

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: Duffy House
 Other names/site number: Matthews House/PU0166
 Name of related multiple property listing:
Pre-Depression Houses and Outbuildings of "Edgemont in Park Hill"
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)


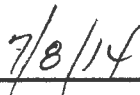
2. Location

Street & number: 124 East "A" Street
 City or town: North Little Rock State: AR County: Pulaski
 Not For Publication: Vicinity: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:
X A ___ B X C ___ D

	
Signature of certifying official/Title:	
<u>Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

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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>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<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: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Stucco, Terra Cotta

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.)

Summary Paragraph

The Duffy House is a Spanish Colonial Revival-style residence that faces north on a narrow lot bordering the northern edge of the early 20th century housing development known as "Edgemont in Park Hill". The house is a wood frame structure that rests on closed piers. Three main structural masses make up the full structure, a two story block to the east, a one story block to the west and a one story single-car garage and small maid's quarter structure to the southwest, attached to the residence by a small addition over a once open patio. The design of the house incorporates common Spanish Colonial Revival-style features such as the tile roof, arched openings, iron grillwork, and stucco-clad wall.

The stucco-clad walls of the two-story east wing are topped by a low-pitched hipped tile roof with exposed rafter tails. The hipped roof is pierced by one round metal vent, thought to be a remnant of a stove from the second story. The one story west wing is topped by a gable roof with exposed rafter tails that sweeps low beyond the north façade to cover a galley type porch that serves as the main entrance to the residence. Each of the tile roof sections is composed of mission style half cylinder tiles laid in a regular pattern with painted tiles dispersed randomly throughout. The rear one story garage is topped by a flat asphalt roof with Mission style tile along the parapet. A small one-story addition, added sometime

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after 1950, on top of a portion of an original patio, between the originally freestanding garage and main house, is covered by a modern asphalt flat roof with Mission style tile along the raised parapet in keeping with the rest of the structure. The combination of original roof heights and styles mimics the varied roof forms in a traditional Spanish village. The variety in height and roof structures, tile and stucco are characteristic of the Spanish Colonial Revival style as well as the broader Spanish Eclectic Style popular across the United States during the 1920s.¹

Narrative Description

North Façade:

The north façade, which faces East "A" Street, is the main public façade of the residence. The west corner is adorned by a rounded stucco chimney tower that starts at the second story floor level and terminates well above the roof line with a covered cylindrical chimney pipe. The flat stucco of the two story section extends from the foundation to the tile roof, punctuated only by a set of inward swinging ten-pane French doors and a pair of single-pane glass screen doors that open onto an attached metal balcony with four scroll work supporting brackets. This balcony is horizontally centered at the second story level.

The ground floor of the one-story wing contains a deep recessed porch that spans the width of the one-story section. The main entryway is located on the west face of the two-story wing, at the eastern end of the covered porch. The entry portal contains a heavy wood door with decorative iron squares disbursed on the exterior of the door. A single small window with a wrought iron grill ornaments the inward swinging door. The north façade, which is covered by the overhanging tile, roof contains a large arched 20-pane window.

West Façade:

The west façade of the residence is anchored by a central large tapered chimney stack, covered in stucco like the rest of the façade, which extends past the top of the tile gable roof. The chimney is topped by a raised metal cap. The gabled section features two small pairs of casement windows with three panes in each panel. One pair is located on either side of the central chimney. These windows also include a single stucco covered extended sill below each set of casement panels.

Visible above the one story western section, the west façade of the two story eastern section has two three pane single casement windows, one to either side of the area where the gable roof intersects the stucco wall of the two-story section. A flat-roof section to the rear (east) of the gable roof covers what was originally a section of an exterior patio space. This additional façade features double sash round-arched glass doors with original arched wood screen doors. Small three-pane arched casement windows flank the patio doors. The arched doorway is topped by an exterior light sconce. This patio turned room creates an interior path to the once free-standing garage.

¹ McAlester, *Field Guild to American Houses*, 418.

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Garage:

The one-story garage structure faces the north, toward East "A" Street. The one car garage door opens to the north and is flanked to the east by a single wooden door with an upper half glass panel. The west façade of the garage is topped with rolled asphalt roofing over a row of tiles along the parapet edge. This façade has no openings, save for a small drain for the flat roof, which pierces the parapet at the upper northwest corner.

The rear of the garage and maid's quarter features a small, low, wood-framed, stucco, attached storage shed with an asphalt shingle shed roof at the west corner. A door on the south façade of the maid's quarter is approached by three concrete steps with narrow metal railings. A pair of casement windows with three panes each and an extended stucco sill is situated to the east of the rear door. A parapet drain for the roof is centered along this south facing façade.

The east façade of the original maid's quarter contains a pair of casement windows with three panes each and an extended stucco sill. An arched and recessed door, to the north of the casement windows, gives access to the small addition that enclosed a portion of the originally exterior patio and now connects the garage and maid's quarter with the one-story east portion of the main house. This one-story façade is topped by a parapet drain similar to drains on other facades of the garage.

South Façade:

The south façade of the original two story section of the main residence contains the electrical panels for the structure. This façade is pierced by large sets of double-hung wood windows, one pair on each story. Both windows have extended stucco sills. The rear of the main residence overlooks an original concrete patio edged in stone and brick.

East Façade:

The east façade contains a variety of window types as well as an additional doorway. The windows and doors are not laid out in a symmetrical pattern; rather they correspond to interior spaces. Starting from the southwest corner of the two-story façade contains two narrow casement windows, one which opens to the left and one that opens to the right. Moving north along the side façade, there is a pair of stationary wooden windows, centered slightly above the narrow casement windows. Further along the façade is a doorway that opens onto a small raised concrete porch. This porch is reached by two sets of three steps, one positioned to the north and one to the south. A metal railing is attached to the western edge of the small porch. A pair of wooden, double-hung windows with a shared extended stucco sill are located at the northern edge of this side facade.

The second story, starting from the southern edge, includes a wide pair of wooden double-hung windows with a shared extended stucco sill. To the north is a single narrow, double-hung wooden window with its usual extended stucco sill. A final pair of wooden, double-hung windows with a shared, extended stucco sill complete this western-facing façade. The corner is terminated by the rounded, attached chimney which begins at the second-story floor level and extends through the tile roof.

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Interior:

The interior spaces of the Duffy House reflect the Spanish Colonial Revival design of the exterior. The interior of the residence still retains original features such as arched passageways that link rooms, rough stucco walls, and wrought iron fixtures. The living room, with its beamed ceiling and stucco tapered shaped chimneybreast features a recessed alcove above the hearth.

Integrity:

The home has only had a few minor alterations to the exterior since its construction in 1929, thanks in part to its long ownership by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Duffy. Sometime during the 1940s or 1950s a portion of the original exterior patio was enclosed to create an interior space between the main residence and the once free-standing garage. The exterior of this addition was designed to closely match the original Spanish Colonial Revival exterior. The arched doorway, two narrow casement windows and overhead light were added during this addition to the house as well as an arched doorway leading onto the remaining rear patio. One set of original wooden windows has been replaced on the west side with metal windows. New vents for the crawlspace below the home were added within the last year as well as new tile, matching the original tile of the home, on the garage parapet.

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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
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1929

Significant Dates

1929

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Carmean, Frank

Matthews, Justin

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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.)

Constructed in 1929 by Park Hill developer Justin Matthews as part of his upscale "Edgemont in Park Hill" section of North Little Rock's first suburb, the Duffy House at 124 East "A" Street is an excellent example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style and is being nominated to the National Register under Criterion C with local significance. Because it is an important component of the community planning that resulted in the deliberate openings of various sections of the suburban development it is also being nominated under Criterion A. The history of the house, which did not sell for several years after its construction, is illustrative of the devastating effect of the Great Depression in the development of "Edgemont in Park Hill". The Duffy House is being nominated to the Multiple Resource District "Pre-Depression Houses and Outbuildings of 'Edgemont in Park Hill'".

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

The Duffy house is one of five Edgemont homes completed by the Justin Matthews Company in 1929. The Spanish Colonial Revival style house at 124 East "A" Street was built as a speculative property by the Justin Matthews Company.² In 1901, Justin Matthews arrived in Little Rock and began a career as a salesman and developer that would change the face of Central Arkansas. In 1908, after selling out of a large cotton seed oil mill business, Justin Matthews began investing in property and land development.³ In 1927, the development of Edgemont was started by the Justin Matthews Company. Although located on property adjacent to the large Park Hill development, Edgemont was always a separate development. Justin Matthews proposed "Edgemont in Park Hill" as a parallel to "Edgehill" in Little Rock's Pulaski Heights.

The plat of "Edgemont in Park Hill" was recorded in 1927 with deeds restricted to houses over a certain price and size, as well as property owners of only the Caucasian race.⁴ In contrast to the Park Hill Development, Edgemont was laid out with curvilinear streets to take advantage of the sloping hill-side site and the available views overlooking North Little Rock, the Arkansas River and Downtown Little Rock. Before 1929, Justin Matthews had planned Edgemont as an up-scale and affluent development, with large homes on generous lots.⁵ The crash of 1929, however, brought much of his development to a standstill. In the Edgemont development, only 16 homes were completed before the effects of the Depression were heavily felt in Central Arkansas in the early 1930s. After the completion of the 16th

² *Arkansas Gazette*, Real estate Section, 7-24-29.

³ Bradburn, *On the Opposite Shore*, 68.

⁴ Nichols, Cheryl G., *Pre-Depression Houses and Outbuildings of "Edgemont in Park Hill"*. Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Files.

⁵ "Edgemont in Park Hill" Brochure.

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house at 415 Skyline Drive, construction did not begin again in Edgemont until the mid-1940s, when the Park Hill Addition, including Edgemont, was annexed by the City of North Little Rock.⁶ After World War II, the name "Edgemont" was discarded, and the new homes that would fill the empty lots were generally smaller and less picturesque than the 16 pre-Depression homes built during the initial opening of "Edgemont in Park Hill".⁷

The house is located on the northern edge of the Edgemont development, along a street originally named Front Street.⁸ Construction most likely started on the Duffy House in early 1929. In the *Arkansas Gazette* in July and September, the newly completed "Spanish House" is advertised as open for tours in the evenings to potential buyers.⁹ It is believed that this residence was designed by local builder Frank Carmean who practiced as an architect, although no architectural license has ever been discovered for Mr. Carmean.

Mr. Frank Carmean was hired by Justin Matthews as a managing contractor and builder in 1927. Carmean is thought to have designed all of the homes built in the early development of Edgemont, except for the large Justin Matthews, Jr. House at 257 Skyline Drive.¹⁰ After the completion of the Justin Matthews, Jr. House in 1928, it is apparent that its Spanish design influenced other structures in Edgemont, including the design of the Duffy House. Also, in 1929, Frank Carmean was sent on an extended tour of several southwestern cities by the Justin Matthews Company; including Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, San Antonio, El Paso and Los Angeles. This trip was arranged so that Carmean could "obtain the very latest ideas in design and construction..."¹¹ This trip, combined with the construction of the Justin Matthews, Jr. House led to a marked prevalence of the Spanish Revival style in Edgemont as well as the rest of the Park Hill right before the Depression took its toll on further high-end development.

Although Frank Carmean was originally listed in advertisements for the Justin Matthews Company as a "Superintendent in charge of Building Operations", by early 1929, advertisements list Frank Carmean as the company's "architect" or "designing architect".¹² It is clear from surviving evidence that Frank Carmean's background was in construction rather than design. Even in the North Little Rock directories, Carmean listing changes from general contractor in 1928 to architect in 1929. In subsequent years, Carmean is also listed as a tile contractor, an inspector, an engineer, and a construction engineer. Interestingly, Frank Carmean's early career in construction and architectural design work with Justin Matthews did not feature in his obituary. Upon his death in 1955, Frank Carmean was praised only for his 20 year service with the Farmers Home Administration as an architectural engineer.¹³

⁶ Nichols, Cheryl G., *Pre-Depression Houses and Outbuildings of "Edgemont in Park Hill"*. Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Files.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ The street was renamed "A" street during the late 1930s - city directories, North Little Rock, 1935-1940.

⁹ *Arkansas Gazette*, 9-1-29, 6-24-29, 7-21-29.

¹⁰ This National Register listed property was designed and built by the Architect Max Mayer in 1928. Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Files.

¹¹ Bradburn, Cary, *On the Opposite Shore: The Making of North Little Rock*, 161-162.

¹² *Arkansas Gazette*, 3-3-29, 1-20-29. "Mr. Carmean is the designing architect for the Justin Matthews Company. He not only designed the modernistic home, but drew plans for a number of other beautiful residences which the real estate firm has erected in the Sky Line Drive section." *Arkansas Democrat*, 5-5-1929, Real Estate Section, p. 6.

¹³ The Farmers Home Administration was a federal agency whose mission was to extend credit for agricultural and rural development projects. National Archives, "Records

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Justin Matthews's Edgemont development was created to be an upscale housing development, meant as a competition for other high end developments in West Little Rock. One major signal of the changing nature of real-estate development in Little Rock was Matthews's design of this development as an automobile subdivision. This preference for the automobile, as a means of personal transport from Little Rock to the hills above Argenta (North Little Rock), was unique in central Arkansas during this time. The Duffy House is also significant in that the garage was originally advertised as a "Two Car Garage", although it is unknown if one of the garages was closed in, or if it was never a full two-car garage.¹⁴ Ads featuring this house also promote the specially designed overhead door for the garage.¹⁵ This promotion of a space to house multiple cars was definitely a signal to would be buyers of the exclusive, high-end nature of the new development. In 1929, very few families would have been able to afford two separate vehicles.

The garage structure at the Duffy House also included a small room and bath, which was intended as a maid's quarters. This space was an additional signal of the prominence of the intended neighborhood. A space dedicated to a live-in maid would be useful only to a class of occupant well above middle class. The large garage space and original maid's quarters is an important aspect of the home as one of the few homes designed and built by Justin Matthews's company prior to the economic crash of the 1930s. All sixteen pre-Depression Edgemont houses were constructed with garages, either attached or as free-standing outbuildings.¹⁶ Also, maid's quarters were provided in all of the pre-Depression Edgemont houses.¹⁷ These two important original signifiers illustrate the proposed affluence of the neighborhood.

Edgemont was not the first development created by Justin Matthews, nor would it be his last. Before the Depression years of the 1930s, Matthews used various techniques to expand and enrich his real estate company. The building of speculative homes on his already developed lots was one method he employed to quickly build up and increase the value of his properties throughout Park Hill. In the Edgemont development of Park Hill, Matthews continued this development technique by building speculative houses of different styles on scattered lots. In a pledge of development practices published in the *Gazette* in mid-1923, Matthews lists his reasons for building speculative housing and the strict limit of two homes per block that his company will undertake.¹⁸ The speculative housing was only meant to increase the surrounding property value and jump-start development on each empty block.¹⁹ This explains the sometimes random seeming placement of speculative homes in the early development of Edgemont and even Park Hill.

Of the sixteen homes that were built in Edgemont before the mid-1930s, ten were constructed as speculative properties by the Justin Matthews Company, while six were built for specific buyers.²⁰ The Duffy House was one of the ten speculative properties. The home also contains a plaque on the front door

of the Farmers Home Administration," <http://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/096.html#96.1>.

¹⁴ *Arkansas Gazette*, Real Estate Section, 7-24-29.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ Nichols, Cheryl G., *Pre-Depression Houses and Outbuildings of "Edgemont in Park Hill"*. Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Files.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ *Arkansas Gazette*, Real Estate Section, 7-8-23.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ Nichols, Cheryl G., *Pre-Depression Houses and Outbuildings of "Edgemont in Park Hill"*. Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Files.

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jamb that states: "Built By Justin Matthews, Real Estate and Investments, Builders of Homes That Endure the Ravages of Time."²¹ Although Justin Matthews's development plans worked well for the pre-Depression era, as soon as the economic crash started affecting central Arkansas, property and housing values sank and Matthews was forced to rent many of his speculative units. This continued until the mid-1940s, when the economy finally started to improve. When new homes were finally built in Edgemont after World War II, the area became a decidedly middle-income development, with homes that were smaller than what Matthews had originally planned. This left the original Justin Matthews homes and the large Justin Matthews, Jr. home as quiet reminders of Edgemont's beginnings.

Immediately after its completion, the "Spanish House" was advertised in the *Arkansas Gazette* with a large picture and the following description:

"New Park Hill Home

At 124 East Front street, just a block east of the main highway. Exterior is of pink stucco with artistic tiled roof. The patio, with its fountain and aquarium, the wrought iron balcony, the low porch, with its heavy exposed beams, and the adjoining two-car garage with its specially designed over-head doors, all add to the attractiveness of the home and are in keeping with the Spanish style.

And you'll enjoy the interior – beautiful living room opening on the patio, three floor levels, tunnel from the living room to the dining room, new light fixtures, antique plaster finish, seven large closets, upstairs bedroom with its balcony and corner fireplace, toggery racks in closets, domed ceilings in bedrooms, a most complete kitchen, something new in the way of a vegetable cooling cabinet – and other attractive new features too numerous to mention. See it for yourself any evening this week.

Open Every Evening 8 to 9"²²

The home was advertised again in September of 1929 without a photograph.²³ Unfortunately for Justin Matthews, the property did not sell for many years after it was constructed. Instead, Justin Matthews was forced to rent the property to a succession of tenants.²⁴ This residence was built close to the main access road between downtown North Little Rock and points north. Once known as the Arkansas-Missouri Highway or the Sylvan Hills Highway, this main thoroughfare is now known as John F. Kennedy Boulevard. The home's location close to this major road and its lack of the advertised "wonderful views" may have led the property to be considered less desirable than other sites in Edgemont. With its less than perfect location and the economic turmoil brought on by the stock market crash in late 1929, the house

²¹ Charton, Rebeckah and Kevin, Interview with author, 3.15.2014.

²² *Arkansas Gazette*, Real Estate Section, 7-24-29.

²³ *Arkansas Gazette*, Real Estate Section, 9-1-29.

²⁴ These tenants included the salesman Mr. Harlan Alonzo and family; Mr. William Chronister, vice-president of the Little Rock Live Stock Commission; Mr. Paul Godt and family; the salesman Mr. George Smith and family; Sears Roebuck and Company Manager Mr. Henry Bell and family. All of these tenants are listed in the North Little Rock Directories from 1935 through 1951.

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languished as a rental property until the early 1950s. Sometime between 1951 and 1955, Carl Duffy purchased the house and occupied it until his death in the late 1990s.²⁵

Mr. Carl Edward Duffy moved to Little Rock in 1948 with his wife Marian Jordan Duffy, after accepting a position as Professor and Head of the Department of Bacteriology and Parasitology at the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences College of Medicine (UAMS).²⁶ Originally from Corning, Ohio, Mr. Duffy was an experienced and well-trained medical researcher in bacteriology and virology as well as a well-respected teacher. During his teaching and research career, Dr. Duffy worked on the development of several important vaccines and was known to consult with Dr. Carl Sabin and Dr. Jonas Salk. Dr. Duffy specialized in the immune mechanisms of infection and resistance and worked on investigating the biochemical and biophysical properties of several viruses including encephalitis and rabies. Dr. Duffy ended his teaching career in 1973 as the associate Dean of the Graduate School at UAMS and continued as a Professor Emeritus in the Department of Microbiology for many years.²⁷

Mr. Duffy continued to live at the 124 East "A" Street house until his death in 1997. His major addition to the exterior of the home was the enclosure of a section of the outdoor patio sometime in the 1940s or 1950s. The now interior room was wood paneled and the floor was tiled on top of the once exterior concrete slab. The exterior concrete steps, leading from a set of French doors, were covered with carpet. This patio was advertised as featuring a fountain and aquarium. The fountain is presumed to have been removed during the enclosure of the patio. The aquarium is thought to referring to a small in ground pool roughly centered in the remaining exterior patio. This pool was filled with planting by Mr. Duffy and was then filled in for safety. After Mr. Duffy's death, the house was left to a Ms. Wanda Weise. The house was then sold to the Kevin and Becky Charton, the current owners, in 1999.

As one of the 16 original homes built by the Justin Matthews Company in the Edgemont development, the Duffy House meets the registration requirements for listing under the multiple property listing 'Pre-Depression Houses and Outbuildings of "Edgemont in Park Hill"'. The home is located in the original plat for the Edgemont development, it was built within the required 1927-1931 year range for structures in this multiple property listing and it is recognizable as a Justin Matthews project through design features and its historical integrity. This satisfies the requirements of the multiple property listing.

The Duffy House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, with local significance, as an important part of the pre-Depression building program in "Edgemont in Park Hill" undertaken by the Justin Matthews Company. This portion of the nomination falls under the multiple property listing 'Pre-Depression Houses and Outbuildings of "Edgemont in Park Hill"'. The Duffy House is also being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, with local significance, for its unique Spanish Colonial Revival design characteristics. Tinted stucco-clad walls, multi-colored tile roof, small iron second-story balcony and deep recessed gallery-type porch combine to make this house one of the best small-scale stylistic examples of the Spanish Colonial Revival style in the surrounding area.

²⁵ City Directories, North Little Rock, 1920-1965.

²⁶ Democrat-Gazette, 1-26-97, 11-6-1994.

²⁷ Democrat-Gazette, 1-26-97.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, AR, Real Estate Section, 8 July 1923, 3 July 1927, 30 October 1927, 6 November 1927, 20 January 1929, 3 February 1929, 17 March 1929, 21 July 1929, 24 July 1929, 1 September 1929.

Bradburn, Cary. *On the Opposite Shore: The Making of North Little Rock*. Marceline, MO: City of North Little Rock & Walsworth Publishing Company, Inc., 2004.

Charton, Becky and Kevin, Interview with Author, 15 March 2014.

“Dr. Carl Edward Duffy” Obituary, *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*, Little Rock, AR, 26 January 1997.

“Edgemont in Park Hill” Brochure. 1928. Justin Matthews Company. Held at the North Little Rock History Commission.

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“Marian Jordan Duffy” Obituary, *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*, Little Rock, AR, 6 November 1994.

McAlester, Virginia, and A. Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 1994.

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<http://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/096.html#96.1>.

Nichols, Cheryl G., *Pre-Depression Houses and Outbuildings of “Edgemont in Park Hill”*. Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Files.

Parcel Information – 124 East “A” Street North Little Rock, Pulaski County Assessor, accessed 13 Feb. 2014, ARCountyData.com.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Little Rock- North Little Rock, 1939, 1939-1950.

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 # _____

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Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Name of repository: North Little Rock History Commission

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): PU0166

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property <1

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Zone: 15 S | Easting: 567761.70 | Northing: 3849174.40 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Duffy House
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

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

Lots 6 & 7, Block 101, Park Hill 10N

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary contains all of the remaining land and buildings historically associated with the house.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Callie Williams, National Register Historian
organization: Department of Arkansas Heritage – Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
street & number: 323 Center Street, Suite 1500, Tower Building
city or town: Little Rock state: AR zip code: 72201
e-mail calliew@arkansasheritage.org
telephone: 501-324-9880
date: 5/21/2014

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.)

Duffy House
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

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: Duffy House

City or Vicinity: North Little Rock

County: Pulaski County

State: Arkansas

Photographer: Callie Williams

Date Photographed: February 7, 2014

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

Photo #1: (AR_PulaskiCounty_DuffyHouse_0001)
North elevation, camera facing south.

Photo #2: (AR_PulaskiCounty_DuffyHouse_0002)
North and west elevations, camera facing southeast.

Photo #3: (AR_PulaskiCounty_DuffyHouse_0003)
West elevation and north elevation of garage section, camera facing southeast

Photo #4: (AR_PulaskiCounty_DuffyHouse_0004)
North elevation of garage section, camera facing southeast

Photo #5: (AR_PulaskiCounty_DuffyHouse_0005)
West elevation, camera facing northeast.

Photo #6: (AR_PulaskiCounty_DuffyHouse_0006)
South elevation, camera facing north.

Photo #7: (AR_PulaskiCounty_DuffyHouse_0007)
South elevation of 2 story section, camera facing north.

Duffy House
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
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Photo #8: (AR_PulaskiCounty_DuffyHouse_0008)
Northern portion of east elevation, camera facing southwest.

Photo #9: (AR_PulaskiCounty_DuffyHouse_0009)
East and north elevations, camera facing southwest.

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.



















Duffy House, North Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas



Google earth



UTM:

15 567761.70 3849174.40

NAD83

Duffy House, North Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas



Google earth



UTM:

15 567761.70 3849174.40

NAD83