

46-67-T020-41

Listed in the N.R. 42282

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

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

1. Name

historic Claude Foulke House

and/or common Joe B. Wilson House

2. Location

street & number 501 Pecan

N/A not for publication

city, town Texarkana

N/A vicinity of

congressional district Fourth

75501

state Arkansas

code 05

county Miller

code 091

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mrs. Joe B. Wilson

street & number 501 Pecan

city, town Texarkana

N/A vicinity of

state Arkansas

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Miller County Courthouse

street & number Fourth and Laurel

city, town Texarkana

state Arkansas

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Urban Development Action Grant Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date June 1978

 federal state county local

depository for survey records City of Texarkana City Hall

city, town Texarkana

state Arkansas

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Situated on a corner lot in one of Texarkana's oldest neighborhoods with landscaping berms raising it several feet above street grade, the Claude Foulke House exerts a striking and commanding presence in the ambient residential streetscape. The two-story hip roofed brick veneered house with full basement was built in 1903. Featuring an extraordinary portico and prominent cornice, the massive and nearly symmetrical house well conveys the spirit of the Neo-Classicism that influenced much of the architecture of the early twentieth century.

The monumentality implicit in the Classical styles is particularly apparent in the Foulke House's stately principal (east) elevation. A wide range of steps leads up to the two-story three-bay portico, composed of two pairs of colossal fluted Ionic columns carrying a full entablature, which clearly dominates this elevation. The two outer bays of the portico are characterized by the termination of the wood entablature that crowns the building. This prominent entablature consists of a simple architrave, an unembellished frieze and an overhanging boxed cornice with modillions which, at a distance, give an impression of dentiling along the base of the cornice. The horizontality of the cornice is broken by the brick-faced triangular pediment that caps the portico's center bay while the architrave continues the full length of the portico successfully unifying the facade. A cornice with modillions and cornice moulding is developed along the sloping sides of the pediment and a round-arched shaped window with articulated keystone pierces the pediment just below its peak. The design of the portico pediment is reflected in the articulation of the house's principal entrance. Here, a dentiled triangular pediment, somewhat shallower in pitch than the portico pediment, caps the "dog-eared" wood frame which creates a tripartite arrangement reminiscent of the three-bay design of the portico. The two outer sections of this entryway hold single doors, with rectangular lights and transoms, that flank a brick area set above a paneled wood base. This curious arrangement appears to be original to the building although the central brick element may have been originally composed of wood panels. Double-hung one-over-one light rectangular windows, nearly as tall as the doorway, with articulated though undecorated concrete lintels and sills, flank the outstanding entrance. On the second floor facade, four symmetrically placed windows, smaller in height than the first floor windows, complete the principal facade. All windows have shutters. Brick quoins running the height of the two-story facade define all four corners of the building and enhance its monumentality.

While the long north side elevation of the house is relatively undistinguished repeating the relationship established in the principal facade, rectangular windows set in a brick veneer facade capped with the unifying entablature, and offering a glimpse of the house's hip roof, the south side is of greater visual interest. The south elevation, while otherwise identical to the north elevation, is enriched by the one-story portico that appears on the southwest corner of the house. This flat-roofed portico capped with overhanging box cornice reiterates on a smaller scale the details of the front portico, including its fluted Ionic columns. A highly decorative beveled glass door featuring curvilinear design leads from this portico into the house. Though it is now screened and provided with a railing of square balusters, this seemingly secondary entrance once functioned as a porte cochere affording direct access to the house from carriages. A round-arched dormer with three small windows and box cornice rises from the center of the south side of the hip roof. The profile of one of the house's chimneys also appears on the south elevation.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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The rear (west) elevation of the Foulke House presents the least imposing side of the building. Though enriched with the corner quoins, window lintels and box cornice that characterize the other three facades, the architrave, frieze and modillions that add so much to the other elevations are not continued along this rear elevation. The south corner of the elevation benefits from the side elevation of the porte cochere with its full entablature and slender fluted Ionic columns set on square concrete piers, but the north corner of the west elevation is far less pleasing. It is marked by a first floor service porch capped with a box cornice, a second floor shed-roofed sleeping porch (probably a circa 1920 addition to the building) and a cellar door.

The impressive interior of the Foulke House is equally monumental as the building's exterior. Perhaps the most striking feature of the centrally planned interior is its lavishly conceived entry hall. Here, an extremely wide U-plan, paneled staircase dominates the space. The staircase is flanked by two fluted Ionic columns surmounted by box piers and two Ionic pilasters, aligned on axis with the columns, embellish the walls of this foyer visually framing the staircase. The newel posts of the staircase are Classically detailed and the stairrail is composed of delicate turned balusters terminating on either end in slender square piers arranged in groups of three on each stair tread. The high-ceilinged first floor is amply lighted by the second story windows of the facade. The porte cochere entrance opens to a smaller foyer between the living room and dining room on the south side of the house. A second stairway, essentially a service stair, is located off the south foyer, directly behind the principal stairway.

The first floor of the Foulke House is distinguished by its high ceilings (approximately 15 feet tall) and its spacious, almost square in plan, rooms separated by pairs of pocket doors which are set in Classically framed doorways almost of equal width as the rooms. Downstairs, mantels in the living room, front foyer and dining room are constructed of glazed brick laid in varying patterns with decorative ceramic tiles. Their craftsman-like appearance provides the only stylistic inconsistency in this otherwise overwhelmingly Classical house. The upstairs of the house is devoted to bedroom space. The master bedroom, situated directly above the living room captures the spaciousness of the downstairs rooms and is enriched with an elaborate mantel and overmantel that feature columns designed in a composite order; egg and dart moulding, and palmettes. The interest in Classical detailing established downstairs also distinguishes the second floor interior.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1903 Builder/Architect Claude Foulke

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Foulke House presents an extremely well executed example of the Classical Revival style of architecture that flourished early in the twentieth century. Its monumental scale and sophisticated interpretation of the Classical vocabulary are outstanding among the residential architecture of Texarkana. The house was built in 1903 by Claude Foulke, the son of lumber and railroad developer George Foulke -- a Michigan native who settled in Texarkana. The younger Foulke, who resided in the house from the time of its construction until 1911 when Texarkana businessman Frank W. Schiffler bought the house, was also actively involved in the building industry with interests in the Texarkana Brick Company, the Southern Furniture Company and the Standard Novelty Works Lumber Company. The Foulke family was responsible for the construction of two other outstanding Classical Revival style houses on Pecan Street. Unfortunately, these structures have been demolished and as the only survivor of the Foulkes' unique contribution to Texarkana's built environment, the architectural significance of this house is especially compelling. The Foulke House's brick profile, its brilliantly conceived front portico and its unusual pedimented principal entrance together with the consistently fine detailing of its exterior Ionic columns and crowning entablature, and its interior woodwork, particularly that of its unusual monumental staircase, successfully capture both the spirit of the Neo-Classicism prevalent during this period and the builder's facility in interpreting that Classicism in residential design.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Chandler and Howe, The History of Miller and Bowie Counties, 1936.
 Jenning, Texarkana Pioneer Families, Texarkana, Arkansas, 1962, Texarkana Pioneer Press.
Texarkana City Directories, 1880-1950, Texarkana, Arkansas, 1890-1950, Polk Souther
 Directory Company.
 Interview with Mrs. Joe B. Wilson, 18 November 1980, Texarkana, Arkansas.

10. Geographical Data

Acree of nominated property less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name Texarkana Quadrangle

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

1	5
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4	0	3	6	9	0
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3	6	9	9	0	4	0
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 Zone Easting Northing

C

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Verbal boundary description and justification

The south one-fourth (S ¼) of the lot number five (5) and all of lot number six (6) in block numbered thirty-five (35) of the Original City of Texarkana, Miller County Arkansas save and except the north 33 feet of the west 30 feet of said property.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state Not applicable code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ethel Goodstein, Architectural Historian; Don Brown, Historian

organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date 24 November 1980

street & number Suite 500, Continental Building telephone (501) 371-2763

city or town Little Rock state Arkansas

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Wilson J. H.

title 9440

date 3-5-82

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

date

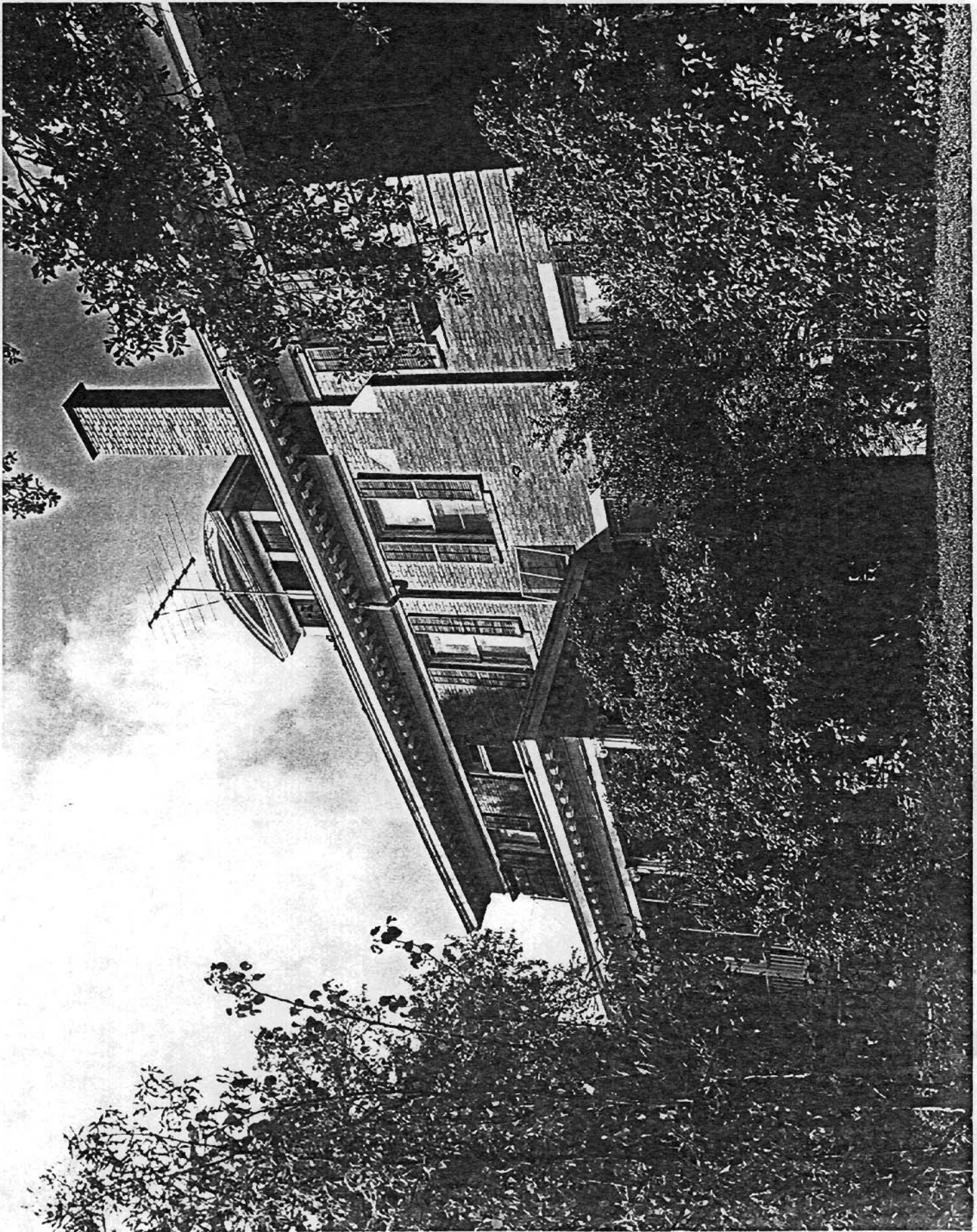
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration





Claude Foulke House
Texarkana, Miller County, Arkansas

UTM Reference:
15 403690/3699040

