

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Schaer, Fred and Lucy Alexander, House

other names/site number PU0157

2. Location

street & number 13219 Highway 70

not for publication

city or town Galloway

vicinity

state Arkansas

code

AR

county Pulaski

code

119

zip code

72117

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Charles Matthews
Signature of certifying official/Title

7/31/67
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 for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Schaer, Fred and Lucy Alexander, House
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

	Contributing	Noncontributing	
	5	0	buildings
	1	0	sites
	0	0	structures
	3	1	objects
	9	1	Total

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

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic / Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic / Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/
Mission / Spanish Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE, BRICK
walls BRICK
roof CERAMIC TILE
other _____

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

LOCAL

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1920 - c. 1940

Significant Dates

c. 1920 - c. 1940

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Charles Thompson (possibly)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
Previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State Agency
Federal Agency
Local Government
University
Other

Name of repository:

Family records

Schaer, Fred and Lucy Alexander, House
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property 8.13 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>580650</u>	<u>3848081</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sara Drew/Graduate Student; Edited by Sarah A. Jampole/Survey Historian
organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date April 29, 2007
street & number 323 Center Street, Ste. 1600 telephone 501.324.9874
city or town Little Rock state Arkansas zip code 72201

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location
- A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name John Cather & Jane Nilz
street & number property address & 336 Goshen telephone 501-753-4427
city or town North Little Rock state Arkansas zip code 72117

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

SUMMARY

The Fred and Lucy Alexander Schaer house is located at 13219 U. S. Highway 70 along the eastern edge of the city of North Little Rock and Pulaski County, Arkansas, near Galloway. Built circa 1920 by Fred and Lucy Schaer, this Spanish Colonial Revival house is a two-story frame with brick veneer building with a full basement and attic. The floor plan of the house contains nine rooms, seven downstairs and two upstairs. The seven rooms downstairs surround a central hallway. The ceramic tile roof, brick façade, lattice and iron work, casement windows, cresting, and overhanging eaves are all architectural elements that lend themselves to the Spanish Revival style.

ELABORATION

Fred and Lucy Alexander Schaer had this house constructed circa 1920. The project was completed by Lucy after Fred's death in 1920. Lucy Alexander was born 1866, in North Carolina, into the Alexander family whose members held prominent positions both locally and nationally. Lucy came to the Galloway-Scott community with her brothers circa 1885. She was a leader of the community and Little Rock socialite.

The Fred and Lucy Alexander Schaer House is a two-story, frame, Mission/Spanish Revival style house with Craftsmen elements. It has always been used as a single family dwelling. It has an irregular or modified square plan with a multi-gable roof with two smaller hip roofs. The walls, chimneys, and porch piers are made of red brick and the roof is topped with red tile. The roof has red tile cresting detail. All windows are original to the home and are wooden double-hung, solitary or casement windows. The house has three chimneys – one in the front parlor that is an exterior wall chimney, and two that are interior side. This house has a concrete foundation.

FRONT/SOUTH FAÇADE

The front façade faces south and from the full front porch one can see Hill Lake across U. S. Highway 70 (once called Galloway Pike). This porch was screened-in at a later date and the true original front façade has windows with black ironwork. Above the front porch are two dormers with casement windows. Three windows on the side parlor have 12-over-1 double-hung windows. On the west front there is an attached driveway with pergola cover, supported by brick posts covered in lattice work.

SIDE/EAST FAÇADE

The eastern façade contains 18 windows, all 9-over-1 double-hung, except two that are 12-over-1 double-hung. The two bay projections, along with the windows, are arranged symmetrically. The house is surrounded by basement windows as well.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

REAR/NORTH FAÇADE

The rear façade faces north and is almost covered in windows – some are stationary and some are double-hung with screens. The back porch was walled-in at a later date and the wheelchair ramp was added in 2000. Between the house and the carriage house, which can be seen from this elevation, is a circle driveway.

SIDE/WEST FAÇADE

The west façade is currently covered in ivy, but underneath there are 12 windows, mostly double-hung, but one is a large stationary dining room window and the other is a casement window from the second story. All the windows on this side of the house have red and beige awnings placed there in the 1950s or 1960s.

OUTSIDE FEATURES

Also located on the property are a water fountain/pond, below-ground swimming pool with surrounding fence, two sets of driveway posts—one set at the west end of the driveway and another set at the east end, and a dried-up pond with surrounding walkway. The pool is located behind the house to the northeast, the fountain/pond is on the east side of the house, and the dried pond is located to the west of the house. The fountain/pond, the two sets of driveway posts, and the dried-up pond both contribute to the nomination.

The swimming pool is a non-contributing features for this nomination due to age. The swimming pool was constructed in the 1960s.

OUTBUILDINGS

Carriage House

A carriage house is located directly behind the house. Built in the early 1930s, it is a frame construction with vertical board siding and a dirt floor. The foundation is also made of brick in places. It has three large openings for carriages, although the middle one was latticed over. There two small windows on the front elevation. The carriage house contributes to the nomination.

Detached Garage

The detached garage is set at the northwest corner of the house. It was built ca. 1940 of brick and horizontal wood siding. It has a concrete foundation and large cover built off the front. Both the garage and carriage house are in fair condition and no longer used for their original purpose, but as storage. The detached garage contributes to the nomination.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Barn

A barn located west of the house provides shelter for the one remaining horse and its feed. The barn has a livestock opening and front door, and a loft with a window on the front façade. The roof is made of red metal. The barn is contributing to the nomination.

Caretaker's House

There is a caretaker's house set behind the northeast corner of the house. It is reached by a separate driveway from U. S. Highway 70. The caretaker's house is covered in wood siding, and a screened-in porch is located the front elevation. The house's sole chimney is located in the interior center of the house.

INTEGRITY

The Fred and Lucy Alexander Schaer House, built circa 1920, with outbuildings constructed circa 1920 to circa 1940, is in overall good condition and has had very little alteration since its construction. The only known alteration is the addition of the wheelchair ramp to the rear of the house, which does not detract from the historic integrity of the house. Accordingly, the structure still contains most of the original material and fabric used in the house and thus, the house retains a very high level of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The house remains situated in a rural location, on the outskirts of North Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas, and the setting remains on the edge of Hill Lake and dotted with trees, as it was when first constructed, thus the Schaer House retains a high level of integrity of location and setting. The house's close association with the Alexander family has not diminished over the years, thus retaining integrity of association. Lastly, as the house retains such a high level of integrity of the six other elements, the seventh element of integrity—that of feeling—remains high, as well.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

SUMMARY

The Fred and Lucy Alexander House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C** as a good example of the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style with Craftsman influences, and a wonderful example of the style in central Arkansas. Spanish Revival elements such as the red tile roof and beautiful brick exterior cause this unique structure to stand out among the local architecture. Fred Schaer was a prominent planter in the Galloway-Scott area, while Lucy Alexander Schaer, Fred's wife, was a leader in the community and a member of the well-known Alexander family which owned most of the original town of Scott, Lonoke County, Arkansas.

ELABORATION

The Fred and Lucy Alexander Schaer House is significant as an example of early 20th century Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival architecture. This house and surrounding eight acres is currently owned and operated by Jane Nilz and John Cather, whose parents bought the property in 1962. The nominated property contains the main house and four outbuildings (caretaker's house, carriage house, detached garage and barn), as well as three contributing objects (fountain/pond, and two sets of driveway posts), contributing site (the dried-up pond), and a non-contributing object (the pool). The common belief is that the main house was designed by either John Parks Almand, who designed the house of James Robert Alexander (Lucy's brother) – Land's End Plantation (Scott, Pulaski County, Arkansas; NR listed 01/27/1999), or Charles Thompson, who designed portions of Lucy and Fred Schaer's first house (Schaer House, Little Rock, Pulaski County; NR listed 12/22/1982) and her other brother's house further down Galloway Pike – the Charles Alexander house.

The Fred and Lucy Alexander Schaer House is located across from Hill Lake on U. S. Highway 70 (also known as Galloway Pike). Today the property is located within the North Little Rock city limits, but historically it was in the Galloway-Scott community. The history of the community of Scott, Lonoke County, Arkansas, is a picturesque combination of pre-history (Toltec Indian Mounds—NR listed 1/12/1973; NHL 06/02/1978; Plum Bayou) with a rich heritage as an agricultural center. Early settlers came to the area, enticed by rich Arkansas River bottom land. The Arkansas River once flowed near the community, but shifting patterns of the river have led it away from the area. Establishment of the railroad through the settlement in 1870 caused the center of activity to move from the river to the railroad crossing which ran through the property of Conway Scott. A sign was put up at the railroad crossing which read "Scott's Crossing." Part of the sign was torn down, but "Scott's" remained for years and the community became known as Scott.

One of the earliest settlers in the Scott vicinity was Chester Ashley. Ashley was a well known attorney and United States Senator from Arkansas, 1844-1848. He owned much of the land in the Scott area and maintained a residence there called the "Ashley Mill Plantation" (Ashley-Alexander House, NR listed 06-18-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

1976). Prior to the coming of the railroad in 1870, the community was often referred to as "Ashley Mill" Chester Ashley's Last Will and Testament and original certificate of entry (for April 29, 1836) on the land the Lucy Alexander Schaer House sits on is included with this nomination. In 1898, the Ashley property was purchased by Arthur Lee Alexander, who with three Alexander cousins, had come to Arkansas in the mid-1880s.

Originally from Scotland, the North Carolina Alexander family had been residents of the United States since the mid 1700s. Lucy Alexander Schaer's great-grandfather, James Alexander, was a captain in the Revolutionary War. Other members of the family also distinguished themselves in service to their country during this war. Alexander family members who remained in North Carolina were leaders in the public arena. Nathaniel Alexander served as governor of North Carolina, while others in the Alexander family were elected to the state senate and House of Representatives. Another Alexander descendent was James K. Polk, who served as president of the United States from 1845-1849.

One of the Alexander cousins who came to Arkansas in the 1800s was James Robert Alexander. J. R. Alexander was born in Asheville, North Carolina, in 1860. He was educated in the rural schools near Asheville and continued his studies at Newton Academy. Upon arriving in Arkansas by train in the mid-1880s, J. R. Alexander worked as an overseer on one of the plantations near Scott. He eventually saved enough money and combined it with some he borrowed from Civil War veteran, Colonel Thomas William Steele, a large land owner in the area in the late-19th century, to purchase his first 640 acres of land of what is today known as Land's End Plantation, seven miles south of Scott.

Lucy Alexander, J. R. Alexander's sister, was born in Asheville, North Carolina, in 1866. She came to the Galloway-Scott community with her brothers circa 1885. She initially lived with her sister, but met and married Fred Schaer in 1890. Fred Schaer (1866 – 1920), born and raised in Little Rock, was a prominent planter in the Galloway-Scott area. Aldoph Geyer and Conoway Scott, founder of the Scott community, were pallbearers at his funeral. After Fred's death in 1920, Lucy lived with another sister's family in the house being nominated. Lucy was a leader of the community and Little Rock socialite. The parlor mantel in the nominated property was from the Governor's mansion and donated to Lucy by Governor Brough (1917-1921). She was also an organizer of the local All Souls Church in Scott. The couple did not have any children and upon her death in 1925, Lucy left her property, including the nominated house to her sister Francis McCalla, and her niece, Margaret Valentine. Both Fred and Lucy are buried at Mount Holly Cemetery (NR listed 03/05/1970).

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Buildings in the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style derive their inspiration from churches and "haciendas" of the American southwest. Building materials are typically brick, stone, stucco and tile. Roofs

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

are often of tile, reflecting the traditional building practices of early Spanish settlers. This revival prevailed from the teens through the 30s and appeared in everything from the humblest home to massive courthouse. Spanish Colonial revival is really a catalog of styles, unified by the use of form as mass, plain wall surfaces, and tile roofs, all derived from the Mediterranean world. Designers were inspired by a number of sources: the adobe and colonial buildings of Monterey, California; late forms of Moorish architecture; medieval Spanish and Italian church architecture; Ultra-Baroque design of colonial Spain and Portugal; rural forms from Andalusia; Italian Romanesque and Renaissance revival elements; and southwest Hopi and Pueblo Indian adobes. This broad source base made it relatively easy to create a convincing harmony between the exterior image, interior space, decorative elements, and the building's function. This style developed from the desire to create an architecture based on the southwest's regional historic influences, namely the Spanish Colonial mission history, rather than adopting imported design influences from the East Coast. This revival was a phenomenon which swept those regions of America with Hispanic pasts: California, New Mexico, southern Arizona, Florida, Texas, and even Arkansas. Its popularity was heightened by the Spanish Colonial buildings at the 1915 San Diego Exposition. Further energy came from imaginative designers, including Charles Thompson and John Parks Almand, who sought a wider source base for this "Spanish Renaissance," and a spontaneous public relations campaign which attracted a monied class—Fred and Lucy Alexander Schaer amongst them.

Although the primary style influence of the Fred and Lucy Alexander Schaer House is Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, strong Craftsman influences can be seen throughout. Although the house exhibits beautiful red roof tiles, very typical of the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style, other characteristics such as: wide eaves with exposed rafters peaking out from underneath; thick, square columns supporting the front (enclosed) porch; and numerous, multi-paned windows point to strong Craftsman style influencing.

As the popularity of the Craftsman style came to an end, about the time that World War One ended in 1918, America looked longingly at the "good old days" when (supposedly) the world was more peaceful. Part of this idealistic look backward was seen in a renewed interest in European revival architecture, especially that of the Mediterranean world. As the 1920s passed, modified Craftsman houses continued to be built, but the major emphasis was on a variety of old-style European architecture, including the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style, such as seen in the Fred and Lucy Alexander Schaer House.

The Fred and Lucy Alexander Schaer House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C** as a good example of the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style in North Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas. A beautiful Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival residence with Craftsman influences, the Fred and Lucy Alexander Schaer House is a time capsule of the life and times of Fred and Lucy Alexander Schaer, the surrounding local community and the central Arkansas area. Possibly built by either Charles Thompson or John Parks Almand, the property and contributing resources are a fine example of its style of architecture not only in the Galloway/North Little Rock/Scott area, but in central Arkansas.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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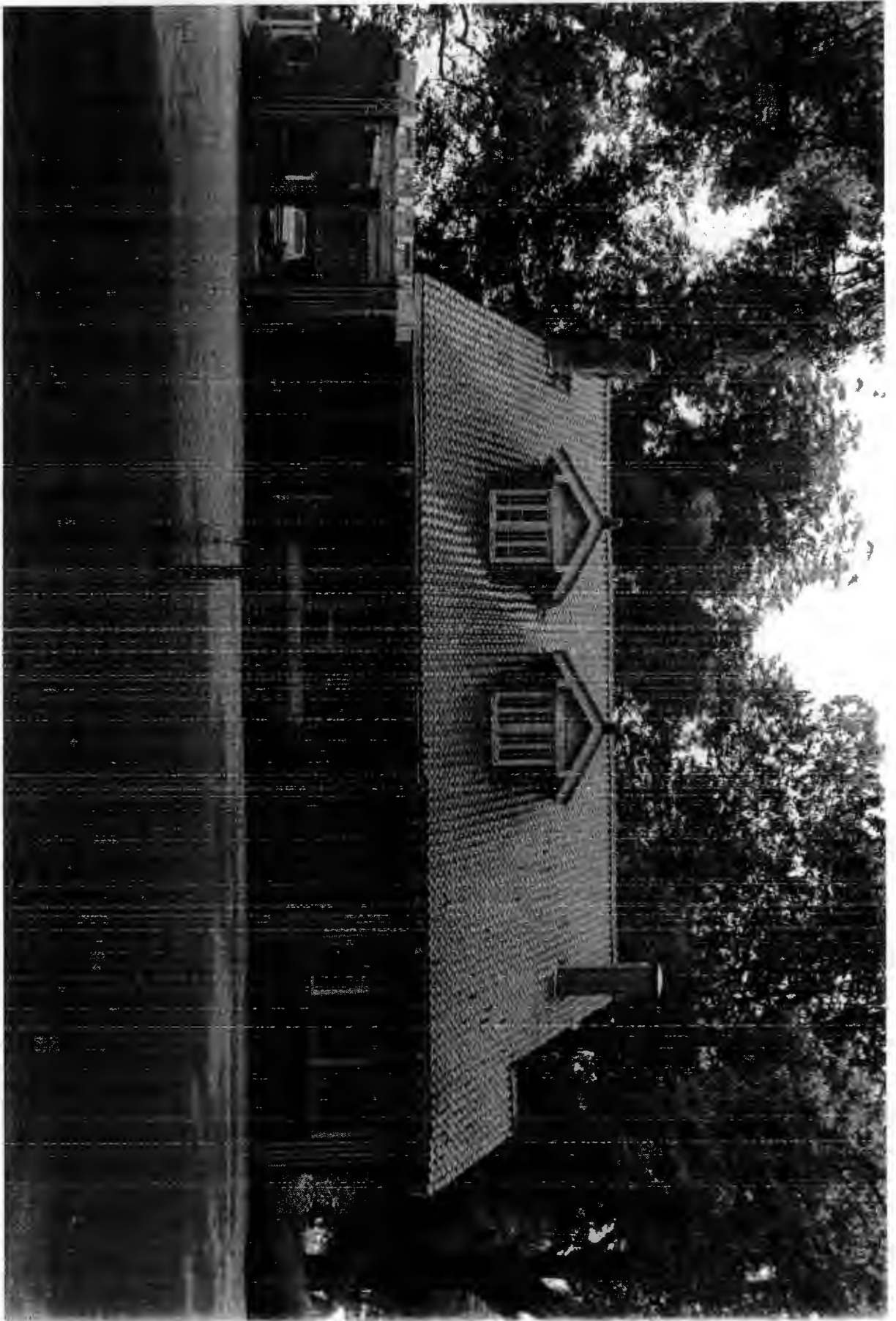
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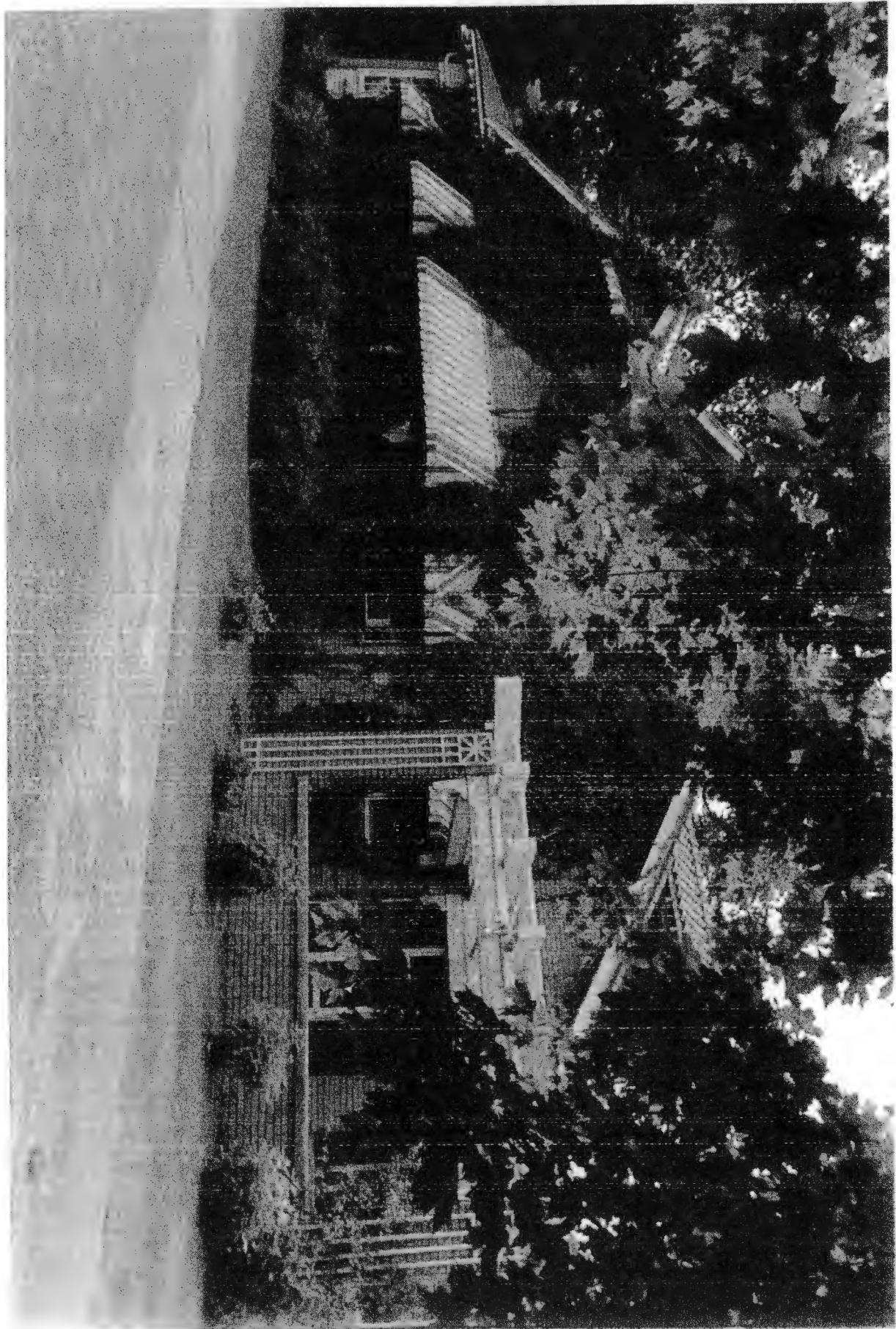
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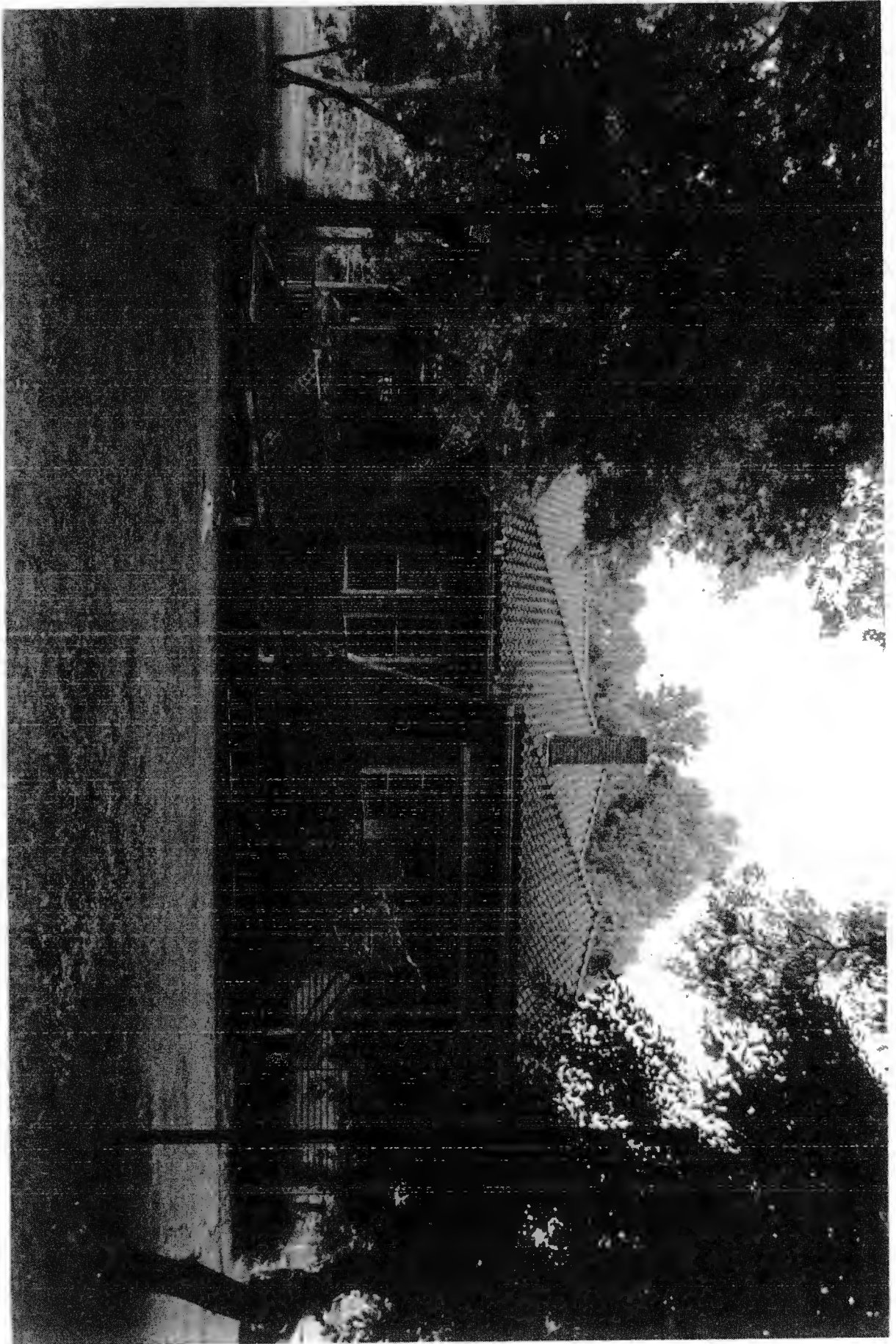
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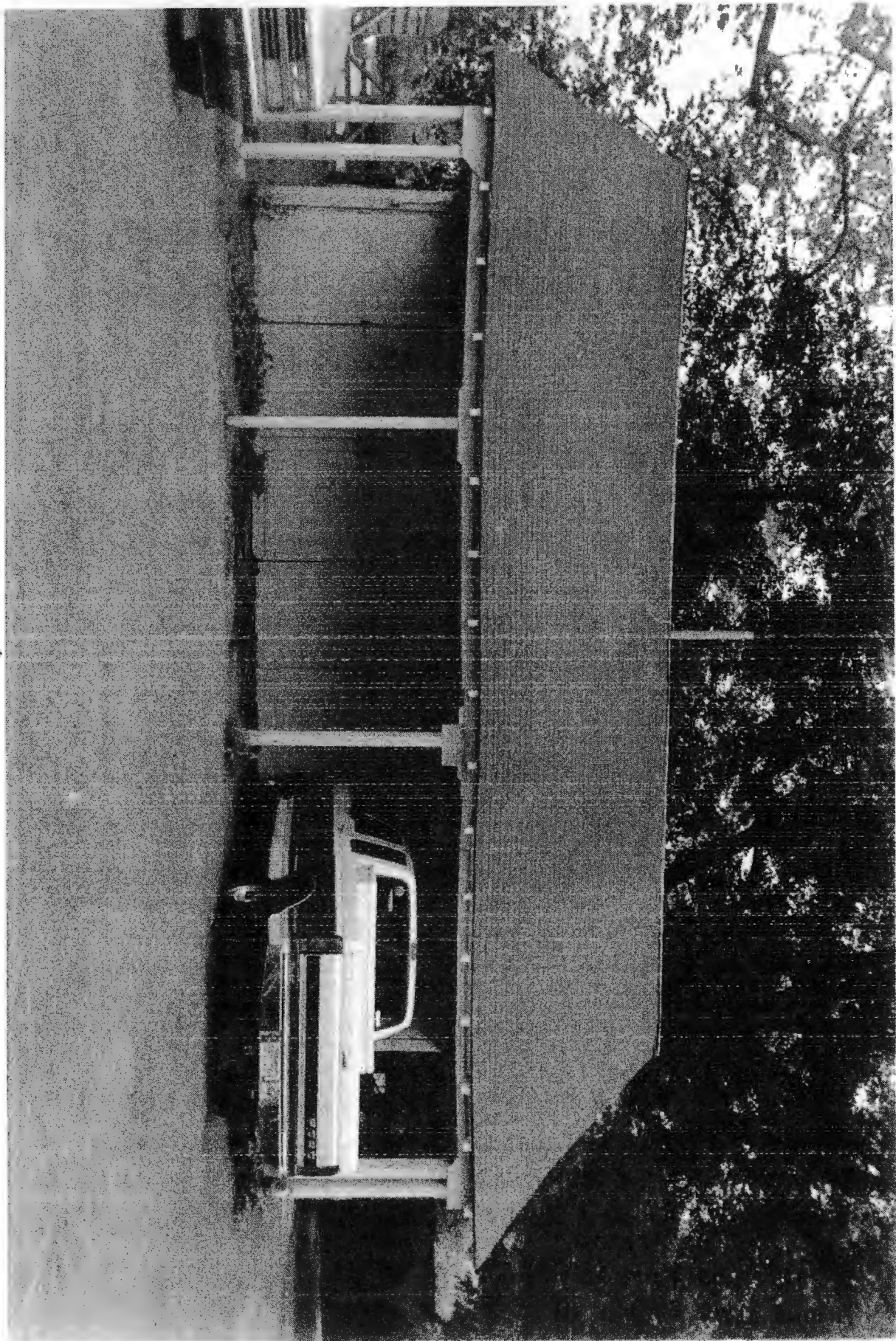


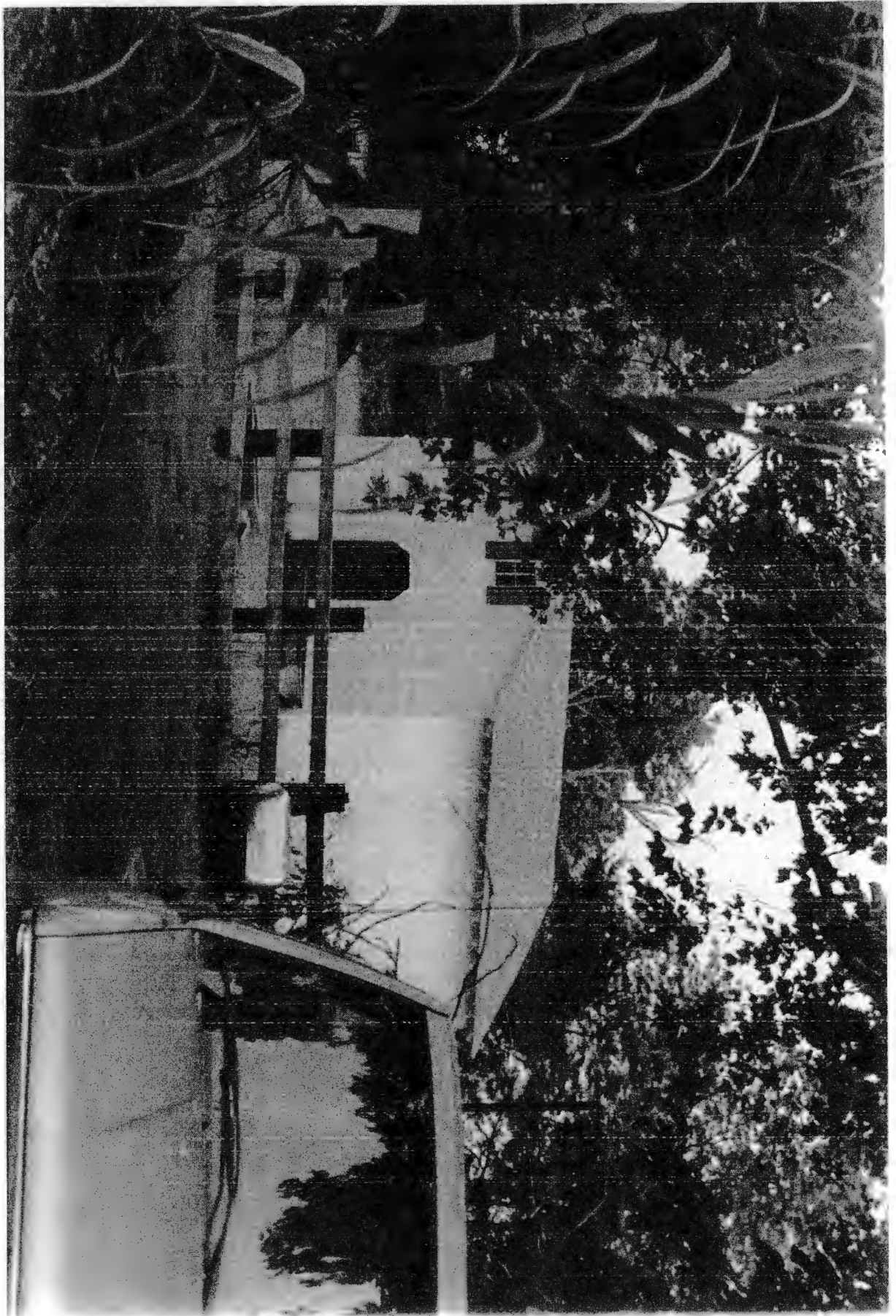




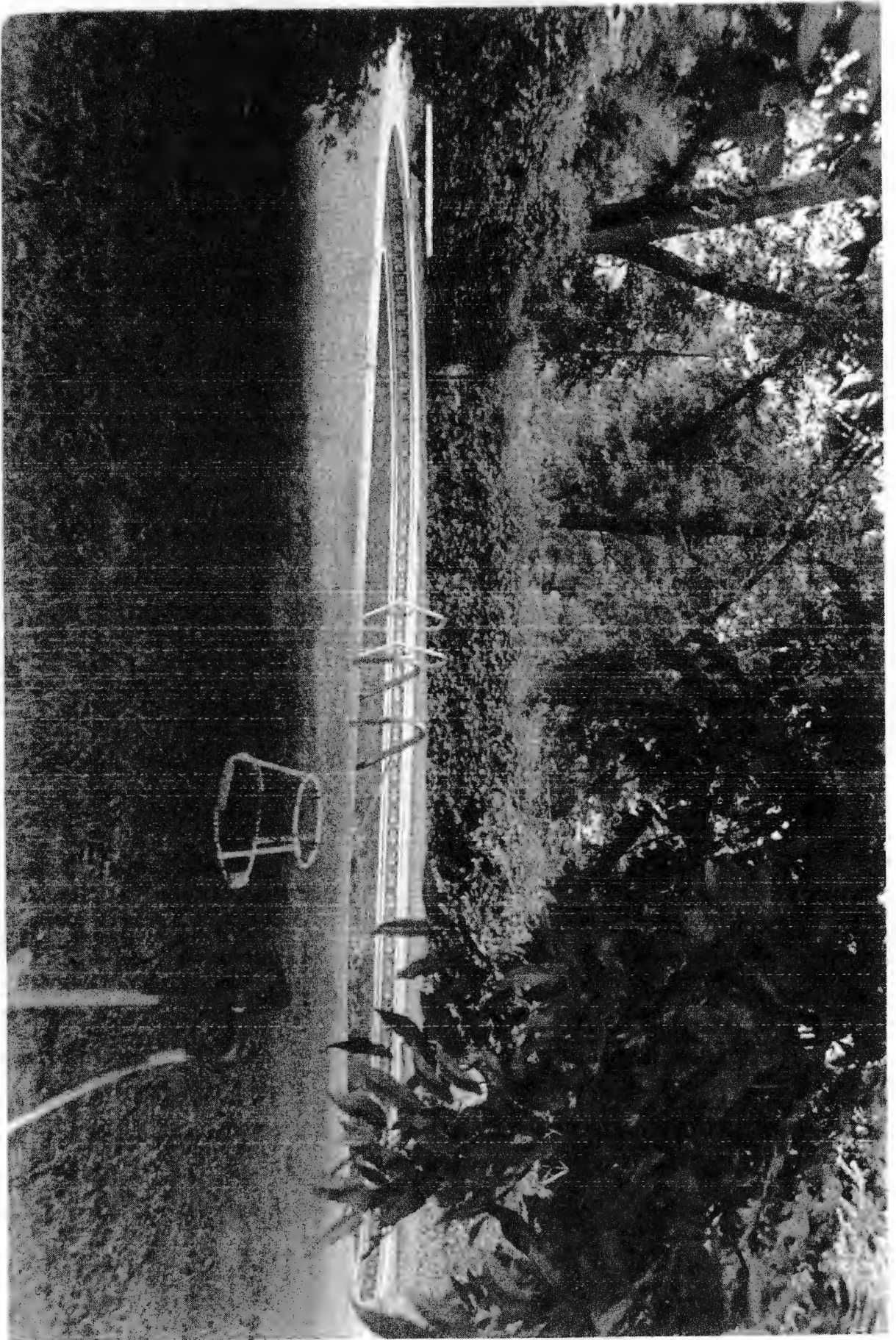


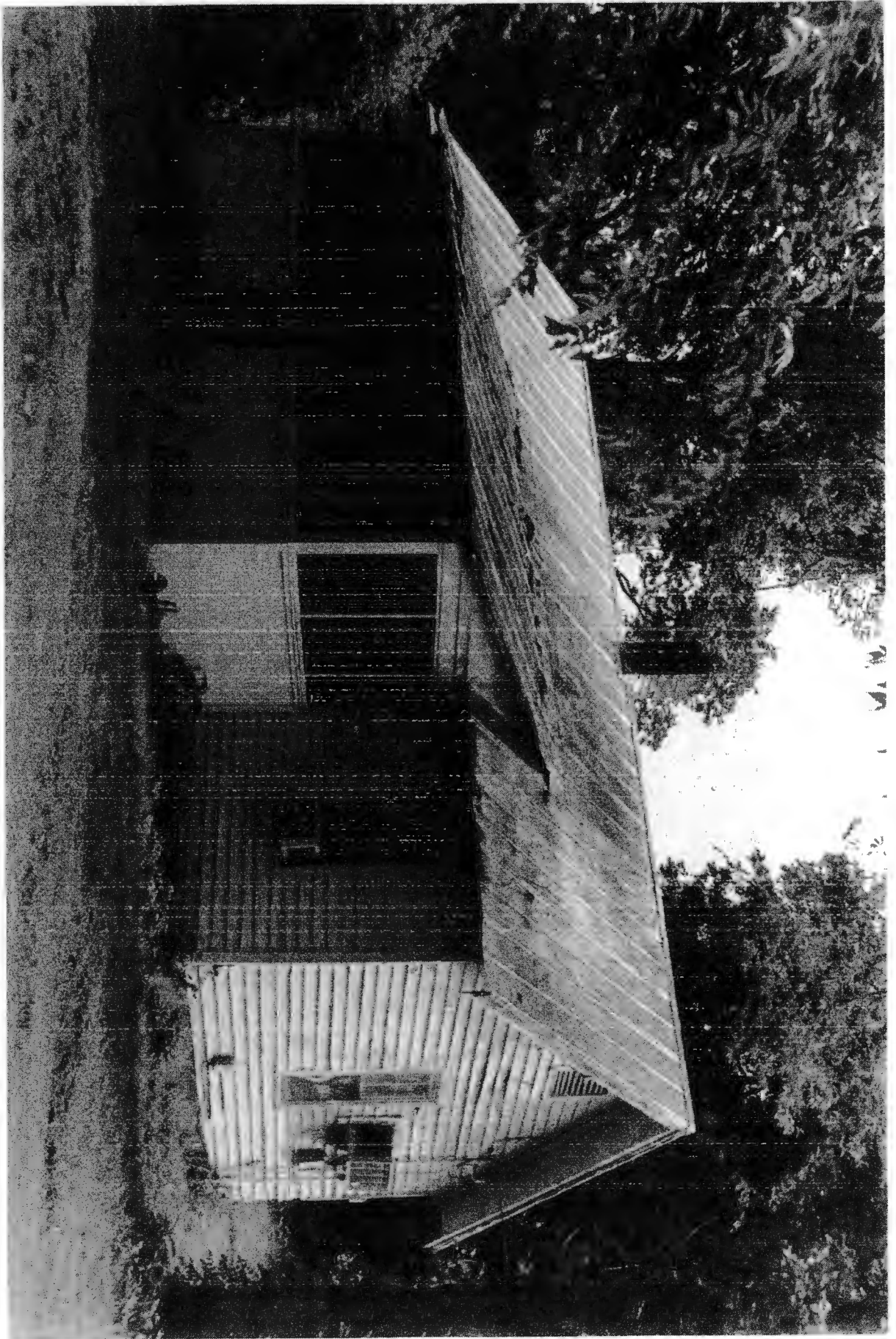


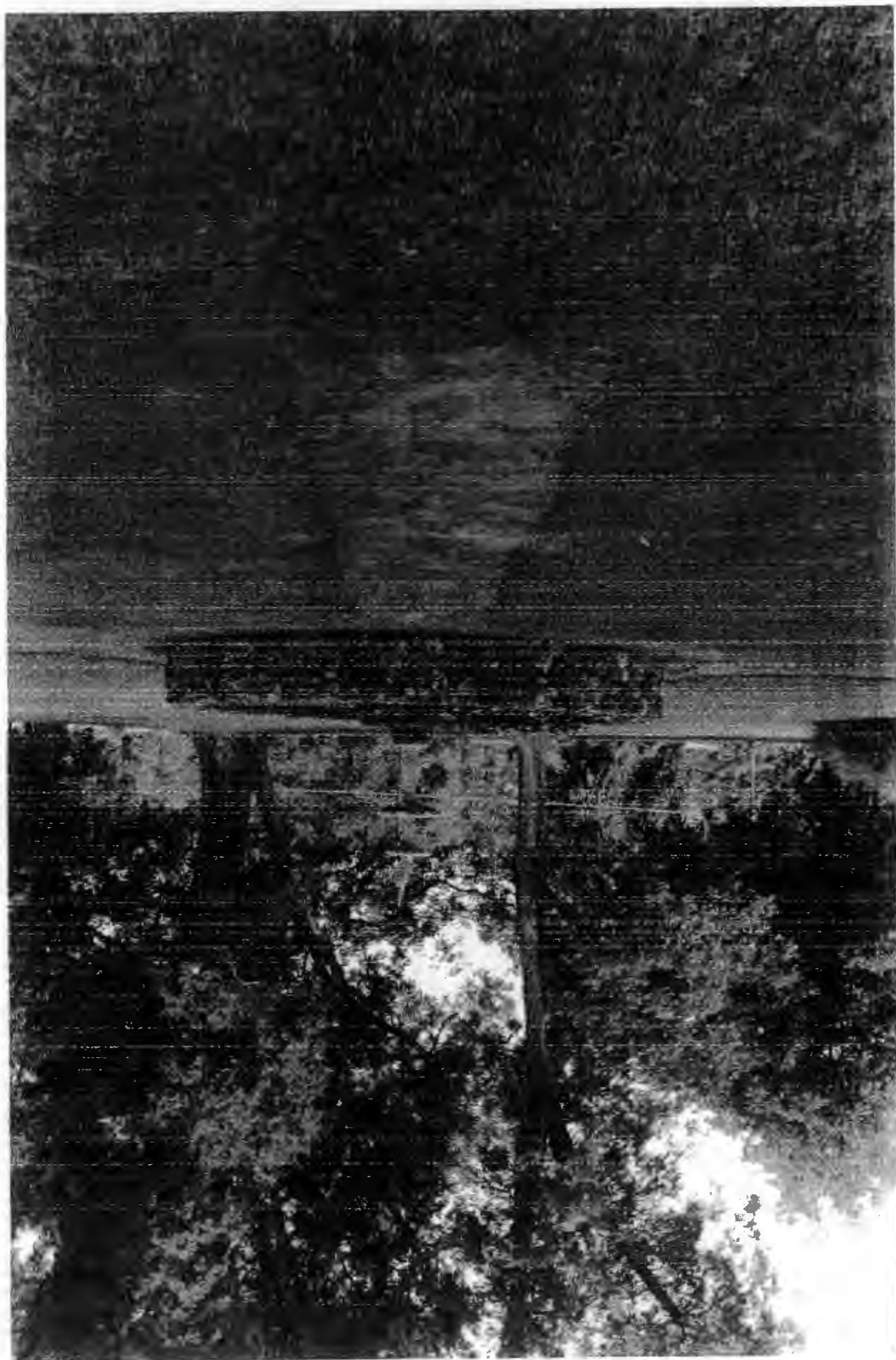


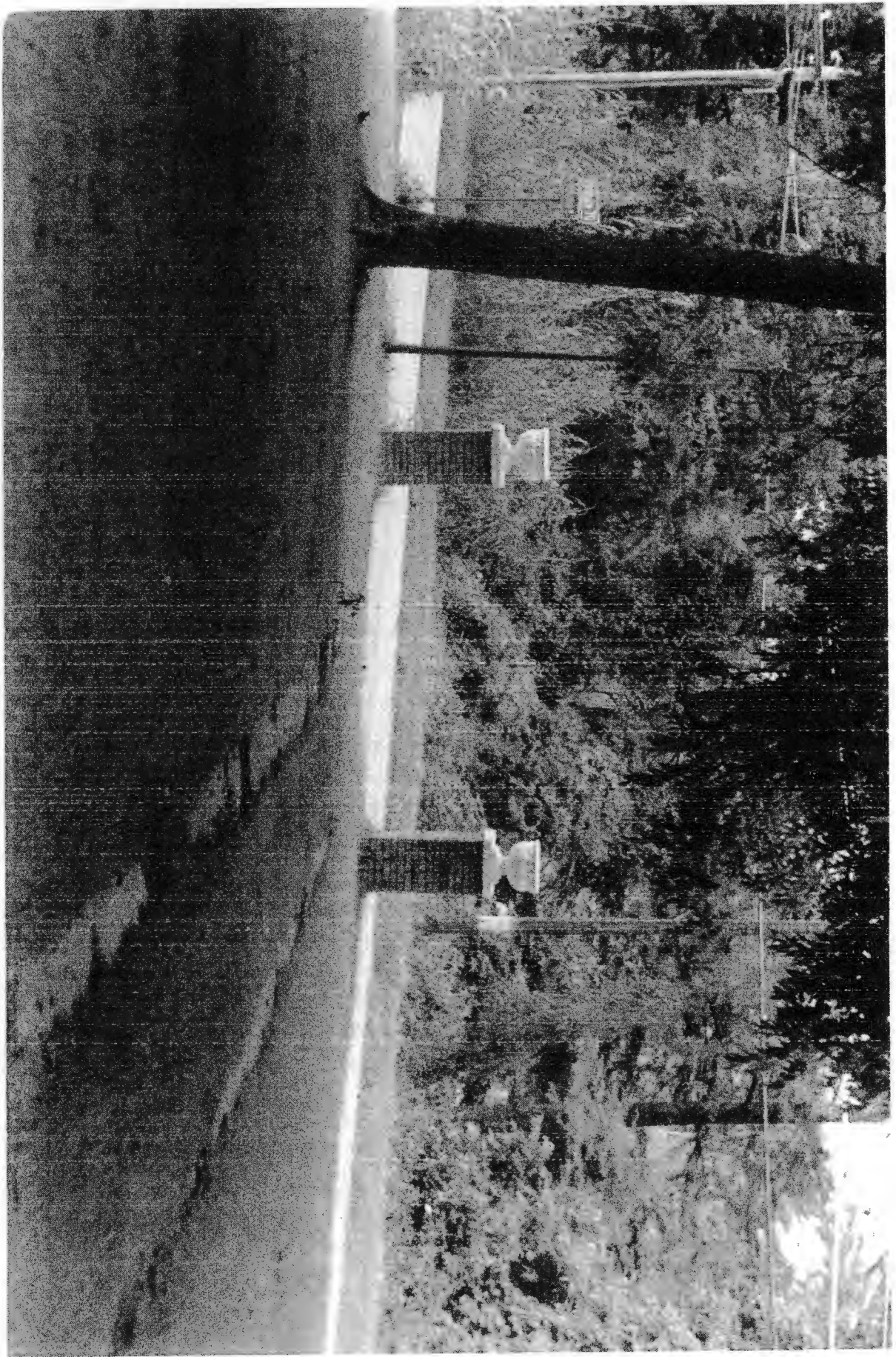




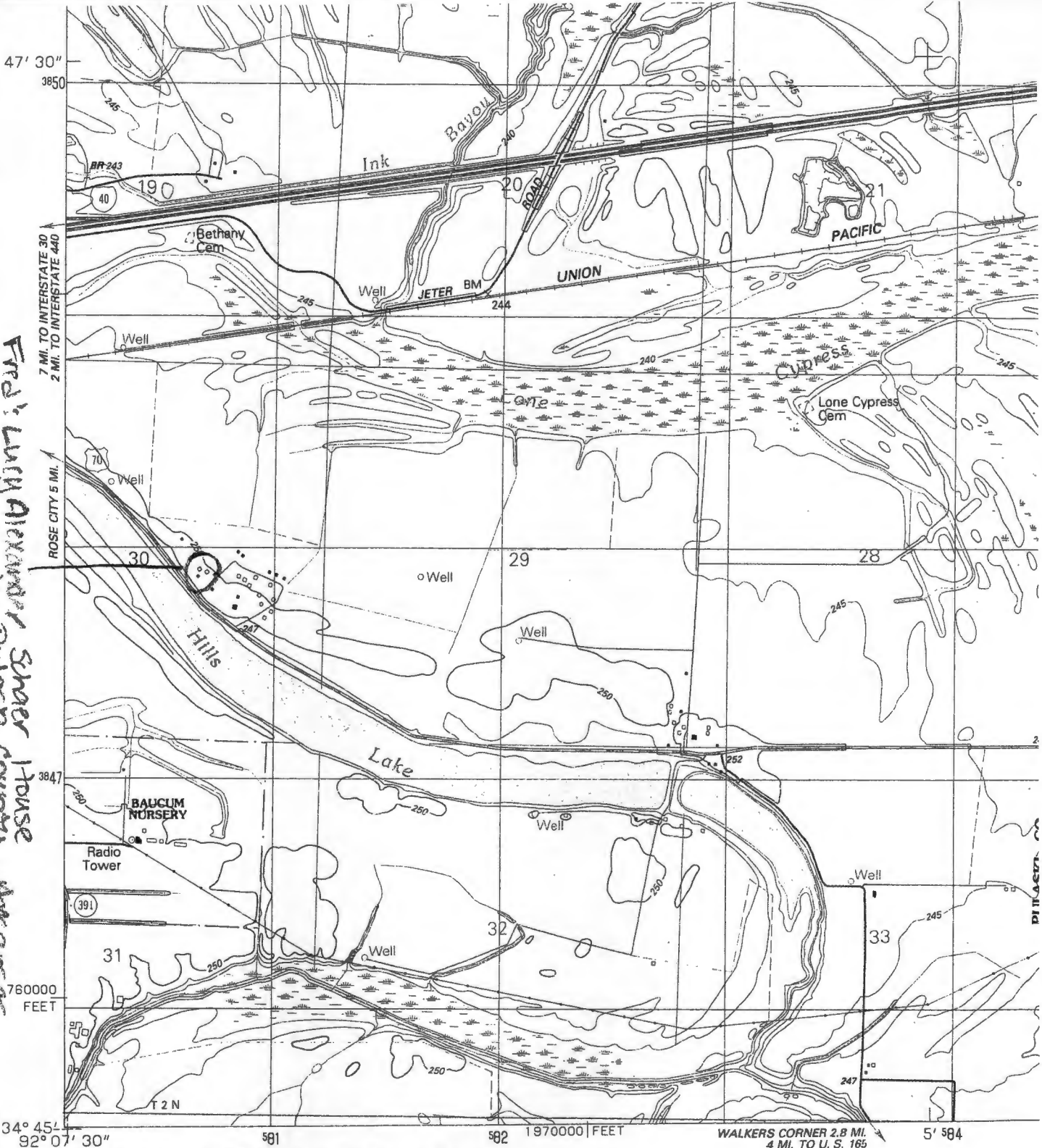








Fred's Lumber Alexander's Shoper House
 Dallas way vicinity, pulsed country, Arkansas
 from reference: 15/5501550: 2019081



Produced by the United States Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1984. Field checked 1985. Map edited 1987

Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Arkansas coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 15
 1927 North American Datum

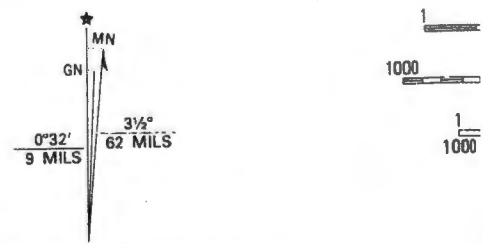
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 7 meters south and 13 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

Gray tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

(SWEET HOME)
1553 II NW



UTM GRID AND 1987 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

FOR SALE