

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: Abraham and Mollie Froug House

Other names/site number: PU117

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

2. Location

Street & number: 1727 Center Street

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

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

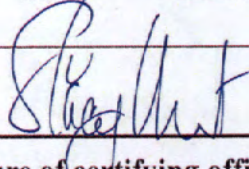
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A B XC D


Signature of certifying official/Title:

3-22-22
Date

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

Abraham and Mollie Froug House
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

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 ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

Abraham and Mollie Froug House
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Abraham and Mollie Froug House
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

BRICK

STONE

WOOD

STUCCO

TERRA COTTA

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Located at 1727 South Center Street in Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas, the Abraham and Mollie Froug House is within the boundaries of and is contributing to the Governor's Mansion Historic District near downtown Little Rock. It is a two and half story, frame-construction house that was designed in the Craftsman Style by notable Little Rock architect, Charles L. Thompson. The exterior of the house is primarily clad in buff brick, with stucco and half-timbering in the gables and tapered stone columns on the porches. The roof of the house has a cross-gable configuration and is covered with terra cotta tiles. It is accented by two buff-brick chimneys that are capped with cast-stone tops. The foundation of the house contains a partial basement and a crawlspace, with a mixture of cast-concrete and stone footings and foundation walls. The property also contains a single-story, buff-brick garage building, which echoes the architectural details of the main house, and a large wooden pergola structure.

Abraham and Mollie Froug House
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

Narrative Description

The Abraham and Mollie Froug House is located at 1727 South Center Street in Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas. It sits directly adjacent to the north of the Arkansas Governor's Mansion property. The Froug property contains a main house, a stand-alone garage, and a large wooden pergola structure. The house sits on the western portion of the property, while the garage building is located at the rear, or eastern end of the property. The pergola structure is located between the previous two structures. The property has a slight slope to the east and is predominantly covered by lawn, with only two trees of any notable size.

The house and the garage building are both frame-construction structures that are clad in buff-brick and topped with red terra cotta tile, gabled roofs. Both buildings also feature buff-brick chimneys that are capped with a cast-stone topper, brick soldier-course lintels, cast-stone windowsills, decorative open knee brackets, and exposed rafter tails. However, also exhibits decorative stucco and half-timbering in the gables, stone and tapering porch columns. Additionally, the house sits atop a foundation that is composed of a partial basement and crawlspace with cast concrete and stone walls/footings, whereas the garage sits atop a cast-concrete slab.

Main House

West Façade

The western façade of the house is the principal elevation of the building and faces South Center Street. This façade is dominated by a large porch that projects westward from the front façade. This porch is supported by two tapering stone columns with wooden brackets and topped by a gable-on-hip roof, with the gable featuring decorative half-timbering with stucco infill panels. Within the porch, which is referred to as the "Living Porch" on the original plans, there are two planes of the eastern façade. On the westernmost plane, there is a double-hung window that features an eight-lite upper sash and a single-lite lower sash. The more eastern plane of the eastern façade actually sits behind the porch and features an identical window to the porch area. To the left (north) of the Living Porch is a larger double-hung window that features a fourteen-lite upper sash and a single-lite lower sash. The northern end of the western façade is composed of an integrated porch, labeled the "Entry Porch" on the original drawings. This porch sits slightly eastward of the primary plane of the eastern façade. Like the Living Porch, the corner column of this porch is constructed of stone and tapers as it rises to meet the roof. The top of the column is accented by a decorative, open knee bracket and also features a shallow, segmental arch-like wood element that spans between the column and the house. Above this shallow arch is a triangular area that is composed of decorative half-timbering with stucco infill panels. The primary entrance to house is located within this porch, which is a wood-framed, twenty-lite door.

Abraham and Mollie Froug House

Pulaski County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

The second floor of the western façade contains two window openings. The southernmost of these sits directly above the easternmost window behind the Living Porch. Like its first-floor counterpart, this opening has a single eight-over-one, double hung window. The second opening occurs on the central portion of the eastern façade. This opening contains three eight-over-one double-hung windows. These windows are offset on the façade but align with the northernmost edge of the large first-floor window.

The partial third floor/attic story of the house is separated from the lower levels by wood trim boards that has decorative open knee brackets at either end. Like the other gables on the house, this gable area is primarily composed of decorative half-timbering with stucco panels. However, centered within the gable is a set of four three-over-three windows. There is also an additional open knee bracket at the pinnacle of the gable.

North Façade

The northern façade of the house faces an adjacent property. The western end of the façade is composed of the Living Porch that was previously discussed. As previously mentioned, this porch is supported by stone, tapering columns, which feature a shallow, wooden, segmental arch between the house and the column. From here, the façade projects to the north, to the northern wall of the wall plane where the Entry Porch is located. On the first floor, this portion of the northern façade is centered on the tall, narrow, brick chimney. To either side of the chimney are small, four-lite casement windows. This is followed by another projection to the north, which contains the central section of the house. This portion of the first-floor façade contains a small window opening that has two four-lite casement windows on the western side. Slightly off centered on this portion of the façade is large window opening that spans the first and second floor. This opening contains three fifteen-lite casement windows that are topped with three six-lite casement windows. The easternmost plane of the northern façade, which aligns with the westernmost plane, has two openings. The larger of the two contains a door with a full, stationary-glass transom and a partial sidelight atop a recessed wood panel. This opening sits towards the eastern edge of the section. Slightly below and to the west of this opening is a two-lite awning-style window that illuminates the partial basement.

The openings on the second floor of the house follow a similar pattern to the first floor. The westernmost section of the house's façade has a single eight-over-one double-hung window that sits adjacent to the western side of the chimney. The central section of the façade has a shorter eight-over-one double-hung window that sits just below the horizontal wood trim that separates the gable area from the brick wall, on the western side of the façade. On the easternmost section of the façade there are two sets of double-sash, eight-lite casement windows.

On the third floor, the only openings, again, exist in the gable area. Like the western façade, the northern façade gable is covered by decorative half-timbering and stucco panels and is visually supported by open knee brackets at either end. The opening within the gable features three three-over-three double-hung windows, that are similar in size and design to the ones on the western façade.

Abraham and Mollie Froug House
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

East Façade

The rear of the house faces easterly. Like the other façades of the house, this façade is divided into three sections. The basement level is most visible on this façade of the house. However, there are only three openings on this level. There is a door located near the outer corner of the northern section that features a stationary, four-lite window above three beveled panels. The second opening is a small two-lite awning window located on the northern half of the central section. On the other side of this section is a short, rectangular coal chute opening.

On the northern section of the first floor there is a six-over-one, double-hung window that is situated relatively high on the wall. This is followed by a fully glazed, metal-frame door that sits beneath a stationary transom window, which is situated on the northern side of the central section of the eastern façade. On the other side of this section, and centered above the basement level coal chute opening, is a eight-over-one, double-hung window that is slightly shorter in height than the other double-hung windows of the same width. Lastly, there is a standard eight-over-one, double-hung window on the southern section of the first floor of the eastern of the eastern façade.

On the second floor, there are no openings on the northern section of the eastern façade. However, the central section features a long, continuous band of windows that are centered within the section. This opening contains two distinguishable groupings that are identical to one another. Each grouping contains a central eight-lite casement window sash that is flanked on either side by a set of double eight-lite casement windows. The southern section of the eastern façade's second floor contains a single, eight-over-one, double-hung window, which aligns with the identical window that is on the first floor.

Like the other façades of the house, the only part of the third floor/attic level of the house to have any openings is the gable. The gable on the eastern façade has a pair of open knee brackets on either side of its base and is filled with decorative half timbering and stucco panels. Centered within the gable is a pair of three-over-three, double-hung windows.

South Façade

The southern façade of the house faces the Arkansas Governor's Mansion property. Like the northern façade, the southern façade can be broken into three primary sections with the Living Porch constituting a fourth section. Additionally, all four levels of the house are partially visible on this façade, though, the basement level only features a single two-lite awning window.

The first floor of the house features two short sets of six-lite, double casement windows on the eastern section of the façade. Within the central section of the first floor, there is a large centrally placed opening that contains an eight-over-one, double-hung window that is flanked by narrower six-over-one windows on either side. The western section of the façade features a single six-over-one window and a fifteen-lite, wood-framed door, which are roughly symmetrically

Abraham and Mollie Froug House

Pulaski County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

arranged on the section. However, the door is located within the Living Porch area, despite being on the same plane as the window. The design of the Living Porch on the southern façade is very similar to its design on the western façade. There are two tapering stone columns that feature decorative wooden brackets supporting a shallow segmental arch.

On the second floor of the house, the eastern section of the southern façade features a large opening that is centered within the section. This opening contains a central, single eight-lite casement window sash that is flanked by a set of double eight-lite casement windows on either side. On the central section of the second floor, the window openings are identical to their first-floor counterparts, in that it is an opening containing an eight-over-one, double-hung window between two six-over-one, double-hung windows. The western section of the southern façade contains a single eight-over-one, double-hung window that aligns with the smaller window on the first floor.

Like the other facades, the only openings on the third floor/attic level is located in the gable. The gable area sits atop a horizontal wood trim board with open knee brackets at either end, and it is filled with decorative half-timbering and stucco panels. There are two three-over-three, double-hung windows centered within the gable.

Interior

The interior of the Froug House is relatively simple, despite the elaborateness of the exterior. The occupiable space of the basement level is located at the eastern end of the house and contains a bathroom, laundry room, small entry area, and former boiler/fuel room. The remainder of the level of is composed of a crawlspace area, which occupies a majority of the footprint of the house. The first floor contains an entry/foyer, which is labeled the "stair hall" on the plans, a living room, dining room, and kitchen with associated spaces. The second floor of the house contains an additional bathroom, two bedrooms, and a large "sleeping porch" area that is now used as a living space. The third floor/attic level has no distinguishable rooms and is mainly open and used for storage. There have been no significant changes to the floor plans of any of the levels, with the interior of the house still appearing in much the same fashion as it would have historically.

Integrity

Both the interior and exterior of the Froug House display a remarkable level of historic material. The room that has seen the most change is the kitchen, which has had updated cabinets and countertops installed, though it still occupies roughly the same space within the house. Additionally, what was historically a screened-in porch in the northeast corner of the house has been enclosed with glass. However, taken as a whole, the changes to the house have had little effect on the general feel or historic interpretation of the property.

Abraham and Mollie Froug House

Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas

County and State

Garage Building (Contributing)

The garage building is a single story, buff brick-clad frame structure that sits at the southeast corner of the Froug property. It sits on a concrete slab foundation and is topped with a red terra cotta tile, gable roof that runs east to west. Historically, it contained a three-bay garage and living quarters for a male domestic servant and a cook.

North Façade

The northern façade of the garage building is essentially the “front” of the structure. This façade is dominated by three sets of wooden, swinging garage doors that are situated on the eastern portion of the structure. To the west of the garage doors is a single six-over-six, double-hung window, which is next to a solid-slab door above a cast-stone step.

West Façade

The western façade of the garage building faces the main house. This elevation a six-over-six, double-hung window, which is slightly north from being centered on the façade, a second solid-slab door, and a second six-over-six, double-hung window, which is located near the southern edge of the façade. There is also a louvered, wooden gable vent and two decorative open knee brackets near the outer edges of the façade.

South Façade

The southern façade is the rear of the building. It features three six-over-six, double-hung windows that are evenly spaced across the façade. There are no other openings or architectural details on this façade.

East Façade

The eastern façade of the garage building does not feature any openings. The only architectural details found on this elevation are the two open knee brackets near the outer edges of the roof and a wooden louvered vent at the peak of the gable.

Interior

The interior of the garage building is primarily composed of the large, three-bay auto area. The western end of the building is occupied by two identically sized rooms, each with a corner closet.

Integrity

The garage building still appears in much the same fashion as it would have historically. There have been only minor changes to the structure, none of which create a significant impact on the historic character of the building.

Abraham and Mollie Froug House

Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas

County and State

Pergola Structure (Non-Contributing)

The pergola structure between the house and the garage building has been constructed in the last few years. As such, it does not constitute a contributing resource to the historic property. However, it also does not significantly detract from the historic character of the site. Interestingly, the design of the pergola is very reminiscent of the design that was originally created by the architect for a fence around the rear of the property, though that was not necessarily the source of its design.

Abraham and Mollie Froug House
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

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

Abraham and Mollie Froug House
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1919-1920

Significant Dates

1920 – Completion of the house

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Charles L. Thompson

Abraham and Mollie Froug House
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

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.)

Constructed in 1920, the Abraham and Mollie Froug House is an excellent example of a more moderate-sized Craftsman Style of house by notable architect Charles L. Thompson. It embodies the style in its deep eaves, exposed rafter tails, open knee braces, multi-sash windows, tapered square columns, and gables featuring stickwork. As such, it is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** with **local significance** as a significant example of a moderate-sized Craftsman Style residence by Charles L. Thompson.

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

Abraham Froug was born August 1, 1863, in Kyiv, in the Ukrainian territory of the Russian Empire, to parents Zalka and Beile Baylie Froug. The Froug family immigrated to the United States in 1880¹ and initially settled in the Cincinnati area of Ohio. About two years later, Froug married another Russian immigrant, Rosa Levinson, who was born about 1864.² Abraham and Rosa would go on to have three children, Laura (1886), William (1887), and Michael Emanuel (1889).³ In 1898, Abraham and his family, along with his brother Louis Froug and his brothers-in-law Jacob Smulian, all moved and settled in Stroud, OK, which was considered the end of the railroad line. They peddled goods from wagons and later established a chain of "family necessity" stores called The Leader Stores, which were located in the cities of: Stroud, Sapulpa, Bristow, Prague, Shawnee, Seminole and Chandler, following the oil strikes of those years.⁴

In 1904, Abraham and his family moved to Tulsa, Oklahoma, which was experiencing its first building boom. Abraham had done quite well in his "family necessity" stores but decided to sell off his interest in the mercantile businesses and focus his attentions on real estate.⁵ Soon after moving to Tulsa, he erected a two-story brick building at 212 S. Main Street, which was,

¹ Ancestry.com. "Abraham Froug (1863-1960)." Found at https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/61835707/person/44168404734/facts?_phsrc=Skw1310&_phstart=successSource. (accessed 10 December 2021)

² Geni. "Rosa Froug (ca.1864-1907)." Found at <https://www.geni.com/people/Rose-Froug/6000000013823676988>. (accessed 10 December 2021)

³ Ancestry.com. "Abraham Froug (1863-1960)." Found at https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/61835707/person/44168404734/facts?_phsrc=Skw1310&_phstart=successSource. (accessed 10 December 2021)

⁴ Goldfarb, Phil, Ed Harris and Katherine Frame. "Jewish Oklahomans." *Avotaynu Online*. 1 April 2015. Found at <https://avotaynuonline.com/2015/04/jewish-oklahomans-by-phil-goldfarb-and-ed-harris-phd-edited-by-katherine-frame/>. (accessed 10 December 2021)

⁵ "M.E. Froug Is Celebrating Two Major Anniversaries." *Tulsa Tribune*, 26 May 1954.

Abraham and Mollie Froug House

Pulaski County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

reportedly, the first brick commercial building in the city.⁶ However, within three years after the Froug family moving to Tulsa, tragedy struck when Rosa Froug, Abraham's wife, committed suicide by hanging on August 19, 1907. It was reported that she came home and discovered Abraham having an affair with her niece Mollie Merson, Mollie (born 1881; died 1967) was eighteen years Abraham's junior. Shortly after Rosa's burial, Abraham married Mollie, and the newlyweds, along with Abraham's youngest son, Michael Emanuel, and Mollie's daughter from a previous marriage, Hilda, moved to Little Rock, Arkansas.⁷ The reason behind the sudden move differs depending on the source. According to M.E. Froug, the oil-boom in Tulsa was short-lived and Abraham, ever the merchant, was seeking new investment opportunities.⁸ However, according to other sources, Froug and his new wife became social pariahs in the aftermath of the scandal and were strongly encouraged to find a home somewhere else.⁹

By 1910, Abraham, Michael Emanuel (M.E.) Froug, Mollie, and Hilda were in Little Rock, where they rented rooms at 520 W. 6th Street.¹⁰ Froug's brother Louis had previously moved to Arkansas in 1907, where he opened The Leader at 121-123 Main Street,¹¹ which offered Abraham important business and social connections.¹² After several years of working under his father and uncle in their mercantile businesses, Abraham's youngest son, Michael Emanuel, returned to Tulsa, OK in 1929 and opened Froug's Department Store. This initial location not only survived the Great Depression but would grow into a chain of seventeen stores throughout both states of Oklahoma and Arkansas before being sold in 1980.¹³

As previously mentioned, when the Frougs first came to Little Rock, they rented rooms at 520 W. 6th Street in downtown. A year later, the Froug's were renting rooms in a large house at 1023 W. 5th Street.¹⁴ However, by 1911, they had moved into a large, two and a half story house at

⁶ Goldfarb, Phil, Ed Harris and Katherine Frame. "Jewish Oklahomans." *Avotaynu Online*. 1 April 2015. Found at <https://avotaynuonline.com/2015/04/jewish-oklahomans-by-phil-goldfarb-and-ed-harris-phd-edited-by-katherine-frame/>. (accessed 10 December 2021)

⁷ Schwartz, Sally, "Higginson: The Pioneer Press., My family is buried in a desecrated Jewish cemetery. They deserved peace." *Chicago Tribune Online*. 2 March 2017. Found at <https://www.chicagotribune.com/suburbs/highland-park/ct-hpn-jewish-cemetery-higginson-tl-0309-20170302-story.html>. (accessed 10 December 2021)

⁸ "M.E. Froug Is Celebrating Two Major Anniversaries." *Tulsa Tribune*, 26 May 1954.

⁹ Schwartz, Sally, "Higginson: The Pioneer Press., My family is buried in a desecrated Jewish cemetery. They deserved peace." *Chicago Tribune Online*. 2 March 2017. Found at <https://www.chicagotribune.com/suburbs/highland-park/ct-hpn-jewish-cemetery-higginson-tl-0309-20170302-story.html>. (accessed 10 December 2021)

¹⁰ United State Census Bureau. "1910 United States Federal Census, Little Rock, Ward 6, Pulaski County, Arkansas." 1910. Pg. 15B.

¹¹ Polk's Southern Directory Company. *Little Rock and Argenta City Directory, 1908*. Little Rock: Polk's Southern Directory Co., Publishers. Pg. 199.

¹² Widding, B., "Froug Department Store." *Jefferson County Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 30., No.2., June 2001. Pages 5-12.

¹³ Goldring/Woldenberg Institute of Southern Jewish Life. "Encyclopedia of Southern Jewish Communities – Tulsa, Oklahoma." Found at <https://www.isjl.org/oklahoma-tulsa-encyclopedia.html>. (accessed 13 December 2021)

¹⁴ Polk's Southern Directory Company. *Little Rock and Argenta City Directory, 1910*. Little Rock: Polk's Southern Directory Co., Publishers. Pg. 221.

Abraham and Mollie Froug House

Pulaski County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

915 W. 5th Street, which had recently been renamed Capitol Avenue.¹⁵ This was followed by a move to 513 W. 6th Street in 1915¹⁶, which was renumbered to 515 ½ in 1917.¹⁷ However, on March 27, 1913, Froug purchased the property at 1727 Center Street, Little Rock, Arkansas, located at the corner of 18th and Center Street.¹⁸ In 1919, the Frougs commissioned local and notable architect Charles L. Thompson to officially design them a new home on the property.

Charles Louis Thompson was born in November of 1868 in Danville, Illinois, to parents James C. and Henrietta Lightner Thompson. As a teenager, Thompson's parents passed away, which forced him and his siblings to move to Indiana to live with relatives. There, he began working at a lumber mill, where he met an architect named Mr. Hunt. Hunt took the young Thompson under his wing and taught him how to draft and create architectural designs. In 1886, Thompson responded to an advertisement in a lumber journal for a draftsman by architect Benjamin Bartlett. Bartlett had moved to Little Rock, Arkansas, only a year prior to take advantage of the significant construction boom that was occurring in the area in the 1880s. Bartlett's business had increased in such a short period that he was in need of an assistant to keep up with the demands for his services. He hired the young Thompson, who was not yet eighteen, and thus officially began Thompson's architectural career.¹⁹

Two years after Thompson moved to Little Rock to work for Benjamin Bartlett, he became a partner at the firm of Bartlett and Thompson, whose primary commissions involved the designs of civic structures, churches, and large houses. In 1890, Bartlett moved to Mississippi, leaving his share of the company to Thompson. Thompson would continue to practice architecture for the next forty-eight years, during which time he alternated between operating an independent practice and taking on partners. His earliest partner after Bartlett was engineer Fred Rickon, who was partnered with Thompson from 1891 until 1897. This was followed by a partnership Thomas Harding, Sr., from 1916 until 1925. Then in 1927, Thompson merged his firm with that of Sanders and Ginocchio. The firm of Thompson, Sanders & Ginocchio would last until Thompson's retirement from the field of architecture in 1938.²⁰

Over his expansive and significant career, Thompson was credited creating over two-hundred residential designs around the state, as well as the designs for fifteen county courthouses and numerous commercial structures.²¹ A great deal of Thompson's success came from the fact that he was a remarkably talented architect, who was comfortable designing in a wide variety of

¹⁵ Polk's Southern Directory Company. *Little Rock and Argenta City Directory, 1911*. Little Rock: Polk's Southern Directory Co., Publishers. Pg. 229.

¹⁶ Polk's Southern Directory Company. *Little Rock and Argenta City Directory, 1915*. Little Rock: Polk's Southern Directory Co., Publishers. Pg. 235.

¹⁷ Polk's Southern Directory Company. *Little Rock and Argenta City Directory, 1917*. Little Rock: Polk's Southern Directory Co., Publishers. Pg. 228.

¹⁸ Little Rock Abstract Company. Warranty Deed., (March 27, 1913). Recorded Deed; Block 110; Page 435

¹⁹ Witsell, Charles and Gordon Wittenberg. *Architects of Little Rock: 1833-1950*. Fayetteville: The University of Arkansas Press, 2014. Pg. 51.

²⁰ Witsell, Charles and Gordon Wittenberg. *Architects of Little Rock: 1833-1950*. Fayetteville: The University of Arkansas Press, 2014. Pgs. 51-52.

²¹ Roy, F. Hampton. *Charles L. Thompson and Associates, Arkansas Architects: 1885-1938*. Little Rock: August House, Inc. 1983. Pg. 48.

Abraham and Mollie Froug House

Pulaski County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

architectural styles. His earliest work was in the Queen Anne and Folk Victorian styles; however, he progressed to many of the revival styles that were popular at the time at the end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th century, including Romanesque Revival, Colonial Revival, and Classical Revival styles.²² He even designed the only known example of an Egyptian Revival residence in 1904 for the prominent family of John R. Fordyce (NR listed 8/6/1975).²³ By the late 1910s, Thompson had branched into the newly established and popularized styles of Craftsman and Prairie architecture.

The Craftsman style, also called the Bungalow or Bungaloid style, originated in California and represented a unique combination of influences from the Arts and Crafts movement, Western America Stick Style, and traditional Japanese architecture.²⁴ The creation of the style is created to the work of California architects, Charles S. Greene and his brother, Henry M. Greene, who operated a successful practice from 1893 to 1914. Their ca. 1904 designs for, what was called, the "ultimate bungalow" were imitated by several architects in the area, leading to examples of the style appearing in numerous architectural publications and architectural plan books, such as *Western Architect*, *House Beautiful*, *Good Housekeeping*, *Architectural Record*, *Country Life in America*, and *Ladies' Home Journal*.²⁵ Additionally, the first publication created by the notable Garlinghouse Company, which would eventually become one of the largest architectural plan book publishers in the country, in 1916 featured twenty-five versions of "bungalow style" house designs.²⁶ Its wide-spread coverage lead to examples of the style appearing all around the country. It enjoyed a period of reasonable popularity in America from 1905 until 1930 and was characterized by shallow front-facing gable or cross gable roofs, decorative false beams or braces, deep eaves, large porches, square or tapered columns, extra stickwork in the gable ends, and multi-lite upper sash windows with single-lite lower sashes.²⁷

Within the framework of the Craftsman style, Charles L. Thompson designed around sixty examples around the state in various typologies, including churches, apartment buildings, and personal residences. Even within the personal residence designs he created, which do constitute the largest typology, there was a great deal of variation in size and level of detail. Additionally, Thompson also commonly combined Craftsman details with other popular styles of the time, most often using Colonial Revival as the base style.²⁸ One of the largest residential examples of Craftsman architecture by Thompson is believed to be Turner-Bank House, which sits directly across the street from the site of the Froug House. This house was originally constructed in 1885

²² Witsell, Charles and Gordon Wittenberg. *Architects of Little Rock: 1833-1950*. Fayetteville: The University of Arkansas Press, 2014. Pg. 52.

²³ Taylor, Sandra. "Fordyce House, Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. 6 August 1975. Found in the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

²⁴ Rifkind, Carole. *A Field Guide to American Architecture*. New York: NAL Penguin Inc., 1980. Pg. 98.

²⁵ McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 2011. Pg. 454.

²⁶ Kansas Historical Society. "Garlinghouse Company." *Kansapedia*, May 2019. Found at <https://www.kshs.org/kansapedia/garlinghouse-company/20196>. (accessed 13 December 2021)

²⁷ McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 2011. Pg. 454.

²⁸ Roy, F. Hampton. *Charles L. Thompson and Associates, Arkansas Architects: 1885-1938*. Little Rock: August House, Inc., 1982. Pgs. 50-54.

Abraham and Mollie Froug House

Pulaski County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

by William Turner but was extensively altered around 1920 by William Back of Joe D. Back & Bros dry-goods store. It is possible that the Backs chose to "update" their home to Craftsman style after seeing the completion of the Froug House, as the Backs and Frougs were friendly commercial competitors as well as being neighbors.²⁹ However, within the context of Thompson's body of work, the Froug House displays one of the finest examples of the style, despite being of a more moderate size. The house displays virtually of all the hallmark forms and details for a cross-gable example of the style with a surprising array and amount of Craftsman specific details. Because of this, the Froug House stands out as an exceptional and noteworthy example of the style within Thompson's folio, despite being relatively close proximity to several other examples of the style by Thompson.

The Froug's new house at 1727 S. Center Street was completed in 1920. Abraham and Mollie would live there until 1943, when they sold the home to Dr. Clarence W. Koch.³⁰ After the sale, Abraham and Mollie continued to live in the Little Rock area until 1949.³¹ With Abraham now being eighty-six and Mollie sixty-eight years of age, and with no local familial support, they moved from Little Rock to Monroe, Louisiana, to be closer to their daughter Hilda Froug - Zavelo. Abraham and Mollie continued to reside in Monroe, Louisiana, until Abraham's death on January 7, 1960, at age ninety-six.³² Mollie continued to reside in Monroe, until her death on August 18, 1967, at age eighty-six.³³ Both Abraham and Mollie are buried in the Jewish section of Rosena Chapel Cemetery located in Monroe, Louisiana.

Prior to the Koch's 1943 purchase of the Froug House, the Koch family was living at 1520 Broadway. Dr. Clarence William (C.W.) "Bill" Koch, Sr., was a dentist, specializing in orthodontics and married to his second wife Mary Aley - Koch (circa, 1941). Dr. Koch, Sr., was born October 29, 1896, at Johannesburg, Washington County, Illinois, and died, November 2, 1979, at age 83. Dr. Koch, Sr., and his wife Mary had two young children when they purchased the Froug House - Mary Koch and Clarence William (C.W.) "Bill" Koch, Jr.³⁴ The Koch family remained in the home, in its virtually unaltered structure, until its sale in June of 1957.³⁵

On June 14, 1957, the Koch's sold the house to Little Rock chiropractor, Dr. W. O. Bedford.³⁶ After the purchase, Bedford made some alterations to the original exterior design of the house by enclosing the grand front porch, with a type of sandstone rock, to create a waiting room area for his clients. He also erected a floor to ceiling office/wall structure, creating a hallway within the

²⁹ Arkansas Historic Preservation Program. "Arkansas Architectural Resource Form PU1161, Turner-Back House." 10 February 1998. Found in the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

³⁰ Beach Abstract and Guaranty Company. Warranty Deed., (October 15, 1943). Record Book 324; Page 303

³¹ R.L. Polk & Co. *Polk's Little Rock - North Little Rock (Pulaski County, ARK.), 1949, Including Commack Village*. St. Louis: R.L. Polk & Co., Publishers, 1949. Pg. 292

³² Louisiana State Board of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics. "Certificate of Death., File No. 1033." Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

³³ Louisiana State Board of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics. "Certificate of Death., File No. 14266." Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

³⁴ Silva, Rachel, *Sandwiching in History: Dr. Clarence W. Koch House (Castle on Stagecoach) Tour Script*. 3 June 2016. Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, pages 1-9.

³⁵ Little Rock Abstract Company. Warranty Deed., (June 14, 1957). Deed; Book 636; Page 13

³⁶ *Ibid*.

Abraham and Mollie Froug House

Pulaski County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

back part of the living room, while utilizing the remainder of the living room for his personal office space. The hallway area encompassed approximately one quarter of the living room to make a pathway for foot – traffic into the exam room, which was the current dining room. He also covered up both Craftsman windows, which flanked the living room fireplace, with floor to ceiling bookcases. While this modification did not alter the look of the original exterior design, as the windows were still evident, it did alter the look of the original Craftsman casement windows within the living room area, as they were hidden behind the bookcases. Eventually, Dr. Bedford brought in another local practicing chiropractor and entered a contractual agreement/partnership concerning ownership and use of the property. Later, there was a dispute over the agreement and the two men parted ways. They then went to court to resolve the matter. The two Chiropractors found themselves at odds over the situation for some undetermined number of years. Dr. Bedford continued to use the home as a chiropractic clinic for his practice. However, the home began showing signs of neglect and deterioration. Bedford continued to see patients in the home until he officially retired, virtually abandoning the home.³⁷ While the destiny of the structure was still embroiled within the court's system, neither chiropractor technically knew who had ownership of the property. The home remained in limbo for a period in the 1970s to the late 1990s. Eventually, the courts awarded the home to both chiropractors equally, but there was still a "stalemate" between the doctors.³⁸

On July 1, 1998, the Froug House was purchased by William "Bill" F. Ward for \$169,000.³⁹ With the Froug House in a blatant state of neglect and continual structural deterioration, it became Mr. Ward's mission; and ultimately his passion, to restore the Froug House to its past splendor and glory. During the restorative process, Bill was very assiduous to detail and determined to restore the Froug House as close to perfection as when originally designed and constructed.⁴⁰ This was aided by access to the original architectural plans for the house, which were in the possession of the Old State House Museum as part of the "Charles Thompson Architectural Drawing Collection."⁴¹ In 2000, Bill's mission was accomplished, leaving the Froug House almost identical to when it was first completed in 1920.⁴² The house was purchased by the current owner in July 2019, who continues to honor Ward's legacy by maintaining and celebrating the architectural character and history of the house.

Statement of Significance

Upon the completion of the Abraham and Mollie Froug House in 1920, it stood as one of the best examples of the Craftsman Style architecture in the Little Rock area by the notable architect Charles Thompson. The inclusion of architectural details, such as tapered stone columns, cross-

³⁷ Ward, William "Bill" F. Interview with the Author. 21 August 2019.

³⁸ Crenshaw, J. "Restoring History: A 1920's home gets a face-lift." *Real Living Magazine*. January 2005. pages 12-18.

³⁹ Pulaski County Assessor's Office. "Parcel No. 34L020100480, 1727 Center Street." Found at <https://www.arcountydata.com/parcel.asp?item=D3A0A3&Page=1&countycode=PULTAX>. (accessed 13 December 2021)

⁴⁰ Ward, William "Bill" F. Interview with the Author. 21 August 2019.

⁴¹ Old State House Museum. "Charles Thompson Architectural Drawing Collection." Object No. 1986.068.13.164.1A. Found at <http://collections.oldstatehouse.com/search/froug>. (accessed 13 December 2021)

⁴² Ward, William "Bill" F. Interview with the Author. 21 August 2019.

Abraham and Mollie Froug House

Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas

County and State

gable roofs, multi-pane over single-pane windows, and extra stickwork in the gables, all lend the house to be an exemplar example of the style. Additionally, though larger versions of the style exist nearby, the more moderate size of the Froug House lend it to better embody the style, which was primarily associated with more moderate, middle-class/upper-middle class residences. As such, the Abraham and Mollie Froug House in Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** with **local significance** as an extraordinary example of the Craftsman Style of architecture in the Little Rock area.

Abraham and Mollie Froug House
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

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Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

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Abraham and Mollie Froug House

Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas

County and State

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Abraham and Mollie Froug House
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

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: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): PU1157

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .24 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates.

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Abraham and Mollie Froug House
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

1. Zone: 15	Easting: 566308.59	Northing: 3843533.60
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:

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

All of Lot 7, Southern 5' of Lot 6, Western 9' of Lot 8, and Western 9' of Lot 9 in Block 189 of the City of Little Rock

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Boundary includes all land historically associated with the property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Michael D. Cannon, Homeowner
J. Mason Toms, National Register & Survey Program Coordinator
organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
street & number: 1100 North Street
city or town: Little Rock state: Arkansas zip code: 72201
e-mail: mason.toms@arkansas.gov
telephone: (501) 324-9192
date: 12/14/2021

Abraham and Mollie Froug House
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5- or 15-minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Abraham and Mollie Froug House

City or Vicinity: Little Rock

County: Pulaski

State: Arkansas

Photographer: J. Mason Toms

Date Photographed:

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

- 1 of 25. West façade of the house, looking east.
- 2 of 25. Northwest corner of the house, looking southeast.
- 3 of 25. Western portion of the north façade, looking south.
- 4 of 25. Eastern portion of the north façade, looking south.
- 5 of 25. Northeast corner of the house, looking southwest.

Abraham and Mollie Froug House

Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

- 6 of 25. East façade of the house, looking west.
- 7 of 25. Eastern portion of the south façade, looking northwest.
- 8 of 25. Western portion of the south façade, looking northwest.
- 9 of 25. Southwest corner of the house, looking northeast.
- 10 of 25. Exterior detail photo of the entry porch, looking east.
- 11 of 25. Exterior detail photo of "living porch," looking east.
- 12 of 25. Interior photo of the foyer, looking northeast.
- 13 of 25. Interior photo of the living room, looking north.
- 14 of 25. Interior photo of the dining room, looking south.
- 15 of 25. Interior photo of the eating nook, looking northeast.
- 16 of 25. Interior photo of the kitchen, looking southeast.
- 17 of 25. Interior photo of main staircase, looking southeast.
- 18 of 25. Interior photo of second floor hallway, looking east.
- 19 of 25. Interior photo of the front bedroom, looking northwest.
- 20 of 25. Interior photo of the second bedroom, looking southwest.
- 21 of 25. Interior photo of former sleeping porch, looking southeast.
- 22 of 25. North façade of the garage building, looking south.
- 23 of 25. Northwest corner of the garage building, looking southeast.
- 24 of 25. Southwest corner of the garage building, looking northeast.
- 25 of 25. Northeast corner of the pergola structure, looking southwest.

Additional Images

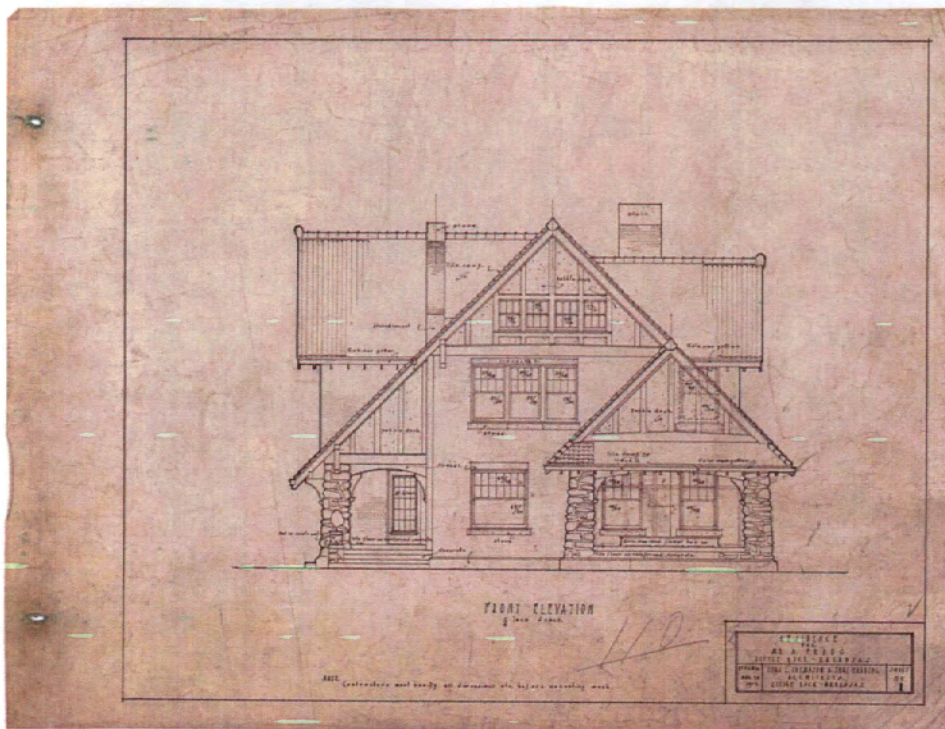


Figure 1. Scan of the original drawing of the west façade.

Abraham and Mollie Froug House
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

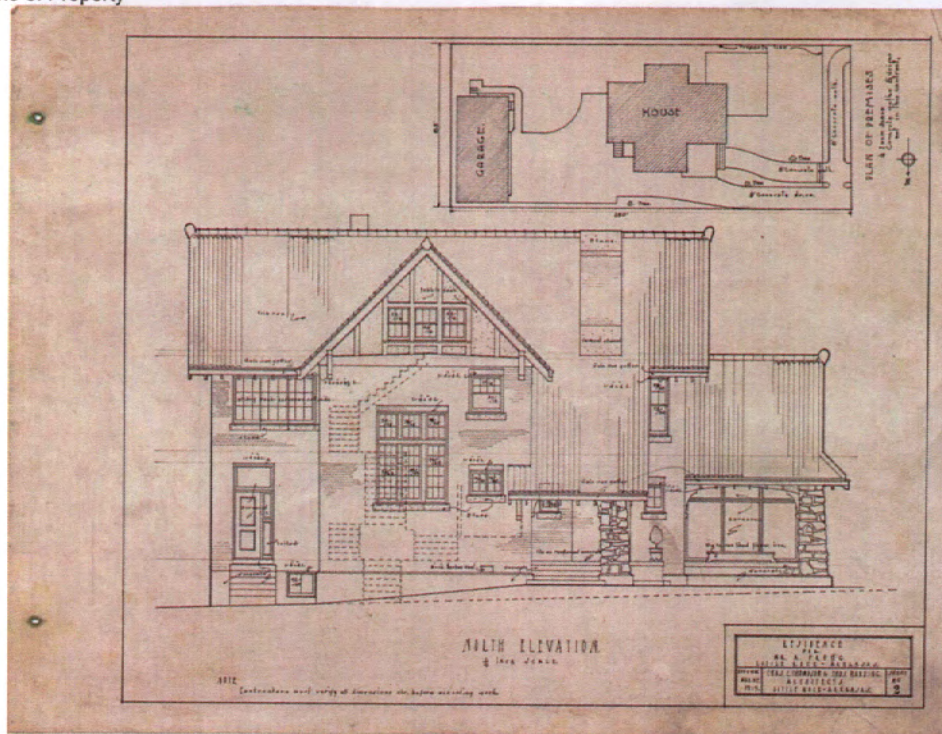


Figure 2. Scan of the original drawing of the north façade.

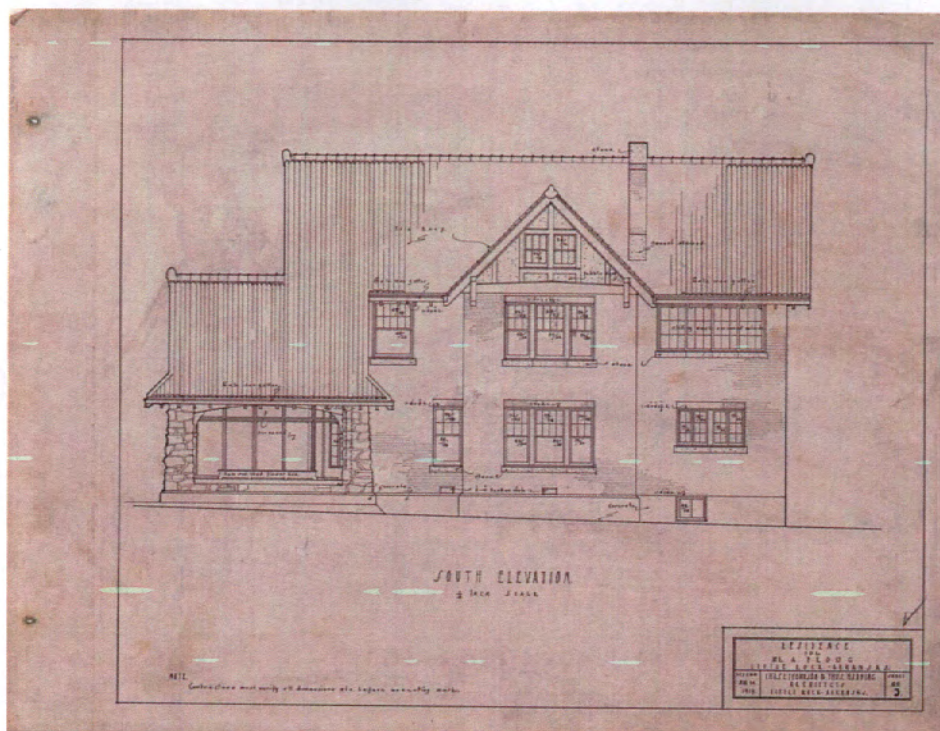


Figure 3. Scan of the original drawing of the south façade.

Abraham and Mollie Froug House
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

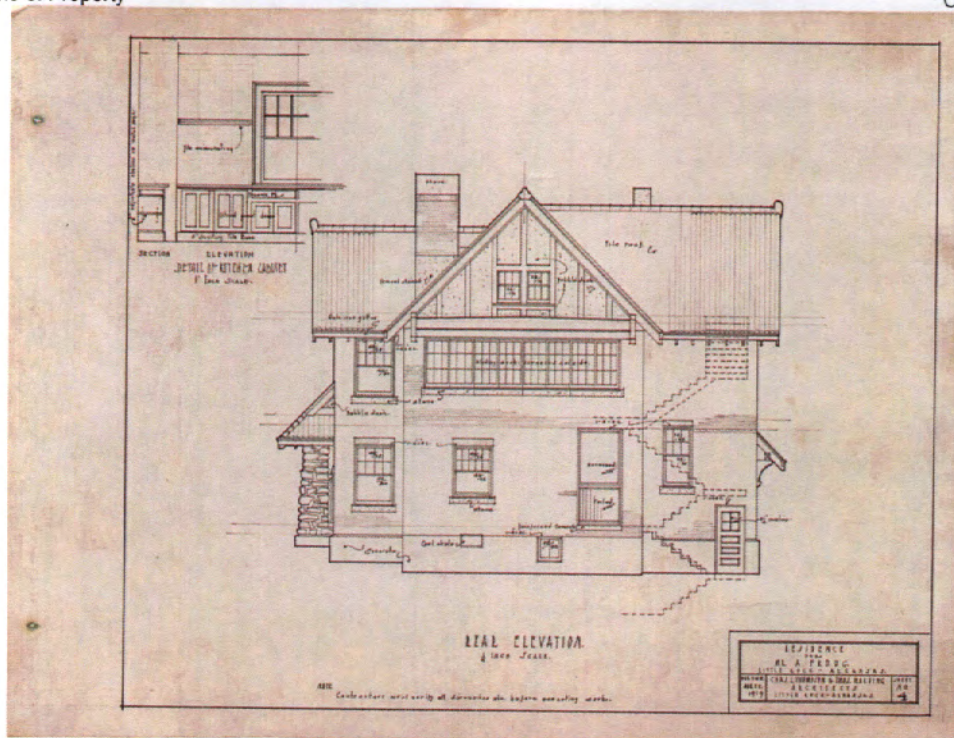


Figure 4. Scan of the original drawing for the east façade.

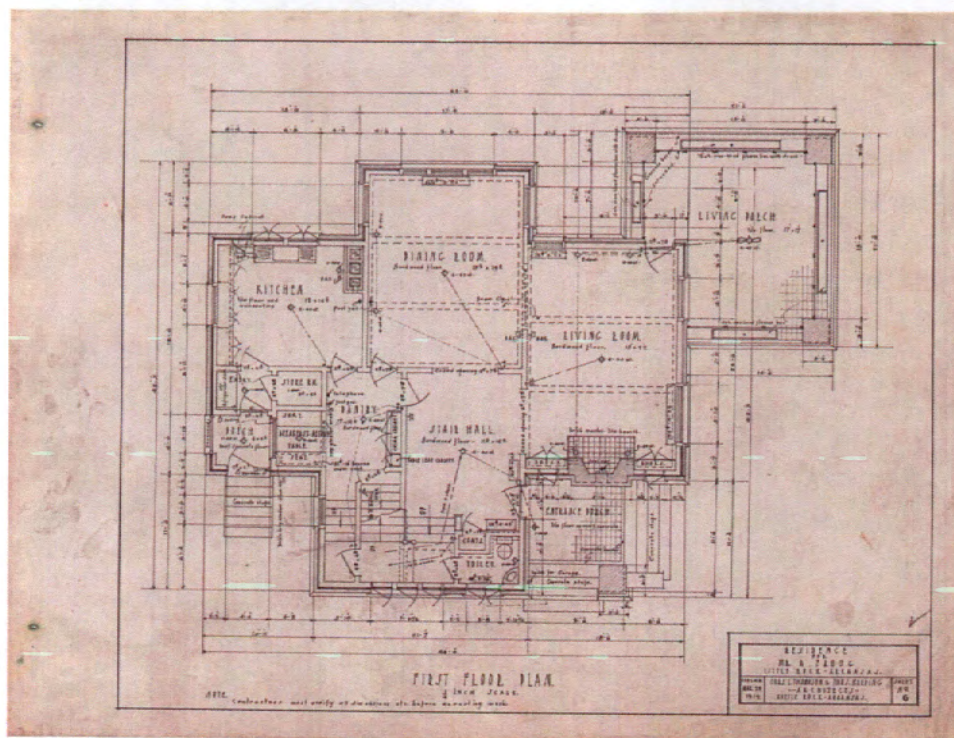


Figure 5. Scan of the original ground level floor plan.

Abraham and Mollie Froug House
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

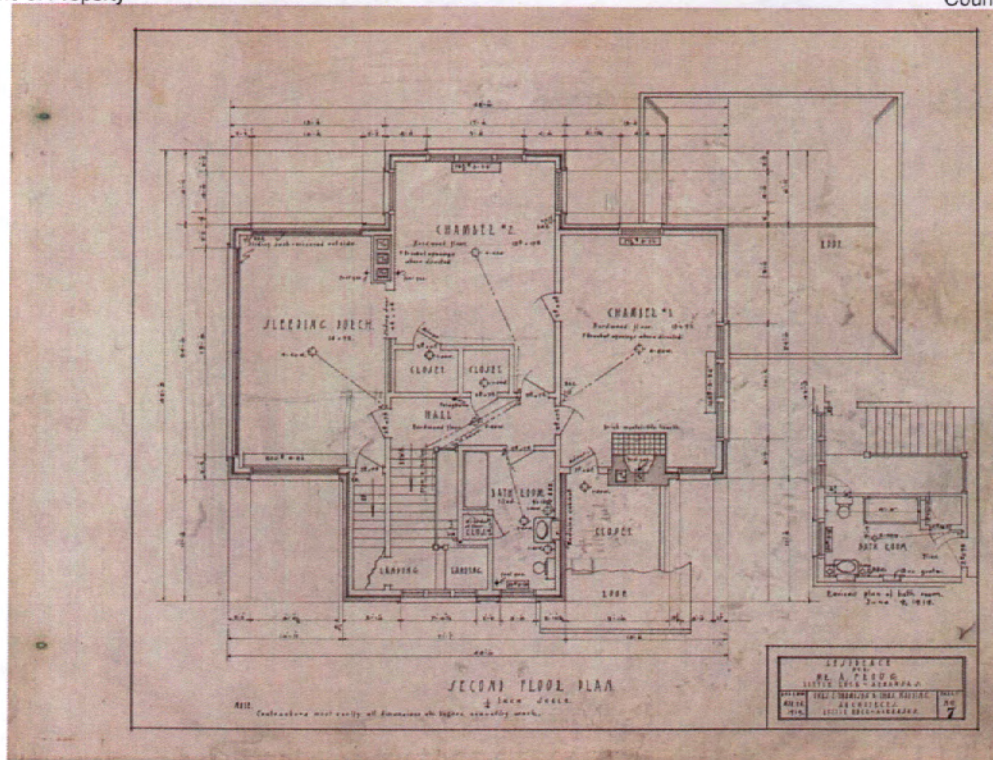
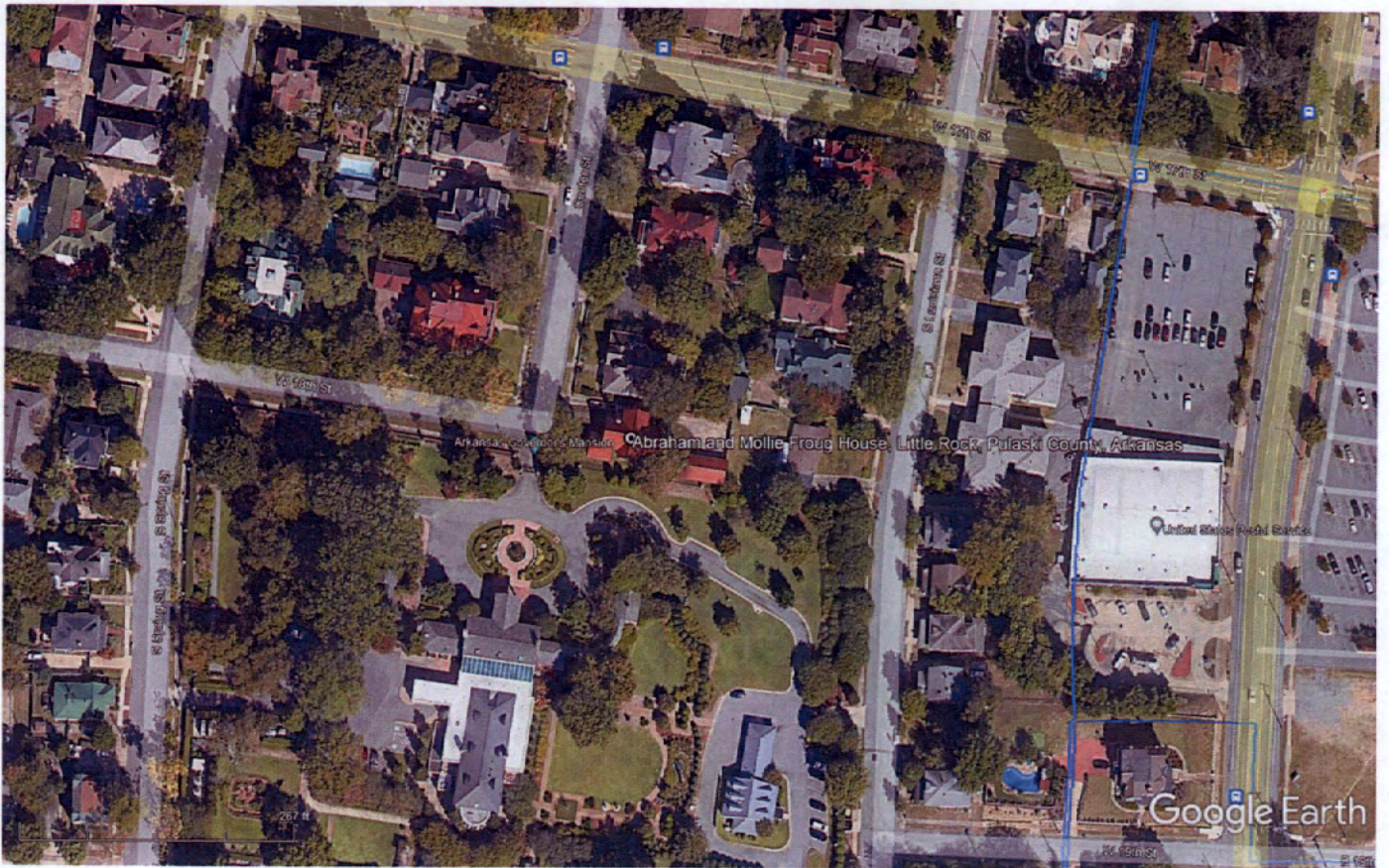


Figure 6. Scan of the original second level floor plan.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

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



|-----267'-----|

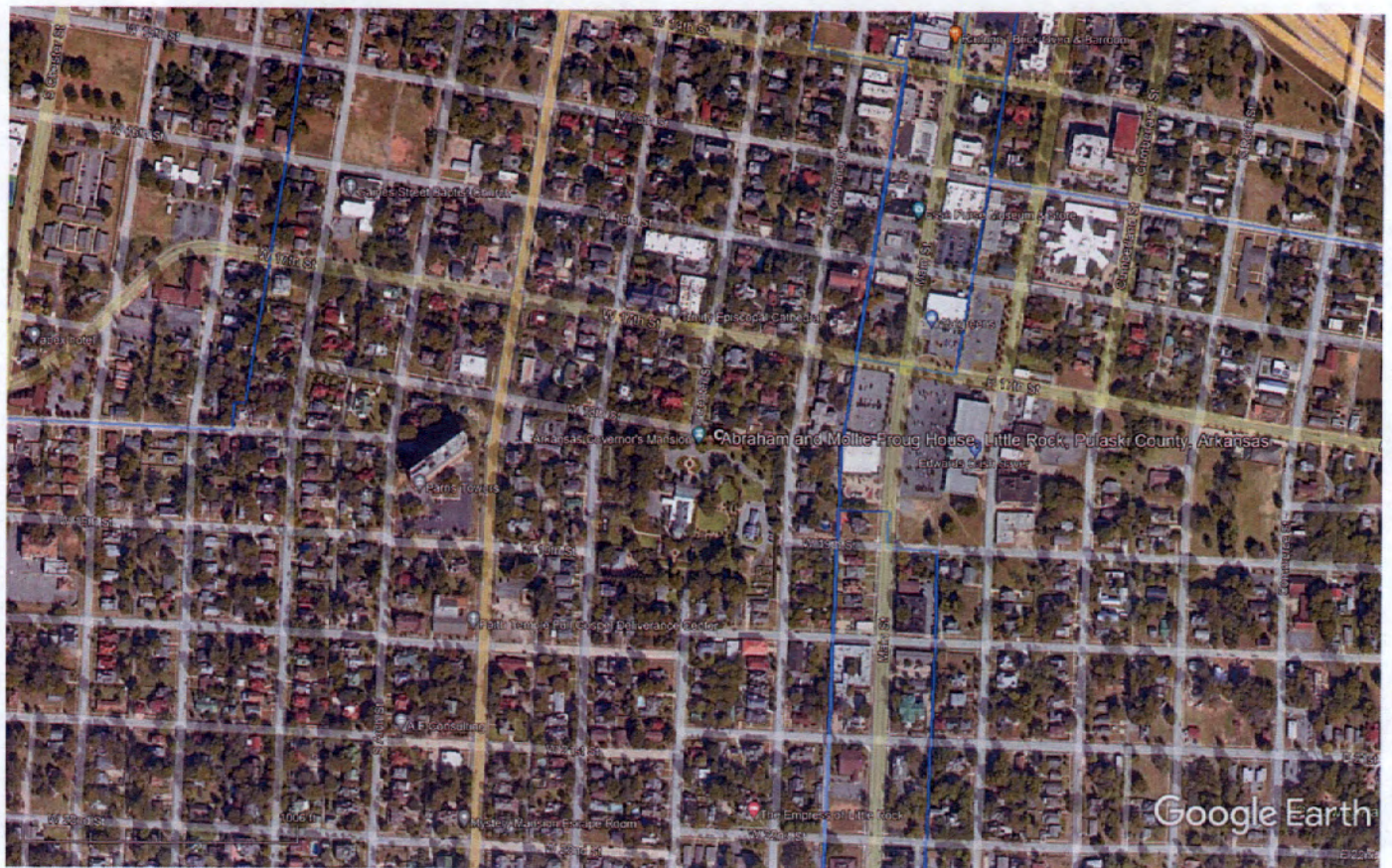
Abraham and Mollie Froug House

Little Rock, Pulaski County, AR

15 566308.59E 3843533.60N



North



|-----1006'-----|

Abraham and Mollie Froug House

Little Rock, Pulaski County, AR

15 566308.59E 3843533.60N



North























