United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Imboden Methodist Episcopal Church, South
other names/site number Imboden United Methodist Church- LW0092

2. Location

street & number 113 Main Street
city or town Imboden
code AR
state Arkansas
county Lawrence
code 075
zip code 72434

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets D does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally D statewide D locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property D meets D does not meet the National Register criteria. (D See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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
Imboden Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Lawrence County, Arkansas

5. Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership of Property</th>
<th>Category of Property</th>
<th>Number of Resources within Property</th>
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<tr>
<td>(Check as many boxes as apply)</td>
<td>(Check only one box)</td>
<td>(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ private</td>
<td>☑ building(s)</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
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<td>□ public-local</td>
<td>□ district</td>
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<td>□ site</td>
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<td>□ public-Federal</td>
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<td>□ object</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

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)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
Classical Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls BRICK
roof ASPHALT
other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
Imboden Methodist Episcopal Church, South

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

☒ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ B removed from its original location.

☐ C birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.

☐ D a cemetery.

☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ F a commemorative property

☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

Local

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1922

Significant Dates

1922

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Reverend James F. Glover

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register designated a National Historic Landmark

☒ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☒ Other

Name of repository:

Imboden United Methodist Church
10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property  Less than one acre.

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Easting</th>
<th>Northing</th>
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</table>

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)
Lots numbered twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23) and twenty-four (24) in block numbered sex (6) of the original Town of Imboden, Arkansas, being located on a portion of the SE quarter (SE/4) of Section fifteen (15), Township eighteen (18), North Range two (2), west of the fifth principal meridian.

Boundary Justification
The boundary of the property includes the parcel of land historically associated with the church building.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title  Donna Jones  Edited by: Zac Cothren
organization  Arkansas Historic Preservation Program  date  January 28, 2004
street & number  323 Center St.  1500  telephone  501-324-9789

city or town  Little Rock  state  AR  zip code  72201

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs
Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

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

name  
street & number  
city or town  

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.
Summary
The Imboden Methodist Episcopal Church, South, presently known as the Imboden United Methodist Church, located at 113 North Main Street in Imboden, Arkansas, is a two-story brick-masonry building designed with elements of the Classical Revival style. Built in 1922, the building sits atop a raised basement foundation and is topped with a flat roof featuring a parapet on all but the rear elevation. The building’s Classical Revival treatment is expressed through the large single-story porch on the front of the church. The porch is topped with a flat roof and is supported by four square columns. Like the building, the porch's flat roof also features a parapet. In certain respects the building shares many common features with commercial buildings of the era, yet due to the building's façade features and usage, the Classical Revival designation is more appropriate. The most major change that has occurred has been the replacement of some original windows with stained-glass windows. This was done in a manner that did not alter the size of the window openings and does very little to detract from the building's design.

Elaboration
Built in 1922, the Imboden Methodist Episcopal Church, South, presently known as the Imboden United Methodist Church, is a two-story brick-masonry building designed with elements of the Classical Revival style. The building sits atop a raised basement foundation and is topped with a flat roof featuring a parapet on all but the rear elevation. The building’s Classical Revival treatment is expressed through the large single-story porch on the front of the church. Reverend James Glover, the church pastor, designed the building and supervised its construction. The total cost of construction was only $15,000.

Massive steps lead up to the portico supported by four concrete columns which dominates the façade of the church, which was built in 1922 by mostly volunteer laborers.

East Elevation
The front of the building faces east toward Main Street. Massive concrete steps rise up above the raised basement to the portico on the building’s main level. A single four-over-one basement-level window is located to each side of the porch. The portico is situated atop four square columns and is topped with a flat roof featuring a parapet which mimics the parapet on the building's roof. The original wood doors are centrally located under the portico and are crowned with transom windows. A single-pane stained-glass stationary window flanks both sides of the portico on both the first and second story. A ribbon of three double-hung five-over-one windows is located directly above the porch's roof. The building's cornerstone is inset in the northeast corner of the building.

North Elevation
The north side is very balanced with windows placed symmetrically on all three levels. White bands of concrete separate each of the building’s three levels. The parapet continues along the roofline of the building. The central portion of the elevation projects forward from the main body of the building. The basement level
is fenestrated by a pair of four-over-one windows and an individual window of the same configuration. The building then projects forward with a side entrance to the basement on the east-facing wall of the projection. The north wall of the projection is fenestrated by a centrally located ribbon of three four-over-one windows flanked by individual four-over-one windows. The projection then steps back and the building's handicap access conceals the remaining basement windows.

Stained-glass windows accent the building on both the remaining two levels. The windows are laid out in the same arrangement as the windows on the basement level. The ten windows on the sanctuary level were originally five-over-one double-hung windows, but in the early 1940s all but the one closest to the back of the building were changed to one-over-one stained-glass. The original wooden frames are still there; however, the stained-glass was moved to the upper level in 1979 and new stained-glass single panes were placed in the sanctuary. The size of the window openings was not changed and the change is subtle enough that the building retains integrity. Located near the back of the building is a side door sheltered beneath a shed porch, which serves as the handicap access. The last window on the elevation has been changed to a modern two-over-two window.

The same window pattern runs across the upper level, again in their original wooden frame, but the original windows were replaced with the 1940s stained-glass windows in 1979. Since only nine stained-glass windows had been put on the sanctuary level in the 1940s, the two windows on the rear portion were not replaced and still have their five-over-one configuration.

**West Elevation (Rear)**
Like the other three sides, the back of the building is symmetrical. The back of the building has six windows on each level. The basement windows were infilled with brick in 1992. The sanctuary level is fenestrated by a pair of original five-over-one windows. This is followed by two individually-placed five-over-one windows. A final pair of five-over-one windows fenestrate the sanctuary. The upper story follows the same pattern of window placement as the sanctuary level.

**South Elevation**
The south elevation is almost identical to the north elevation. The one exception is a single-door side entrance near the back of the building that is accessed by the original concrete steps and has not had a porch or ADA ramp added.

**Interior**
Inside the church sanctuary, stained-glass windows, on both tiers, send colorful glimmers of light down on the pews and floor. The sanctuary has a seating capacity of approximately 200 people. The sanctuary features ornamental pressed-tin ceiling tiles with tin crown molding. Pressed-tin ceilings are also in the
Sunday school rooms and basement. Original wooden railing around the balcony and wood doors remain in the virtually unaltered sanctuary area.
Summary
Located at 113 North Main Street in Imboden, Arkansas, the Imboden Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** with **local significance** as the best example of Classical Revival architecture in Imboden. It is also being nominated under **Criteria Consideration A**, religious properties that achieve significance through their design and not for religious merit.

Elaboration
The town of Imboden is named for Benjamin Imboden, who came from Virginia and settled on the site of the current town, then a canebrake, around 1828. The land remained in the Imboden family until 1882 when the heirs sold the land to W. C. Sloan of Smithville. In the same year a railroad survey was made through the area, and in 1883 Sloan sold a 100-foot-wide right of way through his land to the Kansas City, Fort Scott, and Memphis Railroad Co. By the end of 1883, the tracks had been laid, and the town platted by the railroad company engineers. The first commercial structure was erected in the following year, and the fledgling town, like many others laid out by the railroad, grew and prospered quickly with the advent of rapid transportation and communication with the rest of the nation. A petition to incorporate the town of Imboden, named by W. C. Sloan for the early pioneer, was filed with the Lawrence County Clerk in 1887, but apparently no action was taken by the court for it took a second petition filed in 1889 to receive approval of incorporation. According to *The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northeastern Arkansas*, the town in 1889 could boast of "... three general stores, two groceries, two saloons, a hotel, livery stable, school-house, church, and dwellings."

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized in 1884 with 13 women and one man as charter members. The church was part of the Hoxie Mission, but later became the Hopewell Circuit. T. A. Bowen served as the first pastor and H. C. Skinner was the presiding Elder. The first church building was erected in 1895 on Second Street about one block west of the present building. Hendrix College had built an academy in town and was heavily in debt. Hendrix Academy had been built at a cost of $11,000 and the school still owed $3,600. Growth in the church had also become quite stagnant. At this same time the saloon on Main Street was doing quite well. It was decided by then pastor W. M. Wilson that a revival was needed. At the end of 23 days of revival, 67 members had been added to the church and the saloon keeper had been fined for being open on Sunday. Dr. A. C. Miller, President of Hendrix College, attended the revival and while there made a proposition to W. C. Sloan. Sloan, who had already donated liberally to Hendrix Academy, was asked to pay off the remaining $3,600 in exchange for the school bearing his name. He accepted and the school became known as Sloan-Hendrix Academy. Sloan-Hendrix Academy accepted both boys and girls for residence in the dormitories. Many of those students as well as teachers and employees of the school attended services and served in many capacities at the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.
In the spring of 1921, as Reverend James Glover was finishing the Sunday service, a local gentleman entered the door and announced that the church was on fire. As members filed out of the burning building each grabbed something of value. Nearly everything of value in the church, including windows, was removed from the burning building.

The Board of Trustees purchased the property at the corner of Main and Second streets and construction of a new church soon began. Reverend Glover, who had been a construction contractor before entering the ministry, offered to draw the plans and supervise construction at no additional cost above his salary. The building, with a lot of local volunteers serving as laborers, was completed in 1922, at a cost of $15,000. The building is now insured in access of $400,000. The original structure configuration remains as it was in 1922.

After Hendrix College severed its relationship with the Academies, Sloan-Hendrix was the only one to survive. In 1928 it was purchased by the Imboden Public Schools, but it continued to bear the name Sloan-Hendrix. Baccalaureate services for the Imboden Public School were held in the church until the early ’60’s.

Through the years the Methodist Church has served the community needs in time of happiness and in time of despair. One notable member, Nellie Dyer, left the congregation to further her education and to serve as a foreign missionary to the Korean people. Miss Dyer was a prisoner of war twice during her years of service—one by the Japanese during World War II and again by the Chinese during the Korean conflict.

The Imboden Methodist Episcopal Church, South, stands today as an excellent example of Classical Revival architecture and a landmark building in the town of Imboden. Although now known as the Imboden United Methodist Church, the building continues to serve the needs of the congregation for which it was built 82 years ago.

**Statement of Significance**

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Imboden is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** with **local significance** as the best example of Classical Revival architecture in Imboden. It is also being nominated under **Criteria Consideration A**.
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bibliography

Deed: Recorded-Western Deed Record 58 Page 132. Lots 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 Block 6 Original Imboden, Dated 23, May 1921.


Lawson, Marvin. The History of Sloan-Hendrix Academy, Mabelvale, Ar., Foreman-Payne Publisher. 1979, pp 5-15 & 27-30


Covey, Reta. *The History of Imboden*.

Abstract of Title of Property No. 1133