

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For NPS use only

received

date entered

MAY 18 1987

JUN 18 1987

## 1. Name

historic Turner-Ledbetter House

and/or common Ledbetter House

## 2. Location

street & number 1700 South Louisiana Street

N/A not for publication

city, town Little Rock

vicinity of

state Arkansas

code 05

county Pulaski

code 119

## 3. Classification

**Category**

☐ district  
☒ building(s)  
☐ structure  
☐ site  
☐ object

**Ownership**

☐ public  
☒ private  
☐ both

**Public Acquisition**

N/A in process  
☐ being considered

**Status**

☒ occupied  
☐ unoccupied  
☐ work in progress

**Accessible**

☒ yes: restricted  
☐ yes: unrestricted  
☐ no

**Present Use**

☐ agriculture  
☐ commercial  
☐ educational  
☐ entertainment  
☐ government  
☐ industrial  
☐ military

☐ museum  
☐ park  
☒ private residence  
☐ religious  
☐ scientific  
☐ transportation  
☐ other:

## 4. Owner of Property

name Dr. & Mrs. Danny R. Cook

street & number 1700 S. Louisiana

city, town Little Rock

vicinity of

state Arkansas

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Pulaski County Courthouse

street & number Markham & Spring streets

city, town Little Rock

state Arkansas

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A

has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

date

☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records

city, town

state

## 7. Description

Condition  
☒ excellent  
☐ good  
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated  
☐ ruins  
☐ unexposed

Check one  
☐ unaltered  
☒ altered

Check one  
☒ original site  
☐ moved      date \_\_\_\_\_

**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

### SUMMARY

Occupying two lots on an elevated corner adjacent to Little Rock's Governor's Mansion Historic District (National Register listed 9/13/78), the Turner-Ledbetter House is a two-and-a-half-story, red brick residence that was built in 1891-92 by Miss Susan C. Turner. Constructed in the then-popular Queen Anne style, the house features a hipped roof punctuated by multiple dormers and an abundance of decorative wood trim. During the early twentieth century, subsequent owners updated the house with additions and alterations in the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles.

### ELABORATION

The most distinctive architectural features of the Turner-Ledbetter House are concentrated on the east and north elevations, the two street facades. On these elevations, as well as on the eastern section of the south elevation, the red brick which sheathes the wooden frame of the house is pressed brick, laid in stretcher bond, with tinted mortar and narrow joints. The brick facing the westernmost section of the south elevation and all of the west, or rear, elevation is a less expensive grade laid in common bond.

The east, or primary, elevation is dominated by a turret which surmounts the recessed entryway. At the second-story level three one-over-one, double-hung windows define the turret, while at the attic level there is a unique arrangement of four one-over-one, double-hung windows of alternating heights. The turret's conical roof flares over each window and is crowned with a metal finial. Immediately south of the turret and entry, a first floor bay contains a tripartite window with arched transom. This window and all others located on the street facades feature stone lintels and sills. A second story porch rests above the bay. The flared roof projecting over the porch is supported by wood columns that are comprised of both turned and square sections. A spindled balustrade encloses the porch which is reached through a pair of French doors opening from the master bedroom. Projecting from the main roofline above the porch is gabled dormer with three small one-over-one, double-hung windows. The gable is further ornamented with Eastlake-inspired wood trim.

The existing Craftsman-style entrance porch dates from an early twentieth century remodeling by the Ledbetter family, the third owners of the Turner-Ledbetter House. Two square brick columns support the porch's shed roof which shelters the main entryway. The porch features characteristic Craftsman details such as knee braces, exposed rafter ends and a quarry tile floor which extends south to create an open terrace. Despite the obvious stylistic differences, the porch harmonizes with the house through the use of matching brick and stone detailing. The original recessed entryway was not altered when the porch was remodeled and it still features oak paneling and encaustic tile floor. The shingle oak entrance door, its original hardware intact, is composed of one large light and four panels set under a transom.

Located at the east end of the second, or north, street facade is a two-story projecting bay--the central feature of which is a paneled chimney which penetrates the roofline. A terra cotta panel ornaments the chimney at the second-story level. Immediately west of the projecting bay, a one-story frame porch defines the side entrance. It is similar in design to the second-story porch found on the east facade. Centered above the porch on the second-story level is a round arched staircase window and, at the attic level, a shed-roofed dormer with a pair of small double-hung windows. West of the side porch is another projecting bay with tripartite windows at both the first and second-story levels. The face of the bay recedes slightly on either side of the arched second-story window which is protected by a small shed roof. The hipped gable roof atop this bay is broken by a gabled dormer which projects from the ridge line of the main gable. A pair of triangular arched, double-hung windows is located



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

in the face of the dormer. The final, or westernmost, division of the north elevation contains two double-hung windows, one on each floor, but otherwise lacks distinctive architectural elements--a possible reflection of its utilitarian interior function.

The two remaining elevations of the Turner-Ledbetter House, probably because they are not readily visible from the street, also generally lack distinctive architectural features. In addition to the less costly brick construction already mentioned, these two elevations contain windows with brick rather than stone heads. During the early twentieth century--prior to 1913--a second-story sleeping porch was added to the south elevation. Supported on square brick piers, this simple frame addition features a shed roof and screened openings alternating with wooden casement windows. Circa 1920 a first floor solarium was constructed beneath the sleeping porch and adjacent to the back parlor. Wooden casement windows with fixed glass transoms encircle the solarium.

The rear section of the Turner-Ledbetter House, containing kitchen and utility areas, was remodeled with Colonial touches in 1917 according to plans prepared by Charles Thompson and Thomas Harding, Jr. During this remodeling a large multi-paned arched "colonial" window was installed in the center of the first floor rear facade, providing this elevation its sole distinctive feature. At the same time several existing windows were replaced with six-over-six, double-hung windows.

At the southwest corner of the Turner-Ledbetter property is a two-story brick garage and servants quarters which was constructed by the Ledbetter family prior to 1913. This structure replaced an earlier frame carriage house.

The interior of the Turner-Ledbetter House is noteworthy for the exceptional wood detailing found in the house's formal areas. The spacious entry hall features paneled oak wainscoting which is ornamented by a band of peacock blue glazed tile. The same tile is used around the face of the entry hall's fireplace, which is distinguished by an elaborate Eastlake-style mantel and overmantel. Arched oak fretwork springs from fluted columns with Corinthian capitals and frames the staircase. The oak woodwork is carried through to the dining room which is located immediately behind the entry hall. The front and back parlors are reached through pairs of pocket doors. The well crafted window and door casings found in the entry hall and dining room are continued in the parlors although executed in different woods--maple in the front and cherry in the rear.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

<b>Specific dates</b>	1891–1892 <i>1892 HPO</i>	<b>Builder/Architect</b>	Unknown
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### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

#### SUMMARY

Development of the southernmost section of the Original City of Little Rock did not begin in earnest until after the Civil War, but by about 1890 the "south end" was on its way to becoming one of the city's most popular and prestigious residential neighborhoods, a status it maintained well into the twentieth century. In 1891–92, Miss Susan C. Turner built speculatively one of the large homes that set the standard for future development in the neighborhood: the two-and-a-half-story, brick, Queen Anne-style residence now commonly known as the Ledbetter House. Possibly designed by Little Rock architect Thomas Harding, Sr., the Ledbetter House today is one of just a handful of large, brick, Queen Anne residences still standing in Little Rock, where the Queen Anne style is most commonly represented by smaller frame houses. Alterations made to the Ledbetter House during the early twentieth century were sensitively designed to be compatible in scale and materials with the original structure and do not compromise the structure's architectural significance.

#### ELABORATION

Large portions of the Original City of Little Rock remained undeveloped until after the Civil War simply because the town's population--just 3,727 in 1860--did not create demand for construction throughout the nearly 400-square-block area of the Original City. However, the rapid influx of new residents after the Civil War (the population grew to 12,380 by 1870), resulted in a building boom that quickly led to the construction of homes in previously undeveloped areas of the Original City.

One such area was the southernmost section of the Original City, where development did not get underway until about 1870. During the 1870's and 1880's, the typical "south end" house was a relatively modest frame structure, usually Italianate in style until the mid-1880's, when the Queen Anne style began to appear. Most of the south end's first Queen Anne-style houses were small to medium-sized frame houses. Around 1890, however, a few very large and elaborate brick homes in the Queen Anne style were constructed in the south end, setting a new and higher standard for future development in the neighborhood. From that point on, until the neighborhood began to decline during the Depression/War World II era, new homes in the south end commonly were spacious, architect-designed residences representing the "latest" in style and comfort for Little Rock's upper-middle-class.

The Ledbetter House, constructed speculatively in 1891–92 by Miss Susan C. Turner, was one of less than a dozen large, brick Queen Anne-style residences, all built around 1890, that set the pace for more expensive development in the south end during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Of that dozen or so residences, only the Ledbetter House and two others survive today substantially intact. (The other two are the Hornibrook House, National Register-listed 7/30/74, and the Dibrell House, which is within the boundaries of the National Register-listed Governor's Mansion Historic District.) Houses of comparable age and design that once existed in other sections of Little Rock also are largely gone, making the Ledbetter House an important survivor of a vanishing Little Rock house type: spacious Queen Anne residences constructed of brick in the late 1880's and early 1890's.



## 9. Major Bibliographical References

(See Continuation Sheet)

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Little Rock, Arkansas

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A 

1	5
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5	6	6	4	0	0
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3	8	4	3	4	1	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B 

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Zone Easting Northing

C 

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D 

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E 

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F 

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G 

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H 

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Block 189, Lots 13-14, Original City of Little Rock

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code
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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title History, Inc.: Cheryl Nichols, Julie Wiedower

organization

date February 5, 1987

street & number 1721 S. Gaines Street

telephone

city or town Little Rock

state Arkansas 72206

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

*William S. H.*

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date

5-14-87

For NPS use only

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

Entered in the  
National Register

date

6-18-87

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

Although the architect of the Ledbetter House has not been documented, circumstantial evidence suggests the designer may have been Thomas Harding, Sr., a talented architect who practiced in Little Rock from 1869 until his death in 1895. Harding is known to have designed buildings--a commercial structure and two large, brick Queen Anne houses--for other members of the Turner family, thus making it likely that Susan Turner was acquainted with him. Further, the Ledbetter House shares certain distinctive features in common with houses documented as having been designed by Harding. (Among those features are small shed roofs over second-story windows and the frequent use of shed-roofed dormers.)

Susan Turner was one of the daughters of Blakely D. Turner, an attorney who moved his family to Little Rock from Searcy, Arkansas, in 1878, when he became Reporter of the Arkansas Supreme Court. B. D. Turner is known to have "dabbled" in real estate, and one son, William J. Turner, made real estate his profession. It is assumed that Susan Turner followed the leads of her father and brother by investing in real estate and occasionally engaging in speculative construction (in addition to the Ledbetter House, Miss Turner built a neighboring home, the Turner-Fulk House, in 1906). While speculative construction was common in Little Rock during the late nineteenth century, it was somewhat more unusual for a speculative house to be built on the scale of the Ledbetter House and by a woman.

The fact that the house was built speculatively occasionally shows in the choice of materials, but it is apparent that Susan Turner intended to sell the house to someone of substantial means. Miss Turner never lived in the house herself, but she evidently was not able to sell it immediately after its construction (possibly because of the Panic of 1893 and subsequent depression). Instead, between 1892 and 1899, the house had two prominent tenants. The first, from about 1892 to 1895, was Captain Henry S. Taber, who was in charge of the U.S. Corps of Engineers in Little Rock. He was followed by Rudolph Fink, president and general manager of the Little Rock and Memphis Railroad Company. Susan Turner finally found her well-to-do purchasers in Mr. & Mrs. Charles C. Burrow, who bought the house in 1899 for \$8,000. C. C. Burrow was a cotton buyer who, in the words of a 1930 biographical sketch, "came to be regarded as one of the ablest men of this State in the cotton industry and was for a time president of the Little Rock Cotton Exchange."

Until World War II, the Ledbetter House continued to serve as an upper-middle-class residence. From 1903 until 1920, it was the home of the Yowell-Ledbetter family, whose male members (Joel G. W. Yowell and his son-in-law, C. R. Ledbetter) were in the insurance and real estate businesses in Little Rock. It was during this family's tenure that most of the significant alterations were made to the house, including the remodeling of the front porch, construction of the sleeping porch, and interior alterations to the kitchen and service areas at the rear of the house. The Ledbetters also added the garage that now stands behind the house. At least one phase of these alterations--the 1917 interior remodeling in the rear of the house--was carried out according to plans prepared by the architectural firm then comprised of Charles L. Thompson and Thomas Harding, Jr. Since Thomas now is recognized as having played a major role in shaping Arkansas' built environment during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Charles L. Thompson thematic Group, National Register listed 12/22/82), his association with the Ledbetter House merely enhances its architectural importance.



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet

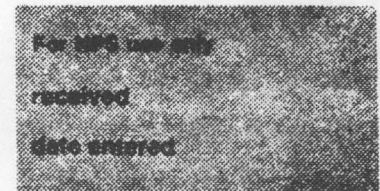
Item number 8

Page 3

The final major alteration to the Ledbetter House, constructed of the solarium beneath the sleeping porch, occurred around 1920, when the house was purchased for \$25,000 by insurance agent John E. Coates. The house remained in the Coates family until 1942, when it sold for less than half the 1920 purchase price--an indication of the effects of the Depression and the decline then occurring in the neighborhood surrounding the Ledbetter House.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Hempstead, Fay. Historical Review of Arkansas. Vol. III. Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1911.

Herndon, Dallas. Centennial History of Arkansas. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1922.

Little Rock City Directories, 1883-84, 1886, 1887, 1895-96, 1899, 1900-01, 1903-04, 1906, 1907, 1910.

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J. G. W. Yowell - #4728; Calvin R. Ledbetter - #7218, located at Arkansas History Commission.

Sanborn Maps, Little Rock - 1897, 1913, 1939. Sanborn, New York: Sanborn Insurance Company.

Thomas, David, Y. Arkansas and Its People: A History, 1541-1930. Vol. III. New York: The American Historical Society, 1930.



87000978

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Turner-Ledbetter House  
Pulaski County  
ARKANSAS

MAY 10 1987

Working No. \_\_\_\_\_

Fed. Reg. Date: 2/2/88

Date Due: 6/18/87 7/2/87

Action: ACCEPT 6-18-87

RETURN

REJECT

Federal Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Entered in the  
National Register

- ☐ resubmission  
☐ nomination by person or local government  
☐ owner objection  
☐ appeal

Substantive Review: ☐ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☐ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria \_\_\_\_\_

Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_

Discipline \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: \_\_\_\_\_ technical corrections cited below  
\_\_\_\_\_ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

Condition

- ☐ excellent ☐ deteriorated  
☐ good ☐ ruins  
☐ fair ☐ unexposed

Check one

- ☐ unaltered  
☐ altered

Check one

- ☐ original site  
☐ moved date \_\_\_\_\_

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- ☐ summary paragraph  
☐ completeness  
☐ clarity  
☐ alterations/integrity  
☐ dates  
☐ boundary selection

## 8. Significance

Period \_\_\_\_\_ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates \_\_\_\_\_

Builder/Architect \_\_\_\_\_

Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- ☐ summary paragraph
- ☐ completeness
- ☐ clarity
- ☐ applicable criteria
- ☐ justification of areas checked
- ☐ relating significance to the resource
- ☐ context
- ☐ relationship of integrity to significance
- ☐ justification of exception
- ☐ other

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_

UTM References \_\_\_\_\_

Verbal boundary description and justification \_\_\_\_\_

## 11. Form Prepared By

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

\_\_\_\_\_ national \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature \_\_\_\_\_

title \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

## 13. Other

- ☐ Maps
- ☐ Photographs
- ☐ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_





ARKANSAS  
HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION  
PROGRAM

May 15, 1987

Carol D. Shull  
Chief of Registration  
United States Department of the Interior  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
1100 "L" Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

RE: Turner-Ledbetter House  
Little Rock, Pulaski County

Dear Carol:

We are enclosing for your review the nomination for the Turner-Ledbetter House. 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,

Wilson Stiles  
State Historic Preservation Officer

WS/TJ/dr

Enclosures



MAY 18 1987

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**RECEIVED**

**MAY 17 1988**

**NATIONAL  
REGISTER**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

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AMENDMENT TO TURNER-LEDBETTER HOUSE

The boundaries of the nominated property include a garage/apartment, probably constructed at the time of the 1913 alterations to the main house. This garage should be included as a contributing structure in the nomination.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Turner--Ledbetter House  
Pulaski County, ARKANSAS

Substantive Review

Keeper

Amy Schlager 6/30/88

87000978

WASO Form - 177  
("R" June 1984)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEETTurner--Ledbetter House  
Pulaski County  
ARKANSAS

Substantive Review

Working No. MAY 17 1988  
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/7/89  
Date Due: 7/1/88  
Action: ☒ ACCEPT 6-30-88  
☐ RETURN  
☐ REJECT  
Federal Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐
- resubmission
- 
- ☐
- nomination by person or local government
- 
- ☐
- owner objection
- 
- ☐
- appeal

Substantive Review: ☐ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☐ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

*Building noted in nomination  
Period of signif relates to constr  
date for residence as appropriate*Recom./Criteria Accept  
Reviewer Aschlagel  
Discipline Arch Hist  
Date 6/30/88  
see continuation sheetNomination returned for: ☐ technical corrections cited below *under pre-BIQ/new form rules*  
☐ substantive reasons discussed below

## 1. Name

## 2. Location

## 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

## 4. Owner of Property

## 5. Location of Legal Description

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

## 7. Description

## Condition

- |                                    |                                       |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated |
| <input type="checkbox"/> good      | <input type="checkbox"/> ruins        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fair      | <input type="checkbox"/> unexposed    |

## Check one

- ☐
- unaltered
- 
- ☐
- altered

## Check one

- ☐
- original site
- 
- ☐
- moved date \_\_\_\_\_

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- ☐
- summary paragraph
- 
- ☐
- completeness
- 
- ☐
- clarity
- 
- ☐
- alterations/integrity
- 
- ☐
- dates
- 
- ☐
- boundary selection

## 8. Significance

Period \_\_\_\_\_ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below \_\_\_\_\_

Specific dates \_\_\_\_\_

Builder/Architect \_\_\_\_\_

Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*) \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ summary paragraph
- ☐ completeness
- ☐ clarity
- ☐ applicable criteria
- ☐ justification of areas checked
- ☐ relating significance to the resource
- ☐ context
- ☐ relationship of integrity to significance
- ☐ justification of exception
- ☐ other

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_

UTM References \_\_\_\_\_

Verbal boundary description and justification \_\_\_\_\_

## 11. Form Prepared By

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

\_\_\_\_\_ national \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature \_\_\_\_\_

title \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

## 13. Other

- ☐ Maps
- ☐ Photographs
- ☐ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_





ARKANSAS  
HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION  
PROGRAM

May 13, 1988

Ms. Carol D. Shull  
Chief of Registration  
United States Department of Interior  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
1100 "L" Street N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20240

RE: Turner-Ledbetter House  
Little Rock, Pulaski County

Dear Carol:

Enclosed is additional information for the above-referenced property, which was listed in the National Register on June 18, 1987.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Cathy Buford  
State Historic Preservation Officer

CB/bjm

Enclosure

MAY 17 1988





Turner-Ledbetter House  
Little Rock, Pulaski County  
Photographed by Tonja Jones  
February 1987  
Negatives on file at AHPP  
East Elevation

MAY 18 1987





Turner-Ledbetter House  
Little Rock, Pulaski County  
Photographed by Tonia Jones  
February 1987  
Negatives on file at AHPP  
North Elevation







Turner-Ledbetter House  
Little Rock, Pulaski County  
Photographed by Tonia Jones  
February 1987  
Negatives on file at AHPP  
West Elevation



Turner-Ledbetter House  
Little Rock, Pulaski County  
Photographed by Tonia Jones  
February 1987  
Negatives on file at AHPP  
Sun Porch (South Elevation)





TURNER- LEDBETTER House  
LITTLE ROCK, PULASKI Co.  
PHOTOGRAPHED BY M. MADDEN  
Nov. 1986  
NEGATIVES on FILE AT AHPP  
GARAGE / APARTMENT

5/17/88







Turner-Ledbetter House  
Little Rock, Pulaski County  
Photographed by Tonia Jones  
February 1987  
Negatives on file as AHPP  
Interior Detail



Turner-Ledbetter House  
Little Rock, Pulaski County  
Photographed by Tonia Jones  
February 1987  
Negatives on file at AHPP  
Interior Detail





Turner-Ledbetter House

Little Rock, Pulaski County

Photographed by Tonia Jones

February 1987

Negatives on file at AHPP

Interior Detail

MAY 18 1987





(WOODSON)  
7553 11 SW

1961  
PHOTOREVISED 1970 AND 1975  
AMS 7553 III NE—SERIES V884