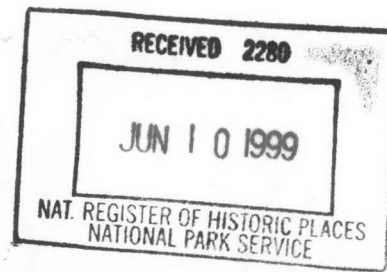


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Sulphur Springs Park Reserve

Other Name/Site Number: BE3552-BE3565

2. Location

Street & Number: Arkansas Highway 59

Not for Publication: N/A

City/Town: Sulphur Springs

Vicinity: N/A

State: AR County: Benton

Code: 007 Zip Code: 72768

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Public-Local

Category of Property: City Park site

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing

Noncontributing

3
1
5
5
14

0

Buildings
Sites
Structures
Objects
Total

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

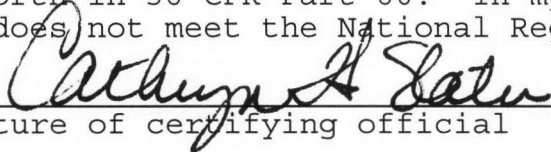
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Sulphur Springs Park Reserve
Name of Property

Benton County, Arkansas
County and State

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria.


Signature of certifying official

5-28-99
Date

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

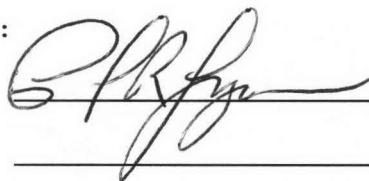
☒ entered in the National Register

_____ determined eligible for the
National Register

_____ determined not eligible for the
National Register

_____ removed from the National Register

_____ other (explain): _____



7/8/99

 Signature of Keeper

Date
Of action

Sulphur Springs Park Reserve
Name of Property

Benton County, Arkansas
County and State

6. Function or Use

Historic: Domestic
Recreation & Culture
Landscape

Sub: Single Dwelling
Outdoor recreation, Monument
Plaza, Pond

Current : Domestic
Recreation & Culture
Landscape

Sub: Single Dwelling
Outdoor recreation, Monument
Plaza, Pond

7. Description

Architectural Classification:
Craftsman

Materials: foundation Stone roof Composition shingle
walls Brick other
Stone

Describe present and historic physical appearance:

Summary

The Sulphur Springs Park Reserve in Sulphur Springs, Benton County, is situated in a valley of the Ozark Plateau. The Park Reserve, founded in 1884, was originally an eleven-acre tract of land that served as the focal point for the formation of a bath and spa-era health resort town founded by Charles Hibler of Joplin, Missouri at the turn of the century. The Park Reserve transferred ownership to John Brown University and endured a bumpy period in the 1920s during which many of the resort hotels in the park were destroyed and its acreage was reduced by the construction of United States Highway 71. (Now Arkansas Highway 59) The entire park was put up for sale by the University but it was saved by a Sulphur Springs resident who purchased the tract and allowed the city to buy it back. In 1957 four-and-a-half acres were donated to the park, increasing the acreage to its current sixteen-and-a-half acres. The Sulphur Springs Park Reserve contains; four mineral springs, a Lilly Pond, goldfish pond, a 1924 rock residence and brick bathhouse currently used as City Hall, a small 1920s shingle cottage, gazebo, a portion of the limestone dam constructed in 1890, and 1889 limestone features including a small footbridge, decorative arch, benches and retaining walls. The Sulphur Springs Park Reserve is bounded on the west by Arkansas Highway 59, on the north by Colony Road, on the east by the rear boundary line of the park and to the south by Patterson Road and part of Arkansas Highway 59 which curves southeast toward Gravette.

Elaboration

The buildings in the park date from the early 1920s and are constructed in the Craftsman style. The mineral spring shelters also display massive Craftsman details. The three Craftsman buildings are situated along the western boundary of the park and all face Arkansas Highway 59.

Shingle Cottage (#1 on sketch map)

An early 1920s shingle cottage is situated directly south of the Park Reserve entrance on the highway. The small rectangular plan building was originally thought to have been constructed for the Ozark Colony developed by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Eaton of Tennessee in Sulphur Springs. The Ozark Colony was a community of rustic summer homes that were rented for the purpose of "good living in beautiful surroundings". Town history states that the cottage was donated to the park in the early 1930s and moved there with the stipulation that it be used as a community building, which is the current use of the building. However, an elderly Sulphur Springs resident recently stated that the Shingle Cottage was constructed on the site in the 1920s. A few of the original Ozark Colony rental homes remain to the north of the park on Mountain Road. The Colony closed down after 1924 when John Brown University took over the Reserve.

A full gable-roofed front porch with an open stickwork pediment spans the front, or western facade of the building. Three square posts with simple brackets support the porch roof. There are two entry doors, a double leaf fifteen-light French door to the north and a single leaf twelve-light French door to the south. The southern facade is fenestrated with three sets of eight-beside-eight casement windows. The rear, eastern elevation contains a brick exterior fireplace at the southeastern corner that was added in the 1970s. An eight-beside-eight casement window opens at the northeastern corner. The northern elevation is fenestrated from left to right, with a single casement window, a twelve-light French door and a double set of casement windows.

City Hall (#2)

North of the Shingle Cottage is the City Hall. It was originally constructed for use as a bathhouse in 1924 and was converted to a municipal building in the 1940s. The bathhouse was erected over a sulphur well which was piped into the house for hot mineral baths. The owner after 1926, Mr. Frank Burger, ran a bath and spa business in Sulphur Springs Park for many years. The City Hall is a gabled rectangular plan brick building on a cinderblock foundation with a full front porch and partial basement. The front, or western elevation has a metal shed-roofed porch supported by four wrought iron posts. The wall under the porch roof is covered with wide vertical wooden sheathing. From left to right are a pair of eight-beside-eight casement windows, a paneled wooden door and a second pair of casement windows. Above the shed roof of the porch the gable is covered with corrugated tin. A wooden louver at the apex of the gable provides air to the attic. "Sulphur Springs City Hall" is painted on the tin in black.

The basement level of the northern elevation contains two square two-over-two windows. The main floor is fenestrated left to right with two single eight-beside-eight casement windows and four small four-light casement windows set high in the wall. A pair of two-over-two square windows lights the rear, eastern elevation at the basement level. The main floor contains two wooden one-light doors reached by a wooden staircase and spanned by a wooden deck. The gable end of the attic level contains two four-light awning windows and is sheathed in green composition shingles. The basement on the northern elevation contains a single paneled wooden door. The main floor fenestration mirrors the southern elevation.

Burger House (#3)

The third building in the Park Reserve is north of the City Hall. Frank Burger purchased this 1924 limestone house for use as a residence in 1926, the same year he bought the bathhouse. The sulphur well under the City Hall supplied water pipes to the home. The Burger House is in excellent condition and has remained a single-family dwelling since construction. The building has a rectangular plan atop a cinderblock foundation, which contains a partial basement. The building has a gable roof and a hip-roofed rear wing. A full hip-roofed porch covers the front entry of the home on the western elevation. The porch is bordered by a rock half-wall capped with concrete and is supported by two massive square stone piers on the north and south corners. Two short stone piers at the entrance to the porch have been bolstered with wrought iron posts. The front wall of the home is fenestrated left to right with a pair of three-over-one double-hung windows with concrete sills, a three-light paneled wooden door and a second pair of double-hung windows. The gable end of the house is sheathed in wooden weatherboard and contains a diamond shaped louver.

Fenestration on the southern elevation begins with a pair of double-hung windows at the northwest corner. A small gable-roofed porch with rock half-walls and two rock piers shelters a three-light paneled door. The pediment of the porch is rock but has several decorative items; including a ceramic cat, the end of a bowling pin, a vase, a glass electrical plug unit, seashells and a small mantel clock secured among the mortar joints. Situated partially under the roof of the porch is a pair of double-hung windows. A second shorter pair of windows lights the northeast corner of the rock wall. The weatherboard rear wing is reached by a wooden deck. The hip-roof wing is accessed by a three-light door and lit by two double-hung windows. The cinderblock half-wall of a shed-roofed carport attached to the northeast corner of the house lies in the slope of a hill.

The basement level of the house is visible at the rear, eastern elevation due to the slope of the land. The shed-roofed carport is accessed at the southeastern corner. A door and two evenly spaced double-hung windows open into the basement. The rear wing above the basement holds two evenly spaced ribbons of three windows. The weatherboard pediment of the main house above the roof of the wing contains a diamond shaped louver.

The northern elevation at the basement level is fenestrated left to right with two single two-over-two double-hung windows, a one-light paneled door and a small two-over-two window. The rear wing on the upper level of the

house contains a ribbon of three double-hung windows. The rock portion toward the front of the house is lit by two pairs of double-hung windows on either side of a short centered two-over-two casement window.

Spring Shelters (#4)

Three of the shelters for the mineral springs are situated east of Arkansas Highway 59. The Magnesia, White Sulphur and Black Sulphur Springs are evenly spaced in an easterly line within an open courtyard. The Magnesia and White Springs have been capped but the Black Sulphur Spring water can still be obtained from a metal hand pump. These three springs were discovered when the natural lake formed by Butler Creek was drained in 1889 for construction of the dam. There was originally a fourth spring in the same area called the Iron Spring which stopped flowing when it was probed. Recent tests of the water in the park show large amounts of iron, which leads to speculation that the spring is flowing once again. The discovery of these springs provided the official name for the town of Sulphur Springs.

Around the turn of the century the shelters had pyramid roofs and were enclosed with trelliswork. Shortly thereafter the trellises were replaced with a more open design of four slender wooden posts. Possibly in the 1920s or 1930s the supports for the pyramidal composition shingle roofs of the shelters were changed to four massive limestone piers that remain today. Hand-lettered signs dating from the 1920s or 1930s incarnations on the eaves of each shelter chronicle the uses of the springs as such; "Alkaline Magnesia for Stomach and Intestinal Conditions", "White Sulphur Spring for Liver Problems" and "Black Sulphur Spring for Chronic Malaria."

Lithia Spring Shelter (#5)

The Lithia Spring Shelter is north of Butler Creek and west of the Lake LaBelladine Dam. This spring was discovered before the other four springs to the south. A concrete footbridge leads across the creek from parkland to the spring, which flows from a small cave opening in the limestone bluffs. The Lithia Spring Shelter consists of a gable roof with vertical boards in the pediment atop four limestone piers. Handcrafted limestone benches on either side of the spring were carved out of the bluff in 1889 soon after the establishment of the park.

Spring Courtyard (#6)

The limestone landscape details in the park were constructed by Dr. A.R. Bills in 1889, and are the oldest extant features in the park. Dr. Bills was born in Kentucky and moved to Maysville, Arkansas after his education was completed in Kansas City, Missouri. The doctor moved to Sulphur Springs in 1889 and built the first bathhouse in the Park Reserve during the period its developer, Charles Hibler, was conceiving the resort town. A limestone wall of irregularly coursed ashlar stones capped with smooth limestone slabs encircles the spring shelters. Short flights of limestone steps lead into the courtyard from the east, west, south and north.

Sulphur Springs Park Reserve
Name of Property

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Lilly Pond, Arch and Footbridge (#7, 8, 9)

To the north of the courtyard is the Lilly Pond which is continuously supplied with water from the three mineral springs. A short wall of rough limestone slabs retains the mineral water within the pond. A decorative arch composed of ashlar faced sections of limestone and embellished with the initials "SS" for Sulphur Springs, anchors the north end of the pond. The arch is topped with a limestone finial, which in turn is topped with a concrete cross added at a later unknown date. Behind the arch is a small limestone footbridge with a simple limestone handrail. Dr. Bills also installed these features in 1889.

Goldfish Pond and Lake LaBelladine Dam (#10, 11)

Directly in front of the Lithia Spring Shelter at the north end of the park is a small goldfish pond encircled by an irregularly coursed limestone wall. This pond was constructed in the 1920s. East of the Lithia Spring is the Lake LaBelladine Dam which has an original construction date of 1889 and is attributed to Dr. Bills. In 1956 the dam was washed out and the southern section was rebuilt in 1976 using concrete. The northern half of the dam still retains its original stacked limestone construction.

Gazebo (#12)

A wooden octagonal gazebo was erected at the southern end of the park, which at one time was the center of the Reserve. Today it is situated in the curve of Arkansas Highway 59 among modern playground equipment. There is no definitive construction date on the gazebo but it can be seen in park pictures taken in the 1920s. It was repaired and restored in 1981 by Chamber of Commerce members but it still appears as it did in the 1920s photograph. The gazebo is raised upon an open stickwork foundation and is reached by an open metal staircase with thin iron handrails. Eight thin square posts spanned with x-shaped trusses support the octagonal roof of the gazebo.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

Areas of Significance: Architecture
Exploration/Settlement

Period(s) of Significance: 1889-1924

Sulphur Springs Park Reserve
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Benton County, Arkansas
County and State

Significant Dates: 1889-1924

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Unknown
Dr. A.R. Bills(for limestone features)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and period of significance noted above:

Summary

The Sulphur Springs Park Reserve in Sulphur Springs originally covered eleven acres of land in the center of town and was constructed as the drawing card that led to the evolution of a new city devoted to resort tourists. Development of the city and park began in 1884 and with the 1889 discovery of four additional mineral springs in the Reserve it grew into a thriving resort community. There are several limestone features remaining from the late nineteenth century as well as three early 1920s buildings related to the Reserve. In 1924 the park and the town experienced a downward spiral due to several factors. By the 1950s however, it began to rally due to the generosity of local residents and the interest of the city in resurrecting the Reserve.

Elaboration

The city of Sulphur Springs in Benton County has been variously known as the "City of Delight" and the "Beauty spot of the Ozarks". The northwest Arkansas town was surveyed in 1885 and laid out by S.B. Robertson for Hibler & Cox. Charles Hibler of Joplin, Missouri had purchased forty acres of land from Zebulon Whinery in 1884 with an eye toward developing the town into a resort based on exploitation of the mineral springs. The group of springs found in the area included white sulphur, potash sulphur, magnesia, chalybeate, nitre and intermittent freestone. At the turn of the century coal mining was prevalent, thriving in neighboring states, Kansas and Missouri. Coal workers bore the brunt of their occupation, developing respiratory ailments. Natural healing from sources such as the springs provided the lure needed to develop a busy resort community. Thousands of patients were dispatched annually to Sulphur Springs for arthritis and respiratory treatment.

Mr. Hibler also used the springs to entertain those who were healed by the waters through construction of a park where the revitalized tourists could kick up their heels. The centerpiece of the new development was eleven acres in the center of town called the Park Reserve. The Reserve was built around Lake LaBelladine, a natural lake formed by Butler Creek, which flowed northeast through the parkland. On the east side, the creek divided in a Y, forming two islands within the lake. Mr. Hibler erected a tabernacle, dance hall, pavilion and roller rink on the islands. Although there were only one or two cars in town, Park Drive was built through the Reserve, and a miniature train was placed in the park to give rides to the tourists and to

Sulphur Springs Park Reserve
Name of Property

Benton County, Arkansas
County and State

carry the visitors across a trestle to the islands to partake of the pleasures available there. Three footbridges were built for those who wished to walk across to the islands.

In 1889 a train line on the Kansas City, Fort Smith and Southern Railroad was built from Split Log, Missouri and the town experienced a boom in growth. The growth of the town prompted further expansion in the park. The lake was drained in 1889 for construction of a limestone dam to accommodate swimmers. The name "Sulphur Springs" arose from the discovery of four mineral springs in the dry lakebed. Boating and fishing tournaments were held in the new, larger lake and a boat dock and boathouse were built on its south side. A diving platform was constructed by the dam to the north. Dr. A.R. Bills built a small bathhouse and installed the limestone walls and Lilly Pond found on the park grounds and a golf course was installed at the southern boundary of the park. By 1890 the town was legally incorporated.

The lake's activities brought scores of visitors who were served by several elaborate hotels and bathhouses. The Park Hotel built by Charles Hibler at the south end of the park was one of the first buildings constructed for the burgeoning influx of tourists. The Kilburn Hotel was considered the largest in northwest Arkansas in 1909. Sulphur Springs was thriving and the flow of the mineral springs was such that it could supply ten thousand people with water.

In 1912 the Sulphur Springs Electric Light Company, a major employer of the town, was destroyed by fire. The loss of this resource and the southern extension of the Kansas City Railroad caused a drop in tourism revenues and population after World War I. In 1924 the John Brown University purchased the Park Reserve and the school was installed in the Kilburn Hotel. In order to protect his students John Brown abolished town dances and all mixed bathing in the city park and pronounced his intent to construct a "jazzless, danceless" university. The struggling town continued to struggle under such oppression. United States Highway 71 was put through the golf course in the Park Reserve in 1926. The 1930s saw the destruction of several of the elegant hotels and bathhouses in town which brought a significant drop in tourism. By 1956 the dam on Lake LaBelladine in the park had washed out and John Brown University put the Reserve up for sale. The park's saving grace came when Mr. Aubrey Johnson, a Sulphur Springs resident purchased the park and entered into a contract with the city to buy back the land. The park acreage was increased in 1957 to sixteen-and-a-half acres when Mrs. Minnie Williams, also of Sulphur Springs, left four-and-a-half acres to the city. The southern portion of the dam was rebuilt in 1976 using concrete and the lake was returned to the citizens. The city is not the bustling boomtown it was at the turn of the century but its charm and natural beauty remains intact with the Sulphur Springs Park Reserve at its core to remind one of its resort town heritage.

The Sulphur Springs Park Reserve is being nominated to the National Register with local significance under Criterion A for its place in the American bath and spa movement and the role it played in the development of Sulphur Springs. The town developed around the park as a result of tourism attracted to the healing properties of the mineral waters found in the Reserve. The Park Reserve is also being nominated to the National Register with local significance under Criterion C for the examples of Craftsman architecture

Sulphur Springs Park Reserve
Name of Property

Benton County, Arkansas
County and State

found in the various buildings and structures in the park.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Benton County Heritage Committee. Benton County History. Curtis Media Corporation, Dallas, Texas, 1991.

Information submitted by Sherilyn Walters, Sulphur Springs, November, 1997.

Information submitted by Lily Mae Buckley, Sulphur Springs, March, 1999.

- 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 -- Specify Repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: Sixteen-and-a-half acres.

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A	<u>15</u>	<u>369400</u>	<u>4038500</u>	B	<u>15</u>	<u>369560</u>	<u>4038500</u>
C	<u>15</u>	<u>369760</u>	<u>4038340</u>	D	<u>15</u>	<u>369700</u>	<u>4038090</u>
D	<u>15</u>	<u>369400</u>	<u>4038200</u>	E	<u>15</u>	<u>369500</u>	<u>4038200</u>
F	<u>15</u>	<u>369400</u>	<u>4038500</u>				

Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at a point at the intersection of Colony Road and Arkansas Highway 59, proceed south 1,200 feet along the east curbline of Highway 59 curving southeast to the intersection of Highway 59 and Patterson Road. Proceed east 1,000 feet along the northern curbline of Patterson Road to the intersection of Patterson and Wood Street. Then proceed northeast approximately 500 feet along the western curbline of Wood Street to the rear, western boundary of Sulphur Springs Park Reserve. Proceed northwest 1,100 feet to the northern boundary of Sulphur Springs Park Reserve. Proceed west 900 feet to point of beginning.

Sulphur Springs Park Reserve
Name of Property

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Boundary Justification:

The boundary includes all of the original eleven acres associated with Sulphur Springs Park Reserve and the four-and-a-half acres deeded to the park in 1957.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Lily Mae Buckley edited by Holly Hope/Survey Historian

Organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Date: 03/20/99

Street & Number: 1500 Tower Bldg., 323 Center St. Telephone: (501) 324-9880

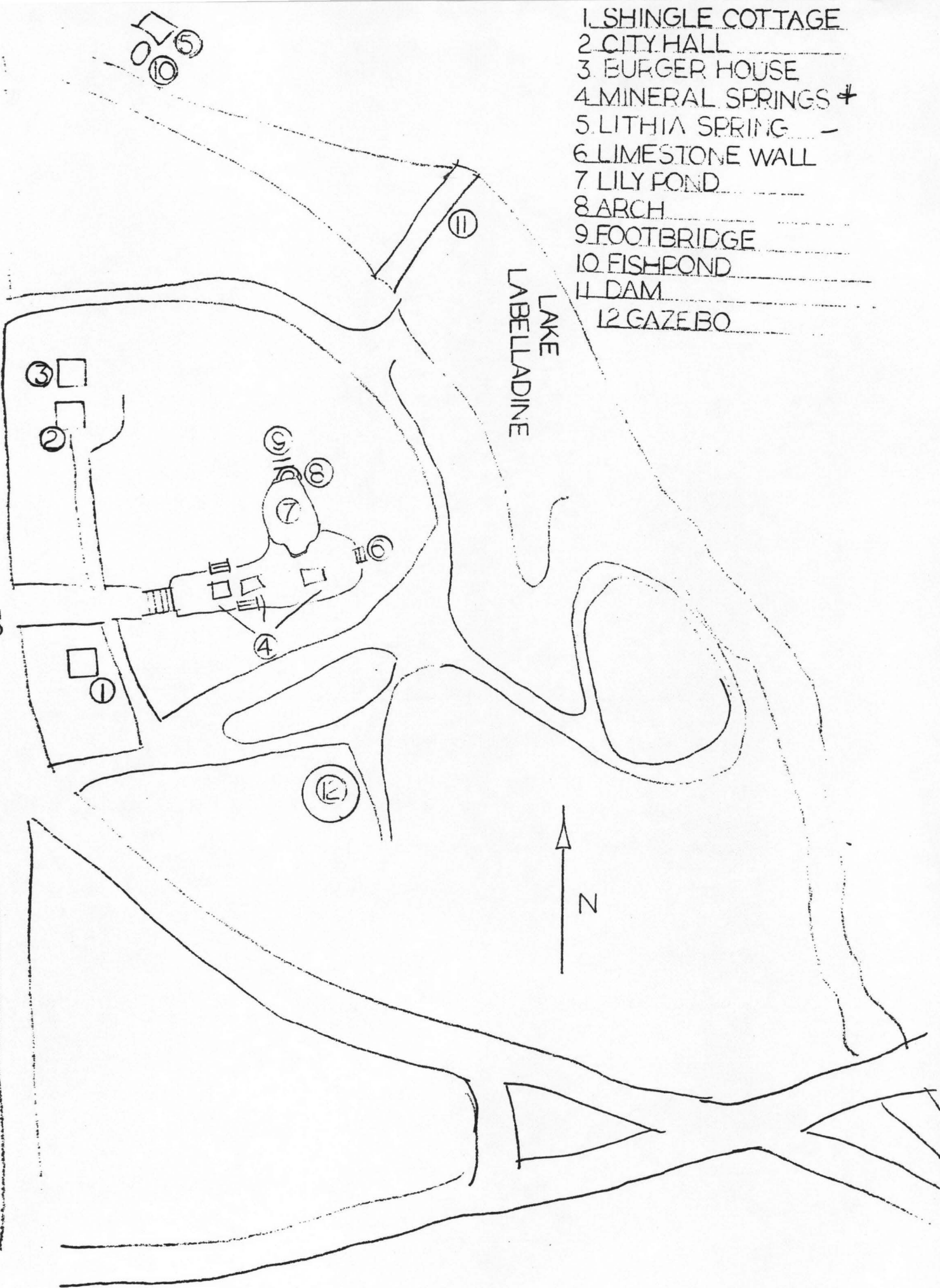
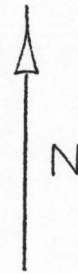
City or Town: Little Rock

State: AR ZIP: 72201

1. SHINGLE COTTAGE
2. CITY HALL
3. BURGER HOUSE
4. MINERAL SPRINGS
5. LITHIA SPRING
6. LIMESTONE WALL
7. LILY POND
8. ARCH
9. FOOTBRIDGE
10. FISHPOND
11. DAM
12. GAZEBO

STATE HIGHWAY 59

LAKE
LABELADINE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Sulphur Springs Park Reserve
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Benton

DATE RECEIVED: 6/10/99 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/22/99
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/08/99 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/25/99
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 99000791

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT _____DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Sulphur Springs Park Reserve is significant under National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of Exploration Settlement, Health/Medicine, Recreation/Entertainment, and Architecture. The district represents a collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth century park features reflecting heart of the rural Arkansas resort community of Sulphur Springs. Establishment of the Park Reserve in the 1880s was essential to the early settlement and development of the community and the district continued to serve as the historic focal point for local recreational and health care activities during the early twentieth century. The resources illustrate typical design forms associated with late nineteenth and early twentieth century resort development in northwestern Arkansas, including an emphasis on Craftsman-influenced building and landscape forms.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept Criteria A+C

REVIEWER PAUL LUSIGNAN DISCIPLINE HISTORIAN

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 7/8/99

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR (Y/N)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 99000791

Date Listed: 7/8/99

Sulphur Springs Park Reserve
Property Name

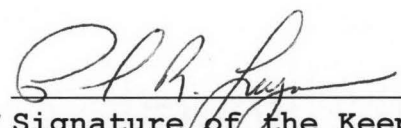
Benton
County

AR
State

N/A

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

7/8/99
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

Area of Significance:

The appropriate areas of significance are amended to add:

Health/Medicine and Recreation/Entertainment

[These areas reflect the site's significant role as a local health resort and regional recreational destination.]

Resource Category:

The correct resource category is: *district*.

Historic Function:

Historic Function is amended to add: *Health Care/Resort*

Significant Dates:

The Significant Date range is deleted, since this section should include specific dates only and not ranges.

These minor revisions were confirmed with H. Hope of the AR SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)



Shingle Cottage - Sulphur Springs Park Reserve

Benton Co, AR

Photo by Amy Bennett

February 10, 1999

Negative on file at AHPP

View from west



Shivale Cottage - Sulphur Springs Park Reserve

Denton Co, TX

Photo by Amy Bennett

February 10, 1999

Negative on file at AHPP

View from east



Shingle Cottage - Sulphur Springs Park Reserve

Benton Co, AR

Photo by Amy Bennett

February 10, 1999

Negative on file at AHPP

View from southwest



City Hall - Sulphur Springs Park Reserve

Beston Co. AR

Photo by Amy Bennett

February 10, 1999

Negative on file at AHPP

View from west



City Hall - Sulphur Springs Park Reserve

Benton Co, AR

Photo by Amy Bennett

February 10, 1999

Negative on file at AHPP

View from Northwest



City Hall - Sulphur Springs Park Reserve

Benton Co, AR

Photo by Amy Bennett

February 10, 1999

Negative on file at AHPP

View from east



Goldfish Pond - Sulphur Springs Park Reserve

Benton Co, AR

Photo by Amy Bennett

February 10, 1999

Negative on file at AHPP

View from South



Lake La Belladive Dam - Sulphur Springs Park Reserve

Benton Co, AR

Photo by Amy Bennett

February 10, 1999

Negative on file at AHPP

View from west



Garebo. Sulphur Springs Park Reserve

Benton Co. AR

Photo by Amy Bennett

February 10, 1990

Negative on A12 & A11P

View from Northwest



Lilly Pond - Sulphur Springs Park Reserve

Benton Co, AR

Photo by Amy Bennett

February 10, 1999

Negative on file at AHPP

View from South



Footbridge & "SS" Arch - Sulphur Springs Park Reserve
Benton Co. AR

Photo by Amy Bennett

February 10, 1999

Negative on file at AHPP

View from west



A

Burgee House - Sulphur Springs Park Reserve

Benton Co, AR

Photo by Amy Bennett

February 10, 1999

Negative on file at AHPP

View of southern porch pediment



Burpee House - Sulphur Springs Park Reserve

Benton Co, AR

Photo by Amy Bennett

February 10, 1999

Negative on file at AHPP

View from North



Burger House - Sulphur Springs Park Reserve

Benton Co, AR

Photo by Amy Bennett

February 10, 1999

Negative of pic at AHPP

View from east



Burger House - Sulphur Springs Park Reserve

Benton Co, Ar

Photo by Amy Bennett

February 10, 1999

Negative of file at AHPP

View from west



Uthia Spring - Sulphur Springs Park Reserve

Benton Co, AR

Photo by Amy Bennett

February 10, 1999

Negative on Bleist AHP

View from South



Lithia Spring Shute-Sulphur Springs Park Reserve

Benton Co, Ar

Photo by Amy Bennett

February 10, 1999

Negative on file at AHPP

View from Southeast



Spring shelters and Courtyard - Sulphur Springs Park Reserve

Benton Co, AR

Photo by Amy Bennett

February 10, 1999

Negative on file at AHPP

View from west



Spring Shelter. Sulphur Springs Park Reserve

Denton Co, TX

Photo by Amy Bennett

February 191999

Negative on file at AHPP

View from west



Spring Courtyard - Sulphur Springs Park Reserve

Denton Co, AR

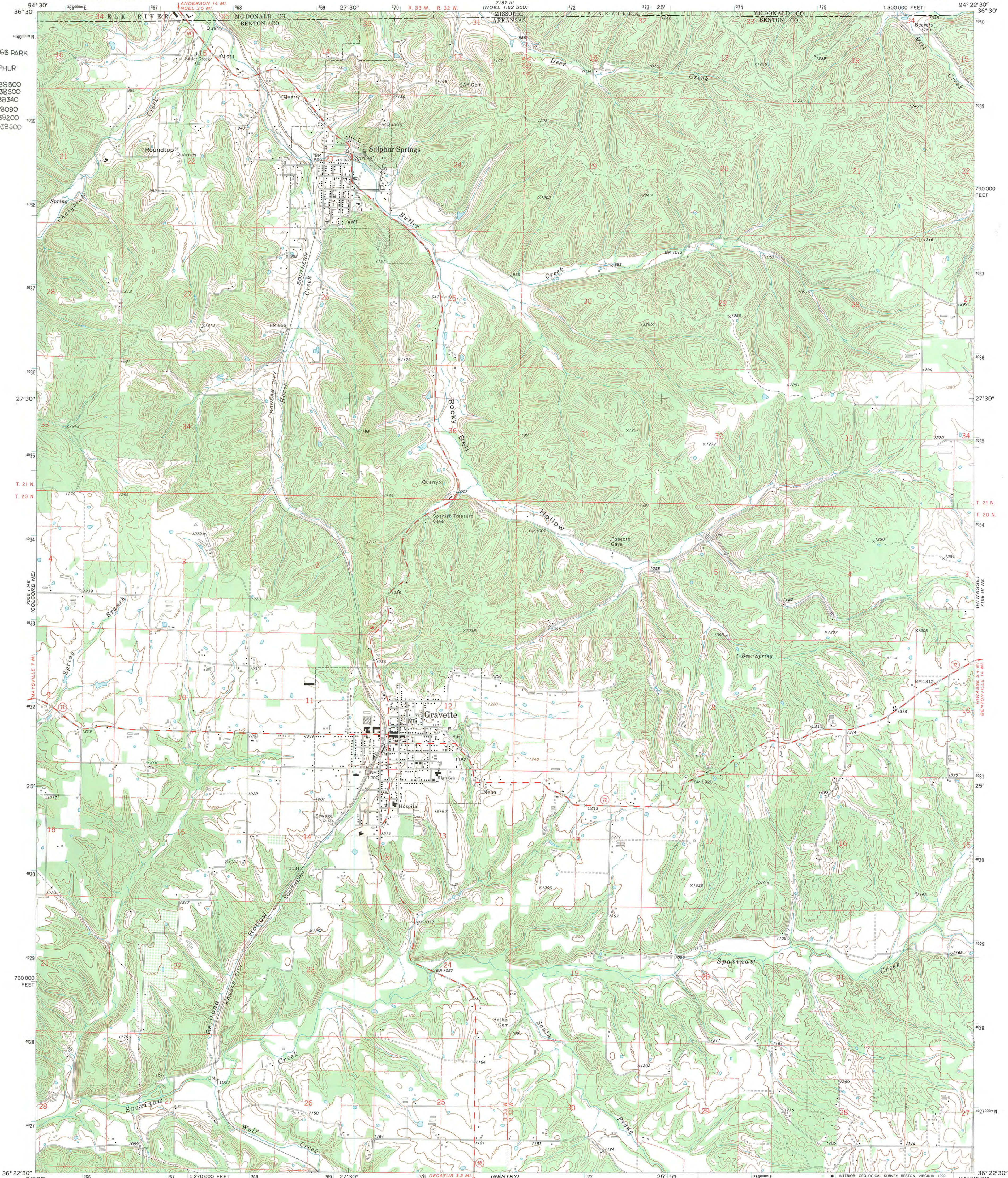
Photo by Amy Bennett

February 10, 1999

Negative on file at AHPP

detail from west

SULPHUR SPRINGS PARK
RESERVE
BENTON CO, SULPHUR
SPRINGS
A 15/369400/4038500
B 15/369560/4038500
C 15/369760/4038340
D 15/369700/4038090
E 15/369500/4038200
F 15/369400/4038500



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

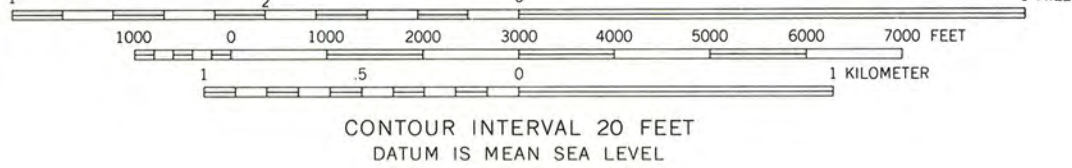
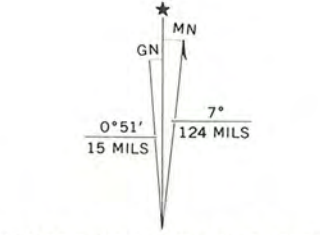
Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1968. Field checked 1971

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Arkansas coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 15, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Map photoinspected 1981
No major culture or drainage changes observed



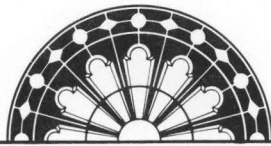
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND ARKANSAS GEOLOGICAL COMMISSION, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72204
AND DIVISION OF GEOLOGY AND LAND SURVEY
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, ROLLA, MISSOURI 65401
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION	
Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

GRAVETTE, ARK.—MO.
N 3622.5—W 9422.5/7.5

1971
PHOTOINSPECTED 1981
AMS 7156 IV NW—SERIES V884



ARKANSAS
HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
PROGRAM

May 28, 1999

Carol D. Shull
Chief of Registration
United State Department of the Interior
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
800 North Capitol Street, Suite 250
Washington, D.C. 20002

RE: Sulphur Springs Park Reserve – Sulphur Springs, Benton County.

Dear Carol:

We are enclosing for your review the nomination of the above referenced property. The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has complied with all applicable nominating procedures and notification requirements in the nomination process.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Cathy Buford Slater
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures

