1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: JOSEPH TAYLOR ROBINSON HOUSE

Other Name/Site Number: Foster-Robinson House

2. LOCATION

Street & Number: 2122 Broadway Not for publication:___

City/Town: Little Rock Vicinity:___

State: AR County: Pulaski Code: 119 Zip Code: 72204

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property	Category of Property
Private: X	Building(s): X
Public-Local: ___	District: ___
Public-State: ___	Site: ___
Public-Federal: ___	Structure: ___
	Object: ___

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	____	buildings
____	____	sites
____	____	structures
____	____	objects
2	0	Total

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register: 2

Name of Related Multiple Property Listing: N/A

4. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.

Signature of Certifying Official Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of Commenting or Other Official Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

5. 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 Keeper Date of Action

6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic:	Domestic	Sub:	Single Dwelling
Current:	Domestic	Sub:	Hotel

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: Craftsman

MATERIALS:
Foundation: Granite, Brick
Walls: Weatherboard
Roof: Asphalt
Other: Brick, Granite (chimneys)

Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance.

SUMMARY

The Joseph Taylor Robinson House is a two and one-half story, wood frame structure with a high steep roof of complex plan and irregular silhouette. The foundation is constructed of granite and brick. Horizontal weatherboard with an overlay of horizontal boards sheathes the exterior. Designed by architect Frank W. Gibb, the house was built in 1904 by Henry Howard Foster, a wealthy lumber merchant, and owned by Robinson beginning in 1930. The structure faces east on a lot of less than one acre at the corner of South Broadway and 22nd Street.

Elaboration

The main facade of the house has three bays and exhibits elements of the Craftsman style. The east, north, and south elevations rest on a granite foundation, while the west elevation rests upon a brick foundation. The overall aspect of the house is vertically proportioned with a high steep roof of complex plan and irregular silhouette. The exterior is faced with horizontal weatherboard overlaid with horizontal boards. Windows in the house vary in size and shape, but most have wooden lintels and sills, and none have exterior shutters. There are four chimneys: two are constructed entirely of brick and two are constructed of granite and brick.

The eastern or main facade of the house is marked by twin gables of which the outside eaves flare wider at the end unlike those elsewhere on the house. A wide one-story porch extends across this facade. Supported by three massive square posts of granite, this porch features flattened Tudor arches and ornamental brackets. Twelve-over-one paired windows on the southern end of the eastern facade counterbalance the large main entrance on the first story. Two sets of paired windows with 20-over-1 sashes accent the second story while small 20-pane casement windows are the focal point for the gable ends. These gable ends are finished in stucco with decorative half timbering.

The south elevation of the house has, at its eastern end, a separate enclosed porch at the ground level. This porch echoes the main porch with square posts of granite, flattened Tudor arches, and ornamental brackets. A glass-enclosed sleeping porch is directly above. Also found on the south elevation is a gabled dormer with two multi-pane windows and an exterior chimney constructed of granite from ground to roof; above the roofline the chimney is entirely of brick.

The west elevation has two small porches: one on the southern end and the other, which has been enclosed and houses the rear staircase, on the northern end. A third exterior chimney and an interior chimney are visible from the western elevation. Both are constructed of brick.

The dormer on the northern elevation is identical to the one on the southern elevation. The chimney on this facade, closer to the east, main facade, while constructed of granite and brick like the one on the southern elevation, retains the original raised inverted cross decoration on the brick portion. Also on this facade is a gabled bay window projecting from the second floor with ornamental brackets underneath.

The impressive main entrance consists of sidelights and transom lights of frosted glass with a fern leaf design surrounding a single frame door inset with glass that matches the design and height of the sidelights. This entry opens into a side hall which provides access to a music room and a parlor on the left and a dining room at the rear. The hall exhibits several notable features, such as sliding glass doors which are identical in design to the main door with the exception of a circular motif in the upper center of the doors. On the north wall is a fireplace with an impressive mantel of terra cotta in an acorn design.

The outstanding feature of the interior is the woodwork. Through his lumber yards, Foster was able to select the finest and most unusual cuts of wood to call attention to the fine grain of the sawn oak and pine. The baseboards, cornices, doors, and window facings exemplify the superior quality of the wood. Of exceptional interest is the wood in the sliding door between the living room and dining room, which is referred to as "curly pine." Foster alerted the workers at his lumber yards to watch for pine logs with this special burled effect. Exposed beam ceilings are found in the foyer, living room, and dining room. The baseboards and cornices are consistently of the same module with the exception of the cornice in the music room, which is of the same decorative design as the wainscotting in the library. The library retains the original wallpaper imprinted with a garden scene.

The oak stairway is an open well with a half turn at the landing. Impressive urn-shaped balusters support curved handrails. The inset under the handrail is of pine. Paneling on the side of the landing adds a rich tone to the foyer. The stairwell terminates at the ground floor with a decorative newel post on one side and a Doric capital column on the other. The entrance to the living room is flanked by oak columns identical to the one at the base of the stairs. Mrs. Grady Miller, sister-in-law to Mrs. Robinson, recalled that each of the columns was made from a single tree trunk.

At one end of the living room is an inglenook notable for a large copper cylindrical hood surmounting a small fireplace. The hood tapers gradually toward the ceiling and is set off with linear brass molding. The house has six fireplaces, three of which originally burned wood and three that burned coal.

The only alterations to the house have been on the southern and western elevations. A porch was glassed-in for a sunporch and a second story room, originally a sleeping porch, was enclosed. The second story room has been converted to a kitchen area. The porch on the northwest corner which contains the back stairs to the second floor has been enclosed in wood and windows. Originally it was enclosed in lattice work. The chimney on the western elevation has had the decorative design removed and is now shorter than it was originally.

The house and grounds are enclosed by a black iron fence on the east and south sides, which is joined by a rock wall on part of the north and on the west sides. In the rear, toward the west end of the lot, is a one and one-half-story outbuilding which was originally the carriage

house but now serves as a garage and caretaker's cottage. It has a combination gable and hip roof and features the same weatherboard and beam construction as the main house. The carriage house is included in the nominated property.

After Robinson's death, Mrs. Robinson continued to live in the house until her death in 1958. It was maintained by Mrs. Robinson's brother until 1972 when it was sold to Robert Johnston and Leslie Mitchell. In 1984, the house was sold to the Twentieth Century Club of Little Rock who opened Hope Lodge, a facility which houses cancer patients who must receive cancer treatment over a fixed period of time and who live outside the Little Rock vicinity.

Before Robinson purchased this house in 1930, he resided at 204 Northeast Front Street in Lonoke, Arkansas, from 1896 to 1912. That dwelling is extant but is drastically altered. There are no other known remaining Robinson residences. The Joseph Taylor Robinson House in Little Rock is in excellent condition and is virtually the same as it was when Senator Robinson lived there.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:
Nationally: X Statewide: ___ Locally: ___

Applicable National Register Criteria: A___ B X C___ D___

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): A___ B___ C___ D___ E___ F___ G___

NHL Criteria: 2

NHL Theme(s): VII. Political and Military Affairs, 1865-1939
H. The Great Depression and the New Deal, 1929-41

Areas of Significance: Politics/Government

Period(s) of Significance: 1930-1937

Significant Dates: N/A

Significant Person(s): Joseph Taylor Robinson

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Frank Gibb
Henry Howard Foster, Builder

State Significance of Property, and Justify Criteria, Criteria Considerations, and Areas and Periods of Significance Noted Above.

SUMMARY

Joseph Taylor Robinson, Senate majority leader during President Franklin Roosevelt's first term (1933-37), was eulogized by Michigan Republican Senator Arthur H. Vandenburg, then the minority leader, to the effect that "no statesman more definitely left his mark upon the annals of his time".[1] Although the Robinson-Patman Act (1936), which forbade manufacturers and wholesalers from giving rebates to large retailers, was the only major legislation to bear his name, Robinson's accomplishments as Democratic Majority Leader established him as one of the greatest floor leaders in Senate history. This service overshadowed his decade in the House of Representatives, his first two decades in the Senate, and his momentous campaign for the Vice-Presidency as Alfred E. Smith's running mate in 1928.

Robinson's ability to keep the "Senate's nose to the grindstone," according to the noted scholar of Southern history George B. Tindall, played a major role in the achievements of Franklin D. Roosevelt's first "100 Days" in office, when such epochal laws as the Emergency Banking, Civilian Conservation Corps, Federal Emergency Relief, Agricultural Adjustment, Tennessee Valley Authority, Home Owners' Loan, and National Industrial Recovery Acts were passed.[2] In historical retrospect, however, Robinson's part in the losing Democratic Presidential campaign of 1928 is of more than passing interest. Smith, an Irish Roman Catholic from the Northeast, was the first major party nominee of his faith, and ran with Robinson, a Protestant Southerner who led the Democratic Party in the U.S. Senate, eerily foreshadowing the strategy that a generation later, in 1960, proved successful for their counterparts John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson. Robinson was also the first nominee on a major party ticket from the South since the Civil War.

This little-altered 2½ story frame-and-granite dwelling was Robinson's Arkansas home from 1930 to 1937, the period of his greatest national influence. Henry Howard Foster, a wealthy lumber merchant, built the house in 1904 and resided in it until his death in 1915; his widow remained in the house until 1930 when Robinson purchased it. Robinson lived in the house until his death in 1937. He entertained many notable persons here, including Franklin D. Roosevelt on June 10, 1936. The only other known extant Robinson residence is a drastically altered house in Lonoke, Arkansas, where he lived from 1896 to 1912.

ELABORATION

Joseph Taylor Robinson was born August 26, 1872, in Lonoke, Arkansas, to James M. and Matilda S. Robinson. His father, who combined the occupations of physician, minister, and farmer, provided the family with a comfortable living, but young Robinson's opportunity for

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1 Memorial Address, April 20, 1938, *Memorial Services Held in the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States, Together with Remarks Presented in Eulogy of Joseph Taylor Robinson Late a Senator from Arkansas* (Washington, D.C., 1938), 91.

2 George B. Tindall, *The Emergence of the New South, 1913-1945* (Baton Rouge, 1967), 610.

formal education was limited by the short and irregular terms of Arkansas public schools. He made up for this deficiency, however, by extensive reading in his father's well-stocked library. In 1889, at the age of 17, Robinson qualified for a teaching certificate and taught in country schools for two years to earn enough money to attend the University of Arkansas. When asked how he maintained discipline in his classroom, Robinson replied "keeping cool," and added, "If you can observe this, you will never act from passion, prejudice, or anger; but you will inspire your pupils with a respect that years of hard labor might fail to give them."[3]

After two years at the University of Arkansas, he attended the University of Virginia Law School for one year. He never received a formal degree, but was given an honorary degree by the University of Arkansas in 1922. Following a period of study in the office of Judge Thomas C. Trimble in Lonoke, Robinson was admitted to the Arkansas Bar in 1895. A splendid orator, he soon established himself as one of the State's leading attorneys. The secret to Robinson's oratorical prowess, according to comments in the local papers, lay in "its perfect simplicity and sincerity." He possessed "absolute self-control, the faculty of logical thought, and lucid statement." He was "passionately earnest" and had "a resonant voice and a movement full of action." The Lonoke *Democrat* further commented, "He first captures the eye and the ear and before many minutes, the heart."[4] When Robinson married Ewilda Miller in 1896, the account of the wedding in the *Arkansas Democrat* stated, "The bride looked very beautiful in the white gown and veil as she met the handsome, gifted speaker at the altar."[5]

Robinson had launched his political career in 1894 when he was elected Lonoke County's Representative in the Arkansas legislature. When the Thirteenth Arkansas General Assembly convened in 1895, Joe T. Robinson was the youngest member. The highlight of his two-year term came when he introduced a bill to create a railroad commission with power to regulate freight and passenger rates. Although defeated, it attracted much attention. Refusing to stand for reelection, Robinson practiced law but remained active in politics by delivering speeches in various parts of the state for the Democratic Party. In 1900 he was a Presidential elector and was selected to deliver Arkansas's electoral votes to the national capital.

In 1902 Robinson won the first of five terms in the United States House of Representatives. During his ten years in the House, he compiled a moderately progressive voting record, supporting such measures as Federal regulation of railroads, child labor, and trading in cotton futures, and constitutional amendments to establish women's suffrage and the income tax. Although he introduced no major legislation, he soon emerged as one of the leading spokesmen for the Democratic minority in Congress.

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3 Nevin Emil Neal, *A Biography of Joseph Taylor Robinson* (Norman, Oklahoma, 1958), 15.

4 *Ibid.*, 26.

5 *Arkansas Democrat* (Little Rock), December 17, 1896.

By 1912 Robinson's political aspirations led him to seek higher office. He originally intended to oppose United States Senator Jeff Davis in Arkansas's Democratic primary, but after touring 30 counties, says historian Stuart Towns, "he detected a lack of enthusiasm for his candidacy," and withdrew from the race.[6] Robinson ran instead for governor against the incumbent George W. Donaghey who was seeking a third term. Running on a progressive platform of placing limits on campaign expenditures, balancing the state budget, improving prison conditions, passing a corrupt practices act to regulate lobbying, and establishing initiative, referendum, and recall, he swamped Donaghey in the primary and easily defeated his Republican opponent in the fall. On January 14, 1913, Robinson resigned from the House of Representatives, and two days later took the oath as governor.

On January 2, 1913, however, Senator Davis had died, causing a shift of political power in Arkansas. As soon as Robinson learned of Davis' death, he left Little Rock and went hunting in the vicinity of Lonoke so that under no circumstances could he be reached. There he discussed his political plans with Judge A.J. Walls and Walter Hendricks. A call was sent to have every influential Robinson supporter in the state at the Marion Hotel in Little Rock on Sunday, January 5, 1913, for an important conference. Robinson's political advisers assessed the position of every State legislator and then advised Robinson to enter the race. Robinson forces had set to work as early as July 1912 to put key men in important positions in the Arkansas General Assembly.[7] With Judge Walls, a skillful politician, to smooth the way, Robinson was elected, the last U.S. Senator from Arkansas to be elected by the General Assembly, for the amendment to the U.S. Constitution that provided for the direct election of Senators took effect later in 1913. Robinson's public participation in the Senate campaign was limited to making a few speeches. Elected on January 28, Robinson did not resign as governor until March 10 because he desired to enact as much of his program as possible. Under his leadership, the legislature passed a corrupt practices act to regulate lobbying; established a bureau of labor statistics; revised the state's banking laws; and passed legislation to build dams across streams in order to provide hydroelectric power.

Taking his Senate seat shortly after Woodrow Wilson's inauguration, Robinson became one of the President's staunchest supporters in both domestic and foreign policy. Sharply critical of those Senators who opposed American entry into World War I in April 1917, the Arkansan gave full backing to war measures. In 1919-20 he fought hard for the League of Nations and bitterly criticized those Democrats who broke with the President on the issue. When President Wilson learned of Robinson's possible retirement, he sent Robinson a letter which included a personal appeal and stated, "I should deem your retirement from the Senate a real National loss."[8]

By 1920 Robinson had emerged as one of the outstanding Democrats in the Senate, and in December 1923, though not the ranking Democrat, he succeeded Oscar W. Underwood as Minority Leader. Senator Underwood had had trouble holding his colleagues in line and

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6 Stuart Towns, "Joseph T. Robinson and Arkansas Politics: 1912-1913," *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*, XXIV (Winter, 1965), 293.

7 Neal, 119.

8 *Ibid.*, 157.

some considered him too conservative, too friendly, and too popular with the Republicans. Robinson and Underwood had fought a lengthy verbal duel in March in which Robinson emerged as the stronger leader. "Rough-hewed" Robinson was a "no quarter" fighter. "Tireless, resourceful, and physically powerful, he commanded respect; he did not bow to the Republican party."[9]

"Although his name was not connected with any piece of major legislation," Robinson, according to biographer Nevin E. Neal, "had won the confidence and respect of party leaders by his effective behind-the-scenes work."[10] As Democratic Leader, Robinson spearheaded his party's resistance to the Coolidge and Hoover administrations--particularly their high tariff policies and Andrew Mellon's tax-cutting program. In addition, he fought for U.S. membership in the World Court and worked for legislation to increase veterans' benefits and flood control along the Mississippi River.

Robinson's growing stature in the Democratic party was evident by 1924 when, at the Democratic National Convention, Arkansas ex-governor Charles H. Brough placed Robinson's name in nomination for President as Arkansas' favorite son, pointing to his years of public service and his success as a national campaigner whose "proven" leadership could "unite all factions and heal all party wounds."[11]

When the 1928 convention convened in Houston, Texas, Robinson, as chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was selected to give a speech on the second day to "rally" the crowd. Alfred E. Smith of New York, a Catholic and antiprohibitionist, was the apparent favorite for the presidential candidacy. Robinson was escorted to the platform amid the applause of standing delegates. In a short address, he referred to the "notable political crisis" in selecting the Democratic candidates. His closing remarks brought the convention to a "thunderous climax." He asked the Democrats to reconcile their differences within the party by looking to Thomas Jefferson, who "glowed in the Virginia statute of religious freedom and rejoiced in the provision of the constitution that declares no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for an office of trust in the United States."

The delegates at this point interrupted his speech and paraded in spontaneous and unexpected demonstration for 20 minutes. When asked later why he did not finish the speech, Robinson replied that any additional remarks after the demonstration "would be an anticlimax," and that it had been "an excellent place to stop."[12] That evening, Robinson introduced Franklin D. Roosevelt, Alfred E. Smith's campaign manager, who made the nominating speech for Smith. The next day, Smith was nominated on the first ballot.

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9 *Ibid.*, 181.

10 Nevin E. Neal, "Joseph Taylor Robinson," *Dictionary of American Biography*, Vol. XI, Supplement 2, (New York, 1958), 567.

11 Neal, *A Biography of Joseph Taylor Robinson*, 213.

12 *Ibid.*, 247.

Smith's choice for running mate was particularly important. The popular choice was Robinson. He was the party leader in the Senate, had the support of other influential Democrats, was personally popular, and, perhaps more important, he was Protestant, a "dry," and a Southerner. Robinson was also considered by some to be a liberal, based on his stand against religious intolerance, as evidenced by his defense of Smith on the Senate floor as well as at the convention; his liberal policy in foreign affairs; his support of a proposed child labor amendment to the U.S. Constitution; his vigorous assistance to the investigation of the oil scandals; and his insistence that Secretary Denby should be dismissed from the Coolidge Cabinet. Many thought that the selection of Robinson would counteract the tremendous opposition to Smith in the South. Robinson was chosen to be Smith's running mate on the first ballot.

Between September 3 and November 5, 1928, Robinson traveled more than 25,000 miles by private railroad car, making 60 scheduled speeches and 157 rear platform appearances. However, on election day Smith and Robinson received barely 41 per cent of the popular vote, although this represented a significant increase over John W. Davis's abysmal 1924 showing--less than 30 per cent. Robinson attributed the defeat to anti-Catholic feeling toward Smith. Prohibition was also a major factor. While Smith had originally agreed to temper the prohibition issue, even his nomination acceptance speech deviated from the Democratic Party platform. Robinson tried to convince voters that prohibition ought not to be a political issue, that there was room for both sides of the question in the Democratic party, and that if Smith were elected he would enforce all of the laws of the nation. The Prohibitionists were very well organized, however, and were not persuaded by Robinson's arguments. The fact that Smith was a poor campaigner and party organizer, that most people saw no difference in the promises that the two parties had to offer, and that the economy was booming also contributed to the failure of the Democratic ticket.[13]

Despite Smith's defeat, Robinson, because of his exertions, and because six of the eight States carried by the ticket were in the Deep South, strengthened his position as one of the leading national figures in the party. At the beginning of 1929, Robinson announced that Democrats would cooperate with President Herbert Hoover. Hoover, trying not to repeat what he judged to have been Wilson's mistake, gave special recognition to the leader of the opposition party in the Senate and thus hoped to gain Democratic support for critical legislation and ratifying treaties. President Hoover also appointed Robinson as a delegate to the Naval Conference in London. Robinson represented the delegation well as spokesman and impressed many American newspapers such as the New York *American* which editorialized that, "the Democratic party may have a chance to revive itself under the leadership that Senator Robinson now seems to promise."[14]

When the Depression struck and the Hoover administration began to place greater emphasis on economy than relief, Robinson became one of Hoover's most vociferous critics. In May 1932, Robinson introduced a bill which proposed a $2 billion Federal bond issue to finance public works projects for the unemployed. Although Robinson's bill was defeated by

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[13] *Ibid.*, 323.

[14] *Ibid.*, 349.

administration pressure, its principle was adopted in the Emergency Relief Act of 1932 which allowed the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to loan money to the states for such projects.

After Democrats won control of the Senate in the 1932 elections, Robinson became Majority Leader and President Franklin D. Roosevelt's chief legislative lieutenant. "One of the most autocratic leaders in the Senate's history," according to distinguished historian T. Harry Williams, Robinson "held no caucuses and issued orders through his lieutenants," using his debating skills to demolish "with a biting barb anybody who showed a hint of resistance."[15] Roosevelt considered Robinson for a Cabinet position, but concluded that Robinson was more valuable in the Senate where his power could be the key factor in the passage of important legislation. Robinson's drive and vigor played no small part in the achievements of Roosevelt's first 100 days in office when such epochal laws as the Emergency Banking, Civilian Conservation Corps, Federal Emergency Relief, Agricultural Adjustment, Tennessee Valley Authority, Home Owners' Loan, and National Industrial Recovery Acts were passed. Although the Robinson-Patman Act of 1936, which forbade manufacturers and wholesalers from giving rebates to large retailers, was the only major legislation that came to bear his name, Robinson, in his role as party leader, contributed to the passage of almost every New Deal measure enacted before his death.

Robinson's relationship with Roosevelt was "generally cordial and frequently friendly" and Roosevelt visited Robinson at his Little Rock home at 2122 Broadway in June 1936. Robinson often spoke openly and bluntly to Roosevelt, even in the presence of other party leaders, and Roosevelt showed respect for Robinson's point of view, though the two did not always agree. Robinson was a balanced-budget man at heart, and he only favored deficit spending in emergencies when the general welfare of the people was at stake. Feeling that the critical period of the Depression had ended by 1937, Robinson was often perturbed with Roosevelt's tremendous expenditures, though he was frequently called upon to defend them.

Despite his labors in the New Deal's behalf, Robinson had close ties to conservative businessmen and financiers like Bernard Baruch. Still, says historian Otis L. Graham, Jr., he "voted and talked as if the New Deal" was what he "had been working for all along" because of his deep sense of party loyalty and ambition for a seat on the United States Supreme Court.[16] This was particularly the case in 1937 when he led the fight for the judiciary reorganization, or "court packing," bill which would have allowed Roosevelt to appoint up to six new Justices to the Supreme Court. When Justice Willis Van Devanter retired from the Supreme Court, Robinson was promised his seat. Roosevelt held back on the appointment, even though there was a large movement in the Senate to approve Robinson, until such time that Robinson could push the court reform through the Senate. Robinson was bitterly disappointed, but continued to try to secure a compromise bill.[17]

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15 T. Harry Williams, *Huey Long* (New York, 1970), 589.

16 Otis L. Graham, Jr., *An Encore for Reform: The Old Progressives and the New Deal* (New York, 1967), 106.

17 Neal, *A Biography of Joseph Taylor Robinson*, 454.

Robinson's exertions on behalf of this bill may have contributed to his suffering a fatal heart attack in Washington, D.C., on July 14, 1937. With the loss of Robinson and his influence, Roosevelt soon abandoned his fight to enlarge the Court.

Robinson was buried in Little Rock and his widow continued to live in the house at 2122 Broadway until her death.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Towns, Stuart. "Joseph T. Robinson and Arkansas Politics: 1912-1913," *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*, XXIV (Winter, 1965), pp. 291-307.

Williams, T. Harry. *Huey Long.* New York: Bantam Books, 1970.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

___ Preliminary Determination of Individual Listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
_X_ 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:

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State Agency
___ Federal Agency
___ Local Government
___ University
___ Other (Specify Repository):

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of Property: Less than one (1) acre

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing
A 15 566040 3842870

Verbal Boundary Description:

The property is bounded by the legal tract known as 2122 Broadway, Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas, being 140' by 140' on the southeast quarter of the block (Lots 7 and 8 and South 40' of Lot 9, Block 16, Fulton Addition).

Boundary Justification:

This boundary includes the residence, carriage house, and all of the property historically associated with this resource.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Name/Title: Ms. Lynne Braddock, Preservation Planner
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Telephone: 501/324-9346

Date: May 20, 1994

Edited by: James H. Charleton, National Park Service