

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: William H. Norwood House

Other names/site number: W. H. Norwood House, PP0455

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: 1602 West Main Street

City or town: Russellville State: AR County: Pope

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification


As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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.  
I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following  
level(s) of significance:

    national     statewide    X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

   A    B    XC    D

|   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
|  | <b>April 3, 2019</b> |
| <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>                                      | <b>Date</b>          |
| <u>Department of Arkansas Heritage, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</u>      |                      |
| <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>                          |                      |

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| In my opinion, the property <u>   </u> meets <u>   </u> does not meet the National Register criteria. |             |
| <b>Signature of commenting official:</b>  | <b>Date</b> |
| <b>Title :</b>  |             |
| <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>  |             |

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- 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

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register           

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC: Singe-Family Dwelling
- DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling
- DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure: Garage

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- HEALTH CARE: Clinic: Doctor's Office

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century American Movement: Prairie School

Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century American Movement: Craftsman

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation: Stone, Concrete Block; Walls: Wood, Brick; Roof: Metal (Steel), Concrete, Asphalt

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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#### Summary Paragraph

The William H. Norwood House is an excellent example of a large brick residence with Prairie Style and Craftsman Style characteristics in Russellville, Arkansas. The Norwood House was originally built as a two story, single-family residence topped by a hipped roof with decorative tile ridge caps and finials. Throughout the house there are original windows as well as original interior features such as doors, floors, and fixtures. During the 1940s, the house was converted into several apartments by the Norwood family. Then, during the 1980s, the house was partially restored and turned into a medical office. The W. H. Norwood House is an interesting surviving large-scale house along a major thoroughfare west of the historic commercial core of Russellville, Arkansas. This area has seen the loss of several historic homes as the West Main Street corridor has transitioned to more commercial development.

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## Narrative Description

### Elaboration

The William H. Norwood House sits at the southeast corner of the intersection of West Main Street, also known as Old Highway 64, and North Phoenix Avenue, within the 1600 Block of West Main Street. The property is bounded by streets on three sides; Main Street on the south, North Phoenix Avenue on the east and West "B" Street on the north. The property consists of all of lots 1 and 2 and lots 11 and 12 in block 19 of the W.J. White addition to the city of Russellville.

The Norwood House was built as a two story, single-family residence. The massing of the house is composed of a main three bay, two-story structure topped by a hipped roof that includes a partial basement and attic space. There is also a one room extended bay at the second story level at the center of the southwest façade that is supported by brick piers that continue to ground level. This extended bay serves as the roof to an entryway and extended part of the front porch that wraps around the southwest corner of the building. Also, there is a small extended section along the first floor of the northwest façade of the building and a one-story wing along the northeast façade that contains the original kitchen space. An original rear porch was enclosed and slightly extended along the rear, northeast façade of the house during the 1940s. All of the rooflines of the house include wide eaves with decorative boards mimicking exposed rafters. The roof has the original hexagonal concrete and asbestos shingles with tile ridge caps and corner finials. The main portion of the house has the original concrete and asphalt shingles over wooden decking. The front porch, kitchen extension, enclosed back porch and shallow side extension are all topped with hipped roofs that have painted, galvanized steel shingles, from the W.F. Norman Company, over wooden decking. The main roof is pierced by a single brick chimney.

The building consists of a frame structure with red brick veneer laid in a running bond pattern, broken only by the inclusion of a troweled on concrete water table that continues along the west, north and east elevations. It is apparent from close viewing that the brick veneer continues behind the additive concrete water table band. The enclosed rear porch with small addition is covered with narrow wood siding and sits on a foundation of native rock and block which was finished with textured stucco in 1981 to cover the mismatch in material.

The Norwood House retains its original windows throughout the structure. These windows include upper sashes with decorative pane arrangements. The front façade windows as well as windows in public interior spaces have upper sashes that include more elaborate diamond and ribbon pane patterns while the upper sashes in the rest of the house feature what is typically referred to as the Prairie pattern of panes where the muntins create bands of glass around the perimeter of the window. Most of the window openings include exterior storm windows. The window sills are of concrete throughout the house, with the exception of the windows in the wood enclosed back porch.

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### Front (South) Façade

Along the front facade, overlooking Main Street, there is a large one-story porch with a concrete floor and large, square brick piers with concrete caps. The low, solid brick balustrade that surrounds the porch is capped with concrete and extends around the southwest corner of the house to the south side of the building and terminates at piers that support the second story extension. This porch runs almost the entire length of the front facade. The porch floor is composed of concrete and curves around the east side of the house. The entrance to the front porch is framed by the two central brick piers and is reached by a set of six concrete steps that link to the front concrete walk. The front steps are framed by low brick balusters capped with concrete. Originally the floor of the covered porch areas were composed of wooden tongue-and-groove boards. The wooden floor sections were replaced with concrete in 1980. The porch ceiling is clad in beadboard. There is a reproduction Craftsman square pendant porch light with amber art glass panes centered in the ceiling of the covered front porch. The shallow hipped roof of the front porch is clad in pressed, painted, galvanized steel in a fish scale pattern produced by the Norman Metal Roofing of Nevada, Missouri. This porch roofing material was installed after 1980.

Under the porch roof, the front facade includes a central entry door flanked by narrow sidelight windows. The front door and sidelight window frames are composed of oak with beveled glass windows. To either side of the central front door is a single, large, double-hung window that is centered along the remainder of the facade at the first floor level. These windows include the decorative panes of diamonds and ribbons in the upper sash over a single pane in the lower sash.

At the second story level of the front facade there is a set of three adjacent windows centered above the porch roof. These three windows include a wider central window flanked by a narrower window at each side. To either side of this central set of windows is a single double-hung window, in line with the side windows along the first floor. All of the windows along the second story of the front facade echo the decorative panes and lower single-paned sash as the first floor windows.

Along the roofline, facing Main Street, is a dormer with a hipped roof that is integrated into the main roof of the house. This dormer includes three small adjacent windows that echo the diamond and ribbon patterns of the decorative upper sashes seen in other windows along the front facade. The roofline of the dormer echoes the extended eaves and decorative rafter tail patterning of the rest of the house.

### Side (East) Façade

The concrete floor of the porch from the front facade wraps around the southwest corner of the house and continues two-thirds of the way around the east facade. The front porch is linked with a covered side porch created in the space under the second floor extended bay along this side facade. The second floor extended bay is supported by large, square, brick columns that echo the front porch support columns. The ceiling of this small covered porch is clad in wooden

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beadboard and includes a reproduction amber glass porch light, echoing the light on the front porch. This side porch faces North Phoenix Avenue and is reached by an original set of seven concrete steps which are flanked by low brick side walls topped with concrete caps. This set of steps connects to a walk that circles the corner of the house to the front walk that leads to Main Street along the front facade. The first floor side porch space includes a single entry door that sits near the southern edge of the covered porch section. A single, double-hung window with decorative panes in the upper sash echoing the diamond and ribbon patterning seen on the front facade and a single pane in the lower sash, is located to the south side of the porch. Another single double-hung window is to the north of the secondary porch and echoes the front facade windows. The northern edge of the secondary porch was once enclosed with a low brick balustrade. A section of this northern balustrade was removed in 1980 when a ramp was added for handicap access to the front porch and includes a landing where the ramp turns from alongside the house to access the sidewalk. This concrete ramp also includes a welded metal-pipe handrail on each side.

The second story of the east side facade includes a large extended bay that covers an open air first floor porch. This extended bay includes four adjacent, double-hung windows with decorative, Prairie style perimeter banded panes in the upper sash and a single pane in the lower sash along its east facade. The south and north facades of this extended bay include three adjacent, double-hung windows echoing the four windows along the south facade that were previously described. This extended bay is flanked by a single double-hung window to each side. These side windows include the diamond and ribbon patterned panes in the upper sash and a single pane in the lower sash. The second floor extended bay is topped by a hipped roof, which is integrated into the overall hipped roof of the main mass of the house and continues the large overhanging eaves and decorative rafter tail motifs from the main mass of the house.

### **Rear (North) Façade**

Along the rear façade of the Norwood House is a small addition that is enclosed with horizontal wooden siding. This addition was added to the house through the enclosure and extension of an original rear porch when the house was transformed into apartments by the Norwood family in the 1940s. The original portion of the rear porch foundation is composed of native stone and brick and the foundation of the small addition is composed of concrete block. There is a small wooden access door in the northeast facing block foundation wall. This foundation wall and the north side of the concrete ramp were covered with stucco in 1980 for a more congruent appearance between the two foundation materials along this facade. There are seven concrete steps with a welded pipe handrail that lead up to a door into the wooden addition. The door has a single wood panel in the lower three fifths and a single glass window in the upper two fifths. To the east of the door is a double-hung, one-over-one window and to the west is a smaller one-over-one window that abuts the door frame. This small rear addition is topped by a very shallow hipped roof clad with pressed galvanized steel with ridge caps and finials that echo the front porch roof. This roof adjoins the main mass of the house just beneath the eaves of the one story rear kitchen extension.

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Along the rear facade is an original, one story, extended kitchen wing that continues the brick cladding and added concrete water table decoration of the main mass of the house. The east side of the kitchen wing includes another small wooden access door to the area under the house. The northern facade of the rear kitchen wing includes a single, one-over-one window that is located east of the center of this small facade. The western facade of the kitchen wing includes two one-over-one windows interspersed evenly across this facade of the kitchen wing. These two windows are partially covered by tented fabric awnings. The one-story kitchen wing is topped by a hipped roof that is clad in pressed, galvanized steel shingles with ridge caps and finials that echo the roof of the front porch. The roof of the kitchen wing is steeper than the smaller rear addition, more closely matching the slope of the roof of the main mass of the house. The rear kitchen wing also features the extended eaves and rafter tail detailing as seen on the rest of the house.

The second story of the rear north-facing facade includes a double-hung window with a decorative Prairie style upper sash and a single-pane lower sash near the eastern edge of the facade. A pair of small, adjacent, opaque textured-glass windows are located near the center of the second story, just above the roof line of the small rear addition. These two small windows give light to an interior stair landing.

### Side (West) Façade

The western facade of the rear kitchen wing is slightly inset from the main mass of the house. Near the northern edge of the west facade of the main mass of the house is a one-story bay that is slightly extended from the main mass of the house. This bay is topped by a small hipped roof that mimics the height of the rear kitchen wing roof and is clad in pressed, galvanized steel with ridge tiles and extended eaves. The extended bay includes a set of three double-hung, adjacent windows that sit on a continuous concrete sill and they are all partially covered by a single fabric tented awning. These windows include the decorative diamond and ribbon patterned panes in the upper sashes. To the south of the extended bay, at the first floor level, is a single, double-hung window with a decorative diamond and ribbon patterned upper sash and a single-paned lower sash. This single window is also partially covered by a fabric tented awning.

At the second story level there are five windows. This includes two pairs of adjacent windows, located in the north and south bays of this facade. These window pairs are composed of double-hung windows with Prairie style perimeter decorative panes in the upper sashes with a single pane in the lower sashes. A single one-over-one window, which lights an interior window space, is located just to the north of the center of this facade at the second story level.

Along this side façade there are also two small, four-pane, single-sash wood framed, hopper windows in the foundation wall, below the added water table banding. One window is centered under the extended bay and the other is between the bay and the front southeast corner of the house. These small windows provide light to the area under the house.



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## Interior

The interior of the house remains mostly intact with original woodwork and doors in place throughout the house. The front entry hall has been slightly altered as a window was installed within an existing large opening to create a separate reception space. An elaborate Craftsman Style colonnade detail has been retained between the original entry hall and the central stair hall. The original open central stairway has survived, creating a dramatic circulation space at the center of the house. On the interior, all of the doorways and window openings feature wide decorative wooden window dressing, typical of the Craftsman Style. In the entry hall there is an original set of French doors that open onto an original parlor space, with a simple brick fireplace topped by a simple but substantial wooden mantel piece. Another set of original French doors open from the parlor into an adjacent room to the north. There are also original paneled wood doors with original hardware throughout the house.

## Garage (Non-Contributing)

The rear four-car garage structure was built of concrete block in the early 1950s by the Norwood family and is considered non-contributing to the property. This out-building has a low hipped roof, echoing the roof of the original house including the use of ridge tiles and decorative finials. The north, west, and south-facing façades of the garage are solid walls with no window openings. The eastern façade includes four separate garage doors. After it was built, a washer and dryer connection was added to the interior of the garage. After 1980 the exterior of the concrete-block structure was covered with textured stucco and the roofing was changed to the same pressed, galvanized steel shingles as on the porch and kitchen wing roofs. The current garage doors were also added in 1980.

## Integrity

During the 1940s, the Norwood House was divided into three apartments by the Norwood family. At this time the back porch was enclosed and a small extension was added to create space for a kitchen to accommodate the east apartment. The west apartment used the original kitchen wing. The central staircase was enclosed on the second floor to form an upstairs apartment and a second floor kitchen was added. During this division of the house, original built-in window seats in the dining room and in the central room upstairs were lost. It appears that some of the wood from these built-in units was recycled to provide shelving in the upstairs kitchen. The upstairs apartment was occupied by Mr. Norwood until his death in 1958. His son Wynton and his wife lived in the west apartment and daughter Mary Lee and her husband lived in the east apartment. Wynton Norwood died in 1952 and his wife, the last family member and her son, occupied the house until 1961 when it was sold.

In 1980 the house underwent a renovation and restoration campaign when it was converted from a residence into a medical clinic. The two downstairs kitchens were removed; with the original kitchen space on the west side of the house transformed into a laboratory and nurses area. A small restroom was added in a closet space next to the stairs on the first floor. A wall was added

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in the dining room area to form an exam room. The original breakfast room was utilized as a second exam room. The French doors were removed from the west front room and stored in the attic. Counters were added across the original door opening in the entry hall to form a receptionist and office area. Also during this transition, all of the paint was removed from the downstairs woodwork and all of the original double-sash windows were repaired and the sashes were returned to an operable condition. Also, the original wooden floors were refinished. The house has not been changed since its transformation into a medical clinic. The house retains its original exterior appearance, save for the small addition on the rear façade. Although used for several decades as a medical office, the structure still retains the appearance of a large-scale residence, with a central front door and large, inviting front porch. The interior also retains many of the houses original features; especially the central entry hall, elaborate wooden colonnade detailing, and central elaborate wooden stair.

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## 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.
- 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.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**  
1917  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**  
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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

**Cultural Affiliation**  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**  
Olaf S. Nelson – Contractor & Builder  
W. L. Scarlett – Architect & Brick Mason  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The William H. Norwood house was built in 1917 for W. H. Norwood and his family. It is an important example of large scale residence, built along West Main Street during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, when the city of Russellville was expanding. The house may have been the design of local amateur architect W. L. Scarlett who may have also been responsible for the brickwork on the house. Also, according to Norwood family history, the contractor for the house was O. S. Nelson of Russellville. Many of the houses in this section of the city were built by prominent citizens of Russellville during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and only a few have survived the transition of the area into a commercial corridor. The house was transformed into three apartments by the Norwood family during the 1940s. A four-car garage, built primarily of concrete block, was added to the northeast of the residence in the late 1950s. The house remained in the Norwood family until 1961. In the following two decades, the property was sold six times before 1980 when it was purchased by the present owners and repurposed as a medical office. The William H. Norwood House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C**, with **local significance**, as an example of a large, two-story brick residence with Prairie and Craftsman Style characteristics in Russellville, Arkansas. The period of significance for the property encompasses the year the house was constructed; 1917.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

### Elaboration

The area now known as Russellville in Pope County, Arkansas, was inhabited by the Osage and the Cherokee prior to 1828.<sup>1</sup> In 1818, the surrounding area became part of a Cherokee reservation until 1828, when the Cherokee were removed to Indian Territory to the west. This opened up the area for government approved white settlement. P. C. Holledger has been identified in local histories as the first white settler in the valley where present day Russellville is located. He constructed a house in 1834 and then sold it by 1836 to Dr. Thomas Russell, who had just arrived from Illinois. This area was an early crossroads for travelers, located at the intersection of an east-west road from Little Rock to Fort Smith and a trail that traveled south to a ford of the Arkansas River. Today, the intersection of Main Street and Denver Avenue is considered the rough location of this original crossroads.<sup>2</sup> As early settlers traveled to and through the area, the community continued to grow. Pope County was created by the Arkansas Territorial Legislature on November 2, 1829, from a part of Crawford County.<sup>3</sup> By 1852, a post office was established in the community known as Russellville, named after early settler Dr.

<sup>1</sup> David L. Vance, "Russellville (Pope County)," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, Butler Center for Arkansas Studies, 31 December 2018, <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net>, Accessed 1 December 2018.

<sup>2</sup> David L. Vance, *Early History of Pope County*, Mabelvale, AR: Foreman-Payne Publishers, 1970, p. 106.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 26.

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Thomas Russell.<sup>4</sup> The community grew slowly through the 1850s and 1860s and a planned railroad through the area was delayed indefinitely due to the outbreak of the Civil War. On June 7, 1870, the town of Russellville was officially incorporated.<sup>5</sup>

In 1876, with the completion of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, Russellville became a regional commercial center.<sup>6</sup> This commercial status of the community was further enhanced in 1883 with the completion of a second railroad, the Dardanelle and Russellville Railroad. With the continued growth of the city, the decision was made in 1887 to move the county seat of Pope County to Russellville. The City of Russellville continued to grow through the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, with many new businesses and a population of over 1800 people by 1900.<sup>7</sup> The local fire department was organized in the fall of 1905; however, on January 15<sup>th</sup>, 1906, a large fire swept the city and wiped out twenty-one businesses, about one-half of the downtown commercial core, with damages totaling to near \$250,000.<sup>8</sup> Within six months after the fire, brick buildings had been built over the ruins and the town was well on the way to recovery. By 1912, Russellville was touted as a "Model Brick City" by the local newspaper.<sup>9</sup> This article went on to say that practically all of the business houses in town "bear the stamp of Twentieth Century ideals in architecture and construction, anyone will know at once that Russellville is thoroughly progressive in every respect and one of the most important business centers in the state of Arkansas. Modern Russellville is a brick city."<sup>10</sup> By 1920, the population of Russellville had nearly quadrupled to over 4,500 people, thanks in large part to the railroad and development of a local coal mining industry.<sup>11</sup>

### The Norwood Family

William Henry Norwood was born on November 11, 1876, in Conway County, Arkansas; the eldest son of John Floyd Norwood and Nancy William Norwood who were originally from Georgia.<sup>12</sup> In January of 1898 W. H. Norwood married Mary Lee Camp of Springfield, Conway County, Arkansas. Mary Camp was the youngest daughter of Joseph Pinckney Franklin Camp and Julia Ann Smith Camp, who were originally from South Carolina. The couple would have four children; Wynton Camp, Willie Lee, Floy Evelyn, and Mary Fay.

After a short time spent as the proprietor of a novelty store, W. H. Norwood became part owner in the firm of Norwood and Camp Company, early merchants of Conway, Faulkner County,

<sup>4</sup> Russell P. Baker, *From Memdag to Norsk: A Historical Directory of Arkansas Post Office 1832-1971*, Hot Springs, AR: Arkansas Genealogical Society, 1988, p. 196.

<sup>5</sup> Vance, "Russellville (Pope County)," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>8</sup> Pope County Historical Association, *History of Pope County Arkansas*, Winston-Salem, NC: Hunter Publishing Co., 1979, p. 54.

<sup>9</sup> David L. Vance, *Early History of Pope County*, Mabelvale, AR: Foreman-Payne Publishers, 1970, p. 163.

<sup>10</sup> *Illustrated Homeseekers' Edition. The Courier-Democrat*. Vol. 38, No. 32. Russellville, AR, 12 September 1912.

<sup>11</sup> Vance, "Russellville (Pope County)," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*.

<sup>12</sup> Pope County Historical Association, *History of Pope County Arkansas*, p. 361.

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Arkansas.<sup>13</sup> W. H. Norwood sold his interest in the Norwood, Camp and Company to W. A. and J. S. Camp and the Norwood family moved from the city of Conway to Russellville in early 1914.<sup>14</sup> Their first home was on Long Street, now known as Glenwood Avenue. As reported in the local newspaper, Mr. Norwood was planning to open a new wholesale feed and grocery business in the city.<sup>15</sup> Also in 1914, W. H. Norwood rented property in the downtown business district next to the railroad for his new wholesale business.<sup>16</sup>

By November 1915, Mr. Norwood's business had grown and he decided to bring in investors in order to further expand the business. He soon found investors in many of the business and civic leaders in Russellville and soon incorporated under the name of W. H. Norwood Wholesale Grocery.<sup>17</sup> As reported in the local newspaper:

A company which is destined to take rank as one of the leading mercantile establishments of this section was incorporated last week under the name of the W. H. Norwood Wholesale Grocery... This firm is successor to the Norwood Wholesale Grocery, which had been conducted in Russellville the past two years by Mr. Norwood as a private business. The business had grown from its first establishment, and needing more capital in order to branch out and supply his fast growing trade, Mr. Norwood decided to incorporate.<sup>18</sup>

At its incorporation, Mr. Norwood also announced that the newly expanded business would keep two traveling salesman on the road. Over the next few years, the company would continue to grow and see more investment with an overall increase in capital stock to \$100,000.00 by 1918 and to \$350,000.00 by 1920.<sup>19</sup> Also, by 1920, the business was doing over a million dollars of business per year and had branch locations in Morrilton and Conway.<sup>20</sup> In 1921 the wholesale house had placed a truck on the road for delivery to Atkins merchants. These deliveries could be made on short notice with savings on the cost of freight and drayage.<sup>21</sup> The W. H. Norwood Wholesale Grocery Company was sold to the American Wholesale Grocery Company sometime after 1921 and Mr. Norwood remained manager until about 1925 when he joined Mr. J.D. Allmon and formed an abstract, insurance and real estate company called Norwood and Allmon.<sup>22</sup>

### The William H. Norwood House

Mary Lee Norwood, wife of William H. Norwood, purchased lots 1, 2, 11, and 12 in Block 19 in the W. J. White Addition to the City of Russellville, Arkansas, on 16 December 1916 for

<sup>13</sup> Pope County Historical Association, *History of Pope County Arkansas*, p. 361. United States Census Rolls, 1910.

<sup>14</sup> "Conway Merchant Sells Out," *Arkansas Democrat*, 19 January 1914, p.3. "Norwood Arrives," *The Courier-Democrat*, 16 April 1914.

<sup>15</sup> "Norwood Arrives," *The Courier-Democrat*, 16 April 1914.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>17</sup> "Wholesale House Is Incorporated," *The Courier-Democrat*, 18 November 1915, p. 1.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>19</sup> *Texas Trade Review and Industrial Record*, 1 February 1918, volumes 22-23, p 15. "Grocery Grows," *Arkansas Democrat*, 26 January 1920, p. 3.

<sup>20</sup> "Firm Does Big Business," *Daily Arkansas Gazette*, 16 January 1921, p. 2.

<sup>21</sup> *The Courier-Democrat*, weekly, 24 February 1921, p. 9.

<sup>22</sup> *The Courier-Democrat*, 31 March 1927, p. 1.



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\$600.00.<sup>23</sup> This property was outside of the original city limits of Russellville. During the late 1800s, a split rail fence crossed West Main Street at about the 1100 block denoting the edge of the city and the eastern boundary of a large tract of land known as White's field.<sup>24</sup> White's field was part of property owned by William Jackson "W. J." and John W. White. In 1913, this area was subdivided and the property became a part of the W. J. White addition to the city of Russellville.<sup>25</sup> By early 1917, the Norwood family was planning to build a new house on the property. It was noted in *The Courier-Democrat* on 29 March 1917 that:

W. H. Norwood is figuring with contractors for the erection of a handsome home on West Main Street, just west of the John Bayliss residence. The building will be brick veneer and will be in keeping with the other handsome homes on this street, which is soon to "put on airs" with its new paving and other improvements.

Later, on 3 March 1917, another notice appeared in the newspaper that:

Work has commenced on the W. H. Norwood home on West Main Street. It will be brick veneer, two stories and basement, and will be in keeping with the many other handsome homes built in this part of the city the past two or three years.<sup>26</sup>

The construction of the house was quickly finished, in just seven months, and on 4 October 1917, it was reported in *The Courier-Democrat* that "W. H. Norwood and family are moving into their handsome new home on West Main Street."<sup>27</sup>

The William H. Norwood House was possibly designed by local architect and brick mason Wade LaFayette "W. L." Scarlett who designed and worked on many of the large brick residences in Russellville and the surrounding communities during the first three decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Also, according to Floy Norwood Smallwood, daughter of W. H. Norwood, the contractor for the house was Olaf S. Nelson of Russellville, a well-known local contractor.<sup>28</sup>

The William H. Norwood House is an example of a Prairie Style house form with both Prairie and Craftsman Style detailing. The main mass of the house fits the form identified by Virginia and Lee McAlester as the most common vernacular form of Prairie Style residence; a two-story residence with a roughly square plan topped by a hipped roof with a front-facing hipped roofed dormer and fronted by a nearly full width, one-story front porch, supported by large square columns, also topped by a shallow hipped roof.<sup>29</sup> Also, the Norwood House was designed as a more vertical, box like structure, a more common characteristic of Prairie Style residences,

<sup>23</sup> Abstract of Title No. 11-4125, Pope County, Arkansas for Lots 1,2,11 and 12 in Block 19 in W.J. White Addition to the City of Russellville. Allmon-Mack Agency, Inc., March 10, 1981, 1.

<sup>24</sup> Vance, *Early History of Pope County*, p. 113.

<sup>25</sup> Abstract of Title No. 11-4125, Pope County, Arkansas for Lots 1,2,11 and 12 in Block 19 in W.J. White Addition to the City of Russellville (Allmon-Mack Agency, Inc., March 10, 1981, 1.

<sup>26</sup> *The Courier-Democrat*, 3 March 1917, p. 2.

<sup>27</sup> *The Courier-Democrat*, 4 October 1917, p 5.

<sup>28</sup> Floy Norwood Smallwood later married Roy Jackson and was also known as Floy Jackson during the 1970s and 1980s. She passed away in 1988. She answered questions regarding the history of the home during the 1980s in conversations with the current owners of the property. Also, Carl Miller, Arkansas State Review Board member in 2019 confirmed this information as relayed to him by Floy Jackson several years ago.

<sup>29</sup> McAlester, Virginia and A. Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, New York: Knopf, 1994, p. 443.

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where Craftsman Style homes tend to be designed to have a more horizontal, low form. The house also incorporates elements that are common to both Prairie and Craftsman style residences; including windows with elaborate decorative pane work in the upper sashes, and wide, overhanging eaves. The repetitive detailing under the eaves echoes the exposed rafter tails seen in many Craftsman Style examples. However, on the Norwood House, these rafter tails are reduced to decorative trim work under the eaves, evoking the more simplified lines of the Prairie Style. Also, the contrasting color of the concrete column caps and water table banding is another common characteristic of the Prairie Style. The Craftsman style originally grew out of the British Arts and Crafts movement of the late 1800s. In the United States, the California firm of Greene and Greene and architect Bernard Maybeck helped to popularize the style. Frank Lloyd Wright would eventually take characteristics of the Craftsman style and develop his influential Prairie style, which is one of the only purely American architectural styles. Both Prairie Style and Craftsman Style houses were commonly featured in magazines and pattern books during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and were widely popular across the United States.<sup>30</sup> This house is a later example of the Prairie Style, as the style was mostly abandoned by the early 1920s; while the Craftsman Style's popularity was more wide-spread and lasted through the 1930s.

During the 1940s, the Norwood House was divided into three apartments by the Norwood family. At this time the back porch was enclosed and a small extension was added to create space for a kitchen to accommodate the east apartment. The west apartment used the original kitchen wing. The central staircase was enclosed at the uppermost landing to form an upstairs apartment and a second floor kitchen was added. The upstairs apartment was occupied by William H. Norwood and his wife until their deaths; in 1953 and 1958 respectively. Mr. Norwood's son Wynton and his wife lived in the west apartment and daughter Mary Lee and her husband lived in the east apartment. Wynton Norwood died in 1952; following which his wife and son occupied the house until 1961 when it was sold out of the Norwood family.

In 1980 the house underwent a renovation and restoration campaign when it was converted from a residence to a medical clinic; including the removal of the three kitchens and the conversion of the original kitchen space on the west side into a laboratory and nurses area. Also, counters were added across the original door opening in the entry hall to form a receptionist and office area. A restoration effort was also accomplished during the transition of the building; all of the paint was removed from the downstairs woodwork and all of the original double-sash windows were repaired and the sashes were returned to an operable condition. Also, the original wooden floors were refinished. Today the home continues to be owned by the Galloway family of Russellville, Arkansas.

### **Olaf S. Nelson**

Olaf S. Nelson was identified by Floy Norwood Smallwood, daughter of William H. Norwood, as the contractor for her family's home. Olaf S. Nelson was born in Fjalkenstad, Sweden, in

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 440, 454.

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1886 to a family who had been engaged for generations in the horse breeding business.<sup>31</sup> The family fell on hard times and the four brothers came to America in to seek their fortune where they settled near Galesburg, Illinois, to live near an uncle.<sup>32</sup> After some time spent in New Mexico working with his brother on a horse breeding business, Nelson returned to Galesburg to work in the construction business. He had previously worked as a carpenter's apprentice when he first moved to the area. In the early 1910s, after stopping in Russellville, Arkansas, on his way to visit friends in the area, Olaf Nelson decided to move to the town to start a new construction business. He was immediately successful and soon met Mary Agnes Larch of Dardanelle and the couple were married in 1915.<sup>33</sup> During the 1910s and 1920s, Olaf Nelson was known as one of the finest builders in Russellville. As noted in a special edition of *The Courier-Democrat* in 1912:

One of the men who has been most prominently identified with the work of putting Russellville on the map as an up-to-date residential city is O. S. Nelson, who specializes upon wood construction, and by his superior craftsmanship has won the right to be classed as the leading contractor and builder in this line with permanent headquarters in Pope County.<sup>34</sup>

Olaf Nelson built many fine homes in Russellville; including houses for John White, W.J. Bud White, John Ganner, and John Bayliss. He was also responsible for the construction of St. Mary's Hospital and the Hotel Pearson, all on Main Street in Russellville. At the local college, now known as Arkansas Tech, Olaf Nelson supervised the construction of Caraway and Williamson Halls and the President's home.<sup>35</sup> In other parts of the state his work included Nyberg Sanatorium at Booneville and he supervised construction of Barton Coliseum in Little Rock. At the time of his death in 1954, he was superintendent of three major buildings on the campus of Arkansas Tech University.<sup>36</sup>

### Wade LaFayette "W. L." Scarlett

Wade LaFayette "W. L." Scarlett was a prominent local architect and brick mason who is thought to have designed the W. H. Norwood House. Although no direct link between the house and Mr. Scarlett has been discovered to date, the extensive brickwork of the house and the size of the house are comparable to the work of Mr. Scarlett from this time period, including the nearby W. J. White House, at 1412 West Main Street. At his death in 1935, it was also noted that he had "constructed most of the brick buildings erected in Russellville during the past thirty years or more."<sup>37</sup> In a special edition of *The Courier-Democrat*, the local newspaper, from September of 1912, W. L. Scarlett was noted as "The man who has been chiefly identified with the work of giving Russellville its enviable reputation as the "Model Brick City" of Arkansas...

<sup>31</sup> Ancestry.com, *U.S. WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942* (database online), Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010. Pope County Historical Association, *History of Pope County Arkansas*, 357-358.

<sup>32</sup> Pope County Historical Association, *History of Pope County Arkansas*, pp. 357-358.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.* p. 358.

<sup>34</sup> *Illustrated Homeseekers' Edition. The Courier-Democrat.*

<sup>35</sup> Pope County Historical Association, *History of Pope County Arkansas*, p. 358.

<sup>36</sup> "Olaf S. Nelson Dies Here Friday," *The Courier-Democrat*, 9 September 1954, p. 4.

<sup>37</sup> *The Courier-Democrat*, daily, 26 February 1935, p. 1.

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has specialized upon brick construction during the many years that he has maintained permanent headquarters here."<sup>38</sup>

W. L. Scarlett was born in Galla Township, in a small community known as Galla Rock, in Pope County, Arkansas, in c. 1872. This small township was southeast of Russellville, along the Arkansas River. In several accounts of Mr. Scarlett's life, it is noted that he was from Russellville, but a family history provided by his descendants notes that he was born on his father's farm at Galla Rock and then moved to Russellville in c. 1880, when he is shown in the local census as living in Russellville with his mother Susan Scarlett and working in a brick yard at age twelve.<sup>39</sup> Scarlett was soon learning the brick trade from local brick mason and builder R. L. Truett, who eventually moved his business to Little Rock and left new local projects to his young apprentice.<sup>40</sup> At age nineteen, in c. 1891, Scarlett won the building contract for the new local Methodist Episcopal Church and was so successful his building services were in constant demand for years afterwards. In February of 1893, Scarlett married Emma Idella Bottoms of Dardanelle, Arkansas.<sup>41</sup> They would eventually have seven children, five of whom lived to adulthood. W. L. Scarlett's son Wade Scarlett would follow his father in the brick business, but tragically died in 1937 at age 41.<sup>42</sup>

After 1900, Scarlett expanded his services to include the design of buildings, acting as an architect, brick mason, and contractor for various businesses and residences in Pope County. He was also responsible for bringing in train car loads of building materials, including brick, from Fort Smith and Coffeerville, Kansas, and was a major building material supplier in the area.<sup>43</sup> In 1912, Scarlett's abilities were described in a special edition of the local newspaper:

Mr. Scarlett is a practical architect, and the entire work of putting up a building may be entrusted to him with the assurance that he will give absolute satisfaction in every detail... Practically all of the buildings that he has erected have been built from his own designs, patrons merely furnishing a general idea of their particular needs.<sup>44</sup>

### Statement of Significance

The William H. Norwood house was built in 1917 for W. H. Norwood and his family. It is an important example of large scale residence, built along West Main Street during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, when the city of Russellville was expanding. The William H. Norwood House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C**, with **local significance**, as an example of a large, two-story brick residence with Prairie and Craftsman Style characteristics in Russellville, Arkansas.

<sup>38</sup> *Illustrated Homeseekers' Edition. The Courier-Democrat.*

<sup>39</sup> Pope County Historical Association, *History of Pope County Arkansas*, p. 408. United States Census Rolls, 1880.

<sup>40</sup> *Illustrated Homeseekers' Edition. The Courier-Democrat.*

<sup>41</sup> Pope County Historical Association, *History of Pope County Arkansas*, p. 408.

<sup>42</sup> *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, 1 June 1937, p. 1

<sup>43</sup> An average of four carloads of building material a week were utilized by Mr. Scarlett in 1912. *Illustrated Homeseekers' Edition. The Courier-Democrat.*

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*

William H. Norwood House  
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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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<http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net>. Accessed 1 December 2018.

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** PP0455

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** < 1 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |

William H. Norwood House  
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4. Latitude: Longitude:

**Or**  
**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |               |                 |                   |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 15 S | Easting: 486527 | Northing: 3904401 |
| 2. Zone:      | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 3. Zone:      | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 4. Zone:      | Easting :       | Northing:         |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Lots one (1), two (2), eleven (11), and twelve (12), in block 19 of the W. J. White Addition to the City of Russellville, Arkansas.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary includes all of the property historically associated with the W. H. Norwood House in Russellville, Arkansas.

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Callie Williams, National Register Historian  
organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program  
street & number: 1100 North Street  
city or town: Little Rock state: AR zip code: 72201  
e-mail: Callie.Williams@arkansas.gov  
telephone: 501-324-9880  
date: January 5, 2019

name/title: William and Judith A. Galloway  
city or town: Russellville state: AR zip code: 72811

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William H. Norwood House  
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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property:

City or Vicinity: William H. Norwood House

County: Pope

State: Arkansas

Photographer: Travis Ratermann

Date Photographed: 9 October 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 14: William H. Norwood House, front façade, camera facing northeast.
- 2 of 14: William H. Norwood House, front and side facades, camera facing northwest.
- 3 of 14: William H. Norwood House, side (east) facade, camera facing northwest.
- 4 of 14: William H. Norwood House, side (east) facade, camera facing west.
- 5 of 14: William H. Norwood House, rear facade, camera facing south.
- 6 of 14: William H. Norwood House, rear and side (west) facades, camera facing south.
- 7 of 14: William H. Norwood House, side (west) facade, camera facing southeast.
- 8 of 14: William H. Norwood House, front and side (west) facades, camera facing northeast.



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- 9 of 14: William H. Norwood House ancillary garage structure, front and side (west) facades, camera facing northeast.
- 10 of 14: William H. Norwood House and ancillary garage structure, rear facades, camera facing southwest.
- 11 of 14: William H. Norwood House interior, front entry hall detail, camera facing northeast.
- 12 of 14: William H. Norwood House interior, central stair detail, camera facing north.
- 13 of 14: William H. Norwood House interior, first floor room detail.
- 14 of 14: William H. Norwood House interior, second floor room detail.

**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 listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

# W. H. Norwood House

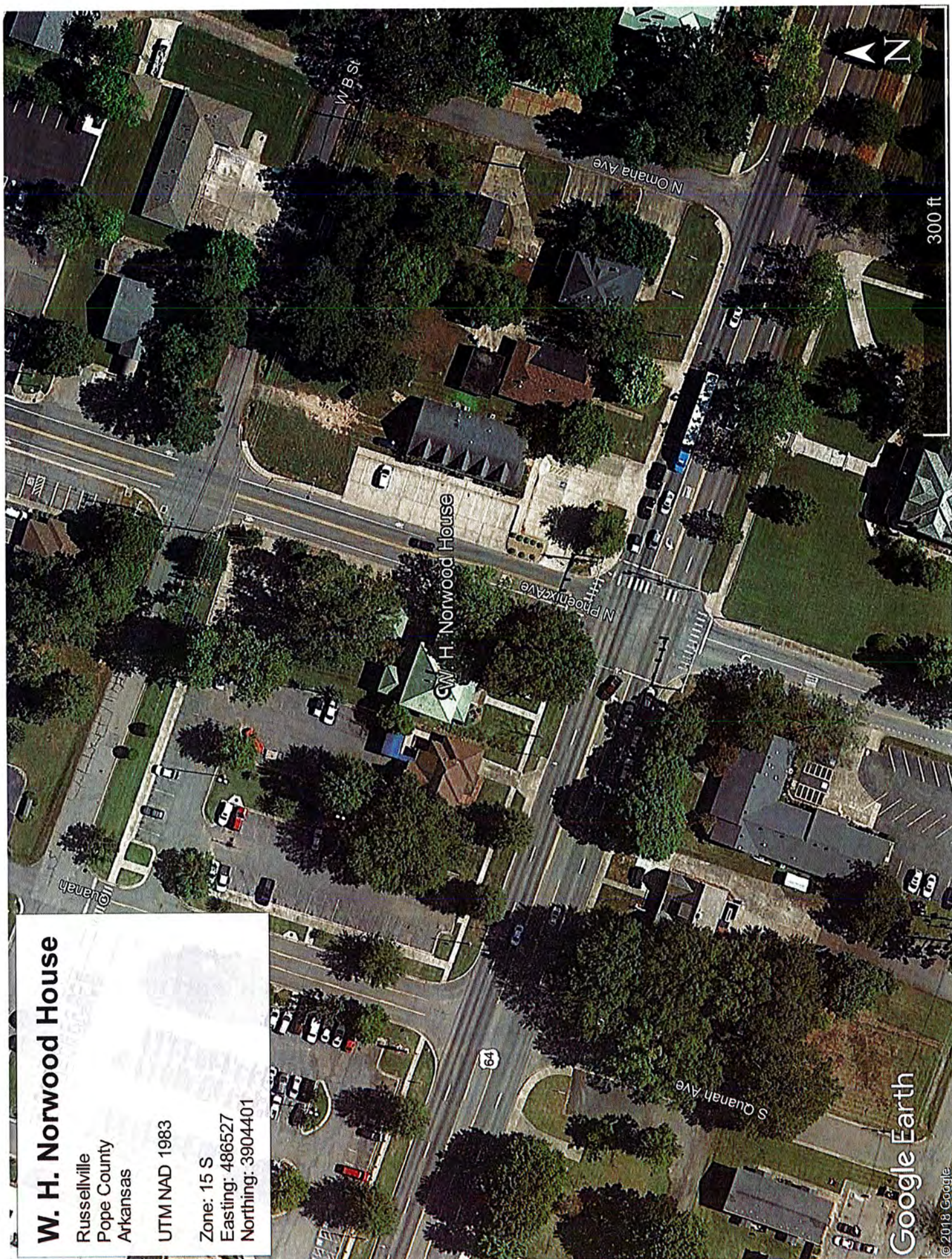
Russellville  
Pope County  
Arkansas

UTM NAD 1983

Zone: 15 S

Easting: 486527

Northing: 3904401



Google Earth

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300 ft

# W. H. Norwood House

Russellville  
Pope County  
Arkansas

UTM NAD 1983

Zone: 15 S  
Easting: 486527  
Northing: 3904401



Google Earth

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# W. H. Norwood House

Russellville  
Pope County  
Arkansas

UTM NAD 1983

Zone: 15 S

Easting: 486527

Northing: 3904401



William H. Norwood, Russellville, Pope county



0001



0002



0003



0004



0005



0006



0007



0008





0009



0010



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0012



0013



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