

NR listed 3/07/94

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Boaz, Bishop Hiram A., House

other name/site number: N/A

2. Location

street & number: 22 Armistead Road

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Little Rock

vicinity: N/A

state: AR

county: Pulaski

code: AR 119

zip code: 72207

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private

Category of Property: Building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification
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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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. _____ See continuation sheet.

Cathryn A. Slater _____ 1-18-94
Signature of certifying official 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.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

=====

5. National Park Service Certification
=====

I, hereby certify that this 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 Keeper Date
of Action

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6. Function or Use
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Historic: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

Current : Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification:

Tudor Revival

Other Description: N/A

Materials: foundation Brick, Concrete roof Asphalt
walls Brick, Stucco other Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

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8. Statement of Significance

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Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: local.

Applicable National Register Criteria: B,C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

Areas of Significance: Religion
Architecture

Period(s) of Significance: 1926-1930

Significant Dates: 1926

Significant Person(s): Boaz, Bishop Hiram A.

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Fooshe, Marion
Thompson, Charles L. (supervising)
Burden, George H. (builder)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above. X See continuation sheet.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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X See continuation sheet.

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 -- Specify Repository: _____

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property: Less than one

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A	<u>15</u>	<u>561980</u>	<u>3847180</u>	B	___	___	___
C	___	___	___	D	___	___	___

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: ___ See continuation sheet.

Lot 22, Edgehill Addition, Less and Except a strip 20 feet wide off the east side thereof, in the City of Little Rock, Arkansas.

Boundary Justification: ___ See continuation sheet.

This boundary includes all of the property historically associated with this resource that retains its integrity.

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11. Form Prepared By

=====

Name/Title: Patrick Zollner, National Register Historian

Organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Date: 01/11/94

Street & Number: 323 Center, 1600 Tower Bldg. Telephone: (501) 324-9880

City or Town: Little Rock State: AR ZIP: 72201

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Summary

Constructed in 1926, the Bishop Hiram A. Boaz House was designed by Marion Fooshe, a Dallas, Texas architect, in the Tudor Revival style. The two-story residence is of frame construction with both brick veneer and stucco wall cladding. Composition shingles cover the hipped roof, which is punctuated by three large exterior brick chimneys and one interior brick chimney. The interior is largely unaltered and features a unique rope cornice molding that was brought from China by Bishop Boaz. A detached garage/servants quarters that was constructed at the same time as the house is also included in the nomination. Located at 22 Armistead Road in the Edgehill Addition, the Bishop Hiram A. Boaz House is in excellent condition and is altered only by a one-story addition on the rear elevation.

Elaboration

Constructed in 1926, the Bishop Hiram A. Boaz House was designed by Marion Fooshe, a Dallas, Texas architect, in the Tudor Revival style. Charles L. Thompson was the supervising architect and George H. Burden the builder. The irregular-shaped two-story residence rests upon a brick-over-concrete foundation and the frame walls are clad in both brick veneer and stucco. The composition-shingled hipped roof features both hipped and gabled projections and is punctuated by three large exterior brick chimneys and one similarly sized interior brick chimney.

The front, or southern, elevation is asymmetrically composed and features a projecting gable bay near the center of the elevation with a cantilevered stuccoed and decorative half-timbered second story that overpowers the brick-veneered first story. Three juxtaposed, double-hinged, eight-pane (with an eight-pane transom), metal-frame casement windows fenestrate the second story while an similar group of three casement windows (with only four-pane transoms) provide illumination for the first story interior. The overhang is supported and decorated by four substantial wood brackets that are in turn bolstered by four wood pilasters.

To the east, a narrow section of both stories is covered with stucco, and the principal entrance into the house, a single-leaf door, is positioned underneath a single-story shed roof that is supported by two brown-painted wood columns adorned with heavy brackets. A small three-pane casement window lights the second-story above. The eastern end of this elevation is anchored by a two-story hipped-roof projection with brick cladding on both stories. A single multiple-pane, metal-frame casement window is placed on the second story while a pair of identical windows light the first-story room.

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To the west of the center gable bay is an exterior brick chimney and a brick wall that is more symmetrically arranged with two twenty-pane, wood-frame casement windows with semi-circular arches on the first story while the second story is fenestrated with two multiple-pane, metal-frame casement windows.

The western elevation is essentially divided into two sections with a narrower bay formed by the end of the main hipped roof projecting slightly from the long, stuccoed-covered wall of the ell that extends to the north. Both stories of the hipped end are fenestrated by two single-hinged, eight-pane metal-frame casements windows. On the first story they are placed near the corners, and on the second story, they are positioned in a slightly cantilevered wall extension that is decorated with stucco and false half-timbering. The overhang is ornamented with four non-structural wood brackets. The stuccoed wall of the ell is arranged with a double-hinged sixteen-pane casement window to the south, a modern single-pane stationary window in the center (in a historic window opening), and a single-leaf entry to the north on the first story. The second story contains a small single-hinged six-pane casement window to the south and two, widely spaced single-hinged eight-pane casement windows with an integrated two-pane transom.

The northern elevation of the ell is likewise finished in stucco, and contains a small six-pane casement window and a single-leaf entry on the first floor while two of the single-hinged eight-pane (with two-pane transoms) casement windows are used on the second story. The remainder of the northern, or rear, elevation is partially obscured by a flat-roofed, single-story brick-veneer addition that was constructed in 1956; however, the irregular configuration of this elevation can still be seen in the second-story outline. Stucco is used on the second story of the eastern side of the ell, which is composed of an exterior brick chimney and a single-hinged eight-pane casement window with the two-pane transom. To the south of this window is a non-fenestrated shed-roof projection, and the intersection of the ell and the main house is obfuscated by a flat-roofed, stuccoed L-shaped projection. There is a small single-hinged three-pane casement window on the northern face of this projection. An interior brick chimney is located at the juncture of the flat roof and the main roof of the house. Separated from this strange L-shaped projection (on the rear wall of the house) by a short section of brick wall is a round stucco-covered tower with a half-conical standing-seam metal roof that is well below the ridgeline of the main roof. The tower is fenestrated by three single-hinged eight-pane casement windows with the integrated two-pane transom. The brick wall east of the tower is interrupted only by a pair of double-hinged four-pane casement windows on each story. The northern elevation of the one-story addition contains a narrow horizontal band of five stationary one-pane windows, and the eastern elevation provides a sliding glass door entry.

A single-story hipped-roof porch is the defining feature of the eastern elevation of the main

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section of the house. It is supported by four wood columns with the heavy ornamental brackets. Underneath, there is an arched French door entry at the southern end that is composed of wood-sash, twelve-pane leafs. A pair of double-hinged eight-pane casement windows are placed near the ceiling at the northern end. Above, the hipped roof adjoins the wall in the center of the stuccoed projecting bay counterpart to the one on the western elevation. Likewise, there are two single-hinged casement windows at each end to fenestrate this bay.

The interior of the house is largely unaltered. It features, among other details, two Colonial Revival mantelpieces, an elegant half-turn geometrical staircase (that conforms to inner walls of the turret) with a stick balustrade and a turned newel post, and perhaps most intriguing, a rope cornice that was brought from China by Bishop Boaz.

Also constructed at the same time as the house and considered contributing to the nomination is a stucco-covered one-story outbuilding that housed a two car garage and rooms and baths for two servants. It, too, is covered by a composition-shingled hipped roof and features an inset porch. The only significant alteration is a small one-room shed-roof addition at the rear of the building.

Located at 22 Armistead Road in the Edgehill Addition of Little Rock, the Bishop Hiram A. Boaz House is relatively unaltered and in excellent condition.

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Summary

The Bishop Hiram A. Boaz is being nominated under Criterion B with local significance for its association with Bishop Hiram A. Boaz and under Criterion C with local significance for its Tudor Revival architecture.

Elaboration

Bishop Hiram Abiff Boaz was born in Murray, Kentucky, on December 18, 1866 and was the sixth in a family of eight. His father, Peter Maddox Boaz, had owned a large tobacco plantation before the Civil War. Afterwards, his fortune lost, Peter Boaz moved the family to Tarrant County, Texas in the vicinity of the present-day city of Fort Worth.

The Boaz family lived on several different farms in Tarrant County, and Hiram was educated in the public schools of Tarrant County and of Fort Worth. When Hiram was fifteen, his father died, and his oldest brother, Ex Norton, took charge of the farm for one year until he married and bought a farm nearby. The responsibility for the care of his mother and two younger brothers was now Hiram's, and this he did for two years. Fortunately, the crops were bountiful, and the existing debts were remunerated. Hiram secured a scholarship to the Sam Houston Normal Institute at Huntsville, Texas, where he enrolled in September 1885. As a condition of his scholarship, Boaz taught in the Fort Worth public schools for two years after graduating in 1887.

Although Boaz dreamed of attending law school at the University of Texas and becoming a U.S. Senator, his career plans took an abrupt turn at a First Methodist Church revival in Fort Worth. By May of 1889 he was licensed to preach, and in November of that year Boaz was assigned to the Bartlett Circuit of the Northwest Texas Conference. Within two years, he added 326 new members and built four new churches and a parsonage. In 1891, Boaz enrolled at Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas and graduated two years later with a Bachelors of Science degree. The following year he was granted a Masters of Arts degree and finished first in his class. On October 2, 1994, Boaz married Caroline Browne, whom he had met at the Sam Houston Normal Institute.

Boaz's next appointment was as assistant pastor of the First Methodist Church in Fort Worth for part of a year and was then sent to the Mulkey Memorial Church in that city as pastor for three years. He also spent two years as pastor of the church in Abilene, and two years at Dublin, Texas, where a new stone church was erected under his pastorate.

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In the spring of 1902, Hiram Boaz was elected president of Polytechnic College in Fort Worth, and he proceeded to upgrade the facilities with his customary skill and enthusiasm. While he was president of the college, Boaz conceived of the idea of single great Methodist university in northern Texas. After gathering ground support for this idea from certain citizens in Fort Worth, Boaz wrote a letter in 1910 to Dr. Robert Stewart Hyer of Southwestern University in Georgetown, the state's oldest Methodist university, and outlined a proposal by the Fort Worth group that would guarantee \$300,000 and 100 acres for the creation of a new university. The letter provoked no little discussion among the conferences of the Methodist Church in Texas, but eventually the university was decided upon and located in Dallas, which offered a better proposition than the city of Fort Worth.

Although many felt that Boaz should be president of the new Southern Methodist University (SMU), he insisted that the honor be given to Dr. Hyer. Boaz did accept the responsibility of raising \$500,000 to establish the university, but after collecting more than \$750,000 for that purpose, he returned to Polytechnic College as its president in 1913. In 1920, Boaz was unanimously elected president of SMU, which was then facing financial disaster with debts in excess of \$1,000,000. After two years, he had raised \$2,000,000, and SMU was firmly established as a sound and leading learning institution in Texas.

For his many accomplishments in the field of Methodism, Hiram A. Boaz was elected Bishop in 1922. His assignment for the first quadrennium, or four year period, took him to the Orient where he supervised mission work in China, Japan, Korea, Siberia, and Manchuria.

In 1926, Bishop Boaz returned to the United States, and on May 5, the general conference of the Methodist Church met in Memphis, Tennessee. Bishop Boaz was assigned to conferences in Arkansas and Oklahoma for the following quadrennium. As Boaz believed that a bishop should live within the boundaries of his episcopal area, he accepted the offer of Coy Haynes, a Little Rock businessman, to build a home in that city. Bishop Boaz and his wife found plans in Dallas, drawn by the architect Marion Fooshe, that suited their tastes and selected a building lot at 22 Armistead Road in the new and restricted Edgehill Addition. Charles L. Thompson, who was described by Boaz in his autobiography as "an excellent architect and a good Episcopalian," was the supervising architect and George H. Burden ("a fine builder and a good Methodist") received the building contract.

In 1925, the 51 acres encompassing the Edgehill Addition had been purchased from the Pulaski Heights Land Company by a partnership composed of Henry Armistead, H. H. Conley, Kramer Darragh, J. E. England, Jr., and Walter Hall. The land was subsequently plotted into lots and christened the Edgehill Addition. This addition was denoted by its white people, single family

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residences only restrictions and its pink-dyed concrete streets.

On a bitterly cold November 9th, 1926, the Boaz family moved into their new home. Bishop Boaz's four years in Arkansas were satisfying though basically uneventful. He was, however, a central figure in a controversial issue involving the three Methodist colleges in the state. At the time, there was a "fairly good school at Conway," Hendrix College, and two small struggling schools - a coeducational at Arkadelphia and an exclusive school for girls at Searcy. Boaz espoused the idea first suggested to him by his friend, Harvey Couch, that these schools be reduced to the rank of junior colleges and one large university be established in Little Rock. Couch offered \$250,000 as a starter (with presumably more to come later) and R. E. L. Wilson pledged an identical sum. The city of Little Rock promised to raise a million dollars for the venture, although Boaz admits in his autobiography that this sum was never guaranteed by any responsible group.

Although it appeared that there was initial enthusiasm for the proposed plan among church leaders, opposition, especially from Arkadelphia, Searcy, and Conway, quickly mounted. In fact, a pastor at Arkadelphia exclaimed in church to the effect that "our bishop ought to be put in the penitentiary for making any such proposal concerning our schools in Arkansas." When the two conferences met in Little Rock to vote on the proposal, it was defeated by a majority vote in each conference. It was a disappointment for Bishop Boaz, who noted "I accepted the decision of the majority, not very cheerfully, but I hope with becoming grace."

At the next general conference meeting, which was held in Dallas on May 7, 1930, Bishop Boaz was assigned to preside over the Texas, North Texas, and Northwest Texas Conferences. Consequently, he sold his recently constructed Little Rock residence and moved to Houston. Boaz retired from active service in 1938, but continued to serve SMU in various fund raiser capacities for many years. Bishop Hiram Abiff Boaz died in Dallas in 1962.

Although Bishop Hiram A. Boaz admittedly achieved his greatest significance while residing in Texas, his unsuccessful attempt at a consolidated university similar to SMU in Arkansas was nonetheless locally significant. This action, coupled with the fact that Boaz was the first Methodist bishop to reside in Arkansas, warrants nomination under Criterion B with local significance. Under Criterion C, the Bishop Hiram A. Boaz House is locally significant as the first residence constructed in the Edgehill Addition, and its Tudor Revival style established an architectural standard that was followed, and sometimes exceeded, by future residential construction in that neighborhood.

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Bibliography

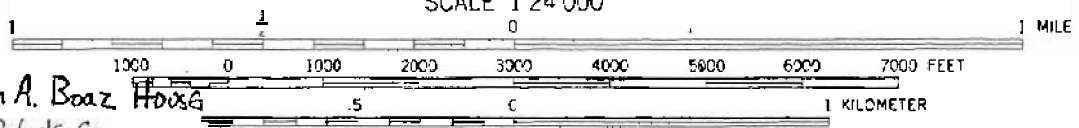
Boaz, Hiram A. *Eighty-Four Golden Years*. Nashville, Tennessee: Parthenon Press, 1951.

Goff, Robert M. *Edgehill Then and Now*. (bound and on file at the History Commission) 1985.

Information submitted by Sandy Jones, August 1993.



(LITTLE ROCK)
7553 III NE
SCALE 1:24 000



Bishop Hiram A. Boaz ~~House~~

Little Rock, Pulaski Co.,
Arkansas

UTM: 15/561980/3847180

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 5-FOOT CONTOURS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND ARKANSAS GEOLOGICAL COMMISSION, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72204
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST





Pulaski Co., Arkansas
Photograph by Patrick Zollner
October 1993
Negative on file at AHPP
View from the south



SNY Bickup House A, House
Polaski Co., J. Kansas.
Photograph by Patrick K. Zelling,
October 1993.
Negative on file at HHP
View from the southwest



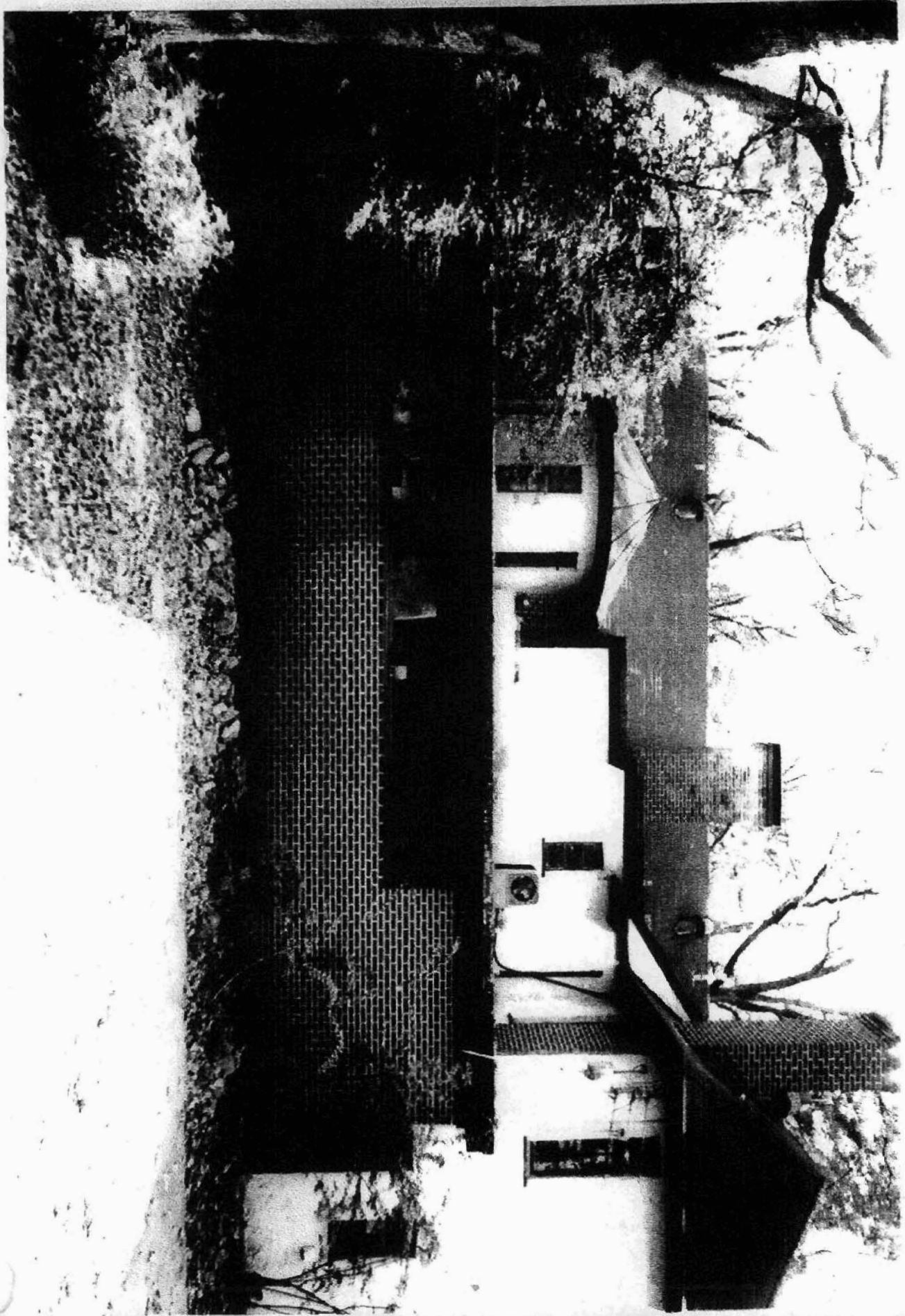
Boaz, Bishop Mission to House

Pulaski Co., Arkansas

Photograph by Patrick Zeller

October 1993

Negative or file cut - HPP
View of the western elevation
from the northwest



Doak, Shop Hiram A., House

Pulaski Co., Arkansas

Photograph by Patrick Zollner

October 1993

Negative on file at AHPP

View from the north



Box 2, Bishop Hiram A. House

Pulaski Co., Arkansas

Photograph by Patricia Zellner

October 1993

Negative on file at HHP

View of eastern elevation
from E/NE



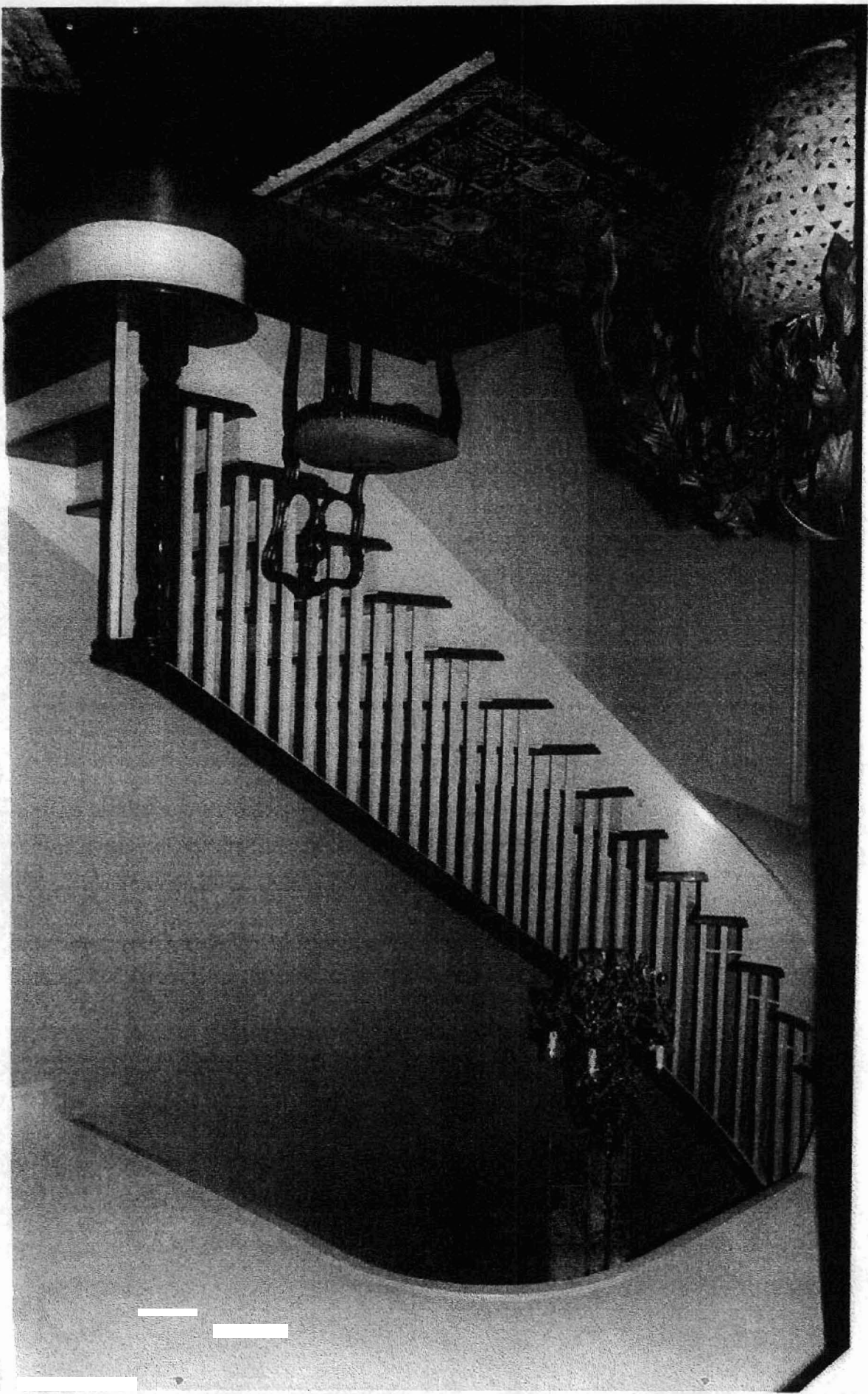
DOZET, KISSISSIP HIRSH A., MOBILE

Pulaski Co., Arkansas

Photograph by Patrick Zolner

October 1993

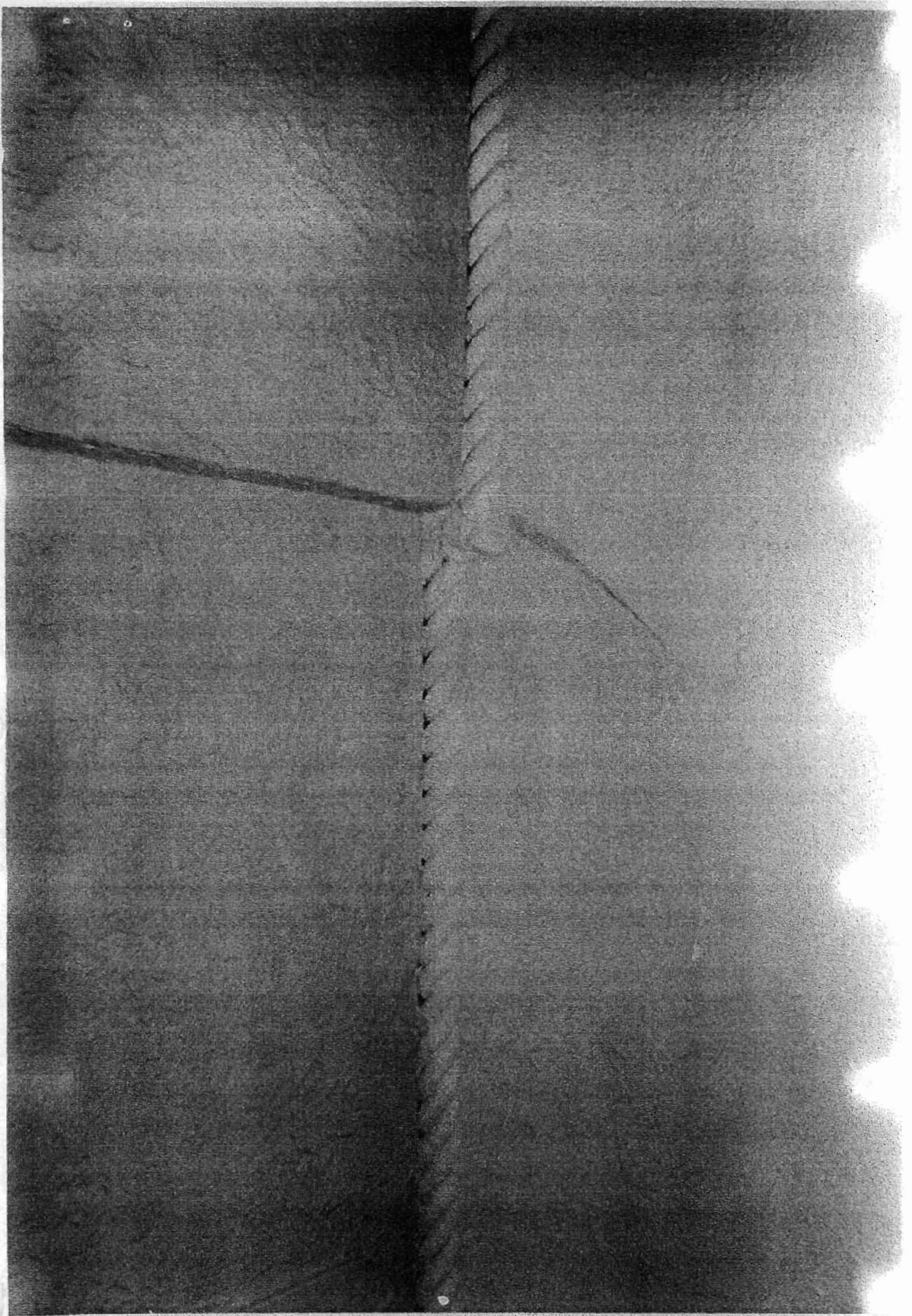
Negative on file at ANPP
View of garage/servants quarters
from the southeast



House, Bishop Hiram A. House
Franklin Co., Arkansas
Photographs by Patrick Zellmer
Drexler 1993
Negative 20714 at AHP
View of interior staircase



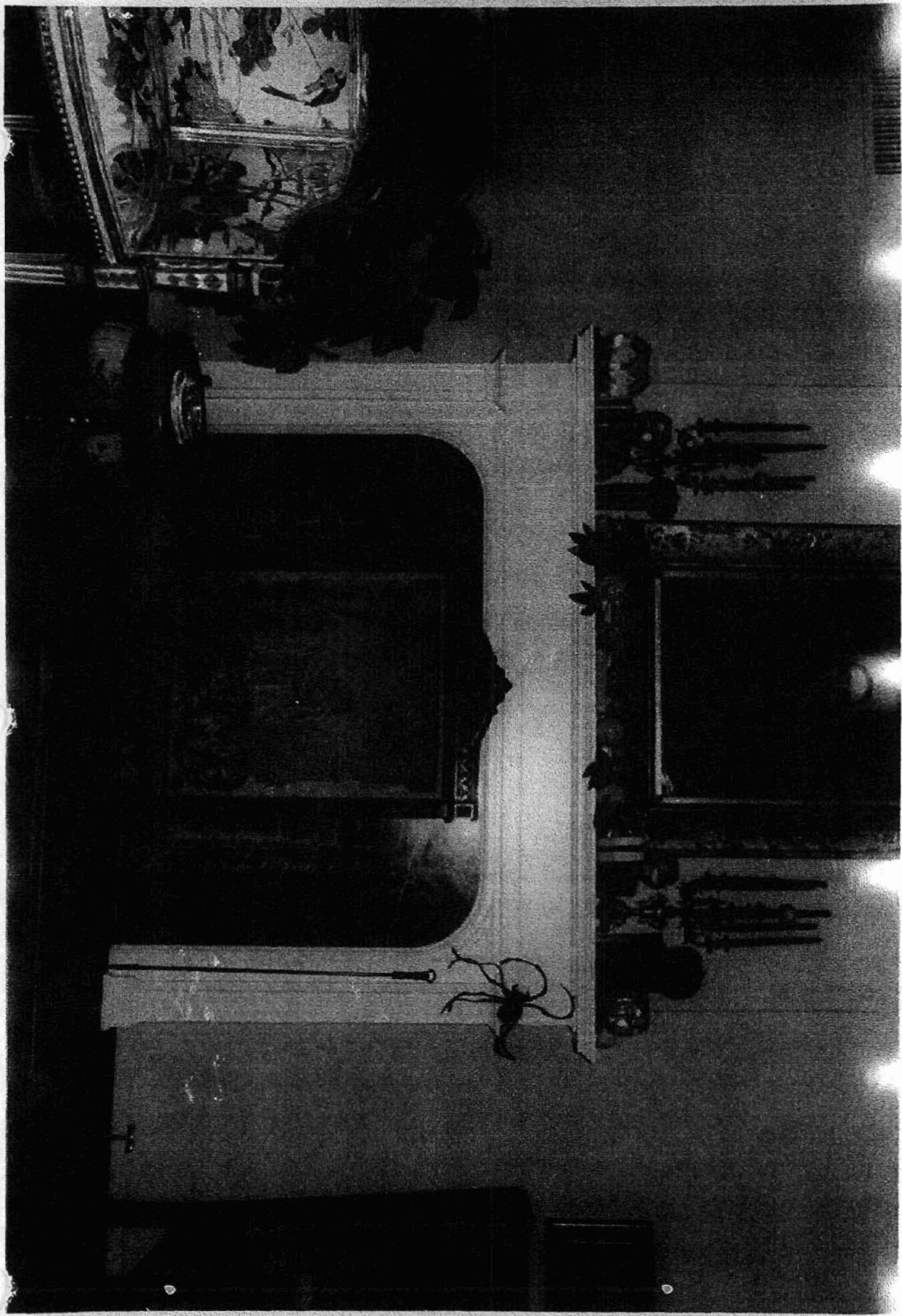
Fritz Crop Farm H., House
Pulaski Co., Arkansas
Photograph by Patrick Zollner
October 1973
Negative on file at AHPP
View of French doors from the west



Booz Bozup House
Polaski Co., Arkansas
Photograph by Patrick Zollner
October 1993
Negative on file at AHPP
View of interior rope cornice



Bear Bishop Mission A, New
Pulaski Co., N. Kansas
Photograph by Patrick Lohman
October 1993
• Negative on file at: (HHP)
View of front door from
interior (north)



Bonz Bishop William A., House
Polaski Co., Arkansas

Photograph by Patrick Zellmer

October 1993

Negative on file at AHPP

View of road winding

the south