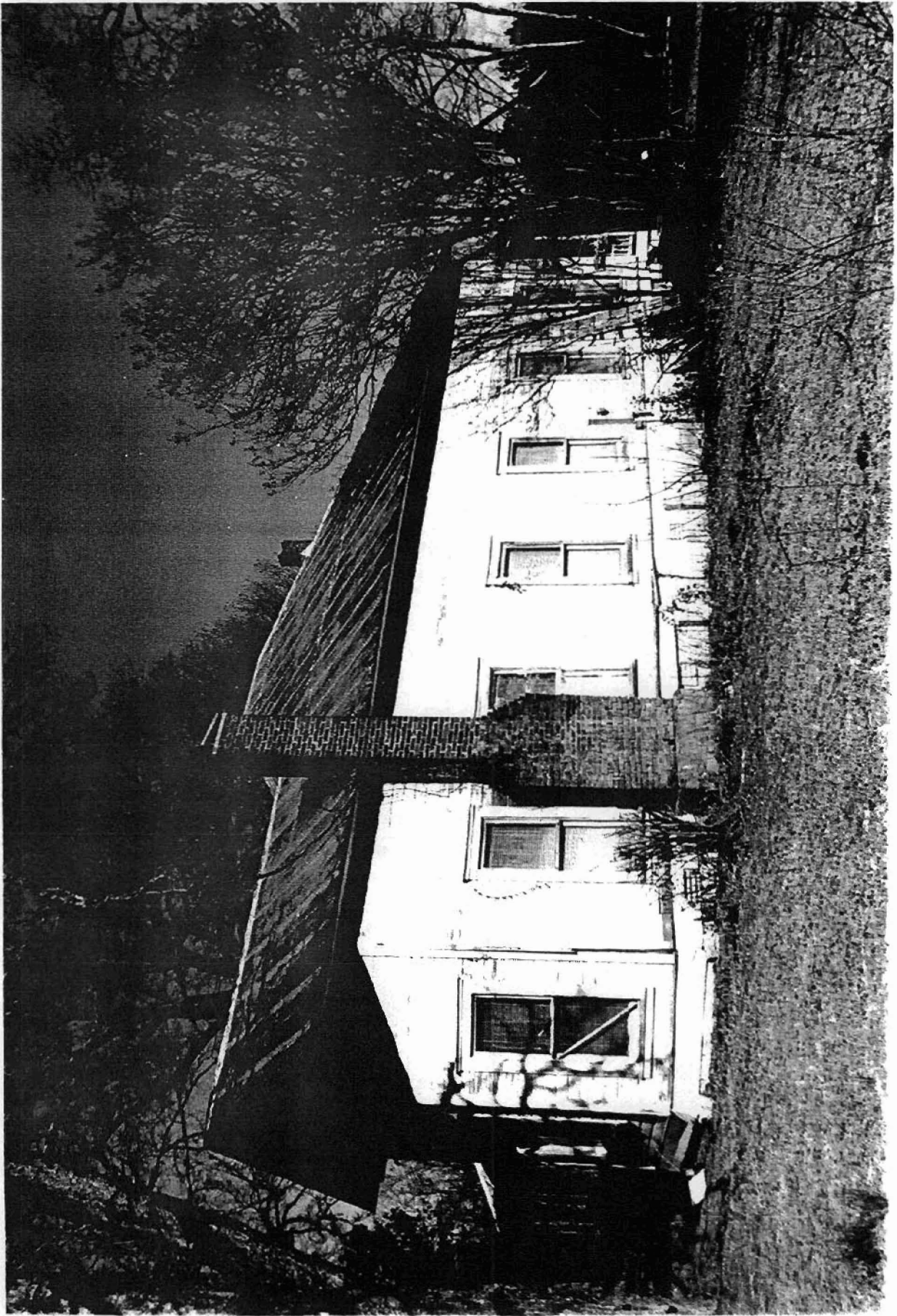
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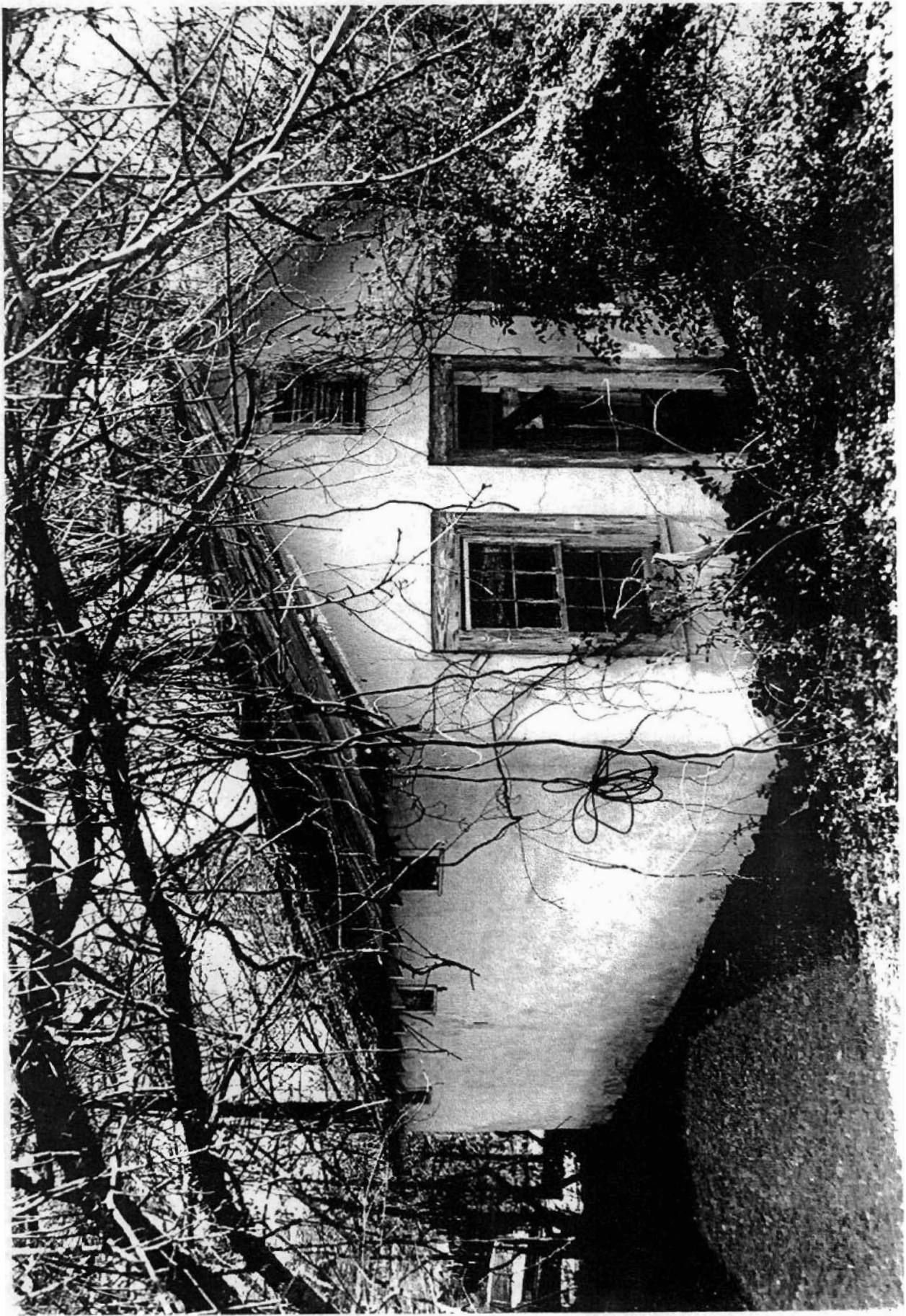
Information provided by Tommy Hodges, July, 1994.

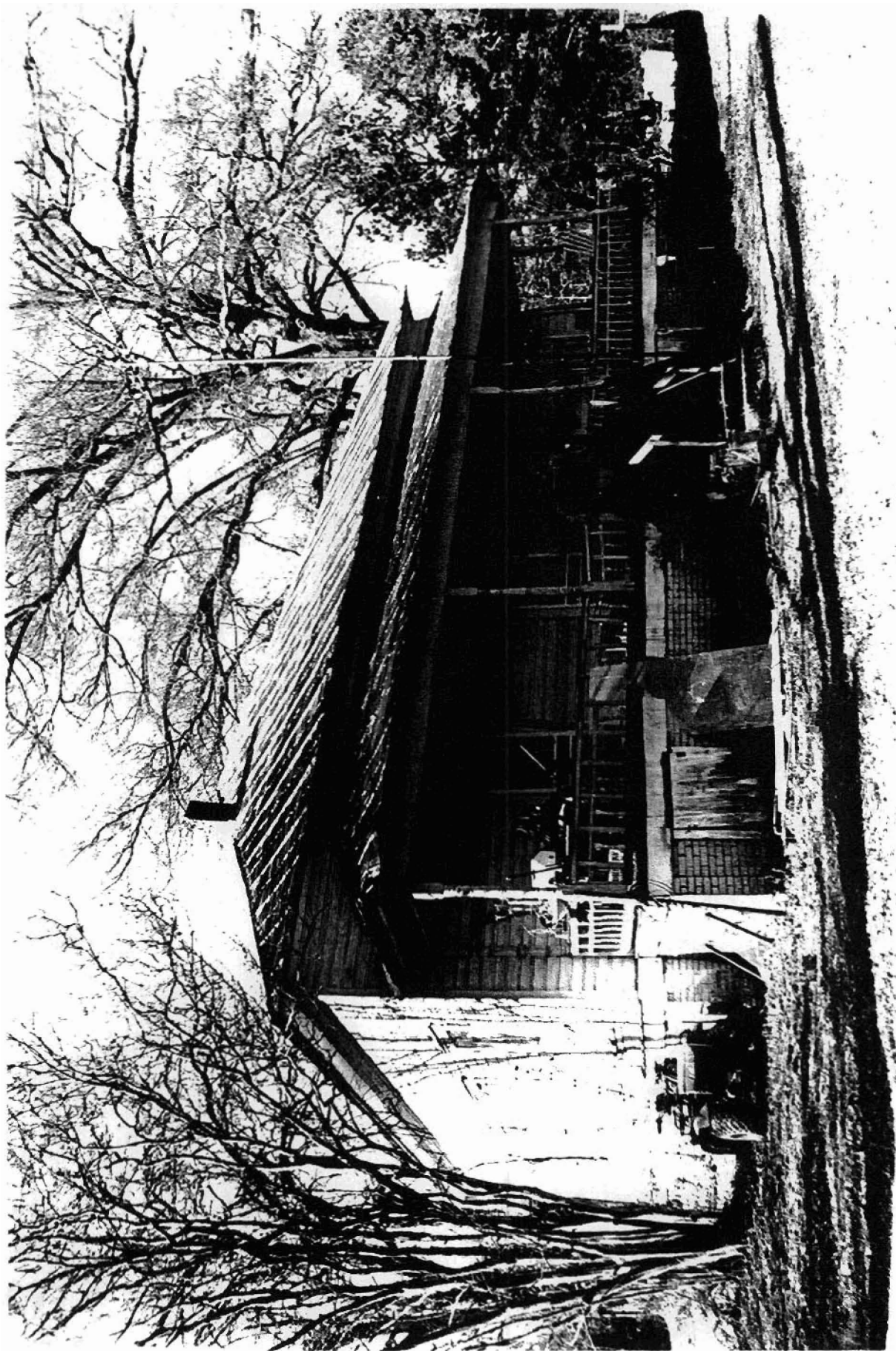


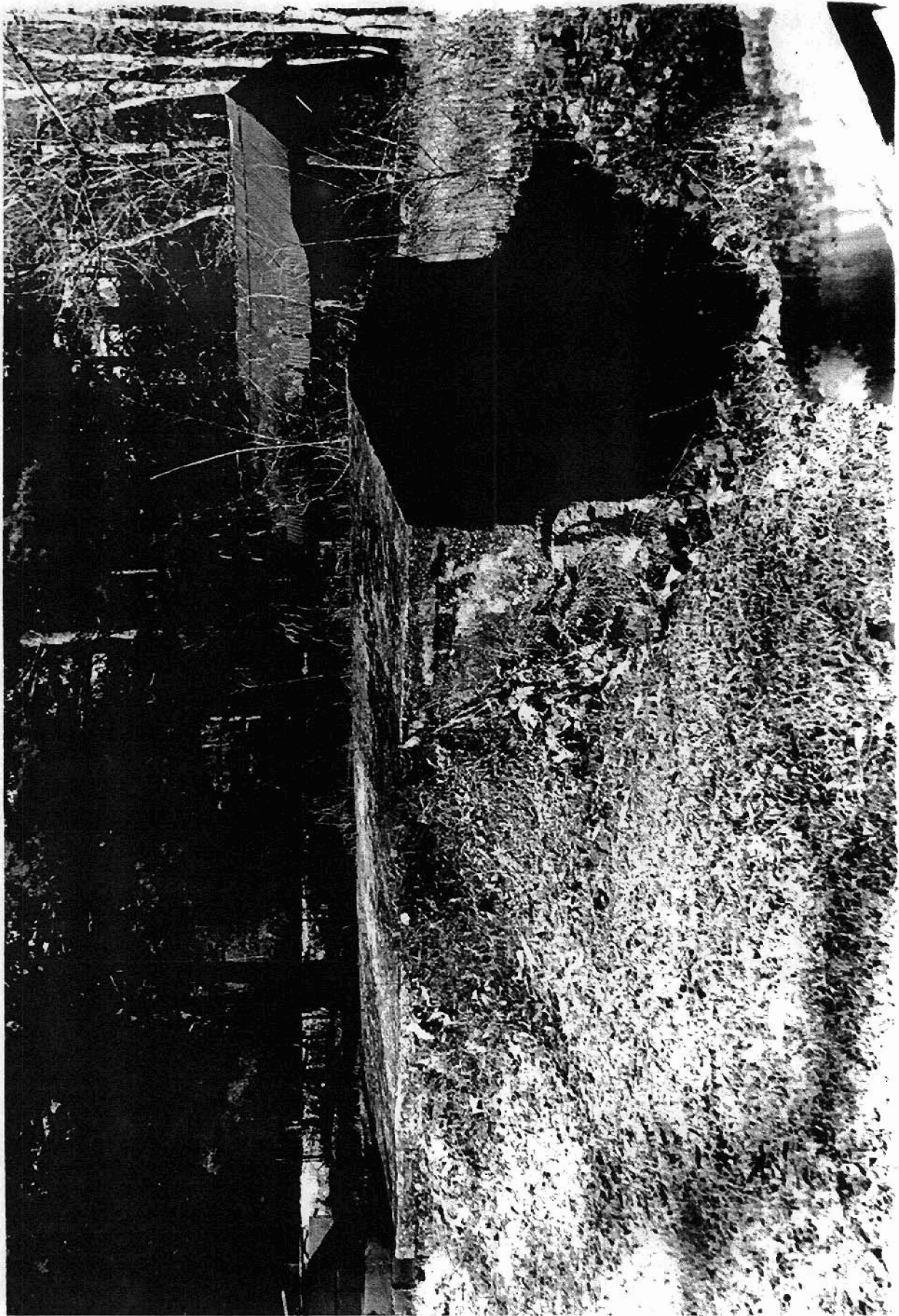






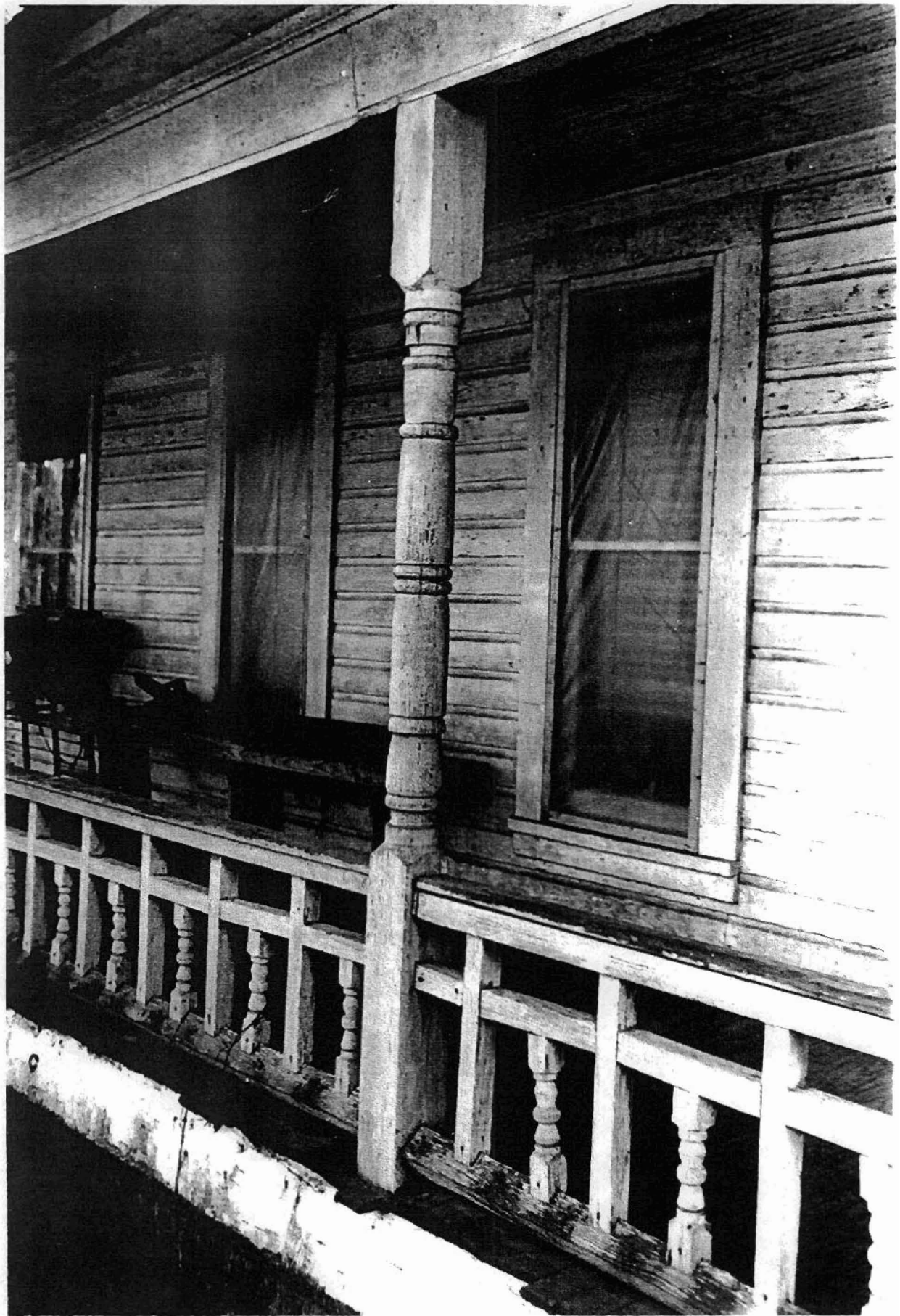




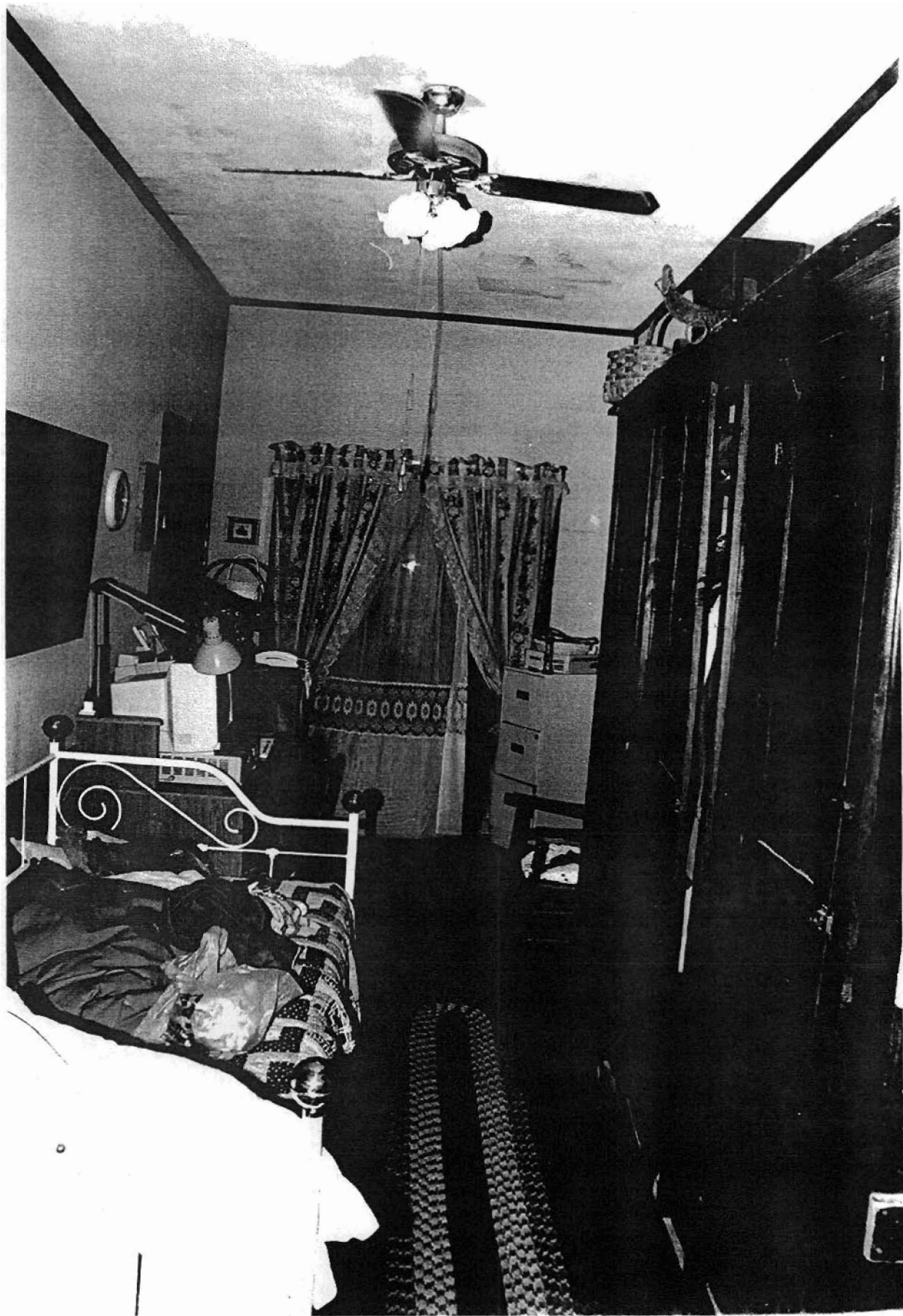


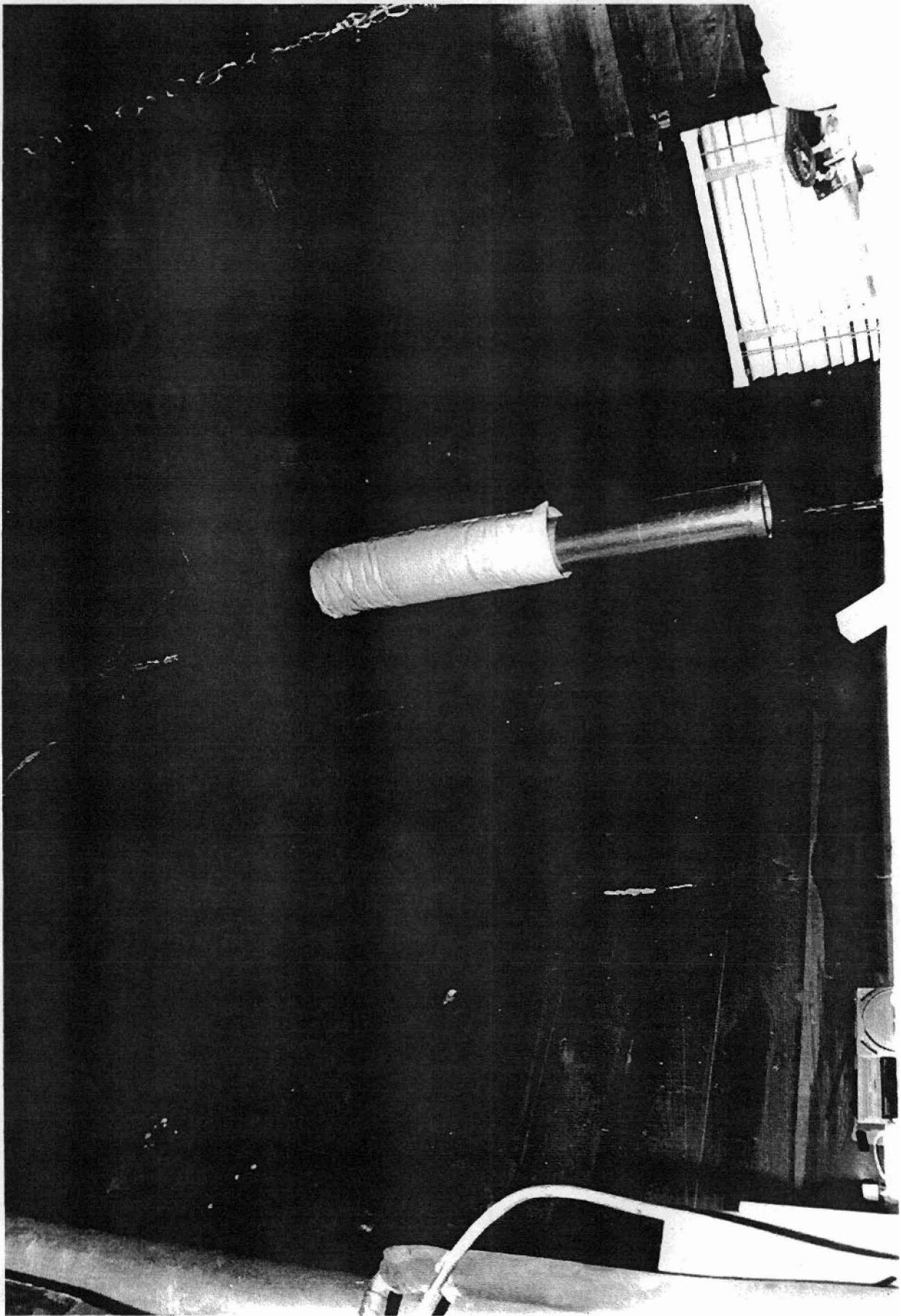




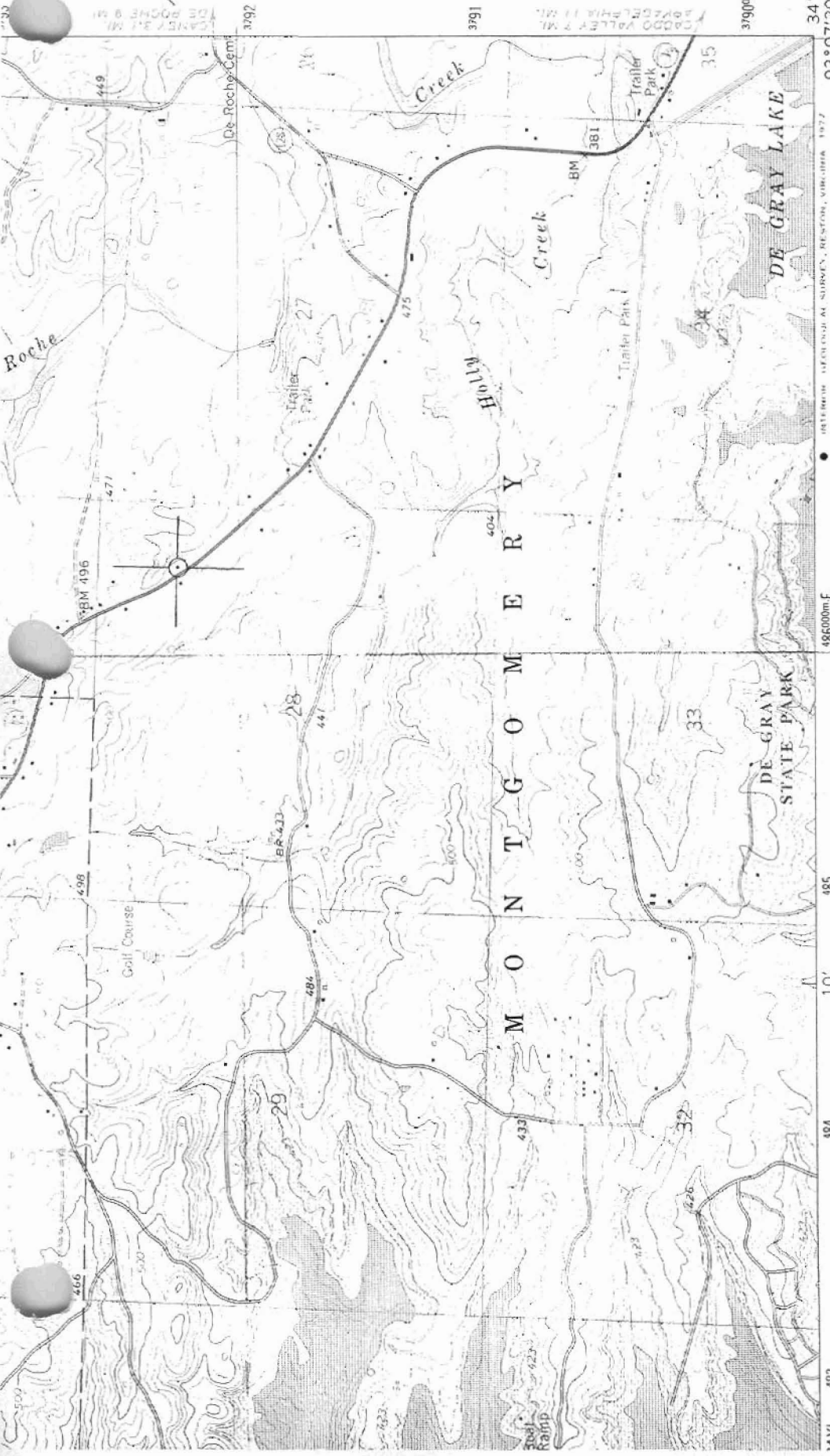








PAGES HOUSE
 BISMARCK,
 HOT SPRINGS
 CO.,
 ARKANSAS
 15/186360/
 3792250



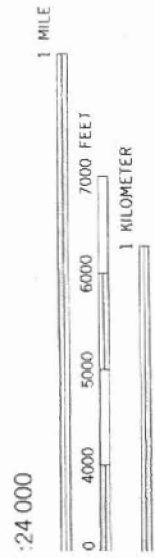
CADD VALLEY
 7552 11 NE

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Heavy-duty ————— Light-duty —————
- Medium-duty ————— Unimproved dirt —————
- Interstate Route (I) U.S. Route (U) State Route (S)



QUADRANGLE LOCATION



HORIZONTAL DATUM OF 1929

NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72204
 AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

BISMARCK, ARK.
 N3415—W9307.5/7.5

1966
 PHOTO REVISÉ 1976
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