

69-61-21733

NR 7/16/73

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

COUNTY: Sebastian 580407 FOR NPS USE ONLY ENTRY DATE

1. NAME COMMON: FORT SMITH'S/BELLE GROVE HISTORIC DISTRICT AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION STREET AND NUMBER: Boundaries as shown on annexed map CITY OR TOWN: Fort Smith CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Third STATE: Arkansas CODE: 05 COUNTY: Sebastian CODE: 117

3. CLASSIFICATION CATEGORY (Check One) OWNERSHIP STATUS ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY OWNER'S NAME: Multiple - Public and Private STREET AND NUMBER: City of Fort Smith CITY OR TOWN: Fort Smith STATE: Arkansas CODE: 05

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Sebastian County Courthouse STREET AND NUMBER: CITY OR TOWN: Fort Smith STATE: Arkansas CODE: 05

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS TITLE SURVEY: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program - Arkansas History Commission DATE OF SURVEY: August, 1971 DEPOSITED IN SURVEY RECORDS: Arkansas History Commission STREET ADDRESS: 30 West Markham CITY OR TOWN: Little Rock STATE: Arkansas CODE: 05

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins
	(Check One)		(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Belle Grove area of Fort Smith has a high concentration of buildings and structures which are significant to the history of modern Fort Smith and illustrative of the elaborate architecture of the Victorian period.

The area was established as a residential district and retains that character even today. The Belle Grove School was built in 1886 to serve the children of the residents and continues to serve as a school and to lend its name to the district.

The district continues to be residential. The elaborate 19th Century Victorian brick and frame buildings still exist. Some have deteriorated, some have been modified, and here and there scattered intrusions from the early part of the 20th Century appear. Basically, however, the district imparts the appearance and atmosphere of a 19th Century residential community.

In the years prior to, during, and following the Civil War, this was the exclusive and desirable section of Fort Smith in which to build and live. Elaborate homes, designed and built to last for generations were constructed. They were, in many cases, designed also to impress the viewer with the wealth and position of the owner. Fortunately the standards of workmanship, and the quality of the materials used, saw the bulk of these buildings surviving and in use today.

Restoration and preservation activities have already begun in the Belle Grove area. One outstanding restoration is the McKibben-Bonneville House. This stately and symmetrical example of Victorian-Renaissance style is already listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The John Vaughn House, now the Fort Smith Arts Center, is a relatively simple Victorian Baroque House that was specifically restored for use as an arts center. As a result of these two specific restorations as well as other restorations already begun, the neighborhood is indeed beginning to revive. The Fort Smith Heritage Foundation has undertaken the complete restoration and preservation of the William

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7. Description Continued:

H. H. Clayton House, which is also on the National Register. This house is planned for use as a visitors and information center for not only the Old City of Fort Smith but the entire city as well. The handsome old Belle Grove School is still a functioning part of the neighborhood and is situated in the center of one full square block. The First Christian Church, now used as the Greek Orthodox Church, is also a functioning viable part of the neighborhood.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

The Belle Grove District of Fort Smith is a survivor of the frontier city's colorful past. As the military outpost expanded beyond the banks of the Arkansas River, this district began to develop into the center of the early residential area. During the course of its development its streets were familiar to literary figures such as Washington Irving and Josiah Gregg. Military men who were to figure prominently in the affairs of our Nation - men like Zachary Taylor, George McClellan and Benjamin Eulalie Bonneville were stationed at the Fort or lived in the area. The Indian removal, the Mexican War, the Gold Rush and the tragedy of the Civil War took place during the growth of the Belle Grove District. The varied character of the Belle Grove District is reflected in the variety of architectural styles still surviving. These include Gothic Revival, Victorian Renaissance, Victorian Baroque, Victorian Romanesque, Classic Revival and Eastlake Victorian.

After the Civil War, Fort Smith experienced a period of growth which expanded the boundaries of the Belle Grove District far beyond the limits of the 1840 town plat. This new growth, and a postwar prosperity, saw the building of ornate and elaborate homes of the Victorian period.

Judge Isaac Charles Parker, Fort Smith's famous "hanging judge", who was to rule the Western District of Arkansas and the Indian Territory with an iron hand was a resident of the Belle Grove District.

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8. Significance Continued:

Judge Parker brought the law to the Indian Territory, a vast area that extended from the Arkansas border to the Rockies, and from Kansas on the north to Texas on the south. For many years his court in Fort Smith was the only trial court in the civilized world from whose decisions there was no right of appeal. During Parker's twenty-one years on the bench of the Federal Court he disposed of a grand total of 13,500 cases. In the course of this he succeeded in bringing law and order to a wild frontier.

Another resident of the Belle Grove District was William H. H. Clayton. In 1874 he was appointed United States District Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas. He was a vigorous attorney and during the fourteen years he served as United States District Attorney, he prosecuted over ten thousand cases. His record for murder convictions has remained unparalleled in the annals of American jurisprudence.

The Belle Grove District was the finest residential district of Fort Smith. Political leaders, lawyers, doctors and successful merchants, all built their homes in this area, many of them outstanding examples of the architecture of the period. The quality of the construction and the fact that Fort Smith suffered no serious conflagrations insured that these buildings, and the character of the district, would survive for over one hundred years.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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(Continuation Sheet)

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8. Significance Continued:

Fort Smith's Belle Grove Historic District is significant because:

1. It comprises most of the oldest residential area in Fort Smith.
2. It contains the largest concentration of architecturally significant homes and churches in Fort Smith.
3. It contains Belle Grove School which is the oldest continuously used school in the city.
4. An unusually high percentage of Victorian homes have survived in the district and are in a good state of preservation.
5. The district has maintained its integrity as a neighborhood despite the fact that the area has been a permanent residential neighborhood for well over one century.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

American Guide Series, Arkansas, A Guide to the State. New York: Hastings House, 1941.

Bearss, Edwin C. and A. M. Gibson. Fort Smith: Little Gibraltar on the Arkansas. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1969.

Mapes, Ruth B. Old Fort Smith. Little Rock: Pioneer, 1965.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	35 ° 23 ' 43.5 "	94 ° 25 ' 12.8 "		" "	" "	
NE	35 ° 23 ' 32.6 "	94 ° 25 ' 00.6 "		" "	" "	
SE	35 ° 22 ' 37 "	94 ° 25 ' 12 "		" "	" "	
SW	35 ° 23 ' 29 "	94 ° 25 ' 28 "		" "	" "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY. 62.5

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Mr. F. E. Richardson, Historian

ORGANIZATION: Historic Preservation Program DATE: 4-11-73

STREET AND NUMBER:
1023 West Third

CITY OR TOWN: Little Rock STATE: Arkansas CODE: 05

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: William E. Henderson

Title: State Liaison Officer

Date: _____

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date: _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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COUNTY	
Sebastian	
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(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

9. Bibliographical References Continued:

Hempstead, Fay. Pictorial History of Arkansas from
Earliest Times to the Year 1890. St. Louis:
Thompson Publishing Company, 1890.

Varner, Sydney Y. and V. L. Foster. History of
the First Presbyterian Church 1846-1960;
including Fort Smith and the Early Churches.
n.p., n.d.

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 Belle Grove Historic District (Update)
other names/site number Site #SB0407

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by N. 4th, N. 9th, N. "B," and N. "H," Streets not for publication N/A
city or town Fort Smith vicinity N/A
state Arkansas code AR county Sebastian code 131 zip code 72901

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 does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Catherine Matthews 7/23/12
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	_____ Signature of the Keeper	_____ Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:)	_____	_____

Belle Grove Historic District
Name of Property

Sebastian County, Arkansas
County and State

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
130	50	buildings
0	14	sites
1	0	structures
23	0	objects
154	64	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single Dwelling
- DOMESTIC: multiple Dwelling
- DOMESTIC: secondary Structure
- COMMERCE/TRADE: store
- RELIGION: church
- RELIGION: church-related residence
- SOCIAL: clubhouse
- EDUCATION: school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single Dwelling
- DOMESTIC: multiple Dwelling
- DOMESTIC: secondary Structure
- COMMERCE/TRADE: store
- RELIGION: church
- RELIGION: church-related residence
- SOCIAL: clubhouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- MID- 19th CENTURY: Greek Revival
- LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Romanesque Revival
- LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival, Spanish Mission, Colonial Revival
- LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman, Prairie

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Concrete, brick, stone
- walls Wood, vinyl, aluminum, stucco, brick, stone
- roof Asphalt, metal, terra cotta
- other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** moved from its original location.
- 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

Ca. 1840 – 1945

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Neir, Hogg & Bryan, Architects of Kansas City
VARIOUS; UNKNOWN

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): N/A

- 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: Tennessee Historical Commission

Belle Grove Historic District
Name of Property

Sebastian County, Arkansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 65 acres

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>370949</u>	<u>3916984</u>	3	<u>15</u>	<u>370976</u>	<u>3971689</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>15</u>	<u>370608</u>	<u>3917240</u>	4	<u>15</u>	<u>371306</u>	<u>3917407</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Philip Thomason
organization Thomason & Associates date _____
street & number PO Box 121225 telephone 615/385-4960
city or town Nashville state TN zip code 37212

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 See Continuation Sheets
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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 Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Belle Grove Historic District
Fort Smith, Sebastian County, Arkansas

DESCRIPTION

The Belle Grove Historic District is the oldest neighborhood in Fort Smith (2010 pop. 86,209) and the second oldest in the state of Arkansas. Fort Smith is the seat of Sebastian County and is located on the Arkansas River across from the state of Oklahoma, approximately 150 miles northwest of Little Rock. Following a tumultuous beginning as a frontier outpost, Fort Smith was officially established in 1842 and became an important military and trading center in the 19th century. As the city prospered, Belle Grove became its most affluent residential neighborhood in the blocks to the northeast of the historic commercial and business district beginning in the mid-nineteenth century. The neighborhood was settled by some of the city's leading citizens who built imposing houses in the Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne and Romanesque Revival styles leading up to the turn of the twentieth century. After that time, the neighborhood continued to grow with the addition of Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Spanish Mission, Craftsman, and Prairie-influenced dwellings. Additionally, the Belle Grove Historic District includes vernacular forms such as American Foursquare, gabled-ell, and gable-front dwellings.

The Belle Grove Historic District includes buildings within the approximate boundaries of N. 8th Street on the southeast, North "C" Street on the southwest, North 5th Street on the northwest, and North "G" Street on the northeast. The Belle Grove Historic District includes a total of 174 buildings, one structure (brick street) 23 objects (i.e., retaining walls, carriage stoops, and cast iron fences), and 19 sites (vacant lots where historic buildings have been razed) of which 154 resources (70.7%) are contributing and 64 (29.3%) are non-contributing. The district consists of high style and vernacular dwellings and is eligible under Criteria C for its collection of residential architecture from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The majority of the dwellings in the neighborhood were built between 1870 and 1930. The oldest extant dwelling, dating from ca. 1840, is the John Rogers House (SB0364). Located at 400 North 8th Street, the brick dwelling exemplifies the Greek Revival style. John Rogers was an early settler who opened a trading post at Fort Smith and became the settlement's first postmaster in 1829. He also laid out Garrison Avenue, the city's primary commercial district.

Another early dwelling in the district was the Casper Reutzel House at 423 North "D" Street (SB0255). Casper Reutzel was a native of Dormstadt, Germany, and immigrated to the United State in 1848 with his family. Reutzel owned the largest cotton distribution operation on the Arkansas River. Reutzel was a City Councilman in 1866 and helped to found the First Lutheran Church. The Casper Reutzel House retains a wood-shingle roof and an exterior of stucco.

Within the Belle Grove Historic District there are a several examples of the Italianate style such as the McKibben-Bonneville House (SB0217), at 318 N. 7th Street and the Benedict Stebler House (SB0222) at 322 N. 8th Street. Both have two-over-two wood sash windows with window hoods, flat or very low-pitched roofs, brackets under the eaves, and porches with roof-top balustrades. Both examples date from the 1870s, when the Italianate style was one of the most popular residential styles in the country.

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Belle Grove Historic District
Fort Smith, Sebastian County, Arkansas

Another architectural style from this period was the Second Empire style. It shares some character-defining features with the Italianate style, such as arched windows, eave brackets, and balcony balustrades. Second Empire style dwellings may also feature projecting towers. Its hallmark element, however, is its unique Mansard roof. There are several excellent examples within the Belle Grove Historic District: the Vaughn-Schaap house (SB0210) at 423 N. 6th Street, built in 1871, and the Ben Atkinson House (SB0216) at 309 N. 7th Street, dating from 1882.

A popular style of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries was the Queen Anne style, and there are numerous examples within the Belle Grove Historic District. Common architectural features associated with the style include wrap-around porches, projecting towers, asymmetrical plans and complex roofs. Queen Anne dwellings often also have detailed wood trim such as decorative shingles in gable fields and spindles at the roofline of porches. Various character-defining features can be seen at the Thomas Ward House at 523 N. 5th Street, the W.H.H. Clayton House (SB0212) at 514 N. 6th Street, and the dwelling at 507 N. 6th street (SB0309), all of which were built between ca. 1880 and 1900.

The style can also be interpreted modestly as a two-story example without decorative trim or as a one-story Folk Victorian dwelling sharing common stylistic elements with more elaborate examples. The Bradwell House (SB0289) at 611 N. 5th Street is a one-story, frame dwelling and has a chamfered projecting bay on the façade reminiscent of a Queen Anne-style tower, as well as decorative wood shingles and a spindled frieze on the porch. Another Folk Victorian dwelling with Queen Anne influences is located at 515 N. 5th Street (SB0280). This one-story, frame dwelling has a similar projecting bay with wood details and a wood door with applied carved wood trim. These dwellings, and others like them, were constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Departing from styles with elaborate wood decorative trim was the Romanesque Revival style, typically of brick construction, including decorative details. The signature element of the style is the Roman arch. Often buildings of this style feature a singular large arch that is echoed in smaller arches elsewhere as in an arcade or arched windows. Unlike its Victorian contemporary styles, the Romanesque Revival style is adaptable to domestic, commercial, religious, and public architecture alike. Within the Belle Grove Historic District, there are examples of the style in a residential, religious, and public uses. The James K. Barnes House (SB0434) at 515 N. 6th Street has a large arched porch opening with a pierced brick, decorative railing above and smaller arched windows. The Baer Memorial Temple (SB0297) at 302 N. 6th Street also has arches at its two entrances as well as decorative brick corbelling. Finally, the Belle Grove School (SB0214) at 600 N. 6th Street blends elements of Second Empire and Romanesque Revival styles, namely in its Mansard roof and Roman arches, respectively. Arched windows are across the entire first floor of the building, which has large arches at incised entrance bays. These arches are lined with stone, another common element for the style. The building's three-story tower is highly corbelled with brick.

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Belle Grove Historic District
Fort Smith, Sebastian County, Arkansas

Beginning in the early twentieth century, American architecture turned away from elaborate, ornate Victorian styles, reverting to simpler design that emphasized qualities of balance, symmetry, and order. These qualities were inspired in Classical architecture of ancient Greece and Rome, and the Classical Revival (or Neo-Classical) style, popular in the early twentieth century, features characteristics that embodied these qualities. Dwellings of this style often have an imposing, full-height portico with classical columns as the dominant feature of a symmetrical facade. One example within the district is the Abbie Neis House at 523 N. 7th Street. Its façade is spanned by a full-width, two-story porch with massive fluted columns.

In the early twentieth century, a distinctly American architectural style emerged known as the Prairie style. There is one example in the district at 509 N. 7th Street (SB0341). Its low-pitch roof and horizontal emphasis are key characteristics of the style. Another popular American style of the period was the American Foursquare. These two-story dwellings can be of frame, brick, or stone construction and have hip roofs. Typically, the façade is symmetrical with a central entrance flanked by fenestration. However, another variation is a façade with an off-center entrance, as at the J.H. Hamilton House (SB0294) at 723 N. 5th Street.

The Colonial Revival style also became popular during the early twentieth century, again, with the trend away from ostentatious styles. Simplicity, efficiency, and cleanliness were tenets of the progressive movement at the time. Restrained adornment of the Colonial Revival style suited these sensibilities, and dwellings of this style are usually white or muted colors. This style of dwelling can incorporate Classical elements such as columns. An example is the A.Y. Berry House at 703 N. 6th Street.

Another trend of the early twentieth century was an increase in appreciation for craftsmanship in architecture and interior design and furniture. This movement was in reaction against mass-produced wood elements. The Craftsman/Bungalow style exemplified these principles. Windows and doors of Craftsman dwellings may have multi-lights, as they were points of detail, rather than porches and eaves with elements such as spindles and vergeboard of Victorian styles. Porches of Craftsman Bungalows often have tapered, wood posts on brick or stone piers. The dwelling at 418 N. 7th Street is a good example.

The lots of the district were mostly developed by 1941. Most of the buildings constructed in the district after that point were not dwellings, but were built for commercial or office space. An example is the concrete block commercial building at 811 N. "E" Street, built after 1950. In the 1960s, several civic-related buildings were constructed in the district, such as the Salvation Army building at 301 N. 6th street and the Salvation Army Lodge at 504 "D" Street. Various office buildings, medical clinics, and apartment buildings were constructed during the 1960s and 1970s, as well.

Within the district, there are twenty-five vacant lots. The vacant lots are grass-covered, and some have trees. Historically, nineteen of these once had dwellings, while six have never been developed. Lots that once had dwellings that were razed are counted as non-contributing resources. Lots that have historically been vacant and were never developed are noted, but are not included in the count of resources.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Belle Grove Historic District
Fort Smith, Sebastian County, Arkansas

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS

Properties in the inventory are organized by street and numerically by address.

Inventory

C = Contributing

NC = Non-Contributing

IL = Individually Listed

N 5th Street

1. 200 N. 5th Street (SB0430)

This is the 1973 Fire Station No. 1. This is a one-story brick building with a concrete foundation, a flat roof, a recessed entrance bay, and fixed windows. (NC)

200 block N 5th Street, vacant lot, on west side of street, parcel number 11317-0009-00019-00. Sanborn maps depict two boarding houses built on this parcel by 1897. One was a one-and-on-half-story duplex at #215-217; the other was a two-story building at #219. (NC)

200 block N 5th Street, vacant lot, on west side of street, parcel number 11317-0007-00019-00. Sanborn maps depict a one-and-on-half-story dwelling built on this parcel at #223 by 1897. (NC)

2. 301 N 5TH ST (SB0271) CHARLES E. SICKLES HOUSE

This ca. 1897 dwelling was first occupied by Charles E. Sickles, who lived here from 1897 until around 1940. It is a two-story, frame American Foursquare with a rock-faced block foundation, hip roof of asphalt shingles, brackets under the eaves, one-over-one sash windows, novelty siding, an interior, brick chimney, and a full-width porch. The porch has wood posts on brick piers and wraps around to the recessed one-story entrance wing that has a hip roof. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door with transom. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1960 concrete-block dwelling has a gable roof with exposed rafter tails. (C)

300 block N 5th Street, vacant lot, on west side of street, parcel number 11317-0011-00020-00. This lot has historically been vacant and is not included in the inventory count as either "C" or "NC."

3. 317 N 5TH ST (SB0422) GEORGE J. MALEDON HOUSE

The house was in the Maledon family until at least 1936. This dwelling evolved from a ca. 1860, single-pen log cabin to a Dogtrot with a second story added ca. 1920. The dwelling has a hip roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, original two-over-two, wood sash windows, and a three-bay porch with Tuscan

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columns and a hip roof. There is a one-story rear addition. (C)

4. 323 N 5TH ST (SB0273) HENRY MIDDLETON HOUSE

Henry L. Middleton owned the house in 1925-1926. The house was in the Erwin family from the 1930s into the 1950s. The ca. 1925 three-story Craftsman dwelling has a gable-front roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, stone foundation, a two-story, full-width, three-bay porch with tapered wood posts on brick piers, a band of one-over-one wood sash windows on the third floor. The entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. (C)

At the rear is an original two-story, 5-bay, frame garage with original hinged double doors, one-over-one sash windows, and a porch on the main façade. (C)

5. 415 N 5TH ST (SB0275) C.W. JONES HOUSE

This house belonged to C.W. Jones from 1897 to 1922. The ca. 1897 American Foursquare dwelling has Colonial Revival accents. It is a two-story, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding, a stone foundation, and a hip roof of asphalt shingles. The house has one-over-one wood sash windows with wood surrounds, an original wood door with a leaded glass light, and a wrap-around porch with paired Tuscan columns on brick piers and a corner entrance bay with a gable pediment. On the façade roofline is a gable dormer with an interior, brick chimney through its center. (C)

400 block N 5th Street, vacant lot, on east side of street, parcel number 11317-0012-00213-00. Sanborn maps depict a one-and-on-half-story dwelling built on this corner parcel at #418 by 1897. On the rear elevation of the dwelling was an attached green house with a glass roof. At the rear of the dwelling were two original one-story outbuildings and a ca. 1900 two-story carriage house. (NC)

6. 500 N 5TH ST (SB0277) J.B. SMEDLEY HOUSE

Sanborn maps depict the building as early as 1908. The first recorded occupant, J.B. Smedley, owned the house until 1914. Charles Shoffey purchased the house in 1921, and it has remained in the Shoffey family since. The ca. 1908, one-and-one-half-story, frame gabled ell dwelling has a rock-faced block foundation, weatherboard siding, and gable-roofed projecting bays on the façade and side elevation. On the main roof of the façade is a hip roof dormer. The façade has a partial-width porch with Tuscan columns. There are hexagonal shingles in the gable field. (C)

7. 501 N 5TH ST (SB0278) MARION WESTFALL HOUSE

Built ca. 1897, this house's original occupant, Marion Westfall, owned the dwelling until around 1910. Thereafter, the dwelling changed ownership several times before it was purchased by Mrs. Lydia M. Pryor in 1959. The property remained in the Pryor family until 1995. The two-story, frame apartment building has a rock-faced block foundation, weatherboard siding, a gable-front roof of asphalt shingles, and a two-level porch with square, wood posts on concrete piers on the first floor and square wood posts and wood newel

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railing on the second floor. The façade has a central entrance with a three-light, wood panel door and transom. The gable field of the façade has three, single-light fixed windows. Windows on the side elevations are at regular intervals and are original five-over-one wood sashes. The rear elevation had an exterior, wooden staircase to the second floor; it has been removed. There are exposed rafter tails and purlins at the roofline. (C)

500 block N 5th Street, vacant lot, on west side of street, parcel number 11317-0010-00211-00. Sanborn maps depict two small, two-story dwellings built on this parcel at #511 and #513 by 1897. (NC)

8. 504 N 5TH ST (SB0279) W. J. BURTON HOUSE

Sanborn maps depict the building as early as 1908, and the first recorded occupant, W. J. Burton, owned the dwelling for only a few years; Harry Hollingsworth was living here by 1914. Herbert B. Falkner purchased the property around 1952, and it has remained in the family since. The ca. 1908, one-story, frame gabled ell dwelling has a hip roof of asphalt shingles, a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, one-over-one sash windows, a projecting gable-roof bay on the façade, and a two-bay porch with Tuscan columns. The porch wraps around to a recessed secondary entrance bay. There are hexagonal shingles in the gable field. (C)

9. 508-512 N 5TH ST (SB0281)

This duplex, built in the 1920s, was owned by Benjamin Franklin Ballard beginning around 1942. Mrs. Mae H. Ballard took ownership in 1959, followed by Ben F. Jr. in 1981. The property was sold out of the Ballard family in the late 1980s. The ca. 1925 Bungalow-style duplex has a gable-front roof with knee brace brackets in the eaves, a concrete foundation, and an exterior of brick. The façade has two entrances with original wood panel doors flanking two pairs of windows. Each entrance is sheltered by a gable-front, one-bay porch with tapered wood posts on brick piers. There is stucco in the gable field. (C)

10. 515 N 5TH ST (SB0280) EDGER BROWN JR. HOUSE

The original owner of this ca. 1895 dwelling was Edger Brown Jr., who lived here until around 1910. The one-story, frame gabled ell dwelling has a hip roof of asphalt shingles, one-over-one sash windows, a rock-faced block foundation, weatherboard siding exterior, a projecting, chamfered, gable-front bay on the façade with wood shingles in the gable field and vergeboard trim squaring off the corners on the main floor. The façade has a partial-width porch with wood posts on concrete blocks, and an original single-light wood door with border lights and a single-light transom. (C)

11. 518 N 5TH ST (SB0283) ISADOR MOSES HOUSE

Sanborn maps depict this dwelling after 1908, though there was a previous dwelling on the lot. The original occupant of this dwelling was Isadore Moses, who lived here until the 1930s. The Boyd family owned the property from around 1948 until the mid-1990s. The ca. 1910, one-and-one-half-story pyramid square dwelling has a hip roof of asphalt shingles, an exterior of asbestos shingles, a rock-faced block foundation, a central, interior, brick chimney, and a three-bay, full-width porch that wraps around the side of the recessed

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portion of the façade. The porch has Corinthian wood columns on rock-faced block piers. On the façade roofline is a hip roof dormer with a pair of one-over-one wood sash windows. The entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door with sidelights and transom. (C)

In front of the dwelling is a stone carriage step. (C)

12. 519 N 5TH ST (SB0423) FRED WERLI HOUSE

Sanborn maps indicate this dwelling was not yet built by 1908. The original occupant, Fred Werli, owned the dwelling only a couple years. The ca. 1918 two-story American Foursquare dwelling has a hip roof of asphalt shingles, a stucco exterior, a full-width, three-bay porch with square posts, and hip roof dormers on the façade and side elevations of the roof. There are one-over-one wood sash windows. The entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door with sidelights. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1970 storage building with a hip roof and vertical board siding. (NC)

There is an original stone retaining wall in front of the house. (C)

13. 523 N 5TH ST, WARD, THOMAS HOUSE (SB0284)

The original occupant, Thomas E. Ward, owned the ca. 1897 dwelling until around 1910. The two-and-one-half-story, frame Queen Anne dwelling has weatherboard siding, a stone foundation, an interior brick chimney, one-over-one sash windows, and a complex roof of asphalt shingles. The main body of the house has a hip roof with several gables. Below the roof eaves is a continuous frieze with floral designs. The façade has a projecting gable-front bay with wood shingles and paired, single-light casements windows in the gable field and a one-story, wrap-around porch with milled Tuscan columns and railing, a hip roof, and a gable-pedimented entry bay with decorative scrolls in the gable field. There are one-over-one wood sash windows. The entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 2000 frame garage with a gable roof, weatherboard siding, and over-head track doors. (NC)

14. 600 N 5TH ST (SB0427) CHARLES MATLOCK HOUSE

The original occupant, Charles Matlock, owned the ca. 1925 dwelling only for a couple years. Ownership changed multiple times, especially during the 1950s. C.V. Wood purchased the property in 1968, and it remained in the Wood family until 2006. The one-story, frame gable-front Bungalow has a gable-front roof of asphalt shingles, one-over-one wood sash windows, a brick foundation, and an off-set porch with a gable-front roof and wood posts on brick piers and a closed, brick railing. The façade entrance is slightly off-center and has an original vertical-light glass and wood door. There are exposed rafter tails at the roofline. On the side elevation is an exterior, brick chimney that has been capped off under the roof eave. On the rear elevation is a lateral addition that forms a T. (C)

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15. 604 N 5TH ST (SB0285) MRS. LOU LILE HOUSE

Built ca. 1925, the house's original occupant, Mrs. Lou Lile, lived here into the 1930s. The Frank Yocum family owned the property from around 1945 to 1997. The one-story, frame Bungalow dwelling has a gable-front roof of asphalt shingles, an off-set porch with a gable-front roof and tapered wood posts on brick piers and a closed brick railing. The foundation is brick. There are exposed rafter tails and knee brace brackets at the roofline. There are one-over-one and two-over-two wood sash windows. The entrance has a replacement door. (C)

16. 606 N 5th ST (SB0286) E.B. HAYNES HOUSE

Built ca. 1925, the house's original occupant, E.B. Haynes, owned the dwelling into the 1930s. The one-story, frame Bungalow has a gable-front roof. The façade has an off-set porch with tapered, wood posts on brick piers and a closed brick rail. There are two entrances: one has an original three-light glass and wood door and the other, a replacement door. There are one-over-one wood sash windows, and there are exposed rafter tails at the roofline. (C)

600 block N 5th Street, vacant lot, on west side of street, consisting of parcel numbers 11317-0012-00210-00 and 11317-0006-00215-00. Sanborn maps depict a two-story dwelling built on this corner parcel at #603 by 1897. The dwelling has a wrap-around porch. Steps from the sidewalk into the yard are still extant on both N. 5th and N. "F" Street. (NC)

17. 609 N 5TH ST (SB0288) G.C. CLARK HOUSE

Built ca. 1894, the house's original occupant, G.C. Clark, owned the dwelling from 1894 to 1922. Charles J. Southern owned the dwelling 1925-1938. The property was owned by Mrs. Minnie A. Southern into the 1940s. The one-story dwelling has a concrete block foundation, side gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior of asbestos singles, and a full-width, three-bay porch with wrought iron posts added ca. 1960. The façade is symmetrical with a central entrance flanked by paired windows. The main entrance has a ca. 2000 paneled door. There are one-over-one wood sash windows. A carport was added to the south elevation. Due to the extent of alterations this property no longer retains integrity of its original design. (NC)

18. 611 N 5TH ST (SB0289) BRADWELL HOUSE

R.O. Bradwell owned the dwelling from at least 1898 into the 1940s. The ca. 1890, one-story, frame Folk Victorian dwelling has Queen Anne influences. It has novelty siding, a stone foundation, a gable-front roof of asphalt shingles hexagonal wood shingles in the gable field, and an interior, brick chimney. On the façade is a chamfered projecting bay with one-over-one wood sash windows and an entry porch with milled wood posts, arched openings, fascia board with pellet molding within inset squares, and a gable-front roof with vertical wood board in the gable field and applied wood semi-circle under the eaves. The side elevation has a side gable roof projection. The main entrance has an eight-panel wood door. (C)

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19. 615 N 5TH ST (SB0290) LEON EISEN HOUSE

Sanborn maps depict this ca. 1905 dwelling in 1908. Leon Eisen owned the dwelling from at least 1911 until around 1920. The cross-gable dwelling has a brick exterior, a stone foundation, an interior, central chimney, and wood shingles and three six-over-one wood sash windows in the gable field. There are also one-over-one wood sash windows. The façade has a three-bay, full-width porch with wood posts on stone piers. The façade has two entrances: the main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door with sidelights. The secondary entrance has a ca. 1950 single-light door. The corners of the façade have brick quoins. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1970 metal storage building. (NC)

20. 623 N 5TH ST (SB0424) MARCUS STERNBERG HOUSE

Sanborn maps depict this dwelling by 1908 but after 1897. Marcus Sternberg owned the ca. 1900 dwelling from at least 1911-1924; then Mrs. Sarah Sternberg took ownership 1925-1926. The one-and-on-half-story Folk Victorian dwelling has weatherboard siding, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, a stone foundation, and one-over-one sash windows. The façade has a two-bay, full-width porch with Ionic columns and a gable-front projecting bay with wood shingles in the gable field. There is a hip roof dormer on the façade. Windows in the upper story of the façade have leaded glass upper sashes. The main entrance has an original oval-light glass and wood door and transom. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 2000 frame garage with a gable roof, weatherboard siding, and over-head track doors. (NC)

21. 703 N 5TH ST (SB0425) LYON SAUNDERS HOUSE

This dwelling originally was located on North 8th Street and was moved to this location in 1988. The original occupant, Lyon Saunders, owned the ca. 1897 dwelling until around 1910. The one-story, frame gabled ell dwelling has a hip roof of asphalt shingles, concrete block foundation, weatherboard siding, a gable-front projecting bay with paired one-over-one wood sash windows, and a partial-width, entry porch. There is a side gable projecting bay on each side elevation of the dwelling. The porch has original milled columns and a railing with square balusters. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood paneled door and rectangular transom. In the gable field is a pair of attic windows with stained glass lights. Because this house was moved to this location it is included as non-contributing to the district. (NC)

22. 707 N 5TH ST (SB0292) GABRIEL O. MORGAN HOUSE

The original occupant, Gabriel O. Morgan, owned the ca. 1897 dwelling until around 1910. The one-story, frame gabled ell dwelling has a hip roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, a stone foundation, an interior, brick chimney, a chamfered, gable-front projecting bay, and a partial-width, three-bay porch with wood posts. In the gable field on the façade is a fixed window with border glass lights. There are one-over-one wood sash windows. In the gable field are fish scale shingles. (C)

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23. 720 N 5TH ST (SB0426) GEORGE R. HORTON HOUSE

This dwelling was originally owned by George R. Horton who had the house built in 1888. Herbert M. Beck owned the dwelling beginning in the early 1900s, and Elizabeth Beck took ownership 1945 until around 1965. This is a two-story, frame dwelling with Queen Anne and Italianate influences. It has weatherboard siding, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, original one-over-one and two-over-two wood sash windows, and a stone foundation. The façade has a one-story, wrap-around porch and a full-height gable-front projecting bay. On the first floor of this bay is a bay window with wood panels above and below each of three windows. On the second floor of the façade is a single wood sash window with a wood surround. The one-story porch has Tuscan columns. The recessed portion of the façade also has wood-surround windows on the second floor. The main entrance has an original paneled wood door with single-light sidelights. (C)

At the rear is an original board-and-batten shed (C) and a ca. 1970 frame garage (NC).

There is a stone retaining wall on the side property line along "H" Street (C) and in front of the house is a stone carriage step. (C)

24. 723 N 5TH ST (SB0294) J. H. HAMILTON HOUSE

The original occupant, J.H. Hamilton, had the house built ca. 1897 and owned the dwelling into the 1920s. The Arnold Strong family owned the property from the mid-1920s until the late 1960s. The two-story, frame dwelling was designed in an American Foursquare plan and has a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, and a hip roof of asphalt shingles. On the façade is a ca. 1920 one-story, four-bay wrap-around porch with square, wood posts on brick piers. There are original one-over-one wood sash windows. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood double doors with original screen doors and a rectangular transom above. The secondary entrance in the recessed bay has a two-light glass and wood door and transom. On the second floor there is a single-light glass and wood door directly above the main entrance on the ground floor; it originally opened onto a balcony on the porch roof. (C)

N 6th Street

25. 214 N 6TH ST, WARNER & SMITH BUILDING, Episcopal Church office (SB0439 & SB0295)
This is a one-story building built in 1963 with a concrete foundation, flat roof, and brick exterior. (NC)

26. 215 N 6TH ST, St. John's Episcopal Church (SB0296)

This church was built in 1900 in the Gothic Revival style. It has a stone foundation, a steep gable roof of asphalt shingles, an exterior of stone, and Gothic arch windows. The façade has a gable-front bay with a large stained glass Gothic window and a fixed circular window in the gable peak. Both windows are lined with stone voussoirs. The gable bay on the façade is recessed from a square tower that has a recessed entrance with wood double doors. Above the entrance is a pair of fixed Gothic arch windows on the second level and

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on the third level. Below the roofline of the tower are three Gothic arches and the roof has a crenellated parapet. The side elevation has a projecting gable-roof bay with a large Gothic arch flanked by smaller ones and a row of three small Gothic arches in the gable peak. The rear elevation has a double gable roof bay. There is a 1957 brick addition of classrooms to the rear corner of the church building. (C)

27. 301 N 6TH ST, SALVATION ARMY BUILDING (SB0298)

This 1966 brick building has a flat roof, concrete slab foundation, and a two-story main section with a one-story side wing. The main section includes a projecting entrance bay with original metal and glass doors, flanked by full-height brick wing-walls. There is also an original metal and glass door in the one-story section. The roofline of the one- and two-story sections have a continuous coping of concrete. The building was designed by Nelson, Laser, and Cheyne, Architects of Fort Smith. (NC)

28. 302 N 6TH ST (SB0297) BAER MEMORIAL TEMPLE

In 1888, the Romanesque Revival Baer Memorial Temple was built in honor of Bernard Baer, a Mason. Sanborn maps indicate that the building was still being finished in 1889. Originally a three-story building (until a fire caused the removal of the third floor in 1919), the building housed a variety of entities. The 1892 Sanborn map indicates that the Masonic Temple was located on the third floor, and the second floor was home to Fort Smith Commercial College. At that time, there was a meat market on the ground floor. In 1897, the temple and college were still in place, and E.A. Hatfield's meat market and Harback Bros. grocery were at street level. After the fire, the College vacated the building, presumably to allow the temple to move to the second floor. The building has a concrete foundation, brick exterior, and a flat roof. The façade has an integral, corner entrance bay with arched openings on Corinthian capitals, two pairs of floor-to-ceiling, fixed plate-glass display windows separated by a corbelled brick pilaster, and a secondary entrance with a corbeled brick arch above Corinthian capitols. The second floor has arched, fixed windows. (C)

29. 306 N 6TH ST (SB0438)

Built ca. 1920, this building housed various businesses including the grocery of Aaron A. Armstrong in the 1940s. It became Little's Grocery in 1948, and from 1951-1953, the grocery was owned by William M. Findley. In the 1950s the building housed Payne Cleaners; 1963-1982, it was Jade Beauty Shoppe. The one-story brick building has a flat roof and brick foundation. The façade has a central entrance with a replacement single-light wood door flanked by ca. 1970 display windows on wood bulkheads with square insets. The door also has a pair of square insets, completing a continuous line. The upper façade has an inset brick panel with a small vent, above the full-width, canvas canopy. The roofline on the façade has terra cotta coping. (C)

30. 315 N 6TH ST (SB0300)

Built ca. 1942, the house's first recorded resident and/or owner was Claude Lawson, a grocer. The one-story frame dwelling has a side gable roof of asphalt shingles, asbestos shingle siding, and a rock-faced concrete block foundation. There is a small, off-center entry porch with a gable front roof and square, wood posts. The dwelling has two-over-two horizontal wood sash windows. At the rear is a ca. 1950 wing with several

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apartments. (C)

31. 317 & 319 N 6TH ST, (SB0302)

Built ca. 1938, the duplex's original occupants were Rector S. Barling and Cecil H. Richey. The frame duplex has weatherboard siding, a clipped gable-front roof of asphalt shingles and a rock-faced block foundation. The two entrances have original, eight-light glass and wood doors. Each door has a gable-roof canopy with knee brace brackets. To the side of each door is a pair of one-over-one wood sash windows. Other windows are one-over-one wood sash. (C)

At the rear is an original garage with a hip roof and added vertical board siding. (NC)

300 block N 6th Street, vacant lot, on west side of street, parcel number 11317-0004-00028-00. This lot has historically been vacant and is not included in the inventory count as either "C" or "NC."

32. 322 N 6TH ST (SB0303)

This is a ca. 1970, two-story, brick, L-shaped apartment building. The gabled roof overhangs to cover the walkways and doors to individual units and is supported by full-height metal poles and has wrought iron railing on the top floor. (NC)

33. 323 N 6TH ST (SB304) OGLESBY BUILDING

The 1908 Sanborn map does not yet depict this building. The first recorded occupant was I.D. Oglesby, beginning in 1911. On the next available Sanborn map, the two-story brick building is depicted as having "six stalls" on the ground floor and a dwelling on the second floor. The building was altered ca. 1970 with the installation of full-height, fixed windows on the lower and upper floors. A two-story side wing was added to the rear elevation at the same time. (NC)

34. 400 N 6TH ST (SB0437)

Built in 1980, the building's original occupant was the law firm of Harrison and Hewett from 1981-1987. Attorneys Walker, Shock and Harp have owned the building since 1997. The one-story Colonial Revival style commercial building has a side gable roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, brick chimney, a full-width, integral porch, and a concrete foundation. (NC)

35. 401 N. 6th ST (SB0428) FORT SMITH LITTLE

This is a 1986 square, brick building with fixed, arched windows on the façade and a flat roof and concrete foundation. (NC)

36. 412 N 6TH ST (SB0305)

This is a 1979 commercial building with a brick exterior, concrete foundation, and a gabled roof with plain parapet walls extending above the gable ends. (NC)

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37. 418 N 6TH ST (SB0436) EUGENE ADLER HOUSE

Built in 1886, the house was home to Eugene Adler from at least 1898, followed by James Brizzolara in the 1910s. This is a two-story, frame Queen Anne dwelling with cement board siding, an interior, brick chimney, hip roof of asphalt shingles, several full-height, chamfered bays with gable roofs, and a stone foundation. The full-height projecting bay on the façade is off-center and consists of both a chamfered bay and the façade's central entrance, which has a rounded canopy and with columns with added aluminum. There are one-over-one wood sash windows. The entrance has original double doors. (C)

38. 423 N 6TH ST, VAUGHN-SCHAAP HOUSE (SB0210)

Known as the Vaughn-Shaap House, the ca. 1871 dwelling was built by Ethelbert B. Bright and later owned by attorney John Vaughn. The dwelling was owned by John Schaap from 1897 until 1929 and then his widow Mrs. Ana Schaap until 1957. After that it remained vacant until 1960, when the Fort Smith Art Center purchased the property and began its restoration. The two-and-one-half-story, brick, Second Empire style dwelling has a Mansard roof with two dormers on the façade, a stone foundation, and a partial-width, three-bay porch with arched openings and a balustrade on its flat roof. The façade has a projecting, two-story bay window with a Mansard roof. The dwelling's original one-over-one wood sash, arched windows have segmental arched surrounds. There are paired brackets under the roof eaves. At the south elevation is a one-story wing added ca. 1980. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1970 dwelling that has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, concrete foundation, and board-and-batten siding. (NC)

At the front of the house is a stone carriage step (C) and a cast iron fence. (C)

400 block N 5th Street, vacant lot, on east side of street, parcel number 11317-0006-00221-00. This lot has historically been vacant and is not included in the inventory count as either "C" or "NC."

39. 500 N. 6TH ST, LINIMON CLINIC (SB0307)

The ca. 1973, brick commercial building has a low-pitched hip roof of asphalt shingles, a concrete foundation, six-over-six sash window, and one-bay entrance porch with a gable pediment and Tuscan columns. (NC)

Vacant lot, former location of dwelling (SB0308) at 501 N. 6th Street. (NC)

40. 507 N 6TH ST (SB0309) P.J. MCNAMARA HOUSE

Built ca. 1895, the house's original occupants, P.J. McNamara and Mrs. Lena McNamara owned the property into the 1910s. Beginning in the 1930s, furnished rooms were rented out to boarders. The two-story, frame, Queen Anne/Stick style dwelling has a hip main roof of asphalt shingles, stone foundation, weatherboard

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siding, an original single-light glass and wood door with an arched transom, and nine-over-one and nine-over-nine wood sash windows. On the façade is a full-height, gable-front projecting bay with a kingpost and a one-story, four-bay porch with a hip roof, square wood posts, jigsaw wood railing, and spindled frieze. The porch wraps around to a recessed, side-gable bay. (C)

41. 514 N. 6th ST (SB0212) WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON CLAYTON HOUSE

Built ca. 1882, the house's original occupant was attorney William Henry Harrison Clayton, who owned the dwelling until 1897. The house had a series of owners, including Mrs. Emma High from 1925-1968. Charles B. High operated an antique shop here from the mid-1930s into the 1950s. After a period of vacancy from 1969 to 1972, the property was restored as a house museum and event center. The two-and-one-half-story Queen Anne/Italianate dwelling has weatherboard siding, a stone foundation, two interior, brick chimneys, one-over-one wood sash windows and a hip roof. Windows have wood surrounds and hoods. The façade has a projecting bay with a clipped gable roof and a one-story, partial-width, three-bay porch with milled wood posts and flat roof with a balustrade. On the façade is a one-story bay window. There are gable dormers on the rooflines of the south elevation and the façade. The entrance has original double doors and pointed transom all within a wood surround with pilasters and hood like at the windows. The wood doors are carved with a design mimicking the window and door hoods. This property was individually listed on the National Register on September 22, 1971 and is contributing to the Belle Grove Historic District (C).

In front of the house is a stone retaining wall. (C)

42. 515 N. 6th ST (SB0434) JAMES K. BARNES HOUSE

Built in 1893, the house's original owner was James K. Barnes, an attorney. The property was sold by the Barnes family in 1918. After a series of owners, Brooks Bedell Advertising Agency purchased the property in 1972, becoming the first of several businesses to occupy the building. The two-and-one-half-story, brick Romanesque Revival dwelling has a large arched one-story porch opening with a stone keystone, stone foundation, and a gable-front roof of asphalt shingles. Above the porch is a pierced-brick railing. There are three small arched windows in the gable field. There is a large, fixed, single-light window with an art glass transom on the first floor and one-over-one wood sash windows on the second floor - all have stone lintels. The façade wall has rounded corners. The recessed section of the façade has a secondary entrance with an original five-panel wood door. This entrance has a porch with milled wood columns and a railing with square balusters. The main entrance has original paired single-light glass and wood doors and a shared rectangular transom above. (C)

43. 521 N 6TH ST (SB0435 & SB0310)

This building was originally a chapel at Camp Chaffee and was moved here in the 1960s. The ca. 1942 frame building has a side gable roof of asphalt shingles, a concrete block foundation, a shed roof wing across the length of the façade, and an exterior of aluminum siding. Photos from 2007 show the building had no windows, only metal and glass double doors on the façade. The building was remodeled ca. 2010 with new vinyl siding, added vinyl windows with faux 16-light muntins, and paneled double doors. (NC)

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44. BELLE GROVE SCHOOL, 600 N. 6th ST (SB0214)

Constructed in 1886, the Belle Grove School was an elementary school and originally had 456 students. The building was used as a school by the city until the 1970s and later as a special education center. In 1985, the school building was converted into apartments. The building was designed with influences of the Second Empire and Romanesque Revival styles. The two-story, brick building has a basement level, an interior, brick chimney, a stone foundation, and a Mansard and hip roof with modillions under the eaves. Windows are one-over-one wood sash with arched, fixed transoms with keystones. There are several gable-pedimented projecting bays with modillions under the eaves. There is a three-story tower with a flat roof and a corbelled cornice. The interior retains much of its original floor plan with central corridors and flanking classrooms which have been converted into apartments. (C)

45. 601 N 6TH ST (SB0311) LUCAS NANCE HOUSE

Built ca. 1889, the house's original occupant was Lucas Nance. Mr. Nance was in the cotton business and was on the City Council. He died in 1890 and his widow, Mrs. Fannie Lou Nance owned the dwelling into the early 1900s. During the 1930s, owner Mrs. Jimmie Wieser rented out rooms, and the dwelling came into the ownership of Russell W. Wieser until the 1950s. Later owners converted the dwelling into businesses, including an antiques store, a tea room, and a gift shop. The two-and-one-half-story, frame Queen Anne dwelling has a hip roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, stone foundation, and one-over-one sash windows. The house has a gable-front projecting bay on the façade with decorative trim in the gable field, a full-width, five-bay porch with a shed roof, square wood posts and ca. 2000 railing, and gabled pediment over the central entrance bay with a sunburst in the gable field. There is a bay window on the side elevation. There are two interior, brick chimneys and fish scale shingles in the gable fields. There is a gable dormer on the main façade. The main entrance has original single-light glass and wood double doors and a rectangular transom above. (C)

46. 607 N 6TH ST (SB0312) J.H. LARIMER HOUSE

This dwelling was built in 1898 and was originally owned by J.H. Larimer. Larimer owned the dwelling into the 1910s and it was later the home of the Fontaine family. The two-and-one-half-story dwelling has an incised, one-story porch with Tuscan columns on the first floor with an enclosed sunroom porch above it on the second floor. The hip roof has asphalt shingles and a gable dormer with a ten-light casement window in the gable field. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door and rectangular transom. There are original one-over-one wood sash windows. The gable dormer has sunburst panels. (C)

47. 615 N. 6TH ST, (SB0313) R.S. ROBERTSON HOUSE

Built ca. 1890, the house's first occupant appears to be R. S. Robertson who is listed as residing here in the 1890s. The one-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling has a hip roof of asphalt shingles, a central, interior, brick chimney, a wrap-around porch with milled wood posts, stone foundation, and weatherboard siding. The main body has a hip roof, and there is a projecting gable-front bay on the façade with decorative wood brackets in

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the gable field. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door and rectangular transom. The gable on the main façade has oval and saw-tooth wood shingles and a fascia board with wood shingles. (C)

At the rear is an original frame storage building with four-paneled doors, weatherboard siding, and a gable roof of asphalt shingles. (C)

48. 623 N. 6TH ST, (SB0213) H.W. BOURNE- WILLIAM J. JOHNSTON HOUSE

Constructed ca. 1885, the house's original occupant, H.W. Bourne, lived here until around 1895. The house was then owned by William J. Johnston until 1924. Johnston was mayor of Fort Smith in 1910 and president of First National Bank. The two-story, frame Queen Anne dwelling has weatherboard siding, a stone foundation, a gable-on-hip roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, brick chimney, and a partial-width porch with milled wood posts and railing. The façade has a gable-front projecting bay with a square bay window. The south elevation has a two-story, chamfered bay. A 1971 photo shows the one-story porch had a second-floor screened-in porch which has since been removed. Also the porch had square posts on a solid frame rail. It now has milled wood posts and railing in keeping with its original design. The main entrance has original paired glass and wood doors and a rectangular transom. There are original one-over-one wood sash windows. Those in the projecting bay have upper sashes of border glass. The gable field has hexagonal wood shingles. On the second story of the façade is an original single-light glass and wood door that led to a balcony (C)

In front of the house is a stone carriage step. (C)

49. 700 N 6TH ST (SB0314) J.S. DAWSON GROCERY

Built ca. 1919, the building's original occupant, the J.S. Dawson Grocery operated here into the 1950s, when the building was converted to a laundry. The brick commercial store building has a brick foundation, a flat roof, and a central entrance on the façade. The main façade has aluminum and glass doors. Flanking the entrance are fixed display windows with single-light transoms. There is corbelling across the cornice of the upper façade. (C)

50. 701 N 6TH ST, LOUISE ROBINSON HOUSE (SB0315)

This dwelling was built ca. 1887, and Mrs. Louisa Robinson owned the dwelling until 1922. The two-story, frame Queen Anne dwelling has a hip roof of asphalt shingles, brick foundation, and weatherboard siding. The house has one-over-one sash windows, a central interior, brick chimney with corbelling, a gable-front projecting bay with fish scale wood shingles on the façade, and a porch with a spindled frieze. On the façade is a second-floor faux balcony, milled wood posts, and a shed roof with a decorative gable dormer. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood panel door and stained glass transom. The bay window in the projecting bay has a stained glass arched transom and sunburst panels. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1960 frame garage with weatherboard siding, a gable roof and metal, over-head tracking

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door. (NC)

51. 703 N 6TH ST (SB0316) A.Y. BERRY HOUSE

Constructed ca. 1908, this dwelling's first known occupant was A.Y. Berry, who owned the dwelling into the 1910s. The one-and-one-half-story, frame Colonial Revival dwelling has a side gable roof of asphalt shingles, a stone foundation, an interior end, brick chimney, weatherboard siding, and a partial-width porch with original square, wood, Doric-motif posts on stone piers. Above the entrance bay of the porch is a low-pitched gable pediment; there is a higher-pitched, large gable dormer with wood shingles above the entire porch. The façade roofline also has a small gable dormer with a pair of one-over-one sash windows. The main entrance has a paneled wood door with two-light sidelights. There are original one-, nine-, and twelve-over-one wood sash windows. (C)

There is a stone retaining wall at the front of the property. (C)

52. 710 N 6TH ST (SB0317) W.W. WELLS HOUSE

Built in 1921, the house was originally owned by W.W. Wells. This is a one-story, gable-front Bungalow with a gable roof of asphalt shingles, wood shingle exterior, and five-over-one vertical-light sash windows. The house has a rock-faced block foundation, an exterior, brick chimney, and a full-width, one-bay porch with a gable-front roof, tapered wood posts on wood shingled piers and exposed rafter tails under the eaves. The main entrance has an original glass and wood door and rectangular transom. There are knee brace brackets at the eaves. (C)

At the rear is an original frame garage with a gable roof of asphalt shingles, vertical board siding, and original hinged doors. (C)

53. 711 N 6TH ST (SB0318) R.M. JOHNSON HOUSE

This dwelling was built ca. 1900 and is shown on the 1901 Sanborn map. It was originally owned by R.M. Johnson. The two-story frame dwelling has Queen Anne influences. It has weatherboard siding, a stone foundation, an interior, brick chimney, a full-width porch with Tuscan columns, and hip roof with asphalt shingles. The façade has a wood-shingled railing. Leading to the balcony is an original single-light glass and wood door. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door and transom. There are original one-over-one wood sash windows. In the gable field there are square wood shingles. (C)

54. 712 N 6TH ST (SB0319) IDA SAILS HOUSE

Constructed in 1919, this was originally the home where Ida and H.H. Sails lived until the 1930s. This is a one-story gable-front Bungalow with a gable-front roof of asphalt shingles, rock-faced block foundation, an exterior end, brick chimney, and a stucco exterior. The house has a central entrance flanked by five-over-one vertical-light wood sash windows and a full-width, three-bay porch with wood posts on rock-faced block piers. The main entrance has an original three-light Craftsman door. In the gable field are saw tooth wood

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shingles, and the eaves have exposed rafter tails and knee brace brackets. (C)

55. 713 N 6TH ST (SB0320) DANIEL A. ANDERSON HOUSE

Built ca. 1885, the house's original owner, Daniel A. Anderson, lived here in the 1890s and into the early 1900s. The two-story gabled ell dwelling has asbestos shingle siding, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, one-over-one wood sash windows, and an interior, central, brick chimney. The façade has a full-height gable-front projecting bay with a fixed single-light window with single-light transom on the first floor and paired sash windows in the gable field. The façade also has a partial-width porch with chamfered corners, milled wood posts, wood railing and a slight Mansard roof. On the façade, the roof has a small, conical roof dormer with a balcony. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. On the north elevation is a ca. 1940 second-story addition used as a sleeping porch. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1900 two-story brick carriage house with a hip roof, six-over-six wood sash windows, ca. 1970 over-head track door, and hip roof dormers. (C)

56. 716 N 6TH ST

This is a brick, one-story dwelling constructed in 2008 with a side gable roof. The house has two gable roof dormers on the façade, a concrete foundation, one-over-one sash windows, and a full-width, three-bay porch with tapered wood posts on brick piers. (NC)

At the rear is a 2008 brick garage. (NC)

700 block N 6th Street, vacant lot, on east side of street, parcel number 11317-0004-00218-00. This lot has historically been vacant and is not included in the inventory count as either "C" or "NC."

700 block N 5th Street, vacant lot, on east side of street, parcel number 11317-0005-00218-00. Sanborn maps depict a two-story dwelling built on this parcel at #718 by 1897. (NC)

57. 722 N. 6th ST (SB0322), A.H. BLACK HOUSE

Built ca. 1900, the house was originally owned by A.H. Black, followed by Ernest Hilliard in 1914. It changed owners several times, and during the 1960s and 1970s was used as apartments. The house has since been restored to a single-family dwelling. This is a one-and-one-half-story, frame, Colonial Revival dwelling with a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, side gable roof of asphalt shingles and two gable dormers flanking a central conical-roofed rounded projecting bay on the façade roofline. The full-width porch has Ionic columns and milled railing and a central gable pediment over the entrance bay of the porch. The entrance has an original single-light door with an arched transom and leaded glass sidelights. There are two interior, brick chimneys. (C)

58. 723 N 6TH ST (SB0323) W.S. BRADNEY HOUSE

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Constructed ca. 1919, the house's original occupant, W.S. Bradney, lived here until 1923. The two-story, Craftsman style dwelling has a side gable roof of asphalt shingles with exposed rafter tails and knee brace brackets under the eaves, an exterior brick chimney, and an exterior of stretcher-bond brick with asphalt shingles in the gable fields. The integral porch has square, brick posts and closed, brick railing. On this portion of the roof are two gable dormers connecting by a hyphen. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door with single-light sidelights. There are original one-over-one wood sash windows. On the south elevation is a porte-cochere with square, brick posts and a sunroom above on the second floor. (C)

At the rear is an original frame garage with a gable roof and a ca. 1970 carport wing. (NC)

There is a stone retaining wall on the side property line along "H" Street. (C)

N. 7th STREET:59. 216 N 7TH ST (SB0324) EDGAR M. DURLAND HOUSE

This dwelling was built ca. 1890 as the home of Edgar M. Durland. The house changed owners several times before Oliver C. Hall purchased it in 1951, renting out furnished rooms. The two-story gabled ell dwelling has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, original two-over-two wood sash windows, a stone foundation, and weatherboard siding. The façade has a projecting gable-front bay and a recessed, side-gable bay that included the entrance. The one-story, three-bay porch wraps-around and has a milled wood railing and chamfered wood posts. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door and a rectangular transom. There is a rectangular vent in the gable field. (C)

60. 218 N 7TH ST (SB0326)

The original owner of this house is not known – it was built ca. 1890 and occupied by several different families in the 1890s. Tip Smith owned the dwelling from 1918 to 1942, and Minnie and Conchetta Liberto owned the property from 1945 to 1964. The one-story, frame gabled ell dwelling has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, rock-faced block foundation, an interior, brick chimney, and weatherboard siding. The projecting bay has paired one-over-one wood sash windows in a flat-roofed bay window. The façade has a partial-width porch with ca. 1970 square, wood posts. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. There are original one-over-one wood sash windows. (C)

61. 220 N. 7th ST (SB0442) FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH

The First Christian Church was built in 1886 and designed by Neir, Hogg and Bryan, architects from Kansas City. The building was occupied by the First Christian congregation until 1904 when they moved to a new building. It was later occupied by Christian Science and Greek Orthodox congregations. The building was in deteriorated condition in 1998 when it was purchased and restored into a community center. This frame, Gothic Revival church has a gable-front roof, stone foundation, and weatherboard and wood shingle siding.

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The façade has four Gothic arch windows. The main body of the building is flanked on the façade by square, projecting towers of different heights: one is a little shorter than the main roof and has a Gothic arch window on the façade and wood panel double doors in the side elevation and a pyramid roof with a finial; the other tower surpasses the height of the church's main roof and has a tier of diamond-light windows breaking its tall, pyramid roof. The taller tower has an entrance on the façade with a gable roof canopy with a kingpost and a Gothic arch window on its side elevation. The side elevations of the main body of the building have four Gothic arch windows each. (C)

On the C Street elevation is a concrete carriage step built ca. 1910 (C).

62. 221 N. 7th ST (SB0327) HERMAN BAER HOUSE

Constructed in 1881, the house was home to Herman Baer, who lived here until 1914. Baer was a partner in B. Baer and Co. with his brother, Bernard Baer and was also president of the First National Bank. The dwelling was owned by the Wayne Thompson family from the mid-1930s until 1960. This is a two-story Queen Anne dwelling with a stone foundation, hip roof, one-over-one wood sash windows, single-light wood door, weatherboard siding, and a wrap-around porch with milled columns and railing and spindled frieze. On the second floor of the façade is a slightly projecting, gable-front bay with stucco siding and applied wood trim in the gable field and bargeboard along the eaves. There is also a second-story corner tower with a hexagonal roof. The exterior of the second floor has scalloped, square, circle, and diamond wood shingles. There is a bay window on the south elevation. (C)

63. 309 N. 7th ST (SB0216) BEN ATKINSON HOUSE

This dwelling was built in 1882 for Ben F. Atkinson, owner of Atkinson Hardware Company. His family resided here into the early 1900s. S.R. Chew bought the property in 1921, and Mrs. Dena Chew took ownership in 1938 to 1953. In the 1960 and 1970s, the house was used as apartments until it was rehabilitated into offices. This is a two-story, Second Empire style dwelling with a Mansard roof covered in standing-seam metal, an interior, corbelled brick chimney, a stone foundation, a brick exterior, and a first-floor bay window on each side elevation. The façade has a partial-width porch that wraps around the side elevation and has milled wood posts and railing. The main entrance has original double doors of single-light glass and wood design and a rectangular transom. Above the original windows are pedimented hoods. At the roof line are hip dormers. (C)

There is an original, stone carriage step in front of the house (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1920 two-story, brick garage with a hip roof cupola. Windows are original, paired eight-light casements on the second floor. The main entrance has a ca. 1980 glass and wood door. The garage bay has been enclosed. (C)

64. 315 N 7TH ST (SB0328) PRYOR BUILDING

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At this location is a one-story commercial building constructed in 1973. It has a hipped roof and projecting one-story porch on the main facade. (NC)

65. 316 N 7TH ST (SB0329) ERNEST MEHMEL HOUSE

Built in 1921, the house's original occupant, Ernest Mehmel, owned the dwelling from 1921 into the early 1940s. From 1945 to 1964 it was owned by Jason and Sara Smith. The one-story dwelling has a side gable roof of asphalt shingles, a stone foundation, a brick exterior, an interior end brick chimney, and six-over-six wood sash windows. The façade has a central entrance, a three-bay porch with square, wood posts and a shed roof, and dentils across the roofline. The main entrance has a ca. 1990 single-light glass and metal door. (C)

66. 318 N. 7TH ST, McKIBBEN-BONNEVILLE HOUSE (SB0217)

This dwelling was built in 1868 and was originally the home of the David McKibben family. In 1878, the widow of General Benjamin Bonneville, Mrs. Sue Bonneville, purchased the dwelling and owned it until 1898. The property changed ownership several times before it was purchased in 1936 by the Girls Club. It became a rental property until it was restored by the Bonneville House Association. The two-story Italianate dwelling has a stone foundation, a hip roof of asphalt windows, and two-over-two wood sash windows with hood molding. On the main façade is a full-width, five-bay, one-story porch that has a roof balcony and paired brackets under the eaves. The main entrance has original paneled wood doors. The interior retains an original staircase, fireplace mantels and floor plan. The property was listed individually on the National Register as the Bonneville House on September 22, 1971, and it is included as contributing to the Belle Grove Historic District (C).

In front of the house is an original cast iron fence. (C)

67. 401 N 7TH ST (SB0440) Jones, Gilbreath and Jones Law Firm

The original dwelling at this location was demolished and the present commercial building was erected in 1977. This one-and-one-half-story building has a concrete foundation, a brick exterior, a Mansard-type roof, and fixed picture windows. (NC)

In front of the house is a stone retaining wall built ca. 1900 associated with the original dwelling on this parcel. (C)

68. 404 N 7TH ST (SB0331) WIN HARPER HOUSE

Constructed in 1910, this dwelling was the home of Win Harper and his family until 1922. The property changed ownership several times, and the American Red Cross owned it from 1960 until the early 1980s. Since the 1980s, the property has housed a CPA firm. The one-and-one-half-story Spanish Mission style dwelling has a side gable roof with scrolled parapet gable ends, an exterior of stretcher-bond brick, one-over-one wood sash windows, an exterior end, brick chimney, and an original wood door with four inset Craftsman glass panels. On the façade roofline there is a hip-roof monitor with four arched windows and a

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crenellated balcony. The main floor of the façade has a wrap-around porch with an arched opening and large Tuscan columns. The roof has terra cotta tiles. Other windows are original one-over-one sash with Craftsman upper lights. (C)

69. 410 N 7TH ST (SB0218) SAMPTER-MCGINTY HOUSE

This Queen Anne style dwelling was built ca. 1897 as the home of Louis Sampter. Dr. John and Mrs. Johnnie McGinty owned the dwelling from around 1910 until 1938. The frame dwelling has a stone foundation, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, one-over-one wood sash windows, and vinyl siding exterior. On the second floor, there is a cantilevered, hexagonal turret at the front corner of the façade and a one-bay, two-level porch with a gable-front roof and original milled wood posts. The main entrance has single-light double doors. There is a secondary entrance in a recessed section of the façade with a single-light wood door. The corner turret has original fish scale shingles and rectangular panels. At the chamfered corners are sunburst panels. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1970 frame outbuilding. (NC)

70. 414 N 7TH ST (SB0333)

Built ca. 1900, this dwelling appears on the 1901 Sanborn map, though its original occupant is unknown. Lewis Friedman owned the dwelling from at least 1911 to 1922. Mrs. Lula Davis was the next owner from 1923 until the early 1940s. Emory Bowden owned the property from 1945 to 1985. This is a two-story, frame Queen Anne dwelling with weatherboard siding, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, one-over-one sash windows, a rock-faced block foundation, and a one-story, wrap-around porch with Ionic columns. The façade has a projecting bay with a gable-front roof and a recessed balcony with a single-light wood door. The gable field has a Palladian attic window and square wood shingles. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door and a transom. There are stained glass windows on the facade. (C)

400 block N 7th Street, vacant lot, on west side of street, parcel number 11317-0010-00221-00. Sanborn maps depict a two-story dwelling built on this parcel at #405 by 1908. Steps at the sidewalk are still extant. (NC)

71. 415 N 7TH ST (SB0334)

Built ca. 1905, the house was owned by Elmo Caruthers, who resided here from at least 1911 to 1914. Thereafter, the property changed ownership multiple times. The two-story, frame dwelling has Queen Anne influences with vinyl siding, a stone foundation, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, and one-over-one sash windows. The house has an original, single-light glass and wood door, a projecting gable-front bay, and a full-width porch with Tuscan columns. The second floor of the façade has a one-bay balcony. The main façade has a ca. 1970 low brick skirt wall. On the south elevation is a second floor entrance with a ca. 2000 wood door. There are square wood shingles in the gable fields. (C)

In the front of the house is an original stone retaining wall. (C)

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72. 418 N 7TH ST, (SB0335)

This house was built ca. 1908, and W.H. Whitlow owned the dwelling from at least 1911-1914. Mrs. Annie Whitlow lived here until 1936. Charles and Angeline Liberto owned the property from 1942 to 2001. The dwelling is a one-and-one-half-story, frame Craftsman dwelling that has wood shingle siding, a rock-faced block foundation, a side gable roof of asphalt shingles, and an interior, brick chimney. The house has an off-set, two-bay projecting porch with a gable-front roof and square, wood posts on rock-faced block piers and three diamond-light casement windows in the gable field. The remaining portion of the façade has a projecting bay window with diamond-light wood sash windows. On the main roof is a shed roof dormer. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1995 frame carport. (NC)

73. 423 N. 7th ST (SB0336) TOM DAVIS HOUSE

Constructed ca. 1888, this house was built as the home of Tom C. Davis, and his family resided here until 1911. Mrs. Annie Davis then took ownership until 1918. Davis worked with his father in the Reynolds-Davis Wholesale Grocery. Charles Stanley, a realtor, lived here from 1948-1963. This frame, two-story Queen Anne dwelling has a hip roof of crimped metal, an interior, central, brick chimney, weatherboard siding, one-over-one windows, and a stone foundation. On the façade is a full-height, chamfered, projecting bay with a gable roof with hexagonal wood shingles in the gable field, vergeboard trim along the eaves, and a small kingpost in the apex. The façade has a one-story, wrap-around porch with milled wood posts and railing and spindled frieze, a brick pier foundation with lattice infill, and a gable-pedimented entrance bay with a small kingpost in the apex of the gable roof. In 2010 the house suffered extensive fire damage at the rear and it is presently vacant. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1920 frame garage with a gable roof of asphalt shingles, novelty siding, stone and rock-faced block foundation, and original hinged double doors. (C)

In front of the house is an original stone retaining wall (C) and a stone carriage step. (C)

74. 424 N 7TH ST (SB0337) CHARLES A. BIRNIE HOUSE

Built in 1894, this was the home to Charles A. and Margaret Birnie, who owned the dwelling until around 1920. The two-story, frame Queen Anne dwelling has a hip roof of asphalt shingles, a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, and a multi-elevation façade. The foremost elevation is a gable-front projecting bay with a bay window on the first floor and paired windows on the second floor. The porch has original milled columns and railing and a spindled frieze and wraps around to the side. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door with border lights and a transom. The secondary entrance has an original glass and wood door. (C)

In front of the house is an original stone carriage step inscribed with the name "Birnie." (C)

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75. 500 N 7TH ST (SB0338) H. F. BUTLER HOUSE

This dwelling was built ca. 1895 and appears on the 1897 Sanborn map. The original occupant, H.F. Butler resided here from at least 1897 to 1911. The one-story, frame dwelling has a rock-faced block foundation, weatherboard siding, a side gable roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, central, brick chimney, and a three-bay porch with a shed roof, square wood posts and square railing. The porch wraps around to the south elevation. The house has two entrances with original wood panel doors. There are original six-over-one wood sash windows. On the rear elevation is gable-roof T wing with a basement level. There are one-over-over wood sash windows in the basement level. (C)

76. 504 N. 7th ST (SB0339) J.W. GILLIAM HOUSE

This American Foursquare plan dwelling was built ca. 1910 and replaced an earlier house on the lot. The original occupant was J. W. Gilliam, who resided at the house from 1911 until 1918. Walter and Catherine Hoag owned the property from 1925 to 1945. The two-story, frame dwelling has a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, and one-over-one sash windows. The façade has a full-width, three-bay porch with tapered wood posts on rock-faced block piers. On the façade roofline is a hip roof dormer. The main entrance has original six-light glass and wood doors. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1960 frame dwelling has weatherboard siding, two-over-two wood sash windows, and hip roof. (NC)

77. 508 N 7TH ST (SB0340) ROY J. LOFTON HOUSE

Constructed ca. 1925, the house's original occupant was Roy J. Lofton, who resided here until 1929. William A. and Rose McGaugh owned the property from the mid-1930s until 1977. Geneva M. McGaugh owned it from 1978-1998. The gable-front, one-story, frame dwelling has a concrete block foundation, aluminum siding, an interior, brick chimney, a gable-front projecting bay and a shed roof porch with wrought iron post and railing. (C)

At the rear is an original garage with a hip roof, novelty siding, and a concrete foundation. (C)

78. 509 N 7TH ST (SB0341) W.J. HOLLOWAY HOUSE

This dwelling was built in 1923 and was designed with influences of the Prairie style. The original occupant was W.J. Holloway and his family, followed by Mrs. Alice Breslin, who lived here in the late 1920s. Mrs. Maude Upchurch owned the property from the early 1930s until 1964, and Marion Upchurch then owned it until 1973. The two-story dwelling has a low-pitched hip roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, and an off-set, wrap-around porch with square, brick posts. The façade's main floor has a slightly projecting, square, bay window with three one-over-one sash windows. Above this on the second floor is a bank of four similar windows. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood Craftsman-style door. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 2000 frame garage. (NC)

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79. 514-516 N 7TH ST (SB 0462) CONRAD TRIESCH HOUSE

Constructed ca. 1895, this was originally the home of Conrad Triesch. The dwelling was remodeled ca. 1920 with influences of the Craftsman style in its porch and dormer. The house is a one-and-one-half-story, frame duplex with a side gable roof, a central, interior, brick chimney, a stone foundation, and two-over-two wood sash windows. The house has a ca. 1920 full-width, three-bay, integral porch with tapered wood posts on brick piers, and a central gable dormer on the façade roofline. The house has two main entrances with ca. 1990 wood panel doors. (C)

80. 515 N 7TH ST (SB0343) MATTHEW RUSSELL HOUSE

Built in 1923, this was the home of Matthew Russell and his family, and it remained in the Russell family until 1957. This two-story American Foursquare dwelling has a brick exterior and foundation, hip roof of asphalt shingles, and a full-width, three-bay porch with square, brick posts and closed, brick rail. There is a hip roof dormer on the façade roofline. On the side elevation is a second-story sunroom over an open porch with square, brick posts. The main entrance has an original three-light Craftsman-style door. There are original four- and eight-over-one wood sash windows. (C)

At the rear is a one-story brick garage with a hip roof and exposed rafter tails. The roofline has been extended for a ca. 1970 carport (NC)

81. 518 N 7TH ST, (SB0441) ARCHIBALD MONROE HOUSE

This dwelling was built ca. 1905 and was the home of Archibald Monroe until 1940. The one-and-one-half-story, frame gabled ell dwelling has a hip roof of asphalt shingles, one-over-one sash windows, a single-light wood door, weatherboard siding, and a rock-faced concrete block foundation. On the façade is a ca. 1980 remodeled full-width porch with square posts, and a gable-front projecting bay with a sunburst in the gable field. There is a hip roof dormer on the façade and side elevation rooflines. (C)

82. 519-521 N 7TH ST (SB0345)

This duplex was constructed in 1923 as a rental property. The Bungalow duplex has a stucco exterior, a rock-faced block foundation, an interior, brick chimney, and a gable-front roof of asphalt shingles with knee brace brackets in the eaves. The house has a full-width, three-bay porch with tapered wood posts on rock-faced block piers at its central bay and square, rock-faced posts at the corners. There is a one-over-one wood sash window in the gable field. The house has two entrances with original three-light Craftsman-style doors. There are original four-over-one vertical-light wood sash windows. There are asphalt shingles in the gable field. (C)

At the rear is an original frame garage with a gable roof of corrugated metal, novelty siding, and original hinged garage doors. (C)

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Vacant lot, former location of dwelling (SB0346) at 522 N. 7th Street. (NC)

83. 523 N. 7th ST (SB0347) ALBERT NEIS HOUSE

This dwelling was built in 1914 as the home of Albert Neis. Neis served as mayor of Fort Smith from 1917 to 1921. He was also secretary and vice president of Fort Smith Printing Company. Neis and his family resided in the house until the 1930s, and Doss T. Sutton owned the property from the mid-1930s until 1951. The two-story, Neo-classical Revival style dwelling has a stone foundation, hip roof of asphalt shingles, stretcher bond brick exterior, and one-over-one wood sash windows. The façade has a two-story porch with fluted Doric columns and a balcony on the second floor. The main entrance has an original glass and wood panel door with a three-light transom and single-light sidelights. The door and windows on the first floor have stone lintels and a soldier course above the lintel. The roof has a hip dormer on the façade elevation. There are original four- and one-over-one wood sash windows. On the north elevation there is a one-story porch with square, brick columns. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1915 brick garage with a gable roof of asphalt shingles and original sliding track garage doors. (C)

84. 622 N. 7th ST, FORT SMITH GIRLS CLUB (SB0348)

The Girls Club was organized in 1934, meeting at the Bonneville House at 318 N. 7th Street. In 1939, the Girls Club moved to 300 N. 7th Street while preparing to break ground for the current building. This is a 1942, one-story, WPA building of stone construction and has an irregular plan with a façade of multiple elevations and a roof that is flat in some portions and gabled in others. The foremost bay is divided by stone pilasters into three bays, each with metal two-over-two horizontal-sash windows. The flanking bays are recessed and each has an entrance with a metal awning over the door, one is flanked by sidelights. In 1954, the Girls Club purchased the adjacent lot for a pool and gym. This large addition was built in 1961 and is a one- and two-story brick building on a concrete slab foundation with a low-pitched gable roof with a band of metal below the eaves. Windows are original, metal awning design. The entrance is in the two-story section and consists of a one-story projecting bay of glass and metal with original glass and metal doors and a flat roof. Due to the large addition added in 1961, this building is including as non-contributing to the district. (NC)

700 block N 7th Street, vacant lot, on west side of street, parcel number 11317-0012-00218-00. Sanborn maps depict a one-story dwelling built on this parcel at #703 by 1897. (NC)

85. 707 N. 7th ST (SB0350) JOHN M. WRIGHT HOUSE

Constructed in 1897, this dwelling was originally owned by John M. Wright. It was later purchased by Rev. E.T. Edmonds in 1898, and the next owner, Floyd H. Wilman, lived here in the mid-1940s. The one-and-one-half-story frame pyramid square dwelling has a hip roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, one-over-one sash windows, and an oval-light glass and wood door. There is a gable dormer with wood shingles in the

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gable field and a hip roof dormer on the façade. The full-width, three-bay porch has Tuscan columns (paired only at the central bay) and ca. 2000 wood railing, a hip roof, and a gable pediment over the central bay with decorative trim in its gable field. (C)

86. 708 N. 7th ST (SB0351) BLAIR-AMIS HOUSE

Constructed in 1898, the house's original owner, William Blair, was president of the Fort Smith Lumber Company and American National Bank. He died in 1903, and Dr. John C. Amis, a physician, purchased the house. Mrs. Jane Amis, a registered nurse, owned the house from the mid-1920s until around 1940. The property remained in the Amis family until 1955. This is a two-and-one-half-story Queen Anne/Classical Revival dwelling with a stone foundation, brick exterior, and hip roof of asphalt shingles with a central, hip roof dormer at the peak of the main roof, and one-over-one wood sash windows. The façade has a full-width porch with a gable pedimented entrance bay and paired columns on stone piers. Above it is a one-bay balcony with similar columns. (C)

In front of the house is an original carriage step (C) and an original cast iron fence. (C)

87. 715 N 7th ST (SB0352) CHARLES J. BOCHER HOUSE

This house was built ca. 1890, and the original occupant was Charles J. Bocher, who owned the dwelling in the 1890s. It was in the Claude C. Wallace family from 1942 into the 1970s. The gabled ell dwelling has weatherboard siding, a stone foundation, one-over-one wood sash windows, and gable roof of asphalt shingles. The gable-front projecting wing has a bay window with one-over-one wood sash windows. The side-gable bay has a three-bay porch with ca. 1970 wood posts. The main entrance has a ca. 1980 glass and wood door. (C)

88. 722 N 7TH ST (SB0353) J.T. BLEVINS HOUSE

Built in 1919, the house's original occupant was J.T. Blevins, who owned the dwelling until 1921. Fred Wilson lived here from 1921 to 1926. The one-story frame dwelling has a concrete block foundation, aluminum siding, and a gable-front roof of asphalt shingles. The house has a three-bay, integral porch with wrought iron posts, and a central entrance on the façade flanked by one-over-one wood sash windows. The main entrance has an original glass and wood door. On the side of the house is an attached carport. (C)

89. 723 N 7TH ST (SB0354) W. O. CALDWELL HOUSE

This dwelling was built in a gabled ell plan ca. 1897, and the original occupant, W.O. Caldwell, owned the dwelling into the early 1900s. The Jesse Steel family owned the property from the mid-1950s until 1976. The dwelling has extensive alterations including window and door replacements, a second-story addition to the roof of the gable-front bay, and a remodeled porch. It has a concrete block foundation and asbestos shingle siding. (NC)

90. 724 N 7TH ST (SB0355) J.H. MUNSON HOUSE

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This dwelling was built ca. 1919, and the original occupant, J.H. Munson, owned the dwelling until around 1920. Mrs. Carrie Munson resided here until 1937. The one-story, frame, gable-front Bungalow has a rock-faced block foundation, vinyl siding, one-over-one sash windows, and an off-center, one-bay porch with a gable-front roof and tapered wood posts on concrete block piers. There are knee brace brackets under the peak of both the main and the porch gables. The concrete floor of the porch extends across the remainder of the façade and has a brick pier at the corner. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. (C)

N 8TH Street

91. 220-222 N 8TH ST (SB0357)

This ca. 1925 frame, one-story Bungalow duplex has a gable-front roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, brick foundation, interior, brick chimneys, and two one-bay entrance porches with gable-front roofs and tapered wood posts on brick piers. Each unit has an original multi-light glass and wood door. There are original four-over-one vertical-light sash windows. (C)

92. 301 N. 8th ST (SB0358) SIGMUND BAER HOUSE

Constructed ca. 1880, the house's original owner, Sigmund Baer, was associated with B. Baer and Co. Balfour D. Crane lived here from at least 1911 into the 1930s. Mrs. Rose Thompson bought the property and rented out rooms, and the dwelling was in the Thompson family from the 1930s until 1973. The two-story, frame Italianate style dwelling has a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, and a hip roof of asphalt shingles. The house has a gable pediment on the façade roofline, four-over-four wood sash windows with hoods, an original wood panel door, and a full-width, three-bay porch with paired Ionic columns. The main entrance has double doors with a two-light, arched transom. (C)

In front of the house is an original stone carriage step. (C)

93. 311 N 8TH ST (SB0359) LOUIS WEINSTEIN HOUSE/BOYHOOD HOME OF BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM O. DARBY

This dwelling was built ca. 1895 and was originally the home of Louis Weinstein until 1914. The house was later owned by P.W. Darby in 1918. Darby's son, William O. Darby, became a Brigadier General in World War II. Commanding "Darby's Rangers," Darby was killed in action in 1945, and the house is now used as a museum. The one-and-one-half story gabled ell dwelling has a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, and a hip roof of asphalt shingles. The house has a hip roof dormer, a projecting gable-front bay on the façade, and a two-bay porch. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door and rectangular transom. There are original four-over-one wood sash windows. On the façade, a hip roof dormer has paired four-over-one wood sash windows. (C)

94. 314 N 8TH ST (SB0360) HENRY BUSKAMP HOUSE

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Built ca. 1870, this dwelling is of stone construction and was occupied by Henry Buskamp at least until 1894. The property remained in the family until 1968 and it is now used as rental property. This one-and-one-half-story dwelling has a stone foundation, a side gable roof, and an interior, brick chimney. The entrances on the façade are recessed due to the deep stone walls and have stone lintels, as do the windows. The house was remodeled ca. 1915 with a gable dormer and a full-width, three-bay porch with square, stone posts and closed stone rail. The two main entrances on the façade have ca. 2000 glass and wood doors. There are original six-over-six windows. In the gables there are knee brace brackets. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1930 one-story, frame garage that has been altered with asphalt siding and an aluminum door. (NC)

95. 315 N 8th ST (SB0362) G.T. WILLIAMS HOUSE

Constructed ca. 1891, the house's original occupant, G.T. Williams, owned the dwelling into the early 1900s. The one-and-one-half-story gabled ell dwelling has a hip roof of asphalt shingles, a stone foundation, an interior, brick chimney, and weatherboard siding. The porch wraps around and has milled columns and railing with square balusters. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door and a transom. There are one-over-one wood sash, stained glass windows. There are square wood shingles in the gable fields. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 2000 frame garage (NC)

96. 318-320 N 8th ST (SB0452) SOPHIA STEBLER RENTAL HOUSE

This ca. 1885, one-story, frame Folk Victorian dwelling has a side gable roof, weatherboard siding, a stone pier foundation with concrete block infill, symmetrical façade, four-over-four wood sash windows, partial-width, three-bay porch with original chamfered wood posts and jigsaw wood railing, and an interior, brick chimney. The entrance has original paneled wood door and transom. (C)

At the rear there is a ca. 2000 frame garage. (NC)

97. 319 N 8th ST (SB0363) CHARLES SMART HOUSE

This dwelling was built ca. 1890, and the original occupant, Charles Smart, owned the dwelling until around 1900. Smart was a cashier at the Merchant National Bank for 58 years. Mrs. Mary E. Dodd bought the house in 1918 and lived here for 30 years. Grace Dodd then owned the house until 1973. The two-story frame Queen Anne dwelling has a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, and a hip roof with a gable dormer. There is a full-width porch with milled posts and railing. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door with border lights and a stained glass transom above. There are one-over-one wood sash windows. (C)

98. 321 N. 8th ST (SB0221) MRS. E.C. HASKETT HOUSE

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Constructed ca. 1888, the house's original occupant, Mrs. E.C. Haskett, owned the dwelling until 1898 when it was then owned by Mrs. M.L. Haskett. The Thomas E. Little family owned the property from around 1945 until 1996. The two-story, frame Eastlake style dwelling has a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, and a hip roof of asphalt shingles. The second floor has a gable roof projecting bay. The first floor of the façade has a one-story porch with milled wood posts, detailed wood frieze with pendants, and a gable pedimented entry bay. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door and a transom. There are one-over-one wood sash windows. The second floor porch has milled columns, and the façade has a stained-glass window. (C)

At the rear there is a ca. 1970, frame, plywood storage building. (NC)

99. 322 N 8TH ST BENEDICT-STEBLER HOUSE (SB0222)

This dwelling was built ca. 1874 as the home of the Benedict family. It was later owned by Emile and Sophia Stebler from the 1890s into the early 1900s. The two-story, brick Italianate dwelling has a flat roof with brackets under the eaves, a stone foundation, two-over-two arched windows with segmental brick hoods, and a one-bay, off-center entry porch with original chamfered columns and a flat roof with a balustrade on the roof. The main entrance has a ca. 1990 door with sidelights. At the eaves are scrolled brackets. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 2000 frame garage. (NC)

100. 400 N 8TH ST (SB0364) JOHN ROGERS HOUSE

The John Rogers House is thought to be the oldest remaining dwelling in Fort Smith. It was constructed ca. 1840 by early settler John Rogers and it served as his home for many years. Later in the 19th century it was owned by the Tillis family. The property was rehabilitated in the 1970s. The dwelling is a one-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival influenced plan and has an exterior of six-course American bond brick, six-over-six wood sash windows, a side gable roof, paired, exterior brick chimneys at each end, plus an interior, central brick chimney. The full-width, 5-bay, integral porch has ca. 1975 square, wood posts and square newel railing. The façade has two entrances with original wood panel doors. (C)

In front of the house is a carriage step added ca. 1900. (C)

101. 404-406 N 8TH ST (SB0365)

Built ca. 1921, this is a one-story, Bungalow duplex with a gable-front roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, and a rock-faced block foundation. The house has a full-width, three-bay, integral porch with rock-faced block piers supporting tapered wood posts at the corners and paired ca. 1985 wood posts on the inner piers. The eave has knee brace brackets. The façade has two original three-light wood doors, each flanked by five-over-one wood sash windows. In the gable field is weatherboard siding and a pair of casement windows. (C)

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102. 407 N 8TH ST (SB0366) SARA MINCER HOUSE

This dwelling was built ca. 1901 and was originally the home of Sara Mincer. Henry Kaufman lived here from at least 1911-1914. William H. Kaveler owned the property from the mid-1910s until the mid-1940s. The property was converted into a restaurant in 1978. The one-and-one-half-story, frame, gabled ell building has a hip roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, brick chimney, weatherboard siding, and a gable-front projecting bay. The façade roofline has a conical-roofed dormer. The original wrap-around porch has Tuscan columns and square railing. The porch has been enclosed with glass panels. There is an attached shed roof dining area on the south elevation. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door and a transom. (C)

103. 409 N. 8th ST (SB0367) WILHEMINA HEYMAN HOUSE

Built ca. 1890, the house's original occupant, Mrs. Wilhemina Heyman, owned the dwelling until the mid-1910s. After that, Ludwig and Blanche Langfelder owned the property until 1964. The two-and-one-half-story Queen Anne style dwelling has a hip roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, stone foundation, an interior, central, brick chimney, and a projecting gable-front bay on the façade. This bay's first floor has a projecting window bay with a Mansard roof with scalloped wood shingles and a rounded arch window. Above this, on the second floor, is a pair of one-over-one wood sash windows. The façade has a partial-width, three-bay porch with milled wood posts and wood railing. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door and a rectangular transom. (C)

104. 410 N. 8th ST (SB0368) BENARD BAER HOUSE

Known as the Benard Baer House, this dwelling was built ca. 1869. Since the early 1900s it has been used as a rental property until recent years. This one-story dwelling has a side gable roof of asphalt shingles, a stone foundation, and a central interior, brick chimney. The house has six-over-six wood sash windows, weatherboard siding, a full-width, five-bay, integral porch with lattice posts, and two entrances on the façade with original four-panel wood doors and single-light transoms. The roofline has applied decorative vergeboard trim. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1900 frame carriage house with an asphalt gable roof, weatherboard siding, and eave vergeboard. (C)

105. 412 N 8TH ST (SB0369) RICHMOND W. GORDON HOUSE

This one-story frame dwelling was built ca. 1890 and was originally occupied by Richard W. Gordon and family. The central plan dwelling has a stone foundation, novelty siding, a central entrance, a side gable roof of asphalt shingles, and a partial-width entry porch with ca. 1990 wood posts. Windows are ca. 1990 single-light design. (C)

400 block N 8th Street, vacant lot, on east side of street, parcel number 11317-0005-00045-00. Sanborn maps depict a one-story dwelling built on this parcel at #418 by 1908. (NC)

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106. 422 N 8TH ST (SB0371) WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM HOUSE

Built ca. 1890, this dwelling was the home of William and Mary Cunningham, who resided here until 1898. The one-and-one-half-story gabled ell dwelling has a stone foundation, weatherboard siding exterior, two interior brick chimneys, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, and one-over-one sash windows. The façade has a gable-front projecting bay, a hip roof dormer, and a three bay porch with Ionic columns that wraps around the side. The entry bay of the porch has a pediment with a floral design. There is also a hip roof dormer on the south roofline and a gabled projecting bay on the north elevation that has wood shingles in the gable field. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door and a transom. The fascia board at the porch and gable has a floral design. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1920 brick garage with a gable roof of asphalt shingles and original paneled, hinged garage doors. (C)

107. 423 N 8TH ST (SB0372) MRS. MARGARET HICKEN HOUSE

This house was built ca. 1895 and was originally the home of Mrs. Margaret Hicken. The house remained in the Hicken family until 1940. The one-story, frame gabled ell dwelling has a stone foundation, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, and weatherboard siding exterior. The façade has a projecting gable-front bay with chamfered walls with wood trim and a partial-width porch with a gable pediment over the entrance bay. The side elevation also has a slightly projecting gabled bay. The porch has original milled columns and railing. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door and a transom. There are one-over-one wood sash windows. There are fish scale shingles in the gable field. (C)

108. 504 N 8TH ST (SB0373)

This dwelling was built ca. 1890 and may have been used as a rental property by the Sengel family who lived next door in a house that is no longer extant. The one-story, gabled ell, frame dwelling has weatherboard siding, a brick foundation, one-over-one sash windows, an interior, brick chimney, and a gable roof of asphalt shingles. The house has saw tooth, square, and hexagonal wood shingles in the gable field of the projecting gable-front bay, a three-bay porch with original chamfered, wood columns with brackets, and an original two-arch-light wood door. (C)

109. 506 N 8TH ST (SB0374) HERMAN C. DILLARD HOUSE

Built ca. 1940, this was the home of Herman C. Dillard, who resided here from 1948 to 1959. The one-story, frame dwelling has modest Tudor Revival influences. It has a poured concrete foundation, novelty siding, and a side gable roof of asphalt shingles. The central entrance is in a projecting bay with a gable-front roof and has an original four-panel arch-light glass and wood door. To the side is a pair of original six-over-six wood sash windows with a metal awning. An exterior end, stone chimney has been capped below the roofline. (C)

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To the rear of the dwelling is an original, one-bay, frame garage with novelty siding, gable roof of asphalt shingles, and original hinged paired doors. (C)

110. 509-511 N 8TH ST (SB0375)

The ca. 1915, one-story, frame Bungalow duplex at this location has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, rock-faced block foundation, weatherboard siding, and a partial-width porch with tapered wood posts on rock-faced block piers. The porch was remodeled with a ca. 1990 wood railing and two sets of wood stairs. The entrances have original single-light glass and wood doors. There are original two-over-two wood sash windows; those on the façade have Craftsman upper lights. (C)

111. 513 N 8TH ST (SB0376) JOSEPH STEISBERG HOUSE

Built ca. 1897, the house's original occupant, Joseph Steisberg, owned the dwelling into the early 1900s. Ralph Rosenthal lived here from at least 1911 to 1914. The one-story, frame, gable ell dwelling has a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, and a chamfered, gable-front projecting bay with decorative wood trim at the corners. In the gable field is a pair of vents. The porch has ca. 1990 aluminum posts. Entrances have ca. 1990 wood panel doors and original transoms. There are original one-over-one sash windows with flat pedimented cornices. The gable field has hexagonal wood shingles. (C)

112. 514-522 N. 8th ST (SB0377) ARMBRUSTER BUILDING

This is a ca. 1960 one-story, metal-sided warehouse building with a gable roof of standing seam metal. (NC)

500 block N 8th Street, vacant lot, on west side of street, parcel number 11317-0008-00034-00. Sanborn maps depict a one-story dwelling built on this parcel at #523 by 1908. (NC)

113. 600 N 8TH ST (801 N "F" ST in tax database) (SB0379) FELIX J. HELBLING HOUSE

Built ca. 1895, this was the home of Felix J. Helbling, who resided here until 1911. The one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling has a side gable roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, stone foundation, and two-over-two wood sash windows. The façade has a three-bay porch with Tuscan columns. On the façade and rear rooflines are gable dormers. The rear elevation has a T wing with a two-bay porch. The main entrance has an original glass and wood door and transom. (C)

114. 606 N 8TH ST (SB0381) JOSEPH ROBINSON HOUSE

Constructed ca. 1895, the house's original occupant, Joseph Robinson lived here until 1920, and it remained in the Robinson family until the 1970s. The one-and-one-half-story gabled ell dwelling has a hip roof of asphalt shingles, two interior, brick chimneys, stone foundation, weatherboard siding, a gable-front projecting bay with wood shingles and a diamond-light window in the gable field, and a two-bay, partial-width porch with ca. 1920 square, wood posts. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door and a transom above. There is a hip roof dormer on the façade roofline. There are sawtooth wood shingles in the gable field. (C)

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115. 612 N 8TH ST (SB0382) FELICE CIALONE HOUSE

The two dwellings at 612 and 614 N. 8th Street are identical plan Bungalows built ca. 1920. The original occupant of this dwelling, Felice Cialone, owned the dwelling until the 1930s. Ambrose Sloan bought the property around 1938, and Mrs. Marguerite Sloan remained living here until 1948. The one-story Bungalow has a gable-front roof of asphalt shingles, exterior of stucco, rock-faced block foundation, a brick, exterior chimney, and a full-width, one-bay porch with tapered, wood posts on brick piers. In the gable field is stucco above a square, wood frieze. There are knee brace brackets under the eaves of the porch roof. The main entrance has a ca. 1980 wood door. (C)

116. 614 N 8TH ST (SB0383) E.C. POPE HOUSE

Built ca. 1920, the house's original occupant, E.C. Pope, lived here in the early 1920s. Leon and Curtis Walden owned the property from 1936 to 1948. The one-story Bungalow has a gable-front roof, a stucco exterior, a central façade entrance with a ca. 1950 three-light door flanked by one-over-one sash windows, and an off-set, one-bay porch with tapered, wood posts on brick piers and a rock-faced block foundation. In the gable field of the porch roof is stucco above a square wood frieze. There are knee brace brackets under the eaves. (C)

600 block N 8th Street, vacant lot, on east side of street, parcel number 11317-0006-00043-00. Sanborn maps depict a one-and-on-half-story dwelling built on this parcel at #602 by 1897. (NC)

700 block N 8th Street, vacant lot, on west side of street, parcel number 11317-0012-00036-00. Sanborn maps depict a one-story dwelling built on this parcel at #703 by 1897. (NC)

117. 700-704 N 8TH ST (SB0387) & (SB0390) DOBYN'S GROCERY & BRUCE WENDELL MERCANTILE COMPANY

The buildings at this location were built in the 20th century but later extensively remodeled. A 19th century store building at this site was replaced by 1908 with the current building at 700 N. 8th Street. The original occupant was Dobyn's Grocery, which was later owned by Chris Pope. The building's history as a grocery store lasted into the early 1970s. The building at 704 N. 8th Street appears on the 1950 Sanborn map. Occupant records indicate the first business housed here in 1951 was the Bruce Wendell Mercantile Co., selling general merchandise. The building at 700 N. 8th is of brick construction and has a shed roof awning with metal posts. Above the awning are two vent openings. The façade has a central entrance flanked by large display windows. The roof is flat. The 704 N. 8th building was built ca. 1950. It is of concrete block construction and has a flat roof. Its façade has an entrance with a single-light door at the south end and a row of fixed windows. The two store buildings were joined by a ca. 1960 metal-sided hyphen with an added pair of six-over-one vinyl sash windows. (NC)

118. 705 N 8TH (SB0391) ST ZACHARIAH DOBYNS HOUSE

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Built ca. 1894, the house's original owner, Zachariah Dobyns, lived here until 1957. The two-story, frame Queen Anne-influenced dwelling has a hip roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, and a concrete block foundation. The main façade and south elevation have a ca. 1920 wrap-around porch with tapered wood columns. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door and a single-light transom above. There are original two-over-two wood sash windows. The entrance on the second floor has an original wood panel door and transom. (C)

119. 710 N 8TH ST (SB0393) SYLVESTER HARDING HOUSE

Constructed ca. 1940, the house's original occupant, Sylvester Harding, lived here until 1951. The one-story, frame, gable-front Bungalow has a concrete block foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding and a gable-front porch with ca. 1950 wood posts. The façade has one fixed picture window and a wood sash window. (C)

700 block N 8th Street, vacant lot, on west side of street, parcel number 11317-0010-00036-00. Sanborn maps depict a one-and-on-half-story dwelling built on this parcel at #709 by 1897. (NC)

120. 713 N 8TH ST (SB0449)

This dwelling was constructed ca. 1900, and Joseph R. Harrison lived here from at least 1911-1929. The one-story frame gabled ell dwelling has a hip roof of asphalt shingles, asbestos shingle siding, concrete-block foundation, two-over-one wood sash windows, and a remodeled partial-width porch. (NC)

121. 721 N 8TH ST (SB0395) A.M.E. PARSONAGE

This dwelling was built ca. 1920 as the parsonage for the adjacent Quinn Chapel A.M. E. Church. Many ministers and their families resided here in the 20th century. The dwelling remained a parsonage of the church into the 1990s. The one-story, gable-front Bungalow has a brick exterior, concrete block foundation, and an off-center porch with a gable-front roof. The house has tapered wood posts on brick piers and stucco and half-timbering in the gable field. The façade has a central entrance flanked by original three-over-one wood sash windows, two to one side and three to the other side. (C)

122. 723 N 8TH ST, (SB0396) QUINN CHAPEL A.M.E CHURCH

The A.M.E. Church congregation was formed in 1864 and met at several locations before beginning construction of this building in 1917. This is a two-story Gothic Revival style church with Gothic windows, a brick exterior, and a poured concrete foundation. The façade has three bays separated by brick pilasters with the central bay flanked by two square towers of slightly differing height. The towers have pierced brick parapet rails. Windows on the first level are four-over-four wood sash; windows on the second level are four-arch-light-over-four stained-glass wood sash. All windows have keystones and applied outlines suggestive of hoods. The central bay has an incised entrance with double doors and in the peak of its gable field is an applied outline of a cross within a circle. On the side elevations, Gothic windows are separated by brick pilasters. At the rear of the building is a lateral wing with four-over-four wood sash windows and a Dutch

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Revival parapet at the roofline. (C)

700 block N 8th Street, vacant lot, on east side of street, parcel number 11317-0004-00042-00. Historically, this lot has been vacant. It is noted here, but not included in the inventory count as either "C" or "NC."

700 block N 8th Street, vacant lot, on east side of street, parcel number 11317-0006-00042-00. Historically, this lot has been vacant. It is noted here, but not included in the inventory count as either "C" or "NC."

123. 801 N "C" ST (SB0250)

This is a ca. 1925, one-story, brick, gable-front Bungalow with a shed roof carport attached. It has a brick foundation and a gable-front roof of asphalt shingles. The front porch is integral and has square and tapered, brick posts on brick piers. The gable field has stucco siding and a pair of five-vertical-light casement windows. The central façade entrance has an original five-vertical-light glass and wood door and is flanked by sash windows. The side elevation has a projecting bay with a gable roof and three windows under an awning. There are original vertical-light sash windows. (C)

124. 804-806 N "C" ST (SB0251) (In tax records, this is on the parcel of 220-222 N 8th Street)

This dwelling is not depicted on the 1950 Sanborn map. The ca. 1955 one-story, frame duplex has a brick foundation, weatherboard siding, and a side gable roof of asphalt shingles. The façade has two entrances, each with a one-bay, gable-front roof with original wrought iron posts and railing. Entrances have original glass and wood doors. (NC)

125. 807 N "C" ST (SB0252)

At this location is a ca. 1890, two-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling with a hip roof of asphalt shingles, two-over-two vinyl sash windows, weatherboard siding, and a stone foundation. On the façade, the gable-front projecting bay has a bay window. The porch wraps around to a recessed bay on the façade and has milled wood posts, a spindled frieze, and jigsaw wood railing. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. There is vergeboard in the gable peak. (C)

One the east side of the dwelling there is a ca. 1930 frame, one-bay garage facing a side alley. (C)

126. 421 N "D" ST (SB0254) CASPER REUTZEL ICEHOUSE

This one-and-one-half-story building was originally built ca. 1850 as an ice house for the Casper Reutzel House next door. It is constructed of random course stone and has a gable roof of wood shingles, an interior, brick chimney, and weatherboard siding in the gable fields. On the east façade is a one-story shed roof porch with square, wood posts. The entrance has a rebuilt wood panel door. There are original, two-over-two wood sash windows. (C)

127. 423 N D ST (SB0255) CASPER REUTZEL HOUSE

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One of the oldest dwellings in Fort Smith, this ca. 1850 dwelling was originally the home of Casper Reutzel. Reutzel was from Germany and he built this house using the "fachwerk" technique of brick in the walls between the wood framing. Reutzel served on the city council in the 1860s and helped to found the First Lutheran Church. The one-and-one-half-story frame and brick dwelling has a side gable roof of wood shingles with three gable dormers, a stone foundation, a stucco/plaster exterior, six-over-six wood sash windows and a remodeled, integral, full-width porch with posts on small piers. The façade is symmetrical with a central entrance flanked by windows. (C)

128. 504 N D ST, SALVATION ARMY LODGE (SB0253)

The ca. 1965 lodge is a one-story brick building with a flat roof, concrete foundation, and metal windows. (NC)

129. 809-811 N "D" ST (SB0451)

This ca. 1930 one-story, frame duplex has a gable-front roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, a concrete block foundation, and five-over-one wood sash windows. The facade is symmetrical with two entrances in the center flanked by twenty-light fixed windows. In the façade gable field is a pair of three-light casement windows, and the eaves have knee brace brackets. (C)

Vacant lot, former location of dwelling (SB0257) at 710 N. "E" Street. (NC)

130. 711 N. "E" ST (SB0444)

This duplex is not depicted on the 1950 Sanborn map and it appears to have been moved to this location by 1958. The ca. 1925 one-story, frame duplex has a concrete block foundation, weatherboard siding, and a hip roof of asphalt singles. The façade is symmetrical and has two entrances grouped under an original metal awning. Each entrance has an original three-vertical-light glass and wood door. There are original one-over-one and two-over-two wood sash windows. On the roofline of the façade is a hip roof dormer with vents. Because this house was moved to this location it is included as non-contributing to the district. (NC)

Vacant lot, former location of dwelling (SB0258) at 712 N. "E" Street. (NC)

131. 713 N "E" ST (SB0259)

This ca. 1895 one-story, frame dwelling has a gable-front roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, a stone pier and concrete block foundation, and a shed roof side addition. The porch spans only the original section and has a hip roof and ca. 1970 wood posts. The main entrance has a ca. 2000 glass and wood door. There are original one-over-one wood sash windows and ca. 2000 vinyl sash windows. At the eaves there are exposed rafter tails. (C)

132. 717 N "E" ST (SB0260)

Built ca. 1890, this one-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, a stone

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foundation, weatherboard siding, a gable-front projecting bay with paired one-over-one wood sash windows and a side gable, recessed bay. The shed roof porch has original, square, wood posts and a ball-drop frieze. Entrances have ca. 1990 wood panel doors. There are original one-over-one wood sash windows. (C)

133. 719 N "E" ST (SB0261)

Constructed ca. 1895, this is a one-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling with weatherboard siding, a rock-faced block foundation, an interior, central brick chimney, a gable-front projecting bay with paired one-over-one wood sash windows and a side gable, recessed bay. The shed roof porch has a tapered wood post on a rock-faced block pier. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. The secondary entrance has a ca. 1980 paneled glass and wood door. On the west elevation is a lateral wing with an original two-light glass and wood door and transom. (C)

134. 723 N "E" ST (SB0445)

This dwelling was built ca. 1890 in a gabled ell plan and has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, rock-faced block foundation, and one-over-one sash windows. The projecting gable-front bay has a bay window with a flat roof and wood shingles in the gable field. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door and transom. The gable field has sawtooth and hexagonal wood shingles, and there is a bay window below. (C)

135. 811 N "E" ST

This building is not depicted on the 1950 Sanborn map. The ca. 1955 one-story, concrete block commercial building has a gable roof of asphalt shingles and an exterior and foundation of concrete block. The main (S) façade has ca. 1970 aluminum and glass doors and display windows. At the roofline is a stepped false front parapet wall. On the west elevation is an original one-story, frame wing with a gable roof and novelty siding. (NC)

136. 500 N. F ST, HARBOUR HOUSE (SB0264)

This ca. 1965 one-story building of concrete block construction. It has a flat roof and a central, incised entrance bay and no windows. (NC)

137. 710 N "F" ST (SB0463) (This is also listed as 522 7TH Street in the tax database.)

MRS. JULIA A. MAHONEY HOUSE

Built ca. 1910, this was home to Mrs. Julia A. Mahoney until around 1929. This dwelling is a two-story, frame American Foursquare plan with a hip roof that has a hip roof dormer on the façade, weatherboard siding, nine-over-one wood sash windows, a concrete block foundation, and a full-width, three-bay porch with tapered wood posts on rock-faced block piers. The main entrance has an original four-light Craftsman door. (C)

Vacant lot, former location of dwelling (SB0265) at 711 N. "F" Street. (NC)

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138. 811 N "F" ST (SB0266)

Built ca. 1890, this one-story, frame dwelling has a concrete foundation, aluminum siding, a side gable roof of asphalt shingles, a rear shed roof addition, and a full-width porch with milled wood posts and spindled frieze. There is a side porch with similar wood trim. The main entrance has an original paneled door. There are original two-over-two wood sash windows. (C)

139. 607 N "G" ST (SB0267) (In tax database, this is with 700 N 6th St., (SB0314)).

This is a ca. 1915 frame, one-story Bungalow. It has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, rock-faced block foundation, weatherboard siding, and a three-bay porch with tapered wood posts on rock-faced block piers. The gable-front bay has a row of four three-over-one wood sash windows and knee brace brackets in the eaves. The side gable section also has a large gable-front dormer with knee brace brackets at eaves. Other windows are original four-over-one vertical-light wood sash design. The main entrance has a ca. 2000 glass and wood door. (C)

At the side of the dwelling is an original rock-faced block garage with a hip roof and a ca. 1960 garage door. (C)

140. On N. 7th Street is an original brick paving surface in the 400-500 blocks. This brick street also extends along sections of C and D Street. This brick street is included as a contributing structure to the district. (C)

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Introduction

The Belle Grove Historic District was originally listed in the National Register on July 16, 1973, with local significance. As in the case with many nominations from this period, the original nomination was only a few pages in length, did not include a complete inventory and provided only a brief statement of significance. During the past decade interest in rehabilitation in the district has increased as property owners pursue certification using the state and federal tax credits. In order to facilitate future planning efforts for the district as well as provide a comprehensive inventory, the City of Fort Smith received a grant from the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program in 2012 to update the nomination.

Belle Grove is the oldest neighborhood in Fort Smith and the district contains many fine examples of mid-to-late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century architectural styles including Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Second Empire, Romanesque Revival, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, and Prairie. The Belle Grove neighborhood began its development before the Civil War as Fort Smith residents began moving away from the river. Affluent doctors, merchants, and politicians built stately homes for their families just east of the downtown area.

The Belle Grove Historic District is significant under National Register criteria A and C. Under criterion A, the district was home to many of Fort Smith's leading citizens during the 19th and early 20th centuries and was the earliest residential area developed in the city. Under criterion C, Belle Grove contains the city's most notable collection of pre-1945 high style and vernacular architecture. Within the district are fine examples of the Italianate, Queen Anne, Second Empire and other period styles from the 1800s and early 1900s. The district's period of significance dates from ca. 1840, the date of the earliest extant dwelling, to 1945. By 1945, almost all of the lots had been developed for residences. No significant residential properties were built in the district after 1945, and the majority of the development in the district after this date was commercial or public in design and function, and these uses are out of keeping with the traditional character of the neighborhood.

In 1973, the Fort Smith Heritage Foundation filed a petition for the establishment of a local historic district, and rehabilitation work is subject to review by the Historic Preservation Commission. This movement aimed to counter the decline experienced in the neighborhood, when several dwellings sat vacant. Since then, a large number of homes that span 170 years of varying architectural styles have been restored. The vast majority of pre-1945 dwellings in the district remain well preserved with few alterations. Despite demolition in some blocks, the district overall has a high degree of integrity.

Within the district are two properties individually listed in the National Register: the Bonneville House at 318 N. 7th Street (listed 9/22/1971); and the W.H.H. Clayton House at 514 N. 6th Street (9/4/1970). Both of these properties have been rehabilitated and are contributing to the character of the district.

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Historical Overview

The western-central region of present-day Arkansas was originally home to various Native American tribes prior to European settlement. The Osage people were the most dominant native group here during the 1700s. During the late eighteenth century, there was increasing mix of native tribes west of the Mississippi, not all of whom were on friendly terms as American pioneers moved westward. By 1817, tensions along the frontier between the tribes and settlers resulted in the U.S. Army sending troops to keep the peace in the region. The Army constructed Fort Smith on the east side of the Arkansas River on a promontory called Belle Point, where the Arkansas meets the Poteau River. The military presence allowed an influx of settlers from the east, and a community began to grow up around the fort.

Early settler John Rogers opened a trading post at Fort Smith, doing business with native people and trappers, and became the settlement's first postmaster in 1829. He laid out Garrison Avenue, the city's primary commercial district and thoroughfare. In 1838, after the army abandoned the fort to move farther west into Indian Territory, it was Rogers who convinced the military to return and build a second fort.¹ In addition to the construction of the fort, a military road was also built to connect Little Rock with Fort Smith. In 1824, the US Congress appropriated \$15,000 for surveying and marking the road and by 1828 the road was completed to Fort Smith. Known locally as the Little Rock Road, this highway was destined to be one of the main thoroughfares in the city and later was renamed Rogers Avenue.²

Geography helped influence Fort Smith's growth and early development, as the Arkansas River Valley was a natural funnel to the Southwest and became the point of convergence for many primary roads. Fort Smith's location put it on the logical path of the Trail of Tears, President Andrew Jackson's campaign to remove and relocate Eastern tribes west of the Mississippi River. The removal began in 1830 and continued through the decade, using the new military road. As a frontier community, Fort Smith's military installations assisted regrouping tribe members or holding them temporarily while land assignments were made.

Concurrent with the removal of Native peoples to the west was the emergence of the notion of Manifest Destiny, the premise that the growing country had a mission and duty to spread nationalistic identity and ideology across the continent. The U.S. government and military viewed Fort Smith as a strategic site, on the border of the frontier. As a gateway community, Fort Smith benefited from the rapidly increasing westward expansion.

Incorporated in 1842, Fort Smith served as a pivotal supply post for gold seekers heading to California, local trappers and farmers, and the military. Fort Smith merchants, wagon companies, and saddle makers enjoyed

¹ Benjamin Boulden, "Fort Smith (Sebastian County)," at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/>

² Julia Etter Yadon, Sue Ross Cross and Randall Ross Viguet, "Reflections of Fort Smith," Fort Smith, Arkansas: Fort Smith Historical Press, 1976, 67

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hefty business, selling supplies to westward pioneers and to army units headed for action in the war between the United States and Mexico. The mid-nineteenth century was an active period, as the town built churches, a hotel and a school. Fort Smith dispersed not only tangible provisions for frontier life, but also vital communication services, as it became a hub for mail, stage, and steamboats passing through the town. By 1850, the town boasted nearly 1,000 citizens.³

Some of the earliest homes remaining in the city were built during these years in what was to become the Belle Grove neighborhood. These included the ca. 1840 brick dwelling built by prominent early settler John Rogers at 400 N. 8th Street (SB0364). The dwelling is one of the few examples in the district of the Greek Revival style. Popular during the early to mid-nineteenth century, the Greek Revival style reflects the stability and perfection sought by ancient Greek culture. This embrace of classicism was meant to express American democracy. The John Rogers House's symmetrical façade and paired, exterior brick chimneys at each gable end exemplify the style's characteristic balance and order. Later the house was owned by Louis Tilles House. Tilles was in the tobacco business and in 1871 was the first president of the Jewish Cemetery Association.

Another antebellum dwelling within the district is the Casper Reutzel House at 423 N. D Street (SB0255), four blocks north of Garrison Avenue. Casper Reutzel was a native of Dormstadt, Germany, and immigrated to the United State in 1848 with his family. Reutzel owned the largest cotton distribution operation on the Arkansas River. Reutzel was also a City Councilman in 1866 and helped to found the First Lutheran Church. Reutzel had his house built in a traditional German form using brickwork between the support framing, known as fachwerk.

On the eve of the Civil War, the state of Arkansas had a total population of nearly one-half-million people, about 25% of which were slaves. As a state with a strong cotton and slave economic base, Arkansas followed other Southern states and seceded from the Union in 1861. At least 9,000 white Arkansans and over 5,000 African Americans joined Union ranks, while an overwhelming 60,000 Arkansans joined the Confederate forces. As in many other border states, the war divided communities and families.

Geographic features determined the importance of many strategic sites across the South, and Fort Smith was no exception due to its location at the confluence of the Arkansas and Poteau Rivers. Additionally, the city had long been the point of intersection for major roads, given its topographical characteristics. Fort Smith became a valuable outpost to the Union Army, and thus, a constant target for the Confederates.

Fort Smith began the war as a Confederate military installation; however, it did not take long for the fort to fall into the hands of Union troops. The rebels challenged Union occupation in July of 1864, surprising a sizeable unit of Federal troops in an engagement at Massard Prairie, eight miles southeast of Fort Smith. Ultimately, however, the Confederate forces in the region were unable to recapture Fort Smith, and it

³ Boulden

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remained under U.S. Army control until the end of the war. By 1865, the town of Fort Smith had a population of about 2,000, and work began to rebuild its economy. Union troops remained stationed at the fort to oversee the restoration of order on the frontier. Though the United States military abandoned its installation at Fort Smith in 1870, that same year the federal government relocated the Western Arkansas Federal Court District from Van Buren to Fort Smith. A succession of well-known, federal judges presided on the Fort Smith bench.⁴

During the 1870s the Belle Grove Historic District continued its growth with the addition of several Italianate style dwellings. The Italianate style first arose in England with the Picturesque movement, which idealized the rambling, informal farmhouses and villas of Italy. Italianate dwellings typically have roofs with wide, overhanging eaves with decorative brackets; windows are usually tall and narrow and often have arched hood molding. The style may also feature a square cupola or tower. Examples of this style found within the district include the McKibben-Bonneville House (SB0217), at 318 N. 7th Street, and the Benedict Stebler House (SB0222) at 322 N. 8th Street.

The Belle Grove Historic District also added Second Empire style dwellings in the 1870s and 1880s. Originally from France, the Second Empire style was popular in the United States from the 1860s through the 1880s. Its signature feature is the Mansard roof. Architectural details of the style can include arched windows, with or without hoods, eave brackets, and milled porch columns. The ca. 1871 Vaughn-Schaap House (SB0210) at 423 N. 6th Street and the ca. 1882 Ben Atkinson House (SB0216) at 309 N. 7th Street exemplify the style. Another fine example of this style was the two-story, brick George Sengel House built ca. 1870 at 421 N. 5th Street. This house featured a concave Mansard roof and a two-story bay window on the main façade. This house was a landmark in the neighborhood for many years but was allowed to deteriorate and was razed in recent decades. The Pleasant Davis House at 221 N. 8th Street was a two-story brick dwelling with both Second Empire and Italianate detailing built ca. 1882, however this house was razed in the 1980s.

Fort Smith's population grew to approximately 3,000 by 1880.⁵ Its economic growth increased rapidly when the city became a distribution center for western Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma. In the late 1870s, the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad was completed, giving Fort Smith access to the cities of the East. Commercial trade and wholesale activity expanded. Businesses along Garrison Avenue included dry goods stores, wholesale grocers, restaurants, saloons, furniture stores, jewelers and druggists. In 1883, thirty businesses joined the new telephone exchange, and the first mule-drawn streetcars began transporting citizens down the streets. By 1887, Garrison Avenue was lined with brick buildings from the river to Seventh Street. The discovery of natural gas in the area in 1887 drew manufacturers to Fort Smith, and during the 1880s, the city's population nearly quadrupled, reaching more than 11,000 by 1890. Another milestone was the opening of the Missouri-Pacific Railroad Bridge across the Arkansas River in May of 1891, an event the city

⁴ David Bowden, "United States District Court for the Western District of Arkansas," at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/>

⁵ J. Fred Patton, *History of Fort Smith, Arkansas, 1817-1992* (North Little Rock: Prestige Publishing, 1992), 5, 257.

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celebrated with a parade.⁶ Fort Smith weathered the Panic of 1893, promoting itself as a business-friendly regional distribution center. By that time, electric streetcars increased worker mobility, as six of eight lines emanated from the foot of Garrison Avenue.

The town's affluence in the late 19th century was evident in both the brick Italianate and Romanesque commercial buildings going up on Garrison Avenue and the residential area of Belle Grove, immediately to the northeast. Construction of ornate Victorian homes ensued in the Belle Grove neighborhood, which was within easy walking and riding distance to downtown. The Italianate and Second Empire styles were followed by numerous Queen Anne style dwellings. The Queen Anne style became popular in the 1880s and persisted in popularity into the early-twentieth century. This style is characterized by asymmetrical floor plans. Often their facades feature wrap-around porches and corner towers, which can be polygonal, rounded, or square. Details can include wood shingles, dentils, spindle-work, and oriel or bay windows. Balloon framing and mass production of building components such as windows, doors, and decorative details allowed for the extensive decorative trim found on Queen Anne dwellings. Within the district are numerous examples including the ca. 1882 W.H.H. Clayton House (SB0212) at 514 N. 6th Street, the Tom Davis House at 423 N. 7th Street built ca. 1882 (SB0336), and the dwelling at 414 N 7th Street (SB0333), built ca. 1900.

In addition to the Queen Anne style, the Romanesque Revival style was introduced in several buildings that reflect the versatility of the style for residential, commercial, and public architecture. Construction began on the Belle Grove School in 1884, with the gift to the city of property previously owned by the federal government.⁷ The building blends elements of Romanesque Revival and Second Empire styles in its Roman arches and Mansard roof. The signature element of the style is the Roman arch, as also used on the porch and window openings of the James K. Barnes House (SB0434) at 515 N. 6th Street. Barnes was the original owner and sold the property in 1918. The entrances of the Baer Memorial Temple (SB0297) at 302 N. 6th Street also have arches, as well as decorative brick corbelling. The added texture is another typical feature of the Romanesque Revival style.

Fort Smith moved forward into a prosperous new century, doubling its population between 1900 and 1910. After 1900, American architecture moved more towards its colonial roots, prompting a shift away from ostentatious Victorian styles of architecture. The simplicity and symmetry of the Colonial Revival style reflected a marked shift from the irregular, ornate designs of the previous era. Also, Colonial Revival dwellings were often white, or at least restrained in color, unlike the bold, rich colors sometimes seen on Queen Anne or Italianate style houses. Typically a Colonial Revival house will have a central entry flanked by symmetrical bays. Entries often feature classical columns or pilasters, such as the Ionic columns on the porch of the ca. 1900 A.H. Black House (SB0322) at 722 N. 6th Street. Another example of the Colonial Revival style within the district is the ca. 1908 A.Y. Berry House at 703 N. 6th Street (SB0316). Its porch's entry bay is topped with a low-pitched gable pediment, another feature of the Colonial Revival style.

⁶ Boulden; Patton, 253, 261.

⁷ Boulden; Patton, 9, 11, 259-260.

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A variation of the Colonial Revival style is the American Foursquare plan. This house plan was characterized by its boxed or rectangular shape, hipped roof and detailing such as classical porch columns and eave modillion blocks and dentils. The C.W. Jones House (SB0275) at 415 N. 5th Street is a good example, with its triple Tuscan porch columns on brick piers. Another example of the American Foursquare is the J. W. Gilliam House (SB0339) at 504 N. 7th Street. Its porch, however, features large, square, wood posts on piers, more characteristic of the Craftsman style which emerged as a popular style during the same period. The Neo-Classical style is related to the Colonial Revival style, featuring classical symmetry and architectural elements. Often the façade will feature a two-story portico, reminiscent of the Greek Revival style popular during the mid-nineteenth century. The ca. 1914 Albert Neis House (SB0347) at 523 N. 7th Street, with a full-width, two-story porch with massive fluted columns, exemplifies the Neo-Classical style. Albert Neis was Fort Smith's Mayor from 1917-1921 and Vice-President of the Fort Smith Printing Company.

From the mid-1800s to the early 20th century, the Belle Grove neighborhood was home to some of Fort Smith's leading citizens. These citizens included politicians, bankers, merchants and developers of the city's local industries and manufacturing companies. Representative of the types of individuals and families who resided in the district was Lucas Nance, a cotton broker and member of the City Council. He and his family resided at 601 N 6th street (SB0311) in a dwelling built ca. 1889. W. J. Johnston served as the city's mayor and he was also president of First National Bank. He built a dwelling for his family at 623 N. 6th Street (SB 0213). Fellow banker William Blair resided at 708 N. 7th Street (SB0351). Blair was president of the American National Bank as well as president of the Fort Smith Lumber Company.

Other notable Fort Smith businessmen who were residents of the district include Charles Smart, a cashier at the Merchant National Bank for 58 years, E.C. Haskett, a saloon operator, and Pleasant R. Davis, founder of Reynolds-Davis Wholesale Grocery. Smart lived at 319 N. 8th Street (SB0363), Haskett, at 321 N. 8th Street (SB0221), and Davis, at 221 N. 8th Street, a dwelling no longer extant. Davis' son, Tom, also lived in the district, at 423 N. 7th Street (SB0336) and worked with his father. The George Sengel family resided on N. 8th Street within the district in a prominent Second Empire style dwelling which was razed in recent decades. Sengel owned the Sengel Hardware Company, was the first president of the local Commercial League, and the first president of the Arkansas Board of Trade. In 1900, he was elected to the state senate for four years. Many other Belle Grove residents from this period left their mark on the growth and development of the city and their homes are reflective of their prosperity and influence.

The Belle Grove neighborhood continued to be a preferred residential section of the city into the early 1900s. The city continued to grow rapidly with additional residential areas built to the south and east of the downtown area. Housing for the city's middle- and upper-class residents continued to be built in Belle Grove but Fort Smith's city's prosperity led to other prominent neighborhoods for the city's professionals such as May-Lecta-Sweet and Fishback located along Rogers Avenue. The city's growth was also marked by civic improvements such as the Electric Park in 1908. This popular recreational destination featured a 2000-seat auditorium, tree-

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lined promenades, roller coaster rides and other diversions. During the first decade of the twentieth century, the Peabody School was built, and the city's Fortnightly club acquired a Carnegie grant to build a library. In the 1910s and 1920s, some of the last vacant lots in Belle Grove were developed with dwellings reflecting the Bungalow and Craftsman styles. These styles originated in California in the early 1900s and became the most dominant style for smaller dwellings built nationwide into the 1920s. The dwelling's common characteristics are horizontal forms, wide eaves with exposed rafter tails and knee brace eave brackets. Two-story houses are often referred to as Craftsman from this period while Bungalow is a term more often used for one-and-one-half story dwellings. Examples of these styles include the W.S. Bradney House (SB0323) at 723 N. 6th Street, and the Ida Sails House (SB0319) at 712 N. 6th Street. During this period there were also limited influences of the Prairie and the Spanish Mission style in the district. The Prairie style, made famous by architect Frank Lloyd Wright in Chicago, had an emphasis on horizontal forms, low pitched roofs, and minimal exterior decorative elements. The W.J. Holloway House (SB0341) at 509 N. 7th Street is the district's most representative example of this style and it has a low-pitched, hipped roof, wide eaves, horizontal lines and massive square porch supports. Also during this period, the Spanish Mission style became popular in the U.S. as houses were built reflecting Spanish architecture and traditions from the west. An example within the neighborhood is the Win Harper House (SB0331) at 404 N 7th Street. Its terra cotta-tiled roof, arched porch and window openings, and parapet roofline are characteristic of the style. By 1920, Fort Smith's population reached 30,000 residents, and it became the largest city in the western section of the state. During this decade the city continued to expand as it grew in importance as a regional railroad, shipping and industrial center. In the Belle Grove neighborhood the last few remaining open lots were developed in these years, and automobile ownership resulted in the construction of new garages behind dwellings or the remodeling of carriage houses into garages. While streetcars continued to serve neighborhood residents, automobiles became a fixture as well. The importance of vehicular traffic was demonstrated by the funding and construction of the Arkansas-Oklahoma Free Bridge across the Arkansas River on Garrison Avenue in 1922.

As elsewhere across the nation, Fort Smith experienced an economic decline with the 1929 stock market crash. Construction in the city dwindled, and few new homes were recorded as built in the Belle Grove neighborhood after 1930. Federal projects helped to provide some jobs during the Depression such as the construction of the Classical Revival Federal Courthouse and Post Office downtown. This decade also saw improvements in city's water supply with the building of a dam in neighboring Crawford County providing a new reliable source of water. In the Belle Grove neighborhood, a Girls Club (SB0348) was built with WPA funds at 622 N 7th Street in 1942.

The coming of World War II led to the establishment of a large army base on the southern edge of the city. The federal government acquired 15,000 acres of land and this base, known first as Camp Chafee, was activated in 1942. Renamed Fort Chafee, the base trained the Sixth, Fourteenth, and Sixteenth Armored Divisions. Later the base served as a prisoner of war camp, detaining 3,000 Germans. A chapel building

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originally from Camp Chaffee was moved to 521 N 6th Street (SB0435) into the Belle Grove neighborhood during the 1960s.

During World War II, Fort Smith's population grew from 36,000 to 48,000 residents. Along with the economic development brought by the army base, Fort Smith's business community worked to attract new businesses and industries. From the late 1940s to the early 1960s, many new manufacturing companies opened or relocated to Fort Smith because of its attractive business climate and for its center of regional transportation. Thanks to the recruitment efforts of city boosters, twenty-five new companies located in Fort Smith in 1961 alone. In 1962 the Norge Company, an appliance manufacturer, opened a plant in Fort Smith, employing thousands of workers. Other industrial manufacturers established businesses in Fort Smith during the 1960s, including Baldor Electric and ABF Freight. Southern Steel and Wire also moved to Fort Smith, as did AFCO metals. Fort Smith's population reached 53,000 by 1960 and it became the second largest city in the state.

The influence of the automobile and the expansion of the city changed the built landscape in Fort Smith just as it transformed other cities across America. With greater mobility, residents began living and shopping in suburban neighborhoods and commercial highway strips. In Fort Smith this trend was illustrated by the construction of the Central Mall, an enclosed shopping center, three miles southeast of downtown. Development moved away from downtown and older neighborhoods such as Belle Grove, spreading into the suburbs. By the 1970s, many of Belle Grove's largest and grandest homes were subdivided for apartments or in some cases, demolished to make way for new commercial and office buildings. The historic Belle Grove School held its last classes in the 1974-75 school year, and the building was briefly threatened with demolition before it became a special education center.

However, in the early 1970s, a concerted effort to restore several prominent dwellings within Belle Grove helped catalyze the neighborhood's renewal. These efforts led to the listing of the Belle Grove Historic District in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973 and the creation of a local historic district and Historic Preservation Commission. Since this time the neighborhood has worked to preserve its architectural heritage and prevent the loss of significant dwellings. Successes in the neighborhood include the rehabilitation of the Belle Grove School into apartments, restoration of many of the houses such as the W.H.H. Clayton House and John Rogers House, and annual events such as homes tours and other celebrations.

The Belle Grove Historic District was listed in the National Register under criteria A and C for its role in the growth and development of the city and its collection of contiguous historic residential architecture. The resurvey of the district did not identify any person of such notable significance to meet criterion B. While the district was the home of many influential business and political leaders, no one person was of such transcendent importance to warrant their property to be individually listed within the context of this district nomination update. One property, the W.H.H. Clayton House was previously individually listed in the

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National Register under criterion B and C for its association with prominent attorney and Judge William H.H. Clayton.

The Belle Grove Historic District remains the city's largest concentration of significant dwellings from the 19th and early 20th centuries. The district's period of significance is from ca. 1840, the date of the oldest dwelling, to 1945. The 1945 date was chosen since it marks the last wave of residential construction in the district and no new dwellings were built in the district until the late 20th century. This date also marks the changing uses in the neighborhood when several office, social and commercial buildings were constructed. Most of these date to the 1950s and 1960s and represent architectural styles and uses out of keeping with the district's historic residential character. Since 1973 when the district was first listed, a number of buildings have been razed and replaced with recent office buildings or vacant lots. Despite these losses, the Belle Grove neighborhood retains much of its integrity and continues to be the city's most notable residential historic district.

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UTM References

5. 15 E0371314 N 3917409
6. 15 E0370965 N 3917003
7. 15 E0370912 N 3917011
8. 15 E0370863 N 3916954

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the Belle Grove Historic District update remains the same as its original boundary: the district is approximately bounded on the northeast by North "H" Street; on the southeast by North 8th Street; on the southwest by North "B" Street; and on the northwest by North 5th Street. The district includes the following parcels in the original City Subdivision: Block 20, lots 7-12; Block 21, lots 1-12; Block 22, lots 4-9; Block 27, lots 4-9; Block 28, lots 1-12; Block 31, lots 4-9; Block 32, lots 1-12; Block 33, lots 1-12; Block 34, lots 1-12; Block 35, lots 1-12; Block 36, lots 1-12; Block 42, lots 1-6; Block 43, lots 1-6; Block 44, lots 1-6; Block 45, lots 1A-B, 2-12; Block 46, lots 1-6; Block 47, lot 6; Block I, lots 7-12; Block J, lots 7-12; Block K, lots 7-12; Block L, lots 7A, 11, 12; Block M, lots 1-12; Block N, lots 1-12; Block O, lots 1-12; Block P, lots 1-12; Block R, lots 1-12; Block S, lots 1-12; Block T, lots 1-12; Block U, lots 1-12.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary for the Belle Grove Historic District was established in 1973 to include the largest number of contiguous pre-1945 dwellings remaining intact in the neighborhood. To the southwest of the boundary are largely early 20th century commercial properties and this use and context is out of keeping with the character of the Belle Grove district. To the northwest of the boundary are industrial properties bordering the Arkansas River. To the northeast and southeast of the boundary are residential properties but many of these have been altered and the overall architecture of these properties is more modest in scale and design than those within the historic district. A review of the existing boundary in 2012 determined that the present boundaries are justified and no changes are recommended.

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Continuation SheetSection number 11 Page 55Belle Grove Historic District
Fort Smith, Sebastian County, Arkansas**Photographs**

Belle Grove Historic District

Photos by: Thomason and Associates

Date: February 24-25, 2010

- Photo 1 of 34: Streetscape, N. 5th Street, 600 block, view to NE
Photo 2 of 34: Streetscape, N. 5th Street, 700 block, view to N
Photo 3 of 34: Streetscape, N. 6th Street, 600 block, view to N
Photo 4 of 34: Streetscape, N. 6th Street, 700 block view to SW
Photo 5 of 34: Streetscape, N. 6th Street, 700 block, view to NE
Photo 6 of 34: Streetscape, N. 7th Street, 500 block, view to N
Photo 7 of 34: Streetscape, N. 7th Street, 500 block, view to NE
Photo 8 of 34: Streetscape, N. "E" Street, 700 block, view to N
Photo 9 of 34: Streetscape, N. 7th Street, 400-500 blocks, view to NE
Photo 10 of 34: Carriage step at Birnie House, 424 N. 7th Street
Photo 11 of 34: 611 5th Street, view to NW
Photo 12 of 34: 215 N. 6th Street, St. John's Episcopal Church, view to W
Photo 13 of 34: 302 N. 6th Street, Baer Temple, view to E
Photo 14 of 34: 306 N. 6th Street, view to SE
Photo 15 of 34: 423 N. 6th Street, view to NW
Photo 16 of 34: 514 N. 6th Street, view to SE
Photo 17 of 34: 515 N. 6th Street, Barnes House, view to NW
Photo 18 of 34: 600 N. 6th Street, Belle Grove School, view to NE
Photo 19 of 34: 623 N. 6th Street, view to NW
Photo 20 of 34: 701 N. 6th Street, view to NW
Photo 21 of 34: 220 N. 7th Street, view to E
Photo 22 of 34: 221 N. 7th Street, view to NW
Photo 23 of 34: 318 N. 7th Street, view to NE
Photo 24 of 34: 404 N. 7th Street, Harper House, view to NE
Photo 25 of 34: 523 N. 7th Street, Neis House, view to NW
Photo 26 of 34: 322 N. 8th Street, view to NE
Photo 27 of 34: 400 N. 8th Street, view to E
Photo 28 of 34: 319 N. 5th Street, view to NW
Photo 29 of 34: 423 N. "D" Street, view to N
Photo 30 of 34: 317-319 N. 6th Street, view to NW
Photo 31 of 34: 504 N. 8th Street, view to SE
Photo 32 of 34: 723 N. 8th Street, A.M.E. Church, view to N
Photo 33 of 34: 708 N. 7th Street, view to SE
Photo 34 of 34: 612 N. 8th Street, view to E

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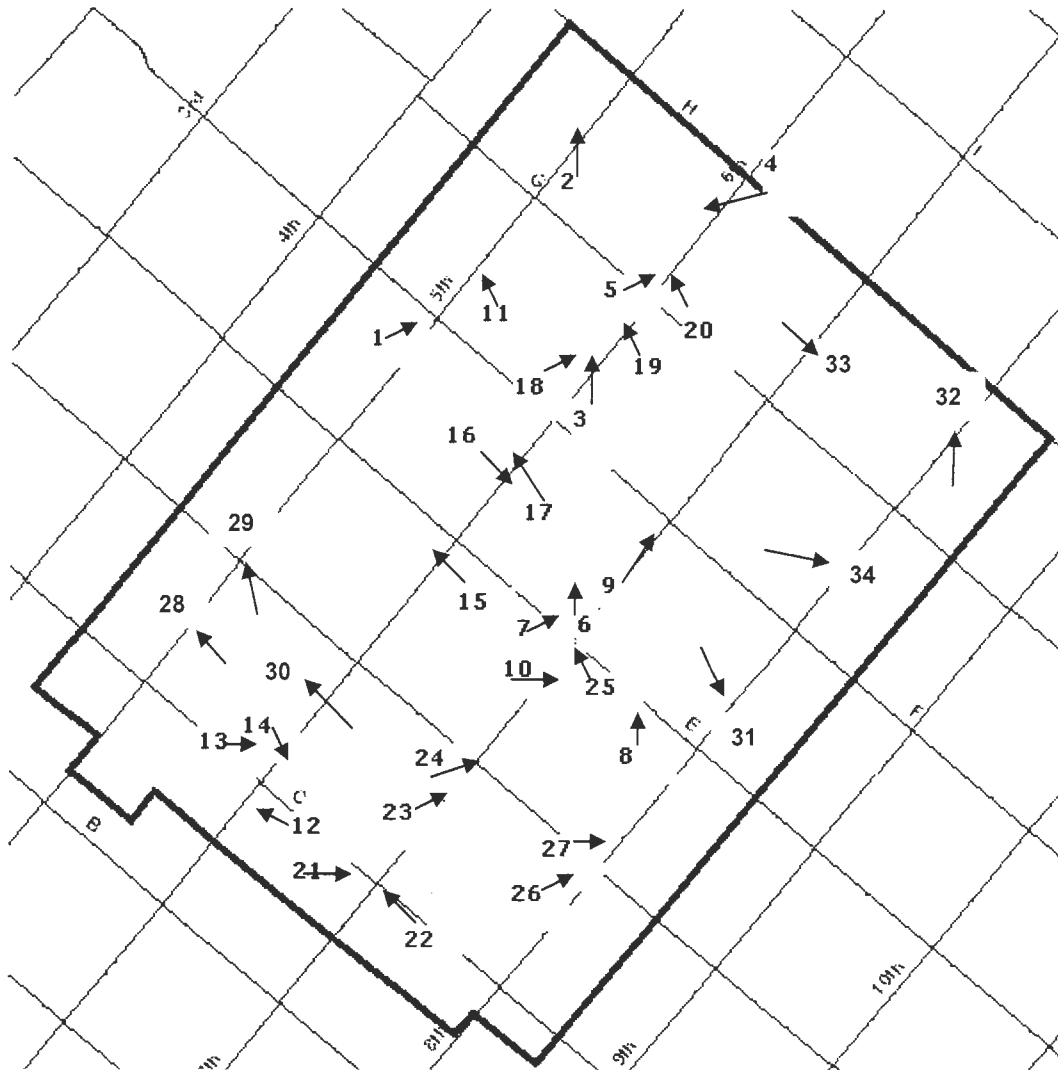


Figure 1: Photo key map

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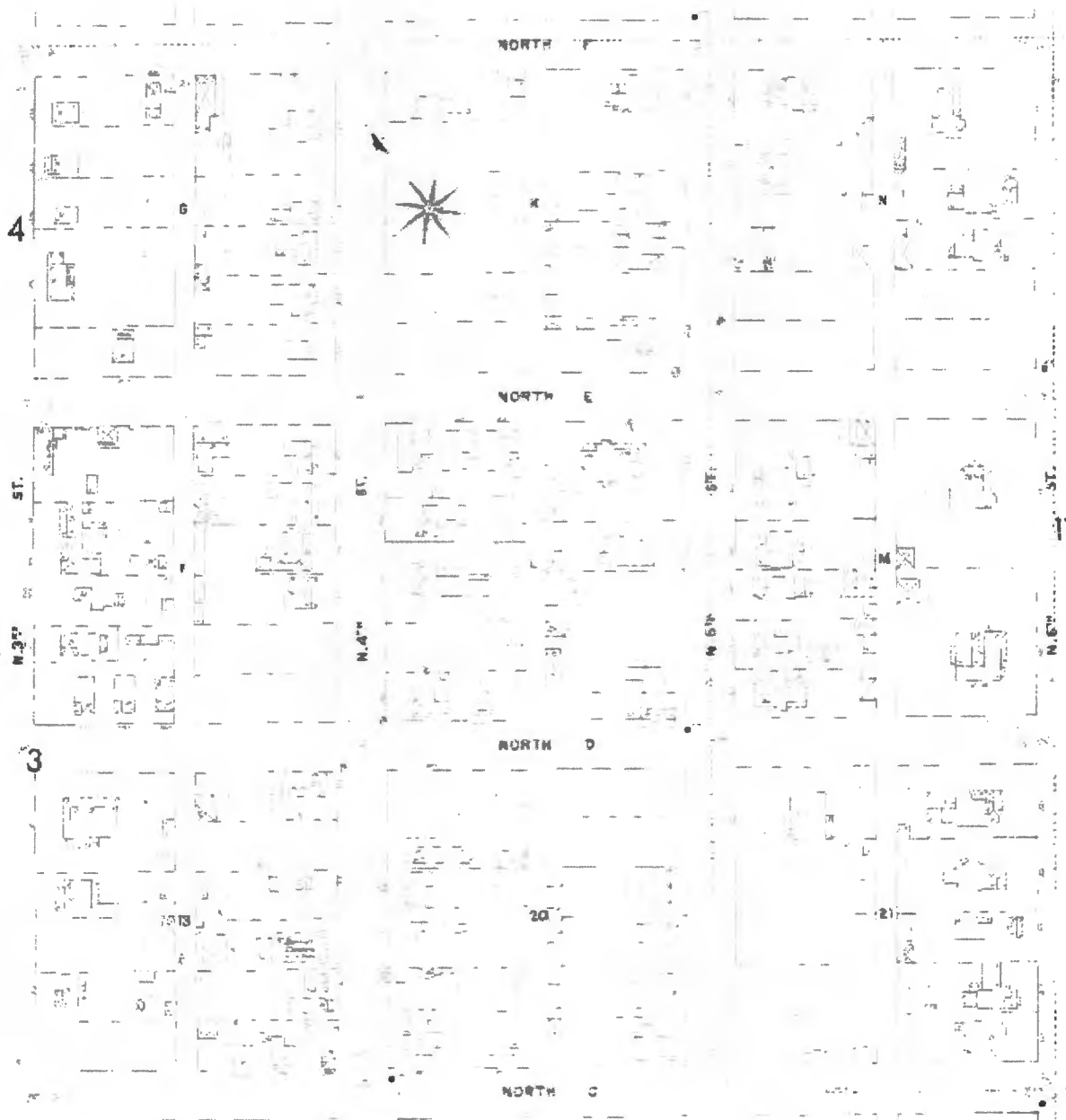


Figure 2: The 1897 Sanborn Map of Fort Smith shows that the Belle Grove neighborhood was fairly well populated even before 1900.

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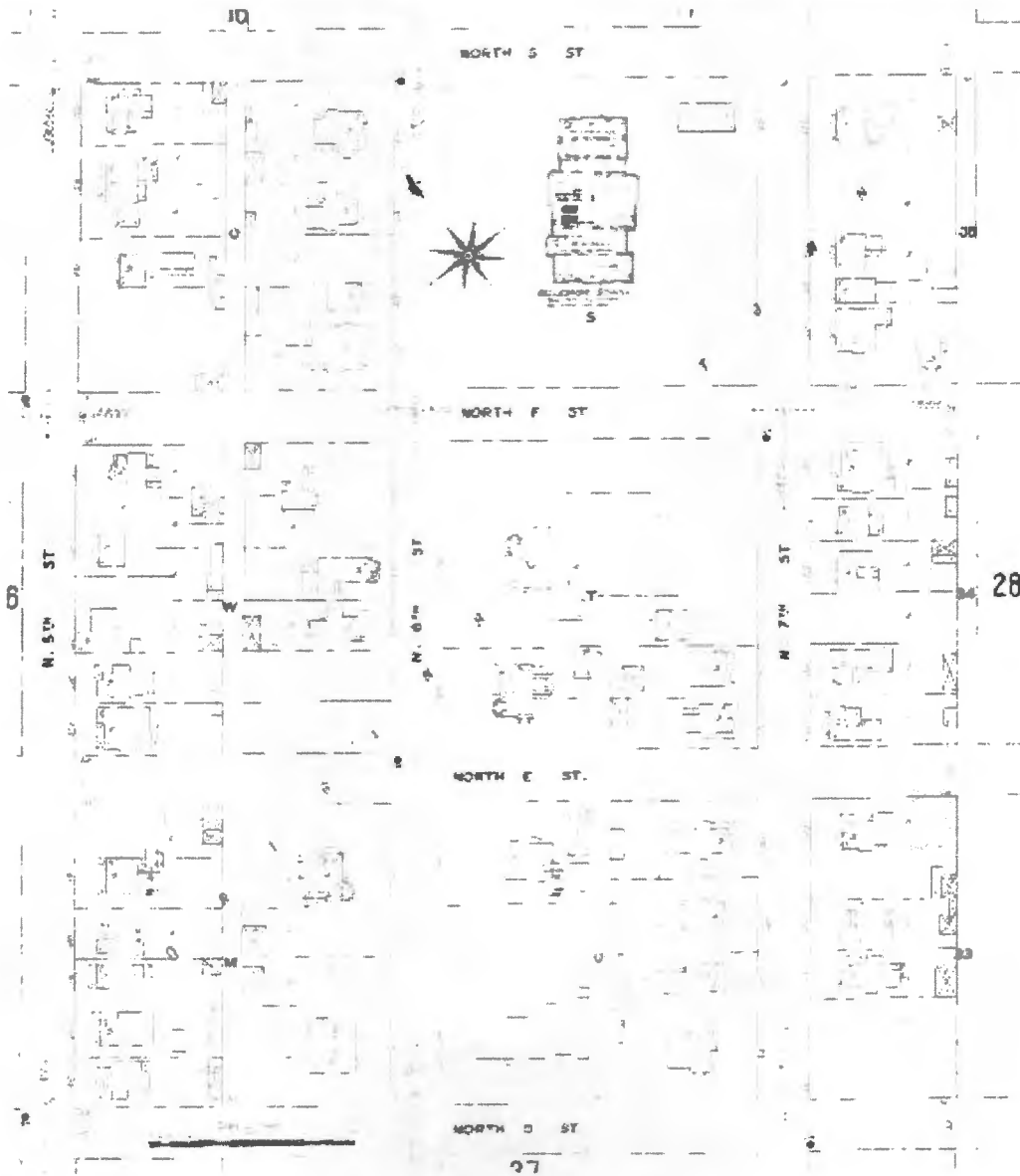


Figure 3: By 1908, as depicted on this Sanborn map, this representative area around Belle Grove School is almost completely filled on every lot. In the block directly south of the school is the W.H.H Clayton House, with a sprawling yard covering more than half the block.

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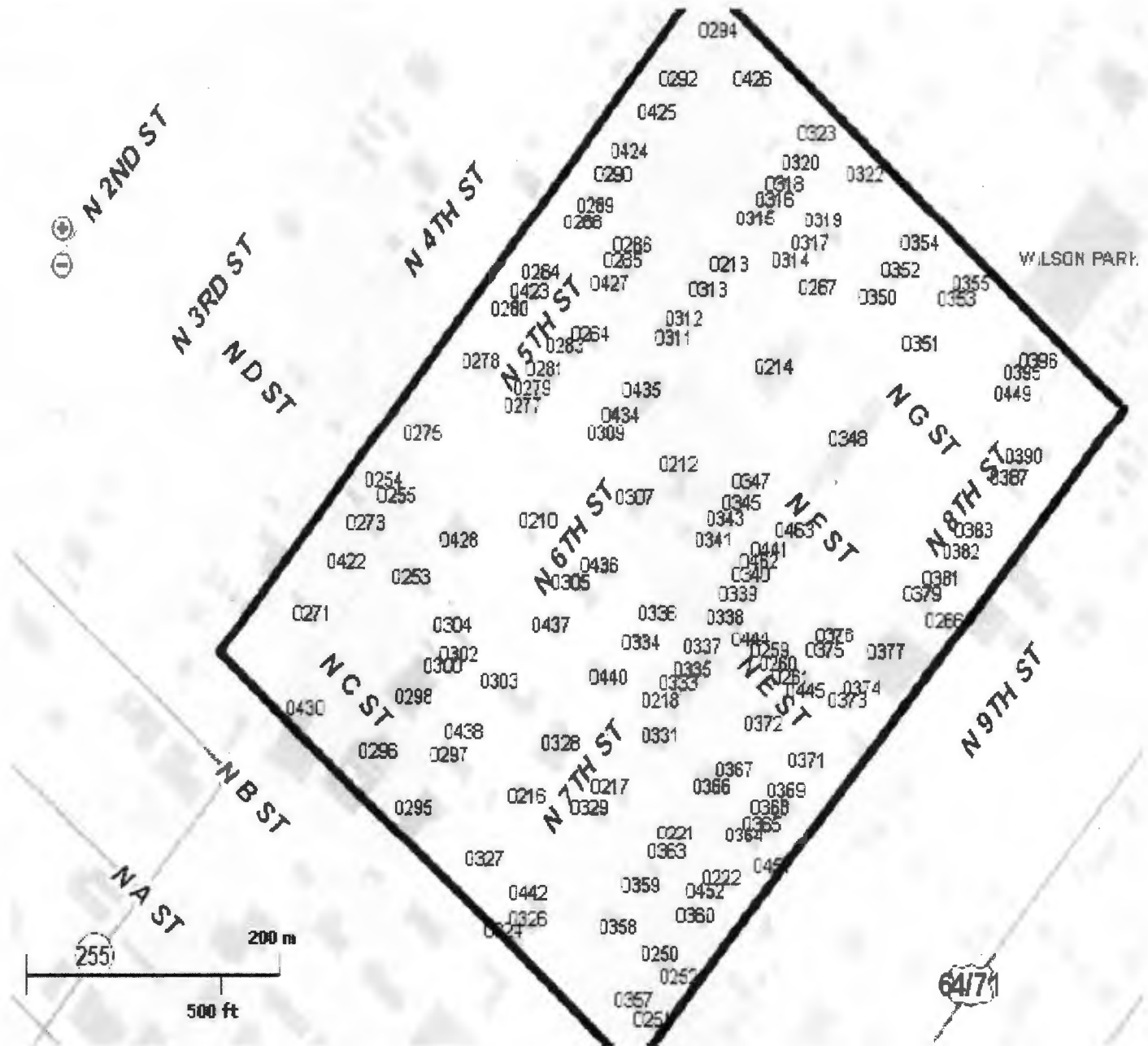


Figure 4: Resource map (with "SB" prefix omitted).

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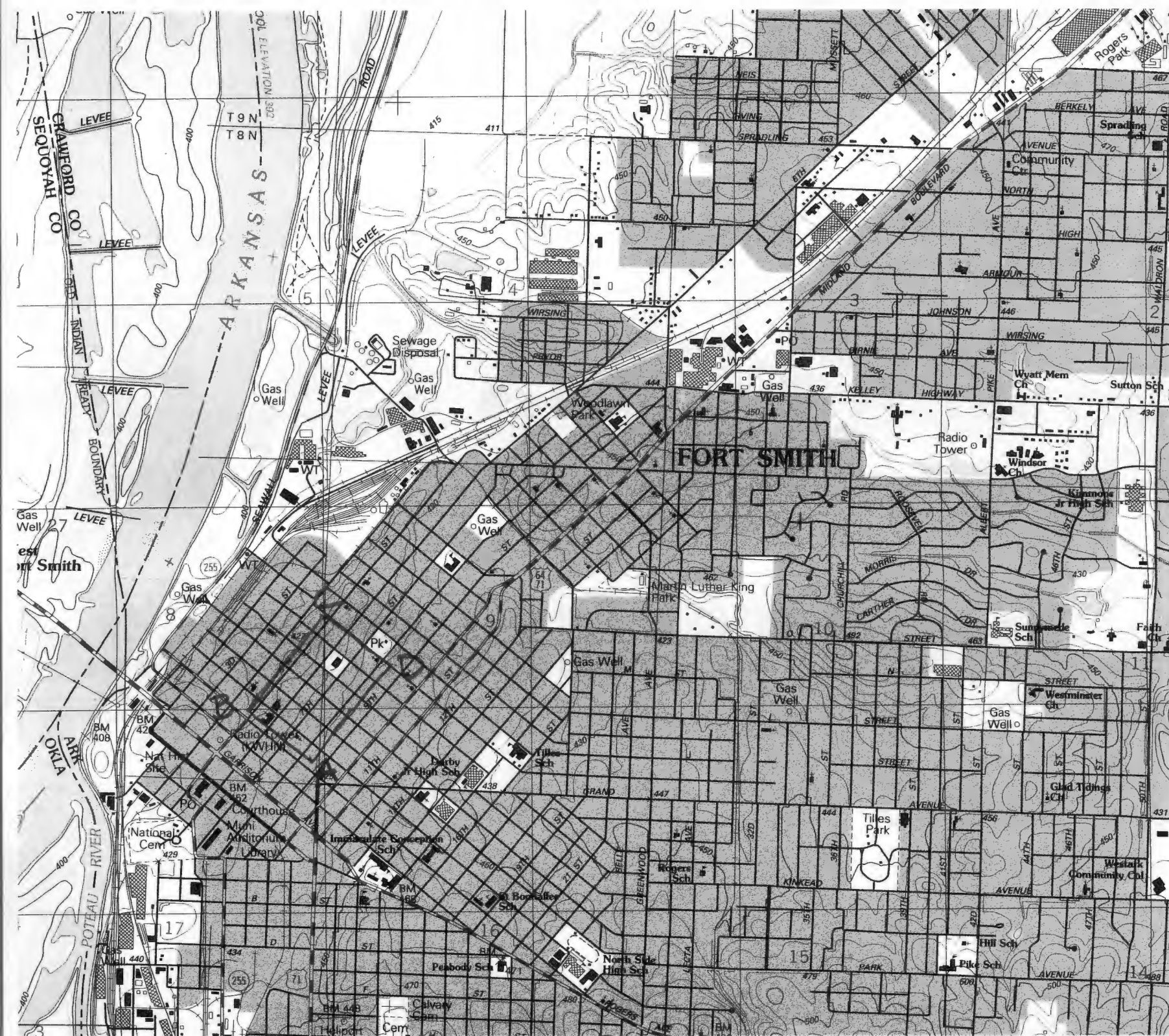
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Figure 5: Map of Contributing ("C") and Non-contributing ("NC") Resources



Belle Grove
Historic
District,
Fort Smith,
Sebastian Co
Arkansas

UTM points

A.) 15 E 370 147
N 3916484

B.) 15 E 370 608
N 3917240

C.) 15 E 370 971
N 3917624

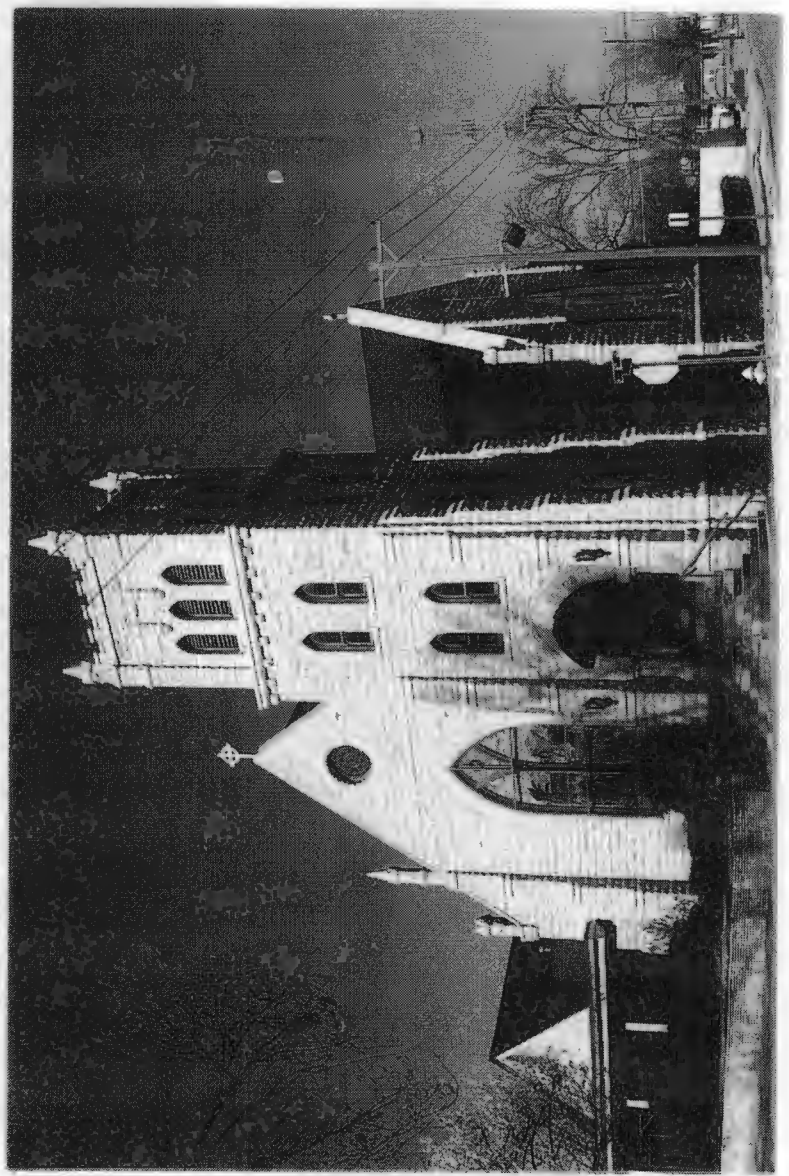
D.) 15 E 371 306
N 3917400
160 000 FEET
(OKLA. NORTH)

N 00003166

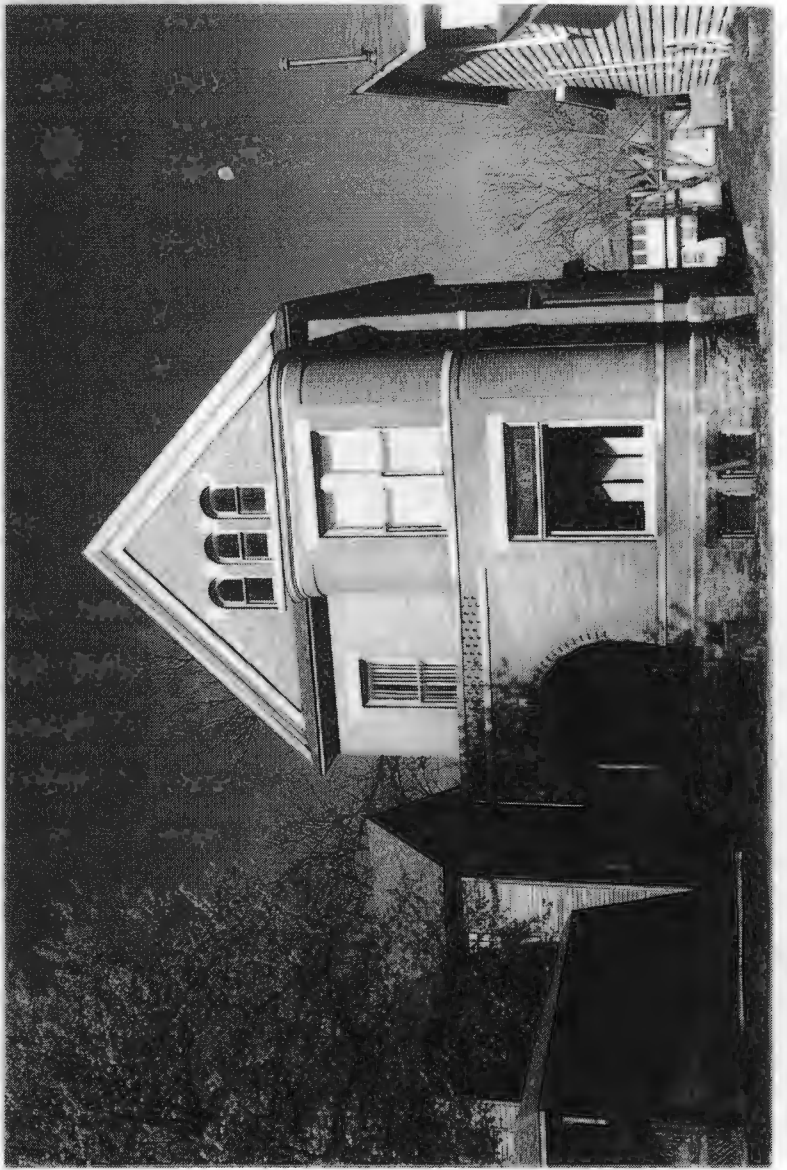


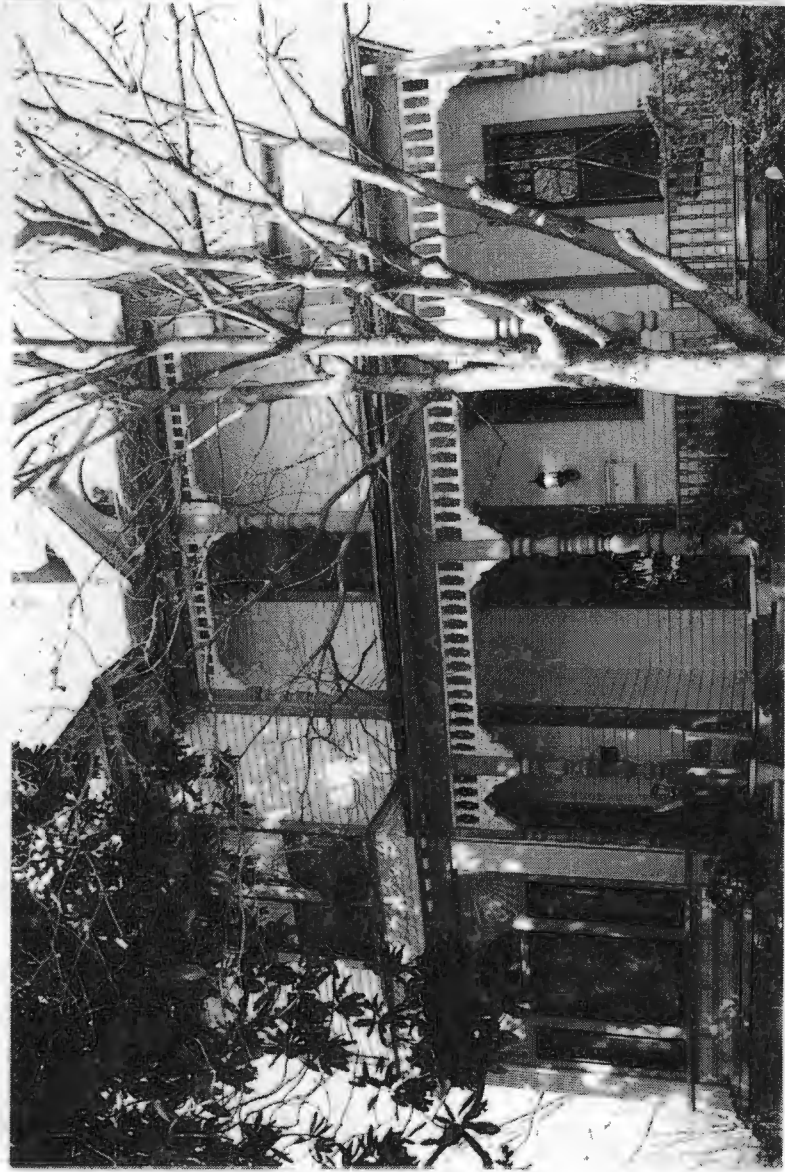


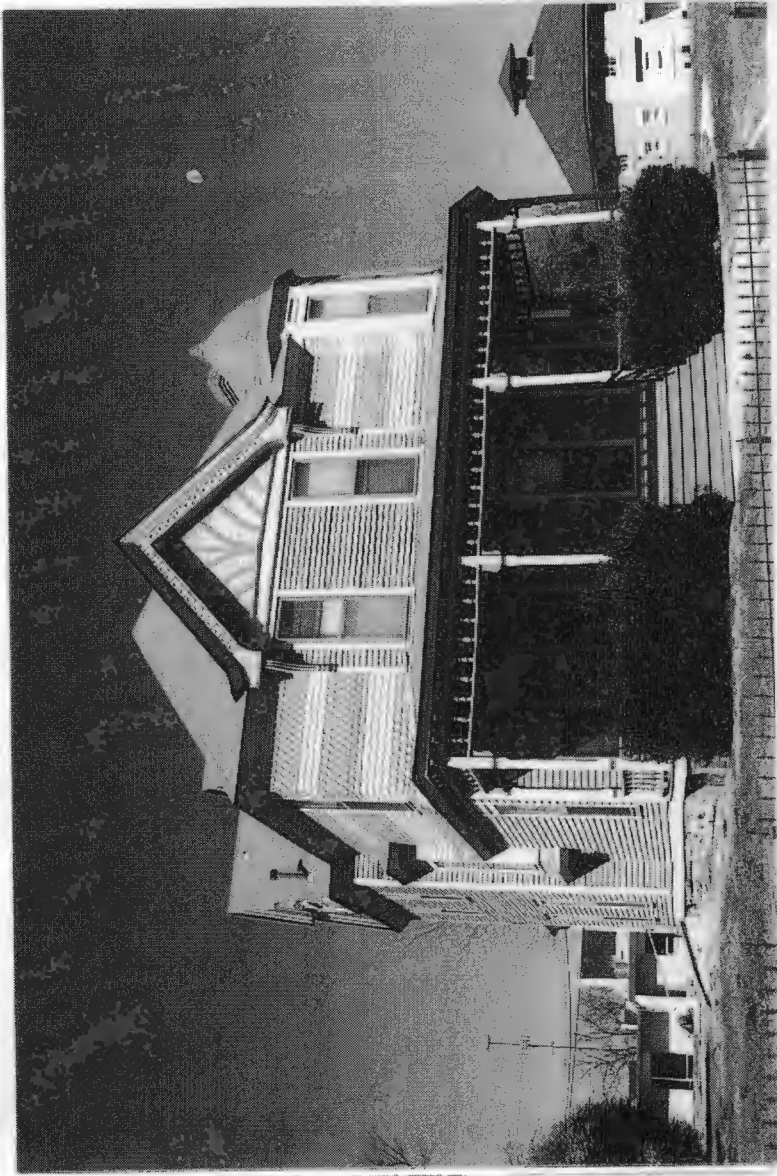




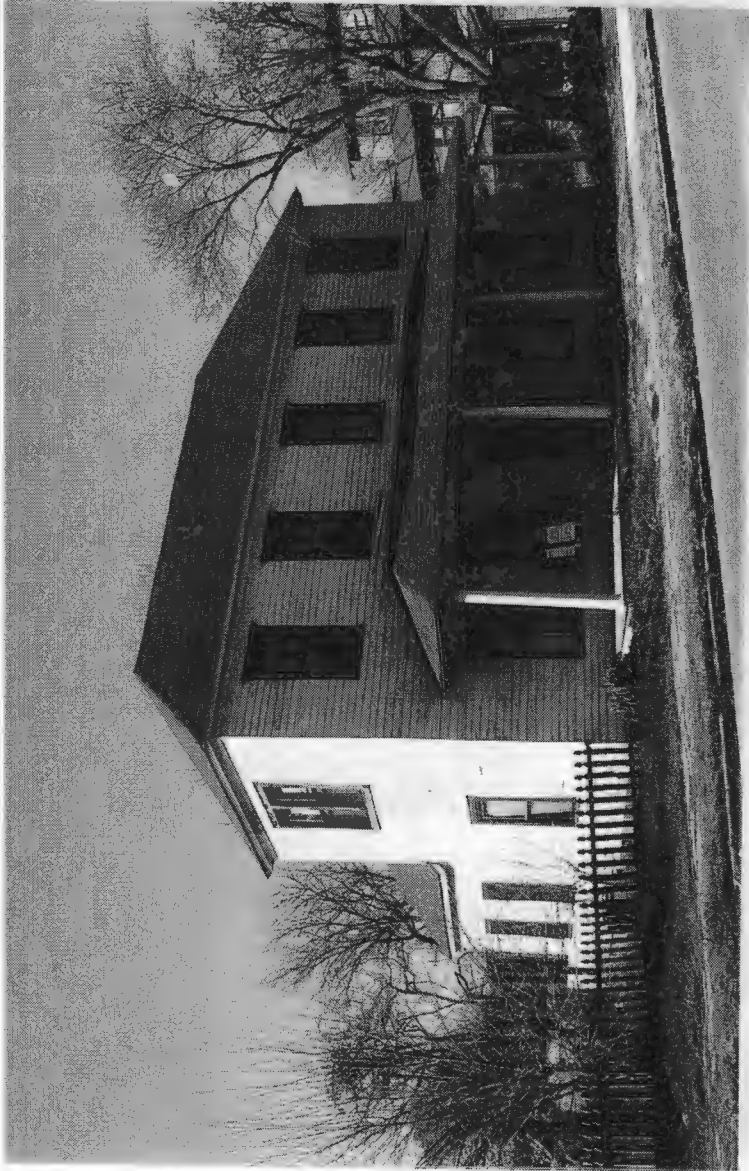














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Belle Grove H.D.
504 N. 8th Street



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Belle Grove H.D.
7th N. 7th Street