

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

SEP 13 1999

AHPP

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Philander Smith College Historic District

Other Name/Site Number: PU9799

2. Location

Street & Number: Roughly bounded by 13th Street; 11th Street; Izard Street; and State Street

Not for Publication: N/A

City/Town: Little Rock Vicinity: N/A

State: AR County: Pulaski Code: 119 Zip Code: 72202

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private

Category of Property: District

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	Buildings
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	Sites
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	Structures
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	Objects
<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 1

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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**4. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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.

Cathy A. Sater  
Signature of certifying official

July 15, 1999  
Date

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

\_\_\_\_\_  
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 \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 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: Education Sub: College  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Current : Education Sub: College  
Religion Religious Facility  
Domestic Single Dwelling

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**7. Description**

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Architectural Classification:

Colonial Revival  
Craftsman  
Gothic  
Plain/Traditional

Materials: foundation Brick, concrete roof Composition shingle  
walls Brick other Clay tile roof  
Novelty siding

Describe present and historic physical appearance:

**Summary**

The Philander Smith College Historic District encompasses five contributing buildings and three non-contributing buildings. One of the contributing buildings, the U.M. Rose School is already listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The other four contributing buildings include a gymnasium, a former army barracks, Wesley Chapel and Kelly Hall.

When Philander Smith bought the property formerly housing the Little Rock Junior College in July of 1948, the U.M. Rose Building, the gymnasium, and the former army barracks were already present.

The three non-contributing buildings are the M.L. Harris Library, the Kresge-Mabee Science Building, and the Wesley Chapel parsonage. The M.L. Harris Library was constructed in 1962; the Kresge-Mabee Science Building in 1979, and the parsonage circa 1950s.

The Philander Smith College Historic District is bounded on the south by 13th Street, on the east by State Street, north by 11th Street and west by Iazard Street.

**Elaboration**

U.M. Rose School (PU1670, NR listed 12/08/88)

The U.M. Rose School, located at 812 West 13th Street, now known as the James Monroe Cox Administration Building is located on the campus of Philander Smith College. This building is an example of Federal Colonial Revival-style

architecture. Constructed in 1915 by the Charles L. Thompson Architectural Firm (John Parks Almand is credited with the design) this former elementary school is a two-story building, atop a full basement, featuring a U-shaped plan with symmetrically placed projecting wings flanking a one-story central entrance bay on the first floor. The building is of brick construction with a flat roof concealed behind a brick parapet, a dentil cornice line and meander trim below the parapet that surrounds the entire building. A water table defines the top of the basement.

The south, or front, facade features the same concrete water table and projecting dentil cornice line and parapet seen on the other elevations of the building, but with more ornamentation. The southwest wing of the building features a large centered Palladian window. The interior of the window is filled with brick headers and flanked by two narrow four-light windows within fluted pilasters. Soldier bricks define the top of the window. Three arched fourteen-over-eight double-hung wooden windows set in soldier brick arches with concrete keystones light the main section of the building. The one-story entry projects from the center of the building. A large open patio in front of the entry, surrounded by brick half-walls with concrete coping is reached by thirteen concrete steps. Two sets of four steps each exit the patio to the east and west. The entry, situated within an elaborate surround, projects about two feet from one-story wings with square corner posts to the east and west. The wings forming the vestibule, are lit with eight-beside-eight casement windows. The entrance consists of two ten-light French doors within decorative sidelights of tracery and thin Ionic pilasters. The doors are topped with an inverted fanlight surrounded by a wooden arch. Around the wooden arch is a soldier brick arch with a large beaded keystone. The arch culminates on either side of a narrow frieze above the doors and sidelights with two floral limestone panels. Two flanking pairs of modified fluted Corinthian columns surround the entry. Behind each set of columns are two thin eight-light casement windows. A simple concrete frieze supported by the columns is topped with courses of dentils and modillions on a protruding cornice. Atop the cornice is a wrought-iron balustrade. Three arched windows similar to those to the west of the door light the east half of the front facade of the building. The projecting wing to the southeast mirrors the southwest wing.

The upper section of the projecting wings to the east and west contain single four-light stationary windows topped with a soldier course. Seven second-story windows on the main section of the building are double-hung, square-headed with a six-over-six sash, splayed lintels and projecting embellished keystones spaced evenly across each of the three bays and separated from the first-story by a concrete belt course.

The eastern facade is fenestrated left to right with three modern two-over-two windows at the basement level. A metal door below ground level is reached by a concrete ramp within a low brick wall. Three more metal windows proceed to the northeast corner. The first-story window arrangement is left to right, a ribbon of five nine-over-nine windows, two single windows and a second ribbon of five windows to the northeast. The second-story fenestration echoes the first-story.

The northern, or rear, elevation has a slight U-shape. The projecting wing to the northeast is lit on the first floor with a nine-over-nine wooden double-

hung window. The central section of the building at the basement level contains four metal two-over-two windows and a metal door below ground level. A set of metal doors leads to the stairwell above the basement. The first-story from east to west is lit by two single nine-over-nine windows, two ribbons of five windows, a brick exterior chimney, a single window and a second set of metal doors. The wing at the northwest has a single window at the first floor. The second-story fenestration is identical to the first story with the exception of two pairs of twelve-over-twelve windows topped with large elliptical fanlights to the east and west of the central section. The dominant arrangement of the wooden rear windows is nine-over-nine. Also present are two sets of twelve-over-twelve wood sash windows with elliptical fanlight.

The western elevation is a mirror image of the east.

Old Gymnasium (PU1675)

The "Old Gym" as the building is referred to now, is located to the north, directly behind the James Monroe Cox Administration Building. It was constructed in 1936 by Works Progress Administration labor in the Plain/Traditional style. This one-story building has a T-shaped plan with both hipped and barrel roof designs of composition shingle. The building is of brick construction with a continuous brick foundation.

The northern facade of the building consists of two one-story wings on either side of a taller central section with a hipped roof and boxed cornice. The central portion of the building is decorated with three panels in a basket-weave bond pattern. This pattern is also visible at the cornice below the hipped roof. Seven stationary windows light the basement level. Two sets of one-over-one metal windows fenestrate the western one-story wing beside a single-leaf metal door shaded by a flat metal roof. The door is topped with a one-light transom. A similar door opens into the eastern wing.

The west facade of the one-story wing contains a set of six-over-six wooden double-hung windows. The upper level of the central section containing the stage and vestibules, is lit at the cornice by two six-light wooden hopper windows. The lower section of the building that contains the gymnasium floor under a barrel roof with boxed cornice is stepped back from the northwestern wing. Eight concrete buttresses extend north to south along the gym floor portion of the building. Seven windows between each buttress have been boarded over.

The rear, or southern, facade of the western wing contains a small hipped-roof porch supported by a single wooden boxed column. Beneath the porch roof are two paneled doors. The gym floor is accessed at the southwest corner by a set of paneled wooden doors beneath a small gabled porch supported by two square posts. Four sets of two-over-two windows stacked vertically fenestrate the center of this facade. A second set of double-leaf doors with gabled porch open to the southeast. The southern facade of the eastern wing has a hipped-roof porch with three paneled doors beneath the overhang. A boxed column supports the porch roof.

The east facade of the building is identical to the west.

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The gym is vacant at this time but was used for classes, by both Philander Smith and Little Rock Junior College, as well as for basketball games and plays.

The Barracks (PU1673)

This two-story building located at 1108 Izard Street, is of frame construction with a rectangular plan. The roof is front-gabled with exposed rafters. Wall cladding is novelty siding; the foundation is continuous cast concrete. The architectural style is Craftsman. The building was moved from Camp Robinson military base in Jacksonville in 1948.

The front, or eastern, facade of the building has four windows (two on the first-floor, two on the second); double-hung, with a six-over-six sash. The centered double-leaf entrance to the building is accessed by painted concrete steps with metal hand rails. Flanking the door are painted brick pilasters. The doors are shaded by a cloth awning. To the rear of the building at the northwest corner, is a small single-story gable-roofed wing on concrete piers. The wing is accessed by a single paneled door.

The first-story of the northern elevation is fenestrated east to west by three single six-over-six windows, a paneled wooden door reached by a wooden wheelchair ramp, and four single windows. The second-story is lit by seven evenly spaced windows, a single door reached by wooden steps and a single window.

The western, or rear elevation of the barracks contains three windows on the first-story and two on the second.

The southern elevation is identical to the north except for the absence of a door on the second-story.

The building's original use was as a student union and it has continued to be used for that purpose throughout the years. Recent usage has been as the Alumni/UNCF office.

Wesley Chapel (PU1666)

Wesley Chapel is not owned by Philander Smith College, but by the United Methodist Church. Its history, however is inextricably tied to the college, as the forerunner of Philander Smith College was Walden Seminary (established 1877), located in Wesley Chapel Methodist Church, then at Eighth and Broadway Streets in Little Rock. The Romanesque design with Gothic Revival influences is credited to John Parks Almand.

Wesley Chapel is a two-story building with an L-shaped plan. It is of buff brick construction with a continuous brick foundation. The roof is gabled with red clay tile.

The front, or northern, facade of the chapel is dominated by a wall gable with cornice return. Within the upper part of the wall dormer the windows are arched, with terra-cotta tracery, and a fourteen-over-twelve arrangement. A terra-cotta block separates the upper and lower windows. Two pairs of narrow recessed stained glass windows flank the central window arrangement in the

dormer. A tall hip-on-gable roofed tower rises from the northwest corner of the building. A flat-roofed buff brick annex constructed in 1947 stands to the northeast of the original chapel. The first-story of the annex is fenestrated by a single door at the northeast corner, two pairs of two-over-two wooden double-hung windows and a pair of paneled doors under a semicircular cloth awning. The second-story is fenestrated with three pairs of evenly spaced windows. The windows and doors are embellished with soldier brick courses and concrete squares at the top corner of the opening.

The western facade of the building is asymmetrically arranged. The tower at the northwest corner contains double-leaf paneled doors within a recessed segmented masonry arch. Arched terra-cotta tracery extends from the cornice to a pair of twelve-light windows. The southern wall of the tower is lit by a single stained glass window. Five evenly spaced frosted windows embellished with terra-cotta tracery extend north to south. The windows are separated by a series of brick buttresses. An arched single-leaf door with a circular light opens into a small gabled projection at the southwestern end of the sanctuary. The door is covered by a circular cloth awning and is flanked by two short brick buttresses. A rear wing with belcast roof extends to the south of the chapel and is lit with two one-over-one windows to the south of the door.

The rear of the chapel, facing south, is gabled with a cornice return. A single one-over-one window is situated at the southwest corner of the building. A shed-roofed structure that looks to have been either a side entry to the chapel, or used for storage, extends from the juncture of the original chapel and the 1947 annex to the southeast. The rear wall of the shed-roofed wing contains a boarded-over door. The eastern wall of the wing contains a boarded-over window. The first-story of the annex is accessed by a single paneled door reached by four concrete steps. To the right of the door are a single one-over-one window and two openings filled with glass blocks. The second-story of the annex is fenestrated west to east by three one-over-one windows and a single opening filled with glass blocks at the southeast.

The eastern facade of the annex contains three openings filled with glass blocks on the first-story and two similar openings on the second. The second-story openings flank a metal door reached by a metal staircase. The eastern facade of the chapel is fenestrated by three frosted windows like those on the west. A gabled section to the northeast contains a double-leaf arched entry recessed within a terra-cotta arch. Above the door is a arched fourteen-light stationary window in an arched terra-cotta surround.

#### Kelly Hall    (PU1672)

Kelly Hall was completed in 1952; thus its age (46 years old) falls just short of the fifty year eligibility rule for National Register consideration. However, of the five buildings being considered for National Register listing, Kelly Hall is the only one whose original construction was upon property owned by Philander Smith College and whose original use was exclusively by the college. Kelly Hall has served as a residence for seven former Presidents of Philander Smith College and continues to serve the current President, Dr. Trudie Kibbe Reed.

Name of Property

County and State

Kelly Hall, located at 123 IZARD STREET, is a two-story Colonial Revival building with a T-shaped plan. It is of brick construction with a continuous brick foundation. The roof is topped with five gabled dormers.

The symmetrical western, or front, facade of the building has two eight-over-twelve double-hung windows above a wooden panel. A soldier course tops the windows which are flanked by wooden shutters. The centered front entry consists of a barred storm door and a seven-paneled entrance door with a paneled transom and a triangular pediment supported by Corinthian columns. A series of concrete steps lead up to the door flanked by metal, decorative hand rails. The first-story is five-ranked with eight-over-eight windows. These windows are also flanked by shutters and are covered with metal awnings. Three gabled dormers containing six-over-six double-hung windows open into the attic.

The first-story of the southern elevation is lit by three windows. One is composed of eight-over-twelve sash while two are six-over-nine. The two second-story windows are double-hung with an eight-over-eight sash. Shutters flank one window. A brick exterior chimney rises from this facade. a rear hipped-roof wing and garage extends from the eastern elevation of the house. Its southern wall contains a recessed garage door.

The first story of the eastern, or rear elevation is fenestrated south to north by a large bay window with a flared copper roof. The bay contains a twelve-light French door flanked by two pairs of nine-over-nine windows. A single four-over-four window is to the north of the bay. Two gabled dormers with louvers open into the attic level. A brick half-wall surrounds a patio in front of the bay.

The northern facade of the rear wing contains a single door and one-over-one windows. The original gable end of the house is fenestrated east to west by a pair of six-over-six windows and two single eight-over-twelve windows. Two second-story windows are double-hung with an eight-over-eight sash.

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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 & statewide

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): G

Areas of Significance: Architecture  
Ethnic Heritage  
Education



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Period(s) of Significance: 1948-1952

Significant Dates: 1948-1952

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: John Parks Almand

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and period of significance noted above:

### **Summary**

Philander Smith College Historic District, located in central Little Rock, has enjoyed a notable and lengthy history as a privately supported, historically black, four-year liberal arts college, related to the Board of Higher Education and Ministry of the United Methodist Church. Philander's origins stem from the 1877 establishment of Walden Seminary housed at Eighth and Broadway in the Wesley Chapel Methodist Church. The Seminary was designated as the official educational institution of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and served as a preparatory school for negro youth.

### **Elaboration**

In 1845, the Methodist Episcopal Church separated when the Southern Conference found themselves in moral opposition over the issue of slavery with their northern counterparts. This split resulted in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South coming into existence in that year. With the Civil War over, church leaders decided that a separate body was needed to teach the recently emancipated millions.

From 1865 to 1875, the Arkansas Conference united white and black members in the same conference. However; it was split by an act of the General Conference of the northern Methodist Episcopal Church in 1876 thus creating an additional conference along racial lines. The black Methodists became associated with the Little Rock Annual Conference which began the task of establishing conference schools. In 1877 Walden Seminary became the Conference's official educational institution located in Wesley Chapel Methodist Church at Eighth and Broadway in Little Rock. In 1879 the Seminary moved to the second story of Kendrick Hall at Tenth and Center Streets.

In 1882 Dr. D.W. Gray, the president of Little Rock University, the institution for the Arkansas Annual Conference, embarked on a funding campaign. During this time he became acquainted with Mrs. Adeline Smith, widow of Mr. Philander Smith of Oak Park, Illinois. Mrs. Smith endowed a gift of \$10,500.00 to Walden Seminary, at which time the name was changed to Philander Smith College. Mrs. Smith's gift contributed greatly to construction of new buildings through the late 1880s on the college's new site at Eleventh and IZARD Streets in Little Rock. Though these late nineteenth-century buildings have been destroyed, several structures tied to

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campus life of 1948-1952 were constructed or incorporated through acquisition and remain as part of the Philander Smith College Historic District.

After the turn of the century the northeast corner of Tenth and IZARD Streets was added to the landholdings of Philander Smith. By 1922 the school expanded further with the purchase of forty acres of land in the Fulk Addition of Little Rock. In 1948 one city block adjacent to Philander Smith was purchased from the Little Rock School Board. With the addition of that block the college acquired an administration building and a gymnasium belonging to Little Rock Junior College which had moved to the present site of the University of Arkansas at Little Rock on South University. The buildings are utilized by the Philander Smith campus today and are known as the James Monroe Cox Administration building, (or U.M. Rose Elementary School) and the Old Gym. The former U.M. Rose Elementary School was historically occupied by classrooms, administrative offices, a bookstore, post office, the Bureau of Central Services, recreational rooms and lockers and showers for men and women at Philander Smith. It is used today for administrative offices and classrooms. The Old Gym, north of the elementary school, was used for classes, special presentations and basketball games as well as serving as a set for the movie, The Earnest Green Story, filmed in Little Rock.

Also in 1948, President Marquis Lafayette Harris received a Government surplus building from Camp Robinson Air Force Base in North Little Rock. The building, now known as the Barracks, was used as the former headquarters of the Commanding General at Camp Robinson and was slated for use by Philander as a Student Union building. The Barracks is still active in campus life today as an office for alumni and the United Negro College Fund.

Kelly Hall on IZARD Street on the Philander Smith campus was constructed in 1951 as housing for the President of the college and quarters for guests. The President's house is the only building included in the district that was constructed specifically for the use of Philander Smith College. The Hall, U.M. Rose Elementary School and Wesley Chapel at State Street were all designed by John Parks Almand. Mr. Almand was a prolific architect from Lithonia, Georgia, who came to Little Rock in 1912 to work with the Charles L. Thompson firm. After producing an impressive bounty of architecture in Arkansas, he was selected in 1934 as one of twenty-one architects across the country to become a part of the Supervising Architect's Office of the U.S. Treasury Department in Washington D.C. From 1935 to 1936, Mr. Almand served as a consultant on the Greenbelt Housing Project in Maryland, after which he returned to his private architectural practice in Little Rock, turning out several graceful residential designs. He left for Michigan in 1942, and later Texas, to serve as construction engineer for those state's naval air stations. After World War II Mr. Almand returned yet again to his private practice and kept up a busy pace turning out commissions across the United States until he suffered a stroke in 1963. In 1969 a massive heart attack claimed his life.

One of John Parks Almand's first commissions was the U.M. Rose School but he is probably best known for the 1926-1927 National Historic Landmark, Central High School or Little Rock High School. Mr. Almand is noted for his church designs, among which the 1927 Wesley Chapel Methodist Church at 1109 State Street, Philander Smith College is included. This Gothic/Romanesque building is one of four church structures that were erected at this location since

1883 and has been tied to African-American education in Little Rock since the mid-nineteenth century. Wesley Chapel first began as a plank structure in 1854 at Eighth and Broadway and is considered one of the first Methodist organizations in the city used exclusively for African-American worship. The church also became home to the first school for children of Freedmen in 1863. The school was maintained by Reverend William Wallace Andrews until it was taken over by northern missionary teachers affiliated with the Freedmen's Aid Society in that same year. The forerunner of Philander Smith College, Walden Seminary was organized in the Chapel in 1877 for the education of negro youth. The Seminary moved with the church to Tenth and Center Streets in 1879. Educational operations were suspended at the Chapel due to lack of funds until 1881 when the Seminary resumed business as usual. In 1883 land at Eleventh and State Streets was purchased for the relocation of Wesley Chapel. A year earlier the Seminary had been renamed Philander Smith in memory of Mrs. Adeline Smith's husband, Philander of Oak Park, Illinois. Classrooms were moved in 1883 to a new brick (since destroyed) building west of the chapel, but the church was and has been continuously used by the college in its many forms for worship services and community programs. The original brick chapel was destroyed and replaced with a larger brick structure in 1905. A fire inflicted heavy damage on the building in 1924 and reconstruction, which resulted in the present building was not completed until 1927. As the campus extended to the east the Chapel was incorporated into its landholdings and remains a vital element in campus life.

Philander Smith College has survived and flourished for one-hundred-twenty-one years in Little Rock. The college provided an education for Freedmen in the post-Civil War era when few educational opportunities for African-Americans existed. In the state of Arkansas, Philander Smith attained several landmarks in higher education. It was the first black institution to become a four year college, the first black institution to be accredited by a regional association and the first black institution to offer a major in art. For these contributions to African-American education, the Philander Smith College Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A with statewide significance. The district is also being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C with local significance for its diverse collection of architectural styles. Three of the five contributing buildings in the district representing Colonial Revival, Romanesque/Gothic Revival and Federal Colonial Revival styles, were designed by noted architect John Parks Almand whose career left many impressive structural marks on the state. Two of the contributing buildings, the Barracks and the Old Gym represent more simplistic utilitarian styles. The Barracks, moved from Camp Robinson military base in Jacksonville displays simple Craftsman architecture as was common to military structures found at the Air Base. The Old Gym, constructed for Little Rock Junior College by the Works Progress Administration displays Plain/Traditional styling with slight decorative embellishment in the brickwork and porches.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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- Almand, Colonel A.J. "John Parks Almand." *The Pulaski County Historical Review* 37 (Summer 1989): 36-44
- Arkansas Architectural Resources Form(s) for 1998.
- Gibson, De Lois. "A Historical Study of Philander Smith College, 1877-1969." M.Ed. diss., University of Arkansas. 1969.
- Ginocchio and Cromwell, Architects. Survey of Little Rock Junior College, June 25, 1947.
- Harris, Cyril M. *American Architecture: An Illustrated Encyclopedia*. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1998.
- "Here We Stand: Celebrating 143 years of God's Service." Wesley Chapel's 143rd anniversary celebration publication.
- Lester, Jr. James E. *The People's College: Little Rock Junior College and Little Rock University*. Little Rock, August House, 1987.
- McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, fourteenth printing, 1997.
- McDonald, Erin L. "Philander Smith Observes Centennial." *Arkansas Democrat*, 27 February, 1977, 16A.
- Philander Smith College Bulletin* 82 (March 1959) No. 6
- Philander Smith College Catalog for 1997-1998/1998-1999.
- Philander Smith College History. Found in the M.L. Harris Library's vertical files on the campus of Philander Smith College.
- Philander Smith College President's Annual Reports for Tuesday, April 5, 1949; Tuesday October 23, 1951; Tuesday, March 25, 1952.
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Map(s) for 1950.
- Vernon, Walter N. *Methodism in Arkansas, 1816-1976*. Little Rock: Joint Committee for the History of Arkansas Methodism, 1976.
- 1998 nomination of the U.M. Rose School to the National Register of Historic Places found at Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.
- Previous documentation on file (NPS):
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

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- 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: Approximately eight acres.

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing      Zone Easting Northing

A	<u>15</u>	<u>565700</u>	<u>3844200</u>	B	<u>15</u>	<u>565910</u>	<u>3844160</u>
C	<u>15</u>	<u>565860</u>	<u>3843920</u>	D	<u>15</u>	<u>5656600</u>	<u>3843980</u>

#### Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at a point located at the west boundary of the district on Eleventh Street, proceed eastward along 11th for 660 feet. Then proceed south 250 feet along Gaines Street to 12th Street. Proceed west along 12th Street for 264 feet, then proceed south for 225 feet to West 13th Street. Proceed west for 328 feet on West 13th, turn north and proceed 393 feet along IZARD Street. Turn west for 65 feet along the southern boundary of the Army Barracks, then proceed north 82 feet to point of beginning.

#### Boundary Justification:

This boundary includes all of the property historically associated with the Philander Smith College Historic District which retains its integrity and is associated with the functioning of Philander Smith College. The boundary excludes, where possible, properties that have lost integrity and/or have no significance.



# PHILANDER SMITH COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

<b>RESOURCE NO</b>	<b>HISTORIC NAME</b>	<b>CONTRIBUTING</b>
PU9799	PHILANDER SMITH COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT	I
PU1675	OLD GYM	C
PU1670	ROSE, U M SCHOOL	I
PU1676	PHILANDER SMITH COLLEGE SCIENCE BUILDING	NC
PU1668	PHILANDER SMITH COLLEGE LIBRARY	NC
PU1673	BARRACKS	C
PU1672	KELLY HALL	C
PU1666	WESLEY UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	C
PU1667	WESLEY METHODIST CHURCH PARSONAGE	NC