

March 3, 2025

NR ITEM NO.: TWO

FILE NO.: NR2025-002

NAME: Robert H. Johnson House

LOCATION: 5026 E. Crestwood Drive

APPLICANT/AUTHORIZED AGENT:

Megan Willmes

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

1100 North Street,

Little Rock, AR 72201

OWNER:

James R & Ruth Ann Johnson Family Revo Trust

5026 Crestwood Drive

Little Rock, AR 72207



*Figure 1. Robert H. Johnson House.*

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AREA: 0.41 acres

NUMBER OF LOTS: 1

WARD: 3

HISTORIC DISTRICT: Near the Hillcrest Historic District

HISTORIC STATUS: Surveyed as “Unknown” in 2006, PU8395

CURRENT ZONING: R2, Single-Family & Heights Landscape Design Overlay District

A. BACKGROUND

*Location*

The subject structure is located at 5026 E. Crestwood Drive.

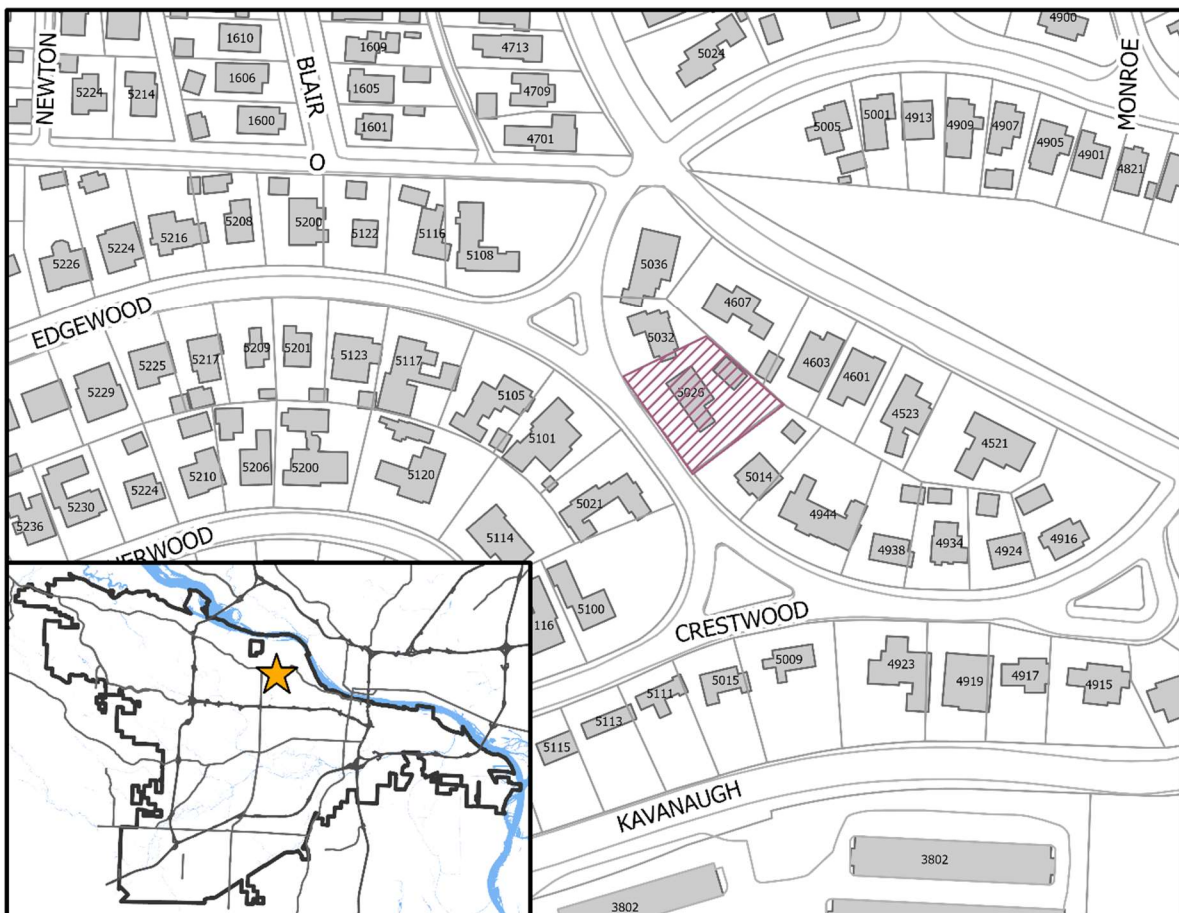


Figure 2. Location of the Robert H. Johnson House at 5026 E. Crestwood Drive.

B. PROPOSAL/REQUEST/APPLICANT'S STATEMENT:

The application requests to nominate the Robert H. Jonson House to the National Register of Historic Places for local significance under Criterion C as a significant and intricate example of the Tudor Revival style. The area of significance is Architecture. The period of significance is 1926-27. The home was designed by H. Ray Burks, a prominent local architect of revival styles in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

C. EXISTING CONDITIONS:

See photos in Nomination (Attachment A).

D. DEPARTMENT COMMENTS:

None

E. NEIGHBORHOOD NOTIFICATIONS AND COMMENTS:

All neighborhood associations registered with the City of Little Rock that surround the site were notified of the public hearing.

At the time of distribution, there were no comments regarding this application.

F. ANALYSIS:

The Nomination's Statement of Significance summary section states:

"The Robert H. Johnson House at 5026 E. Crestwood Drive in Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas, is an outstanding example of a high-style Tudor Revival residence in the city, where high-style examples are rare compared to the pared-down Storybook Tudor Revivals and single-story, all-brick Tudor Revival bungalows in the Hillcrest neighborhood. The house is located in the prosperous neighborhood of Prospect Terrace in the Pulaski Heights addition, which was developed as an automobile-friendly area for upper-middle class and wealthy white residents. The house was built by Robert H. and Martha (nee McCloy) Johnson in 1926 and completed in 1927. Rober and Martha both lived in the house until their respective deaths in 1965 and 1985. The house was designed by architect H. Ray Burks, a relative of Martha, and the Johnson family still owns the house to the present day.

The Robert H. Johnson House is a significant, textbook example of the Tudor Revival style, with its half-timbering and stucco second story, oriel window with diamond panes and stained glass, stone lintels, casement windows in pairs and groups, a

jettied cross gable, steeply pitched roof, and decorative vergeboard. Thus, as significant and intricate example of the Tudor Revival architectural style, the Rober H. Johnson House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: Architecture and local significance.”

The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has set forth the “Arkansas Certified Local Government Procedures.” In Section V of this agreement, “Certified Local Governments Participation in the National Register Nomination Process,” Little Rock Historic District Commission’s role is identified:

*“B. CLG involvement in the National Register process*

- 1. Within 60 calendar days of receipt of the nomination, the CLG shall inform the AHPP by submission of a report (see section V-A) as to its opinion regarding the eligibility of the property. The CLG shall also inform the property owner(s) using National Register criteria for evaluation, as to its opinion regarding the eligibility of the property.*
- 2. In the event a nomination is received by the AHPP before submission to the CLG, the AHPP will forward a copy of the completed nomination to the CLG within 30 calendar days of receipt.*
- 3. If both the commission and chief elected official recommend that a property not be nominated because it does not meet the National Register criteria for eligibility, the CLG will so inform the property owner(s) and the State Historic Preservation Officer, the property will then not be nominated unless an appeal is filed with the SHPO in accordance with appeal procedures outlined in 36 CFR 60. Appeals must be received by the SHPO within 30 calendar days of the date the property owner receives notification by certified mail that the property has been determined ineligible for nomination by both the CLG and the Chief elected official. This is in accordance with Section 101[c] 2 of the NHPA.*
- 4. If the commission or the chief elected official of the CLG recommend that a property should be nominated, the nomination will be scheduled for submission to the Arkansas State Review Board. Scheduling will be in accordance with notification time constraints as set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.*
- 5. The Arkansas State Review Board, after considering all opinions, including those of the commission and the chief elected official of the*

*CLG, shall make its recommendation to the State Historic Preservation Officer. Either the local preservation commission or the chief elected official may appeal the SHPOs final decision.*

6. *When a National Register nomination, that has been reviewed by a commission, is submitted to the National Park Service for review and listing, all reports or comments from the local officials will be submitted along with the nomination.*
  
7. *The AHPP and the CLG will work together to provide ample opportunity for public participation in the nomination of properties to the National register. All reports submitted by the CLG to the AHPP regarding the eligibility of properties shall include assurances of public input. The CLG shall retain a list of all persons contacted during the evaluation period and note comments that were received. If a public meeting was held, a list of those attending shall be included in the report.”*

Staff finds the nomination meets the National Register criteria for eligibility in the National Register of Historic Places.

The nomination is scheduled to be heard at the April 2, 2025 State Review Board meeting at the Division of Arkansas Heritage headquarters at 1100 North Street in Little Rock.

G. STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends an amendment to the nomination to name the site the “Martha and Robert H. Johnson House” rather than the Robert H. Johnson House. Martha Johnson’s association with the house is equally or more significant, especially considering her familial connection to the architect, H. Ray Burks.

Staff recommends the nomination of the Robert H. Johnson House to the National Register of Historic Places for local significance under Criterion C and the submission of the nomination, inclusive of the amendment, to the State Review Board.

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NR ITEM NO.: TWO (Cont.)

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# **Attachment A**

## **Nomination**





Sarah Huckabee Sanders  
Governor  
Shea Lewis  
Secretary

January 31, 2025

Hannah Ratzlaff, Urban Designer  
City of Little Rock  
723 West Markham Street  
Little Rock, AR 72201

Re: Robert H. Johnson House – Little Rock, Pulaski County

Dear Ms. Ratzlaff:

We are pleased to inform you that the above referenced property will be considered by the State Review Board of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, an agency of the Division of Arkansas Heritage, for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register of Historic Places is the federal government's official list of historic properties worthy of the preservation. Listing in the National Register of Historic Places provides recognition and assists in preserving our nation's heritage.

Listing of this property provides recognition of the community's historic importance and assures protective review of the federal projects that might adversely affect the character of the historic property.

Listing in the National Register does not mean that limitations will be placed on the property by the federal government. Public visitation rights are not required of property owners. The federal government will not attach covenants to the property or seek to acquire it.

We have enclosed a copy of the National Register nomination for your review. If you have any comments on the proposed nomination, please submit a letter with your comments, concerns, or concurrence to the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program at least 24 hours prior to the date of the State Review Board meeting.

You are invited to attend the State Review Board meeting at which the nomination will be considered. The board will begin meeting at 10:00 a.m. on Wednesday, April 2, 2025, at the Department of Arkansas Heritage headquarters at 1100 North Street in Little Rock.

If you have any questions regarding the State Review Board meeting feel free to call Ralph Wilcox, Travis Ratermann, or Megan Willmes at (501) 324-9880.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Scott Kaufman'.

Scott Kaufman  
AHPP Director/SHPO

cc: Marty Ryall, DAH Director  
Laura McClellan, DAH Deputy Director

**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: Johnson, Robert H., House

Other names/site number: PU8395

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: 5026 E. Crestwood Drive

City or town: Little Rock State: AR County: Pulaski

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

I hereby certify that this ✓ 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 ✓ 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 ✓ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

    A     B ✓ C     D

<p>_____</p> <p><b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b></p> <p>_____</p> <p><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	<p>_____</p> <p><b>Date</b></p>
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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
- \_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register
- \_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register
- \_\_\_ removed from the National Register
- \_\_\_ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

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**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

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

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
<u>1</u>	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>2</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
- DOMESTIC/secondary structure
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

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**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

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

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**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Tudor Revival

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

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

Principal exterior materials of the property: Stone (façade), Brick (façade and foundation), stucco (façade), ceramic (roof), glass (windows), wood (façade)\_\_\_\_\_

**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**

The Robert H. Johnson House is a two-story residence begun in 1926 and completed in 1927. The house was designed by architect H. Ray Burks, a relative of the original owners Robert and Martha Johnson. The house is located at 5026 E. Crestwood Drive in Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas, in the Prospect Terrace neighborhood, one of Little Rock's early streetcar subdivisions platted in 1923. The area is characterized mainly by two story homes in the Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival styles, many of which are high-style examples, though there are a scattering of Mediterranean Revival and French Eclectic residences with some infill houses of ranch or contemporary design. The neighborhood streetscape was designed by landscape

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architect Henry Wright and features mid-block islands and alleys to hide utility lines as well as curving streets.

The house has an enclosed pier foundation and a gable roof. The roof is composed of original terracotta tiles with cresting and extends over the two-story porch on the southern part of the house. The foundation is veneered in undressed stone with a belt course of cast concrete. The rest of the first floor is veneered in brick set in a running bond. The second floor and jettied front gable are stucco with half-timbering. The two-story porch, which was added to the house soon after its construction by the original architect, has the same undressed stone on the first floor and wooden posts and balustrade on the second floor. The interior of the house features a sunken living room, original fixtures and fireplace, and original layout. The house has not been modified on the exterior from its original appearance and has retained all its original windows and doors. The interior has likewise not been modified in any significant way, and has kept its original fixtures, bathroom tile, and even kitchen appliances. In terms of physical integrity, there are few, if any, houses from the 1920s that have been as meticulously maintained with all original features in the Prospect Terrace neighborhood as the Robert H. Johnson House.

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## Narrative Description

### **ROBERT H. JOHNSON HOUSE (contributing – building)**

The Robert H. Johnson House is a two-story building with an enclosed pier foundation and a gable roof. The roof is composed of original terracotta tiles with cresting and extends over the two-story porch on the southern part of the house. The foundation is veneered in undressed stone with a belt course of cast concrete. The rest of the first floor is veneered in brick set in a running bond. The second floor and jettied front gable are stucco with half-timbering. The two-story porch has the same undressed stone on the first floor and wooden posts and balustrade on the second floor.

#### *Southwest façade (front)*

The southwest façade faces Crestwood Drive and functions as the main entrance. The left side of the façade has a jettied front-facing gable with knee braces (Photo 2). The first floor is clad in a brick veneer set in a running bond while the second floor is clad in stucco and half-timbering. The foundation level is veneered in undressed stone with a belt course. On the far right of the façade, there is a two-story open porch.

The first floor has a slightly recessed, wooden entry door with iron strap hinges on the left side under the jettied gable (Photo 2). The door's surround is composed of undressed stone. On either side of the door, there is a small arched wooden casement window with diamond-shaped panes and a lintel made of undressed stone. To the right of the door and its two windows, there is a fifteen-over-one, arched, single-hung, wood window with a surround of undressed stone. To the left of the window is a undressed stone chimney that reaches past the roofline and has decorative brick inlay along with three chimney pots. There is another fifteen-over-one, arched, single-hung, wood window with a surround of undressed stone to the right of the chimney. On the far right side of the façade, there is a group of four eight-pane, wood casement windows with a

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continuous stone lintel and a planter box that spans the entire length of the four windows. The two-story porch connects to the far right side of the façade and has two stone arches which open into the covered first-floor patio.

The second floor has the jettied gable on the left side (Photo 2). There are two equally spaced, diamond pane, stationary windows with a starburst decoration between them, as well as overarching timber decorations. A protruding timber sill spans the length of the windows and starburst decoration with three knee braces underneath. In the gable, there is a stationary pointed window with diamond-shaped panes. It has wooden shutters and a Juliet balconette. The gable also has a vergeboard and slightly flared eaves. To the right of the projecting gable, there is a ten-over-one, double-hung, wood window. Next to it on the right is the stone chimney, and another identical ten-over-one, double-hung, wood window to the chimney's right. Then to the right of the ten-over-one window, there is a group of three eight-lite, wood casement windows. On the far left of the main building's façade, there is another jettied bay with a pair of eight-lite, wood casement windows.

The second floor of the two-story porch – which is on the far right side of the façade – is open with a wooden balustrade and three wooden posts supporting the roof (Photo 9). The posts have X-shaped lattice work between them as well as decorative brackets.

#### *Southeast façade (side)*

The southeast façade is dominated by the projecting two-story porch on the left side of the façade (Photos 7 and 8). The two-story porch's southeast façade has two stone arches on the first floor which open into the first-floor patio. The second floor of the two-story porch is open with a wooden balustrade and three wooden posts supporting the roof. The posts have X-shaped lattice work between them as well as decorative brackets.

On the main house's first floor, there is a group of three wood windows with a continuous stone lintel (Photo 7). The center window is an eight-over-one, double-hung, wood window. On either side of the center window, there is a four-over-one, double-hung, wood window. The first floor's façade is clad in brick set in a running bond. On the main house's first floor, there is a pair of six-over-one, double-hung, wood windows with a continuous stone lintel. The second floor's façade is clad in stucco and half-timbering. In the gable, there is a pair of vents with pointed tops.

#### *Northeast façade (rear)*

The first floor of the northeast façade is accessible via a set of six stone steps leading up to the back door. The foundation level is visible and separated from the first floor by a belt course of cast stone. The first floor has a single door with one lite on the far right side. A single, four-over-one, double-hung, wood window is adjacent to the door. The door and the window have a continuous, roughly dressed stone lintel. There is a small square wooden door set at the foundation line to the left of the window; the door used to serve as an access to the electrical wiring. To the left of the small wooden door, there is an eight-lite, wood casement window with a stone lintel. Roughly center on the façade, there is a group of three, eight-lite, wood casement windows with a continuous stone lintel. To the left of the three windows, there is a single, six-

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over-one, double-hung, wood window with a stone lintel. On the far left of the façade, there is another single, six-over-one, double-hung, wood window with a stone lintel. All the windows have white, cast stone sills. The first floor is clad in a brick veneer set in a running bond.

The second floor is clad in stucco and half-timbering indicative of a Tudor Revival. Right of center, there is a one-over-one, double-hung, wood window for one of the upstairs bathrooms. On the right side of the façade, there are two, equally spaced, six-over-one, double-hung, wood windows. On the left side of the façade, there are an additional two, equally spaced, six-over-one, double-hung, wood windows. There are two triangular vents on the left and right side of the roofline with wooden vent slats, tile roofing, and cresting to match the main roof.

The two-story porch's northeast façade has two stone arches on the left on the first floor which open into the first-floor patio. On the right (next to the main house block), there is a pair of eight-lite wood casement windows with a continuous stone lintel. The section of the façade surrounding the windows is clad in brick set in a running bond. The second floor of the two-story porch is open on the left two-thirds with a wooden balustrade and three wooden posts supporting the roof. The posts have X-shaped lattice work between them as well as decorative brackets. On the right (next to the main house block), there is a single, six-lite, wood casement window. The section of the façade surrounding the window is clad in stucco and half-timbering.

#### *Northwest façade (side)*

The northwest façade has a porte cochere on the first floor on the right side of the façade. The driveway passes through the porte cochere and to the east to the Garage behind the house. The porte cochere has wooden posts supporting the flat roof. The top of the porte cochere has half-timbering and stucco. Under the porte cochere on the main building's façade, there is a single door on the right with a set of concrete steps leading to the driveway. On the left under the porte cochere, there is a six-lite, wood casement window. The left side of the main building's façade has two equally spaced window groups which consist of two six-lite, wood casement windows with a continuous undressed stone lintel and cast concrete sill.

The second floor has an oriel window that is slightly right of the center. It has a terracotta tile roof and diamond-pane windows with storm windows. To the left of the oriel is a pair of six-over-one, double-hung, wood windows. In the gable, there is a centered pair of four-over-one, double-hung, wood windows. The second floor and gable are clad in half-timbering and stucco.

#### *Interior*

The interior of the Robert H. Johnson House is almost wholly unchanged from its original condition. The first floor sunroom area below the two-story porch suffered water damage in 2024 and had to have its walls and floor repaired, but the rest of the house has been carefully maintained by the current owners. The interior layout has not been modified since the house's construction. The downstairs consists of a bathroom, kitchen, pantry, dining room, a sunken living room, storage, and a sunroom off the two-story porch. The upstairs consists of bedrooms and bathrooms, all of which have their original tile, sinks, and fixtures (Photos 19 and 20). A small reading nook is off the staircase on a landing with an oriel window (Photo 17). The flooring – tile in the entryway and bathrooms, parquet in the kitchen, and wood everywhere else



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– is original to the house. The upstairs bedrooms have their original metal radiators under the windows, and the pantry and bathrooms have small wall heaters (Photo 15). The living room has unusual Central American-inspired carved stone decorations around the fireplace (Photo 13). The two-story porch to the south has a covered deck area on the second floor and a stone-paved patio on the first floor.

#### **GARAGE (contributing – structure)**

The Garage is a one-story structure to the northeast of the main house. It originally functioned as both a garage and a small apartment for the domestic servants, but now only serves as a garage. The Garage was built in 1926 alongside the main house. It has a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The Garage has its original wood siding and original wood windows. The original garage doors were replaced ca. 1980s and the floor was likely re-paved with newer concrete, but otherwise the Garage has not had any alterations. It still has tools in the workspace from the 1920s.

#### *Southwest façade (front)*

The southwest façade has a single wooden door with nine lites on the center-left side. There are two equally spaced one-over-one, double-hung wood windows to the right. The rest of the façade is clad in the original wood siding.

#### *Southeast façade (side)*

The southeast façade has a single, original door on the left side. The rest of the façade is clad in the original wood siding.

#### *Northeast façade (rear)*

The northeast façade does not appear to have any windows or doors, but it is heavily obscured by vegetation.

#### *Northwest façade (side)*

The northwest façade has two single-car openings for cars with metal garage doors from the ca. 1980s. The rest of the façade is clad in the original wood siding. The driveway connects from this side to the main house and the porte cochere.

#### **SETTING**

The Robert H. Johnson House is located at 5026 E. Crestwood Drive in Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas, in the Prospect Terrace neighborhood, one of Little Rock's early streetcar subdivisions platted in 1923. The area is characterized mainly by two story homes in the Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival styles, many of which are high-style examples, though there are a scattering of Mediterranean Revival and French Eclectic residences with some infill houses of ranch or contemporary design. The neighborhood streetscape was designed by landscape architect Henry Wright and features mid-block islands and alleys to hide utility lines as well as curving streets.

The Johnson House's lot has several mature oak trees and hedges at the rear of the property. The house sits relatively close to the street and has a driveway that connects the rear garage to the

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street. The house does not feature extensive landscaping but does have yard space at the rear of the house.

### INTEGRITY

The Robert H. Johnson House has outstanding integrity and is one of the best-preserved homes in the Prospect Terrace neighborhood. The house is virtually unchanged from its construction in 1926/27 to the present, besides the two-story porch that was added soon after its construction and designed by the original architect, H. Ray Burks. The exterior is unchanged from its original appearance. The half-timbering, wood-framed windows, stone window arches, chimney, and porch, tile roof, and wood balustrade on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor porch, are all original. The 2<sup>nd</sup> floor porch has also retained its beadboard ceiling and wooden flooring. The chimney pots, metal mail slot, and decorative vergeboard are also original.

The interior has likewise been carefully maintained and has seen only minor alterations. The original floorplan has not been altered, and the main floor has kept its distinctive fireplace with Central American-inspired carved stonework and stucco, as well as its coffered ceiling. The entryway's checkerboard tile and decorative wood post are also original. The original bathroom tiles and fixtures have all been retained on both levels of the house. The original wood and tile floors are in excellent condition, and the kitchen even has an original stove (Photo 16). Most of the light fixtures in the house, including the dining room light and the reading nook light, and door hardware are unchanged (Photo 18). The house even has some furniture, such as the 1905 armoire in one of the guest bedrooms, that the original owner bought and put in the house. In terms of physical integrity, there are few, if any, houses from the 1920s that have been as meticulously maintained with all original features in the Heights as the Robert H. Johnson House.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1926-1927  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

late 1926 – Construction begun  
early 1927 – Construction completed  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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

**Cultural Affiliation**

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

**Architect/Builder**

Burks, H. Ray (architect)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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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 Robert H. Johnson House at 5026 E. Crestwood Drive in Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas, is an outstanding example of a high-style Tudor Revival residence in the city, where high-style examples are rare compared to the pared-down Storybook Tudor Revivals and single-story, all-brick Tudor Revival bungalows in the Hillcrest neighborhood. The house is located in the prosperous neighborhood of Prospect Terrace in the Pulaski Heights addition, which was developed as an automobile-friendly area for upper-middle class and wealthy white residents. The house was built by Robert H. and Martha (nee McCloy) Johnson in 1926 and completed in 1927. Robert and Martha both lived in the house until their respective deaths in 1965 and 1985. The house was designed by architect H. Ray Burks, a relative of Martha, and the Johnson family still owns the house to the present day.

The Robert H. Johnson House is a significant, textbook example of the Tudor Revival style, with its half-timbering and stucco second story, oriel window with diamond panes and stained glass, stone lintels, casement windows in pairs and groups, a jettied cross gable, steeply pitched roof, and decorative vergeboard. Thus, as a significant and intricate example of the Tudor Revival architectural style, the Robert H. Johnson House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C: Architecture with local significance.**

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

### **History of the Area**

The area that would become Pulaski County had been occupied by Native peoples for hundreds of years prior to European encroachment. The Quapaw people inhabited the land near Little Rock until they were forced to cede their land in 1818 and 1824 through unequal treaties. They were then removed from the little land they had remaining to them and forced to relocate to Indian Territory in Oklahoma, opening the land they left behind to mass European settlement.<sup>1</sup> When the Arkansas Territory was separated from the Missouri Territory in 1819, Pulaski County became one of the original five counties. The capital was moved from Arkansas Post to Little Rock in 1821 due to a disease epidemic at the former location.<sup>2</sup>

Little Rock had only been permanently settled by Europeans since the spring of 1820 but grew to become an incorporated city by 1835 with a post office, the first state capitol building, the Old State House (NHL listed 12/09/97), and a host of small businesses that served the burgeoning

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<sup>1</sup> Ron Copeland and Joe Foster, "Pulaski County," *Encyclopedia of Arkansas*, last updated 15 Nov. 2022, <https://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/entries/pulaski-county-409/>, accessed 15 Jan. 2025.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

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community. Upon the state's admittance to the Union in 1836 as a slave state, the state capital of Little Rock developed into the cultural, economic, and political center of Arkansas. Steamboat traffic constituted most of Little Rock's industry, and wharf fees on docked vessels were the single greatest source of city revenue until after the Civil War.<sup>3</sup> Reconstruction through to 1900 proved a period of significant population expansion and subsequent building construction, including over 1,200 new residences between 1871 and 1872 as well as municipal buildings such as the Pulaski County Courthouse and the Union Station Depot.<sup>4</sup> The city also became home to a large population of African Americans, who at one point consisted of almost 25% of the population with many Black-owned businesses and community centers nucleated around West 9<sup>th</sup> Street.<sup>5</sup>

### Prospect Terrace Neighborhood

As Little Rock's population jumped from 38,000 people in 1900 to 65,000 in 1920, creating a suburb outside the dense city limits was a tempting proposition and one that spawned a slew of new neighborhood developments. Prospect Terrace was part of the movement to the suburbs alongside the Pulaski Heights Addition and Edgehill, areas that are now between, and in some cases, part of, the two major Little Rock historic residential districts of The Heights and Hillcrest Historic District (NR listed 12/18/1990). These suburbs offered a location in a park-like setting with curvilinear streets which were more picturesque than the grid-like streets downtown. The neighborhoods were also racially exclusive, and these policies were set out in the covenants of the neighborhoods to ensure a homogenous, non-minority area for white residents only.<sup>6</sup>

The Prospect Terrace neighborhood was part of the Pulaski Heights Addition and was developed by Sidney Kahn Sr. between 1923 and 1928 (Figure 1).<sup>7</sup> The area was divided into three sections, and plots, around fifty-five in total, in "Prospect Terrace No. 3" began selling to the public in 1926.<sup>8</sup> Advertisements for the lots cited the view "equal to those which travelers go to Switzerland and the Rockies to see" as well as the easy access to schools and shopping via automobile or streetcar, and interior parks that were exclusive to the residents of the "residential park."<sup>9</sup> The development aimed to attract upper-middle class and wealthy clients through its greenery and exclusive branding, and to maintain this image, the development required houses in the area to be a "desirable type" and to not "cost less than \$7,500."<sup>10</sup> This led to the neighborhood having a distinct, planned feel to the architectural styles that were allowed to be built by the covenant. English Revivals and other Eclectic style, two-story houses predominated,

<sup>3</sup> Thomason and Associates, "Post-World War II Residential Development of Little Rock, Arkansas, 1945-1970," *City of Little Rock*, Sept. 2017, pp. 6.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 7.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 8.

<sup>6</sup> Central Arkansas Library System, "Pulaski Heights (Pulaski County)." *Encyclopedia of Arkansas*, last updated 24 Jul. 2024, <https://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/entries/pulaski-heights-pulaski-county-6575/>, accessed 21 Jan. 2025.

<sup>7</sup> Helen Barry, "National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: Kahn-Jennings House," *Arkansas Historic Preservation Program*, 08 Sept. 1992; *Arkansas Gazette*, "Prospect Terrace: A Restricted Residential Park on Pulaski Heights," (Little Rock, AR: 24 Jun. 1923), pp. 8.

<sup>8</sup> *Arkansas Gazette*, "Another Prospect Addition Ready," (Little Rock, AR: 13 Jun. 1926), pp. 47.

<sup>9</sup> *Arkansas Gazette*, "Prospect Terrace: A Restricted Residential Park on Pulaski Heights," (Little Rock, AR: 24 Jun. 1923), pp. 8.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid*.



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though a few one-story Ranch houses were permitted later on. No commercial structures, restaurants, or apartments were allowed within the development to maintain a family-oriented, luxurious feel. The curving streets were also designed with the automobile in mind, forcing cars to slow down in what was fast becoming a commuter city. The neighborhood emphasized the automobile so much that when the landscape was designed by Henry Wright, no sidewalks were included. Thus, Prospect Terrace is an example of the need for a new type of neighborhood in Little Rock for those who could afford it.<sup>11</sup>

### **History of the Property**

Robert H. Johnson was born in 1898 in Richmond, Indiana, and graduated from Earlham College. The Johnson family owned a business that produced railroad ties, and Johnson worked for the family company upon his graduation. Often, according to his son, James, Robert would be sent to Arkansas to source hardwood for the ties. On one trip to Hot Springs, Garland County, Arkansas, Johnson met Martha McCloy and courted her for a year. Martha's family was from Monticello, Arkansas, and the couple were married in 1926 in the McCloy's family church in Monticello. With a new bride and a desire to start a family, Johnson began the search for a place to settle down. He selected the area of Prospect Terrace No. 3 and bought a plot of land there a few months after his marriage. In order to keep with the neighborhood building covenant that had a strict policy on style, size, and cost of new construction, Johnson turned to one of his wife's family members, H. Ray Burks, a licensed and well-known architect in the state to build his wedding present to Martha.

The house plans were swiftly drawn, and construction began very soon after. The building was begun at the end of 1926 and was completed in the first months of 1927. Robert and Martha continued to live in the house throughout their lives, and both their sons, James and Nick, were born and raised in the house at 5026 E. Crestwood. James (known as Jim) attended Vanderbilt University in Tennessee and served in the Air Force in San Antonio before moving back to Little Rock and starting a career with the Ford Motor Company. Jim married Ruth Ann Daniels in 1951, and the couple lived for a year in Amsterdam, where Robert passed away while visiting them in 1965. Martha continued to live in the Johnson House until her death in 1984. Jim and Ruth Ann had moved into the house to assist Martha in her elder years, and they took over ownership of the house upon her death. They still live in the house and split their time between Michigan, where their children live, and 5026 E. Crestwood. Since its construction, the Robert H. Johnson house has remained in the family and only had two owners.<sup>12</sup>

### **Criterion C: Architecture**

#### Tudor Revival

The trend towards revivalist architectural styles, of which the Tudor Revival is but one example, began after the 1893 Columbian Exhibition or World's Fair in Chicago. The fair showcased many examples of adapted historically inspired buildings, including the California Building that referenced Spanish adobe missions and others with Neoclassical and Georgian motifs. Advances

<sup>11</sup> Helen Barry, "National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: Kahn-Jennings House," *Arkansas Historic Preservation Program*, 08 Sept. 1992.

<sup>12</sup> Interview with James (Jim) Johnson and Ruth Ann Johnson conducted by Ralph Wilcox and Megan Willmes of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program during a site visit on 29 Oct. 2024.

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in technology after WWI also contributed to new styles of architecture. Masons perfected the application of brick and stone veneer onto frame houses, which allowed architects and builders to more economically and easily recreate older, traditional architectural styles, especially those of western Europe and England. The war had another effect on the psychology of American styles, as people in America began to idealize the peaceful European countryside and seek it out by recreating picturesque “storybook” landscapes and residences that evoked refinement, charm, and domesticity.<sup>13</sup>

Technological change and inspiration from traditional forms resulted in the explosion of revival styles, sometimes called the Age of Eclecticism or the Eclectic Era, including French Eclectic, Tudor, Colonial, Spanish Colonial, Italian Renaissance, and Mission Revivals. The revival styles enjoyed great popularity especially in the 1920s and 1930s, before the economic implications of the Great Depression made the more ornate revival styles cost-prohibitive for a large portion of everyday citizens. Architects were often not concerned with replicating the exact historical details of each inspiration, but rather focused on the atmosphere of the building as a whole, resulting in styles whose characteristics borrowed heavily from varying historical eras and regions. The Tudor Revival had elements from Jacobethan manors, with their heavy parapet walls and imposing stone veneers, mixed with simple thatched cottages and half-timbering seen on medieval rowhouses.<sup>14</sup>

Tudor Revival style residences can be roughly divided into two major subcategories: the earlier Jacobethan type from the early 1900s to the 1920s, and the more amalgamated, less historically accurate Tudor Revivals of the 1920s to 1940s.<sup>15</sup> The Robert H. Johnson House falls into the latter category and is an excellent example of the style. Roughly half of Tudor Revivals have decorative half-timbering with stucco on the second floor, with the first floor being veneered, most commonly, in brick, but stone, stucco, and occasionally wooden cladding are also known. The roofs of most Tudor Revival structures are gables, either side or front, with a steep pitch and tile or asphalt shingle cladding; occasionally a Tudor Revival will have a thatched roof. While front porches are rare and small if present, some Tudor Revivals have a side porch that is under the main roof.<sup>16</sup> Many examples of the style also have a jettied, or overhanging, second story, as it mimics medieval English townhouses.<sup>17</sup> Windows on Tudor Revival structures are often found in groups or pairs with diamond panes or as casement and double-hung windows. In high-style examples, an oriel window, or a window that does not extend to the ground and is cantilevered or supported via brackets, can be found on the upper stories.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Mark Gelernter, *A History of American Architecture: Buildings in their Cultural and Technological Context* (Hanover, CT: University Press of New England, 1999), pp. 234.

<sup>14</sup> *Pennsylvania Museum & Historical Commission*, “Tudor Revival Style 1890 – 1920,” last updated 26 Aug. 2015, <https://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/Styles/tudor-revival.html>, accessed 30 Jan. 2025.

<sup>15</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 2002), pp. 358.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 359.

<sup>17</sup> *Architectural Styles of America and Europe*, “Tudor Revival,” last updated Oct. 2011, <https://architecturestyles.org/tudor-revival/>, accessed 30 Jan. 2025.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*

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In terms of decorative elements, Tudor Revivals have many fine details. Stone detailing is common around doors and windows, either as carved cast stone in high-style examples or as lintels and visual dividers between windows in a group. Windows and doors often have some sort of decorative surround, either as simple stone, patterned brickwork, or with carved decorations. Most Tudor Revivals have a prominent, tall chimney with chimney pots for individual flues. Oriel windows, stained and/or leaded glass, vergeboards in the gables, round arch entry doors with iron strap hinges, patterned brick or stonework, and steeply pitched dormers complete the image of a Tudor Revival.<sup>19</sup>

The Robert H. Johnson House exemplifies the Tudor Revival house and has almost all the character-defining features of the style, making it an easily recognizable and excellent illustration of the style. In form and mass, the house has all the hallmarks of a Tudor Revival, including a steeply pitched gable roof, cross gable serving as a front entrance, and a side porch that shares the main roof. The house features an extremely prominent, tall chimney on the front façade. Its stone construction alongside patterned brickwork and individual chimneypots is characteristic of Tudor Revival chimneys. The Johnson House has a jettied second story which is clad in decorative half-timbering and stucco and the first floor is veneered in brick with stone detailing around the windows and doors, as well as the side porch. The house has two porches, one that functions as a porte cochere and a second, two-story porch with wood detailing and roughly dressed stone. Most of the windows are casements or double-hung wood windows and are found in groups or pairs. The oriel window also has diamond panes with stained glass decoration. The front cross gable, another characteristic of a Tudor Revival, also has a decorative vergeboard in the gable. The front door is under the cross gable and is a round arch door with iron strap hinges and vertical boards. While there are no dormers on the Robert H. Johnson House, on the rear elevation, there are two vents to the attic made to imitate dormers, and they have steeply pitched roofs like a more classic dormer would. Overall, the Robert H. Johnson House has all the hallmarks and character-defining features of a textbook Tudor Revival style residence. The Johnson House is remarkable in Little Rock for its decorative features as well as its unaltered interior and exterior appearance.

#### H. Ray Burks

Harvey Ray Burks was born in 1890 in Monticello, Arkansas, and lived there with his mother and two siblings. He attended the Monticello public schools and was accepted into the St. Louis School of Fine Arts at Washington University in Missouri, where he studied architecture. Upon graduation, Burks worked for W. A. Halley, Architects in 1915 in Monticello as a draftsman, but he moved to Little Rock in 1917. He worked for James A. Bliss until he interrupted his career to serve in World War I, where he worked with Black and Veach Engineers at Camp Robinson in Little Rock. After the war, Burks returned to Bliss's practice for a short time until he left to open his own architectural firm in 1922.<sup>20</sup> Some of his earliest work as head of his own firm was houses and commercial buildings in his hometown of Monticello, many of which were in the Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, or English Revival styles, such as the Cotham House at 454

<sup>19</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 2002), pp. 358.

<sup>20</sup> Charles Witsell, and Gordon Wittenberg, "H. Ray Burks," in *Architects of Little Rock, 1833-1950* (Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 2014), pp. 88-90.

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S. Main Street, Monticello, Arkansas.<sup>21</sup> He also designed a series of houses in the Heights and Hillcrest in Little Rock in the mid-1920s (see discussion below), including the Robert H. Johnson House.

Burks's practice gained more attention, and he worked on a series of public buildings, including Drew, Lonoke, Pope, and Arkansas County Courthouses, Monticello City Hall, and the University of Arkansas Medical School in MacArthur Park, Little Rock. Two of his most well-known projects were in Little Rock: the original building for the Arkansas Fine Arts Museum, designed in the Art Deco style and funded through the Works Progress Administration, the façade of which is still partially preserved within the 2024 renovated building, and the original War Memorial Stadium, designed in conjunction with Bruce Anderson. Burks practiced architecture until his death in 1948 at the age of fifty-eight.<sup>22</sup>

#### Tudor Revival, High-Style Properties in Little Rock

Pulaski Heights was platted in the 1890s and became its own town in 1905 but saw most of its growth in the 1920s.<sup>23</sup> The Prospect Terrace neighborhood is one of several in Pulaski Heights where wealthy families decided to settle and build their homes, alongside Edgehill and near the Country Club of Little Rock and Forest Park Elementary School, both of which were major draws for the incoming families.<sup>24</sup>

While English Revival and Storybook Tudor Revival houses were popular in the affluent areas of Little Rock in the 1920s such as Hillcrest and Pulaski Heights, high-style examples of the Tudor Revival are relatively rare. Most of the ornate Tudor Revivals had expensive details that required money to execute and many also had the deft hand of an architect or master builder to complete the intricate inlay and timbering on the residences. In Little Rock, there are less than fifteen high-style examples of the Tudor Revival that have been surveyed or listed on the National Register.<sup>25</sup> Almost all are in the wealthy areas of Hillcrest and Pulaski Heights, though a few are in the older areas of Little Rock in the Governor's Mansion Historic District (NR listed 09/13/1978). Almost all of the fifteen examples were built in the 1910s and 1920s during the heyday of the Tudor Revival, and several were designed by prominent Arkansas architects like Max Mayer, Charles Thompson, and George R. Mann, who designed the state Capitol building.

The earliest extant examples are the Volkmer-McKinney House (Figure 3) at 1100 Kavanagh Avenue in Hillcrest, built circa 1910, and the Moorehead Wright-Holmann House (Figure 4) at 3518 Hill Road, built in 1911. Both houses feature the characteristic tile roof with cresting as well as undressed stone veneer and stucco on the second floor. However, the Volkmer-

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<sup>21</sup> Drew County Historical Society, "Cotham House Architectural Survey," 01 Jul. 1979, in the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

<sup>22</sup> Charles Witsell, and Gordon Wittenberg, "H. Ray Burks," in *Architects of Little Rock, 1833-1950* (Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 2014), pp. 88-90.

<sup>23</sup> Central Arkansas Library System, "Pulaski Heights (Pulaski County)." *Encyclopedia of Arkansas*, last updated 24 Jul. 2024, <https://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/entries/pulaski-heights-pulaski-county-6575/>, accessed 21 Jan. 2025.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>25</sup> Information on the fifteen examples is taken from the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program's architectural survey file database.



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McKinney House has more elements of a Craftsman style house than a pure example of a Tudor Revival. The Moorhead Wright-Holmann House, at almost 12,000 sq ft, is the largest house in the Tudor Revival style known in Little Rock, and it has had a garage added in the late 1980s to further expand its grand nature.

The Tudor Revival had two significant subtypes of veneer that were often utilized. The two previous examples featured stucco and half-timbering alongside brick, but a number of Tudor Revivals were veneered or constructed entirely of stone. The Kahn-Jennings House (NR listed 09/08/1992) was constructed at the same time as the Johnson House in 1926/1927 and is in the Prospect Terrace neighborhood (Figure 5). The house was built for Sidney Kahn Sr., the developer of Prospect Terrace, and is a Jacobethan-esque residence with three stone chimneys and parapeted walls and is significant for its architecture as designed by Max Mayer in addition to its association with the local land developer. It also encompasses two smaller stone buildings used as guest and servants' quarters with a pool in the center of the property and a stone fence that surrounds the courtyard. The Paisley House (Figure 6) at 3939 S. Lookout Road is a more restrained example of a stone Tudor Revival. It still features the classic steep roof pitch and prominent chimney of a Tudor Revival, but without more ornate detailing such as a vergeboard or carved stone entryway surrounds.

There are three other known houses in Little Rock that were designed by H. Ray Burks. The Bailey House at 4020 S. Lookout Road is a 1937 two-story brick house with a Monterey-style porch on the front, but the house has had a significant two-story addition to the right side (as seen from the street), completed in the 1990s. The second house is the Storthz House at 450 Midland Street, built in 1927 in the Tudor Revival style. It is a two-story residence with the first floor veneered in stone and the second floor with half-timbering and stucco and is the most similar in appearance to the Johnson House (Figure 2). The third and final house is the Holmes House at 3805 S. Lookout Road, also built in 1927 (Figure 7). The house is a two-story stone veneered house in a simple rectangular plan with a servants' quarters in a separate outbuilding behind the house. The building has since lost its characteristic tile roof as well as its original windows which were replaced with vinyl units.<sup>26</sup>

### Statement of Significance

It is also an outstanding example of a high-style Tudor Revival residence in the city of Little Rock, where high-style examples are rare compared to the pared-down Storybook Tudor Revivals and single-story, all-brick Tudor Revival bungalows in the Hillcrest neighborhood. The Robert H. Johnson House is a significant, textbook example of the style, with its half-timbering and stucco second story, oriel window with diamond panes and stained glass, stone lintels, casement windows in pairs and groups, a jettied cross gable, steeply pitched roof, and decorative vergeboard. Thus, as a significant and intricate example of the Tudor Revival architectural style, the Robert H. Johnson House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C: Architecture with local significance.**

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<sup>26</sup> Comparisons of the changes have been identified through reviewing the 1988 and 2021 Arkansas Historic Preservation Program's architectural survey files for each house contrasted with Google Street view images of the houses from 2022 to 2024.

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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):** PU8395

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** Less than one acre

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: \_\_\_\_\_

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4. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |             |                 |                   |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 15 | Easting: 561385 | Northing: 3847255 |
| 2. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 3. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 4. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |

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

The property encompasses Lots 27 and 28 EXC 8' strip off side, adjacent to lot 26 in Section 31 Township 2N Range 12W in Pulaski County, Arkansas. The parcel number is 33L0320002500.

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

The boundary encompasses the historic lot and buildings associated with the Robert H. Johnson House.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Megan Willmes, NR Program Manager

organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

street & number: 1100 North Street

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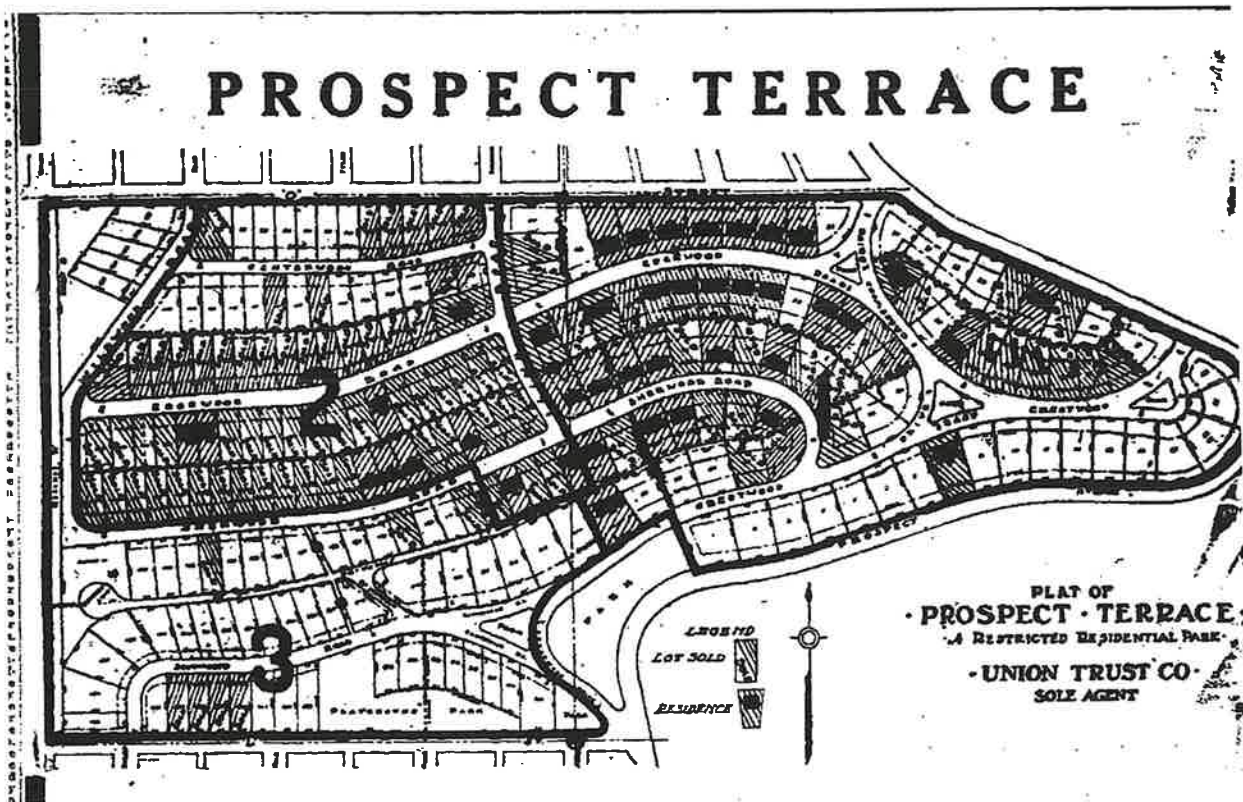
Pulaski County, AR  
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city or town: Little Rock state: AR zip code: 72201  
e-mail megan.willmes@arkansas.gov  
telephone: (501) 324-9192  
date: 01/02/2025

### 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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**Figure 1:** Plat map of Prospect Terrace from 1926 (*in the Arkansas Gazette*. "Prospect Terrace No. 3." (*Little Rock, AR*: 27 Jun. 1926). pp. 13).



**Figure 2:** The Storthz House at 450 Midland Street, Little Rock, also designed by H. Ray Burks in 1927 (*from the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program's architectural survey form*, 3/10/2021).



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**Figure 3:** The Volkmer-McKinney House at 1100 Kavanaugh Avenue (*image from the April 2023 Google Street view*).

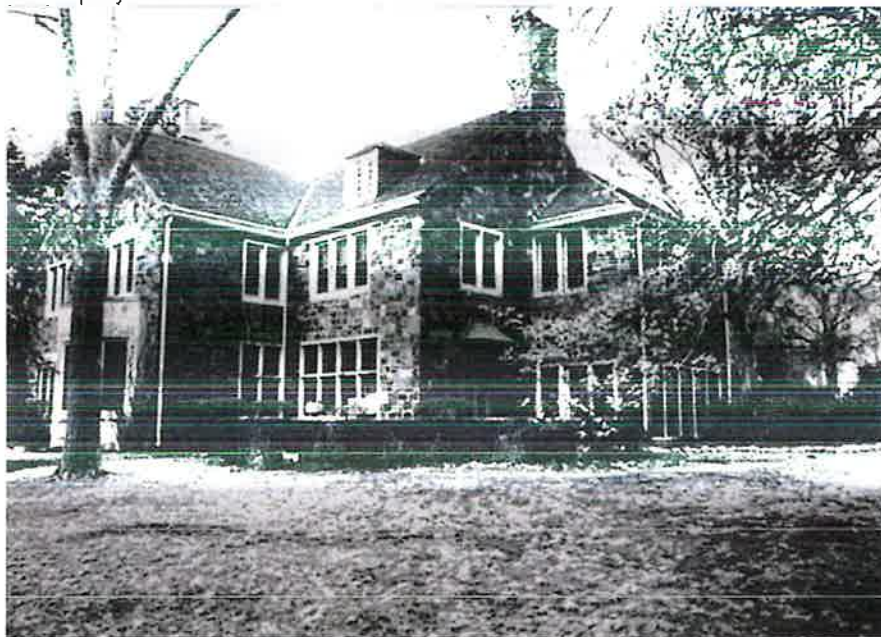


**Figure 4:** The Moorhead Wright-Holmann House at 3518 Hill Road (*image from the April 2023 Google Street view*).



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**Figure 5:** The Kahn-Jennings House at 5300 Sherwood Road (*photograph from the 1992 AHPP survey file, though the house appears to be unchanged on the exterior via a search on Google Street View*).



**Figure 6:** View of the Paisley House at 3939 S. Lookout Road (*image from Oct. 2023 Google Street View*).

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Pulaski County, AR  
County and State



Figure 7: The Holmes House, built in 1928, at 3805 S. Lookout Road in Little Rock, (*image from the 1987 architectural survey in the possession of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program*).

### 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: Robert H. Johnson House

City or Vicinity: Little Rock

County: Pulaski County

State: Arkansas

Photographer: Ralph Wilcox

Robert H. Johnson House  
Name of Property

Pulaski County, AR  
County and State

Date Photographed: 10/29/2024

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

- 1 of 20.
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**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for nominations 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.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

















