NPS Form 10-900
**United States Department of the Interior**
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018

317

# 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.

RECEIVED 2280
APR 22 2016
Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

**1. Name of Property**

Historic name: First Methodist Church Christian Education Building
Other names/site number: Site #GA0396

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

**2. Location**

Street & number: 1100 Central Ave

City or town: Hot Springs State: Arkansas County: Garland Zip: 71901
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐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**

Stephen Hunt 3-23-16

**Signature of certifying official/Title:** **Date**

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

**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**

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register automatic

___ 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: [X]

Public – Local [ ]

Public – State [ ]

Public – Federal [ ]

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Building(s) | X |
| District | |
| Site | |
| Structure | |
| Object | |

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | | buildings |
| | | sites |
| | | structures |
| | | objects |
| 1 | | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/religious facility

**Current Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions.)
RELIGION/religious facility

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**
(Enter categories from instructions.)
MODERN MOVEMENT

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE, CONCRETE

**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 First Methodist Church Christian Education Building is located on Central Avenue to the south of Hot Springs' main commercial area. The two-story building rests on a continuous cast-concrete foundation and is located immediately adjacent to the main sanctuary building (Central Methodist Episcopal Church South, NR-listed September 23, 2011.), but was designed in such a way to preserve views of the original building. The building has an L-shaped plan with a curved two-story arcade that connects the ends of the two wings of the building. A flat roof tops the building. Fenestration in the building is a mixture of stationary and casement windows.

**Narrative Description**
The First Methodist Church Christian Education Building is located on Central Avenue to the south of Hot Springs' main commercial area. The building was built between 1963 and 1965 and was designed by the noted Arkansas architect I. Granger McDaniel. The two-story building

rests on a continuous cast-concrete foundation and is located immediately adjacent to the main sanctuary building (Central Methodist Episcopal Church South, NR-listed September 23, 2011.), but was designed in such a way to preserve views of the original building. The street façade of the building is dominated by a large mosaic of Christ. The building has an L-shaped plan with a curved two-story arcade that connects the ends of the two wings of the building. A flat roof tops the building. Fenestration in the building is a mixture of stationary and casement windows. The lawn in front of the building contains a sign for the church as well as a modern columbarium.

***Front/Southeast Façade***

The southeast façade of the south wing is dominated by the mosaic of Christ with outstretched arms. The mosaic features Christ dressed in white standing on a brown rock. His arms are outstretched and a golden halo partially surrounds his face and upper body. Two verses from the Bible, "I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life" (John 14:6) and "Learn of me" (Matthew 11:29) are located to his right and left and the mosaic is signed "MOSAICOS ITALIANOS, S.A./Fecit in Mexico/1964." The mosaic is recessed behind a three-bay colonnade with abstracted shallow Tudor arches. A cut-stone retaining wall is also located in front of this wing.

The southeast side of the northern wing on the first floor has four entrances into the various classrooms in that wing. The second floor has five entrances. All of the entrances are comprised of metal doors with narrow rectangular windows and rectangular transoms above. The north end of the wing is connected to the east end of the south wing by the two-story curving colonnade. Like the colonnade of the southeast end of the southern wing, the open colonnade is supported by columns with abstracted shallow Tudor arches at the top.

***Side/Southwest Façade***

The southwest façade is devoid of fenestration and is immediately adjacent to the hotel property to the south that is in the process of being demolished.

***Rear/Northwest Façade***

The rear façade of the building fronts the alley to the rear of the building along with angled parking that spans the façade. At the south end of the façade is a stairway that descends to the basement of the building. A metal railing surrounds the stairwell.

The rest of the façade, on both floors, is fenestrated by five pairs of windows. The windows on the first floor consist of single-pane casement windows with transoms above at each end with stained-glass windows in the central three bays. Cylindrical lights surround the windows. All of the windows on the second floor consist of single-pane casement windows with arched transoms above.

At the north end of the façade is a two-bay open colonnade that provides access from the front to the rear of the building. The colonnade has narrow arches at the top mimicking the arches on the building's other colonnades.

***Side/Northeast Façade***
The northeast façade of the north wing is the open colonnade and the façade is devoid of fenestration. However, a stairway providing access between the two floors is located on the east end of the wing's façade.

The northeast façade of the south wing is virtually identical on both floors. At the west end of the façade are four entrances on each floor. On the upper floor, the entrances are comprised of metal doors with narrow rectangular windows and rectangular transoms above. On the lower floor, the easternmost of the four entrances has a plate-glass door with transom above. To the east of the four entrances are eight tall and narrow stationary windows followed by a single entrance on each floor. On the upper floor, the entrance is comprised of a metal door with narrow rectangular window and a rectangular transom above. On the lower floor, the entrance has a plate-glass door with transom above. The east end of the façade has a blank cut-stone wall that projects out to the edge of the colonnade. At the top of the wall is an abstracted shallow Tudor arch to match the arches on the rest of the building.

***Plan***
The first floor contains administrative offices, classrooms and rest rooms and an open gallery. The second floor consists of classrooms, restrooms, and gallery. Essentially the rooms are used much the same as originally planned. However, on the first floor one room is now a Chapel with an altar, pews, and stained glass windows at the rear of the room, and another room is a children's church.

***Integrity***
The First Methodist Church Christian Education Building has excellent integrity from the time of its construction in the 1960s. The only exterior changes to the property include the installation of stained-glass windows in the chapel, which are located on the rear façade, and the construction of the columbarium in front of the building. However, the columbarium is small in scale compared to the building and does not detract from the site. The area around the building also reflects the building's setting during the 1960s, including a mixture of commercial and ecclesiastical buildings. Overall, the building does an excellent job of conveying those qualities from the time of its construction that make it significant.

## 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.
- [x] 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.)

- [x] 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

**Areas of Significance**
(Enter categories from instructions.)
ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**
1963-1965

**Significant Dates**
1963-1965

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

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**
I. Granger McDaniel, Architect
Phil Baldwin & Co., Builder

**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 First Methodist Church Christian Education Building is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** with **local significance** for its importance as a good ecclesiastical example of the Mid-Century-Modern style of architecture. Built in 1963-1965, and designed by the noted Arkansas architect I. Granger McDaniel, the First Methodist Church Christian Education Building, is a good example of Mid-Century-Modern architecture incorporating Gothic Revival characteristics in order to pay homage to the church building next door. The use of arches, colonnades, and stone accents allowed the building to use a modern design while blending with the design of the church. In addition, the plan of the Education Building, its L-shape with open curved colonnade, also allowed the design of the church building to remain visible from all sides.

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

**HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY**

By the late nineteenth century, it was reported that Garland County was "well supplied with religious organizations, and the cause of Christianity is prospering." One of the most prevalent denominations of the period in Garland County was the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Goodspeed noted:

> Of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, there are the following organization: Central, on Central Avenue just north of the Plateau Hotel, in Hot Springs, Rev. C. C. Godden, pastor; membership about 300. Hot Springs Mission, consisting of Park Avenue and Glen Street Church, and Third Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the latter being located on Grand Avenue and Third streets, Rev. W. A. Freeman, pastor; membership, eighty. The Hot Springs circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Rev. C. A. Bayless, pastor assisted by local ministers, has sixteen appointments in the country, the whole embracing a membership of about 400. There is only one other appointment of this denomination in Garland County not embraced in the foregoing.[1]

Following the preaching of Samuel Morris, Central Methodist (now First United Methodist Church) was first located at the base of North Mountain where Central Avenue turns right to

[1] *The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Central Arkansas*. Chicago: The Goodspeed Publishing co., 1889, pp. 537-538.

become Park Avenue. The minister was William Chamberlain. This church building burned in 1872.[2]

The church relocated in 1873 to Central Avenue and Chapel Street on property given by the William F. Gaines estate. This building was torn down and a second church was built on the same location in 1889. This church was built with two stories. The second floor was the sanctuary, but the first floor facing Central Avenue was made up of stores to be rented out as a source of income for the church. In 1905 Hot Springs experienced a devastating fire. The church burned down. This was the second church building lost by fire. The city then gave the church a lot on the southwest corner of Central Avenue and Olive Street. This church was dedicated in June 1909.[3]

On September 5, 1913, a woman near Church Street overturned her charcoal for ironing and started a fire that rapidly spread until it became a more disastrous fire than that of 1905. It destroyed many expensive buildings including the Central Methodist Church. Two days later the congregation met in the Princess Theater (now the Malco) and began plans for a new church. The present location of the church at Central and Orange was chosen.[4]

In the late 1950s it became apparent that additional education facilities were needed for First Methodist Church. The church, a Gothic Revival style building, was completed in 1915 and the church property was large enough to add another building. Sanborn maps for Hot Springs done in 1950 indicate that an empty space existed between the existing church and the Del Rey Apartments to the south. Minister, Dr. Fred Harrison, appointed a building committee and I. Granger McDaniel, a local architect and member of the church was chosen to design the building. This group, spurred on by Dr. Harrison's vision and inspiration labored many months before ground was broken August 11, 1963. Completion of the Christian Education Building, built of stone and concrete, with numerous Sunday school rooms and administration offices, was followed on May 23, 1965, by the dedication of the beautiful mosaic of Jesus which covers the portion of the building bordering on Central Avenue.[5]

Irven Granger McDaniel was born in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1923. After serving in the Royal Air Force during World War II, and being a prisoner of war in Stalag, Luft III, in Sagan, Germany, McDaniel opened his architecture firm in Hot Springs in 1946. While he was a POW, McDaniel used the time to learn and study architecture, and studied under Kazik Zakrzewki, a practicing architect from Poland. After he came home in 1945, "he sat for his architecture licensure and without his high school diploma, he made the highest score in the state's history."

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[2] Thornton, Joyce & Neil. "Central Methodist Episcopal Church South, Hot Springs, Garland County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 2011.
[3] *Ibid.*
[4] *Ibid.*
[5] Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Hot Springs, Arkansas, 1950, and Information on the First Methodist Church Christian Education Building in the files of First Methodist Church, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

The fact that McDaniel went into architecture made perfect sense, since his father, Irven Donald McDaniel, was also an architect.[6]

McDaniel was a member of the American Institute of Architects and was certified by the National Council of Architectural Registration Board. In addition, while in Hot Springs, McDaniel served on the Arkansas State Board of Architects, the Hot Springs Chamber of Commerce board, the Garland County Industrial Commission and he was also one of the original members of the Hot Springs Planning and Zoning Board and also a member of the Hot Springs Community Players. In 1970, McDaniel opened additional offices in Boca Raton, Florida, and he was a resident of Boca Raton when he died on May 7, 1978.[7]

The types of buildings that McDaniel designed was quite extensive. Blueprints in the collection of the Garland County Historical Society include Field House at Magnet Cove (1952), Motel at Grand and Central (1958), Piggly Wiggly Market (1963), Educational Facilities, Fountain Lake School District (1963), Aluminum Foil Rolling Mill, Malvern, Arkansas (1964), Green Briar Apartments (1965), Nursing Home at 111 Mohawk Hill (1966), Residence Remodel, Mimosa Drive (1967), and alterations and additions to Ouachita Memorial Hospital (1971). Interestingly, he also did several buildings for churches in the Hot Springs area, including Oaklawn Methodist Church Educational Building (1958), Union Baptist Educational Building (1958), Education Building for First Methodist Church (1963), Prince of Peace Lutheran Church (1964).[8]

An article dated August 10, 1963 in the *Hot Springs Sentinel Record* states that

> The First Methodist Church, Central at Orange Street, will hold a groundbreaking ceremony Sunday at 11 o'clock for its new education building.
>
> The construction will begin as soon as the razing of the present two-story apartment house, the former Del Rey apartments, is completed. The project is now under way.
>
> The new $225,000 Christian education building will connect with the south side of the existing gothic sanctuary building. It will be a two-storied, columned unit in the form of an arc extending to the south property line, and creating a court yard open to Central Avenue.
>
> The new educational building will provide 12,000 square feet of space, including the full basement.
>
> …

[6] McDaniel ended up serving in the Royal Air Force after forging his birth certificate and going to Canada to enlist in the war effort. He was then sent to England, where they needed pilots. From: "Cooler King." *Hot Springs Sentinel Record*. 9 February 2014, pp. 1A and 4A.
[7] "Obituary for Irven McDaniel." *Hot Springs Sentinel Record*. 8 May 1978, p. 10.
[8] Information on Irven Granger McDaniel in the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

> The architect for the building is I. Granger McDaniel and the contractor is Phil Baldwin and Company of Little Rock.[9]

The building that McDaniel designed is a striking blend of stone and concrete. Rough faced limestone laid in a random ashlar pattern covers front retaining walls and a full side panel of the building. The two story arcade, including parapets and columns, are textured precast concrete.[10]

An article in the *Arkansas Methodist* described the architectural design of the building by saying:

> The exterior motif is a rhythmic repetition of elongated arches combined with cornice and parapet details adapted from the existing building and have been used to produce a contemporary structure in harmony with the existing building. Although distinctively different rather than imitative in its design, the education building is conceived as enhancing and complementing the sanctuary rather than competing with it.
>
> Pre-stressed concrete slabs pre-cast columns and archces with exterior walls of pebble dash stucco panels with quartz chips will be the basic exterior materials. The columns and arches will match the existing sculptured stone work, and the integral relationship of the two structures will be further reinforced by the use of random ashlar panels as nearly identical to those of the sanctuary as the difference in age will permit.[11]

McDaniel designed a contemporary style building with masonry bearing walls constructed of concrete block, with bar joists and corrugated steel centering for floor framing. All concrete block is stucco on the exterior and painted on the interior. Four-inch-thick limestone was applied to a concrete block backup and anchored with masonry metal ties. "Hydrocide S-X" was used to waterproof the stone and stucco; joint sealant is a 2-part epoxy sealant applied where the cut stone abutted other materials. Lead caps were used in parapet joints. The contractor for the construction of the building was Phil Baldwin & Company of Little Rock.[12]

Limited by a strict budget, McDaniel chose these materials to establish a visual relationship between the new building and the existing sanctuary. By reversing the materials used on the Church, which is constructed of stone with a concrete trim, the architect was able to tie in the two buildings without exceeding the budget of $12.00 per sq. foot. A further challenge that McDaniel had was the size of the small midtown lot which the buildings share. To establish an

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[9] "Methodists Break Ground Today for New Education Building." *The Sentinel Record* Newspaper. August 10, 1963, page unknown.
[10] Information on the First Methodist Church Christian Education Building in the files of First Methodist Church, Hot Springs, Arkansas.
[11] "Hot Springs First Methodist To Build Education Building." *Arkansas Methodist*. Volume LXXXI, No. 33. 22 August 1963, page unknown.
[12] *Ibid.*

illusion of depth and direct the eye to the sanctuary a basic L- shaped building with outside corridors was chosen. The curved arcade and curving walks increase the visual size and height of the simple structure.[13]

The exterior motif of the building that McDaniel designed had a rhythmic repetition of elongated arches combined with cornice and parapet details adapted from the existing building that produced a contemporary structure in harmony with the existing building. Although distinctively different rather than imitative in the design the new Education Building was conceived to enhance and complement the sanctuary rather than compete with it.[14]

Immediately next door to the new building was a brilliantly colored motel with strong horizontal lines. (As of this year the motel has been purchased by the church and is in process of being torn down). To counter the colors of the motel's panels and act as a vertical brake on its lines, Melba Fisher, a member of the church's mosaic committee drew sketches that were sent to Muñoz Lopez, a leading Mexican Artist. The theme of Jesus with outstretched arms forming a cross and the inscription "I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life" (John 14:6) and "Learn of me" (Matthew 11:29) reflect the purpose of the Education Building. The entire mosaic is 27 feet wide and 23 feet high, and contains 488,000 vitreous glass tiles. The firm of Mosaicas Italianos of Mexico City produced the tiles and arranged for the installation. Unlike the ceramic tile mosaics so prevalent in recent years, this piece was done in the classic Italianate style. The three wide arches along the Central Avenue face of the building were backed and filled with quartz chip stucco to accommodate the mosaic. The many pieces of vitreous glass tile were cut and fit to create the fresco like appearance of the image. This is a traditional mosaic much like those dating back to early Roman times. From the beginning the mosaic has been a Hot Springs landmark.[15]

Since the time of its completion, the building has continued to be an educational facility. In 1968 a kindergarten was established on the first floor, one of the first in Hot Springs. Programs for youth were well attended. Later a children's church was added in one of the first floor rooms, a memorial to a young member of the church who died while at college. One of the rooms, again on the first floor, became a small chapel with pews and stained glass windows looking out to the rear of the building. The only addition to the site has been a marble columbarium, which was added in 2002 and designed to be in keeping with the existing building.[16]

## SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY

The First Methodist Church Christian Education Building was designed by the prominent Hot Springs architect, Irven Granger McDaniel, and represents an excellent ecclesiastical example of Mid-Century-Modern architecture. However, 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 building in the landscape, and

[13] *Ibid.*
[14] *Ibid.*
[15] *Ibid.*
[16] *Ibid.*

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). With the case of the First Methodist Church Education Building, the placement of the building on the site allowed unobstructed views of the original church building, and the colonnades emphasize the relationship between indoors and the outdoors.

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. With respect to the Education Building, the larger windows are on the rear of the north wing, while the windows facing the colonnade are small, allowing privacy for the classrooms and chapel.

The First Methodist Church Education Building clearly reflects the design trends that were impacting architecture in the Mid-Century Modern style after World War II. With the exception of the stylized arches, the building 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 Education Building "resemble[s] the International in having [a] flat roof and no decorative detailing." Although the use of smooth white surfaces was not usually used in the style, McDaniel used the stone and concrete to play off of the materials of the original church building.[17]

The design of the First Methodist Church Education Building also reflects the increased relationship between the indoors and outdoors, as well as the issue of privacy in building design. The design of the Education Building, with its placement of the large windows on the rear, as well as the use of small windows on the front façade, also emphasized privacy for the building's occupants from the street.

Since the First Methodist Church Education Building is an excellent ecclesiastical example of the Mid-Century Modern style designed by the noted Arkansas architect Irven Granger McDaniel, it is being nominated to the National Register with **local significance** under **Criterion C**.

[17] McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc, 1984, p. 482.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Burton, Isabell, Editor. *Garland County: Our History and Heritage*. Hot Springs, AR: Garland County Historical Society and Melting Pot Genealogical Society, 2009.

"Cooler King." *Hot Springs Sentinel Record*. 9 February 2014, pp. 1A and 4A.

French, David, Architect, Hot Springs, Arkansas. Interview with the authors.

*Garland County Urban Record*. Garland County Court House, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

*The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Central Arkansas*. Chicago: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889.

"Hot Springs First Methodist To Build Education Building." *Arkansas Methodist*. Volume LXXXI, No. 33. 22 August 1963, page unknown.

Information on the First Methodist Church Christian Education Building in the files of First Methodist Church, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Information on Irven Granger McDaniel in the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

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

McCleary, Mrs. Emory A. *First United Methodist Church Well Into Its Second Century*. Hot Springs National Park, AR, 1974.

McCleary, Mrs. Emory A. *First United Methodist Church*. Hot Springs National Park, AR, 1989.

"Methodists Break Ground Today for New Education Building." *The Sentinel Record* Newspaper. August 10, 1963, page unknown.

"Obituary for Irven McDaniel." *Hot Springs Sentinel Record*. 8 May 1978, p. 10.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Hot Springs, Arkansas, 1950.

*Stone Magazine Newspaper*. February 1968, Volume 88, Number 2. Davis Publication, One Printers Building, Worcester, Mass, 01608.

Thornton, Joyce & Neil. "Central Methodist Episcopal Church South, Hot Springs, Garland County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 2011.

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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:**

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
_X_ Other
Name of repository: First United Methodist Church - Archives

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** GA0396

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Less than one acre.

**Legal Property Description:**

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)
1. Latitude: 34.504857 Longitude: -93.055624

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: 494893 | Northing: 3818137 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
Subd. H26150 HSR BLK 105
S-T-R 09-03S-19W
Tax Unit: 061 HOT SPRINGS INSIDE
Legal BLK 105 LOT PT 8

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
This contains all of the property historically associated with the resource.

**11. Form Prepared By**

Name/title: Neil & Joyce Thornton, edited by Ralph S. Wilcox, National Register & Survey Coordinator
Organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
Street & number: 323 Center Street, Suite 1500
City or town: Little Rock state: AR zip code: 72201
E-mail: ralph@arkansasheritage.org
Telephone: (501) 324-9787
Date: January 7, 2016

## 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.)

## 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: First Methodist Church Christian Education Building

City or Vicinity: Hot Springs

County: Garland State: Arkansas

Photographer: Callie Williams

Date Photographed: June 15, 2015

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

1 of _14_. Detail of the Education Building Plaque.

2 of _14_. Northeast and southeast façades, looking southwest.

3 of _14_. Southeast façade of the south wing, looking west.

4 of _14_. Northeast façade of the south wing, looking southwest.

5 of _14_. Detail of the open colonnade, looking southwest.

6 of _14_. Northeast façade of the south wing on the first floor, looking southwest.

7 of _14_. Detail of the open colonnade, looking southeast.

8 of _14_. North end of the northwest façade, looking east.

9 of _14_. Northwest façade, looking southeast.

10 of _14_. Southwest façade, looking east.

11 of _14_. Southeast façade of the north wing on the second floor, looking northwest.

12 of _14_. Detail of the open colonnade, looking northeast.

13 of _14_. Northeast façade of the south wing on the second floor, looking southeast.

14 of _14_. Detail of the doorknob.

**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.).

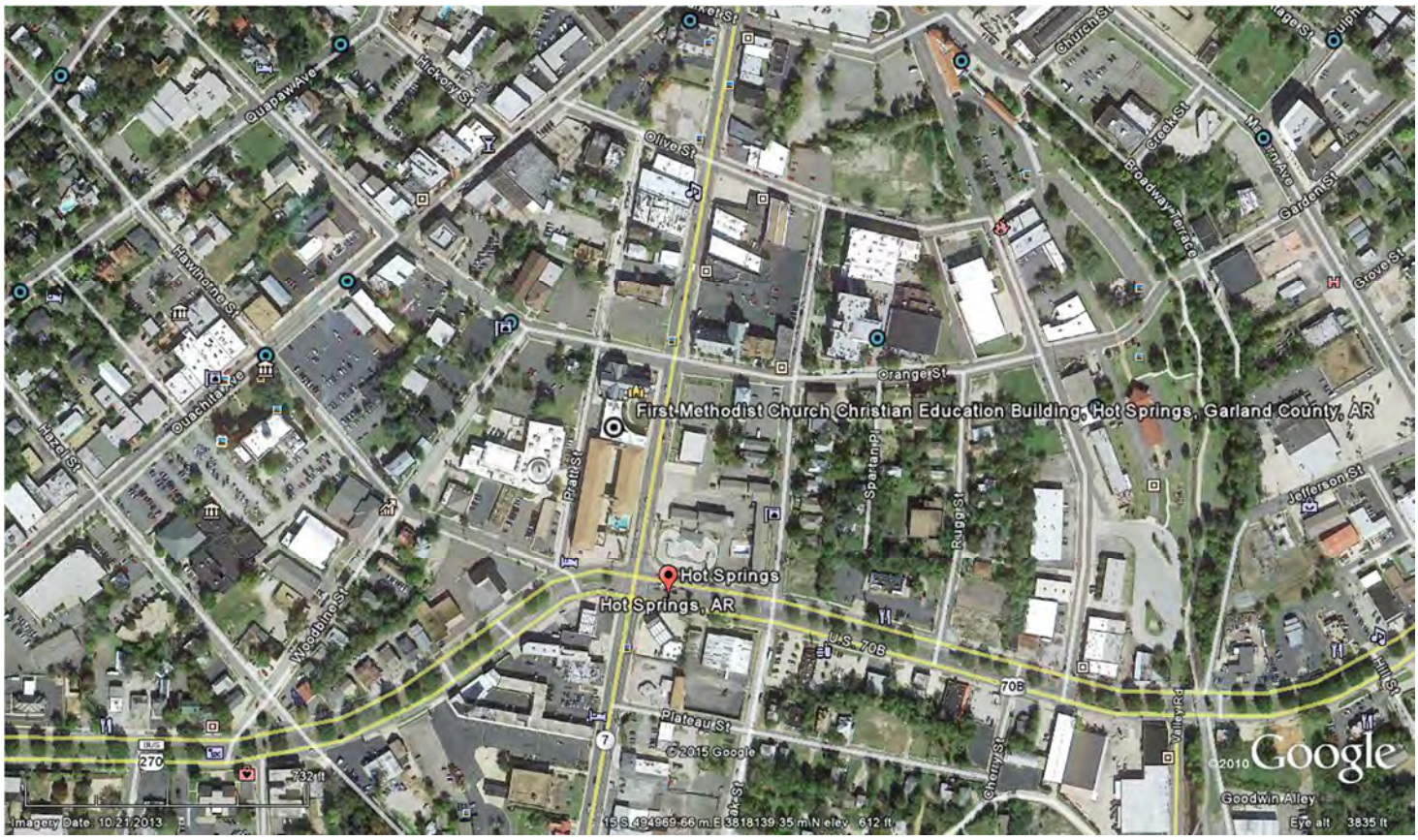
**Estimated Burden Statement**: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

|----------233 feet---------|

First Methodist Church Christian Education Building
Hot Springs, Garland County, Arkansas

15 494893E 3818137N

North




|----------732 feet---------|

First Methodist Church Christian Education Building
Hot Springs, Garland County, Arkansas

15 494893E 3818137N

North

# CHRISTIAN EDUCATION BUILDING

## FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

## 1964

ERECTED TO THE GLORY OF ALMIGHTY GOD AND FOR THE WORK OF THE CHURCH SCHOOL, FOR THE STUDY OF THE HOLY BIBLE, AND FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHRISTIAN CHARACTER. IT OCCUPIES THE SITE OF THE FORMER HERSCHEL REED MEMORIAL EDUCATION BUILDING.

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DIST. SUPT.—D. MOUZON MANN, B.D.
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I AM THE WAY THE TRUTH
AND THE LIFE JOHN 14:6
LEARN FROM ME
MATTHEW 11:29

MEN
WOMEN

MEN

SANCTUARY
BREEZEWAY ENTRANCE
ELEVATOR
CENTRAL AVENUE ENTRANCE
HUMPHREYS CHAPEL
COLUMBARIUM
CHURCH OFFICES

SANCTUARY
HUMPHREYS CHAPEL
COLUMBARIUM
CHURCH OFFICES

SAINTS
&
SINNERS
206
SEEKERS

FRIENDSHIP

MEN
WOMEN