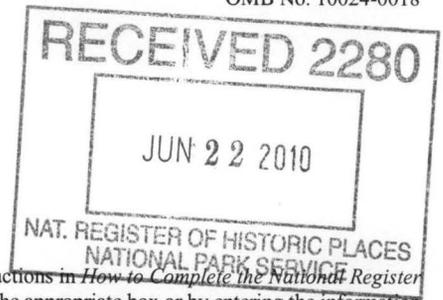


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

521



National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name West Main Street Residential Historic District

other names/site number (MS0410)

2. Location

street & number West Main Street between North 6<sup>th</sup> Street and Division

not for publication

city or town Blytheville

vicinity

state Arkansas code AR county Mississippi code 093 zip code 72315

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

*Catherine Matthews*

6/18/10

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

*Janey Selhorst*

8/5/2010

Name of Property

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 count.)

- private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal

- building(s), district, site, structure, object

Table with columns: Contributing, Noncontributing, buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total. Values: 33, 17, 33, 17.

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

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling & Multiple Dwelling
RELIGION: Religious Facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling & Multiple Dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE: Business
RELIGION: Religious Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial, Classical, Tudor, Late Gothic & Mission
LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Craftsman/Bungalow
OTHER: Vernacular Folk House Forms

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE & BRICK
walls BRICK, WOOD, STUCCO; ASBESTOS
roof METAL, ASPHALT
other

Narrative Description

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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET: SECTION 7

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

## SECTION 7

### SUMMARY

The Blytheville West Main Street Residential Historic District occupies approximately seven city blocks and is composed of 50 late 19<sup>th</sup>- and early 20<sup>th</sup>-Century buildings. The buildings within the district reflect a wide variety of architectural styles including Classical Revival, Gothic Revival, Tudor, American Foursquare, and Craftsman in addition to vernacular folk house forms. The majority of the buildings in the district are of wood frame construction and feature wood siding, native stone, or brick veneers. There are 33 buildings that contribute (66%) to the district's period of significance and 17 buildings (34%) do not contribute due to alterations or because of a construction date that falls outside of the district's period of significance that spans ca. 1900 to 1960. Tree-lined sidewalks of oaks, maples, catalpas, black locust, and Lombardy poplars are some of the species of trees that flank West Main Street. West Main Street is the only street that runs east to west down the center of the proposed district. The West Main Street Historic District is being nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places with local significance under **Criteria A and C**.

### ELABORATION

Blytheville is located in northeast Arkansas approximately 190 miles from Little Rock, approximately 70 miles from Memphis, and approximately 10 miles south of the Arkansas-Missouri border. It is located in the low and flat Mississippi Delta on land that was originally inhabited by Native Americans for thousands of years. Two prominent natural forces shape Blytheville: the New Madrid Seismic Zone and the Mississippi River. First, Blytheville, which is prone to tremors, lies near the epicenters of the record-setting New Madrid Earthquakes of 1811–1812.<sup>1</sup> Almost two centuries later, evidence of these quakes is still visible in the Blytheville area. Second, Blytheville's proximity to the Mississippi River has influenced the town's growth and industry. The Mississippi River's impacts include flooding (such as in 1882–83 and 1927), the creation of fertile farming soil, and the provision of waterway shipping for industry.<sup>2</sup>

Blytheville remained isolated and inaccessible until the later part of the nineteenth century and on into the early part of the twentieth century because of the wetness and muddiness of the land due in part to its proximity to the Mississippi River. The building of the railroad, the construction of a levee and drainage system, and the improvement of roads aided in Blytheville's growth and expansion from a railroad/timber town to one of the larger agriculture and shipping centers in northeast Arkansas. The rich alluvial soil of the Mississippi River proved to be invaluable for the growth and harvesting

---

<sup>1</sup>Emigration to the area was temporarily halted by a display of nature. The New Madrid Seismic Zone earthquakes occurred between December 16, 1811, and February 7, 1812, as four large earthquakes, estimated at between 7.8 and 8.3 on the Richter scale, shook the ground in this area with such force that church bells were said to have rung in the District of Columbia. The second large quake was centered in Mississippi County. Many smaller earthquakes and aftershocks, six estimated to be between 6 and 7 on the Richter scale, shook the area for several months. Rigel Keffer, "Blytheville Arkansas," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=935>

<sup>2</sup> Notable Mississippi River floods occurred in 1882-83, 1897-98, 1903, 1907, 1912, 1927 and 1937. Damages for the 1927 flood were estimated at \$236,000,000. "Blytheville, Arkansas," Keffer; "Blytheville, Arkansas;" Jonathan Abbott and Marcy Thompson, *Reverend H. T. Blythe and the Downtown He Founded*, (Blytheville, AR: Main Street Blytheville, 1991), 10.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

of large cotton crops which became a staple commodity for the community providing jobs, industry, and money as Blytheville's cotton crop was shipped throughout the region by railroad.<sup>3</sup>

### **Blytheville Main Street Residential Historic District:**

The Blytheville Main Street Commercial Historic District (NR Listed May 2006) lies to the east of the proposed residential district. There are three main thoroughfares in the vicinity of the district (two of which are outside of the boundaries): Ash Street, Walnut Street, and Division Street (U.S 61). Ash Street is the main thoroughfare that lies to the south of the district. Ash Street, which parallels both the commercial and residential districts, was and is presently associated with Blytheville's African-American community. It is an integral part of Blytheville's African-American heritage; it is referenced in the WPA Guide to Arkansas History as Blytheville's "Beale Street". Walnut Street is the main thoroughfare that lies to the north of the district and it too is also lined with historic homes similar in stature and style to those along West Main Street. Division Street (Highway 61) bounds the district to the west: both historic and non-historic buildings as well as, residential and commercial buildings flank this thoroughfare. There are four churches in the immediate vicinity of the district, three of which are within the district's boundaries.<sup>4</sup>

The historic district is primarily residential. The architecture within the district reflects a wide variety of architectural styles including Italianate, Queen Anne, Classical Revival, Gothic Revival, Greek Revival, Tudor, and Craftsman in addition to vernacular folk house forms. The majority of the buildings in the district are of wood frame construction and feature wood siding, native stone or brick veneers. Although primarily residential in nature, three church buildings are located within the district which serve the community and serve as historic adornments to the neighborhood. Sidewalks flank each side of West Main Street and are shaded by large oaks, maples, catalpas, black locust, and Lombardy poplars as well as ornamental plantings such as Bradford pear trees, Japanese maples, and mimosa trees.

There are fifty primary buildings within the district which are briefly described below. Secondary outbuildings that were observed will be noted in the following descriptions. Any historic information below was gathered from the following sources: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Historian Jonathan Abbott, long-time resident Pam Crafton Blankenship, or from J. A. Fox's *Mississippi County, Arkansas: Through the Years*.

### **WEST MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT:**

#### **600 W. Main (MS0387) :** First Christian Church; Gothic Revival; 1946; Non-Contributing

The First Christian Church opened its doors in 1946. It is a brick, rectangular building displaying restrained elements of the Gothic Revival Style, including a parapet at the front elevation, lancet arch windows and entryway, and castellated corners. The most noticeable alteration to the church is the new corrugated metal roof that tops the front-facing gable roof. The new metal roof represents a significant change to the property, and as a result, the church is considered to be non-contributing. The first church building on the present-day site (no longer extant) was constructed in 1909.

<sup>3</sup>Workers of the Writers Program (WPA), *The WPA Guide to 1930s Arkansas* (Hastings House, 1941; reprint, University Press of Kansas, 1987), 132-133.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

**614 W. Main (MS0388):** Colonial Revival; ca. 1913; Contributing

The present-day Dan Ritchey, Attorney at Law Office, is primarily rectangular in shape. The front portion of the building is sheathed in brick with decorative dentil work, while the rear, historic portion is made of wood channel siding. The building appears to have several historic additions. A front entry stoop with engaged pilasters and cornice emphasize the front of the house. A historic, detached, outbuilding is located to the rear of the property and is clad in brick and wood, channel siding. It is possible that this house was present as early as 1913 and was later added on to off the rear between 1921 and 1928. However, it appears that the front area was modified after the 1949 Sanborn Map as the house footprint shows a corner front porch. This was originally 404 West Main Street.

**618 W. Main (MS0389):** Craftsman; ca. 1910; Non-Contributing

The present-day Cobb Funeral Home Reception Hall is designed in the Craftsman Style. A low-pitched roof with wide, overhanging gables punctuate this Craftsman home. The front porch at the southeast corner has been enclosed with windows and doors. Originally a lap-sided building, as evidenced by lap-siding in the gabled ends, this majority of the exterior has been covered in stucco, which could be a historic change. Original windows have been replaced with modern windows. This house is not present on the 1908 Sanborn Map but is present on the 1913 Map; hence a ca. 1910 construction date is assigned. This was originally 408 West Main Street.

**624 & 624 ½ W. Main (MS0197):** Plan-traditional folk house; ca. 1945; Contributing

This residence has been covered in aluminum siding that conceals whatever architectural details may have been present; however, most original windows are intact. It appears to have served as a duplex since its construction. An outbuilding which likely predates the house is located at the rear of the property and appears to be covered in wood lap siding. This house does not appear on the 1928 Sanborn Map but is present on the 1949 map; hence a circa 1945 construction date is assigned.

**634 W. Main (MS0390):** Post-modern; 1994; Non-Contributing

The present-day Arkansas Counseling Association building is rectangular in shape. A hip roof with wide overhanging eaves, tops this modern, rectangular brick building. This building is post-modern, new construction and according to tax assessor's records was built in 1994.

**700 W. Main (MS0391):** Bill Stovall House, Ranch Style; ca. 1960; Contributing

The residence at 700 West Main St. is a rectangular, brick building displaying elements of the Ranch Style. The front porch is recessed under over-hanging eaves and supported by wrought iron posts. Based on tax assessor's records and architecture the property is being assigned a circa 1960 construction date.

**First Baptist Church (MS0392):** 715 W. Walnut: First Baptist Church; Greek Revival, ca.1952; Non-Contributing

The congregation of the First Baptist Church can trace its history back to the early 1860s. In 1903, two large lots were purchased at the corner of Eighth and Walnut and the church finally found a permanent home. The church met in a small frame building from 1903 until 1915, at which time a large, red brick sanctuary was completed. A three story educational building was added in 1924. Unfortunately, both buildings were destroyed by fire on June 12, 1967. The First Baptist

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Church Blytheville, occupies an entire city block and appears to have incurred approximately six additions throughout the years. In 1952, a new modified Gothic sanctuary accommodating 1000 worshippers was dedicated. The sanctuary with its 32 rank pipe organ and exquisite stained glass windows, continues to be an Arkansas landmark. It is considered to be the most beautiful sanctuary in the entire state. The church that houses the sanctuary was designed in the Gothic Revival Style and is punctuated by Gothic Revival elements such as spires, buttresses, lancet arch windows and entrances. Additional educational buildings were added in 1958 and 1969. A state-of-the-art Family Life Center was added in 1997, along with a chapel and office suite. The chapel, a miniature version of the main sanctuary. With the exception of the Family Life Center, all of the buildings are in keeping with the Gothic Revival design. The large family life center located at the rear of the main Church (which faces West Main Street) is a large rectangular building of post-modern design with no architectural embellishments. It is because of this large addition and the 1968 addition that the building is being designated Non-Contributing.<sup>5</sup>

**800 W. Main (MS0393):** Dr. Martin House; Restrained Colonial Revival; ca. 1910; Non-Contributing  
The two-story, brick home has a rear "ell" projection and is topped by an intersecting gable roof. Paired and single, one-over-one, wood windows rest atop concrete sills. The original front porch supports have been replaced with wrought iron supports; because of this, the style of the house is hard to determine. The 1908 Sanborn Map does not show houses this far down on the street. There is a house that has similar shape and massing on the 1913 map, and the house is definitely represented on the 1921 map. Based on Sanborn Maps and its architecture, the house is being assigned a ca. 1910 construction date. The front porch configuration has changed throughout the years. The alterations to the porch, including the incompatible wrought-iron porch supports, make the property non-contributing. This was originally 600 W. Main Street.

**810 W. Main (MS0394):** Judge Keck House; Plain-traditional folk house; ca. 1925; Contributing  
This house has an irregular shape and is clad in aluminum siding which conceals any architectural embellishments that may have been present. It appears to have been added on to at the back (which was not very visible from the public right-of-way, and much of which is concealed by a fence and foliage). There is possibly a detached garage located at the rear of the property. The house was not present on the 1928 Sanborn but was located on the 1949 map, thus it is given a ca. 1940 construction date. This was originally 602 West Main Street.

**818 W. Main (MS0201):** W. T. Oberst House; Colonial Revival; ca. 1905; Contributing  
This house was constructed for W. T. Oberst, owner of Oberst Hardware which opened downtown circa 1900. This was one of the larger hardware stores selling everything from hardware and implements to wagons, buggies and saddlery. It appears to have a rectangular floor plan and is topped by an intersecting gable roof. A wrap-around front porch and large roof dormer dominate the front façade of the house. Original wood windows still adorn the house. The original wood siding has been concealed behind aluminum siding which appears to closely resemble the original wood siding in width. A large wood fence conceals much of the back of the property. An open-air carport is located in the backyard. The 1908 Sanborn Map did not survey the area that comprises this neighborhood with the exception of four properties. The house

<sup>5</sup>"First Baptist Church Blytheville: History," [http://www.americantowns.com/ar/blytheville/organization/first\\_baptist\\_church\\_blytheville](http://www.americantowns.com/ar/blytheville/organization/first_baptist_church_blytheville)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

is present on the 1913 Sanborn Map and based on its architecture is being assigned a ca. 1905 construction date, as it appears to be one of the older houses on the street. This was originally 610 West Main Street.

**900 W. Main (MS035):** Post Modern; ca. 1995; Non-Contributing

This non-historic brick home is irregular in shape and topped by a series of hips on the roof. The fenced-in backyard conceals any structures that might be at the rear of the property. A modern brick pier and wrought iron fence spans the front of the property. The date of construction listed in the tax assessor's records is 1995.

**920 W. Main (MS0204):** Fonsworth Black House; Restrained Tudor Revival; ca. 1935; Contributing

This house was built for the Fonsworth Black Family (later lived in by R. D. Hughes) Mr. Black was a prominent banker in town. Later the house was lived in by R. D. Hughes, a businessman who owned a men's clothing store located downtown at 310 W. Main St (1935-1954). This is a large, two-story brick home with a large front bay projection. A series of clipped gables punctuate the sprawling, shingle-clad roof that is pierced by three prominent chimneys. A large addition was made to the east end of the home post-1949; although, not confirmed, it appears to have been made prior to 1960. A garage that was built after the construction of the home is connected to the house by a door. There are at least two outbuildings located at the rear of the property. A fence with brick posts and iron fencing spans the front of the property. On the 1928 Sanborn Map, this lot is vacant; however, the house is present on the 1949 Sanborn Map. Based on the architecture of the home, it is being assigned a 1935 construction date.

**1000 W. Main (MS0408):** Houchins House; Plain Traditional Folk House/Colonial Revival accents; ca. 1945; Contributing

Research supports that this house was built for Mr. Houchins who was a land speculator and business partner with Aubrey Conway. The overall floor plan of this house appears to be rectangular. It is topped by a gable roof with at least two intersecting gables. The house appears to have incurred some additions; however siding makes them difficult to identify. The siding conceals any architectural detail that might have been present with the exception of the front entrance which is accentuated by a broken pediment supported by two engaged classical columns. A detached carport with storage is adjacent to the rear elevation. The back elevation was not visible from the public right-of-way. The lot upon which this house sits was vacant on the 1928 Sanborn Map; however, the current house was present on the 1949 Sanborn Map. Based on the architecture of the home, it is being assigned a 1945 construction date.

**1008 W. Main (MS0175):** Elkins House; Classical Revival; ca. 1905; Non-Contributing

This home was built for the Elkins family. Mr. Elkins was owner/partner of Elkins-Hicks Drugs located downtown at 116 E. Main Street. Five square columns support the two story front porch that spans the front of this house. Two-stories in height, the overall floor plan is square. A side-facing gable roof tops this house. Artificial siding conceals any architectural details that might have been present on the exterior of the house. Historic windows remain. A detached metal carport sits adjacent to the house and a covered walkway connects the home to what appears to be a guesthouse/storage area located at the rear of the property. This building too is clad in aluminum siding. The house is present on the 1913 Sanborn Map. There is an outbuilding on the property. On the 1921 Sanborn Map the outbuilding is labeled "servants." It is unclear if this is part of the outbuilding located at the rear of the property today or one that is no

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

longer present. Based on the architecture, the house is being assigned a 1905 construction date. This house was originally 804 W. Main Street.

**1016 W. Main (MS0176):** Douglas House; American Foursquare; ca. 1915; Contributing

This house is brick with a wraparound porch supported by brick columns. A hipped roof with bellcast eaves and four dormers adorns the house, beneath the overhang of the bellcast eaves are exposed rafters. The rear porch has been enclosed. This house is not present on the 1913 Sanborn Map, but appears on the 1921 Sanborn Map. On the 1921 and 1928 maps there is a detached garage labeled "auto" at the rear of the property. The 1928 garage is much larger than the 1921 garage. It is unknown if it is the same garage that is located to the rear of the property today which is clad in asbestos shingles. Based on its architecture, a circa 1915 construction date is being assigned. This house was originally 812 West Main Street.

**1020 W. Main (MS0396):** Tudor/English Revival; ca. 1930; Contributing

This two-story brick house is dominated by its English Revival Style recessed front entrance with its steeply pitched gable roof. A side-facing gable roof spans the majority of the original home. To the rear, not noticeable from the street, is a large board-and-batten clad addition. Original windows have been replaced. Also located to the rear is a two-car garage sheathed in vertical wood siding, which might have been constructed at the same time the house was built. This house, (with a 1026 address) first appears on the 1949 Sanborn Map. Based on its style of architecture, it is being assigned a circa 1930 construction date. The present owners have been told this home was originally built for one of the owners of one of the local lumber mills.

**1028 W. Main (MS0177):** Craftsman Bungalow; 1911; Contributing

This home currently is Craftsman in appearance with its wide front porch supported by large wood-sided wrapped columns. The one-and-one-half-story home is topped by a side-facing gable roof with a front facing gablet. Original five-over-one windows still adorn the house. This house appears on the 1913 Sanborn Map. The son of the present owner stated that when remodeling the home, they had found a 1906 newspaper in the wall. It is identical to Sears and Roebuck Home No. 124 which was present in the following catalogs: 1911; 1912; 1913; 1916; and 1917. It sold for \$899 to \$1,212.<sup>6</sup> A 1911 construction date is being assigned to this property. This was originally 816 West Main Street.

**1034 W. Main (MS0178):** Colonial Revival; ca. 1905; Contributing

This home is a two-story home that is clad in a narrow-width aluminum siding. This home has a corner porch on the first and second stories and has a square floor plan. A gable roof tops the house. Many of the windows are one-over-one or three-over-one and appear original to the house. What appears to be a modern, two-car garage is located to the rear of the property. The house is present on the 1913 Sanborn Map and hence is being given a construction date of circa 1905 based on its architecture. This house was originally 818 West Main Street.

<sup>6</sup>According to Jonathon Abbott, only one Sears and Roebuck house has been identified in Blytheville. Katherine Cole Stevenson and H. Ward Jandl, *Houses By Mail: A Guide to Houses from Sears, Roebuck and Company*, (New York: Wiley and Sons Publishing Co. 1986), 166.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

**1042 W. Main (MS0397):** Dr. Isaac Johnson House; Craftsman; ca. 1920; Contributing

This one-story, Craftsman home presents a rectangular floor plan. A central front-facing gable, front porch supported by squatty columns on piers, dominates this home. Stuccoed walls with half-timbering in the gable ends are original to the house. Decorative brackets decorate the overhanging eaves on the gable ends. Prominent window sills and lentils and wide window trim accentuate the original wood windows. This home appears on the 1921 Sanborn Map as "stuccoed." Hence the circa 1920 construction date. This is the last house on the east end of West Main Street to appear on the 1921 Sanborn Map. This house was originally 816 West Main Street.

*(The buildings from 11<sup>th</sup> Street to Division Street are not included on Sanborn Maps until 1928.)*

**1100 W. Main (MS0409):** Hollipeter- Branson House; Classical Revival ca. 1900; Contributing

A historic photo of this home is labeled the Hollipeter House. This beautifully-designed home, designed by Charles Branson (later resident of home) is one of the most visually-prominent homes on the street. This was the home of W. W. Hollipeter who was president of Hollipeter, Shonyo & Company a successful real estate and real estate loan business as well as farm implement store. During the Depression, Hollipeter lost the home and it was purchased by architect Charles Branson. Aluminum siding covers this house; however the original windows remain as do the original wood porch details. A full, wrap-around-porch dominates the first level and is supported by Ionic columns and decorated with a wood balustrade. The central bay is dominated by two large columns which support the second story porch with wood balustrade at the porch level and on the porch roof. Beautiful stained-glass windows are present in the home and are said to have been added in the 1960s. Due to foliage and a fence, it was hard to identify the outbuildings. There appears to be two storage sheds and a gazebo which are thought to have been built in the 1970s. This home is present on the 1913 Sanborn Map. Based on the architecture, a circa 1900 date is being assigned to this property.

**1116 W. Main (MS0181):** Craftsman; ca. 1930; Non-Contributing

This one-story craftsman home has a rectangular floor plan. Aluminum siding covers the original siding while the home's original foundation of rusticated, cast-concrete block is still visible. The installation of the siding, especially on the front porch columns, and the fact that it appears that part of the front porch has been enclosed, makes the property non-contributing. A central bay front entry with a front-facing gable supported by columns on piers dominates the front façade, as does a corner porch which has been partially enclosed at the entrance. Additions have been made to the rear of the home. An outbuilding with a concrete foundation and composition shingle sided walls is located to the rear/side of the house. This home is present on the 1949 Sanborn Map. A circa 1930 construction date is being assigned to the house based on its architecture.

**1122 W. Main (MS0182):** Plain Traditional; ca. 1910; Non-Contributing

This two-story home has a square floor plan and is topped by an intersecting gable roof. Aluminum siding covers the original wood siding and the existing one-story porch has been enclosed. This house has incurred many alterations throughout the years, including changes to the porches; application of aluminum siding; loss of most of the original windows; and other integrity issues. Because of the loss of so many original identifying characteristics, it is hard to determine the original style of his house so it is being labeled as Plain Traditional. Since the earliest Sanborn Maps did

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

not document this portion of West Main street, based on the architecture of the house, it is being assigned a ca. 1910 construction date.

**1132 W. Main (MS0183):** Craftsman; ca. 1920; Contributing

This one-story Craftsman-inspired home has an attached porte-cochere which is prevalent throughout the neighborhood on many of the 1920s homes. It has a rectangular floor plan and is topped by a front-facing gable roof displaying overhanging eaves with exposed rafter-tails. Original wood siding covers the one-story home. Based on its architecture it is being assigned a ca. 1920 construction date.

**1140 W. Main (MS0398):** P. D. Foster House; Spanish-Revival; ca. 1920; Contributing

This one-story home, with hipped roof, presently reflects elements of the Spanish-Revival Style. It has an "L"-shaped floor plan and stucco-clad walls. On the 1928 Sanborn Map there is a full front porch and a small porch on the east façade that appears to have been enclosed at some time and is now beneath a porte-cochere that is not original to the building. The backyard is fenced but includes property that used to be part of 1134 W. Main Street; there is an in-ground pool and several outbuildings that were not accessible for survey. The building is present on the 1928 Sanborn Map and based on its architecture is being assigned a ca. 1920 construction date.

**100 N. Division (MS0399):** Post-modern commercial; ca. 1955; Non-Contributing

This one-story service station, which currently operates under the name "Jordans," has a rectangular floor plan. It's walls are clad with metal square panels and it has a flat roof. Gas pumps are located to the west of the building paralleling Division Street. A non-historic awning covers the pumps and extends to the front entrance. Based on assessor's records, the present gas station appears to have been constructed ca. 1955. However, the land upon which it sits has been the site of a service station since at least 1928 according to Sanborn Maps. On the 1928 Sanborn Map it is listed as 1144 W. Main.

### SOUTH SIDE OF WEST MAIN STREET

*(The buildings from 11<sup>th</sup> Street to Division Street are not included on Sanborn Maps until 1928.)*

**1139 W. Main (at Division – MS0400):** Post-modern commercial; ca. 1957; Non-Contributing

This one-story service station, with a rectangular floor plan, now sits vacant and once operated as an Exxon Station. Metal, panel-style walls cover the exterior of this building that is topped by a flat roof. Most windows are boarded up, but those that remain are metal, awning windows. A covered area that used to shelter gas pumps is located to the west of the building paralleling Division Street. According to assessor's records, the present gas station appears to have been constructed ca. 1957. However, the land upon which it sits has been the site of a service station since at least 1928 according to Sanborn Maps. On the 1949 Sanborn Map, this property is listed as 1139 W. Main Street.

**1137 W. Main (MS0401):** Plain Traditional; ca. 1930; Contributing

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

A central bay porch with front-facing gable, supported by two square columns, dominates this one-story residence. Asbestos siding conceals what was likely wood siding on this building with a T-shaped floor plan; however the application of the siding is likely historic. A side-facing gable roof tops the main body of the house and it intersects with a north/south facing gable that covers the rear addition. There appears to be a rear addition to the back of the building that is not present on the 1949 Sanborn Map. The porch, located at the southeast corner on the rear elevation, may have been enclosed at the time of the small rear addition. There is a detached one-car garage located at the southwest corner of the property, which was not present on the 1949 Sanborn Map. Based on the architecture of the building and its similarity to others in the neighborhood, the building is being assigned a circa 1930 construction date.

**1133 W. Main (MS0211):** D. H. Blackwood House; Bungalow with Colonial Revival features; 1927; Contributing  
The house was constructed in 1927 for D. H. Blackwood, the date is stamped in the concrete. Dwight H. Blackwood, served as the Sherriff of Blytheville in 1920; State Treasurer from 1925 to 1927; and was defeated in the 1932 gubernatorial elections by Junius Futrell. This one-and-one-half story Bungalow is covered in wood siding and topped by a side-facing clipped-gable roof dominated by two clipped-gable dormers. A central bay front-facing gable porch supported by round columns dominates the front façade of this building with a rectangular floor plan. Many of the windows are original to the building. There is a brick patio located at the east elevation where a porch originally stood.

**1127 W. Main (MS0184):** Wylie House; Craftsman; ca. 1930; Contributing  
This two-story home is clad in aluminum siding that mimics the original wood siding. Original wood beaded-board siding remains under porches and porte-cochere and original windows are intact. A series of gables top this residence with an irregular-shaped floor plan. Large columns on rusticated piers support an off-center front porch and porte-cochere which in combination with the brackets located beneath over-hanging eaves gives the building its Craftsman flair. The rear was inaccessible from the public right-of-way, but based on what was visible and a 1928 and 1949 Sanborn Map, there appears to have been an addition(s) to the rear. A garage/storage building is located to the rear of the property. Based on the architecture of the building and others of similar design in the neighborhood, this building is being assigned a ca. 1930 construction date.

**1121 W. Main (MS0185):** G. G. Hubbard, Sr. House; Colonial Revival, ca. 1925; Contributing  
This one-story, brick-clad, Colonial Revival-inspired home, is similar in form to its two-story neighbor, 1133 W. Main Street. A side-facing clipped-gable roof tops this home. A central bay front-facing gable porch supported by round columns dominates the front façade of this building. A porte-cochere is located on the west side of the residence. Original wood windows, often displayed in a ribbon of three, are located on the house. The rear of the building is inaccessible from the public right-of-way. A rectangular brick garage/storage building is located to the rear of the property. The building is located on the 1928 Sanborn Map; and based on other buildings of similar design in the neighborhood a circa 1925 construction date is being assigned to the building.

**1115 W. Main (MS0186):** Bert Lynch House; American Foursquare; ca. 1910; Contributing  
This brick, two-and-one-half story house is dominated by a Craftsman-inspired full front porch that extends into a porte-cochere on the east end of the front façade. Massive columns on brick piers support the porch roof. Exposed, Italianate-like brackets accentuate overhanging eaves. The house retains some of its original fenestration while some of the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10

windows were replaced after a fire that occurred in the 1970s. The centrally located front-facing dormer is a key architectural element of this home. There appears to be an outbuilding at the rear of the property that is not visible from the public right-of-way. The residence is present on both 1928 and 1949 Sanborn Maps. Based on its architectural style, and other comparable buildings in the neighborhood, it is being assigned a construction date of circa 1910.

**1109 W. Main (MS0187):** Dutch Colonial Revival; ca. 1925; Contributing

Artificial siding covers this residence with a rectangular floor plan. A front porch with shed roof, supported by round classical columns, spans the length of the front façade. A characteristic gambrel roof tops this house and is accentuated with a front facing dormer that nearly spans the entire width of the second story. A two-car garage is located at the rear of the property in the location of one noted on the 1949 Sanborn Map. Based on its architectural style, this house is being assigned a circa 1925 construction date.

**1101 W. Main (MS0402) :** J. Louis Cherry Home, Craftsman; ca. 1920; Contributing

This Craftsman home is designed with an irregular-shaped floor plan. The roofline is complex, sporting series of gables and gable-topped dormers. This stucco-clad home sits atop a cast-concrete foundation and retains many of its original windows, although some appear to have been in-filled and covered with stucco on the second story. A front porch rests underneath a low-pitched gable roof supported by prominent column on brick pier supports and spans the entire front façade, wrapping around the east end until it joins with the attached porte-cochere. Overhanging eaves and exposed rafter-tails further accentuate the Craftsman style. The rear was inaccessible from the public right-of-way due to a privacy fence. Located to the rear of the building is a one-car garage, covered in stucco, and topped by a front-facing gable roof. The garage was not present on the 1928 Sanborn Map but appears to be located on the 1949 map. Based on the architectural style and other comparable buildings in the neighborhood the building is being assigned a circa 1920 construction date.

**1043 W. Main (MS0194):** The J. A. Leach House; Gothic Revival; ca. 1935; Non-Contributing

This rambling, two-story, brick home, with its Gothic Revival-inspired design is topped by multiple gables and hips. The front entrance is punctuated by battlements that further emphasize the Gothic Revival inspiration. The rear of the property was concealed from view. This was the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Leach. Beginning in 1921, Mr. Leach served as the president and treasurer of Blytheville's Coca Cola Plant and his wife served as secretary. An older home was present on the 1928 Sanborn Map and the present residence is shown on the 1949 Sanborn Map, hence the ca. 1935 construction date. Historically, this property was 815 W. Main. During the summer of 2009, all original metal casement windows were replaced with energy-efficient, vinyl-clad windows. Although the house has a lot of architectural detail, casement windows are a crucial characteristic of the style, and the replacement of those windows with single-pane windows really changes an essential character-defining feature.

**1037 W. Main (MS0193):** The Usrey Home; Colonial Revival; ca. 1925; Contributing

This residence has a rectangular floor plan and is clad in original, wood lap siding. This Colonial Revival style home is topped by a clipped gable roof with shed dormer. It is a one and one-half story home designed in the Colonial Revival style, and it is similar in design to other homes located one block west (south side of the street). The rear elevation was

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11

not visible from the public right-of-way. A previous home appeared on this site on the 1921 Sanborn Map; however, the current residence was present on the 1928 Sanborn Map. Therefore, this building is being assigned a circa 1925 construction date. Historically this home was 819 W. Main Street.

**1031 W. Main (MS0192):** American Foursquare; ca. 1910; Contributing

This American Foursquare style home has a square floor plan and is clad in original wood drop siding (wood channel siding is present on the rear elevation). It is topped by a hip roof with bellcast eaves. A wraparound front porch adorns the front elevation (the portion on the east elevation has been enclosed) and a 2<sup>nd</sup> story sleeping porch is a focal point of the rear elevation. The garage appears to be the same one present on the 1921 Sanborn Map. A large non-historic barn is located to the rear of the property. The present owners say that the home was built for Blythe's granddaughter. This home was present on the earliest Sanborn Map, 1909, as 815 W. Main Street. Based on the architecture of the home and other homes in the neighborhood, it is being assigned a circa 1910 construction date.

**1025 W. Main (MS0403):** Plain Traditional; ca. 1955; Contributing

This one-story brick home has an irregular-shaped floor plan and is topped by a hipped roof. Original fenestration appears to be intact. A central bay front porch dominates the front elevation. Wrought iron posts support the front-facing gable roof of the porch. The rear was inaccessible from the public right-of-way; however, there is a garage located to the east of the house and what appears to be a wood storage building located at the rear of the property. An older home appears on the 1949 Sanborn Map. Based on the architecture of the house, this home is being assigned a circa 1955 construction date.

**1019 W. Main (MS0191):** The Chamblain Home; American Foursquare; ca. 1910; Contributing

This ca. 1910 home was constructed for Mr. Chamblain, who owned the Studebaker Company in town. This house appears to have a rectangular floor plan and is topped by a hip roof and centrally located dormer and reflects the American Foursquare style. The 2<sup>nd</sup> story of the residence is clad in drop siding and the first story appears to have been stuccoed by 1921. An addition occurred to the east elevation of the house sometime between 1913 and 1921. Original fenestration appears to be intact. The rear of the house was not visible from the public right-of-way. This house appears on the 1913 Sanborn Map as 809 W. Main Street and is being assigned a circa 1910 construction date.

**1011 W. Main (MS0190):** Spanish Revival; circa 1925; Non-Contributing

This building reflects elements of the Spanish Revival Style. It has a rectangular floor plan and is topped by a flat roof. Walls are presently covered in a heavy aggregate stucco. All windows have been replaced with non-historic windows and infilled with wood. Based on Sanborn Maps, this building appears to have been constructed between 1921 and 1928 and thus is given a circa 1925 construction date. It appears to have always been a multi-residential apartment building.

**1007 W. Main (MS0189):** Colonial Revival; ca. 1925; Non-Contributing

This was the home of actor George Hamilton's grandparents. The irregular-shaped building is topped by various roof types. The front portion is covered by a side-facing gable roof accented by front-facing gables. Wood lap siding covers the majority of this home; however, stucco covers the first story of the front portion of the building. Fenestration on the stucco portion appears to be replacement. It appears that this building might have originally been Colonial Revival in

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 12

style. The back of the property was inaccessible and not visible from the public right-of-way. It is possible that the back portion of the building is an older home that was located on the property and incorporated into the current design; however, that has not been confirmed and is just an observation. The present building was built between 1921 and 1928 and is being assigned a circa 1925 construction date and is located on property originally known as 803 W. Main Street.

**1001 W. Main (MS0209):** The Cecil Shane Residence; Plain Traditional; ca. 1925; Contributing  
This residence has a rectangular floor plan and is topped by a cross gable roof. Heavy aggregate stucco covers the walls. It appears that the stucco may have been applied at a later date. There are elements of style that suggest this home may have originally had elements of the Tudor Revival style. On the east elevation, a porte-cochere was enclosed by 1949 to be used as a room. According to Sanborn maps, this home was constructed sometime between 1921 and 1928 and is being assigned a circa 1925 construction date.

**919 W. Main (MS0210):** American Foursquare; ca. 1915; Non-Contributing  
This building with a square floor plan reflects elements of the American Foursquare style. It has a hip roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter-tails, as well as a centrally-located dormer. Wood lap siding covers the lower two-thirds of the house while stucco covers the upper one-third of the house. Original windows are present. A porte-cochere is present on the east elevation. A carport has been added to the rear elevation on the west side and a large two-story outbuilding is present at the rear of the property. Neither the carport nor large outbuilding appear on the 1949 Sanborn map, although the outbuilding appears to be clad in the same type of siding as the house. According to Sanborn Maps, this building was constructed between 1913 and 1921. This building is listed as 917 on the 1949 Sanborn map and as 709 on earlier maps. The house is non-contributing because of the current porch, which was constructed after 1989. The previous porch, which was mostly original, spanned the entire front of the house.

**911 W. Main (MS0404):** The Butts Home; English Revival; ca. 1910; Non-Contributing  
This brick two-story home currently reflects some English Revival style elements, specifically the front entrance. A porte-cochere was added some time between 1928 and 1949. Historic windows have been replaced. It has been hard to ascertain this building's construction date. It is possible that it could have been a circa 1910 "ell shape" building. However, if so, it has been added on to over the years. In recent years it appears to have been joined to an adjacent house on the east elevation. The original portion of this building is being dated ca. 1910 based on Sanborn Maps; the building was originally 703 on Sanborn Maps.

**901 W. Main (MS0208):** The Floyd Ward House; Mediterranean Style; ca. 1925; Contributing  
This building has a square floor plan and is topped by a roof comprised of gables, hips and clipped gables. A heavy aggregate stucco covers the walls. On the west end of the front elevation, a band of three windows, topped by arches, and separated by 3 Tuscan pilasters emphasizes the subtle Mediterranean influence. A round oculus window is located in the large front facing gable on the front elevation. Originally this residence was 701 W. Main Street. The residence was constructed between 1921 and 1928; hence a 1925 construction date is being assigned to this building. Located to the rear of the building is a one and two-story building; clad in the same type of stucco. It may have been used as a guest house/storage.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 13

**819 W. Main (MS0207):** Bungalow; ca. 1915; Contributing

This one and one-half story home once belonged to Henry Humphries. It has a rectangular floor plan and is topped by a front-facing gable roof with overhanging eaves, brackets, and exposed rafter tails. Four square columns support the recessed front porch nestled beneath a front-facing gable roof with single work in the gable ends provides some subtle classical influences. Board and batten covers the wall on the lower one-third of this Bungalow (beneath the water table) and wood lap siding covers the upper two-thirds of the residence. Historic fenestration remains intact. The address of this house was originally 605 W. Main Street. The house is not present on the 1913 Sanborn Maps but appears on the 1921 Sanborn Map and is therefore being assigned a ca. 1915 construction date.

**811 W. Main (MS0206):** Taylor-Hardin House; Classical Revival Style; ca. 1905; Contributing

This two and one-half story home is designed in the Classical Revival Style. The building has a square floor plan and is topped by a hip roof with four dormers. Original wood lap siding covers the home. Classical columns resting on piers support the wraparound porch that dominates the front facade. Boxed-in, overhanging eaves overshadow the frieze located beneath. This home was built for one of Blythe's granddaughters whose last name was Hardin and who later married a Taylor. The home appears on the earliest Sanborn Map, 1913; and based on its style and the development of the neighborhood, it is being assigned a circa 1905 construction date. This home has recently been renovated during 2009 and the present owner is participating in the tax credit program.

**801 W. Main (MS0205):** Aubrey Conway House; Colonial Revival; ca. 1935; Contributing

This home was originally built for Aubrey Conway who was a land speculator. This one and one-half story brick home has a rectangular floor plan. Classical features such as dentils, quoining, and engaged classical columns accentuate the Colonial Revival Style. Four front-facing dormers adorn the side facing gable roof. A screened-in porch is located on the east elevation. A low decorative brick wall surrounds the property. An arbor-like walkway connects the house to the brick-clad garage/guesthouse located at the rear east corner of the property. The home does not appear on the 1928 Sanborn Map but is present on the 1949 map and is being assigned a ca. 1935 construction date. Historically the address of this home was 803 W. Main Street.

**701 W. Main (MS0405):** First United Methodist Church; 1952 (1961, 1970; and new additions); Contributing

The history of this church dates back to 1853 and the first church building was constructed in 1857 during the ministry of Pastor Henry T. Blythe. The church held service in several different church buildings. The first church built at the present location was in 1909 and is no longer extant. In 1927, the Main Street Educational Building was constructed (which is incorporated in the present-day church) and in 1942 a major building fund program began which resulted in a new sanctuary that opened for services in 1952. In 1961 a second educational building was built and the chapel, prayer room and arcade were completed in 1970.

\*\*On the 1949 Sanborn Map, 3 historic buildings were present on this block; those buildings have been removed and this entire block is now church property.

**633 W. Main (MS0406):** Colonial Revival; circa 1915; Contributing

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 14

This two-and-one-half story brick home has a rectangular floor plan. A centrally located dormer adorns the hip roof with overhanging eaves with decorative brackets. A classically inspired front porch spans the front elevation. Four large columns support this porch with exposed brackets. A matching porte-cochere is located on the west end of the residence while a small addition is located on the east side of the home. A non-historic two-car garage is located at the rear of the property and a fence surrounds much of the home concealing the rear elevation. This home is present on the 1921 Sanborn Map but not the 1913 map. The building is being assigned a circa 1915 construction date. Historically the address of this home was 415 W. Main Street. \*\*Since 1949, 3 historic homes on this block were removed between 1949 and the present. There is now open space and parking between 633 W. Main and 603 W. Main.

**603 W. Main (MS0407);** Post-Modern; ca. 1990; Non-Contributing

Present-day Cobb Funeral Home is a one-story, sprawling, modern, stone-veneer and vertical wood sided building with overhanging eaves. The Cobb family has been in the undertaking business since 1884. In 1913, the business was located in a building at 119 W. Main Street (historically the address was 401 W. Main St); in 1940 the business moved to its current site in a building different from the existing modern-day structure.

### CONCLUSION

The cohesive group of buildings that comprise the West Main Street Residential Historic District, convey a strong sense of integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, workmanship and association. The majority of the houses retain their original design. Alterations have been minimal but include additions to the rear of some buildings, application of artificial siding, and replacement of original windows. Of these changes, some have been done so as not to compromise the integrity of the original structure. Sixty-six percent of buildings contribute to the significance of this district making it eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

United States Department of the Interior  
 National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 15

## WEST MAIN STREET RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT RESOURCE SHEET (MS0410)

	RESOURCE NO.	HISTORIC NAME	CURRENT NAME	STREET NO.	STREET NAME	C/ NC	CONST. DATE
1	MS0387	First Christian Church	First Christian Church	600	W. Main	NC	1946
2	MS0388		Dan Ritchy, Atty at Law	614	W. Main	C	Ca. 1913
3	MS0389		Cobb Funeral Home Reception Hall	618	W. Main	NC	Ca. 1910
4	MS0197			624 & 624 ½	W. Main	C	Ca. 1945
5	MS0390		Arkansas Counseling Assoc.	634	W. Main	NC	Ca. 1994
6	MS0391	Bill Stovall House		700	W. Main	C	Ca. 1960
7	MS0392	First Baptist Church	First Baptist Church Blytheville	715	W. Walnut	NC	Ca. 1921
8	MS0393	Dr. Martin House		800	W. Main	NC	Ca. 1910
9	MS0394	Judge Keck House		810	W. Main	C	Ca. 1940
10	MS0201	W.T. Oberst House		818	W. Main	C	Ca. 1905
11	MS0395			900	W. Main	NC	Ca. 1995
12	MS0204	Fonsworth Black House		920	W. Main	C	Ca. 1935
13	MS0408	Houchins House		1000	W. Main	C	Ca. 1945
14	MS0175	Elkins House		1008	W. Main	NC	Ca. 1905
1	MS0176	Douglas House		1016	W. Main	C	Ca. 1915
5							
16	MS0396			1020	W. Main	C	Ca. 1930
17	MS0177			1028	W. Main	C	Ca. 1906
18	MS0178			1034	W. Main	C	Ca. 1905
19	MS0397	Dr. Isaac Johnson House		1042	W. Main	C	Ca. 1920
20	MS0409	Hollipeter-Branson House		1100	W. Main	C	Ca. 1900

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 16

21	MS0181			1116	W. Main	NC	Ca. 1930
22	MS0182	Rodney Bannister House		1122	W. Main	NC	Ca. 1910
23	MS0183			1132	W. Main	C	Ca. 1920
24	MS0398	P. D. Foster		1140	W. Main	C	Ca. 1920
25	MS0399			100	N. Division (& W. Main)	NC	Ca. 1955
26	MS0400	Old Exxon Station		1139	1139 W. Main (& S. Division)	NC	Ca. 1957
27	MS0401			1137	W. Main	C	Ca. 1930
28	MS0211	D. H. Blackwood House		1133	W. Main	C	Ca. 1927
29	MS0184	Wylie House		1127	W. Main	C	Ca. 1930
30	MS0185	G. G. Hubbard Sr. House		1121	W. Main	C	Ca. 1925
31	MS0186	Lynch House		1115	W. Main	C	Ca. 1910
32	MS0187			1109	W. Main	C	Ca. 1925
33	MS0402	J. Louis Cherry House		1101	W. Main	C	Ca. 1920
34	MS0194			1043	W. Main	NC	Ca. 1935
35	MS0193	Usrey House		1037	W. Main	C	Ca. 1925
36	MS0192			1031	W. Main	C	Ca. 1910
37	MS0403			1025	W. Main	C	Ca. 1955
38	MS0191	Chamblain House		1019	W. Main	C	Ca. 1910
39	MS0190			1011	W. Main	NC	Ca. 1925
40	MS0189			1007	W. Main	NC	Ca. 1925



**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.** birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**SEE CONTINUATION SHEET: SECTION 8**

**Levels of Significance** (local, state, national)

LOCAL

**Areas of Significance** (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

**Period of Significance**

Ca. 1900-1960

**Significant Dates**

N/A

**Significant Person** (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation** (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Branson, Charles, architect

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 18

### SECTION 8

#### SUMMARY

The West Main Street Historic District is being submitted for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, under **Criterion A** for the significance that it played in showing the development of a residential neighborhood and its importance to understanding small town development and local history and **Criterion C** for the contribution that it makes to Blytheville's architectural heritage, with a period of significance that spans ca. 1900 to 1960. The district is **locally significant** for its reflection of the community's residential building patterns associated with the economic growth at a time when the town flourished as a rural railroad market center, agricultural center and one of two county seats in Mississippi County during the late 1800s and early to mid 1900s.

#### ELABORATION

##### Henry T. Blythe

Blytheville, originally known as Blythesville, is named for Reverend Henry T. Blythe (1816-1904). In 1853, Blythe left Lauderdale County in Tennessee and came to Arkansas where he settled at Crooked Lake in Mississippi County (present-day Armorel). Here Blythe cleared approximately sixty acres, erected buildings and made many improvements to the land that he owned. Blythe lived at this home-site for twenty years. In 1873, he moved a few miles west to the area that is now present-day Blytheville.<sup>9</sup>

Blythe's second home-site was situated between the preexisting settlements of Cooke town (also known as Chickasawba) and Clear Lake. Blythe built his home on the Lumerate Bayou's east bank (the current Blytheville intersection of Franklin and Walnut streets). Here, Blythe cleared trees off of the land and cultivated 185 acres for farming. Blythe also built a gin and a steam saw mill (the first steam mill in this section) on his property. In 1880, Blythe owned approximately 500 acres of land; at this time he set aside a 160-acre tract of land that he divided into "lots," although he was not selling in lot form. The area was named "Blythesville" (the 's' was later dropped). Blythe's saw-mill and cotton-gin were the first business enterprises followed by stores and residences. Sources give conflicting dates for Blytheville's incorporation which include: May 1891, January 1892, and May 1889.<sup>10</sup>

Blythe played a significant role in all aspects of Blytheville's development. Circa 1880 he was appointed the first postmaster, and he served in this capacity for nearly nine years until the summer of 1889. In 1886, the citizens of Blytheville, elected Mr. Blythe to represent them in the State Legislature for one term; during his time in office he introduced several bills of importance to the State at large. He was also influential in the 1901 movement to establish a county courthouse in the Chickasawba District, which gave Mississippi County two county seats, the other being in Osceola. Blythe donated the land for the construction of the first courthouse. Not only was Blythe active in politics but also in religion. In 1862, Blythe was licensed to preach at the Methodist Episcopal Church located at the Sycamore School House (now Founders Park) where services were held until 1875 when they were moved to the newly-constructed Blythe's Chapel. Blythe preached in the area for the years 1862-63, 1865, and 1867-68.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>9</sup>Abbott & Thompson, 7-9; Keffer, *Blytheville, AR*.

<sup>10</sup>Ibid.

<sup>11</sup>Abbott & Thompson, 8-9, 15; Workers of the Writers Program (WPA). *The WPA Guide to 1930s Arkansas* (Hastings House, 1941;

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 19

### **Blytheville ca. 1900**

At the turn of the century, Blytheville's economy was still heavily dependent on timber and the local lumber mills. However, by 1900 Blytheville had undergone many changes since its early settlement in the 1860s: transportation was improving, the economy was beginning to diversify, and businesses were opening up at a fast rate. The town was trying to overcome the "growing-pains" associated with a "boom town" including: land speculators, boarding houses, honky-tonks, dishonest businessmen, and the rapid influx of "outsiders" and the issues that they brought with them. In an effort to stabilize and diversify the economy and to improve living conditions changes were made. Three big events greatly impacted the growth, development, and the economy of Blytheville: the arrival of the railroad, the construction of a levee system, and the implementation of a drainage system.<sup>12</sup>

In 1879, Congress created the Mississippi River Commission to evaluate and address the frequent flooding of the land. Levee work began in 1882; however, in 1882-1883 Blytheville and the surrounding areas endured horrific flooding from the Mississippi River on the east to the Big Lake on the west. This big flood only reinforced the importance of a system of levees. The first levee in the county was built in 1887 from Bear Bayou to Craighead Point, a distance of 20 miles. In 1893, the Legislature passed an act creating the St. Francis Levee District with a task to control flooding of the Mississippi River. The district encompassed nine counties in Eastern Arkansas. In a few years a levee was built along the Mississippi River. The building of the levee paved the way for drainage. In 1902, Robert E. L. Wilson and others filed a petition in county court to organize a drainage district to construct a ditch from west of Osceola to the Tyronza River. This was followed in a couple of years by a petition to dig a canal from Grassy Lake to Tyronza Bayou which led to later drainage projects that eventually drained the county making it possible for better roads and more farming. Land that had once been rich in timber was now stripped, which contained rich delta soil conducive for raising cotton and other crops.<sup>13</sup>

In addition to better roads, Blytheville's businessmen also recognized the importance of bringing the railroad to Blytheville and the first line arrived in 1893, with the formation of the Paragould Southeastern Railway Company, a line that eventually connected Blytheville with the St. Louis Southwestern at Paragould. In 1901, the Jonesboro, Lake City and Eastern Railroad reached Blytheville, and in 1902, the St. Louis and Memphis Railroad came southward across the Missouri line to Blytheville. For the first few years, the railroad was instrumental in shipping timber to other markets. After the depletion of the timber crop, other crops such as cotton rose to importance.<sup>14</sup>

These improvements and other events led to the rapid development of Blytheville. By 1901, the town was growing west of Reverend Blythe's original settlement along Franklin Street, south of the Lumerate Bayou. As previously mentioned, lumber mills were a big business in Mississippi County. The largest, the Chicago Mill and Lumber Company, arrived in Blytheville ca. 1900 and completed construction on their mill in 1906 occupying over 100 acres.

---

reprint, University Press of Kansas, 1987), 132-133; *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northeast Arkansas*, (Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889), 445-570.

<sup>12</sup>Abbott and Thompson, 14-15.

<sup>13</sup>Keffer, *Blytheville, Arkansas*; Abbott and Thompson, 10.

<sup>14</sup>Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 20

The Chicago Mill and Lumber Company was based out of Chicago but the company owned 70,000 acres of land in Mississippi, Craighead and Poinsett counties, with the greatest amount of holdings in Mississippi County. Land speculators then sold the land left barren and scarred after being stripped of all of the hardwoods by enticing people to the county by selling the land for no money down. The land was sold in 40, 80 and 160 acre tracts. As people started moving to Blytheville the need for churches, businesses, and homes became apparent. As the town grew, separate specialty stores for selling clothing, groceries, drugs, hardware, and other items emerged. It was during this time of growth that the area that comprises the West Main Street Residential Historic District began to develop as a residential area.<sup>15</sup>

### West Main Street Residential Historic District

Information on the history of this neighborhood, its homes, and development has been sparse as many of the original families have moved away, incomplete records have been kept, and memories have faded. However, with the help of long-time Blytheville resident and local historian Jonathon Abbot, and with the use of Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps a much better understanding of the history and the development of the area now exists. On the 1909 Sanborn Map, the only structures shown between 6<sup>th</sup> Street and Divisions Street are the Christian Church at West Main and 6<sup>th</sup> Street and the Baptist Church at Walnut and 8<sup>th</sup> Street, and two houses – one adjacent to each church. However, by 1913, numerous houses had been built along West Main Street between 6<sup>th</sup> Street and Monroe Street (aka. 11<sup>th</sup> Street). Today, with the exception of some new construction, almost all of the residential buildings were built between 1900 and 1948. Most of the homes in the neighborhood appear to have been constructed for upper- to middle-class families. It is a neighborhood that still has an early twentieth-century ambience, with tree lined streets, well-kept yards, and beautiful one and two-story homes.

The neighborhood itself has ties to H. T. Blythe. One of the oldest homes in the neighborhood, the Hardin-Taylor home (811 W. Main), was built for one of Blythe's granddaughters whose last name was Hardin and who later married a Taylor. The owners of 1031 W. Main also say that their home was built for one of Blythe's granddaughters. Also, because of its proximity to Blytheville's commercial area; several of the homes in the neighborhood were constructed for or occupied by businessmen working in the downtown commercial area. For example, W. W. Hollipeter lived in a large home on West Main Street and was president of Hollipeter, Shonyo & Company a successful real estate and real estate loan business and farm implement store in the early 1900s; this home was later owned by the designing architect, Charles Branson. W. T. Oberst who opened a successful hardware store downtown circa 1900 lived in the neighborhood. R. D. Hughes was another resident of the neighborhood who owned a successful men's clothing store in the commercial area from 1935 to 1954. Also living in the neighborhood was Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Leach. Beginning in 1921, Mr. Leach served as the president and treasurer of Blytheville's Coca Cola Plant and his wife served as secretary. Fonsworth Black, also lived in the neighborhood and was a prominent banker in Blytheville.<sup>16</sup> Another infamous resident was Dwight H. Blackwood. Blackwood ran against Junius Futrell in the 1932 Gubernatorial election. Futrell ran for governor in the Democratic primary in 1932 against Dwight H.

<sup>15</sup>Abbott and Thompson, 10-11, 14-15; J. A. Fox, *Mississippi County, Arkansas: Through the Years*. (Osceola-South Mississippi County Arkansas Historical Documentation Committee, 1986; reprint of 1902, 1913-14, 1918, 1940 publications), no page number.

<sup>16</sup>Fox, no page number.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 21

Blackwood of Mississippi County. Futrell defeated Blackwood who was associated in the public mind with the scandals in the state's multimillion-dollar highway program that had left Arkansas largely in debt.<sup>17</sup>

According to Jonathan Abbott, it is also likely that some of the homes in the neighborhood were built for some of the land speculators who had come to Blytheville to profit off of the sale of the timber-barren land, such as Aubrey Conway who lived at 801 W. Main. Mr. Conway was just one of the many land speculators who temporarily relocated to Blytheville. It is also likely that some of the homes in the neighborhood were built for members of management in the various lumber mills. Conway's business partner was Mr. Houchins who lived at 1000 W. Main. The owners of a two-story English Revival Home at 1020 W. Main have been told their home had been built for one of the owners of a local lumber mill.

Although primarily residential in nature, three churches are located within the boundaries of the district and a fourth church lies just outside of the boundary to the northeast. The three churches that are in the district are: the Gothic-inspired First Christian Church; the Greek Revival-inspired First Baptist Church; and the Greek Revival-inspired First United Methodist Church. Although the existing buildings date to the middle of the twentieth century; their heritage and presence in the neighborhood dates to the turn of the century. The First Baptist Church congregation purchased two lots at the corner of Eighth and Walnut Streets to build a church. The building was not complete until 1915. The United Methodist Church purchased the property and built their first church at the present-day site in 1909. The First Christian Church had a building on the present day site by 1909. It stands to reason that the location of these churches were chosen because of their proximity to the commercial area and to the up and coming neighborhoods developing in Blytheville shortly after the turn of the century. The visual and historical continuity that these churches have provided throughout the years is an important thread in the historic fabric of this neighborhood. This area was one of the earliest areas adjacent to the commercial center to develop around the turn of the century. Blytheville's architectural heritage is rich and there are other areas in the vicinity with historic homes. However, the collection of homes surrounding West Main Street are one of the most intact, well-kept, architectural treasures in Blytheville that represent a variety of architectural styles as applied to both one and two story homes.<sup>18</sup>

### CONCLUSION

The Blytheville Residential Historic District is being submitted for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, with **local significance**, under **Criteria A and C**, with a period of significance that spans **ca. 1900 to 1960**. It is a cohesive collection of buildings that reflects the history and architectural heritage of this prominent northeast Arkansas town.

<sup>17</sup>Michael B Dougan, "Junius Marion Futrell," *Arkansas Encyclopedia of History and Culture*, <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=105>

<sup>18</sup>*First Baptist Church Blytheville; Brief History of the First United Methodist Church of Blytheville*, (Historic Material, Property of the First United Methodist Church of Blytheville), 2; Sanborn Map Company, *Fire Insurance Maps of Blytheville, Mississippi County Arkansas* (Maps for 1909, 1913, 1921, 1928, and 1949-update of 1928 map).

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET: SECTION 9

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property**      Approximately 35 Acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

<p>A    <u>16</u>      <u>237514</u>      <u>3979881</u>           Zone    Easting      Northing</p> <p>B    <u>16</u>      <u>237515</u>      <u>3979747</u>           Zone    Easting      Northing</p> <p>      <u>16</u>      <u>237373</u>      <u>3979740</u></p> <p>C    <u>      </u>      <u>      </u>      <u>      </u>           Zone    Easting      Northing</p> <p>      <u>16</u>      <u>237368</u>      <u>3979703</u></p> <p>D    <u>      </u>      <u>      </u>      <u>      </u>           Zone    Easting      Northing</p>	<p>E    <u>16</u>      <u>237257</u>      <u>3979707</u>           Zone    Easting      Northing</p> <p>F    <u>16</u>      <u>236658</u>      <u>3979779</u>           Zone    Easting      Northing</p> <p>G    <u>16</u>      <u>236662</u>      <u>3979896</u>           Zone    Easting      Northing</p>
---	--

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

The West Main Street Historic District encompasses those homes and churches that lie on the north and south sides of West Main Street between North 6<sup>th</sup> Street and Division Street. The north and south boundary follows the rear property line (alleyway) of those buildings that front West Main Street; the only exception being the inclusion of the entire 700 Blocks lying between 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Streets on both the north and south sides of West Main Street as both of these blocks are occupied by churches. **See included map.**

**Boundary Justification**

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

The selected boundaries encompass the historic built environment that surrounds the West Main Street corridor between North 6<sup>th</sup> Street and Division Street. This area was selected as the first phase of what could later be expanded, based on funding, to include other residential houses along Walnut Street which lies directly west of West Main Street. The primary function of this area was and continues to be residential. Everything lying directly to the west of the district is primarily commercial and everything that lies along the western boundary is primarily residential in nature. The area lying south of the district is residential in nature but it has its own history and legacy which differs in theme from that of the larger homes that span West Main Street and West Walnut Street.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 22

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abbott, Jonathan. Telephone Interview with Kara Oosterhous, January 2010.

Abbott, Jonathan, and Marcy Thompson. *Reverend H. T. Blythe and the Downtown He Founded*. Blytheville, AR: Main Street Blytheville, 1991.

*Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northeast Arkansas*. Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889.

*Blytheville, Arkansas: 75 Years of Progress Diamond Jubilee*. On file at the Mississippi County Library, Blytheville, Arkansas.

*Born and Raised in the South*. <http://lrc4940.blogspot.com/2008/09/blytheville-ar.html>.

*Brief History of the First United Methodist Church of Blytheville*. Historic Material, Property of the First United Methodist Church of Blytheville.

Pam Crafton Blankenship. Comments on NR Text to Kara Oosterhous. May 2010.

Dougan, Michael B. "Junius Marion Futrell." *Arkansas Encyclopedia of History and Culture*.  
<http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=105>.

Edrington, Mabel F. Edrington. *History of Mississippi County, Arkansas* (1962). Page 111-113. Property of the Arkansas History Commission.

"*First Baptist Church Blytheville: History*," [http://www.americantowns.com/ar/blytheville/organization/first\\_baptist\\_church\\_blytheville](http://www.americantowns.com/ar/blytheville/organization/first_baptist_church_blytheville).

Fox, J. A., *Mississippi County, Arkansas: Through the Years*. Osceola-South Mississippi County Arkansas Historical Documentation Committee, 1986. Reprint of 1902, 1913-14, 1918, 1940 publications.

Keffer, Rigel. "Blytheville Arkansas," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*.  
<http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=935>.

Sanborn Map Company. *Fire Insurance Maps of Blytheville, Mississippi County Arkansas*. Maps for 1909, 1913, 1921, 1928, and 1949(update of 1928 map).

Snowden, Deanna. *Mississippi County Arkansas: Appreciating the Past, Anticipating the Future*. Compiled and edited by Deanna Snowden. Mississippi County Community College Foundation, 1986. Published by: August House, Inc., Little Rock, 1986.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 23

---

Stevenson, Katherine Cole and H. Ward Jandl. *Houses By Mail: A Guide to Houses from Sears, Roebuck and Company*. New York: Wiley and Sons Publishing Co. 1986.

The Southwestern Reporter, Vol. 230. St. Paul: West Publishing Co. 1926.

Workers of the Writers Program (WPA). *The WPA Guide to 1930s Arkansas* Hastings House, 1941. Reprint, University Press of Kansas, 1987.

### News Paper Articles (Arkansas History Commission):

"Blytheville, Mississippi County." *Democrat*, 10/16/1916.

"House Built in 1850 Still Stands at Edge of City." *Blytheville Courier*, 01/1/1940. Page 3.

"Lutherans to Erect \$40,000.00 Chapel on Walnut." *Blytheville Herald*, 06/29/1948.

"The Blythe Family in the History of Blytheville." *Gazette*, 07/05/28. Page 6.

Name of Property

County and State

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Kara Oosterhous, Consultant, edited by Ralph S. Wilcox, National Register & Survey Coordinator  
 organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date May 25, 2010  
 street & number 1500 Tower Bldg., 323 Center Street telephone (501) 324-9787  
 city or town Little Rock state AR zip code 72201

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets****Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's locationA **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

SEE SECTION 10 ON CONTINUATION SHEETS.

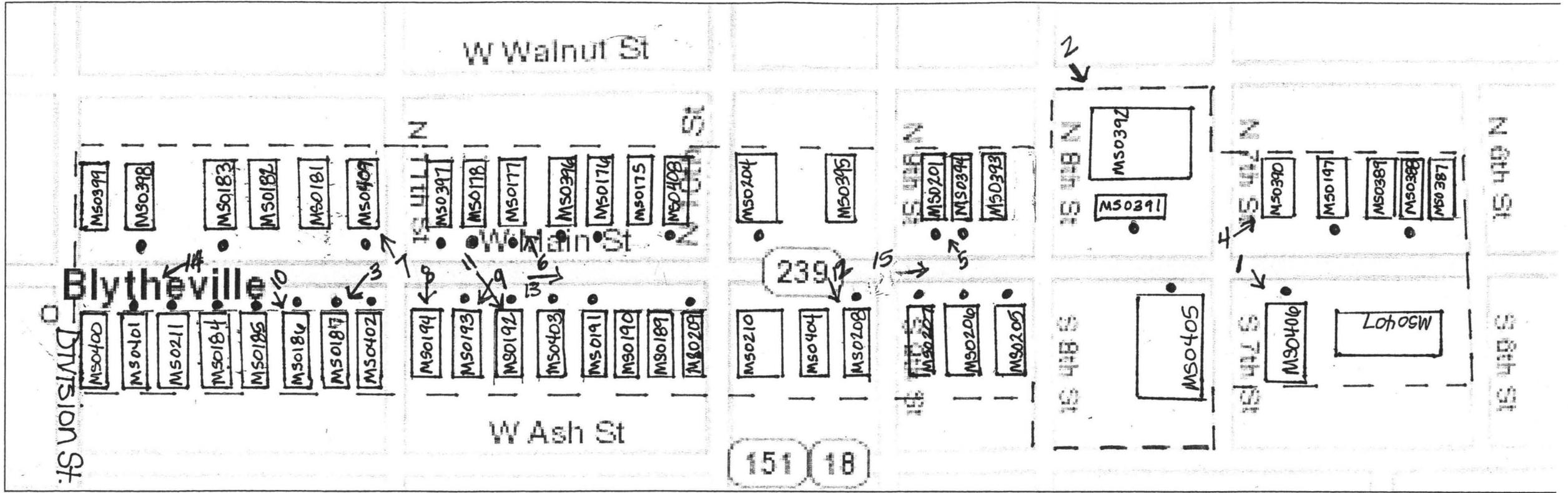
**Property Owner**

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

name \_\_\_\_\_  
 street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
 city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.



## WEST MAIN STREET RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT Blytheville, AR

● Contributing Structures

---- Boundary

□ Buildings

No.'s correspond with Photos



\* Map NOT drawn to scale.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: West Main Street Residential Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Mississippi

DATE RECEIVED: 6/22/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/21/10  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/05/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/06/10  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000521

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: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 8/5/2010 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Residential District represents growth of town after transition from  
Lumber boom to sustained agriculture. very good examples of Domestic  
and religious architecture*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A+C

REVIEWER J. Gabbart

DISCIPLINE Historic

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 8/5/2010

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

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



1. First United Methodist Church, 701 W. Main St,  
W. Main St, Residential HIP.

2. Mississippi Co., AR

3. K. Oosterhous

4. May 2009

5. AHPP

6. Looking South East @ the North + West Elev.

7. 1



1. First Baptist Church, 715 W. Walnut St.,  
W. Main St. Residential H.D.
2. Mississippi Co, AR
3. K. Oosterhous
4. May 2009
5. AHPP
6. Looking SE at the North + West Elevations
7. 2



- 1, 1109 W. Main St., W. Main St. Residential AHP,
  2. Mississippi Co., AR
  3. K. Oosterhous
  4. May 2009
  5. AHPP
  6. Looking South west @ the North + East elevations
7. 3



1. 634 W. Main St,  
W. Main St Residential Hldg.
2. Mississippi Co, AR
3. K. Osterhaus
4. May 2009
5. ATRP
6. Looking Northeast @ the South + West elevations
7. 4



1. 818 W. Main St.  
W. Main St. Residential H.D.

2. Mississippi Co., AR

3. K. Oostermous

4. May 2009

5. AHPP

6. Looking NW @ the South & east elevations

7. 5



1. 1028 W. Main St  
~~W.~~ W. Main St. Residential A.D.
2. Mississippi Co., AR
3. K. Oosterhous
4. May 2009
5. AHPP
6. Looking NW @ the south and east elevations
7. 6



1. 1100 W. Main St.  
W. Main St, Residential H.P.

2. Mississippi Co., AR

3. K. Oosterhous

4. May 2009

5. AHPP

6. Looking Northwest @ the south + east elevations

7. 7



- 1, 1043 W. Main St, W. Main St. Residential H.P.
- 2, Mississippi Co., AR
- 3, K. Osterhaus
- 4, May 2009
- 5, AHPP
- 6, Looking South @ the North elevation
- 7, 8,



1. 1037 W. Main St,  
W. Main St. Residential H.D.,
2. Mississippi Co., AR
3. K. Oostermous
4. May 2009
5. APPD
6. Looking South west @ the North elevation
7. 9



1. 1119 W. Main St.  
W. Main St, Residential H.D.
2. Mississippi Co.
3. K. Oosterhous
4. May 2009
5. AHPP
6. Looking South east @ the north and west elevations
7. 10



1031

1. 1031 W. Main St.  
W. Main St. Residential H/D.
2. Mississippi Co., AR
3. K. Coasterhaus
4. May 2009
5. AHPP
6. Looking south east @ the north & west elevations
7. 11



1. 901 W. Main St., W. Main St. Residential H/D
2. Mississippi Co., AR
3. K. Oosterhaus
4. May 2009
5. AHWD
6. Looking southeast @ the north + west elevations
7. 12



1. W. Main St, btw 10th + 11th Streets  
(Streetscape)
2. Mississippi Co., AR
3. K. COSTUMERS
4. May 2009
5. ATRP
6. Looking east down W. Main St,
7. #13



1. Streetscape - Looking towards 1139 W. Main  
W. Main St. Residential H.D.

2. Mississippi Co., AR

3. K. Oosterhous

4. ~~AHPP~~ May 2009

5. AHPP

6. Looking southwest @ 1139 W. Main

7. #14



1. Streetscape - Looking east up the east end  
of W. Main St.

W. Main St. Residential A.P.

2. Mississippi Co., AR

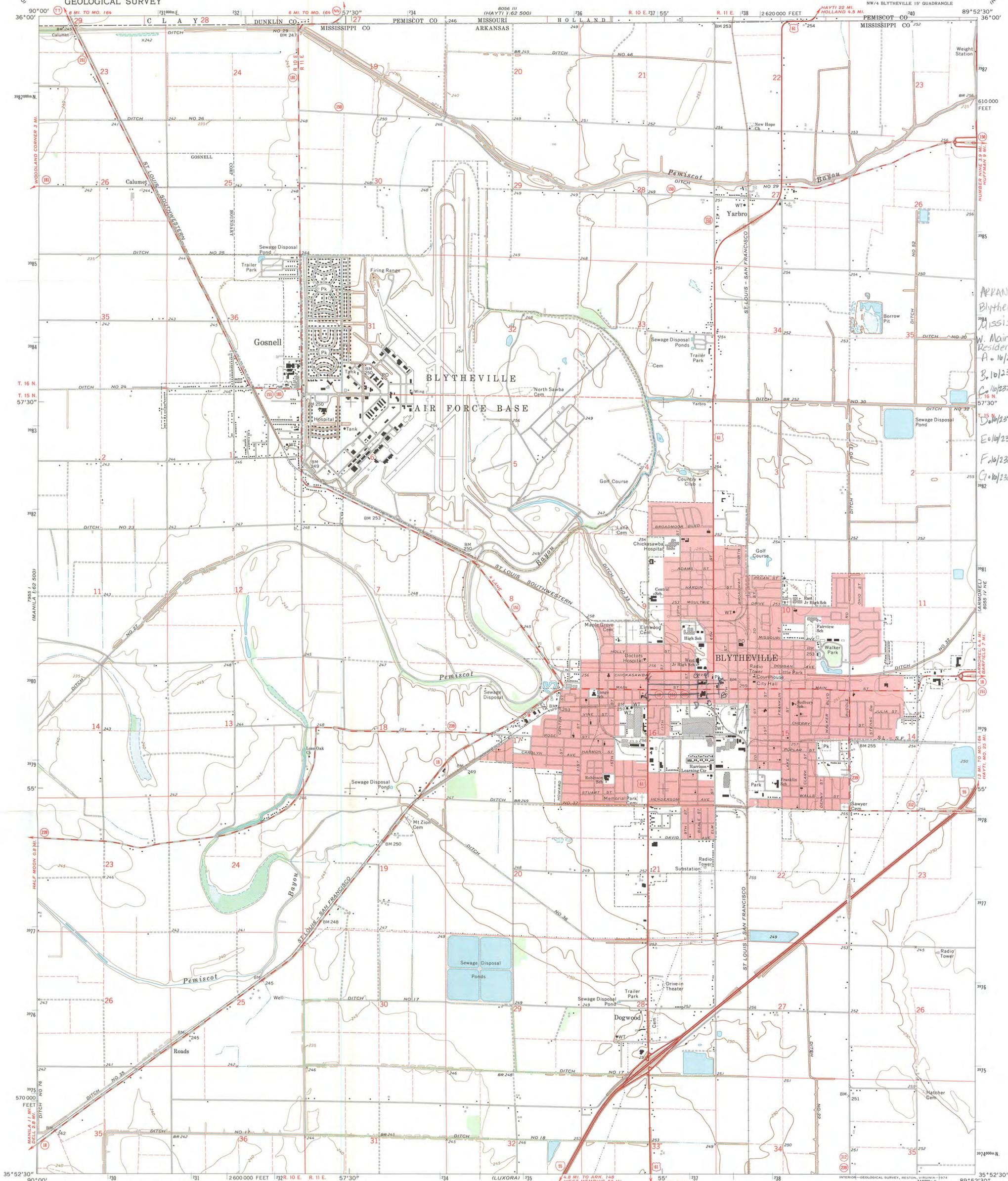
3. K. Oosterhous

4. May 2009

5. AHPD

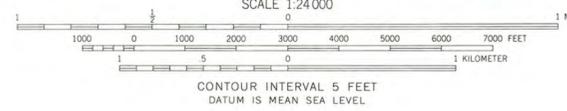
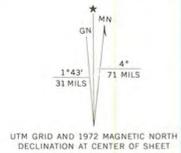
6. Looking east up the east end of W. Main St

7. 15



ARKANSAS  
Blytheville)  
Mississippi CO,  
W. Main St.  
Residential H.D.  
A. 16/237514/397988  
B. 16/237515/397974  
C. 16/237516/397974  
D. 16/237517/397973  
E. 16/237518/397970  
F. 16/237519/397977  
G. 16/237520/397984

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and USC&GS  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial  
photographs taken 1971. Field checked 1972  
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Arkansas coordinate  
system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic)  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 16, shown in blue. 1927 North American datum  
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



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

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
ARKANSAS GEOLOGICAL COMMISSION, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72201,  
AND MISSOURI GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, ROLLA, MISSOURI 65401  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

BLYTHEVILLE, ARK.—MO.  
NW/4 BLYTHEVILLE 15' QUADRANGLE  
N 3552.5—W 8952.5/7.5  
1972  
AMS 8055 IV NW—SERIES V884





The Department of  
**Arkansas  
Heritage**

Mike Beebe  
Governor

Cathie Matthews  
Director

Arkansas Arts Council

\*

Arkansas Natural Heritage  
Commission

\*

Delta Cultural Center

\*

Historic Arkansas Museum

\*

Mosaic Templars  
Cultural Center

\*

Old State House Museum



Arkansas Historic  
Preservation Program

1500 Tower Building  
323 Center Street  
Little Rock, AR 72201  
(501) 324-9880  
fax: (501) 324-9184  
tdd: (501) 324-9811

e-mail:

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

website:

[www.arkansaspreservation.com](http://www.arkansaspreservation.com)

An Equal Opportunity Employer



June 17, 2010

Ms. Carol Shull  
Chief of Registration  
United States Department of the Interior  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
8th Floor  
1201 Eye Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20005

RE: West Main Street Residential Historic District – Blytheville,  
Mississippi County, Arkansas

Dear Carol:

We are enclosing for your review the above-referenced nomination. 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,

Cathie Matthews  
State Historic Preservation Officer

CM:rsw

Enclosure



**The Department of  
Arkansas  
Heritage**

Mike Beebe  
Governor

Cathie Matthews  
Director

Arkansas Arts Council

\*

Arkansas Natural Heritage  
Commission

\*

Delta Cultural Center

\*

Historic Arkansas Museum

\*

Mosaic Templars  
Cultural Center

\*

Old State House Museum



**Arkansas Historic  
Preservation Program**

1500 Tower Building  
323 Center Street  
Little Rock, AR 72201  
(501) 324-9880  
fax: (501) 324-9184  
tdd: (501) 324-9811

e-mail:

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

website:

[www.arkansaspreservation.com](http://www.arkansaspreservation.com)

An Equal Opportunity Employer



June 17, 2010

Jim Gabbert  
National Register Reviewer  
United States Department of the Interior  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
8th Floor  
1201 Eye Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20005

RE: West Main Street Residential Historic District – Blytheville,  
Mississippi County, Arkansas

Dear Jim:

I am enclosing the revised map for the above-referenced nomination.  
If you need further information, please give me a call at (501) 324-  
9787. Thanks.

Sincerely,

Ralph S. Wilcox  
National Register & Survey Coordinator

RSW:rsw

Enclosure