

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: Patrick, Dr. James, House

Other names/site number: Site #WA1283

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: 370 North Williams Drive

City or town: Fayetteville State: Arkansas County: Washington

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

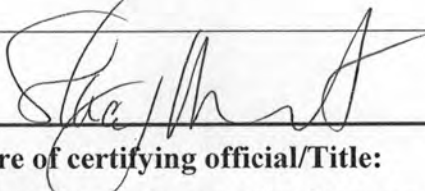
I hereby certify that this X nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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:

X A \_\_\_ B X C \_\_\_ D

 <hr/> <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b> <u>Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</u> <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	<hr/> <b>Date</b>
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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<hr/> <b>Signature of commenting official:</b>	<hr/> <b>Date</b>
<hr/> <b>Title :</b>	<hr/> <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>

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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:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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**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>1</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	_____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT/Mid-Century Modern

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, Glass, Asphalt

### 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.)

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#### Summary Paragraph

Located at 370 North Williams Drive on the east side of Mt. Sequoyah overlooking the Mt. Sequoyah Woods, the Dr. James Patrick House is a long, low, linear house designed by noted Fayetteville architect Ernie Jacks and built in 1965 and 1966. The house is mostly a one-story house built into the hillside with a low front façade with small fenestration and an expansive rear façade with lots of glass and sliding doors to take advantage of the views to the east. The house is essentially divided in half by a central entrance pavilion with carport and storage. The house is built on a cast-concrete foundation, has brick walls and a low gable roof covered in asphalt shingles that is oriented northeast to southwest. The site around the house has extensive landscaping, and many of the larger trees on the site pre-date the house, and they are noted on the house's original blueprints.

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#### Narrative Description

Approached by an approximately 300-foot long driveway off of North Williams Drive, the Dr. James Patrick House encompasses over 4,000 square feet of living space. It was built in 1965 and 1966 and designed by noted Fayetteville architect Ernie Jacks. Located on a steeply-sloped site on the east side of Mt. Sequoyah, the front façade of the house is mainly below grade, presenting a long low appearance for the house. However, the rear façade is located on a raised terrace and is comprised mostly of glass and sliding doors in order to take advantage of the views.

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The house rests on a cast-concrete foundation and has walls of running-bond brick. The house is topped by a low, side-facing gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The mass of the house is divided in half – into the public and family areas – by an entrance pavilion that has the two entrances and the utility spaces. The south half of the house has the public spaces while the north half of the house has the private spaces. Overall, the house is one floor except for the center section, which has a second floor loft and a sunken family room. A carport and storage area is located to the west of the house.

The house's site is mainly woods to the east of the house and ornamental landscaping around the house itself. The driveway from the house to North Williams Drive, which is an extension of the main part of the property, is much more open. Even so, due to the site's topography, the house is not visible from the street. Many of the larger trees on the site pre-date the house, and they are noted on the house's original blueprints. The property is a certified wildlife refuge.

### ***Front/Northwest Façade***

The northwest façade of the house is divided into three sections. The southernmost section is the living room. The northwest façade of the living room is fenestrated by seven stationary, single-pane windows. Due to the grade of the land, they windows are set at the top of the façade and are hidden by the eaves on the outside of the house. The eaves are supported on the outside by three evenly-spaced brick pillars with metal caps.

The central part of the house is the entrance and service pavilion. The public entrance, which is at the south end of the pavilion, is approached by a brick sidewalk. The entrance has a set of double, solid-wood doors that are flanked on each side by two stationary, single-pane sidelights. Above the entrance is what appears to be a twin of the entrance with the same wood detailing and sidelights. The entrance is sheltered by the pavilion's gable roof, which is supported by a single large brick column.

To the north of the public entrance is a recessed section of wall that is covered in vertical wood boards. The recess is covered with five lattice-work gates and the area houses the air-conditioning units and also provides storage for trash cans. Continuing north along the façade of the pavilion is the family entrance, which matches the public entrance in layout and detailing.

The north wing of the house contains the bedrooms and the hallway. The wing is fenestrated on the northwest side by a row of windows along the interior hallway. As with the windows in the living room, they are set at the top of the façade due to the grade of the site. In addition, as on the south wing, the eaves are supported on the outside by four evenly-spaced brick pillars with metal caps. There are also two skylights on the roof that were added later and that provide light into the interior hallway.

### ***Side/Northeast Façade***

The northeast side of the house is the area of the master bedroom and master bathroom. Beginning at the northwest corner of the house, the façade is fenestrated by five stationary, single-pane windows. The windows at the top follow the roofline and are supported below by a brick wall. The corner window also has a butt-joint with the window on the northwest façade.

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To the east of the windows is a recessed black panel followed by a brick pilaster at the gable peak that supports an extended roof ridge rafter. To the east of the pilaster, the façade is recessed with a space of brick wall followed by a large rectangular stationary, single-pane window. The window has another window on top of it that extends up to the roof. In front of the master bedroom windows is an extension of the southeast side's brick terrace, and the roof overhang is supported at the northeast corner by a brick pillar.

The northeast side of the carport is comprised of the storage room that was added onto the carport during construction.<sup>1</sup> The northeast façade of the storage space has a gable roof and is sided in vertical board siding. Two single-pane screens are centrally located on the façade and provide light and ventilation into the space.

The northeast façade of the house's central pavilion has a series of windows at the top of the façade in the gable peak, both to the east and west of the entrance. On the east side of the house, the northeast façade of the sunken family room has a set of sliding doors that is flanked on each side by a single-pane stationary sidelight. The sliding doors and sidelights each have single-pane stationary transoms above that follow the slope of the roofline. The northeast side of the breakfast area level of the pavilion has a metal door with three vertical panes of glass near the west end. A single-pane stationary transom windows is above the entrance.

### ***Rear/Southeast Façade***

The southeast façade of the house faces east and was designed to take advantage of the views to the east of Mt. Sequoyah. Beginning at the north end of the house, the northern three bedrooms are each fenestrated by a large glass sliding door flanked on each side by a large plate-glass window. To the south of the third bedroom, the wall is covered in vertical board siding, which delineates the bathroom area. The fourth bedroom, like the northern three bedrooms, is each fenestrated by a large glass sliding door flanked on each side by a large plate-glass window. All of the windows and sliding-glass doors on the northern wing are topped by stationary single-pane transom windows. The entire length of the bedroom wing is spanned by a roof overhang that is supported by five brick pillars. The area under the roof overhang has a brick terrace, and a wood deck extends to the east from the terrace.

The southeast façade of the central pavilion is dominated by the chimney for the fireplace in the family room. At the bottom of the chimney is a metal door that provides access for removing ashes. On each side of the chimney the façade recesses and is fenestrated by a pair of stationary rectangular single-pane windows.

The southeast façade of the house's southern wing, which is the dining room and living room area, is fenestrated by three sliding-glass doors that are divided by large single-pane plate-glass windows. As with the northern wing of the façade, the sliding-glass doors and the windows are

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<sup>1</sup> Jacks indicates that the storage room was a part of the original design but was omitted in the original contract as a cost-saving measure. However, it was added back during construction. Jacks, Ernie. E-mail to the author. 11 September 2016.

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each topped with single-pane, plate-glass transoms. Also, the entire length of the living room and dining room wing is spanned by a roof overhang that is supported by three brick pillars. The wing also has a brick terrace, and the railing is comprised of a metal railing with iron verticals and wire horizontals.

### ***Side/Southwest Façade***

The southwest side of the house is the area of the living room. Beginning at the southeast corner of the house, the façade is fenestrated by a large stationary, single-pane window with a single-pane transom above. The transom window at the top follows the roofline. To the left of the window is the outside of the smaller of the house's two brick chimneys.

To the west of the chimney is a single-pane stationary window at the southwest corner that provides light into the living room. Given the change in the grade, the window is much smaller and higher up in the façade. To the south of the façade are fieldstone planters and steps that are original to the house's landscaping. The stone planters were constructed to protect some of the trees that stood on the site when the house was built.

The southwest side of the carport is comprised of the two open bays for parking, which are separated by a brick pillar. To the rear of the parking spaces is an original storage room sided in vertical wood boards. A large sliding door provides access to the storage room from the carport's parking spaces.

The southwest façade of the house's central pavilion has a series of windows at the top of the façade in the gable peak, both to the east and west of the entrance. On the east side of the house, the southwest façade of the sunken family room has a set of sliding doors that is flanked on each side by a single-pane stationary sidelight. The sliding doors and sidelights each have single-pane stationary transoms above that follow the slope of the roofline. The northeast side of the breakfast area level of the pavilion has a metal door with three vertical panes of glass near the west end. A single-pane stationary transom windows is above the entrance.

### ***Interior***

The interior arrangement of the house has three sections. The southern wing of the house is comprised of the public spaces of the house, specifically the living room, dining room, and the public entrance. The entrance foyer leads to seven steps that descend to the dining room and living room level. The dining room has a brick floor and vaulted ceiling with wood board finishes, both of which match the materials on the exterior patio and eaves, blurring the line between interior and exterior. The north wall has built-in storage cabinets and china closet.

The brick floor and the wood vaulted ceiling carry to the south into the living room. The west wall of the living room is brick and the east wall consists of sliding-glass door and plate-glass windows, allowing access to the terrace and views off of the mountain. The wall divider between the dining room and the living room has a piano alcove in the living room with built-in bookshelves. The south wall of the living room is dominated by the fireplace with decorative lintel and the brick wall above. As in the dining room the floor and ceiling finishes match the materials on the exterior patio and eaves, blurring the line between interior and exterior.

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The central pavilion of the house contains many of the utilitarian spaces along with spaces that could be both public or family spaces. In the center of the pavilion is the kitchen, which is notable for the original kitchen cabinets, which match much of the other storage cabinets in the house. All of the cabinets have piano hinges on the inside, allowing for a clean and uncluttered appearance. To the east of the kitchen is the breakfast area, which like much of the rest of the house, has a brick floor and wood ceiling. A low wall, built partially of brick and partially of built-in storage cabinets, provides protection from the stairs and the family room below to the east. Some skylights, which are not original to the house, have been installed in the breakfast area to give more light to the area.

The easternmost area in the central pavilion is the family room, which is also the lowest room in the house. The west side of the family room has built-in shelving and storage cabinets that are flanked on each side by brick steps that descend from the breakfast area. The north and south sides of the family room have sliding-glass doors to access a patio and the hot tub. The east wall is dominated by an eleven-foot-wide fireplace with concrete lintel and brick wall above. The detailing on the lintels, which consists of incised rectangles, matches the lintel detailing in the living room.

To the west of the kitchen, the central pavilion has a pantry, bathroom laundry area, and large utility room. Above the utility room is the loft, which Jacks refers to as the "crow's nest." The loft is the only second-floor space and is accessed by a narrow spiral staircase. The loft was Dr. Patrick's study and gave him a quiet place to escape to away from the family to study and review medical journals. The loft is carpeted and has the vaulted wood ceiling found in much of the rest of the house. The west wall of the study is lined with built-in shelving and storage cabinets and high windows surround the space on the north, west, and south.

The north wing of the house is the private family area of the house, and has the family entrance and the family's bedrooms and bathrooms. The bedrooms are accessed by a hallway on the west side of the wing. The west wall of the hallway is lined with built-in storage cabinets with windows above. Each of the four bedrooms is similar in detailing with carpeting, wood vaulted ceilings and wood paneling on the north and south walls. The bedrooms also have built-in desks and shelving on the north or south walls. The east walls of the bedrooms consists of sliding-glass doors and plate-glass windows while the west walls have mirrored closets with built-in storage above. The bedroom wing also has three bathrooms, one off of the hall, one acting as a Jack-and-Jill bathroom between the southern two bedrooms and a master bathroom at the north end of the house.

### ***Integrity***

The Dr. James Patrick House has excellent integrity from the time of its construction in 1965. Architecturally, the house reflects the original design of Ernie Jacks with the exception of the storage room on the north side of the carport, which was added during construction. The other large change to the property is the fact that some of the house's original brick has been replaced over the years. The original brick was prone to spalling, and the bricks that have spalled have been replaced with brick that matches the original.



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The neighborhood around the James House still reflects the period when the house was built. Almost all of the houses on North Williams Drive were present, or under construction, at the time that the Patrick House was built. In addition, the house's site still reflects the time when it was built, and many of the large trees that are on the property were present when the house was built and were noted on the original plans.

### 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

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**Period of Significance**

1965-1966

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**Significant Dates**

1965-1966

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**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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**Cultural Affiliation**

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**Architect/Builder**

Ernie Jacks, Architect

Box Construction Company, 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 Dr. James Patrick House, located at 370 North Williams Drive, in Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C with local significance** for its importance as a good residential example of the Mid-Century Modern style of architecture. Built in 1965, and designed by the architect Ernie Jacks, who had worked with Edward Durrell Stone, the Dr. James Patrick House represented a departure from the other homes in its neighborhood, which, for the most part, represent typical Ranch and contemporary designs of the 1960s and 1970s. Referred to as the Contemporary style in McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses* the Dr. James Patrick House exhibits many of the characteristics of the style, including wide overhangs, contrasting wall materials and textures, and unusual window shapes and placements.

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

### **HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY**

The establishment of Washington County and Arkansas's western border began in 1820 with the creation of Crawford County by the Arkansas territorial legislature. Four years later, Congress passed a bill that moved the western boundary of the Arkansas territory 40 miles to the west, although white settlers were not allowed to establish residence in the new area due to an 1817 treaty. In 1827 the Secretary of War lifted the ban on white settlement in the Cherokee country, and on October 13, 1827, Lovely County was created by the Arkansas territorial legislature. The following year, a treaty moved the territorial boundary 40 miles to the east, to its present location, and on October 17, 1828, the territorial legislature created Washington County out of Lovely County, which ceased to exist.<sup>2</sup>

Although settlement began in Washington County and the Springdale area in the early 1800s, it was not until the arrival of the railroad that the region really began to develop. Leaders in the area had the construction of a railroad in the area as a goal prior to the Civil War. However, it took many years before it was finally accomplished. In 1868, the Arkansas legislature granted aid of \$15,000 per mile to the Northwestern Railroad Border Company for the completion of a railroad from Missouri to Van Buren through Fayetteville and Bentonville. However, they were not able to accomplish it.<sup>3</sup>

The completion of a railroad line through Washington County would not happen until the Frisco decided to undertake construction in the late 1870s. The Frisco surveyed two lines through Washington County, one through Prairie Grove Valley and one through Fayetteville. Businessmen in the Fayetteville area influenced the Frisco's decision by purchasing right-of-way

<sup>2</sup> *History of Washington County, Arkansas*. Springdale, AR: Shiloh Museum, 1989, pp. 85-86.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid*, p. 236.

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for the line from Missouri to Fayetteville for \$8,000 and also contributing \$2,500 for a depot in Fayetteville.<sup>4</sup>

When the first train arrived in Fayetteville on June 8, 1881, it was a great occasion. Approximately 10,000 people greeted it, and J. R. Pettigrew, who was the publisher of the *Arkansas Sentinel*, commented, "Fayetteville, and Northwest Arkansas, are exuberant with joy. We are entering a new era; the humdrum of the stage coach days is past, we are out of the old grooves; the steam is up, the bell is ringing and we plunge into the stirring active scenes of the new life."<sup>5</sup>

The area of the Patrick House on Mount Sequoyah is located just outside the eastern edge of Fayetteville, Arkansas. While the property that makes up the area was outside city limits in 1923, today it is a part of them. Fayetteville was founded in 1828. For years the industry of the town was mixed. The diverse economy included produce packing, lumbering and wagon production.<sup>6</sup> What would become the University of Arkansas was founded in Fayetteville in 1871 by an act of the state legislature.<sup>7</sup> This school would come to be an important part of the local economy in Fayetteville, bringing people in to the town as well as many businesses.

The land on Mount Sequoyah was called East Mountain until 1923. About this time the Western Methodist Assembly decided that they needed a name for their retreat. The mountain on which they were to be situated was, at that time, called East Mountain. However, after a contest to pick the best name, Mount Sequoyah was chosen. It was given this name for several reasons. As told in the *Arkansas Methodist*, "It is distinctive; most of the summer assemblies have Indian names; it is euphonious; and there is a tradition that Chief Sequoyah, the inventor of the wonderful Cherokee alphabet, had camped with his tribe at the spring at the foot of the mountain on their way to the Indian Territory."<sup>8</sup> Whether or not this story is true is not as important as the fact that the mountain now carried Sequoyah's name.

The use of Mount Sequoyah as not just a Methodist retreat center, but also as a vacation destination occurred, very quickly in the mountaintop's development. One thing that paved the way for this was the integration of Mount Sequoyah into the existing town at Fayetteville. The Assembly worked closely with the city, even enlisting the help of city engineer E. M. Ratliffe in making sure that roads, electricity and water were available to the residents atop the mountain. While this was initially done for the benefit of the Assembly, it allowed easy access when vacationers began to develop Mount Sequoyah. From the very first year of development, builders in Fayetteville were selling their services to potential buyers of mountaintop lots.

There was one company that, according to advertisements in the *Northwest Arkansas Times* tried to do speculative home sales. There is an advertisement from Uteley and Company for a cottage

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid*, p. 237.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid*, p. 235.

<sup>6</sup> Campbell, William S. *One Hundred Years of Fayetteville: 1828-1928*. Jefferson City, 1928, 37-43.

<sup>7</sup> Reynolds, John H. and David Y. Thomas, *History of the University of Arkansas*. Fayetteville: University of Arkansas, 1910, 48.

<sup>8</sup> "Where Are You Going to Spend Your Vacation?" *Arkansas Methodist*. 10 July 1930, 7.

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that reads, "Here's a real bargain in a nice cottage on Mt. Sequoyah's Skyline Drive (State Highway 180), sitting porch furnishes a beautiful view of the valley and mountains to the south. Cottage has two baths, natural gas, electricity, city water, a little remodeling will produce a fine little home at a very nominal price. Distant owner is sacrificing this place for quick sale at \$1000. Better hurry!"<sup>9</sup> This is just one of two examples of classified ads posted by this company attempting to sell Mount Sequoyah properties. However, this likely never proved a viable place to speculate on land or buildings, because those who built cottages were invested in the Mount Sequoyah community.

Undoubtedly, Mount Sequoyah's nearness and connection to downtown is part of what drew many people to it as a vacation spot, and later as permanent residents. Amenities were important to vacationers, and local businesses tried to accommodate their needs. For example, a bus-line operator advertised that he was running an hourly bus between Mount Sequoyah and the University of Arkansas.<sup>10</sup> This allowed people to take advantage of university resources, as well as laid the groundwork for longer stays on the mountain. With the connectivity provided by this bus line, year-round tenancy became a more promising prospect for locals. Mount Sequoyah was the place to see and be seen at this time. During one year, all of the candidates running for governor made a point to camp at Mount Sequoyah over the summer.<sup>11</sup> Even today, Mount Sequoyah is a popular and desired location for homes in the Fayetteville area.

The house that Patrick had built on Mount Sequoyah was designed by architect Ernie Jacks. Jacks had graduated from the University of Arkansas in 1950, and initially worked for Edward Durell Stone, who had been an informal critic of the students in Jacks' class at the University. Jacks was involved with the design for the University of Arkansas Medical Center (now UAMS) in Little Rock. After spending sixteen months in the Navy, Jacks was released in San Diego. He was offered a job by Richard Neutra, although Jacks did not like Neutra, and ended up working with Craig Ellwood instead.<sup>12</sup>

Jacks later went to graduate school at the University of Oklahoma, where he worked with Bruce Goff, before coming back to Arkansas, ultimately managing the Arkansas office of Edward Durell Stone. Jacks also worked for Stone in Palo Alto, California, and New York City, before coming back to Arkansas to teach under John Williams at the University of Arkansas. Jacks became the Associate Dean of the Architecture program at the University of Arkansas before he retired in 1995.

The Patrick House was built for Dr. James Patrick who was born in Camden, Arkansas. He served as a medic in Japan during 1946-1947, and then studied medicine on the GI Bill at Tulane University. On February 14, 1955, he married Lily Rosalind Ketteman in Flint, Michigan, after meeting her in San Francisco. He eventually became a general practitioner with a practice in Fayetteville, where he practiced medicine for 34 years. In addition, he served as a volunteer

<sup>9</sup> *Northwest Arkansas Times*, Want Ads, 18 January 1944.

<sup>10</sup> "Bus Line Schedule," *Fayetteville Democrat*. 26 June 1923, 6.

<sup>11</sup> Campbell, William S. *One Hundred Years of Fayetteville: 1828-1928*. Jefferson City, 1928, 76.

<sup>12</sup> Jacks, Ernie. Telephone conversation with the author. 11 January 2016.

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physician in Vietnam in the late 1960s and also served a directorship of family practitioner training with the University of Arkansas's AHEC clinic in the 1980s. One of Dr. Patrick's patients was Ernie Jacks, which was how Jacks got the commission to design the house.<sup>13</sup>

Patrick purchased the site on North Williams Drive and contacted Jacks about designing a house for him and his large family, which included five children. The house that Jacks designed had to deal with what turned out to be a difficult site. The site had a rock shelf that ran across it where the driveway meets the parking area today. Jacks' solution was to dig the house into the site, which has turned out to be good for heating and cooling the house. Also, the long linear design was done to accommodate the steep slope of the site. In addition, some of the home's features, including the round stone walls at the south end, and the round brick wall at the driveway and parking area were designed to work around some of the trees that existed on the site.<sup>14</sup>

Planning for the house began by May 1, 1963. Notes from a meeting that Ernie Jacks had with the Patricks indicate that they had hoped to begin construction sometime in the fall and that their budget was approximately \$40,000 for the house, with an estimate of 3,000 square feet. The notes also contain a list of rooms and features that the Patricks wished for the house, including the ability to "observe [the] children from [the] kitchen," a "flower area," space for a piano, and a kitchen "office."<sup>15</sup>

However, estimates for the construction of the house were not received until 1964. An estimate from J. A. Pennington, included two costs. One estimate, for a house of 3,875 square feet, was \$72,857, while an estimate for a 4,007 square foot house, labeled the "H Scheme" in the notes, was \$73,355.<sup>16</sup> However, the contract for the construction of the house was ultimately awarded to Box Construction Company, Inc., on October 31, 1964, in the amount of \$73,256, a far cry from the initial budget of approximately \$40,000. The estimated completion date for the construction of the house was October 1, 1965.<sup>17</sup>

According to Jacks, the structural system employed for the house was unique. The system employed a thick, wood, decking system for the ceiling and roof placed on the exaggerated central ridge beam and the beams at the east and west walls. The central ridge beam is a boxed plywood beam that came from the west coast. The design of the ceiling system left little room for electrical conduit, meaning that there were few ceiling light fixtures employed in the design of the house.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Jacks, Ernie. Telephone conversation with the author. 15 July 2016, and Obituary for James Karon Patrick. *The Aspen Times*. 23 May 2006. Found at: <http://www.aspentimes.com/news/5305988-113/family-patrick-aspen-friends>.

<sup>14</sup> Jacks, Ernie. Telephone conversation with the author. 15 July 2016.

<sup>15</sup> Meeting notes, Ernie Jacks and Dr. and Mrs. Patrick. 1 May 1963. In the files of Gary and Debbie Whicker, current owners of the property.

<sup>16</sup> Cost estimates from J. A. Pennington for the Patrick Residence. March 1964. In the files of Gary and Debbie Whicker, current owners of the property.

<sup>17</sup> A.I.A. Document No. A-107, Agreement and General Conditions Between Contractor and Owner, between Box Construction Company, Inc., and James K. and Lily R. Patrick. 31 October 1964. In the files of Gary and Debbie Whicker, current owners of the property.

<sup>18</sup> Jacks, Ernie. Telephone conversation with the author. 15 July 2016.

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The first certificate for payment for the construction of the house, which was dated January 26, 1965, was for the amount of \$15,518.20. Additional certificates for payment were issued on March 26, 1965; June 3, 1965; August 3, 1965; November 16, 1965; and January 17, 1966, for \$12,014.60, \$12,510.22, \$8,339.58, \$10,317.06, and \$7,873.56 respectively. Although the completion date for the house was estimated to be October 1, 1965, a punch list was still in place on December 16, 1965. Furthermore, the final payment for the house, which was for \$454.22, was not paid until August 4, 1966.<sup>19</sup>

The use of the Mid-Century Modern style for the Patrick House was not an unusual choice, since it was a style that was gaining popularity for modern buildings after World War II. The AIA reported in the early 1960s that a shift was occurring where people were starting to embrace modern architecture, especially for business buildings, but still even to a certain degree for homes. The book *Mid-Century Architecture in America* states:

No sooner has America embraced the new architecture than it has blossomed out into richness and inventiveness that must, in retrospect, astound even its most daring prophets. Its stark, bare, and square austerity, largely a gesture of protest against over-decorative eclecticism, has given way to a less self-conscious expression.

Taking up the fundamental tenets of the earlier "modern," a new modified modern with three basic characteristics has developed. These characteristics are:

First, a totally new emphasis on the interior spaces of a building in terms of their usefulness, comfort, and beauty and their inter-relationship. In the past, rooms within a building were rigid compartments. Interior spaces are more flexible and sometimes can be divided at will. They open and flow into one another in a dynamic rather than static relationship.

Second, there is a new indoor-outdoor relationship. The use (some complain the overuse) of glass has made it possible to bring nature's plants and greenery into the building, and extend the building out into nature. Planted plazas, interior courts, and terraces have brought nature even into our urban working environment.

Third, our buildings appear lighter, often buoyant. Skyscrapers soar effortlessly into the air. Other buildings rest lightly on the ground as though to disturb it as little as possible. Even where they hug the earth and adapt to its contours, they avoid being massive and ponderous.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>19</sup> Certificates for Payment for the Patrick Residence. 1965-1966. In the files of Gary and Debbie Whicker, current owners of the property.

<sup>20</sup> Von Eckardt, Wolf. *Mid-Century Architecture in America*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1961. pp. 21-22.

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The Patrick House reflects these characteristics of the style, especially the usefulness and inter-relationship of the interior spaces and the indoor-outdoor relationship, which is best manifested in the large sliding glass doors that span much of the southeast side of the house, allowing easy access to the terraces. Furthermore, *Mid-Century Architecture in America* states that all of the AIA award-winning houses "...share an emphatic withdrawal from the bustle of the street and from ostentation as well." "If one word were to summarize the aspiration of American architecture at mid-century, that word would be 'liveability.'"<sup>21</sup>

The Patrick House also perfectly illustrates the description of the style in McAlester and McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses*, which they call "contemporary." They describe the style by saying:

This style was the favorite for architect-designed houses built during the period from about 1950 to 1970. It occurs in two distinctive subtypes based on roof shapes: flat or gabled. The flat-roofed subtype is a derivation of the earlier International Style and houses of this subtype are sometimes referred to as American International. They resemble the International in having flat roofs and no decorative detailing, but lack the stark white stucco wall surfaces, which are usually replaced by various combinations of wood, brick, or stone. Landscaping and integration into the landscape are also stressed, unlike the pristine white International house that was meant to be set upon the landscape as a piece of sculpture.

The gabled subtype is more strongly influenced by the earlier modernism of the Craftsman and Prairie styles. It features overhanging eaves, frequently with exposed roof beams. Heavy piers may support gables. As in the flat-roofed subtypes, various combinations of wood, brick, and stone wall cladding are used and traditional detailing is absent. Both subtypes are most commonly one-story forms although two-story versions are not infrequent.<sup>22</sup>

It is not known how long the Patricks lived in the house, although records with the Washington County Assessor's office indicate that they no longer owned the property in 1985. In 1988, the Patricks retired to Aspen, Colorado, where Dr. Patrick died on May 19, 2006. His wife, Lily Rosalind Ketterman Patrick died on January 25, 2016. After the Patricks moved to Colorado, the house has passed through a series of owners until the current owners purchased it in 2004.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>21</sup> Von Eckardt, Wolf. *Mid-Century Architecture in America*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1961. p. 22.

<sup>22</sup> McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc, 1984, p. 482.

<sup>23</sup> Obituary for James Karon Patrick. *The Aspen Times*. 23 May 2006. Found at:

<http://www.aspentimes.com/news/5305988-113/family-patrick-aspen-friends>. Obituary for Lily Rosalind Ketterman Patrick. *The Aspen Times*. 1 February 2016. Found at: <http://www.aspentimes.com/news/obituaries/20442685-113/lily-roosalind-ketterman-patrick>, and Information on the Dr. James Patrick House in the files of the Washington County Assessor's Office.



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The Patrick House represents an outstanding example of the Mid-Century Modern style of architecture in Fayetteville. The interrelation between indoors and outdoors, the lack of ornamentation, and the use of windows to allow privacy were hallmarks of the style. The house that Ernie Jacks designed really exhibits the characteristics of the style, and is an excellent example of the style.

### SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY

The design of the Dr. James Patrick House is an excellent representation of the shift in residential design that was occurring across the country after World War II. The decorative pre-war revival styles, which were all the rage, were being pushed to the side by more functional and livable residential designs. Although some people after World War II still believed “that only shrunken colonial, Cape Cod ranches, or Cinderella homes properly represent the American way of life...a trend [had] now begun working the other way. ...[It was] slowly becoming apparent to people that architects working with builders can give them better, more thoughtful design for their money.”<sup>24</sup>

This post-World-War-II architecture moved away from an “over-decorative eclecticism to a less self-conscious expression.” Expression, rather, was manifest through window placement and design, placement of the home in the landscape, and also through interior space arrangement. Also, the Mid-Century Modern style greatly espoused the relationship between the indoors and the outdoors (which was partly expressed through the window placement and design).

The style and its design also put more emphasis on privacy. Privacy played a role in the design, both on the exterior – large amounts of glass more often appeared on the rear of the property, making it private from the street – as well as on the interior. “The interior, too, emphasizes privacy for the members of the family from each other. The children’s right to their noisy pursuits is recognized along with that of the parents *not* to hear Huckleberry Hound’s televised antics.”<sup>25</sup>

The Dr. James Patrick House clearly reflects the design trends that were impacting residential architecture in the Mid-Century Modern style after World War II. The house lacks the applied ornamentation that was so often used prior to World War II, and uses window placement and a variety of materials to give visual interest and ornamentation. As McAlester and McAlester point out with respect to the style, the Dr. James Patrick House has “no decorative detailing.” Furthermore, it “lack[s] the stark white stucco wall surfaces, which are usually replaced by various combinations of wood, brick, or stone.”<sup>26</sup>

The design of the Dr. James Patrick House also reflects the increased relationship between the indoors and outdoors, as well as the issue of privacy in house design. The design of the Patrick House, with its sliding glass doors opening onto the rear terraces, and large windows along the

<sup>24</sup> Von Eckardt, Wolf. *Mid-Century Architecture in America*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1961, p. 21.

<sup>25</sup> Von Eckardt, Wolf. *Mid-Century Architecture in America*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1961, p. 22.

<sup>26</sup> McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc, 1984, p. 482.

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terrace façades, encouraged residents and visitors to interact with the house's surroundings. The placement of the large windows away from the street also emphasized privacy for the house's occupants from the street.

Since the Dr. James Patrick House is an excellent example of the Mid-Century Modern style designed by the Arkansas architect Ernie Jacks, it is being nominated to the National Register with **local significance** under **Criterion C**.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

A.I.A. Document No. A-107, Agreement and General Conditions Between Contractor and Owner, between Box Construction Company, Inc., and James K. and Lily R. Patrick. 31 October 1964. In the files of Gary and Debbie Whicker, current owners of the property.

"Bus Line Schedule," *Fayetteville Democrat*. 26 June 1923, 6.  
Campbell, William S. *One Hundred Years of Fayetteville: 1828-1928*. Jefferson City, 1928.

Certificates for Payment for the Patrick Residence. 1965-1966. In the files of Gary and Debbie Whicker, current owners of the property.

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Information on the Dr. James Patrick House in the files of the Washington County Assessor's Office.

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Jacks, Ernie. Telephone conversation with the author. 11 January 2016.

Jacks, Ernie. Telephone conversation with the author. 15 July 2016.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc, 1984.

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Meeting notes, Ernie Jacks and Dr. and Mrs. Patrick. 1 May 1963. In the files of Gary and Debbie Whicker, current owners of the property.

*Northwest Arkansas Times*, Want Ads, 18 January 1944.

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<http://www.aspentimes.com/news/5305988-113/family-patrick-aspen-friends>.

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<http://www.aspentimes.com/news/obituaries/20442685-113/lily-roosalind-ketterman-patrick>.

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Von Eckardt, Wolf. *Mid-Century Architecture in America*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1961.

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“Where Are You Going to Spend Your Vacation?” *Arkansas Methodist*. 10 July 1930, 7.

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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: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** WA1283

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property:** Approximately 3.39 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: |
| 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: 397179 | Northing: 3992079 |
| 2. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 3. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 4. Zone:    | Easting :       | Northing:         |

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

Parcel #765-14358-000 in Section 15, Township 16 North, Range 30 West of the Fayetteville Outlots.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes all of the land historically associated with the property.

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### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: 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: September 11, 2016

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### 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.)

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### 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: Patrick, Dr. James, House

City or Vicinity: Fayetteville

County: Washington County State: Arkansas

Photographer: Mason Toms

Date Photographed: July 8, 2016

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

- 1 of 30 . Southwest and northwest façades of the south wing and the central pavilion, looking northeast.
- 2 of 30 . Public entrance to the house, looking northeast.
- 3 of 30 . Central pavilion of the house and the carport, looking northeast.
- 4 of 30 . Air-conditioning enclosure and carport, looking northeast.
- 5 of 30 . Carport storage room addition, looking southwest.
- 6 of 30 . Family entrance to the house on the north side of the central pavilion, looking southeast.
- 7 of 30 . Northwest façade of the bedroom wing of the house, looking southeast.
- 8 of 30 . Northeast façade of the house, looking southeast.
- 9 of 30 . Master bedroom area of the southeast façade of the bedroom wing of the house, looking northwest.
- 10 of 30 . Southeast façade of the bedroom wing of the house, looking southwest.

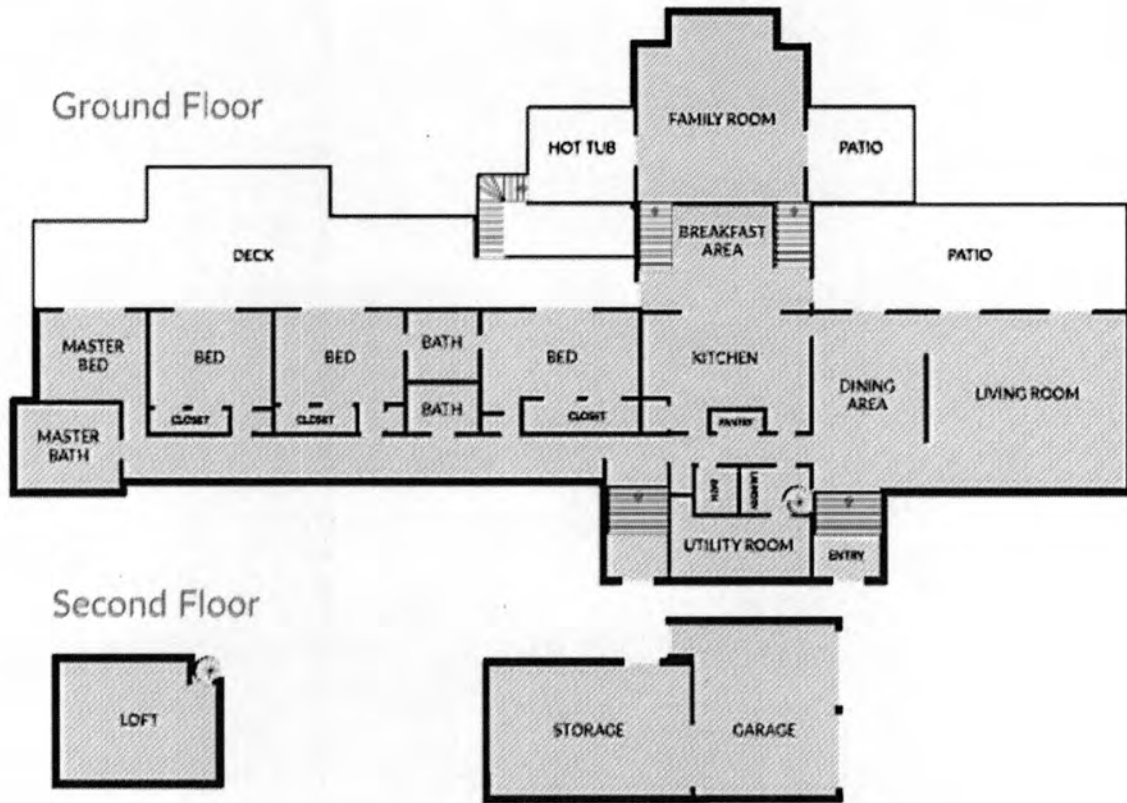
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- 11 of 30 . Southeast façade of the bedroom wing of the house, looking northwest.
- 12 of 30 . Northeast and southeast façades of the central pavilion of the house, looking southwest.
- 13 of 30 . Southwest façade of the family area of the house's central pavilion, looking north.
- 14 of 30 . Southeast and southwest façades of the living room wing of the house, looking north.
- 15 of 30 . Southeast façade of the living room area and the southwest façade of the breakfast room area of the house's central pavilion, looking north.
- 16 of 30 . Interior of the house's public entrance, looking northwest.
- 17 of 30 . Dining room area of the house, looking northwest.
- 18 of 30 . Living room of the house, looking southwest.
- 19 of 30 . Living room of the house, looking northeast.
- 20 of 30 . Kitchen stove area of the kitchen, looking northwest.
- 21 of 30 . Typical storage cabinets in the kitchen, looking north.
- 22 of 30 . Breakfast area of the house, looking southeast.
- 23 of 30 . Northeast and southeast sides of the family room, looking east.
- 24 of 30 . Storage cabinets and built-in shelving on the northwest side of the family room, looking northwest.
- 25 of 30 . Second floor loft of the house, looking northeast.
- 26 of 30 . Second floor loft of the house, looking southwest.
- 27 of 30 . Bedroom wing hallway, looking northeast.
- 28 of 30 . Typical bedroom, looking southwest.
- 29 of 30 . Typical bedroom built-in desk and shelving, looking southwest.
- 30 of 30 . Typical bedroom view onto the patio and deck, looking southeast.

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Floor plan of the Dr. James Patrick House. The shaded areas are parts of the house under roof. The second floor loft is located above the utility room.

**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.





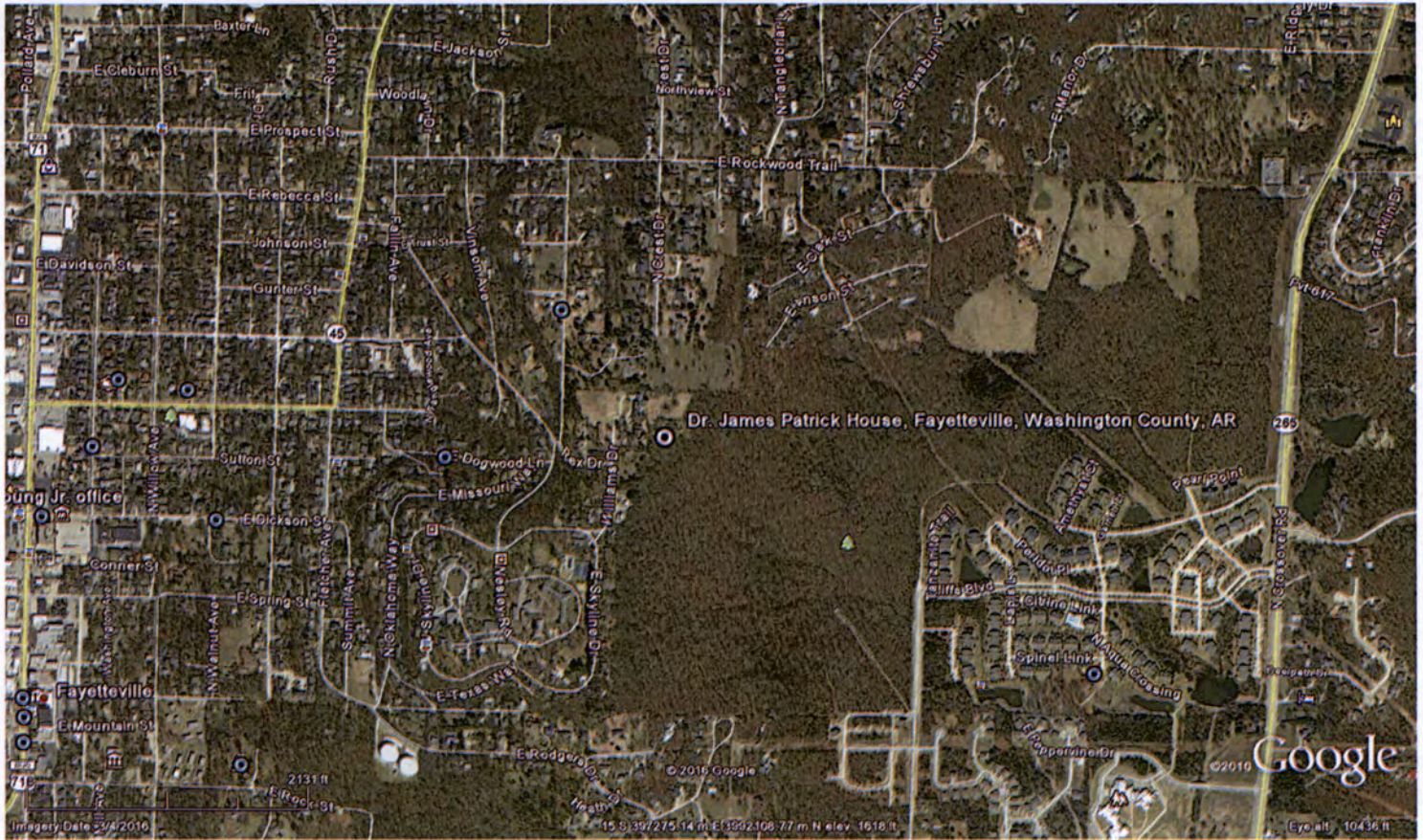
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Dr. James Patrick House  
Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas

15 397179E 3992079N



North



|-----2131 feet-----|

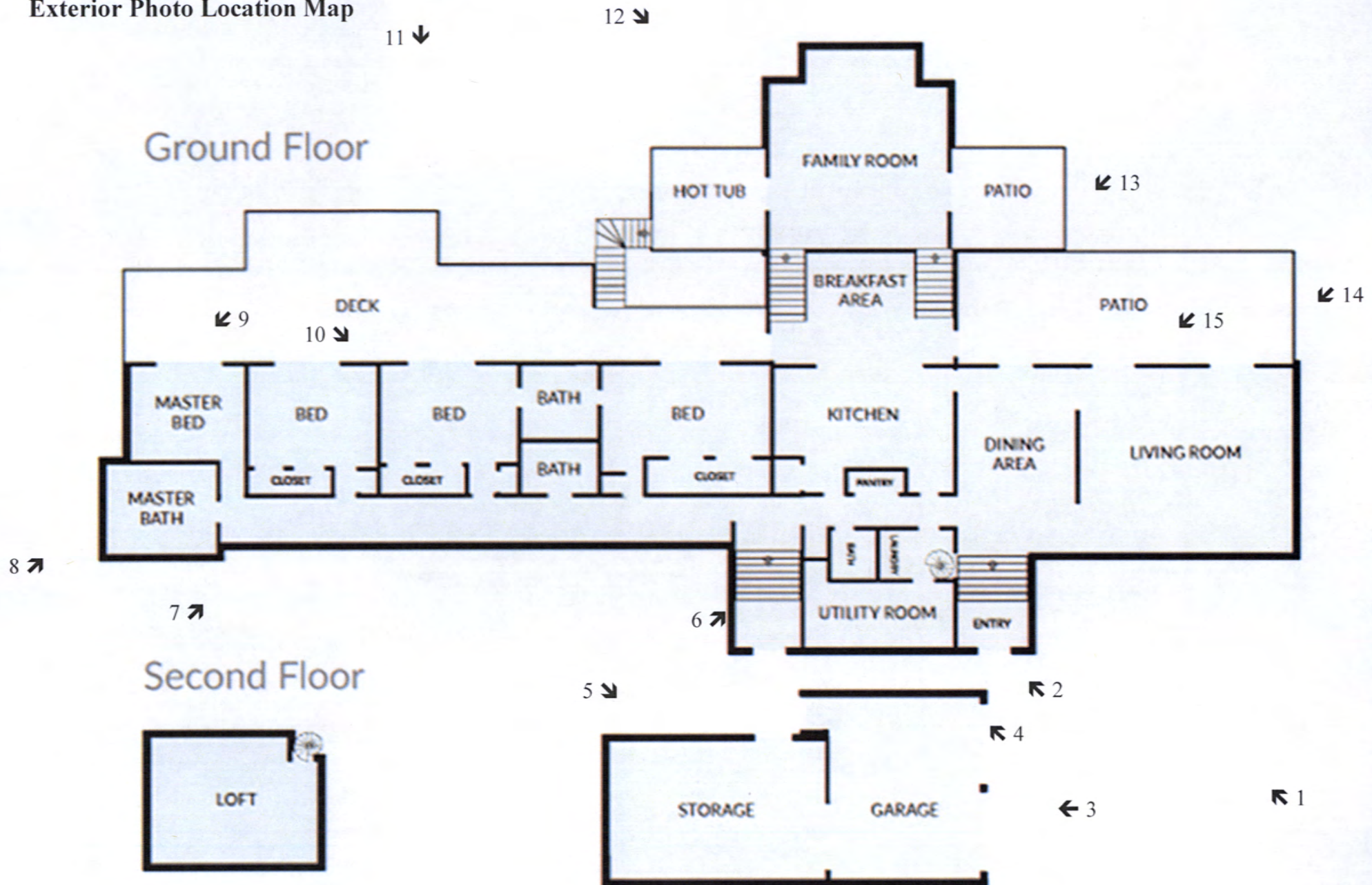
Dr. James Patrick House  
Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas

15 397179E 3992079N



North

Dr. James Patrick House  
Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas  
Exterior Photo Location Map



Dr. James Patrick House  
Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas  
Interior Photo Location Map

