

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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AUG 19 2016

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Nat. Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Stebbins and Roberts Office Building and Factory  
other names/site number Sterling Paint Co. Building, Site #PU8389

### 2. Location

street & number 1300 East 6<sup>th</sup> Street  not for publication  
city or town Little Rock  vicinity  
state Arkansas code AR county Pulaski code 119 zip code 72202

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

national  statewide  local

*Stephan A* 6-15-16  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register  determined eligible for the National Register  
 determined not eligible for the National Register  removed from the National Register

other (explain: *See continuation sheet*)  
*Jim Shuler* 10-4-2016  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Stebbins and Roberts Office Building and Factory  
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only **one** box.)

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

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

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY manufacturing facility  
COMMERCE/TRADE business  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT Art Deco, Moderne  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE  
walls: CONCRETE  
BRICK  
roof: TAR  
other: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Stebbins and Roberts Office Building and Factory

Pulaski County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

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### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

### **Physical Description:**

#### **Summary:**

The Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory was constructed in 1947 in Little Rock, Arkansas. The building is located in a commercial and industrial area .8 miles east of downtown, which was largely developed in the 1920s-1940s. The resource is located on a 3-acre site at the northeast corner of East 6<sup>th</sup> Street and Shall Avenue. The building consists of a one-story office and retail section, which is connected to a two-story factory section. To the east of the factory section is a modern one-story addition, which was added in 1971. At the far east edge of the site is a small one-story brick storage building, which was constructed in 1952, most of which has been demolished in recent years.

The building is an intact example of a post-war commercial and industrial building and is the only industrial building designed by Burks and Anderson, prominent Arkansas architects.

**Setting:** Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory is located in a mixed-use area in central Little Rock, .8 miles east of downtown. The rectangular parcel is bounded by Shall Avenue on the west, a neighboring parcel on the north, vacant lots and railroad tracks to the east, and East 6<sup>th</sup> Street to the south. The surrounding area to the north and west contains one-story commercial and industrial buildings and a mid-rise contemporary office building. To the south is a large construction company complex.

**Site:** Site features consist of a lawn with trees on the south elevation, facing East 6<sup>th</sup> Street, a large parking lot to the south and east of the 1970s addition, and a smaller parking lot and loading area to the west of the building, directly adjacent to Shall Avenue. There is a modern covered parking structure on the southwest corner of the site. At the rear of the site is an alleyway.

**Structure:** The building has a reinforced concrete frame with concrete floors and a flat roof, and brick veneer exterior walls and hollow tile interior walls. The factory is two stories and is 106 feet deep and 183 feet wide. The office wing is one-story and is 32 feet deep and 121 feet wide. The modern one-story addition, which is steel framed with concrete and brick walls, is 75 feet wide and 104 feet deep.

**Exterior:** The resource is comprised of three sections, all of which are connected. The one-story office building and two-story factory were constructed simultaneously in 1947. The one-story warehouse addition and the southeast corner of the office building (the easternmost four bays) were constructed in 1971.

The building is rectangular, with a smaller one-story rectangular projection on the south elevation housing the entrance, offices, and retail space. The entire building is set on a cast-concrete foundation and clad in buff brick, with cast-concrete decorative elements at the office/administration wing. The main entrance is off-center, and is recessed in a projecting bay which features cast-concrete decorative elements. The entrance contains a modern anodized aluminum frame single-leaf glazed door with surrounding modern anodized aluminum-frame sidelights and transom. The entrance is sheltered by a shallow cantilevered concrete roof. Flanking the entrance are modern anodized aluminum-frame fixed windows which are topped with cast-concrete square lintels in an Art Deco motif. Above the entrance is a large concrete lintel, also in an Art Deco motif, which is connected at the center to a concrete belt course that wraps around the entrance bay and connects to the concrete cornice of

Stebbins and Roberts Office Building and Factory

Pulaski County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

the office wing. The four bays to the west of the entrance and the first four bays to the east have three brick belt courses running horizontally between the windows, and a continuous concrete belt course below the windows. Above the windows is a projecting concrete eyebrow. The eyebrow and belt courses continue on the west elevation of the office wing, which contains a separate entrance to the offices. The additional four bays to the east have the same ornamentation with the exception of a concrete belt course above the windows in the place of the eyebrow. The concrete and brick belt courses continue around the corner to the east elevation of the office wing, which is unfenestrated. The office wing is fenestrated by modern fixed anodized aluminum windows.

The factory is large and rectangular in form, and is utilitarian in character. The south façade, which is connected to the office wing, extends three bays to the west and two bays to the east of the office wing at the first floor. The west elevation is five bays wide, and the north elevation is nine bays wide. The east elevation is connected to the modern addition at the first floor and has no fenestration on the second floor. The westernmost bays on the first floor south elevation are fenestrated by modern fixed anodized aluminum windows identical to those on the office wing. The easternmost two bays of the first floor contain a loading bay with a modern aluminum rolling door system, and a single multi-light steel window with a concrete sills. The second floor of the south elevation is fenestrated by multi-light steel windows with concrete sills. The west and south elevations are fenestrated by larger paired multi-light steel windows with concrete sills. The concrete slab structure is visible and is painted. The first floor of the west elevation houses three loading bays with modern rolling door systems. A concrete loading dock occupies all but the northernmost bay. A modern steel and aluminum cantilevered canopy covers the loading dock. The north elevation is fenestrated by paired multi-light steel windows. As on the west elevation, the concrete slab structure is visible on the north elevation. The east elevation is connected to the modern addition at the first floor and is not fenestrated.

The modern 1971 addition is utilitarian and not fenestrated. It features the same concrete cornice seen on the main building, and is clad in similar buff brick. There are three openings on the south elevation. The westernmost bay features a modern double-leaf aluminum door with a cantilevered concrete canopy. The easternmost bays contain a modern steel door with transom and a loading bay with a rolling door system. The small brick building at the eastern edge of the site is one-story and utilitarian in character, as it was used for storage. The majority of the building was demolished and its original concrete foundation is visible to the east of the remaining section of the building.

**Interior:** The interior contains finishes that are reflective of a mixed-use industrial building, with utilitarian finishes in the factory, and simple features and finishes in the office wing. Offices have received some cosmetic upgrades that are typical to office modernization over time. The modern addition is utilitarian and contains no defining features.

The office wing houses 3,942 square feet of office and retail space. Offices are located in the southwest corner, with storage rooms and auxiliary spaces along the north wall in the eastern half of the wing. At the center of the north wall is a concrete safe. To the west of the safe are retail counters.

The entrance vestibule, located in the southwest section of the office wing, contains tile floors and tile baseboard, and flat plaster walls and ceiling. A modern aluminum single-leaf door with sidelights and transom separates the vestibule from the interior office and retail space. Throughout the interior of the office and retail space, floors are asbestos tile; walls are a combination of painted hollow cement tile, painted concrete block, gypsum board, and flat plaster, with simple wood crown molding and vinyl base in some areas. Door surrounds, window surrounds, and window stools and aprons are wood. Window surrounds are modern. The southwest corner office features flush wood paneling and a fireplace with a marble and wood surround. The fireplace is



Stebbins and Roberts Office Building and Factory  
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas  
County and State

modern. The paneling is in poor condition in places due to water infiltration. The eastern end of the office wing, which was added in 1971, is separated from the rest of the wing by a concrete-block wall with a gypsum board opening, and contains an asbestos tile floor, painted concrete-block walls, and gypsum board ceiling.

The south wall of the first floor of the factory building contains additional auxiliary spaces constructed with painted concrete block or gypsum board walls and suspended acoustic tile ceilings, and asbestos tile floors. On the first and second floors, the majority of the factory building is open in plan, with cast-concrete floors, ceilings, and columns. The columns are square with a flared square capital. Light fixtures, and plumbing and electrical piping are suspended from the ceilings. Perimeter walls are clad in hollow cement tile, which is painted in some areas.

The one-story east addition, constructed in 1971, is utilitarian in form and contains two large open spaces with concrete floors and concrete-block walls. The steel roof structure is exposed.

Vertical circulation is provided by a modern concrete stair in the southwest corner of the factory wing, and a freight elevator in the northwest corner. There is an exterior fire stair at the east end of the factory wing.

**Integrity:**

The building has undergone minimal alterations since its construction. The main entrance and the windows on the south elevation were changed in the 1970s, when the addition was constructed. The interior offices have seen typical upgrades and cosmetic finishes. The factory has undergone minimal changes and remains largely intact. Thus, the building retains integrity.

Stebbins and Roberts Office Building and Factory  
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas  
County and State

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/INDUSTRY

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1947-1966

**Significant Dates**

1947

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

H. RAY BURKS, Architect

BRUCE ROY ANDERSON, Architect

Stebbins and Roberts Office Building and Factory

Pulaski County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (In *one* paragraph, provide a summary that briefly states what the significance of the property/district is, and, for each claim, identifies the level of significance and applicable criteria that apply. The summary paragraph also needs to identify the period of significance.)

The Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory is locally significant under Criterion A for in the category of COMMERCE/INDUSTRY as the main office and factory of a locally important manufacturer and distributor of high quality paints and related products. The company had a presence in Little Rock and the surrounding region for over fifty years, and their products were used in high profile commissions. The resource also reflects the post-World War II construction boom and is a locally significant example of a post-war industrial building in an historic industrial area east of downtown Little Rock. The building is also significant under Criterion C for ARCHITECTURE as a locally significant work of prominent Arkansas architects H. Ray Burks and Bruce Roy Anderson and as an example of industrial architecture with Art Deco and Art Moderne elements.

**Period of Significance** (Briefly justify the period of significance identified above.)

The building has undergone minimal alterations since its construction. The building is significant at the local level and its period of significance spans from 1947, when the building was completed, through 1966 in compliance with the National Register 50-year guideline.

**Criteria Considerations** (Briefly explain how the property meets any Criteria Considerations that apply.)

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**Developmental history** (Explain the construction history or the creation of the property, and its evolution through the period of significance.)

Prior to construction, the site was vacant, and the surrounding area contained several industrial concerns and multiple arms of the Missouri Pacific and Rock Island railroad lines.

The office wing and factory were constructed in 1947 to house a local paint company, Stebbins and Roberts. At that time, the office wing contained general offices, retail space and a lobby, with auxiliary functions such as a supply room, shipping department, filing room, and kitchen located along the south perimeter wall of the factory wing. The remainder of the factory housed manufacturing functions such as mixing machines, printing machines, shipping equipment and storage. The east addition was constructed in 1971 when the company needed additional warehouse space. When constructed, the main building occupied the westernmost portion of a larger industrial site occupied by Stebbins & Roberts. To the east of the subject building were additional paint manufacturing and storage buildings, and varnish tanks and cookers, all of which occupied separate parcels along the north side of East 6<sup>th</sup> Street that are no longer extant. The small building adjacent to the parking lot on the east side of the building once housed pigments, but was partially demolished in recent decades.

Stebbins and Roberts Office Building and Factory

Pulaski County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

The site continued to serve Stebbins & Roberts until 1997, when the company ownership changed hands and the name was changed to Sterling Paint.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Demonstrate each of the claims for significance made in the summary paragraph.)

### **History of Little Rock<sup>i</sup>**

Little Rock is located in Pulaski County in Central Arkansas, and is the State Capital. Little Rock is located on the Arkansas River, a major tributary to the Mississippi River. French settlers built a trading post along the Arkansas River in 1722. Later, the area was part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, but the first settlement did not occur until 1812, when a fur trapper built a cabin on the bank of the river in the area of today's downtown. In the spring of 1820, a small settlement was established, including a U.S. post office. Land speculation came soon after, followed by the establishment of the territorial capital in 1821. Little Rock was incorporated as a town in 1831 and as a city in 1835. Construction of the Statehouse began in 1833 and was completed in 1842. During that period, Arkansas was admitted to the Union as a slave state in 1836. Schools were founded in 1853, and gas lighting and the telegraph arrived by 1861.

During the Civil War, development came to a halt, and the town was occupied by the Unionist government after an 1863 siege. During Reconstruction, the railroad arrived in Little Rock in 1873, spurring growth and development. The population grew to 13,138 by 1880, a growth of over 200% since 1860. The last decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century were marked by the foundation of the Arkansas School of Medicine, and arrival of the telephone, electricity, sewer lines, and the first paved streets. By 1900, the population was over 38,000.

Construction of the Arkansas State Capitol began in 1899 and was completed in 1914. The early 20<sup>th</sup> century in Little Rock was marked by continued growth and residential expansion due to the arrival of the streetcar. Streetcar lines, which were owned by speculators who also owned land west of the city, laid tracks almost exclusively in a westward direction away from downtown, to spur residential development. This was bolstered by the annexation of Pulaski Heights, one of Little Rock's earliest western suburbs, in 1916. The area east of downtown was primarily used for industrial purposes since the late-19<sup>th</sup> century, due to its proximity to major railroad lines. Downtown Little Rock saw substantial growth from 1900-1930s. In the 1920s, wartime reserves of building supplies paired with readily available building loans, created a construction boom, establishing a substantial commercial area along Main Street. By 1932, the population was 81,679 and the city had a baseball field, a zoo, several large, new schools and a new passenger railroad station.

After World War II, Little Rock, like the rest of the country, experienced a housing and construction boom. New industries such as Timex and Westinghouse opened factories in Little Rock, aiding its economic recovery and expansion. Residential construction also surged to accommodate returning GIs, resulting in several modest, mid-century neighborhoods west of downtown Little Rock. Growth continued through the 1950s-1960s, and the city population reached over 100,000, with 196,000 in the metropolitan area. The increasing use of the automobile resulted in further westward expansion, including shopping malls and other commercial hubs to provide services for the western suburbs. A brief construction boom in the 1960s resulted in many mid-century buildings being constructed downtown. Afterward, however, downtown saw a decrease in commercial

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<sup>i</sup> Largely extrapolated from the Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture, <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/>

Stebbins and Roberts Office Building and Factory

Pulaski County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

development. Recent decades are marked by reinvestment in the downtown and surrounding areas, while simultaneously growth has continued to the west. As of the 2010 census, the population of Little Rock is 193,524 within the city, with 699,757 in the metropolitan area.

### **Criterion A: COMMERCE/INDUSTRY**

The resource is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Commerce/Industry as the office and factory constructed for Stebbins & Roberts, a locally significant manufacturer and distributor of paint and related products. The resource was their company headquarters and main manufacturing facility, constructed to accommodate the company's post-war growth due to the construction boom. The resource is also a locally important example of a locally important commercial enterprise that represents Little Rock's post-war industrial growth in the East End industrial area east of downtown.

### **History of the East End Industrial Area**

At the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the area surrounding the subject site was part of a large portion of land along the Arkansas River that was used as hunting ground by the Quapaw Tribe, part of which later became a reservation as a result of an 1818 peace treaty, only to cede the land to the United States six years later in 1824. In return, the Quapaw Tribe received land on the Red River in northwestern Louisiana.<sup>ii</sup>

Prior to the arrival of the railroad, in 1873, the area was largely residential, characterized by large swaths of open space dotted with single-family houses. Light industrial use was concentrated to the north, along the banks of the Arkansas River. The arrival of the railroad began to gradually increase the number of industrial concerns in the area, while still maintaining a strong residential landscape. The largest of the post-Civil War industries was the Little Rock Oil and Compress Company, a cotton seed oil mill, located between 2<sup>nd</sup> Street and the Arkansas River, east of Byrd Street. Sanborn maps show the mill surrounded by a small rope and twine mill, an infirmary, and small, single-story dwellings, some of which were labeled as "Negro dwellings." Union Compress Company arrived in the 1880s but was destroyed by fire in 1896. Additional industrial activity concentrated along the banks of the Arkansas River, between Cumberland (two blocks east of Main Street) and Byrd Street (the area that now contains Interstate 30), and along the railroad. These industries included the Beebe Stave Company, the Little Rock Grain Company, Little Rock Mill and Elevator Company, and several cotton mills. The areas south of 3<sup>rd</sup> Street remained largely residential.<sup>iii</sup>

By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the growth of the railroads, including the arrival of the Rock Island and Missouri Pacific tracks at the eastern edge of the city (the area between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> Streets east of Rector Street) saw an increasing number of heavy industrial concerns such as foundries, cotton mills, freight yards, lumber yards, brick yards, and furniture factories. The industrial concerns were well-connected to commercial areas to the west by the main thoroughfares of 3<sup>rd</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> streets.<sup>iv</sup> By 1913 residential areas were clustered on 2<sup>nd</sup> Street at John Street and Collins Street, and 3<sup>rd</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> Streets, east of Bond Street. The 1939 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of the area shows clusters of industrial developments lining the numerous arms of the Missouri Pacific and Rock Island tracks east of Byrd Street, with stores and residential areas spread throughout the area. The city directory from the same year lists industrial concerns in the area to include Southern Ice Company, a furniture warehouse, Gregory Robinson vinegar company, auto repair shops, Darragh Building Supplies, various

<sup>ii</sup> "Quapaw," Encyclopedia of Arkansas <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=550#>

<sup>iii</sup> Perspective Map of the City of Little Rock, Arkansas. The Beck and Pauli Lithograph Company, 1887.

<sup>iv</sup> Blaisdell's Map of Little Rock, Arkansas. F.L. Blaisdell Map Publisher, 1913.

Stebbins and Roberts Office Building and Factory

Pulaski County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

warehouses, and the Stebbins & Roberts warehouse (no longer extant). A 1949 newspaper advertisement describes “big outstanding heavy industrial plots” for sale “right in the fast developing East End Industrial Center” and specifically describes the arrival of the new Stebbins & Roberts building among other “big industrial developments.”<sup>v</sup> By the 1950s, several more manufactories were present, including Dixie Equipment Company, Little Rock Box and Manufacturing Company, National Refrigeration Company, Banner Mattress and Rug Company, and Kraft Food Company, all of which are located on 2<sup>nd</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> streets east of Byrd Street.

Today, a small cluster of small industrial buildings from the early- to mid-twentieth century, and a few larger historic industrial complexes, are still present and operating in the area. The area retains its overall industrial feel. While some industry remains, many buildings in the area are being rehabilitated for mixed-use purposes. The north area, along the Arkansas River, now contains a large library and museum, educational facility, and a large, contemporary office complex.

### History of Stebbins & Roberts

In 1914, A.H. Stebbins and Gardener Goldsmith started a modest sign painting business in the basement of a small commercial building on West 6<sup>th</sup> Street in downtown Little Rock. In 1916 they expanded to manufacturing a small line of paints, operating as Stebbins & Goldsmith, renting the retail space above the basement workshop. In 1919, Lindsey Roberts, the son of a well-known Pulaski County plantation owner, bought Goldsmith’s interests, changing the name of the company to Stebbins & Roberts. The company expanded their retail operation and began producing a larger line of paints, “S&G Brand”, which was quickly acquired by the Benjamin Moore Company. Stebbins & Roberts then became the sole distributors of Benjamin Moore paints in Arkansas. The company expanded, placing sales agents in many towns around Arkansas, selling Benjamin Moore paints, linseed oil, and wallpapers. In 1923, Stebbins reported that the company sold “32 carloads” of paint and wallpaper. In a 1924 newspaper article about the company, Stebbins stated that the “volume of his business is evidence beyond doubt of prosperity in general in Little Rock as well as the smaller towns of the state,” and credited the Post-World War I construction boom for a growth in sales.<sup>vi</sup> By spring of 1924, the company carried a stock worth \$85,000. In 1924 a newspaper article about the company, Stebbins stated that he attributed their success to their policy of carrying only “high-class lines of paint, paint products, and wall paper, and to their methods of pushing business through distributors scattered all over the state and to plenty of advertising in the newspapers.”<sup>vii</sup> Indeed, Stebbins and Roberts placed advertisements at least three times per week in the local newspapers, and would continue to do so through the 1950s. Stebbins was elected president of the Little Rock Paint Dealers Association in 1925.<sup>viii</sup>

Articles of incorporation were filed for Stebbins & Roberts, Inc. in 1927 by A.H. Stebbins, his wife Hilda Stebbins, and Clara Langer. The total amount of the authorized capital stock was \$75,000, with \$50,000 capital in place to begin business. The certificate of incorporation states that the nature of the business is “the wholesale and retail purchase and sale of paints, oils and varnishes, paint accessories and materials, wall paper and novelties.”<sup>ix</sup> The company prospered after incorporation, and was often prominently featured in *The Arkansas Gazette*. In addition to numerous advertisements placed by Stebbins & Roberts, exposure was given to

<sup>v</sup> Advertisement, *Arkansas Gazette*. Sunday, November 27, 1949.

<sup>vi</sup> “Arkansas a Large Consumer of Paint: Local Firm Distributes 18 Solid Car Loads Since the First of Year,” *The Arkansas Gazette*, Sunday, May 6, 1923, 20.

<sup>vii</sup> “Local Paint Company Had Humble Beginnings,” *The Arkansas Gazette*, Monday, March 24, 1924, 7.

<sup>viii</sup> “Paint Dealers Give Dinner for Painters,” *The Arkansas Gazette*, Wednesday, March 18, 1925, 13.

<sup>ix</sup> Certificate of Incorporation of Stebbins & Roberts, 1927



Stebbins and Roberts Office Building and Factory

Pulaski County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

the company in the form of interview style advertorials, such as a 1928 article titled “Tinting of Walls is Highly Recommended,” published in the Real Estate and Industry section. In the article, Stebbins describes one of the products sold by his company, describing its “refreshing, dainty shades” and stating that the chosen colors of interior walls can be “an influence for good” for the people who are surrounded by them.<sup>x</sup>

In 1931, Stebbins purchased all of Lindsey Roberts’s shares in the company. New articles of incorporation filed in 1944 indicate the business expanded, listing “the processing and/or manufacture from raw and other materials...of paints, oils, varnishes, enamels, putty and similar or associated products.” By that time, the company had a retail operation out of its original W. 6<sup>th</sup> Street location, and had warehouses and manufacturing facilities in east Little Rock, at E. 6<sup>th</sup> and Thomas streets.

After World War II, Stebbins & Roberts experienced massive growth, with 1946 being the most lucrative year in the company’s history, and they were selling products in eight surrounding states. This was most likely due to the surge in housing construction for returning soldiers. To accommodate this growth, Stebbins & Roberts built a new office and factory building in the East End, near their existing warehouse facilities. At this time, A.H. Stebbins’s son, A.H. Stebbins, Jr., was on the board of the company, with the second highest amount of shares. Other board members included Hilda Stebbins and J. Sterling Adamson, a longtime employee of the company. The construction of the new building was announced in *The Arkansas Gazette* in May of 1947, stating that a building permit had been obtained and the cost of the brick and concrete building would be \$100,000. H. Ray Burks, the architect for the project, explained in the article that the “greater portion of 21,000 square feet will be devoted to warehouse use. This section of the building is so designed to accommodate additional stories, in which Mr. Stebbins plans to locate his paint factory later.” The front portion of the building was to be utilized for offices and lounge, a kitchen, and a display room.<sup>xi</sup>

In 1950, new articles of incorporation were filed in order to expand the offerings of the business. In addition to manufacturing paint and selling wallpaper, the company also sold varnishes, oils, fillers, stains, enamels, mortar and cement, putty, glass, and chemicals. The company continued to expand in the early 1950s, opening branch warehouses in Fort Worth, Texas, and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and opening a subsidiary company for the production of paint brushes. The expansion, however, was not immediately successful. The first three years of the 1950s saw a drought, labor problems, and shortages of operating capital. Additionally, overall paint sales in the nation were down by 7%.<sup>xii</sup> Business improved in the late 1950s and into the 1960s, and the company received several high-profile supply contracts, such as the formulation of a clear varnish that was applied to the gold leaf dome of the Arkansas State Capitol.<sup>xiii</sup>

The warehouse became overcrowded in the late 1960s, resulting in the decision to expand the original building, adding on a large wing to the east. The addition was completed in 1971. Sales began to continuously drop in the mid-1970s, due to the arrival of discount chains and large home improvement stores, which, by 1976, were capturing 45% of the market.<sup>xiv</sup> The company was profiled in the *Arkansas Business Journal* in 1985, after the company embarked on a major sales and marketing improvement plan and facility modernization efforts. The article reported that Stebbins & Roberts employed about 100 people, including 20 in its general offices and 25 in the manufacturing plant, with the remainder in three distribution centers and five company-owned stores.<sup>xv</sup>

<sup>x</sup> “Tinting of Walls is Highly Recommended,” *Arkansas Gazette*, Sunday, September 2, 1928, 10.

<sup>xi</sup> “Stebbins & Roberts Plan New Building,” *Arkansas Gazette*, Friday, May 30, 1947, 17.

<sup>xii</sup> Minutes of Annual Meeting of Board of Directors of Stebbins & Roberts, Inc., March 14, 1955.

<sup>xiii</sup> Ernest Valachovic, “Just a Little Varnish Will ‘Save’ Capitol Gold,” *Arkansas Gazette*, August 4, 1968.

<sup>xiv</sup> Minutes of Annual Meeting of Board of Directors of Stebbins & Roberts, Inc., April 19, 1977.

<sup>xv</sup> Finos B. Johnson, “At age 71, paint firm continues to plan, build for new growth in sales.” *Arkansas Business Journal*. June 10-

Stebbins and Roberts Office Building and Factory

Pulaski County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

The company was among the top 100 of about 1,700 paint manufacturers nationally. High profile supply contracts in the late 1970s and 1980s included the Excelsior Hotel, the Capital Hotel (NR 1974), and the Tower Building (NR 2011). The company name changed to Sterling Paint in 1995, when Jim Adamson, son of longtime employee and former president Sterling Adamson, took over as president. The company was acquired in 2003 by Iowa Paint.

### **Criterion C: ARCHITECTURE:**

#### **Summary:**

The resource is locally significant under Criterion C for Architecture as a commercial and industrial building with Art Deco and Art Moderne elements and as the only industrial work of prominent Arkansas architects H. Ray Burks and Bruce Roy Anderson.

#### **Burks and Anderson, Architects**

##### *H. Ray Burks<sup>xvi</sup>*

H. Ray Burks (1890-1948, AIA 1935) was born in Monticello, Arkansas, and studied architecture at the St. Louis School of Fine Arts at Washington University. After graduating, his early training began in Monticello with W.A. Halley Architects in 1915. In 1917, Burks moved to Little Rock to work for James H. Bliss before his wartime appointment at Black and Veatch Engineers at Camp Pike, after which he returned to work for Bliss. He opened a solo practice in 1922, H. Ray Burks, Architect, and developed a statewide practice that was well-known throughout the state. In Little Rock, his works include the University of Arkansas Medical School in MacArthur Park, the Fine Arts Museum (now the Arkansas Arts Center), the original Baptist Hospital, and an early building for the Arkansas School for the Blind. He also designed a number of residences for prominent Arkansans throughout the state.

Burks' designs in the 1930s embraced the Art Deco and Art Moderne styles. The Drew County Courthouse in Monticello, Arkansas (NR 1997), constructed in 1932, is a brick and limestone building with Neoclassical and Art Deco elements. The primary elevation features iron scrollwork in Art Deco motifs, Ionic pilasters, and cast-stone lintels in Art Deco designs, on an otherwise minimal building form. With the original Museum of Fine Arts building, constructed in 1935, Burks fully embraced the Art Deco style, employing fluted stone pilasters and iron scrollwork on a simple, square brick form. Similarly, the nearby University of Arkansas Medical School, also constructed in 1935 (now the Bowen School of Law), features simple brick pilasters with fluted stone capitals, cast-stone lintels with Art Deco motifs, and a large, projecting two-story entrance bay with cast-stone Art Deco motifs and a pressed aluminum window system around the entrance. Burks began to veer towards the Art Moderne style with the 1940 Blankinship Motor Company Building in Bradley County, Arkansas (NR 2001), which is very similar to the Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory. The small brick commercial building features simple brick pilasters, horizontal concrete bands, and large, wide steel windows. A cantilevered concrete canopy on the primary façade further emphasizes the building's horizontality. The same concept was later used on the Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory, but with the addition of Art Deco elements around the primary entrance.

##### *Bruce Roy Anderson<sup>xvii</sup>*

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June 23, 1985, 18.

<sup>xvi</sup> Charles Witsell, *Architects of Little Rock, 1833-1950* (University of Arkansas Press, 2014), 88-89

Stebbins and Roberts Office Building and Factory

Pulaski County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

Bruce Roy Anderson (1907-1985, AIA 1940) was born in Newport, Arkansas, and studied architecture at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, after which he earned a scholarship to the Harvard Graduate School of Design. After graduating, he worked as a draftsman for Wittenberg and Delony in Little Rock, followed by a stint as an architect for Arthur N. McAninch until 1936, after which he worked as a partner until 1941. During World War II, Anderson worked with Allied Architects, concentrating on wartime work, and as chief of the Engineering Branch at the Pine Bluff Arsenal. After the war, he formed a partnership with H. Ray Burks, with whom he designed the Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory and their major work, War Memorial Stadium. After Burks' untimely death, Anderson had a solo practice until his retirement in 1981. During this time he designed many churches and institutional buildings around Arkansas, including several remodeling projects at the Old State House. He was the primary architect for the University of Central Arkansas, Harding University, and Ouachita Baptist University.

H. Ray Burks and Bruce Anderson formed a brief partnership from 1945 to 1948, during which time they designed the Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory and War Memorial Stadium (Arkansas Register of Historic Places, 1998), a 31,000 seat football stadium completed in 1947. The Art Deco football stadium features a concrete, curving main entrance with horizontal bands of aluminum and glass brick, and aluminum football motifs. The stadium was erected as a memorial to Arkansans who served in World Wars I and II, and is the central Arkansas home stadium of the Arkansas Razorbacks.

The Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory is the only industrial building designed by either architect. The building expands upon Burks' earlier design for the Blankinship Motor Company, employing similar Moderne elements on the factory wing of the building, such as the exposed concrete bands and large windows, emphasizing horizontality. The office wing combines the two styles with simple concrete bands stretching the width of the single-story wing, again emphasizing horizontality, while the projecting entrance bay contains cast-concrete Art Deco elements. While the surrounding area contains industrial buildings constructed around the same time, none have Art Deco or Art Moderne detailing, but are utilitarian in design.

#### *Art Deco Architecture in Little Rock*

The Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory is unique among other Art Deco/Art Moderne buildings in Little Rock in that its use is a combination of office and industrial uses. Some similarities can be drawn to the buildings in the Tuf Nut Historic District (NR 2003), two industrial buildings constructed in the late 1920s, with large additions in the 1940s. Although the buildings are more utilitarian in style, they do contain some cast-concrete details, brick pilasters, and large, multi-pane windows.

Little Rock experienced a period of growth post-World War I, as evidenced by a significant number of downtown buildings constructed in the 1920s and 1930s. While many of these buildings were constructed in the popular Spanish Revival style, such as the Albert Pike Hotel and the Moore Building, both constructed in 1929, and the Little Rock YMCA, constructed in 1928, Little Rock does contain a small number of Art Deco and Art Moderne buildings, most notably downtown commercial buildings, houses, and gas stations. However, many of the downtown commercial buildings, such as the Donaghey Building (NR 2012), designed by New York City architect Hunter McDonnell in 1925, originally contained an Art Deco style aluminum storefront system but has since been heavily altered. The Wallace Building (NR 1999), constructed in 1928 by George Richard Mann, is a nine-story brick commercial building with brick pilasters and Art Deco limestone decoration at the first floor and cornice. The M.M. Cohn Building (contributing to the Capitol-Main Historic District, NR 2012),

Stebbins and Roberts Office Building and Factory

Pulaski County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

constructed in 1940, is a five-story fabricated stone building with Art Deco detailing in the form of cut stone panels, fluted pilasters, granite panels, and an aluminum cantilevered awning.

**Conclusion:**

Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory is an important example of an office/industrial building in the East End industrial area of Little Rock. It is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with the Stebbins & Roberts paint manufacturing company, which was a leading producer and seller of paint products from 1914-1995. The building was constructed to house the main office and factory for the company after the company experienced post-World War II growth, as a result of the construction boom in Little Rock. The building housed 100 employees and distributed products in eight surrounding states. The paints were also used in high profile commissions, attesting to their high quality and strong reputation. The building is also locally significant under Criterion C for its unique combination of Art Deco and Art Moderne styles on an office/industrial building, and as the work of prominent Arkansas architects H. Ray Burks and Bruce Anderson. The building retains its original design with minimal alterations and thus retains integrity.

**Additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

Stebbins and Roberts Office Building and Factory  
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas  
County and State

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

“Arkansas a Large Consumer of Paint: Local Firm Distributes 18 Solid Car Loads Since the First of Year,” *The Arkansas Gazette*, Sunday, May 6, 1923, 20.

Bell, James W. “Little Rock.” *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture*.  
<http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=970>

Butler Center for Arkansas Studies Map Collection.

Johnson, Finos B. “At age 71, paint firm continues to plan, build for new growth in sales.” *Arkansas Business Journal*. June 10-June 23, 1985, 18.

“Local Paint Company Had Humble Beginnings,” *The Arkansas Gazette*, Monday, March 24, 1924, 7.

Minutes of Annual Meeting of Board of Directors of Stebbins & Roberts, Inc., 1931-1985.

“Paint Dealers Give Dinner for Painters,” *The Arkansas Gazette*, Wednesday, March 18, 1925, 13.

*Polks’ Little Rock/North Little Rock City Directory*, 1939-1949.

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“Stebbins & Roberts Plan New Building,” *Arkansas Gazette*, Friday, May 30, 1947, 17.

“Tinting of Walls is Highly Recommended,” *Arkansas Gazette*, Sunday, September 2, 1928, 10.

Valachovic, Ernest. “Just a Little Varnish Will ‘Save’ Capitol Gold,” *Arkansas Gazette*, August 4, 1968.

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

Stebbins and Roberts Office Building and Factory  
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas  
County and State

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)  
 previously listed in the National Register  
 previously determined eligible by the National Register  
 designated a National Historic Landmark  
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other  
Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): PU8389

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 1.073  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

(Follow similar guidelines for entering these coordinates as for entering UTM references described on page 55, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. For properties less than 10 acres, enter the lat/long coordinates for a point corresponding to the center of the property. For properties of 10 or more acres, enter three or more points that correspond to the vertices of a polygon drawn on the map. The polygon should approximately encompass the area to be registered. Add additional points below, if necessary.)

Datum:

- |              |                     |            |                     |
|--------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1. Latitude: | <u>34°44'32.2"N</u> | Longitude: | <u>92°15'21.9"W</u> |
| 2. Latitude: |                     | Longitude: |                     |
| 3. Latitude: |                     | Longitude: |                     |
| 4. Latitude: |                     | Longitude: |                     |

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

Part of the NE ¼ SE ¼ of Section 2, T-1-N, R-12-W, City of Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas, lying in what is sometimes called Lot 11, Pope's 1000 Acre Grant being more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at ½ " rebar at the intersection of the north right-of-way line of East 6<sup>th</sup> Street and east right-of-way line of McLean Street; thence N 89°53'55" E along said north right-of-way line, a distance of 709.32 feet to the east right-of-way line of Shall Avenue for the POINT OF BEGINNING; thence continue N 88°53'55" E along said north right-of-way line, a distance of 265.00 feet; thence N 62°13'24" E, a distance of 38.50 feet; thence N 00°57'31" W, a distance of 140.00 feet; thence S 88°47'30" W, a distance of 299.93 feet to east right-of-way line of Shall Avenue; thence S 01°10'00" E along said east right-of-way line of distance of 156.72 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING, containing 1.073 Acres (46,748 sq. ft.) more or less.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the chosen boundaries are the most appropriate.)

The boundary includes the office wing, factory, and modern addition that comprise the extant facilities for Stebbins & Roberts Paint Company, established on the site in 1947.



Stebbins and Roberts Office Building and Factory  
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas  
County and State

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### 11. Form Prepared By

---

name/title Haley Wilcox, Regional Director, edited by Ralph S. Wilcox, National Register and Survey Coordinator

organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

date May 11, 2016

street & number 1100 North Street

telephone (501) 324-9787

city or town Little Rock

state AR

zip code 72201

e-mail ralph@arkansasheritage.org

---

### Additional Documentation

---

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Continuation Sheets** (in ascending numerical order, by section and page number)
  - **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.  
Key all photographs to this map.
  - **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for additional items, especially for "Photographs" below.)
- 

### Photographs:

---

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. Each digital image must include an array of 3000x2000 pixels or greater. For the submission of hard-copy photographs, consult your SHPO or FPO. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory

City or Vicinity: Little Rock

County: Pulaski State: Arkansas

Photographer: Haley Wilcox

Date Photographed: March 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1. South elevation of Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory, looking northeast toward main entrance
2. South and west elevation of Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory, looking northeast
3. South elevation of Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory, looking north at main entrance
4. South and east elevation of Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory, looking northwest
5. East elevation of office wing and south elevation of modern addition of Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory, looking northwest
6. South and east elevation of modern addition, looking northwest
7. North elevation of Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory, looking south
8. West elevation of Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory, looking east
9. West and south elevation of Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory, looking northeast
10. 1<sup>st</sup> floor of Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory, looking south at entrance
11. 1<sup>st</sup> floor of Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory, looking east
12. 1<sup>st</sup> floor of Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory, looking west
13. 1<sup>st</sup> floor of Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory, looking northwest at office
14. 1<sup>st</sup> floor of Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory, looking northwest at factory
15. 1<sup>st</sup> floor of Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory, looking northeast at factory
16. 1<sup>st</sup> floor of Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory, looking south at modern addition
17. 2<sup>nd</sup> floor of Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory, looking north at factory
18. 2<sup>nd</sup> floor of Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory, looking east at factory
19. 2<sup>nd</sup> floor of Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory, looking west at factory
20. 2<sup>nd</sup> floor of Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory, looking west at factory

Stebbins and Roberts Office Building and Factory

Pulaski County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

21. 2<sup>nd</sup> floor of Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory, looking northwest at factory  
22. 2<sup>nd</sup> floor of Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory, looking west at factory

---

**Property Owner:**

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

name Dan Fowler

street & number 101 South Spring St

telephone 501-372-2900

city or town Little Rock

state AR

zip code 72201

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

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.









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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Stebbins and Roberts Office Building and Factory

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Pulaski

DATE RECEIVED: 8/19/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/19/16  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/04/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/04/16  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000682

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: Y PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 10-4-2016 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

PDIL

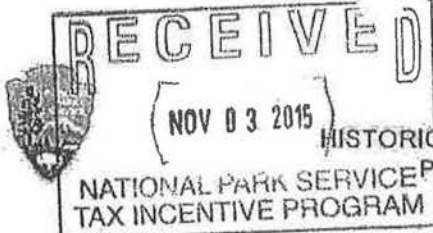
RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A

REVIEWER J. Gubber DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/ see attached SLR Y/

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OMB Approved  
No. 1024-0009  
Form 10-166  
Rev. 2014

HISTORIC PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION APPLICATION  
PART 1 - EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

NPS Project Number 33154

Instructions: This page must bear the applicant's original signature and must be dated. The National Park Service certification decision is based on the descriptions in this application form. In the event of any discrepancy between the application form and other, supplementary material submitted with it (such as architectural plans, drawings and specifications), the application form takes precedence. A copy of this form will be provided to the Internal Revenue Service.

1. Property Name Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory

Street: 1300 East 6th Street

City: Little Rock County: Pulaski State: AR Zip: 72202

Name of Historic District: N/A

National Register district  certified state or local district  potential district

2. Nature of request (check only one box)

- certification that the building contributes to the significance of the above-named historic district or National Register property for rehabilitation purposes.
- certification that the building contributes to the significance of the above-named historic district for a charitable contribution for conservation purposes.
- certification that the building does not contribute to the significance of the above-named district.
- preliminary determination for individual listing in the National Register.
- preliminary determination that a building located within a potential historic district contributes to the significance of the district.
- preliminary determination that a building outside the period or area of significance contributes to the significance of the district.

3. Project Contact (if different from applicant)

Name: Chris Moses Company: Moses Tucker Real Estate

Street: 200 River Market Avenue City: Little Rock State: AR

Zip: 72201 Telephone: (501) 375-6555 Email Address: cmoses@mosestucker.com

4. Applicant

I hereby attest that the information I have provided is, to the best of my knowledge, correct. I further attest that [check one or both boxes, as applicable] (1)  I am the owner of the above-described property within the meaning of "owner" set forth in 36 CFR § 67.2 (2011), and/or (2)  if I am not the fee simple owner of the above-described property, the fee simple owner is aware of the action I am taking relative to this application and has no objection, as noted in a written statement from the owner, a copy of which (i) either is attached to this application form and incorporated herein, or has been previously submitted, and (ii) meets the requirements of 36 CFR § 67.2(a)(1) (2011). For purposes of this attestation, the singular shall include the plural wherever appropriate. I understand that knowing and willful falsification of factual representations in this application may subject me to fines and imprisonment under 18 U.S.C. § 1001, which, under certain circumstances, provides for imprisonment of up to 5 years.

Name: Dan Fowler Signature: [Signature] Date: 08/28/2015

Applicant Entity: 6th & Shall, LLC SSN: \_\_\_\_\_ or TIN: 47-5243373

Street: 101 South Spring Street City: Little Rock State: AR

Zip: 72201 Telephone: (501) 372-2900 Email Address: dfowler@cromwell.com

NPS Official Use Only

The National Park Service has reviewed the Historic Preservation Certification Application - Part 1 for the above-named property and has determined that the property:

- contributes to the significance of the above-named district or National Register property and is a "certified historic structure" for rehabilitation purposes.
- contributes to the significance of the above-named district and is a "certified historic structure" for a charitable contribution for conservation purposes.
- does not contribute to the significance of the above-named district.

Preliminary Determinations:

- appears to meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and will likely be listed in the National Register of Historic Places if nominated by the State Historic Preservation Officer according to the procedures set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
- does not appear to meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and will likely not be listed in the National Register.
- appears to contribute to the significance of a potential historic district, which will likely be listed in the National Register of Historic Places if nominated by the State Historic Preservation Officer.
- appears to contribute to the significance of a registered historic district if the period or area of significance as documented in the National Register nomination or district documentation on file with the NPS is expanded by the State Historic Preservation Officer.
- does not appear to qualify as a certified historic structure.

Date: 4/20/16

[Signature]  
National Park Service Authorized Signature

NPS comments attached



DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

723 West Markham Street  
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201-1334  
Phone: (501) 371-4790 Fax: (501) 399-3435

**CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION REVIEW**

**Name and Address of property:**

Stebbins and Roberts Office Building and Factory, 1300 E 6th Street, Little Rock, AR 72202

**Name of Owner:**

Dan Fowler

**Project Sponsor:**

Ralph Wilcox, National Register & Survey Coordinator, AHPP

**CLG Name:**

City of Little Rock, Arkansas

**Date of Public Hearing by CLG:**

July 11, 2016

**Applicable Criteria:**

Criterion A (Historic Events)

Criterion B (Important Person)

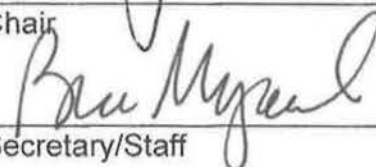
Criterion C (Architecture)

Criterion D (Archaeological)

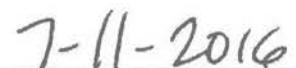
The Little Rock Historic District Commission hereby supports the above stated property for nomination.

Attest:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Chair

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary/Staff

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
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Delta Cultural Center

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Mosaic Templars  
Cultural Center

Old State House Museum



ARKANSAS HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION PROGRAM



National Historic  
Preservation Act 1966-2016



323 Center Street, Suite 1500  
Little Rock, AR 72201

(501) 324-9880  
fax: (501) 324-9184  
tdd: 711

e-mail:

[info@arkansaspreservation.org](mailto:info@arkansaspreservation.org)

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Nat. Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service

August 3, 2016

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief  
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Fl.  
Washington D.C. 20005

RE: Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory – Little  
Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Loether:

We are enclosing for your review the above-referenced nomination. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Stebbins & Roberts Office Building and Factory to the National Register of Historic Places. The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has complied with all applicable nominating procedures and notification requirements in the nomination process.

If you need further information, please call Ralph S. Wilcox of my staff at (501) 324-9787. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Stacy Hurst  
State Historic Preservation Officer

SH:rsw

Enclosure