

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Clack House

other names/site number WA0937

2. Location

street & number 725 E. Dogwood Lane

not for publication

city or town Fayetteville

vicinity

state Arkansas

code AR

county Washington

code 143

zip code 72701

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant

nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Cathie Macchis
Signature of certifying official/Title

12/16/05
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 for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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 the Keeper

Date of Action

Clack House
Name of Property

Washington County, Arkansas
County and State

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
	1	structures
		objects
1	1	Total

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

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Prairie School

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls WOOD, BRICK

roof ASPHALT
other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B. removed from its original location.
- C. birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

Local

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1954-1956

Significant Dates

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

Architect/Builder

John G. Williams, Architect

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

Name of repository: Washington County property records

Clack House
Name of Property

Washington County, Arkansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one.

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>396597</u>	<u>3992038</u>	3	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Elizabeth A. James
organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date December 8, 2005
street & number 323 Center Street, 1500 Tower Building telephone 501-324-9789
city or town Little Rock state AR zip code 72205

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location
- A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Richard & Jacquelin Kellogg
street & number 725 Dogwood Lane telephone 479-521-6587
city or town Fayetteville state AR zip code 72701

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 listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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SUMMARY

The Clack House, constructed in 1954, sits on a lot in the Goff Addition on the north side of Mt. Sequoyah in Fayetteville, Arkansas. The property has an irregular shape, with access from a steep former alley which connected Dogwood Lane with Missouri Way. The alley has since been closed to public access, and serves as the driveway to this house and a neighboring house. A five-foot high U-shaped retaining wall was built on the south edge of the original carport. The wall started to move soon and had to be replaced in 1979. The house, in addition to orientation for energy concerns, was situated to take maximum advantage of the view of Fayetteville to the north, demonstrated by the large glass wall in the living room. Opposite this glass wall, a solid rectangular roman brick chimney, with fireplace, makes for a striking spatial contrast to the open space to the north. The chimney is flanked by exposed brick walls in the entry and living room.

ELABORATION

The Clack house was designed in 1954 by John G. Williams, Architect, Professor (Emeritus, now) of Architecture, School of Architecture, University of Arkansas. The clients were Dr. Robert Clack and his wife Constance. John Williams started the School (originally a Department of the College of Engineering) in 1947. The Clacks selected Williams to design the house on property they had recently purchased in Goff Addition on the north side of Mt. Sequoyah in Fayetteville. They had attended a seminar at the University in which Williams had participated, and were impressed with his ideas about architectural design.

East/Front Façade

A cavity brick wall with open double-glassed gable above forms the master bedroom wall. This façade remains as originally built. Another east facing wall is set back from the master bedroom wall. This wall is along the entry walk from the carport to the front door. It is also brick veneer, 5'-6" high, with small glass jalousie windows and fixed glass panels above. Originally the flat roof over the entry walk extended to the south over the carport, supported on the south by the former concrete retaining wall. As mentioned above, that retaining wall had moved forward and was leaning and broken when the Kelloggs bought the house in 1979. The carport slab was also cracked. This movement is not unusual in Fayetteville, due to the deposits of expansive clay in the area. Parts of this wall were removed in the mid-1980s and replaced by a 28' long wooden plywood beam resting on the side wings of the U-shaped wall. Later, much of the soil was removed, and a temporary wood retaining wall was built. The slab was also removed, and gravel drive surface added. In the late 1990s, the Kelloggs removed the flat roof carport and plywood beam, extended the ridged roof southward, added a full bathroom, extended the carport entry hallway south to a relocated door, and added an external storage closet.

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Some of the stone retaining walls along the south edge of the driveway and the former concrete retaining wall were replaced with a 100' long partly curving concrete retaining wall, 30" high. This wall has gravel and French drains behind it and a 4' 0" wide foundation. New driveway slabs (exposed gravel finish) and a new carport slab was added. Flat roof sections extend to the east and west of the new carport roof. The carport wall is finished with vertical T&G siding to match the rest of the house.

South/Left Façade

Proceeding to the south façade, the master bedroom wall has a full-height glass wall, with three operable projected sash above and inward-hinged small sash at the bottom, and some fixed glass panels. To the west of this wall, begins a brick-veneer wall 4'-6" high, with sloped brick sill topped by units of projected sash and fixed glass plus panels of vertical wood siding. This wall covers the master bath, a small bedroom, a second bath, and the heater room. A sash opening into the heater room was replaced with wood siding in the 1970s by the Kellogg family. This wall recesses at the front entry area, where a flat roof with exposed beams covers the walkway from the carport. There is fixed glass beside the entry door, recessed into a kerf in the brick.

West/Rear Façade

The west façade consists of the jalousie windows with matching siding below. The northern part of this wall is the original brick cavity wall of the living room, and the original window, door, and vertical siding. A part of the redwood deck added by the Kelloggs in the early 1990s extends to the west entry door of the living room. The original pre-cast concrete steps were removed when the deck was built.

North/Right Façade

Along the north façade, the narrow deck walkway continues past the glass wall of the living room. The original fixed double-glazing of this wall was replaced with "Thermopane" in the late 1990s. The projected sash windows on this wall and the dining room are original. At the kitchen wall, the added deck extends northward out to cantilever beyond the original stone retaining wall. In the early 2000s the kitchen door was relocated to the west, and the projected sash over the sink was moved slightly to the east. A small double-glazed window was added where the original kitchen door was located. A storage cabinet and counter were added on the exterior of the kitchen wall. The remainder of the north wall consists of the windows to the small north bedroom, with a setback at the master bedroom wall. All the windows and siding of the original house remain intact. The original plans show an entry to the master bedroom to the west of the window of that room, but the Clacks closed that off and added a closet in the bedroom.

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Interior

All interior walls in the living-dining and entry way are finished in natural color vertical random-width cedar siding except those with exposed brick. Beginning at the front entry door, one looks through the glass walls of the dining room at the north view. To the left of the entry, the brick veneered wall continues and turns toward the living room, where it becomes a solid 8" thick wall for 30" and wraps around a counter and cabinets. The glass at the entry door is set into a narrow groove in the brick, so the wall has no interruption by moldings. This is a somewhat unique detail of Williams, and also occurs at the east wall of the master bedroom where the glass intersects it.

From the entry, one may turn left to the living room and is naturally attracted to the large glass wall, with its north view of the town and its trees. The living room has a cathedral ceiling with 6" x 8" tie-beams across the width. There are cove lighting recesses on both east and west of this room. There is a space on the north half of the living room for a conversation group with table and chairs. South of this, the focus is on the fireplace flanked by a sofa and chairs around a coffee table. A door to the left of the chimney leads to the guest room (former porch area, described below). Built-in mahogany cabinets and a counter are along the left.

On the south side of the house between the living room and the open carport, there was originally a screened porch. In 1957 the Clacks closed in this area to add a complete room and bath. They eliminated storage closets facing the carport, added other closets and a built-in cabinet and counter area on the east, and book shelves and cabinets beside the chimney on the north wall. They also added a toilet and shower, and a sink in the counter area. They replaced the west screened wall with glass jalousie windows. Short jalousie windows were installed over the east brick-veneer wall in the room. The east door of the hallway opens to the master bedroom, with a short hallway past a closet to the right. The master bedroom has cathedral ceiling, with a 6" x 12" center beam and sheet rock to the sides. The east wall is the original brick cavity wall. On the north are closets and a dressing table with hinged top and a window above. A small bathroom is located along the south corner, behind the closet in the bedroom entry.

INTEGRITY

The Clack House retains a great deal of historic integrity. The house still functions as the energy efficient building conceived by John G. Williams due to respectful and sensitive maintenance by the two families who have occupied the home (the Clacks and the Kelloggs). Original exterior building materials are still in place around the house, and the fenestration pattern is almost identical to the original design. The biggest alteration to the Clack House is at the southwest corner of the house where the original screened porch was enclosed to create an extra bedroom. The screens on the east and west sides of the porch were replaced with jalousie windows in the same position, while the south facing wall was later extended a little further to the south and clad with wood siding matching the siding that appears elsewhere on the exterior. As the addition is beneath the carport, it does little to adversely impact the overall massing of the house.

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SUMMARY

The Clack House was designed in 1954 by John G. Williams, Architect, Professor (Emeritus, now) of Architecture, School of Architecture, University of Arkansas. It is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** with **local significance** as an excellent example of the ranch style and a rare example of residential design by John G. Williams. John Williams started the University of Arkansas School of Architecture (originally a Department of the College of Engineering) in 1947.

ELABORATION

The Clack House is one of the earliest contemporary residences in the area influenced by the work of Frank Lloyd Wright. It has both Japanese characteristics and shows significant concerns for energy conservation. The clients were Dr. Robert Clack and his wife Constance. The Clacks selected Williams to design the house on property they had recently purchased in Goff Addition on the north side of Mt. Sequoyah in Fayetteville. They attended a seminar at the University in which Williams had participated, and were impressed with his ideas about architectural design.

The Clack House is one of the few houses designed by John Williams. Others in Fayetteville are: the Durst Residence (early 1950s, passive solar design); the Mashburn House, (also passive solar); Williams' own first house in Fayetteville, (since burned); and Williams' current house at 140 N. Sang, (1970), which is more elaborate but shows similar characteristics to the Clack House. According to an article about Williams in the "Fayetteville Free Weekly," he also designed a few houses in Fort Smith, Little Rock, and Van Buren, but there is limited information on them.

Williams' main focus during his career was to develop the Architecture program at the University of Arkansas. His book, "The Curious and the Beautiful; a Memoir/History of the Architecture Program at the University of Arkansas" describes that career in detail. Williams started his teaching career at age 22 at Oklahoma A&M College in Stillwater, OK, in 1937. In 1946 he became the first teacher of architecture courses in the College of Engineering at the University of Arkansas. He submitted a plan to the Dean for a five-year architecture curriculum, instead of the usual four-year program. By a clerical accident, it appeared in the catalogue, and had to be adopted. Shortly thereafter the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, (NCARB) adopted five years as standard for all accredited Architecture schools.

John Williams was the first teacher of eminent architect E. Fay Jones, who was one of five in the first graduating class. He was Chairman of the Program when it was a Department of the College of Arts and Sciences, until 1966, when E. Fay Jones became its Chair. He taught in the School until his retirement in 1986. Williams' concern for contemporary good design and energy concerns was felt throughout the school's history, before and after his retirement.

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Williams has garnered a number of honors and awards;

- The Arkansas Alumni Association Distinguished Achievement Award
- Distinguished Professor Award, the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture
- John G. Williams Fellows Medal, School of Architecture
- Induction into the College of Fellows of the American Institute of Architects (FAIA)
- Establishment of the Williams Visiting Professorship in the School of Architecture
- Establishment of a Travelling Fellowship for Architecture School students.
- Honorary Doctorate of Arts and Humane Letters from the University of Arkansas
- Fay Jones Gold Medal, awarded by the Arkansas Chapter of the American Institute of Architects
- Pioneer Award, American Society of Landscape Architects; also Honorary member, ASLA (1983-present)
- Distinguished Service award, School of Architecture, U. of A.
- Tau Sigma Delta Silver medal for "Outstanding Contribution to Architectural Education," School of Architecture
- University of Arkansas Alumni Association Distinguished Achievement Award for Excellence in Teaching
- Friend of the School of Architecture ward

Williams also has served as consultant, member, and/or visiting lecturer;

- For energy concerns in buildings since 1970.
- On architecture landscape architecture, history, theory and design at various colleges and universities, 1950 and later.
- For the campus plan, Drury College, Springfield, MO (1970)
- For the campus landscape plan, School of the Ozarks, Point Lookout, MO
- Charter Member, Arkansas Council for the Humanities, 1972
- On the Arkansas Chapter of the AIA, Committee on Energy (1976-1980)
- On the Arkansas State Building Services Committee to develop Guidelines for Energy Conservation in Building Design
- Design consultant for the Mississippi County Community College
- Panelist in the Energy Design Institute, MIT
- Panelist in the Winrock Seminar on Solar Energy and Conservation
- Panelist, Cranbrook Seminar for Architecture Teachers

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John Williams expressed his passion for conservation in his architectural designs. Several of these are evident in the Clack House. To address energy concerns Williams used double glazing in most fixed glass areas (before availability of "Thermopane"). He limited exposure to the west sun, used wide overhangs which on the south side prevent direct sun entry during summer but allow solar heating in the winter. Williams also used industrial projected window sashes to allow significant cross-ventilation (the original house was not air-conditioned). While much of the house is glass, Williams used brick cavity walls (of Roman brick; a favorite of Frank Lloyd Wright characterized by its horizontal emphasis) to help with insulation and moisture control. All details of the Clack House were thoughtfully designed and implemented by Williams. The following represent a few of the many design components completing the Clack House:

- Built-in storage cabinets in many rooms ;
- Gable ends are "raked" from maximum at center back nearly three feet toward eaves, with "cathedral" ceilings and exposed beams in several rooms, and double-glazed areas in the upper gables.
- Use of cork tile; in the living and dining areas. (later covered with carpet.)
- Open planning; entry, dining room and living-room are all connected.
- Use of random-width, tongue and groove vertical siding on all exterior frame walls where brick was not used.
- Use of cove-lighting in areas with cathedral ceilings (living room and master bedroom)
- Use of areas of flat roofs; entry and original carport

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Clack House was designed in 1954 by John G. Williams, Architect, Professor (Emeritus, now) of Architecture, School of Architecture, University of Arkansas. It is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** with **local significance** as an excellent example of the ranch style and a rare example of residential design by John G. Williams. John Williams started the University of Arkansas School of Architecture (originally a Department of the College of Engineering) in 1947.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Williams, John G., FAIA, "*The Curious an the Beautiful*" *A Memoir History of the Architecture Program at the University of Arkansas.*"

McWethy, Morgan, "*Arkansas Architect Reminisces*" Article in "*Arkansas Free Weekly*" June 16-22, 2005.

Biographical notes in the *Handbook for the Arkansas State Convention, 2004*, at which Williams was awarded the E. Fay Jones Gold Medal.

Clack House
Name of Property

Washington County, Arkansas
County and State

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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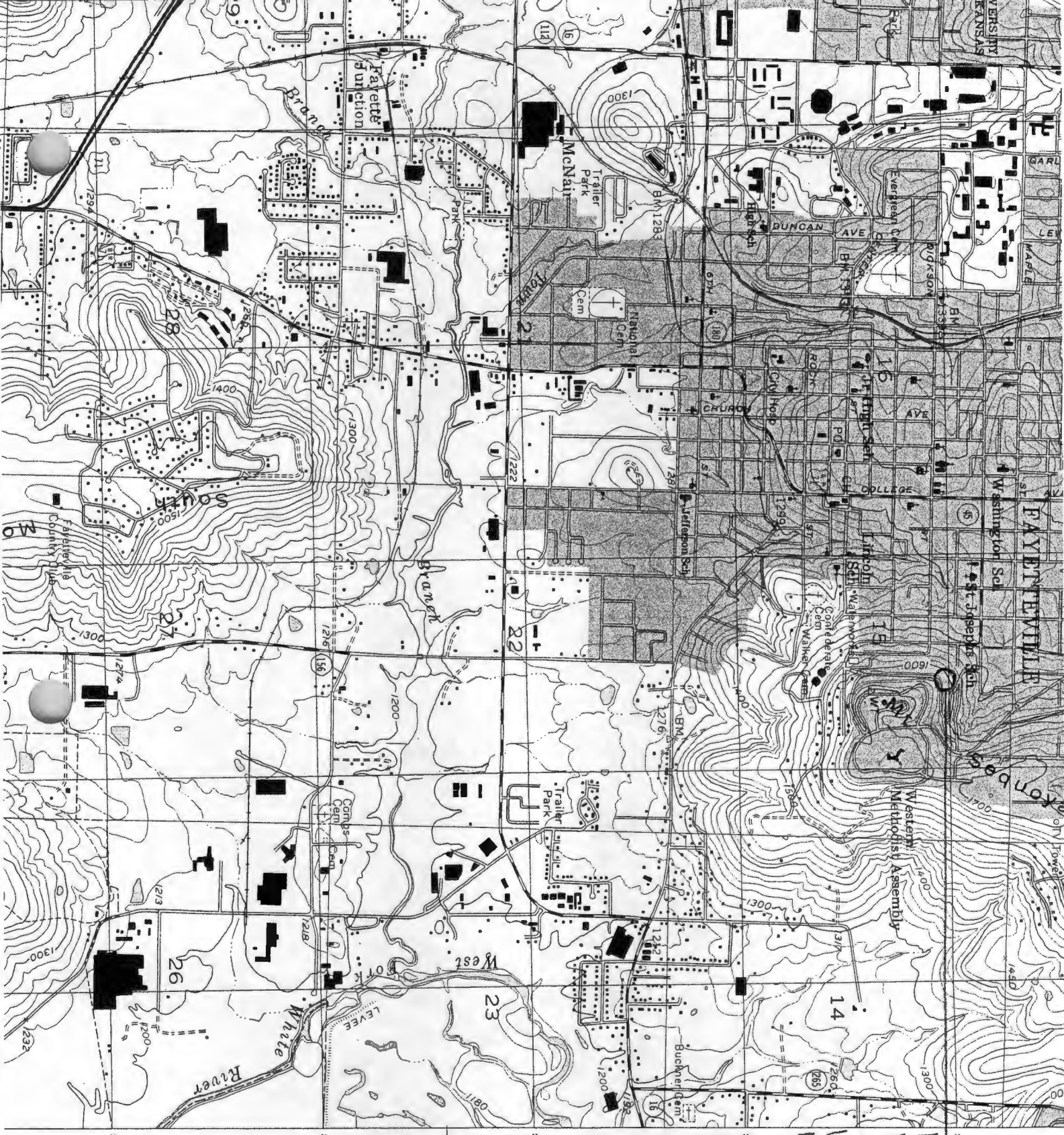
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Verbal Boundary Description

Lot 2, Goff Addition to the City of Fayetteville, Arkansas, as per plat of said addition on file in the office of the Ex-Officio Recorder and Circuit Clerk of Washington County, Arkansas.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes all of the land historically associated with the Clack Residence.



892 CLACK HOUSE,
 FAYETTEVILLE,
 WASHINGTON CTY,
 AR
 UTM REFERENCE:
 15/39U597/3992038





