

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: Carmichael House

Other names/site number: Site #PU10463

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 13905 Arch Street Pike

City or town: Little Rock State: Arkansas 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Not For Publication: Vicinity: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:

A ___ B X C ___ D

| | |
|---|------|
| | |
| Signature of certifying official/Title: | Date |
| <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>9</u> | <u>1</u> | buildings |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | sites |
| <u>2</u> | <u> </u> | structures |
| <u>1</u> | <u> </u> | objects |
| <u>12</u> | <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
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/storage
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman
OTHER/Plain-Traditional

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Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE, CONCRETE, WOOD,
SYNTHETICS, TERRA COTTA, ASPHALT, METAL

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 Carmichael House is a rural estate located at the southern edge of Pulaski County in what is considered the community of Landmark at the edge of Little Rock, Arkansas, just off of State Highway 367. It consists of Lots 1, 2, and most of Lot 3 in the Comstock Subdivision. The property is unique in that the main house and several secondary structures have been built in the Craftsman style of architecture and use multiple types of stone topped with terra cotta tile roofs. The front of the main house even displays a "C" inlaid in stone on the chimney front. The builder of the c.1935 home was Judge John Hugh Carmichael and his wife, Lily Mae Beauchamp (also listed in records as Bryan¹), both well-known Little Rock attorneys. Oral history tells of the property having had a jail which housed convicts used to build the home and its outbuildings. Currently the estate is owned by Paul Hodge, whose family has held the property for two generations.

The estate consists of 6.5 acres which includes twelve structures and several site features including a main house, two additional dwellings, a barn, a cistern, hog pen, several sheds, and stone walls, fences, and a stone paver driveway, with decorative iron gates and fences. A secondary house, the only non-contributing structure, built in 1971, is also included on the property. The estate sits off of Arch Street Pike, which is now incorporated into Pulaski County, but more closely associated with the community of Landmark.

¹ Ferguson, John L., *Arkansas Lives: The Opportunity Land Who's Who*, Historical Record Association, Inc.: Hopkinsville, 1965, p81.

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As a whole, the estate is largely intact and is a fine example of gentleman-farmer living in the 1930s and Craftsman style stone architecture of the time.

Narrative Description

The structures on the estate are instantly recognized as unique for the area it is in. The main house is located on the west side of the property and faces Arch Street Pike/ Highway 367, an otherwise mostly commercial and industrial road.

The exterior of the c. 1935 home was built using several types of stone and with a red terra cotta roof from the Ludowici Company in Chicago. The masonry construction of the home is reminiscent of structures built by the Works Progress Administration. The stone buildings on the property are designed in the Craftsman style. Other structures on the estate include wooden utilitarian outbuildings, a wooden cabin (referred to by the current owner as the "slave house") which pre-dates the rest of the buildings, and a non-contributing ranch-style house built in 1971.

The Main House- contributing

West Facade: The west facade serves as the front of the house. Here there is a roofless concrete front porch which leads to the front door. The original front door is flanked with copper storybook-style light sconces with amber glass. It is surrounded by white limestone and topped with a shallow awning made of fieldstone, which raises above the height of the window sill above it. A stone chimney is beside the door, it is ornamented with decorative patterns of limestone set into fieldstone. One of the home's most notable exterior features, is a stone "C" inset into the front of the chimney. It is surrounded by other unique shaped stones set into a decorative pattern. Other prominent stones include limestones around the "C" set into a triangular pattern with a triangle stone above. Windows on this facade include 9 light casement windows on the first floor and 6/1 double-hung windows on the second floor.

North Facade: The home has a large concrete porch with steps on the north side. This porch was once covered by a wooden arbor. The stone pillars and remnants of the wooden beams remain. There is also a stone chimney on this side of the building. Doors from the living room and den go out onto this porch.

East Facade: The back porch has been enclosed and covered in vinyl siding inset with vinyl replacement windows. A door has been added under the windows. It appears that at one time the back porch roof was used as a second-story porch; there are still 4x4 posts surrounding it that were likely used as part of a handrail and a door from the second floor that leads to it.

South Facade: This side of the house has stone steps and columns and once held a wooden arbor. There is a door from the living room which leads to the steps. The living room windows on this side are casement, along the rest of the wall they are 6/1 double-hung.

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The main house has typical Craftsman features such as a low-pitched front-gable roof with a wide overhang, exposed roof rafters, and decorative beams under the gables (now all covered in vinyl siding). It still retains its original wood casement and double-hung windows and most of its original doors.

The main house was originally built as a one-and-a-half-story stone structure with a full basement, den, living room, dining room, two bedrooms, a bathroom, and a large back porch. The kitchen was originally in the basement and the house utilized a dumbwaiter to get items from the kitchen into the house.² The kitchen was eventually moved onto a portion of the back porch and the attic was finished out sometime in the late 1950s or early 1960s.³ The expansion added one bedroom, a playroom, and closet-storage upstairs. Since then, a still-unfinished bathroom has been added. During the c. 1960s remodel, a carved c. 1890s staircase was installed to access the second floor. A previous owner explained the staircase as having been imported from England.⁴ The entire house and basement are currently used as storage.

Oral history also explains the various styles and types of stones used in the construction of the house, as pieces collected by Ms. Carmichael. When the Carmichaels traveled, she picked up unique rocks and other natural objects that were then incorporated into the main house's design; such as the petrified wood piece, unique stones, and marble slab used on the fireplace in the den and other unusual pieces found throughout the property.⁵

The home retains most of its original aesthetic on the exterior as well as the interior of the building. In the interior, there is a mix of Art Deco and Craftsman styles. The Art Deco style is most notable in the formal living room. Although not hung, this room still has its original streamlined metal and glass pendant light. It also has matching sconces still hanging over the mantel. The fireplace mantel also shows off the Art Deco style in its surround trim. The downstairs bathroom is also notably decorated in the Art Deco style with its original green wall tile, black bull-nose accents and Tuscan-colored plumbing fixtures. The floor is a complimentary green created with three colors of green tile with a border around the room. It represented the most popular modern bathroom design of the 1930s. One bedroom still has its original Art Deco light fixture.

The Craftsman-style den, as well as having a very unique stone and found-object fireplace surround and mantel, also still has its original light fixture. A previous owner stated the house once had a magnificent chandelier over the dining room table that disappeared when the home went into bankruptcy in the early 1960s.⁶

² Baldrige, Interview with Author, .

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Baldrige.

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Although the original tongue-and-groove plank wooden floors are covered with carpet and the kitchen moved upstairs in the 1960s, overall the home retains its original and eclectic 1930s charm.

Garage/Apartment (A) - contributing

West Facade: This side of the garage/apartment has a metal garage door on the first floor and replacement single-paned double casement window on the second floor.

North Facade: The upper windows on this side have been replaced and first floor windows are original. There is a stone chimney on this side of the building with "ARCO" cast into the small door of the coal hatch.

East Facade: There are two metal replacement doors on this side of the building. One leads to the garage and the other to the upstairs apartment. The apartment can be reached by a set of exterior wooden stairs. The upper window on this side has been replaced with a 1/1 double-hung window.

South Facade: This side of the structure has three original 2/2 windows on the first floor and three 1/1 replacement windows on the second floor. One sill has the inscription that appears to read, "Vesto Brinson A9E23" written in poured concrete.

The c. 1935 garage and upstairs apartment share the same stone work exterior and terra cotta roof material as the main house. It also has vinyl siding covering the wooden eaves. The garage is still used for this purpose and the apartment above is where Paul Hodge, who now owns the property, lives. It was remodeled in 1990 into a open spaced apartment with a new bathroom and kitchen. The original windows, garage door, and entrance doors in this building were also replaced at this time.⁷

Ranch House (B) - non-contributing

The Ranch House is the newest addition to the homestead. It was built in 1971 by Karen Hodges' mother as a place for her to stay when visiting.⁸ It is the only non-contributing structure on the property. It is sided in a vinyl shake shingle and built of frame construction with a single gable asphalt shingle roof. The home has two bedrooms, 1 bath room, an open kitchen and living room and a separate laundry room off the carport. It is currently vacant.

Cistern (C) - contributing

The c. 1935 cistern is built directly behind the back of the house of stone and brick with a concrete lining. It is in a highly deteriorated state with the west side collapsing.

Stable (D) - contributing

⁷ Hodge, Paul, Phone Conversation with Author.

⁸ *Ibid.*

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South Facade: This side of the structure has three openings for the stables and one large opening for equipment. All the doors are missing except one stable door. It is tongue-and-groove vertical plank with long iron hinges.

East Facade: The structure is built of stone walls with a wood clapboard loft in the gable on this facade. This side of the building has an opening in the loft.

North Facade: The north facade faces the main house. There is a large opening for equipment and two window openings on this side of the building. Only a portion of one window remains.

West Facade: Unlike the east facade, the wall of the west facade is made entirely of stone. There is a door opening below and a four light stationery window in the end of the gable.

The c.1935 stable is built of the same stone walls and terra cotta tile roof as the garage and main house with a poured concrete foundation. It originally held three animal stalls, a space for a car or large equipment, and storage. It has a loft above with access on the east side. It is currently vacant and used for storage.

Pump House (E) - contributing

This c. 1935 building is built of the same stone as the main house and other buildings on the property. A new asphalt roof was put on in 2016.⁹ It still retains its original doors and hinged shutters. Currently it is used as a dog house.

Shed (F) - contributing

This c. 1935 building has a variety of siding types. The front (west) has wood board-and-batten siding while the back has thin lap siding at the bottom and wide lap siding at the top. The roof is corrugated metal with an enclosed cupola on top. The structure has two interior sections with a door in between. The floor on the west side is brick and on the east side is poured concrete. It is currently used for storage.

Shed (G) - contributing

This c. 1935 structure has stone walls to match the other stone structures on the property with wood clapboard sided gables on the east and west sides. The roof was replaced with asphalt shingles in 2016.¹⁰ It has a poured concrete floor and is currently used for storage.

Shed (H) - contributing

This c. 1935 structure has wood clapboard siding with a corrugated metal roof. The foundation is supported by poured concrete pillars. Its opening is on the south side. It has a dirt floor and is currently used as storage.

Hog Pen (I) - contributing

⁹ Hodges.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

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The corners of the hog pen match the poured concrete foundation pillars of Shed (H) and suggest that it was built at the same time. Lead pipes have been used to make the sides of the pen and its run has been expanded by using chain link fence. The gate of the original pipe-enclosed pen is decorative and matches the other wrought-iron gates around the property. A small corrugated metal shed-roofed building creates an enclosure inside the pen. The metal walls and roof have collapsed. The pen is currently vacant and overgrown with foliage.

“Slave House” (J) - contributing

The form and use of materials of this home suggest it was built between 1840-1900; therefore it pre-dates the rest of the estate. It is frame construction with wooden clapboard siding. The interior is two rooms wide and one room deep. Each room has its own entrance. There is a double-sided stone fireplace in the center. The rooms have plank tongue and groove flooring and wooden bead-board walls and ceilings. The structure still has its original windows. It is in bad disrepair and is heavily leaning to one side. The roof has large holes in it. It is currently vacant and covered with a tarp to protect it.

Shed (K) - contributing

The structure likely once held large farm equipment. It has a corrugated metal roof and walls with a large hinged set of wooden tongue and groove doors on the south side.

Gates, Walls, Fences, Walks and Driveway - contributing

The property has various fences and gates within it. As you approach the home, there are three sets of stone pillars with wrought-iron gates in them along Highway 367. Two of the gates provide access to each end of a circular stone driveway that leads up to the main house. The center gate opens onto a stone path that leads up to the front porch of the main house.

There is a matching set of stone pillars with a gate behind the garage leading to the hog pen and “slave house” This gate connects to decorative wrought-iron fencing (that eventually turns to a rock wall) that separates the barn from the main house and other stone outbuildings. There is also a stone wall behind the Ranch House. Oral history tells of a small orchard that was behind this house. The rock wall enclosed part of it.¹¹ There are still stone steps in this wall that would have led to the orchard. These are believed to have been built as part of the original Carmichael plan. Around the back of the main house, a walk connects the back stone stair to the basement door, made of 1” tile. Another walk, created of marble slabs, connects the garage to the main house. Their dates and origins are unknown at this time.

Integrity

Overall, the Carmichael House property has excellent integrity. The main house along with the number of outbuildings are quite remarkable for a small farm for Pulaski County. Modifications to the property have been minimal and the property still reflects its early-twentieth-century design. In addition, the area around the property, with scattered homes and other buildings still reflects the relatively rural character that the area would have had in the early 1900s.

¹¹ Baldrige.

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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

Period of Significance
c.1900, c.1935

Significant Dates
c.1900, c.1935

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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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.)

The John Hugh and Lily M. (Beauchamp) Carmichael estate, built around 1935, consists of a collection of 11 contributing utilitarian and residential structures supposedly constructed by convict labor. Several of the buildings display an interesting collection of stone and found objects and are built in the Craftsman style with terra cotta tile roofs. The farmstead is just off of State Highway 367, in the Landmark Community, at the southern edge of Pulaski County. It has retained its original plan, design, and most of its features. The estate is unique for its Craftsman-style architecture and as an existing collection of c. 1935 farm buildings still intact. Ms. Carmichael sold the property in 1958 after her husband's death. By this time, the life of a rural homeowner had started to change with modern amenities and city utilities.¹² However, the architecture of this property did not drastically alter. In Pulaski County many of the old homes and farmsteads have been torn down or modernized to the extent they no longer retain the integrity of the original buildings. Therefore, this property is recommended for listing on the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C** as a good example of a rural Craftsman-style estate and gentleman's farm in Pulaski County.

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

Landmark is an unincorporated community and includes the older communities of Parkers and Iron Springs. It was formed in southeastern Pulaski County in 1859. At that time, the township was home to about 400 residents. Enoch Davis, the only landowner in the vicinity at the time the township was created, acquired his land patent in 1843. By the end of the Civil War, there were about eight land owners in the area.

In 1878 a post office was granted to the community but closed in 1906 when this, along with the Iron Springs area post office was made a rural postal route operated out of Little Rock. The Landmark area remained rural until Little Rock sprawl caught up to it in the 1950s and it became a suburb of the city.¹³

The land where the Carmichael estate lays was divided into plats by Philip Waters in January of 1909, shortly after the postal route changed to Little Rock.

Therefore in the 1930s, when John Carmichael bought about 20 acres over four lots in the Comstock Subdivision for his new bride, it was surrounded by trees and off the very rural end of

¹² Teske, Steve. "Landmark Community." *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*.
www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net.

¹³ Teske.

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Arch Street. It likely had one structure on it, the "slave house" (as it is referred to in this narrative), built sometime from 1840-1910.¹⁴

John was starting over; moving out of the newly built Stiff Station neighborhood to the country, to be a gentleman farmer.¹⁵ His wife of thirty-eight years and four children had passed away two years earlier and he was marrying Lily Beauchamp, a brilliant forty one year old attorney, who in her long career would serve as registrar, secretary, and treasurer of the Arkansas Law School where John worked.¹⁶

A decorated attorney himself, John served as dean, trustee, president and dean emeritus of the school. He also served as Special Judge in the Arkansas Supreme Court and Circuit Courts, was president of the Arkansas Bar Association and Pulaski County Bar Association, and had been elected many times as the delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Justices.¹⁷ Now he was going to work in the city while simultaneously living the rural life.

When the newlyweds began designing their new home, they incorporated the popular Craftsman style into their plans. John was likely influenced by the architecture he saw on his trip around Europe in 1924, as well as, the latest national stone architectural trend—a rustic but solid style created by the Works Progress Administration—which was molding the shape of civic buildings around the country.¹⁸ Some prominent stone Craftsman style structures built by the WPA in Little Rock at this time include the War Memorial Golf Course Clubhouse, Little Rock Zoo, and War Memorial Park.¹⁹ These were all within walking distance of Carmichael's Stiff Station home.

Some characteristics of the Craftsman-style seen in Carmichael's home include the low-pitched gabled roof with wide eave overhangs, exposed roof rafters, decorative beams under the gables and column bases and trellised porches around the porch of the main house.²⁰ Five of the structures the Carmichael's built on their new land were created of various types of stone and had red terra cotta tile roofs with overhanging eaves and exposed brackets. The other buildings on the property were clad in wood or metal and were mainly utilitarian.

¹⁴ Sizemore, Jean, *Ozark Vernacular Houses: A Study of Rural Homeplaces in the Arkansas Ozarks 1830-1930*, University of Arkansas Press: Fayetteville, 1994, pp 58-61.

¹⁵ US Census, 1930.

¹⁶ Find a Grave, Arkansas County Marriage Indexes, Allard.

¹⁷ Allard, Chester C., ed., *Who is Who in Arkansas*, Volume 1, Arkansans of the Year Volume Five, Allard House Publishers, Little Rock: 1959, pp 60-61, Ferguson, John L., *Arkansas Lives: The Opportunity Land Who's Who*, Historical Record Association, Inc., Hopkinsville: 1965, p 81, and Herndon, Dallas, *Centennial History of Arkansas Vol. III*, The S.T. Clarke Publishing Co., Chicago-Little Rock: 1922, p38-39.

¹⁸US Passport Application.

¹⁹ "The New Deal."

²⁰ McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*, Alfred A. Knopf: New York, 2002, 453-455.

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Lily and John loved to travel. She collected interesting rocks and petrified wood as souvenirs while on their trips. When their home was being built, she had the workers incorporate these finds into the architecture of some of the buildings; which accounts for the interesting gamut of cut and rough-hewn stones sometimes used to create unique patterns and ornament in the walls.²¹

Oral history tells of John building a jail at the back of this property which housed the convicted felons the Carmichael's used to build their home. Although the jail was burned to the ground from a lighting strike in 1980, the metal jailhouse door is still in storage on this property.²²

John died in 1950 and Lily sold the farm in 1958, to Bonita L. Fite.²³ Fite kept it for only one year and then sold it to A.M. and Marie Wrape.²⁴ They, in turn sold it a year later to Roy E. and Dollie M. Barker who also kept it only one year.²⁵ It is believed that the Barkers were the ones who moved the kitchen from the basement to the first floor and remodeled the upstairs.²⁶ Unfortunately it went into bankruptcy.²⁷ It was then sold out of bankruptcy to Vernon and Doris Baldrige in 1961.²⁸ Vernon had a grocery store in North Little Rock and Doris sold dresses out of the living room. She kept various types of animals on the property including deer and monkeys, which she housed in the jailhouse. Doris explained of the upkeep of the large estate becoming overwhelming as her husband began working longer hours in town.²⁹ They eventually sold the property to Harry and Norma Newkam in 1969.³⁰ The Newkams then sold the property to Karen Hodge later that year. Karen's mother built the ranch house on the property in 1971. The property has been continually maintained by the Hodge family, for the last two generations. It is currently owned by Paul Hodge, Karen's son.

The Carmichael House and its related outbuildings remain as an intact example of a rural Pulaski County gentleman's farm. The vision John and Lily had for this land is still evident in these structures, which retain a considerable amount of integrity. The house and its surrounding buildings provide a significant contribution to the area's architectural history and insight to the Carmichael's lifestyle. They serve as a stark contrast to other Craftsman homes in the area built around the same time. The Carmichael's main house and surroundings are much more elaborate in the design of its structures, as well as, its landscape architecture. The adjacent Craftsman-style homes are much simpler in form and ornament, most of them being wood clapboard. There is one stone house directly across the street, however; it lacks the complexity of design and grandeur of the Carmichael's estate. Therefore this property is recommended for listing on the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C** as an excellent example of a rural gentleman's estate in Pulaski County.

²¹ Baldrige.

²² Hodge.

²³ Find a Grave, Land Deed 1958.

²⁴ Land Deed 1959.

²⁵ Land Deed 1960.

²⁶ Baldrige.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ Land Deed 1961.

²⁹ Baldrige.

³⁰ Land Deed 1969.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Hodges, Paul. Multiple phone conversations with author. Nov 2017- Jan. 2018.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*, Alfred A Knopf: New York, 2002, pp 88-95, 452-457.

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Sizemore, Jean. *Ozark Vernacular Houses: A Study of Rural Homeplaces in the Arkansas Ozarks 1830-1930*, University of Arkansas Press: Fayetteville, 1994.

Teske, Steve. "Landmark Community." *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net. accessed December 18, 2017.

"The New Deal," www.livingnewdeal.org, accessed December 15, 2017.

United States Federal Census. 1920, 1930.

United States Passport Application for John H. Carmichael, 1924.

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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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Arkansas Studies Institute, Central Arkansas Library System

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): PU10463

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 6.5 acres

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: _____

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- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 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 | Easting: 562988 | Northing: 3831605 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The northern boundary ends at State Highway 367/ Arch Street Pike. The eastern boundary ends at Bailey Road. Most specifically, the land lying in blocks one, two, and three, excluding S126 4' of three, in Comstock's Addition to the City of Little Rock, Section 21, Township 1 South, Range 12 West, Pulaski County, containing the aggregate 6.5 acres more or less.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes all of the land in the present parcel that is historically associated with the property.

Carmichael House
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Antoinette Johnson, edited by Ralph S. Wilcox, National Register & Survey Coordinator

organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

street & number: 1100 North Street

city or town: Little Rock state: AR zip code: 72201

e-mail: ralph.wilcox@arkansas.gov

telephone: (501) 324-9787

date: January 22, 2018

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.)

Carmichael 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: Carmichael House

City or Vicinity: Little Rock

County: Pulaski

State: AR

Photographer: Antoinette Johnson

Date Photographed: December 18, 2017

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

- 0001: Camera Facing East, Main House
- 0002: Detail of Chimney and Decorative Stone Work, Camera Facing East, Main House
- 0003: Close Up of Front Door Light Sconce, Camera Facing East, Main House
- 0004: Casement Windows, Camera Facing East, Main House
- 0005: Detail of Unique Stones, Camera Facing East, Main House
- 0006: Camera Facing Northeast, Main House
- 0007: Camera Facing West, Main House
- 0008: Camera Facing North, Main House
- 0009: Formal Living Room, Camera Facing Northeast, Main House
- 0010: Fireplace Formal Living Room, Main House
- 0011: Front Door, Formal Living Room, Main House
- 0012: Stair, Formal Living Room, Camera Facing East, Main House
- 0013: Stair Newel Post, Formal Living Room, Main House
- 0014: Original Pendant Light Fixture, Formal Living Room, Main House
- 0015: Original Wall Sconce Lights, Formal Living Room, Above Fireplace, Main House
- 0016: Interior Door Style Throughout Downstairs of Main House
- 0017: Den, Camera Facing Northeast, Main House
- 0018: Original Light Fixture, Den, Main House
- 0019: Fireplace, Den, Camera Facing North, Main House
- 0020: Side View of Mantel Shelf, Den, Main House

Carmichael House

Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

- 0021: Dining Room, Camera Facing East, Main House
- 0022: Kitchen, Camera Facing North, Main House
- 0023: Kitchen, Camera Facing West, Main House
- 0024: Hall, Camera Facing East, Main House
- 0025: Dressing Room, Camera Facing South, Main House
- 0026: East Bedroom, Camera Facing South, Main House
- 0027: Light Fixture, East Bedroom, Main House
- 0028: Downstairs Bathroom, Camera Facing Southwest, Main House
- 0029: Downstairs Bathroom Floor, Main House
- 0030: Downstairs Bathroom, Camera Facing Southeast, Main House
- 0031: West Bedroom, Camera Facing South, Main House
- 0032: Upstairs Bedroom, Camera Facing West, Main House
- 0033: Upstairs, Camera Facing North, Main House
- 0034: Upstairs Playroom, Camera Facing East, Main House
- 0035: Upstairs Bathroom, Camera Facing South, Main House
- 0036: Camera Facing East, Garage/ Apartment (A)
- 0037: Camera Facing South, Garage/ Apartment (A)
- 0038: Coal Hatch, Camera Facing South, Garage/ Apartment (A)
- 0039: Camera Facing West, Garage/ Apartment (A)
- 0040: Camera Facing North, Garage/ Apartment (A)
- 0041: Signature, Camera Facing North, Garage/ Apartment (A)
- 0042: Top of Cistern (C), Camera Facing North
- 0043: Camera Facing East, Cistern (C)
- 0044: Camera Facing South, Stable (D)
- 0045: Camera Facing West, Stable (D)
- 0046: Northwest, Stable (D)
- 0047: Door, Camera Facing North, Stable (D)
- 0048: Camera Facing East, Stable (D)
- 0049: Camera Facing North, Pump House (E)
- 0050: Camera Facing East, Pump House (E)
- 0051: Camera Facing South, Pump House (E)
- 0052: Camera Facing Southwest, Pump House (E)
- 0053: Decorative Detail, Camera Facing East, Pump House (E)
- 0054: Interior, Shutters, Camera Facing East, Pump House (E)
- 0055: Camera Facing Northeast, Shed (F)
- 0056: Brick Floor, West Side of Shed (F)
- 0057: Door, Camera Facing East, Shed (F)
- 0058: Camera Facing South, Shed (F)
- 0059: Camera Facing West, Shed (F)
- 0060: Camera Facing Northwest, Shed (F)
- 0061: Camera Facing East, Shed (G)
- 0062: Camera Facing Southeast, Shed (G)
- 0063: Camera Facing West, Shed (G)
- 0064: Camera Facing North, Shed (G)
- 0065: Camera Facing East, Shed (H)

Carmichael House

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

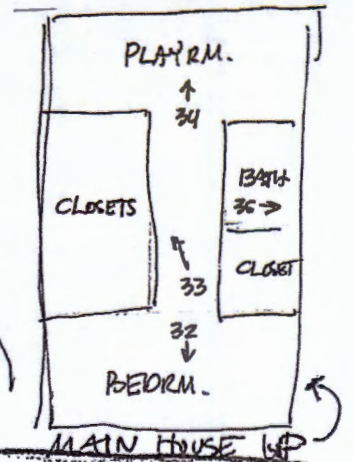
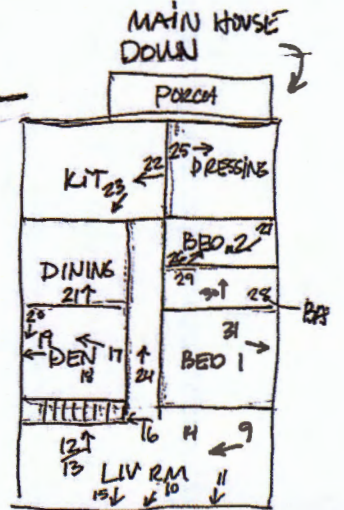
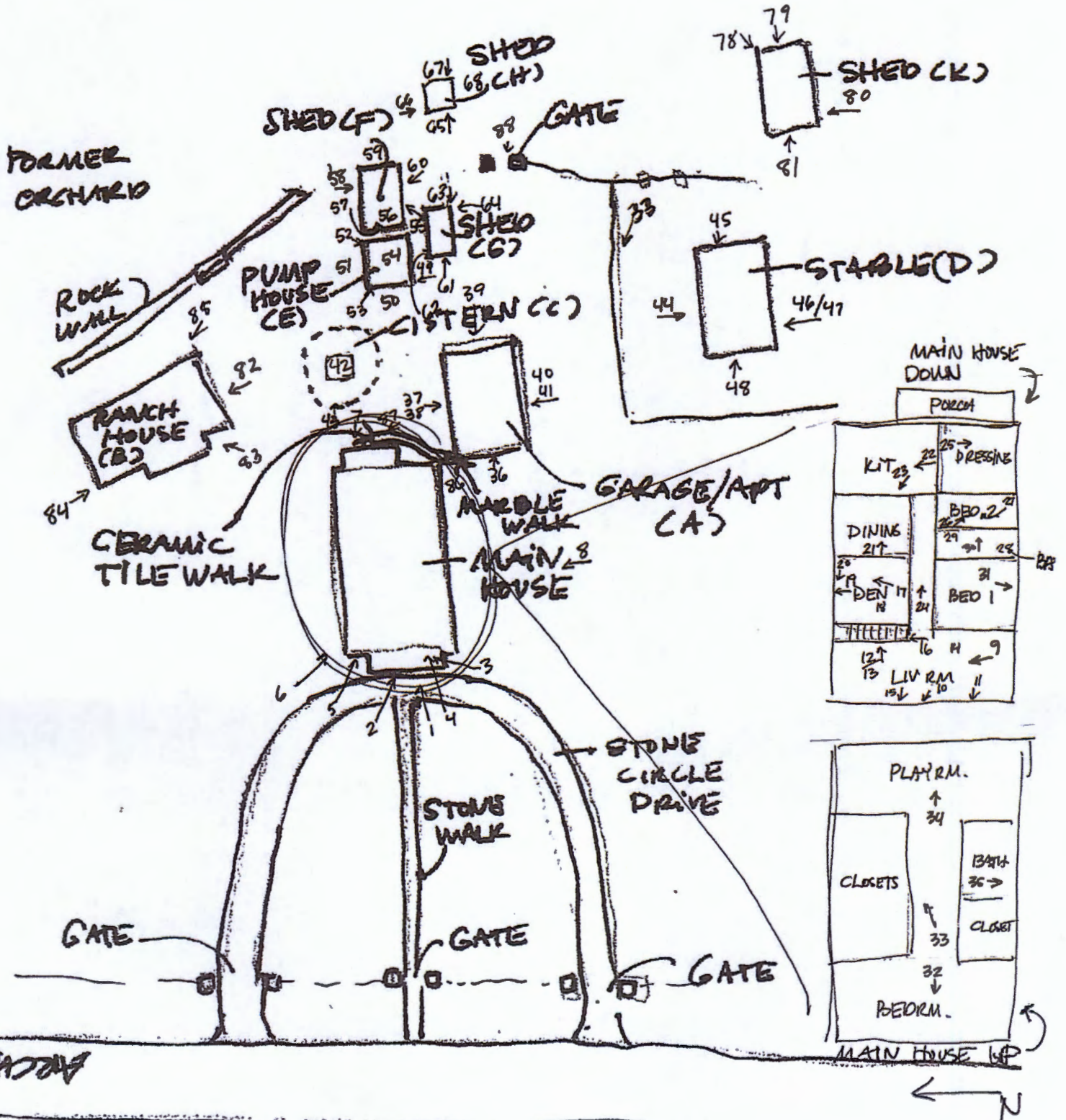
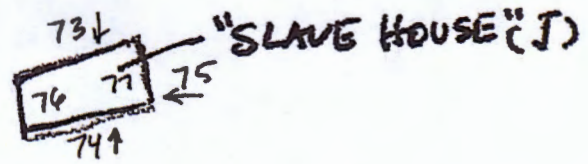
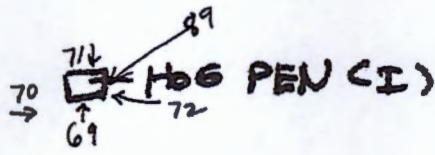
Name of Property

- 0066: Camera Facing South, Shed (H)
- 0067: Camera Facing West, Shed (H)
- 0068: Camera Facing North, Shed (H)
- 0069: Camera Facing East, Hog Pen (I)
- 0070: Camera Facing South, Hog Pen (I)
- 0071: Camera Facing West, Hog Pen (I)
- 0072: Camera Facing North, Hog Pen (I)
- 0073: Camera Facing West, Slave House (J)
- 0074: Camera Facing East, Slave House (J)
- 0075: Camera Facing North, Slave House (J)
- 0076: Interior North Side, Camera Facing South, Slave House (J)
- 0077: Interior South Side, Camera Facing North, Slave House (J)
- 0078: Camera Facing Southeast, Shed (K)
- 0079: Camera Facing West, Shed (K)
- 0080: Camera Facing North, Shed (K)
- 0081: Camera Facing Southwest, Shed (K)
- 0082: Camera Facing North, Ranch House (B)
- 0083: Camera Facing East, Ranch House (B)
- 0084: Camera Facing Southeast, Ranch House (B)
- 0085: Camera Facing Northwest, Ranch House (B)
- 0086: Marble Walk, Camera Facing East
- 0087: Tile Walk, Camera Facing North
- 0088: Gate Near Sheds, Camera Facing West
- 0089: Gate on Hog Pen (I), Camera Facing Northeast

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.

CARMICHAEL HOUSE
 LITTLE ROCK, PULASKI CO.
 PU 10463





|-----348 feet-----|

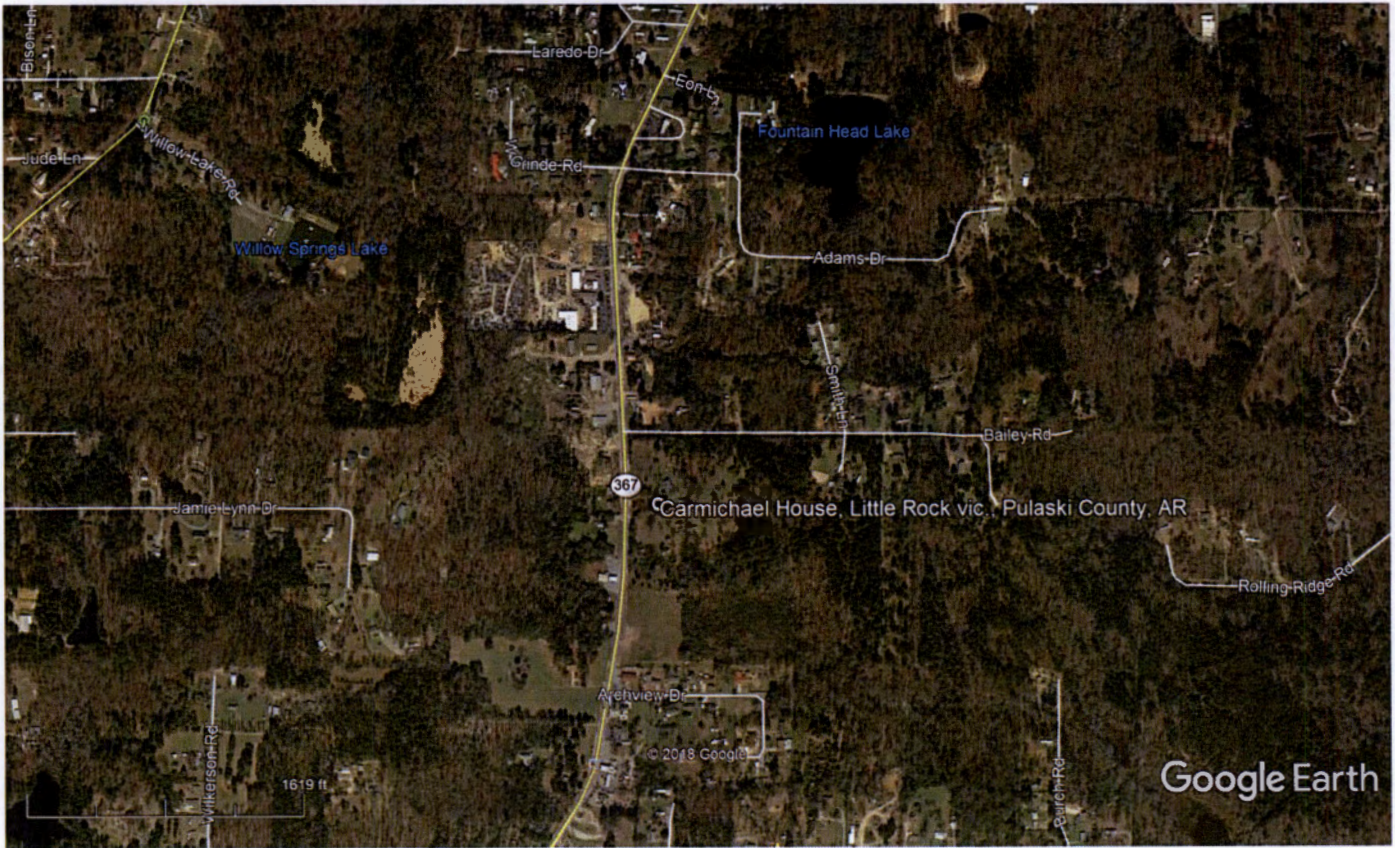
Carmichael House

Little Rock vic., Pulaski County, Arkansas

UTM 15 562988E 3831605N



North



|-----1619 feet-----|

Carmichael House

Little Rock vic., Pulaski County, Arkansas

UTM 15 562988E 3831605N



North











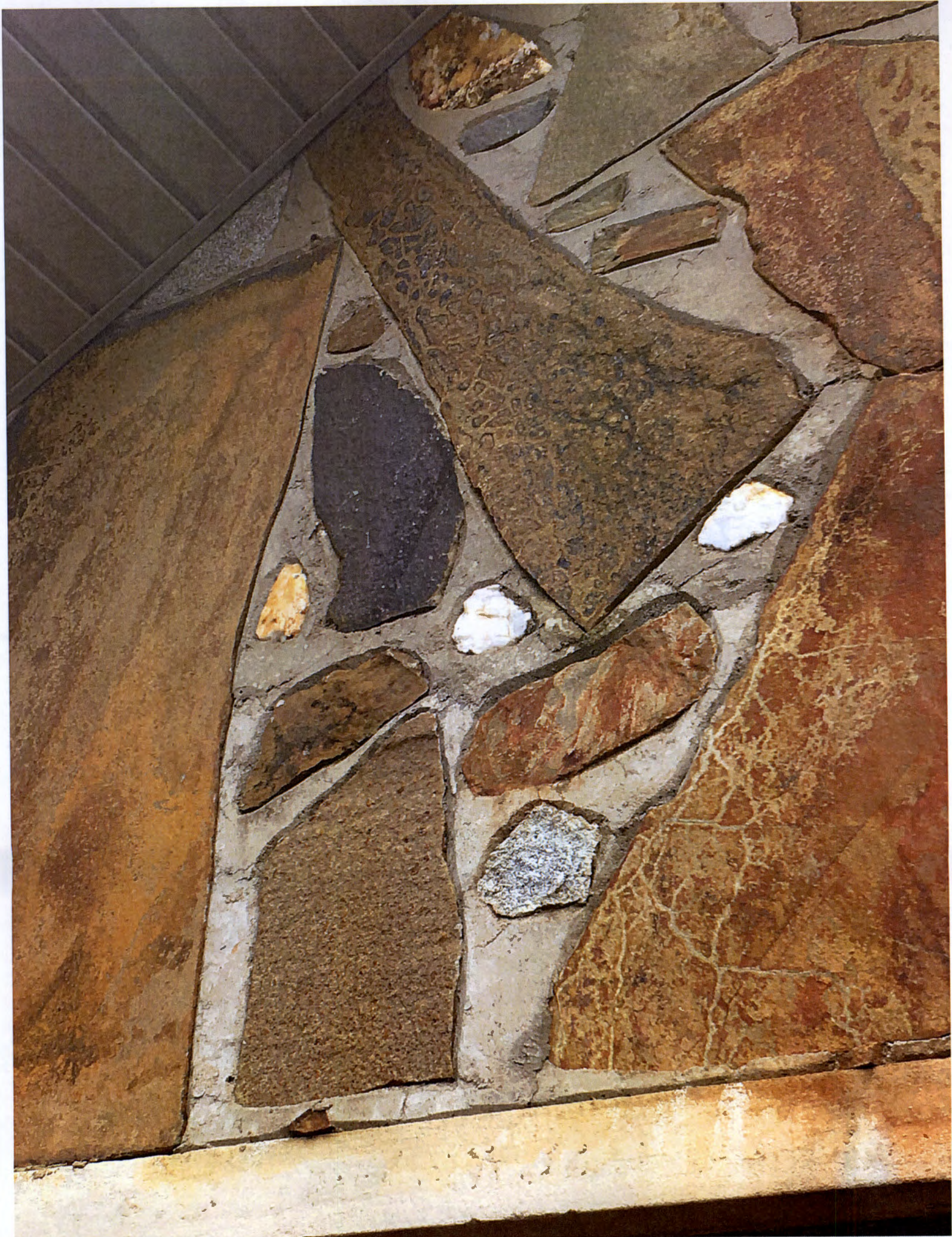






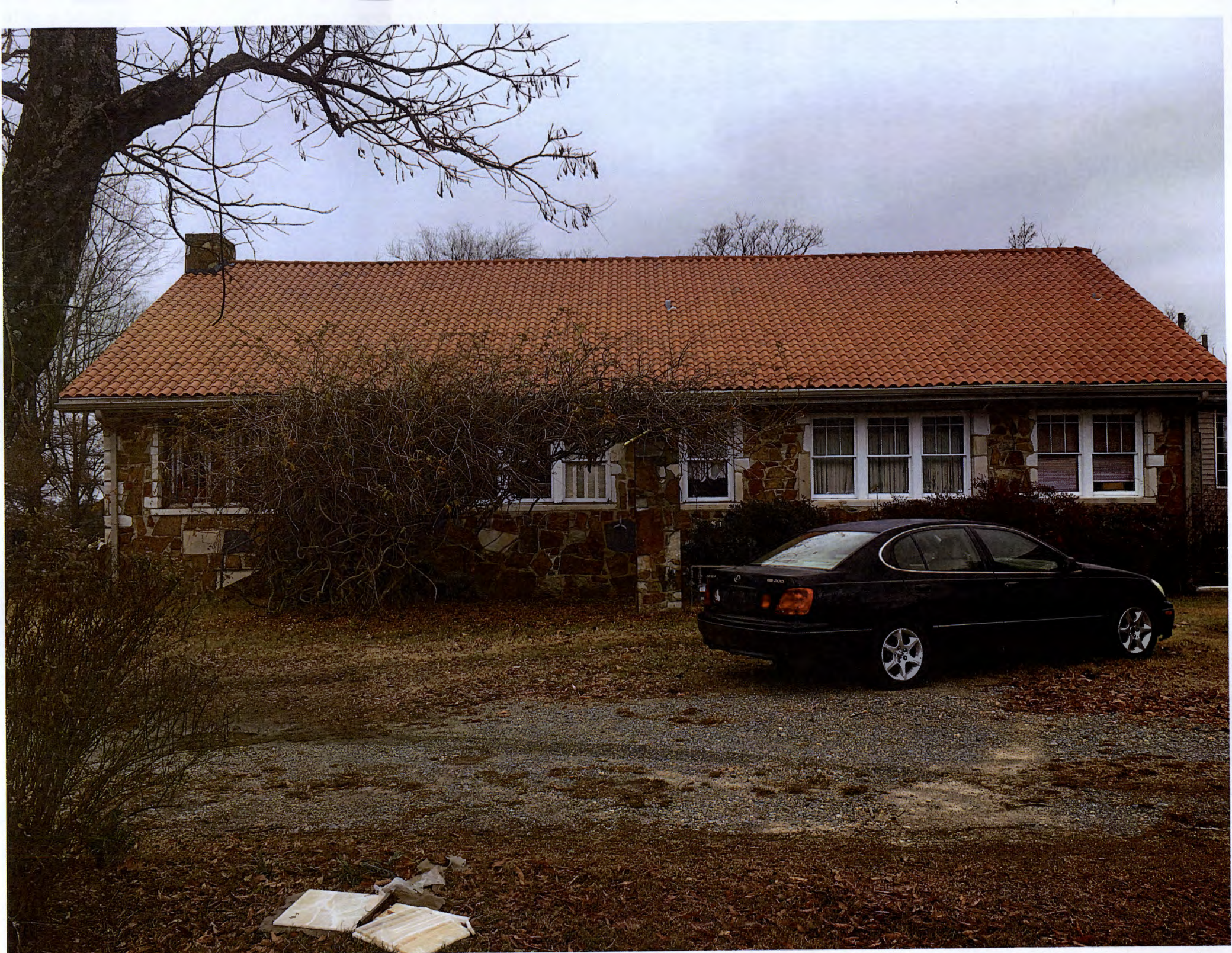
























































482 INR







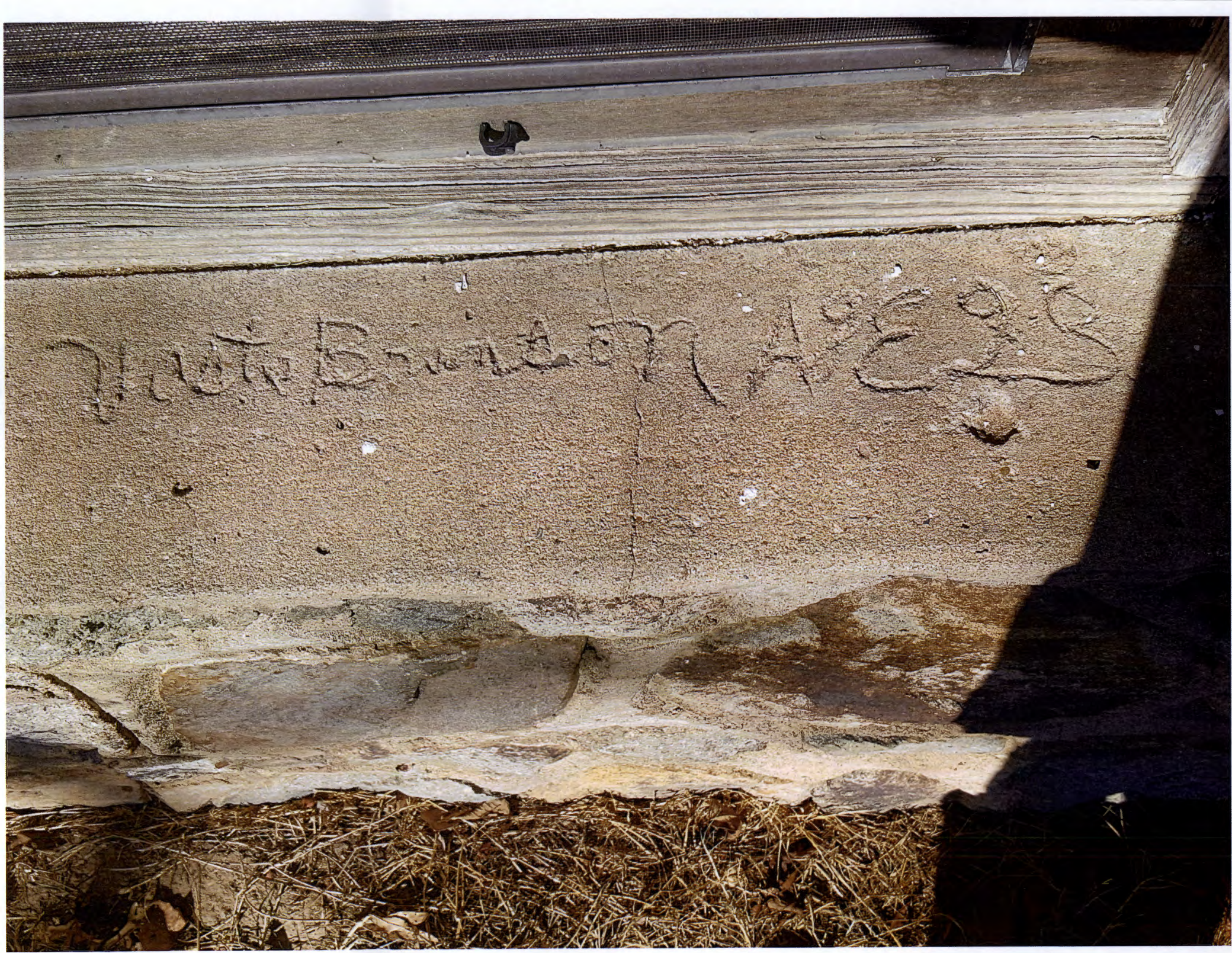












WATER TIGHT AS IS





























