

60-83-1100

NR: 8-11-75

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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DATE ENTERED	

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Hotze House

AND/OR COMMON

New Hotze House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

1619 Louisiana

CITY, TOWN

Little Rock

STATE

Arkansas

VICINITY OF

CODE
05

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Second

COUNTY

Pulaski

CODE

119

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

DISTRICT

BUILDING(S)

STRUCTURE

SITE

OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

PUBLIC

PRIVATE

BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

IN PROCESS

BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

OCCUPIED

UNOCCUPIED

WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

YES: RESTRICTED

YES: UNRESTRICTED

NO

PRESENT USE

AGRICULTURE

COMMERCIAL

EDUCATIONAL

ENTERTAINMENT

GOVERNMENT

INDUSTRIAL

MILITARY

MUSEUM

PARK

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

RELIGIOUS

SCIENTIFIC

TRANSPORTATION

OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

The Reverend and Mrs. Richard N. Clark

STREET & NUMBER

1619 Louisiana

CITY, TOWN

Little Rock

STATE

Arkansas

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC

Circuit Clerk's Office

STREET & NUMBER

Pulaski County Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

Little Rock

STATE

Arkansas

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Built in 1900, the Hotze House is one of Little Rock's most important historic structures. The house has undergone few alterations and appears much the same as when Peter Hotze lived there. The architect, Charles L. Thompson, designed the Hotze House in a combination of two architectural styles, Georgian Revival and Beaux Arts Classicism.

The two and one-half storey house with a full basement is constructed of brick. The high hipped roof, as characteristic of Georgian Revival architecture, is topped with a flat deck. Projecting from the roof are several dormers, spaced symmetrically about the house. The cornice is marked by decorative brackets and dentils.

The facade of the house is marked by windows which feature ornate cut stone window heads of label molding with keystones. Lugsills are also of cut stone. The dominant feature of the facade is the two storey portico, supported by two pairs of fluted Ionic capital columns. The round flat roofed portico is marked by ornamental brackets and dentils on the cornice. The main entry door with a broken pediment head of cut stone is flanked by fluted Ionic capital pilasters. Extending from the north and south sides of the portico is a granite railing with urn-shaped balusters set between square posts. The entry features a wood and glass storm door and a decorative and heavy wrought iron main door. Three dormers project from the roof above the facade. The central dormer has a broken pediment head, similar to the one over the entry, while the other two are gabled.

Two features of note on the south elevation are the porch and solarium. A one storey, flat roofed porch, supported by fluted Ionic capital columns, is bordered by wooden railings with turned balusters. Filling in the southeast angle of the house is a one storey solarium. Narrow hexagonal panes of leaded glass compose the walls of this flat roofed projection. Both the north and south elevations have twin gabled dormers with round arched windows, identical to those in the dormers on the facade.

Found on the north elevation is a two storey projection. The first floor porch contains steps leading to the north entry. Window heads on the rear north elevation are much simpler than those on the rest of the house, consisting of arches with radiating voussoirs.

The east elevation features a three storey porch supported by five square brick columns. Open at the basement level, the porch is enclosed by lattice work at first and second floor levels.

Though the exterior is interesting for its juxtaposition of two architectural styles, it is no match for the rich interiors. Craftmanship abounds in the interiors of highly carved Honduran mahogany woodwork, wall coverings of silk and velvet and stenciled ceilings. Parkay wood flooring is found on most of the first floor with the second storey floor of oak. Lighting fixtures are dual gas and electric. Of special note is the dining room with cut velvet wall coverings set between a cornice and panelled wainscot of quarter-sawn oak.

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According to local tradition, the interiors were designed by Tiffany Studios of New York. A few years ago, the curator of wallpaper for the Smithsonian Institution, toured the Hotze House and it was her opinion that Tiffany probably did design the interiors.

There are approximately 8,200 square feet of living space in the two floors. The main floor has a large entry hall, library, dining room, reception room and a divided parlor. The stairway is located at the point where the side and front hall meet. Constructed of Honduran mahogany, the stairway is three flights with a double landing. The east end of the main floor contains a two room kitchen, a back stairway and an electric elevator.

The upstairs has a large hallway off of which are five bedrooms, a large study, billard room and four bathrooms. In the stairlanding area, is a section elevated by a few steps. This is reputed to have been a feature of the house built to accommodate an orchestra during the numerous large parties given in the house.

The only alteration made to the house has been the removal of a wall between two servants rooms and the addition of a bathroom, both in the east section of the second floor.

The Hotze House is one of the finer homes remaining in the state which expresses the opulence of the period in which it was constructed, particularly in the interiors, which are extraordinarily rich in quality. Resting on three and one-half lots, the Hotze House is remarkably well preserved and appears practically the same as when it was first constructed.

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1900 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Charles L. Thompson

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hotze House, located in Little Rock's historic Quapaw Quater district, was built by one of Arkansas' most successful and prominent businessmen. The Hotze family is representative of the many European immigrants who settled in Arkansas during the nineteenth century. The house is indicative of the exceptional financial success of Peter Hotze. The Hotze House is also architecturally significant in its elegance and fine detail of design. Designed by Charles L. Thompson, Little Rock's most prominent architect and constructed in 1900, the house reflects the Beaux Arts tradition. The interior was reputed to have been designed by Tiffany Studios of New York. The house has been remarkably well preserved and remains practically unaltered.

Peter Hotze was born in Innsbruck, Austria on October 12, 1836, the son of Wolfgang Reinart and Mary Sophia Hotze. He was young at the time of his father's death, but Mrs. Hotze's inheritance made it possible for her three sons to attend the University of Innsbruck. At his mother's death in 1856, Peter Hotze and his brother Conrad emigrated to America. The other brother Frederick, remained in Austria and became a field marshal in the Austrian army, following in the footsteps of another Hotze relative who had been an Austrian military commander in the Napoleonic wars.

In 1857 Peter Hotze moved to Little Rock and went into the general merchandise business. In 1860, at the age of twenty-four, he valued his personal property at forty-five hundred dollars, which was a substantial sum for the times. Hotze joined the Capital Guards, the most famous of the local military companies, and when the Civil War broke out in the spring of 1861, this company became Company A of the Sixth Arkansas Infantry Regiment, Confederate Army. Among the battles the company fought in were Shiloh, Chicamauga, and Murfreesboro. At the battle of Franklin, Tennessee in April, 1864, Hotze was wounded and captured and was sent as a prisoner of war to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he remained until the end of the war.

Before he left Little Rock, Hotze buried five-thousand dollars in gold. Following his instructions, Hotze's brother Conrad, who had established a prominent law practice in Cleveland, Ohio, dug up the money and took it to Ohio. There the money was used to pay Peter Hotze's creditors. Presumably, these were debts for merchandise he had sold in his store. Such accounts usually were paid annually but the war had interrupted communications and made it difficult

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or impossible for these debts to be collected. Most southerners declared that the war had cancelled all their debts in the north, and public sentiment was so strong against sending money to the enemy that Conrad Hotze had to handle the transaction with the greatest secrecy. Peter Hotze had contracted the debts in good faith and his honesty compelled him to pay his creditors, in spite of the risk involved.

Returning to Little Rock after the war, Hotze went into a business as a merchant in partnership with Capt. John G. Fletcher, who had been his company commander. Each man put \$2,500 into the business. After a while, they limited their business exclusively to the cotton trade. Other than a good business ability, the great success of Fletcher and Hotze may be attributed to two things. One was the fact that they aimed at the New York market at a time when most southerners were trading in New Orleans, St. Louis or Cincinnati. The other was that Peter Hotze's payments of his debts under the most adverse circumstances during the war had given him such a reputation for integrity that his credit in the north was virtually unlimited. In 1873 it was decided that Hotze should move to New York to handle that end of the firm's business. Fletcher was to buy the cotton in Little Rock and Hotze to sell it in New York. Hotze became one of the leading figures in the cotton business in New York. He lived there for 27 years, in a fashionable neighborhood near Central Park.

In 1900, by mutual agreement, the partnership of Fletcher and Hotze was dissolved and both men retired. Throughout the years Fletcher and Hotze existed, there was never any written agreement between them, each man having absolute confidence in the trustworthiness of the other.

With his retirement, Hotze returned to Little Rock. He had always felt his interest centered in the city. In 1868 he had married Johanna Krause, whose sister married Capt. Fletcher. The Hotze's had three children, Sophia, Clara and Frederick. Mrs. Hotze died while they were living in New York.

Peter Hotze had become a very wealthy man since last living in Little Rock and upon his return in 1900 he built the large house in which he lived with his daughter Clara and son Frederick until his death on April 12, 1901. Hotze could have afforded to build the house anywhere he chose. Some of the most prominent lots in the city were offered to him but he chose to build his home directly behind the small frame house he had built about 1869 and lived in during his previous residence in Little Rock. The contrast between his two homes is indicative of Peter Hotze's business success.

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The son, Frederick, was educated at Yale and the law school of the University of Virginia but the management of the Hotze estate always took precedence over his law practice. Frederick Hotze lived in the house until his death on September 30, 1972.

Peter Hotze was one of the most respected and honored citizens in Little Rock. He actively supported the Democratic party and was always an advocate of free trade. For an extended period, he was identified with the Board of Trade of Little Rock.

The Hotze House stands as a monument to a man who upon arriving in a new country, established a flourishing business, became a leading factor in the commercial development of Little Rock, and came to be one of Little Rock's most admired citizens. The Hotze House is representative of his characteristic ability to be a powerful factor in economic development as well as cultural development.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Arkansas Gazette, October 2, 1860.

Arkansas Gazette, October 1, 1972.

Clark, The Reverend Richard N. Personal Interview at the Hotze House, Little Rock, Arkansas, May 16, 1975.

Herndon, Dallas T., ed. Centennial History of Arkansas, Vol. III, Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1922.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one acre

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,5	56,64,6,0	3,84,34,5,0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Sandra Taylor, Historian

ORGANIZATION

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

DATE

6-10-75

STREET & NUMBER

300 West Markham

TELEPHONE

501-371-1639

CITY OR TOWN

Little Rock,

STATE

Arkansas

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

SIGNATURE William E. Henderson



TITLE

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

6-10-75

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

TEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

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Quapaw Quarter Association. Information File, Hotze House File.
Quapaw Quarter Chronicle, September-October, 1974.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH MAP

1 NAME

HISTORIC Hotze House

AND/OR COMMON
New Hotze House

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN Little Rock VICINITY OF COUNTY Pulaski STATE Arkansas

3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE United States Geological Survey

SCALE 1:2400 DATE 1961 (photo revised 1970)

4 REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

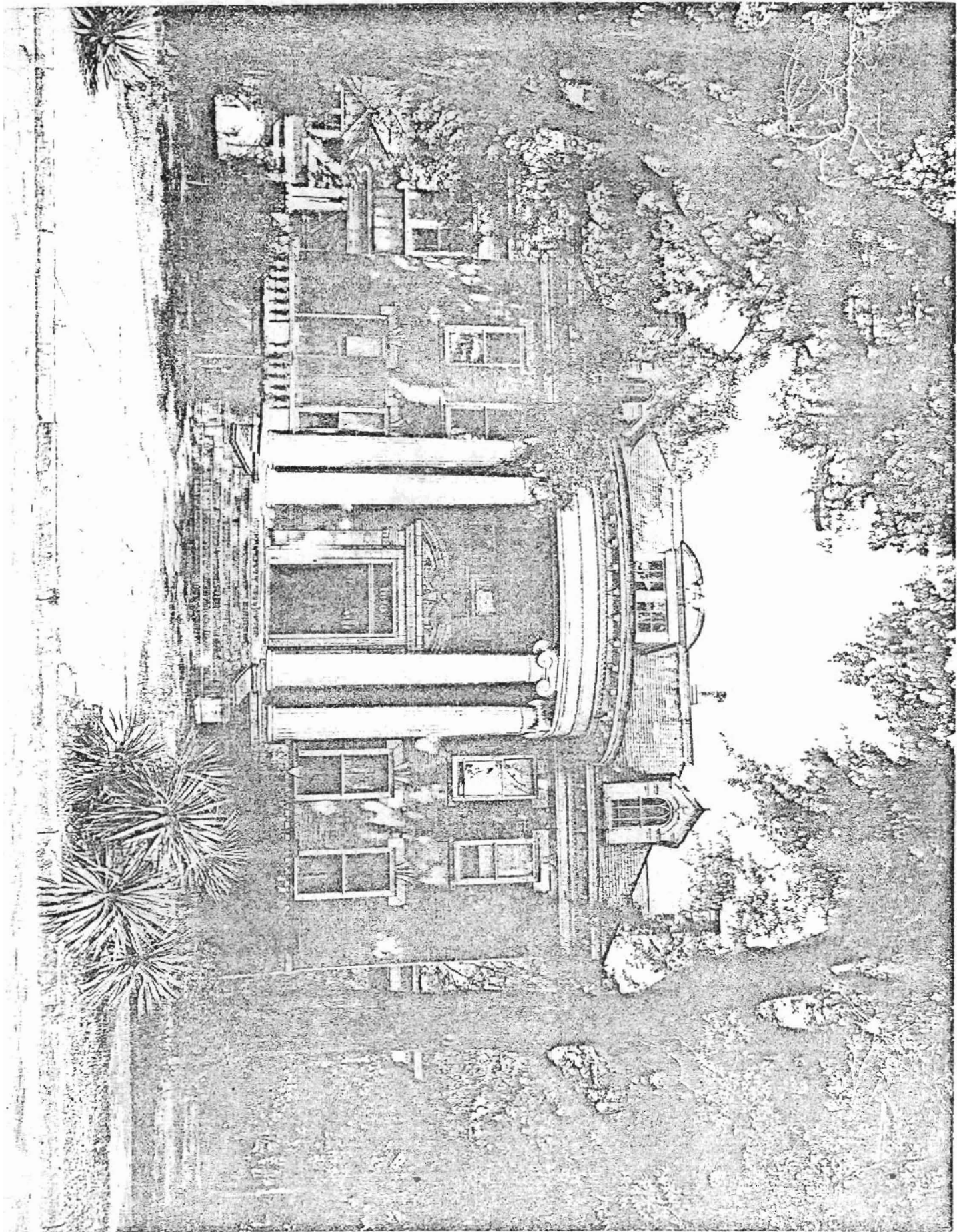
1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES

INT: 2986-75



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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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HISTORIC

Hotze House

AND/OR COMMON

New Hotze House

 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

Little Rock

— VICINITY OF

COUNTY
Pulaski

STATE
Arkansas


 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT


Bob Dunn

DATE OF PHOTO

1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

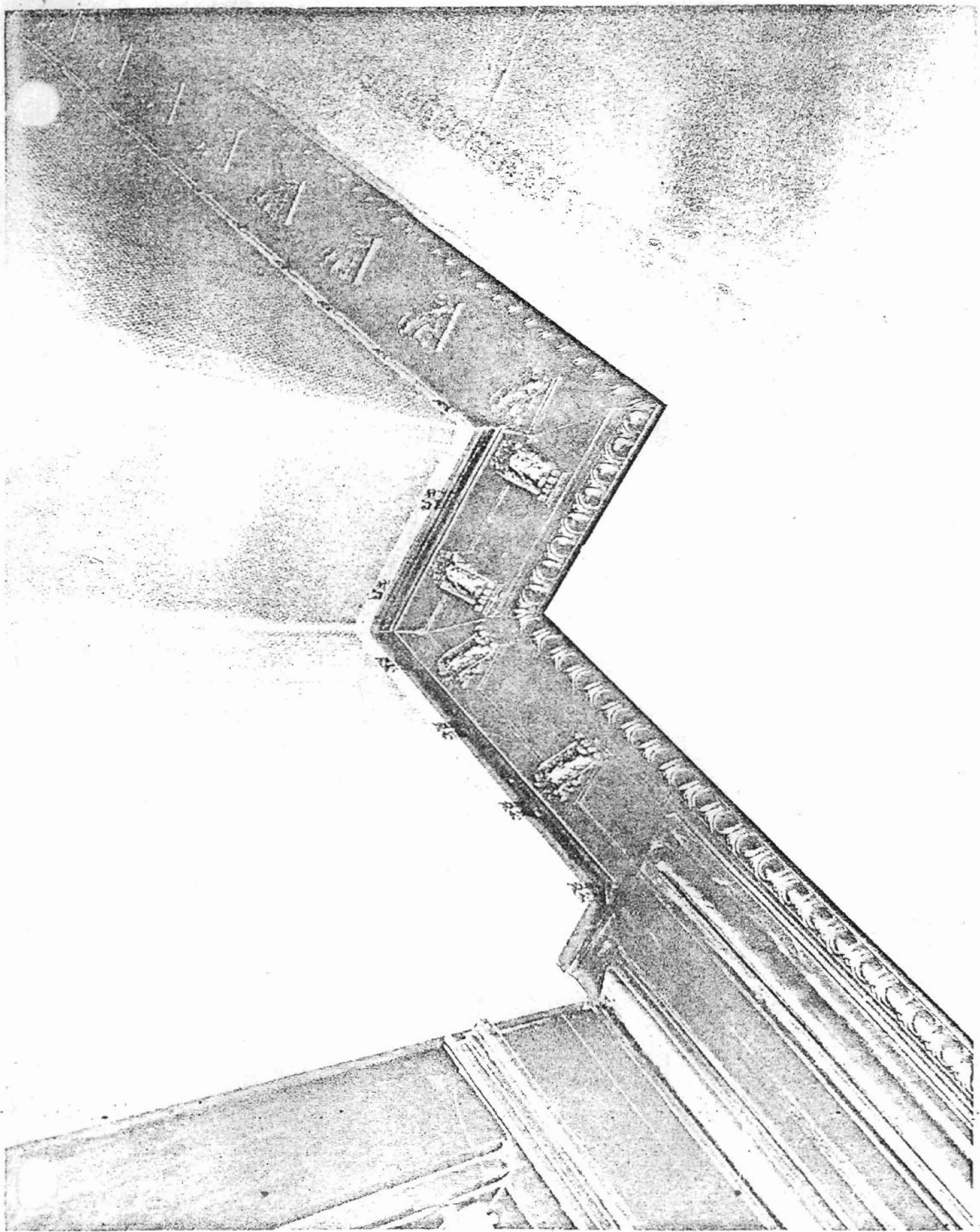
 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT. GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

Facade, viewed from the west

PHOTO NO.

1



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Pulaski

STATE
Arkansas

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT Bob Dunn

DATE OF PHOTO 1975

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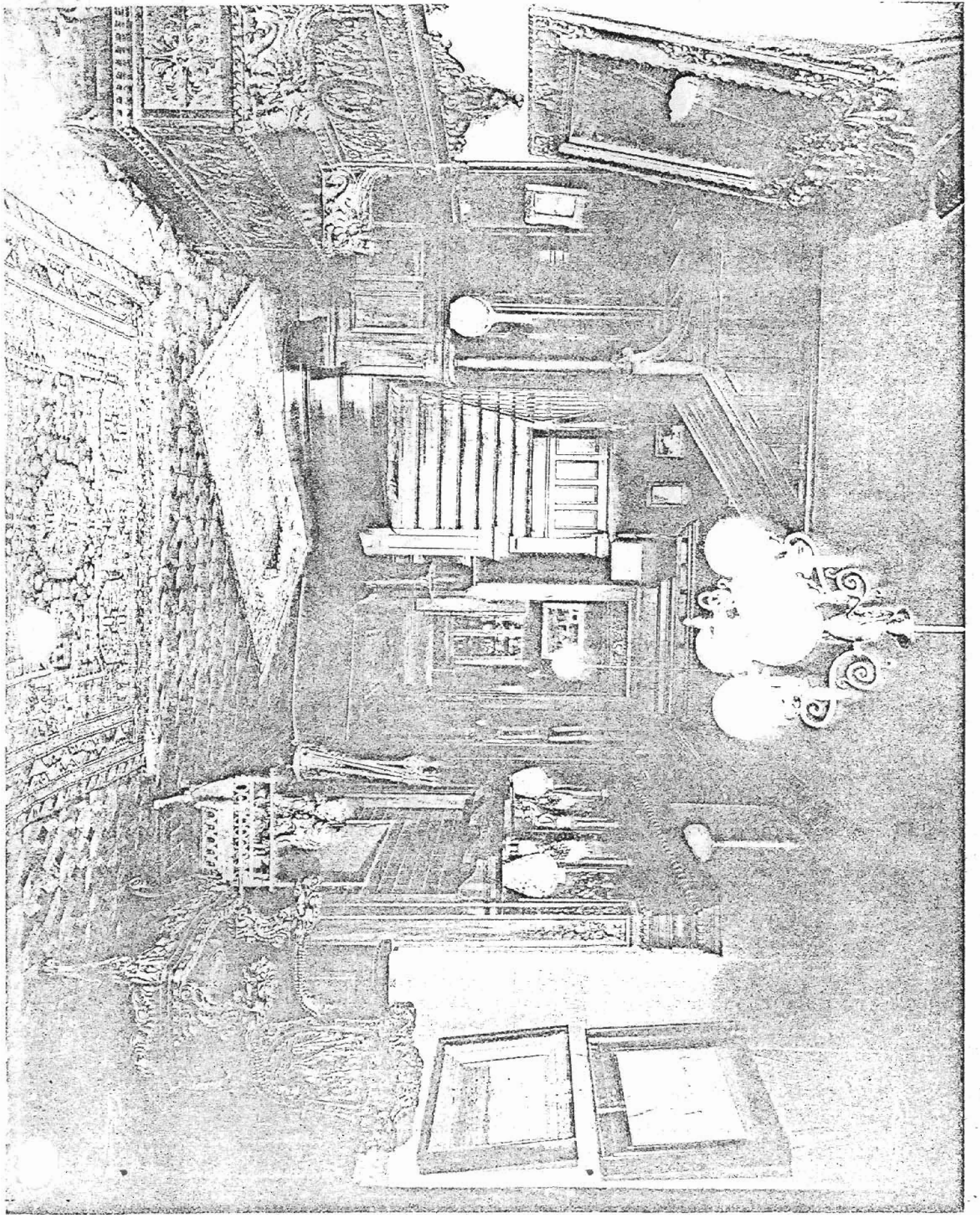
4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

Detail of woodwork, note stenciled ceiling.

PHOTO NO

2



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New Hotze House

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Entry Hall 1972

PHOTO NO

3



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New Hotze House

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Little Rock

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PHOTO NO

Dining room, note paneled wainscotting, cornice,
cut velvet wallpaper.

4