

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

Carroll

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:

Eureka Springs

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

Eureka Springs

STATE

Arkansas

CODE

03

COUNTY:

Carroll

CODE

015

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:

Multiple Public and Private

STREET AND NUMBER:

City of Eureka Springs

CITY OR TOWN:

Eureka Springs

STATE:

Arkansas

CODE

03

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:

Carroll County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

Eureka Springs

STATE

Arkansas

CODE

03

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY:

☐ Federal

☐ State

☐ County

☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE

B.C.A.

mtg

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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7. DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The area comprising the historic commercial and residential district of Eureka Springs consists of approximately 2 square miles. There are 113 commercial buildings in the district. The number of residences has not been tabulated.

Eureka Springs is situated upon Sections 10 and 15, Township 20 north, Range 26 west, in the northwestern part of Carroll County, and upon the headwaters of Leatherwood Creek, a tributary of the White River. It is about nine miles from the Missouri border and has an average elevation of about 1400 feet above sea level. The town was named, and the first house built, on July 4, 1879. The town itself is built on approximately twenty hills, divided by 19 canyons and ravines, has 233 avenues and streets, with about 54 miles of rock retaining walls. It is estimated that about 60,000 cubic yards of limestone have been utilized in the walls and buildings of the town. The bulk of the town was built in an eight to ten year period in the 1880's.

The original commercial structures were built of wood, but a fire, on November 3, 1883, destroyed approximately five acres of the town and most of the business district. It was this fire which caused the emphasis to be placed on stone construction when the town was rebuilt. A great number of the cut stone and brick buildings which were constructed between 1883 and 1900 remain today in their original state. Some, of course, have been modernized and thus modified.

It is extremely difficult to define the overall architectural style in the commercial section of Eureka Springs. It does, certainly, show strong elements of the Renaissance Period of American architecture (1880-1900). The influence of European architecture, as it was being interpreted at this time by such American architects as Richard Morris Hunt, and Henry Hobson Morrison, is discernable. On the whole, however, the construction of commercial and public buildings in Eureka Springs displays a simplicity of style that was not characteristic of the exuberant, picturesque, but incoherent architecture which characterized the late 'eighties and early 'nineties.

Rough faced stone, used alone or in conjunction with pressed brick, were the predominant materials; although there are some examples of the decorative use of cast iron, and even the use of sheet iron for cornices. The architecture is representative of the styles then in vogue in the East, but has lost something in the transposition and gained an indefinable flavor of its own.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Pre-Columbian

☐ 16th Century

☐ 18th Century

☒ 20th Century

☐ 15th Century

☐ 17th Century

☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) July 4, 1879

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal

☐ Prehistoric

☒ Historic

☐ Agriculture

☒ Architecture

☐ Art

☒ Commerce

☐ Communications

☐ Conservation

☐ Education

☐ Engineering

☐ Industry

☐ Invention

☐ Landscape

☐ Architecture

☐ Literature

☐ Military

☐ Music

☒ Political

☐ Religion/Philosophy

☐ Science

☐ Sculpture

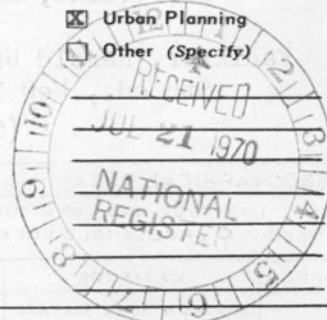
☐ Social/Humanitarian

☐ Theater

☐ Transportation

☒ Urban Planning

☐ Other (Specify)



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of Eureka Springs as an historic district, lies in the fact that here, preserved virtually intact, is an unique health resort community representative of the latter part of the 19th century.

The Spa, or 'watering place,' along with patent medicines, was a distinct part of the American Scene until the first quarter of the 20th Century, when, apparently, more sophisticated Americans began to doubt the efficacy of cures by either. Some of the watering places made the transition from the health spa to the vacation resort; usually with emphasis on horse racing or gambling to attract the well-to-do. Old watering places, therefore, still exist in many parts of North America, but having been successful in making the transition from health resort to vacation resort their success has been reflected in the modernization of their facilities. This means that the bulk of their buildings and structures of the Spa Period have been either razed or drastically remodelled. Eureka Springs, due to a series of circumstances, has been virtually frozen in the architectural period 1880-1900 for over three-quarters of a century.

Dr. Alvah Jackson was the discoverer of the springs. At least insofar as their medicinal qualities and subsequent reputation were concerned. Local tradition has it that the Indians had visited these springs in the years before the coming of the white man in order to take advantage of their curative powers. Therefore, when one of Dr. Jackson's sons became afflicted with a painful inflammation of the eyes, while on a hunting trip in the area in 1858, Dr. Jackson had him bathe his eyes in the Basin Spring. In the course of a few days there was a favorable change in the son's condition. Dr. Jackson was convinced that the spring water had curative powers and at this early date he bottled and sold the water as "Dr. Jackson's Eye Water." It acquired a wide reputation in Arkansas and adjoining states.

During the Civil War Dr. Jackson frequently treated the sick and wounded of both armies. His personal sympathies, however, lay with the South and in February of 1865 he attempted to nurse some Confederate soldiers back to health. As northwest Arkansas was then occupied by Federal troops it was necessary for these invalids to take refuge in the mountains, so the party moved into the Eureka Springs area and camped

(See Continuation Sheet)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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

Braswell, O. Klute, History of Carroll County, Arkansas,
Berryville, Arkansas: Braswell Printing Co., 1961.

Faulkner, Harold Underwood, American Economic History,
5th ed., New York: Harper & Brothers, 1943.

(See Continuation Sheet)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE			
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	36° 24' 42"	93° 44' 54"	0		
NE	36° 24' 42"	93° 43' 42"			
SE	36° 23' 30"	93° 43' 42"			
SW	36° 23' 30"	93° 44' 54"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 1.246

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Jack E. Porter, Historic Preservation Program	
ORGANIZATION Arkansas History Commission	DATE June 10, 1970
STREET AND NUMBER: Old State House	
CITY OR TOWN: Little Rock 72201	STATE Arkansas
	CODE 03

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION 05

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

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name George M. Reynolds

Title State Liaison Officer

Date _____

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

Ernest Allen Connally
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

DEC 18 1970

Date _____

ATTEST:

William J. Huitt
Keeper of The National Register

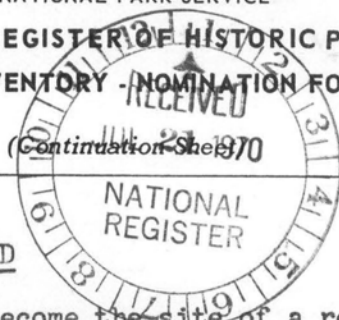
Date DEC 1 1970

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

HB
NO
UTM

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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(Continuation Sheet 970)



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COUNTY Carroll	
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(Number all entries)

8. SIGNIFICANCE CONT'D

on what was later to become the site of a resort hotel. In a few months the soldiers were reported to have completely recovered. The medicinal qualities of the springs were not, however, to be exploited again until May of 1879. At this time Dr. Jackson induced Judge Sanders, of the County Court, who suffered from erysipelas, to attempt a cure at the springs. Judge Sanders followed Dr. Jackson's advice and within ten weeks he was, reputedly, cured.

Naturally, there is no way of determining if the spring waters had any therapeutic value at that time. Subsequent analyses of the waters have not disclosed any great chemical difference between the waters of these springs and those of others throughout that portion of the state. The eye ailment of Dr. Jackson's son may have been of such nature that it yielded simply to bathing in cold water. The cure of the Confederate soldiers may have been brought about by a combination of food and rest. Judge Sander's cure comes in suspicious proximity to the exploitation of the springs.

On July 4, 1879, Judge Sanders built the first house in Eureka Springs. It was more of a summer cabin, however, as Judge Sander's residence continued to be at the county seat at Berryville. In the same month, O.D. Thornton built a rough board shanty and occupied it as a general store. He was able to do this as a market existed for his goods in the 150 or so invalids who had collected around Basin Spring and were living there in tents or wagons. By the end of July there were twelve structures around the spring, and by August 10, the population had reached 180. A week later it was to surge to 300. This increase in population was responsible for the building of another general store, a meat market and a blacksmith shop. Measures were also taken to have streets laid out an roads leading to the town maintained.

In 1880 the nearest railroad was at Pierce City, Missouri, fifty-five miles to the north. Visitors to Eureka Springs would arrive at Pierce City by train and travel to Eureka Springs by hack. The trip took nine hours. Ozark, Arkansas, eighty-five miles to the south, was also on a railroad and provided access to Eureka Springs for travelers coming from the southeast and southwest. The journey from Ozark took nineteen hours through some extremely rough mountain country.

From 1879 to 1885 there was constant litigation over the ownership of the land on which the city was situated. In 1885 the bulk of the claims of prior litigants were in the hands of the Eureka Improvement Company, of which Powell Clayton, former Union general, and former Governor of Arkansas during the Reconstruction Period, was the president. a compromise was effected with the City of Eureka Springs in 1885 and

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

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(Continuation Sheet)

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8. SIGNIFICANCE CONT'D (Sheet #2)

Eureka Springs property owners were able to secure title to their property. All unoccupied property, however, was to remain in the possession of the Eureka Improvement Company. Prior to the compromise, and the securing by the Eureka Improvement Company of large landholdings in the area, the Eureka Springs Railway had been chartered on February 27, 1882. It was opened to travel on February 1, 1883. This road joined the Frisco Railroad at Seligman, Missouri, 18½ miles away. Powell Clayton was also the president and manager of the Eureka Springs Railway.

In 1881 there were thirteen buildings which were called hotels. It is probable that most of these were of frame construction and that the majority were little more than boarding houses. The Crescent Hotel, which was constructed and operated by the Eureka Improvement Company, was first opened to the public on May 10, 1886; construction having begun in 1884.

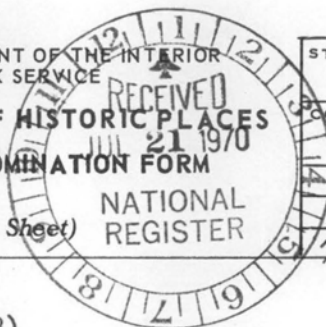
In 1905, in what was apparently the last echo of the Eureka Springs boom, the Basin Park Hotel was opened. This building represented an unusual form of architecture since each of the seven floors could be reached without riding an elevator or climbing stairs. The position of the building against a mountain side made every floor a ground floor.

It is difficult, at this time, to determine the causes which were responsible for the decline in the economy of Eureka Springs. It apparently weathered the financial panic of 1893, and if the construction of the Basin Park Hotel is any indication it was not affected by the 'Rich Man's Panic of 1904.' In 1907, however, there were a rash of bank failures in the United States and these may have affected some of the sources of Eureka Springs' financing. Other factors which may have influenced the decline of Eureka Springs might have been the publicity and public awareness of Pure Food and Drug legislative activity under the administration of Theodore Roosevelt (1901-1908) which resulted in a General Federal Food Law being enacted in 1906. Another thing which may have contributed to Eureka Springs' loss of patronage was the legalizing of horse racing in Arkansas and the establishment of Oaklawn Racetrack at Hot Springs in 1905. Whatever the cause, or causes, the health spa phase was ending for Eureka Springs in 1908 and the luxurious Crescent Hotel became the Crescent College for Girls in that year. In 1911 the economy of the town suffered further when the railroad repair shops which had been located there were discontinued. It is recorded that many of the frame residences of the town were torn down during this period and the used lumber shipped to other states. Apparently no new construction was undertaken after 1905. By the same token, however, other than the dismantling of some of the wooden residences, there was no razing of existing stone and brick buildings and structures. Due to the quality of this brick and masonry construction there was but little deterioration, even in structures which were to remain unoccupied over a long period of time.

(See Continuation Sheet #3)

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(Continuation Sheet)



STATE Arkansas	
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8. SIGNIFICANCE CONT'D (Sheet #3)

Eureka Springs marked time during the years of the First World War, through the post-war period and into the Depression of the late 1920's and 1930's. It is doubtful if Eureka Springs suffered too much during the Depression for it had become accustomed to short rations during the twenty years past. One casualty, however, was the Crescent College for Girls, which had to close its doors in 1933.

World War II brought neither boom nor bust to the community, and it continued to exist on about the same level as it had for the past thirty years or more. The close of the war, however, saw a slight improvement in the fortunes of the community. With wartime travel restrictions lifted, more Americans were touring the country, taking advantage of new automobiles and unrationed gasoline. Many people began to discover this unique, old-fashioned town and to visit it; not as a health resort but as a pleasant anachronism. The increase in tourism was enough to infuse some new life into the local economy, but not enough, initially, to warrant any new construction. It did, however, lead to the reopening and use of existing facilities.

During the late 1950's and early 1960's the construction of Beaver Dam and the intended use of the impounded lake as a recreation facility, along with the opening of the Pea Ridge Battle Field National Military Park, brought new visitors to northwest Arkansas. Eureka Springs benefited and motels and service facilities were created along the State highway which skirts the southern edge of the town. More and more travelers began to stop for the purpose of visiting this town with its turn-of-the-century atmosphere, and with its houses and streets clinging to the hillsides. Artists, writers and retirees began to take up permanent residence here and some of the out-of-state visitors began to purchase and refurbish old homes, or even to build new ones. Many of these homes were refurbished or built for the purpose of being used for summer vacation homes. Thus, Eureka Springs began to experience a second "boom" after a lapse of over fifty years.

Today, the buildings and structures in downtown Eureka Springs, and the adjacent residential areas, are almost all of the 1880-1900 period. The increase in tourism, and the attraction of new residents, has resulted in many of the old commercial buildings being reopened and restored to use. There has also been a corresponding activity in the restoration of private residences. This increase in both business activity and population, however, has made it increasingly evident to city officials and private citizens, that the new growth may result in the destruction of the very architectural atmosphere that has made that growth possible.

(See Continuation Sheet #4)

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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(Continuation Sheet)

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(Number all entries)

8. SIGNIFICANCE CONT'D (Sheet #4)

The desire to preserve the turn-of-the-century buildings, and the atmosphere which contributes so greatly to this unique community, led to the creation of the Eureka Springs Planning Commission. This commission made certain zoning recommendations which designated certain areas within the town as either Historic Commercial or Historic Residential. At the same time they prepared ordinances which would insure that renovation or new construction would not be detrimental to the architectural atmosphere of Eureka Springs. These recommendations passed into law on January 15, 1970.



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COUNTY Carroll	
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(Number all entries)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES CONT'D

Hamlin, Talbot Faulkner, The American Spirit in Architecture,
New Haven: Yale University Press, 1926.

Rayburn, Otto Ernest, "Eureka Springs Was a Boom Town," Carroll
County Historical Quarterly, Vol. IV, No. III, September 1959.

Rayburn, Otto Ernest, "Stories in Stone," Carroll County Historical
Quarterly, Vol. II, No. 2, March 1957.

Ross, Margaret, "Chronicles of Arkansas," Arkansas Gazette, October 12,
1958.

Shannon, Fred Albert, America's Economic Growth, New York: The
Macmillan Company, 1940.



EUREKA SPRINGS SURVEY
SIGNIFICANT STRUCTURES LIST

SURVEY NO.	<u>Address</u>
1. AD-06	12 Lookout Circle
2. Q-05	42 Armstrong
3. R-23	17 Benton
4. AU-11	16 Eureka
5. AM-10	14 Magnolia
6. AT-05	60 West Mountain
7. AT-17	24 Rogers Alley
8. AT-07	42 West Mountain
9. D-31	95 Kingshighway (house only)
10. G-07	35 Steel
11. A-48	10 White
12. C-94	50 S. Main
13. AH-02	Crescent Street (St. Elizabeth's Catholic Church)
14. AM-05	4 Tulip
15. A-06	38 Prospect
16. AO-03	5 Ridgeway
17. B-35	86-88 Spring
18. B-125	282 Spring
19. B-80	299 Spring
20. B-29	54 Spring
21. B-07	10-16 Spring (Basin Park Hotel)
22. B-23	44-48 Spring
23. B-39	98 Spring
24. C-10	400 N. Main (Eureka Springs Railroad Depot)
25. AU-01	36 Eureka
26. B-76	211 Spring
27. B-113	256 Spring
28. B-87	Spring Street (Eureka Springs Public Library) (198)
29. B-90	253 Spring
30. B-54	135 Spring
31. A-01	Prospect (Crescent Hotel)
32. B-05	Spring (Basin Spring)
33. B-48	99 Spring

EUREKA SPRINGS SURVEY
CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES LIST

SURVEY NO.	<u>Address</u>
1. BF-04	61 Alamo
2. I-01	Oil Springs Road (Black Bass Lake Dam)
3. I-33	30 Avo
4. T-01	50 Nova
5. V-02	2 Hively
6. BJ-04	21 Amity
7. Q-01	82 Armstrong
8. Q-17	7 W. Armstrong
9. Q-16	4 Armstrong
10. Q-09	24 Armstrong
11. Q-07	32 Armstrong
12. Q-02	Armstrong (Conway Spring)
13. R-21	30 Benton
14. F-19	14 Breeding
15. BD-03	70 Clay
16. BD-05	1 Clay
17. AV-04	Main, Lindsay, Copper, & Council (Jacob's Ladder)
18. F-09	49 Copper
19. G-20	Douglas (Cave Spring)
20. G-24	23 Douglas
21. G-17	62 Douglas
22. AR-06	10 Elk
23. AR-20	28 Elk
24. AR-26	34 Elk
25. AR-12	18 Elk
26. AR-14	20 Elk
27. AR-15	33 Elk
28. AR-01	15 Elk
29. AR-07	23 Elk
30. AR-09	27 Elk
31. AR-11	29 Elk
32. R-03	27 Eugenia

Eureka Springs Survey
Contributing Structures List
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33.	R-04	15 Eugenia
34.	AU-07	26 Eureka
35.	AU-05	30 Eureka
36.	AU-03	32 Eureka
37.	AM-16	20 Fairmount
38.	AM-18	24 Fairmount
39.	AM-20	28 Fairmount
40.	AM-12	4 Fairmount
41.	CA-06	3 First
42.	D-11	Highway 62
43.	BY-02	17 Hilton
44.	BY-03	11 Hilton
45.	AL-09	31 Howell
46.	AL-11	24 Kansas
47.	G-13	51 Steele
48.	AZ-09	38 Vaughn
49.	AZ-05	46 Vaughn
50.	AZ-03	56 Vaughn
51.	AZ-08	41 Vaughn
52.	O-27	106 Wall
53.	A-34	26 White
54.	A-30	34 White
55.	A-28	36 White
✓ 56.	C-108	92 North Main
✓ 57.	C-90	30-38 Main (City Auditorium)
58.	P-03	142 Judah
59.	C-60	35 North Main
60.	C-58	39-43 North Main
61.	C-52	63 North Main
62.	C-50	65-67 North Main
63.	M-03	Magnetic (Magnetic Spring)
64.	C-76	6-8 South Main
65.	C-82	18 South Main
66.	C-98	60-64 Main

Eureka Springs Survey
Contributing Structures List
Page 3

67.	C-84	22 South Main
✓ 68.	C-86	26 South Main
69.	C-88	28A South Main
70.	AZ-02	2 S Washington
71.	AP-02	34 Singleton
72.	AP-08	24 Singleton
73.	A-94	5 Ojo
74.	AM-07	4A Tulip (Crystal Terrace)
75.	AS-14	21 Owen
76.	AS-04	37 Owen
77.	AS-11	20 Owen
78.	R-02	31 Paxos
79.	AQ-10	15 Pine
80.	AQ-14	25 Pine
81.	AQ-12	19 Pine
82.	AQ-08	11 Pine
83.	A-02	44 Prospect
84.	A-18	24 Prospect
85.	A0-14	38 Ridgeway
86.	A0-04	22 Ridgeway
87.	A0-16	28 Ridgeway
88.	A0-13	27 Ridgeway
89.	A0-15	29 Ridgeway
90.	A0-17	33 Ridgeway
91.	A0-01	1 Ridgeway
92.	AP-03	7 Singleton
93.	AP-05	9 Singleton
94.	AP-07	11 Singleton
95.	AP-09	15 Singleton
96.	AP-01	1 Singleton
97.	AP-11	19 Singleton
98.	AP-12	14 Singleton
99.	AP-18	4 Singleton

Eureka Springs Survey
Contributing Structures List
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100.	AP-20	2 Singleton
101.	AP-10	18 Singleton
102.	B-82	233 Spring
103.	G-28	11 Douglas
104.	B-52	123-125 Spring
105.	B-38	79-81 Spring
106.	B-16	37-43 Spring
107.	B-04	9 Spring
108.	B-02	5 Spring
109.	B-123	276 Spring
110.	B-127	300 Spring
111.	B-135	Spring (Grotto Spring)
112.	B-31	58-60 Spring
113.	B-33	84-84½ Spring
114.	B-09	18 Spring
115.	B-81	Congress Spring
116.	B-27	52 Spring
117.	B-25	50 Spring
118.	B-13	26 Spring
119.	B-47	128 Spring
120.	B-45	Spring (Sweet Spring)
121.	B-43	110 Spring
122.	B-53	138 Spring
123.	B-101	232 Spring
124.	B-103	234 Spring
125.	B-99	228 Spring
126.	B-97	226 Spring
127.	C-12	300 Main (Waterworks)
128.	C-31	180 North Main
129.	C-34	175 North Main
130.	C-47	50 North Main
131.	C-45	62-64 Main
132.	A-72	1 Kings Highway
133.	A-74	3 Kings Highway
134.	A-82	11 Kings Highway

Eureka Springs Survey
Contributing Structures List
Page 5

135.	A-84	15 Kings Highway
136.	A-90	35 Kings Highway
137.	A-60	4 Washington
138.	Q-08	28 Armstrong
139.	B-74	209 Spring
140.	B-88	249 Spring
141.	B-94	263 Spring
142.	B-19	36-38 Spring
143.	B-21	40 Spring
144.	B-139	42 Spring
145.	B-17	32-34 Spring
146.	B-15	28-30 Spring
147.	B-106	303 Spring
148.	B-60	155 Spring
149.	B-34	73 Spring
150.	B-91	212 Spring
151.	B-89	Spring (Crescent Spring)
152.	B-85	192 Spring
153.	B-83	188-190 Spring
154.	B-69	168 Spring
155.	B-71	172 Spring
156.	B-65	158 Spring
157.	B-107	246 Spring
158.	B-59	Spring (Harding Spring)
159.	B-111	254 Spring
160.	B-109	250 Spring
161.	B-57	142 Spring
162.	B-55	140 Spring
163.	B-36	77-78 Spring
164.	B-26	53-55 Spring
165.	B-28	63 Spring
166.	B-12	29 Spring
167.	B-24	51 Spring
168.	B-14	33-35 Spring

Eureka Springs Survey
Contributing Structures List
Page 6

169.	B-44	87 Spring
170.	B-42	85 Spring
171.	B-30	65 Spring
172.	F-41	6 Hale
173.	G-04	Steel (Onyx Spring)
174.	G-08	32 Steel
175.	G-10	Steel (Carry Nation Spring)
176.	G-12	Steel (Little Eureka Spring)
177.	A-05	33 Prospect
178.	A-07	25 Prospect
179.	A-15	3 Prospect
180.	A-61	14 Kings Highway
181.	A-57	6 Kings Highway
182.	A-49	12 Summit
183.	A-47	8 Summit
184.	C-97	29-31 South Main
185.	C-55	33-33½ South Main
186.	C-57	39 South Main
187.	C-73	61-63 South Main
188.	C-93	95 South Main
189.	C-91	South Main (Califf Spring)
190.	AT-08	61 West Mountain
191.	AT-02	7 Mountain
192.	R-15	45 Benton
193.	AQ-25	40 Pine
194.	AQ-27	64 Pine
195.	E-41	Council (East Mountain Lookout)
196.	H-31	11 Hillside
197.	H-33	23 Hillside
198.	H-21	19 Bridge
199.	H-20	64 Hillside
200.	H-22	66 Hillside
201.	H-37	79 Hillside
202.	H-39	77 Hillside

Eureka Springs Survey
Contributing Structures List
Page 7

203.	B-73	174 Spring
204.	AM-02	Magnolia
205.	AM-03	8 Magnolia
206.	BZ-01	15 Montgomery
207	AD-04	8 Lookout
208.	AD-02	7 Lookout
209.	AT-01	68 Mountain
210.	AT-03	66 West Mountain
211.	AT-15	32 West Mountain
212.	AI-11	38 west Mountain
213.	CC-28	216 N. Main
214.	C-15	266 N. Main
215.	K-03	3 Grand
216.	F-32	15 Hale
217.	F-13	Hazel & Nut (Soldier Spring)
218.	AZ-15	10 Fritz
219.	AV-06	26 Jackson
220.	AV-02	17 Jackson
221.	E-44	11 Echols
222.	AR-18	24 Elks
223.	R-01	11 Eugenia
224.	J-02	48 Anderson
225.	R-18	33 Benton
226.	R-22	19-21 Benton
227.	BV-01	4 Cottage
228.	D-08	26 Avo
229.	A-29	9 White
230.	A-50	77 Mountain
231.	BK-01	1 Wheeler
232.	A-46	12 White
233.	B-86	247 Spring
234	B-58	151 Spring
235.	B-40	83 Spring
236.	A-56	16 Washington

Eureka Springs Survey
Contributing Structures List
Page 8

237.	B-08	15-17 Spring
238.	B-11	20-24 Spring
239.	AN-12	16 Linwood
240.	AN-10	12 Linwood
241.	AN-02	2 Linwood
242.	AU-16	5 Rogers Alley
243.	C-51	4 N. Main
244.	AT-16	35 W. Mountain
245.	N-08	18 Mill
246.	N-02	1 Mill
247.	AQ-21	36 Pine
248.	AQ-23	38 Pine
249.	H-27	35 Bridge
250.	H-04	66 Center

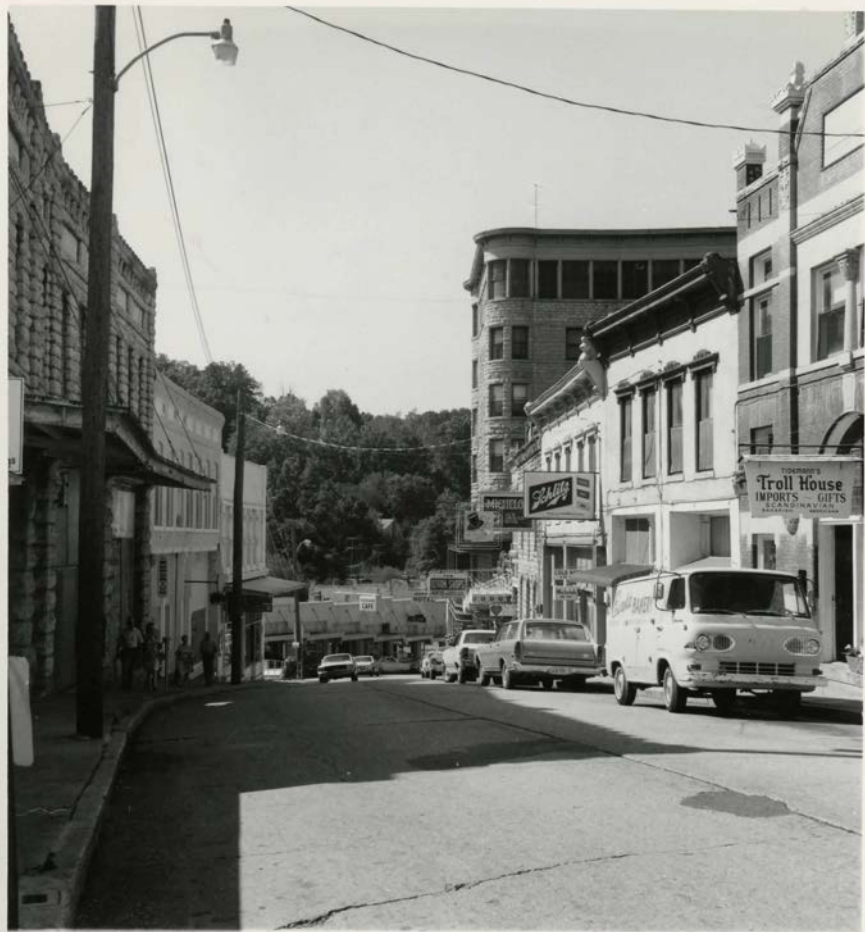


NPS Number 70-12-05-0016

Title: Cureka Springs West
Dist

Loc. Carroll Co., Ark (1)
View of Spring Street

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



70-12-05-0016

Title:

Eureka Springs Dist

Loc.

Carroll County, Ark
looking down Spring
street

©

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



NPS Number 70-12-05-00.

Title: Eureka Springs Hist.
Dist.

Loc. Carroll Co., Ark (3)

Commercial Structures
(Eureka Springs Railroad Depot)

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

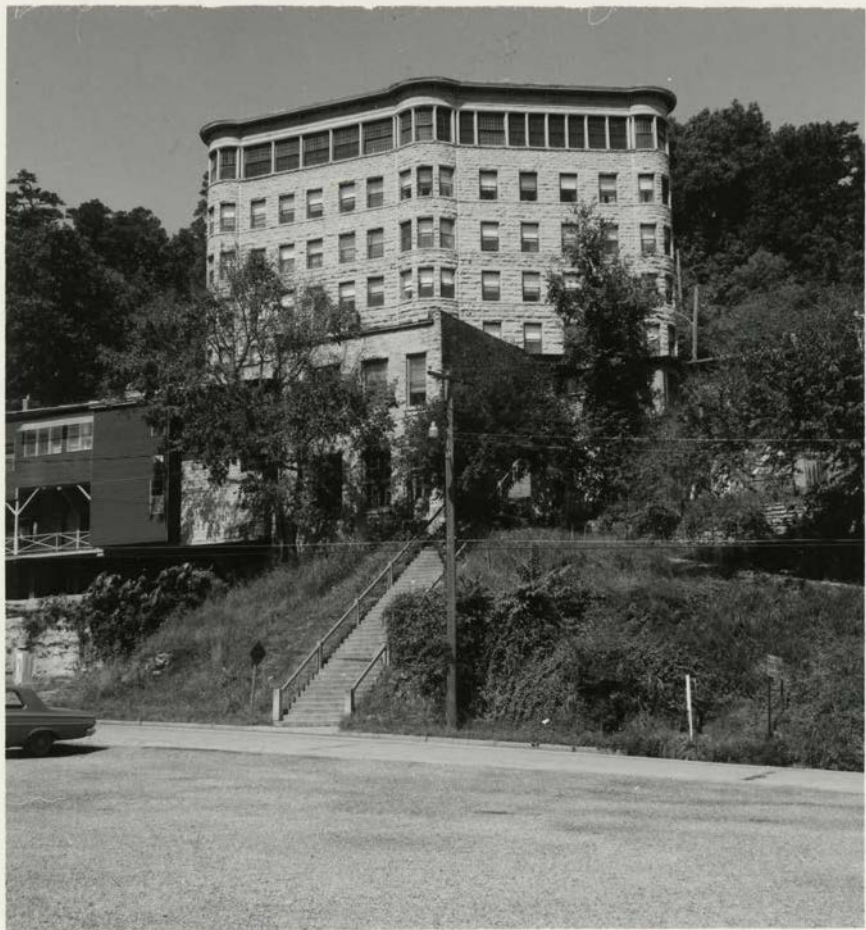
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Arkansas	
COUNTY Carroll	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 70.12.05.0016	DATE 12/18/70

1. NAME			
COMMON: Eureka Springs <i>West Dist</i>			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN: Eureka Springs			
STATE: Arkansas	CODE 07 05	COUNTY: Carroll	CODE 015
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Environmental Design, Inc.			
DATE OF PHOTO: October 1969			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Environmental Design, Inc., Little Rock, Arkansas			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Basin Park Hotel. This photo is taken looking approximately to the northwest. It is taken from Center Street which is on the hill below Spring street on which the hotel stands.			





NPS Number 70-12-05-0016

Title: Eureka Springs Hist.
Dist.

Loc. Carroll Co. Ark.

(4)

Basin Park Hotel
(Eureka Springs Railroad Depot)

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL LAND SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE

Arkansas

COUNTY

Carroll

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

70.12.05.0016 12/18/70

1. NAME

COMMON: Eureka Springs Hist. Dist.

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

Eureka Springs

STATE:

Arkansas

CODE

COUNTY:

Carroll

CODE

015

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Environmental Design, Inc.

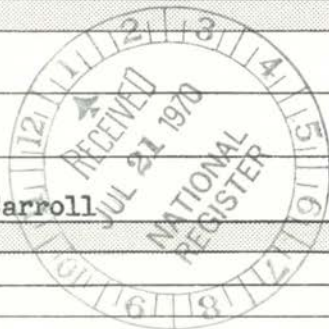
DATE OF PHOTO: October 1969

NEGATIVE FILED AT:

Environmental Design, Inc., Little Rock, Arkansas

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Commercial structures on Main Street. These buildings
are facing to the east.



NPS Number 70-12-05-0016

Title: Chureka Springs West
Dist

Loc. Carroll Co., Ark. (5)

Carved stone block
(Chureka Springs Railroad Depot)

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

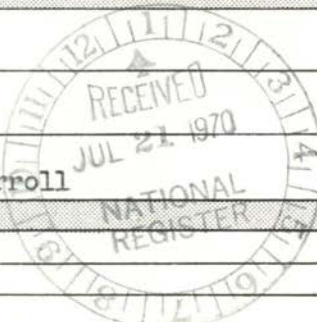
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Arkansas	
COUNTY Carroll	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 70.12.05.0016	DATE 12/18/70

1. NAME			
COMMON: Eureka Springs Nest Dist.			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN: Eureka Springs			
STATE: Arkansas	CODE 03	COUNTY: Carroll	CODE 015
3. PHOTO REFERENCE 05			
PHOTO CREDIT: Environmental Design, Inc.			
DATE OF PHOTO: October 1969			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Environmental Design, Inc., Little Rock, Arkansas			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Carved stone block, set in the first course of the stone in a retaining wall. There are several examples of these which were obviously carved by different masons.			





NPS Number 70-12-05-0016

Title: Eureka Springs Hist.
Dist.

Loc. Carroll Co., Ark. (6)

Carved stone block
(Eureka Springs Railroad Depot)

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

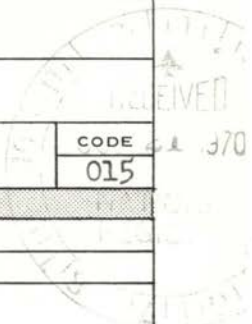
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE <u>Arkansas</u>	
COUNTY <u>Carroll</u>	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER <u>70.12.05.0016</u>	DATE <u>12/18/70</u>

1. NAME			
COMMON: <u>Eureka Springs West. Dist</u>			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Eureka Springs</u>			
STATE: <u>Arkansas</u>	CODE <u>03</u>	COUNTY: <u>Carroll</u>	CODE <u>015</u>
3. PHOTO REFERENCE <u>05</u>			
PHOTO CREDIT: <u>Environmental Design, Inc.</u>			
DATE OF PHOTO: <u>October 1969</u>			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: <u>Environmental Design, Inc., Little Rock, Arkansas</u>			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Carved stone block, set in the first course of stone in a retaining wall. There are several examples of these which were obviously carved by different stonemasons. There is no known reason for their having been placed where they are.			





NPS Number 70-10-05-01

Title: Eureka Springs Hist
Dist.

Loc. Carroll Co, Ark

(7)

Stone sidewalk and
cast iron manhole cover
(Eureka Springs Railroad Depot)

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Arkansas	
COUNTY Carroll	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 70.12.05.0016	DATE 12/18/70

1. NAME

COMMON: Eureka Springs *Nest Dist.*
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

Eureka Springs

STATE:

Arkansas

CODE

03

COUNTY:

Carroll

CODE

05

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

05

PHOTO CREDIT: Environmental Design, Inc.

DATE OF PHOTO: October 1969

NEGATIVE FILED AT:

Environmental Design, Inc., Little Rock, Arkansas

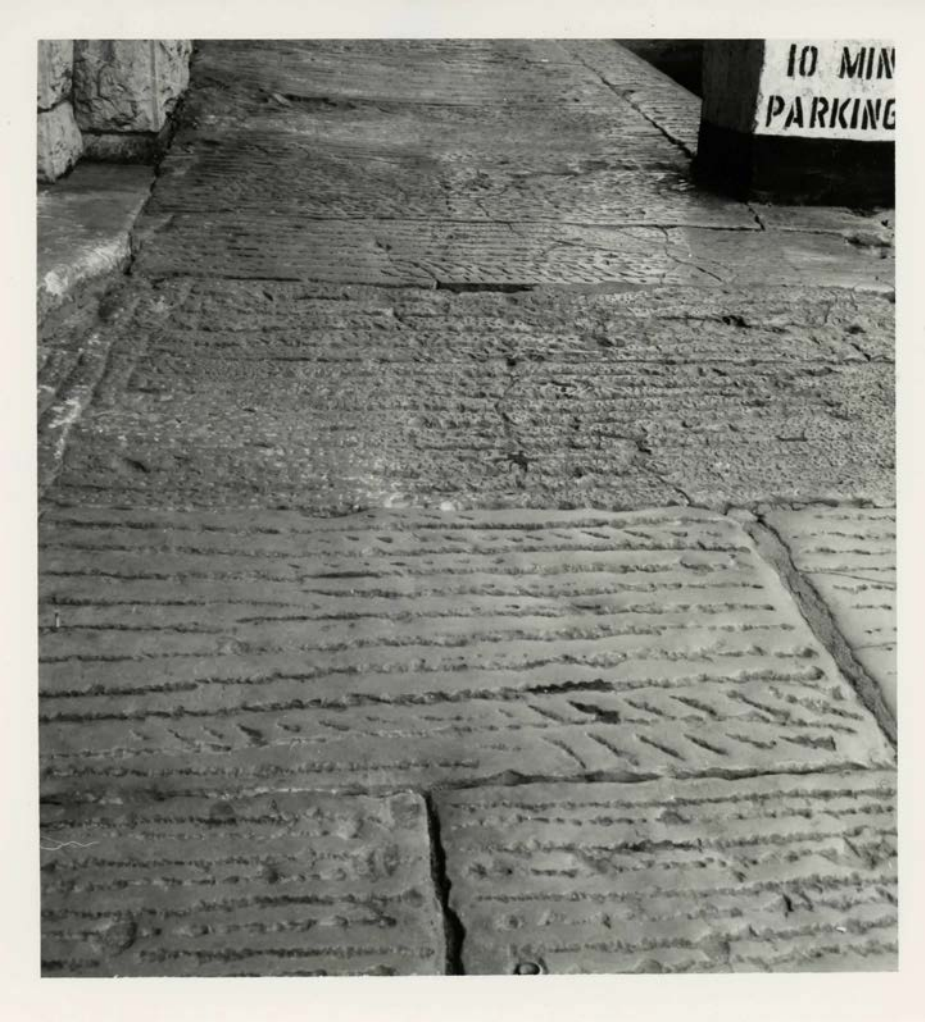
4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Stone sidewalk and cast iron manhole cover, manufactured by
a Chicago, Illinois firm.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

A black and white photograph showing a close-up, slightly high-angle view of a cobblestone street. The cobblestones are rectangular and arranged in a grid pattern, though some are missing or uneven. The surface is weathered and shows some texture. In the upper right corner, a white rectangular sign is mounted on a dark post. The sign has the text "10 MIN" on the top line and "PARKING" on the bottom line, both in bold, black, sans-serif capital letters. To the left of the sign, a portion of a stone wall or curb is visible. The overall scene suggests an old, possibly European, urban environment.

10 MIN
PARKING

NPS Number

70-12-05

Title:

Eureka Springs West
Dist

Loc.

Carroll Co., Ark

(8)

Cut stone sidewalks

(Eureka Springs Railroad Depot)

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

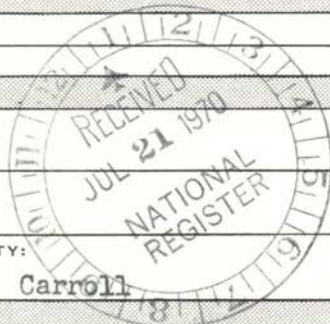
SEE INSTRUCTIONS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Arkansas	
COUNTY Carroll	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 70.12.05.0016	DATE 12/18/70

1. NAME			
COMMON: Eureka Springs Hist. Dist.			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN: Eureka Springs			
STATE: Arkansas	CODE 03 05	COUNTY: Carroll	CODE 015
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Environmental Design, Inc.			
DATE OF PHOTO: October 1969			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Environmental Design, Inc., Little Rock, Arkansas			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Cut stone sidewalks. Note the scoring which was intended to render them "skid-proof" in inclement weather.			





NPS Number

70-12-00016

Title:

Eureka Springs & West
Dist.

Loc.

Carroll County, Ark.
Commercial structures on
Main Street

(Eureka Springs) Railroad
Depot

(9)

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Arkansas	
COUNTY Carroll	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 70.12.05.0016	DATE 12/18/70

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Eureka Springs West Dist.
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

Eureka Springs

STATE:

Arkansas

CODE

03

COUNTY:

Carroll

CODE

015

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

05

PHOTO CREDIT: Environmental Design, Inc.

DATE OF PHOTO: October 1969

NEGATIVE FILED AT:

Environmental Design, Inc., Little Rock, Arkansas

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Commercial structures on Spring Street. The photo is taken looking to (approximately) the southeast.



NPS Number 70-12-05-0016

Title: Chuka Springs West
Dist.

Loc. Carroll Co., Ark.

(10)

floral photo
(Chuka Springs Railroad Depot)

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Credit Photo to Swight Nichols

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE

Arkansas

COUNTY

Carroll

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

70.12.05.0016

12/18/70

1. NAME

COMMON: Eureka Springs Hist. Dist

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

Eureka Springs

STATE:

Arkansas

CODE

COUNTY:

Carroll

CODE

015

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Dwight Nichols

DATE OF PHOTO: October 1969

NEGATIVE FILED AT:

Dwight Nichols Studio, Little Rock, Arkansas

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Aerial photo of Eureka Spring. It is an oblique, looking to the northwest.





Carroll co.
(AK)



SURVEY OF EUREKA SPRINGS, ARKANSAS
HISTORICAL RESOURCES
for
THE EUREKA SPRINGS PRESERVATION SOCIETY

The preparation of these maps has been financed, in part, with Federal Funds and Funds from The Heritage Conservation Recreation Services, Dept. of the Interior, administered through The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

PARTIAL COMPOSITE

A1-A8

APPROVED BY:

DRAWN BY: SCALE: 1"=400' JOB NO: 05 09788 DATE: 5-1-80 SHEET: S-1

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Arkansas	
COUNTY Carroll	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 7012.25.0016	DATE 12/18/70

1. NAME			
COMMON: Eureka Springs <i>West Dist.</i>			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN: Eureka Springs			
STATE: Arkansas	CODE 03 05	COUNTY: Carroll	CODE 015
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: Arkansas Highway Department			
SCALE: 1"=1,000'			
DATE: 1966			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			



EUREKA SPRINGS
1.24000

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

M

I

S

S

O

R 26 W

To Springfield

R 25 W

COUNTY

93°35'

BARRY

RESERVOIR

ROCK

Elk Ranch

Pleasant Ridge

KINGS

RIVER

93°44'54"

93°43'42"

36°24'42"

36°23'30"

EUREKA SPRINGS

Pop. 1681
(1961 Census)

BERRYVILLE

Pop. 1999

MADISON

To Huntsville R 26 W

CO

Arkansas State Highway Commission
Carroll County, Arkansas (1959)
Scale: 1:125,000



R 25 W



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Arkansas	
COUNTY Carroll	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 70.12.05.0016	DATE 12/18/70

1. NAME

COMMON: **Eureka Springs** *Hist. Dist.*
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

Eureka Springs

STATE:

Arkansas

CODE

~~03~~
05

COUNTY:

Carroll

CODE

015

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:

Arkansas State Highway Commission

SCALE: **1:125,000**

DATE: **1959**

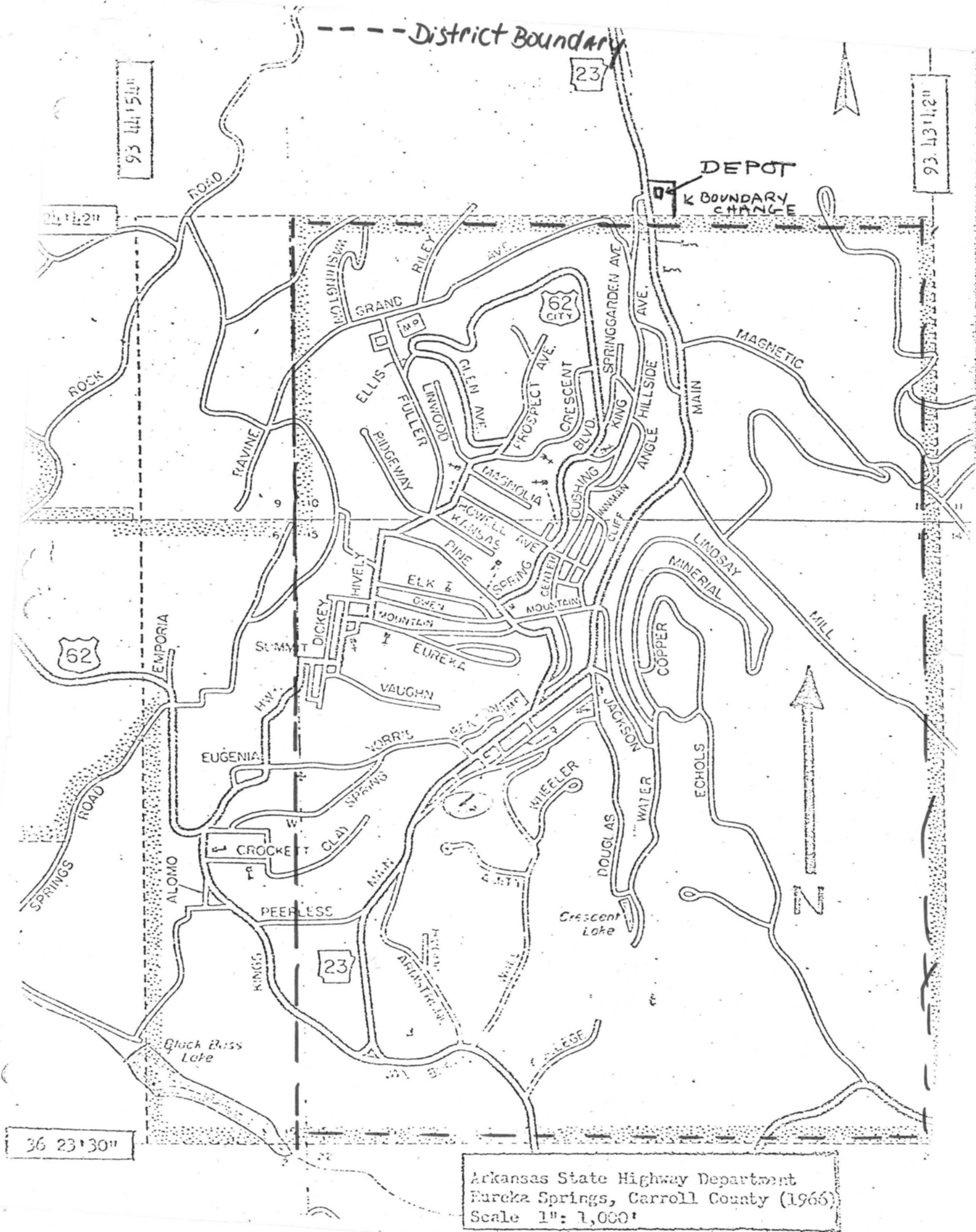
4. REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS



--- District Boundary ---

100-100-100



National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2005



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Eureka Springs Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Southeast 1/3 Section 9; South 1/2 Section 10; All Section 15; East 1/3 Section 16

☐ not for publication

city or town Eureka Springs

☐ vicinity

state Arkansas code AR county Carroll code 015 zip code 72632

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.)

Cathie Matthews
Signature of certifying official/Title

6/21/05
Date

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

Daniel J. Vivian

8/9/05

Eureka Springs Historic District
Name of Property

Carroll County, Arkansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
474	476	buildings
15		sites
1		structures
		objects
490	476	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic- Single Dwelling, Multiple Dwelling, Hotel

Commerce/Trade- Business, Financial Institution

Government- Post Office, County Courthouse

Education- School, Library

Religion- Religious Facility

Recreation & Culture- Auditorium

Landscape- Park, Garden, Natural Features,
Street/Furniture/Object

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic- Single Dwelling, Multiple Dwelling, Hotel

Commerce/Trade- Business, Financial Institution; Restaurant

Government- Post Office, County Courthouse

Education- School, Library

Religion- Religious Facility

Recreation & Culture- Auditorium

Landscape- Parks, Garden, Natural Features,
Street/Furniture/Object

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Gothic Revival Classical Revival

Italianate Tudor Revival

Second Empire Bungalow/Craftsman

Queen Anne Ranch

Romanesque

Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Limestone, Brick, Concrete

walls Limestone

Wood

roof Slate, Asbestos, Wood Shingle, Asphalt

other

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Background

The Eureka Springs Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on December 18, 1970. It was one of the earliest National Register districts listed in Arkansas and enumeration and documentation of the properties was not completed. At the time the Eureka Springs Historic District was listed on the National Register, the boundaries of the district were those of the city limits. Although since 1970 the city limits has expanded a number of times, the boundaries of the district remain the same as when originally listed in 1970.

This nomination of the Eureka Springs Historic District is based on a comprehensive architectural survey conducted over a three-year period that documented and cataloged each structure in the boundaries of the National Register district. In order to determine the range and quality of extant architectural resources each property has been reviewed by the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program to determine integrity. The high ratio of non-contributing properties in the district reflects, in large part, construction after 1955. Since the Eureka Springs Historic District was listed on the National Register in 1970, another 163 buildings have been constructed, significantly adding to the number of buildings that do not contribute to the district. Although 491 or 51% of the total number of properties in the district have been determined contributing, the core of the district retains its high ratio of contributing historic properties and it is from this area that the significance of the Eureka Springs Historic District is derived.

Summary

The Eureka Springs Historic District is located in the boundaries of the city at the time the district was originally listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1970. There are 967 properties in the district of which 491 (51%) contribute to the historic significance. The majority of properties in the district are residential, with 101 commercial buildings, five public buildings, twelve churches and fifteen natural springs. The district contains 596 buildings constructed before 1955 of which 72% were built prior to 1910. The overwhelming character of the buildings is derived from the Victorian era. Highly stylized versions of more than twenty different architectural influences are seen in the historic district. Natural elements are a significant part of the uniqueness of the Eureka Springs Historic District where houses and buildings are scattered over mountaintops, clinging to mountainsides, or nestling in the gorges of the city, each constructed uniquely to adapt to its terrain.

Elaboration

The Eureka Springs Historic District is located in a small town in the Ozark Mountains of Northwest Arkansas. The district contains a collection of Victorian era buildings and homes, built on steep hillsides with many unusual adaptations to the terrain. The district includes 967 buildings and houses scattered

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

throughout the approximate two square mile area of steep mountains and deep ravines. The majority of properties less than fifty years old are located along U.S. Highway 62 which runs along the top of the mountain on the south side of the city. Of the district's 967 properties, 45% were constructed during the peak of the city's popularity 1880-1920. Almost 200 buildings were constructed in the 1890s alone, and reflect strong characteristics of the Queen Anne style in varying manners. Although not within the period of significance, the 116 buildings in the district that were constructed in the 1960s represent the second period of significant growth in the city based on a new wave of tourists seeking outdoor recreational activities on nearby Lake Beaver. Throughout the history of the city, visitors to Eureka Springs have been attracted to the quaint and unusual Victorian era buildings constructed on extreme steep hillsides along winding streets.

Eureka Springs was founded around and because of the natural springs located throughout the area. Early visitors who came seeking the healing powers of the natural spring waters in the 1870s camped around the springs in tents and wagons or other makeshift shelters. By 1879 when the city was formed, crude wood buildings were constructed, taking the place of tents.

By 1881 when the population of Eureka Springs had grown to 5,000 an article written about the city described, ... "Everywhere that a human abode could be constructed, houses of every description, tents and shelters, sprang up all over the mountain tops, hanging by corners on steep hillsides, perched upon jutting borders, spanning the gulches, or nestling under crags and in grottoes. It is a most peculiar looking place, presenting an apparent disregard to anything like order and regularity or arrangement, with its two-story streets, its winding thoroughfares and circular pathways."¹

Fire, floods and other natural forces contributed to the demise of most all of the city's earliest buildings. By the 1880s, new and substantial structures were being built and by the height of the city's popularity as a Victorian health resort during the 1890s the permanent character of the city was established. The Eureka Springs Historic District conveys a strong sense of time and place as a Victorian resort. The district contains examples of popular architectural styles, typical of late 19th and early 20th century American building design. Built along steep mountainsides and in deep ravines, the structures of Eureka Springs present a unique adaptation of building in cohesion with an extreme natural landscape.

Eureka Springs lies in the extremely broken and irregular mountains midway between Northwest Arkansas' Boston and Ozark Mountain ranges. Located 1,700 feet above sea level, the climate of Eureka Springs is considered mild in winter and pleasant in summer. Nine miles from the Missouri state line, Eureka Springs is situated on the headwaters of Leatherwood Creek, a tributary of the White River. Nearby, the Kings River has proved to be an important part of the region's development due to periodic flooding which virtually isolated the western part of Carroll County from its county seat to the east of the river. Establishment of a

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western district courthouse for Carroll County in Eureka Springs was a direct result of the impact of the Kings River.

Many references to the rugged terrain of Eureka Springs has been made though nicknames such as "The Town That Climbs The Mountain", "America's Little Switzerland", and "The Stairstep Town" as buildings and houses in the Eureka Springs Historic District are stacked one behind the other, on twenty steep hills divided by nineteen ravines. The original plat of the city laid out 238 streets and avenues, although a few of them were never opened. Streets were laid out following old paths of the Indians and animals, which had followed the way of least resistance to the old Indian Healing Spring. The buildings that comprise the Eureka Springs Historic District are located on over 100 winding streets in varying shapes like "Ss", "Vs", and "Os".²

The area is lush with vegetation along its steep hillsides and deep ravines. Natural limestone abounds and has been crafted into the infrastructure of the city on its streets, sidewalks and walls. Sixty-three springs that were the basis for the establishment of the city emerge from the mountainsides in the city. Permanent settlement developed around the various springs in the area and property values were based on the proximity to the springs. Wealthiest settlers located close to the springs. Twelve of the springs in the district are noted by structures and/or landscaping features such as Crescent Spring that features an elaborate Victorian era gazebo, or Grotto Spring with its stairway to a grotto built into the hillside.

The last decades of the 19th century through 1910 was a time of immense growth in the city of Eureka Springs as thousands of people visited the resort town nationally famous for its waters that were said to renew health and strength. Elaborate buildings in the architectural styles popular during the Victorian era were constructed at record rate in this period from 1880 to 1910. Public improvements included gas lighting for city streets in 1885 and, a city municipal water system in 1894.³ An estimated 60,000 cubic yards of native limestone was used to construct walls, sidewalks, and public stairways leading from steep hills to other steep hills in the 1880s and 1890s.⁴ Most of these features still exist, including ten flights of public steps in the historic district leading from one street to the next. Of particular note is the stairway called "Jacob's Ladder" which begins on Jackson Street and comes out on Copper Street, containing more than two hundred steps and connecting three streets. Local stonemason C. A. Stillions initials are seen on the historic concrete benches at Crescent Springs and Sweet Spring.

The "Historic Loop", or the old Highway 62 business route was paved in concrete in the 1920s. This original concrete street winds through the district, combining with historic sidewalks and walls.

The overall appearance of the Eureka Historic District is greatly enhanced by the use of color on its frame buildings. Color is an important feature used to highlight the Victorian village character of the district.

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Development by Period

1870s

Although four major fires prior to the 1890s destroyed many of the early frame structures that had been hastily constructed, there are three extant houses in the Eureka Springs Historic District dating from the 1870s. Built in 1878, the house at 10 Magnolia is located on a steep hillside overlooking a deep ravine. This two-story frame house features little ornamentation in its simple design. The Eichor House at 14 Breeding was built in 1879 and is the district's oldest extant Second Empire style. The third building remaining from the 1870s is located at 124 Spring Street. Although the house was built in 1874 and is thought to be the oldest extant building in the district, it has been extensively altered and does not reflect its original historic appearance.

1880s

The 1880s in Eureka Springs were marked by several disastrous fires that destroyed most of the city's wooden buildings. Seventy-two buildings constructed in the 1880s remain in the historic district. Largely as a result of the efforts of the Eureka Springs Improvement Company, formed in 1882 for the purpose of improving the living environment of Eureka Springs, the buildings constructed in this era were substantial. It was during this period that most of the city's infrastructure, including stone walks and walls, were put into place, providing more stability to the hillsides. Many of the buildings remaining from the 1880s are of stone construction and the frame buildings are almost all situated on sturdy stone foundations.

1890s

Representing the overall character of the Eureka Springs Historic District, the 190 houses and buildings constructed in the 1890s feature characteristics of high styles of the Victorian era, Second Empire, Italianate, Romanesque and Queen Anne. The influence of the Queen Anne and Second Empire styles is seen mostly on houses in the district, while the architecture of the historic commercial buildings heavily incorporates details of the Italianate and Romanesque styles into their designs.

1900-1920

Continuing to be a popular health resort, the turn of the century saw steady growth, parallel to that of the 1890s. There are 120 buildings in the historic district that were constructed in the years between 1900 and 1910. Another fifty buildings in the district had been constructed by 1920. By that year 45% of all of the buildings in the Eureka Springs Historic District had been constructed.

1920-1940

Although the economy of Eureka Springs suffered a loss of visitors after the Federal Government began regulating medicines, opening of an auto path into Eureka Springs in 1920 brought a new type of visitor, the

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motorist. Many of the seventy-six buildings in the district that were constructed in these two decades relate to the automobile tourist such as the early tourist cabins, and filling stations.

1950-1970

The 1950s saw a renewed interest in Eureka Springs as the family vacation via automobile became a popular activity and related development on Highway 62 took place. The largest period of growth in Eureka Springs since its heyday from 1880 to 1910 occurred in the 1960s. Development of a large recreational lake nearby, promotion of the spectacular scenery of the Ozark Mountains and the construction in 1968 of a seven-story figure of Jesus known as "Christ of the Ozarks" and its accompany site with daily live performances of the Great Passion Play, spurred a large and diverse tourist market in this period of the district's history.

1970-1980

The city enjoyed a continued renewal as a tourist attraction as more and more people discovered the small Victorian city built in varying odd situations on steep hillsides. Beginning in the 1960s a new generation of artists moved to Eureka Springs and recognition of the historic significance of the city's architectural resources began a period of restoration of much of the historic fabric of the city.

Type

The majority (87%) of the 967 properties in the Eureka Springs Historic District were built as residences. The historic district contains 101 commercial buildings, twelve churches, five public buildings and fifteen springs with varying types of features such as gazebos, grottos, and elaborate landscaping. Historic landscape features such as limestone block walls and sidewalks throughout the city, sets of public stairs, and walking paths are a significant part of the overall character of the Eureka Springs Historic District.

Architectural Styles:

The architecture of the Eureka Springs Historic District is diverse, featuring variations of over twenty styles popular from the 1870s through the 1960s. The predominant character of the city's built environment is Victorian, representing the peak of its growth from 1880 to 1910. Although many of the buildings are classified as Plain Traditional, most of these have Victorian detailing. Pattern books of this period popularized the irregular form of domestic dwelling rather than the traditional "box" form. Mass production made it possible for retailers to offer complex decorative components of house design, as well as key features such as roof treatments, doors, and windows to a much wider market rather than only wealthy households. Expansion of the railroad into Eureka Springs ensured that these components could be transported to sites across America, such as Eureka Springs, at relatively low cost. A few houses in the district are thought to have been pre-cut and shipped to Eureka Springs by railroad, then constructed by local carpenters.

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Clearly, there was a great deal of design influence from cities to the north of Arkansas in the buildings constructed in Eureka Springs. For example, Chicago resident and Vice President of the Illinois Trust and Saving Bank, W. H. Reid hired noted architect Theodore C. Link to design a summer home in Eureka Springs.⁵ Link was a German architect who was noted for his design of Union Station in St. Louis and the Mississippi State House. Constructed in 1899, the house at 38 Prospect, originally named "Avarana" is an uncharacteristically early version of the stately Colonial Revival style.

I-House

The I-House represents some of the earliest extant houses in the Eureka Springs Historic District. Commonly these two-story, two-rooms wide, and one room deep houses were constructed in the pre-railroad era of American development. Many of the forms of I-House later in the nineteenth century added stylistic detailing to make them more stylish, particularly in Eureka Springs. However, the houses at 19 Bridge and 27-29 Benton represent the early, unembellished form of I-House. These houses feature the typical I-House tall, two-story, side-gable roof with centered one-story front porch.

Carpenter Gothic

Popularized by A. J. Downing in his 1850 book *The Architecture of Country Houses*, the Carpenter Gothic style enjoyed widespread national popularity from 1850 to the 1880s. The Carpenter Gothic style house features vertical emphasis through steeply pitched front gables ornamented with bargeboard and gingerbread woodwork, which looked vaguely like the stone tracery in medieval churches. Eleven houses in the Eureka Springs Historic District were constructed in this style. Appropriate to the style, details appear on these houses in the district such as the jigsaw-cut bargeboard and porch cornice on the house at 60 W. Mountain. Other Carpenter Gothic style houses in the district feature elaborate bargeboard such as found on the house at 212 Spring Street. Gothic style windows on the house at 2 Kansas appropriately adorn this Carpenter Gothic style cottage.

Italianate

Most of the Italianate style buildings in the Eureka Springs Historic District are two-story masonry commercial structures along Spring Street. These buildings are commercial interpretations of the style featuring the Italianate arched windows and paired cornice brackets.

Second Empire

Second Empire was a dominant architectural style for American houses constructed between 1860 and 1880. Characterized by its distinctive mansard roof, the Second Empire style often features decorative patterns of color or texture in the roofing materials. Iron cresting above the upper cornice is common. Towers were often a feature of Second Empire houses. The boxy roofline was considered highly functional because it permitted a full upper story of usable attic space.

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There are six historic houses in the Eureka Springs Historic District constructed in the Second Empire style. The stone Eichor House at 14 Breeding was built in 1879 and is one of the oldest houses in the district. Its tall mansard roof features dormers plus a hipped roof balcony on its south end. More elaborately detailed, the Calif House at 95 S. Main Street, constructed in 1889, is noted by its tall, recessed mansard roof with shed roof dormers. The house features an elaborate bracketed cornice on its façade.

The most elaborate of the Second Empire style houses in Eureka Springs is Penn Castle at 36 Eureka Street. This house features many of the decorative elements typical of the Second Empire style including color in use of materials such as slate and stone, elaborate cornice with brackets, and hooded dormer windows. Constructed of stone block, Penn Castle is distinguished by a distinctive two-story tower on the northeast corner with metal cresting atop its steep roof. Slate covers the mansard roof which features hooded arched dormer windows on the tower. The Sacred Heart Parish Rectory at 28 Fairmount features a tall, hipped roof with gable-roof dormers, a prominent center bay, but is devoid of other Second Empire decorative elements.

Queen Anne

Characterized by towers or turrets, irregular shaped steeply pitched roofs, dominant front-facing gable, textured shingles or other devices to avoid a smooth-wall appearance, the Queen Anne style house also features extensive one-story porches highlighting the asymmetry of the front of the house. Thirty-four houses in the district are considered excellent examples of "high style" Queen Anne architecture. Built in the prime of Eureka Springs, these Queen Anne style houses were generously decorated with the ornamental elements of the style. Most of the Queen Anne style houses in Eureka Springs are frame and utilize color as a decorative element.

One of the district's oldest two-story Queen Anne style house is located at 211 Spring. The house was built for former Arkansas Governor Powell Clayton in 1881 and features a tall corner tower, ornate spindlework, cut-away gable corners and other wood ornament.

The Judge Humphrey House at 253 Spring Street features a prominent three-story corner tower, decorative bargeboard and spindlework. Typical of the Queen Anne style, the house has a steep-pitched hipped roof with steep gable bays. The one-story, hipped roof, wrap-around front porch is highlighted with a steep gable on the corner with an elliptical opening of wood with turned posts and spindles. The gable end of this porch feature is ornamented with waffle-patterned shingles. Cut-away bays with bargeboard highlight the front facing bay of the house.

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A three-story corner tower rising above the roofline on its corner denotes the Dr. Floyd House at 246 Spring Street. The one-story conical-roofed gazebo on the corner of the wrap-around porch is a feature often seen in Queen Anne style houses as a structure formerly used in the garden, was attached to the house to provide a sheltered place to sit and enjoy the scenic view of Spring Street. Another example of the gazebo incorporated into the structure of the house is found at 106 Wall Street where a conical roof gazebo is found on the rear porch of the house.

Constructed in 1895, the Dr. Bolton house at 21 Owen also features a steep tower and is further elaborated with decorative woodwork on the wrap porch. Crystal Terrace at 4 Tulip has elaborate bargeboard and the characteristic Queen Anne corner tower. Similarly, a steep corner tower with finial and decorative jigsaw cut woodwork on its two-story porch denotes the house at 254 Spring.

Built uncharacteristically late for the Queen Anne style, The Fuller House at 300 Spring Street was constructed in 1904. This house features the typical Queen Anne style steep hipped roof with gable bays and a tall two-story tower. The wrap-around porch features a turned-post balustrade, but is supported by simple Doric columns, hinting of the popular Colonial Revival style.

Although less elaborately decorated than some of the other Queen Anne style houses in the district, the house at 33 Prospect features a corner tower, wrap around porches, and bargeboard in its gable end. The roof and tower of this house, however, are not as steep as other examples.

Some of the Queen Anne style houses in Eureka Springs feature multiple towers. The Lee Cottage at 15 Magnolia features a distinctive corner tower and two roof towers. This two-story wood frame house, built on a hillside overlooking Spring Street below and with Crescent Hotel above, is three stories on the sides and rear.

The Hugo Lund House at 51 Steele Street is a sprawling irregular-shaped wood frame house with multiple wings and additions. From the street level, the house appears to be one story. Built on a steep hillside, the rear portions of the house are two and three stories. Two towers provide the Queen Anne element to this house. Viewed from rear of the house, one tower is three-stories, the other four-stories. The Lund House features a wrap-around porch and bay windows, but is otherwise devoid of decoration. Lund was a noted Swiss gardener who built the house in 1900. He spent seventeen years building rock gardens on the property to the rear of the house.⁶ Thirteen stone terraces were constructed by Lund who called his home "Little Switzerland".⁷ Portions of these terraces remain on the property. Lund also worked on the garden for Carry Nation's Hatchet Hall at 35 Steele Street and is credited with planting the maple trees around most of the city's springs.⁸

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Other two-story wood frame Queen Anne style houses found in the Eureka Springs Historic District are elaborated through varying wood ornament such as seen on the house at 256 Spring Street with a two-story wrap-around porch supported by turned posts, decorated by a spindlework frieze and wood circular opening on the second level. A front-facing two-story gable bay features a first floor bay window marked by wood ornament.

Characteristic of the Queen Anne style, the dominant front-facing gable, and use of textured shingles are seen on the Dr. C. F. Ellis House at 44 Prospect. Built in 1886, the house was designed by local architect W. H. Hammond. An 1890 publication described, "The roof was painted blue slate, the shingle course of the upper story, terra cotta and the body, light green with darker (olive) trimmings." A front side porch features elaborate woodwork, as does the front facing gable end with two-story bay window. The rear of the house with its two levels of hillside porches also features elaborate woodwork. The north end of the Dr. Ellis House features cut-away bays, decorative wood ornament and patterned shingles in its gable end.

Built in 1883 by J. W. Hill, Eureka Springs' wealthiest citizen at the time, the house known as Rosalie at 282 Spring Street is one of the few brick Queen Anne style houses in the district. Extraordinarily elaborate woodwork adorns this house. Lavish use of gingerbread, bay windows, wall dormer, and double gables on one-story side porches makes this house one of the most ornate in the historic district.

Most of the one-story Queen Anne houses in Eureka Springs have hipped roofs with lower cross gables. The gable ends of these houses are sheathed in decorative shingles like seen on the front centered bay of Cliff Cottage at 42 Armstrong. Cut-away bay windows and spindlework porches elaborate this heavily ornamented Queen Anne house. The one and one-half story Queen Anne houses at 64 and 66 Hillside feature gazebo type porches in their front ell.

One of the most elaborate of the Queen Anne style houses in the district was actually built in Carthage, Missouri, in 1891. The 12,000 square foot house was disassembled, moved and reassembled to its current location on Highway 62, or 115 ½ W. Van Buren in Eureka Springs in recent years.

Folk Victorian

The overwhelming character of the Eureka Springs Historic District is derived from the Victorian era. Although simpler in form and scale, the majority of these houses and buildings feature Victorian era decoration. These Folk Victorian style houses are modest interpretations of the elaborate Queen Anne style, often echoing some of the high-style characteristics such as the corner turret seen on the "Witch's House" at 2 S. Washington Street, so called because of the steep hat-shaped turret roof on the corner of the one-story wrap porch. An unusual triangular-shaped bay window on the front porch, turned porch posts and decorative shingles and woodwork in the front end of the gable is characteristic of the detail work of local builder W. O.

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Perkins. The Fuller Cottage at 229 Spring Street with its hexagonal shaped roof tower on the south end also features significant use of Queen Anne style wood ornament. Often most noted for its unusual configuration on a triangular-shaped corner lot at Spring and King Streets, the Fuller Cottage appears to be one-story from its front on Spring Street, but is two-stories on the rear. Another example of adaptation to the extreme terrain is the Rosana Cottage, which also is one story at street level, with two stories on its rear.

However, the majority of the Folk Victorian style houses in the district are decorated versions of the Plain Traditional buildings in the city. Often the only difference is the addition of wood ornament, distinctly providing a Victorian-era influence. One-story side-gable roof houses such as the examples seen at 32 Steel, 23 Douglas and 247 Spring use wood ornament in gable ends and porch woodwork, adding a Victorian era influence.

Some of the Folk Victorian style houses feature steeply pitched cross gable roofs such as the house at 5 Douglas. Others like the houses at 257 and 263 Spring Street have steep hipped roofs with lower cross gables and irregular massing. This irregular massed form of the Folk Victorian style house in Eureka Springs often expresses the Queen Anne style in the use of patterned shingles and modest wood ornament in gable ends and decorative wood porch friezes like those seen on the house at 233 Spring Street.

Other of the Folk Victorian style houses in the historic district have unusual Queen Anne style elements such as the one-story house with side gable roof at 16 Eureka Street where a prominent gable in the center of the roof is echoed by another gable on the porch shed roof. Here elaborate wood porch ornament contributes to the Victorian character of the house.

Another form of Folk Victorian style common in the district is the one-story with hipped roof house. Often this type is a simple square structure, typically with a rear addition. Some of these one-story hipped roof houses have gabled bays such as the house at 31 Kingshighway where the combination of bay window, decorative turned porch columns with wood ornament, and turned post balustrade presents a strong Victorian era influence. Also incorporating Victorian style into an otherwise simple structure, the house at 5 Eureka features a hipped roof with mansard and prominent gable roof wall dormers. On this house, as seen on many houses in Eureka Springs, a porch wraps around three sides, taking advantage of a spectacular view.

The many two-story Folk Victorian style houses in the Eureka Springs Historic District are of varying plans including the familiar L-shape such as seen on the house at 1 Kingshighway with its one-story hipped roof porch with Queen Anne style turned posts and balustrade and spindled frieze. The two-story cross gable roof house at 26 Jackson displays modest decoration in gable end wood ornament, projecting bay windows, and decorative porch frieze.

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Plain Traditional

A simple rectangular-shaped form of house, usually frame with side gable roof, is found throughout the Eureka Springs Historic District. Most all of this type of Plain Traditional house features a full front porch, often wrapping around one or more sides. Examples found at 275 Spring built c.1892 and 45 Hillside, built in 1908 indicate this type of unembellished house. Often these small houses have rear additions. Sometimes there are two front doors as seen on the house at 175 N. Main Street.

Two-story Plain Traditional houses in the district are often the same one room deep, two rooms wide plan as their one-story counterparts. Full front porches with simple porch supports and balustrades are almost always found on this type of house in the district. Sometimes these porches are two-story, such as the one on the house at 15 Douglas.

Another type of Plain Traditional house seen in the district is the square house with hipped roof. The example at 7 Douglas Street features a one-bay hipped roof porch over the center entry, while the house at 266 N. Main Street features a recessed corner porch. Both houses have simple wood porch supports and balustrade.

Although not as common as the gable or hipped roof version of Plain Traditional, the house at 11 Douglas features a steep cross gable roof with full front porch with no decorative ornamentation. L-shaped examples of this simple style are also found in the district. The C. A. Stillions House at 142 Judah Street is an L-shaped Plain Traditional stone house built by a stonemason who worked on many of the buildings in the district. Although built of large stone blocks, the house offers little ornamentation.

Varying two-story types of the Plain Traditional style are found in the district such as a two-story cross gable roof with side shed roof porches as seen on the house located at 97 Wall Street. Devoid of any elaborate stylistic link to any particular style, the three buildings at 136, 138 and 140 Spring Street, which were built in the mid-1880s, are most noted for their construction on a rock cliff overlooking Harding Springs.

Colonial Revival

Seven historic Colonial Revival style houses are located in the Eureka Springs Historic District. The oldest of the Colonial Revival style buildings in the district is the Elmwood Apartment Building, constructed in 1886. The two-story brick building with hipped roof features a two-story porch wrapping around two sides. Located on the crest of East Mountain, the Professor Gurney House at 11 Echols was built in 1905. This house exhibits the transition from the Queen Anne style with its fanciful details to the more classically inspired Colonial Revival style. This asymmetrical house is one and one-half stories with a

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hipped roof and lower cross gables and bay windows. Details on this house include narrow horizontal wood siding, wrap-around porch with Doric columns and simple balustrade.

Balancing on the hillside at the intersection of Flint and Steel Streets, the Colonial Revival style house at 9 Steel was constructed in 1906. The frame one-story hipped roof house has a hipped roof porch wrapping around three of its elevations supported by slender turned posts with balustrade and wood frieze. The house rests on a large stone basement foundation, said to have housed the city's jail at one time.

Two large and distinctive Colonial Revival houses in the district are outstanding examples of the style. The Labsap House at 12 Lookout Circle was built in 1902. A two-story porch recessed under the broad main hipped roof with dormers surrounds this two-story square-shaped house.

Another large Colonial Revival style house was uncharacteristically built in 1899. Originally named Avarana, the house is two-stories at street level and three on the rear. The symmetrical house is rectangular-shaped and has a tile-covered hipped roof with dormers. A two story-porch wraps the house on three sides and is supported by corner square wood columns on corners and round Doric columns.

The distinctive gambrel roof of the Dutch Colonial style is seen on the houses at 26 Eureka and 41 Alexander. The gambrel roofs on both houses feature dormers.

American-Foursquare

Fifteen houses in the district display the American Foursquare-style characteristic two-story, square-shaped plan with hipped roof, dormers and full front porch. Found on Ridgeway Street are four Foursquare houses ranging in date of construction from 1905 to 1914. These houses, located at 22, 26, 33, and 42 Ridgeway all feature full front porches with hipped roofs. The house at 76 Mountain has a shed roof over its full front porch, but the house is the typical square shape with hipped roof and dormers. The Foursquare house at 38 Mountain has a two-story flat-roof porch across its front.

Craftsman

By the time the Craftsman style became popular, building in the district had been largely completed and combined with the economic downturn felt in the city preceding the Great Depression, there are only sixteen Craftsman style houses in Eureka Springs. These houses are one or one-and-one-half stories at street level. Craftsman style features such as low pitched, gable roofs accentuated by wide unenclosed eave overhangs with exposed roof rafters characterize Eureka Springs' small stock of houses of this style. Perhaps due to the

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steep terrain of the city, the Craftsman style mostly appears on the rare lots in the city with some level space. Side gable Craftsman style houses such as the houses at 46 Vaughn and 79 Mountain feature broad eaves supported by triangular-shaped brackets, low-pitched shed roof dormers on the front of the houses and porch supports of wood columns on brick piers.

The Craftsman trademark use of natural materials as seen on the house at 81 Mountain is exhibited in its stucco walls and distinctive front gable porch supported by sets of paired slender wood columns on tapered stone piers.

The Craftsman Bungalow, which became the cottage of the early decades of the twentieth century, was more easily adapted to the extreme terrain of Eureka Springs. Five Craftsman Bungalows in the district are all one-story and feature the typical front-facing gable roofs with accentuated knee-braces and exposed rafter tails. These Bungalows feature full or $\frac{3}{4}$ front porches with simple square wood or brick columns, integral to the Craftsman philosophy of extending living space to the outside. The house at 40 S. Armstrong is noted by its pronounced front-facing gable roof with triangular braces. The house at 4 Echols features a low-pitched front-facing gable roof with the characteristic Craftsman knee-braces. Other Bungalow houses in the district also are noted by their low profile with pronounced eaves.

Period Revival

Nationwide in the 1920s an eclectic flavor of design emerged. Buildings incorporated many of the "romantic" styles of the past such as Tudor and Spanish in their designs. Long past the peak of building in Eureka Springs, there were houses built in the Period Revival styles, although with very modest detail. Of the five historic houses with Tudor influence, three were built before 1930. The Ellis House at 1 Wheeler Street is a large two-story interpretation of the Tudor style as seen in its false half-timbering on prominent and steep gable ends. The Ellis House is situated on a peak with views of the entire downtown from three sides. The houses at 10 Eugenia and 25 Kingshighway have Tudor style influence in their pronounced steep gables. Faced in cobblestone, the house at 10 Eugenia resembles an English cottage. The house at 25 Kingshighway features the Tudor style characteristic sweeping gable over its main entry bay. This exterior of this house is covered in uncut stone, a commonly used material in the Tudor style.

A later Tudor style influence is seen on the house at 56 Wall Street. Constructed c.1945, this house features two steep front-facing gable bays with sweeping gable sides. Built of flat laid stone, the house is an example of the subdued style characteristics seen in construction in the period following World War II. The district's other mid-twentieth century version of the Tudor style influence is the building at 104 Spring Street, constructed as a filling station in 1950. Although much of the original detail of this building has changed, the Tudor influence remains visible in its steep front-facing gables.

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The First Church of Christ at 68 W. Mountain is the only building in the district with even minimal Spanish Revival style influence. Covered with rough stucco, the building features round arched roof parapets.

Rustic

Rustic architecture generally became popular in Arkansas at the beginning of the twentieth century. There are five structures characterized as Rustic in style in the Eureka Springs Historic District.

The log building at 532 Spring Street is a rustic log structure constructed in 1890, unusually early for this design influence. Built as the office of the Harmon Park Trolley Barn and situated on the northern edge of town, the one-story log building's rustic design is appropriate in the setting next to the city's Harmon Park. Another early example of Rustic influence is seen at 5 N. Washington in a small square building of log with hipped roof, built around 1898 for the Christian Science Reading Room.

Virtually all of the rustic style buildings in the historic district are of log construction, or have a large element of log. The McLaughlin House at 185 Spring Street was constructed in 1930. This log house is long and narrow with an addition on the north elevation. Built on a steep hillside, the house is one-story at street level with an almost full lower story on the rear. Porches under the broad eaves of the south and east sides of the house offer a view of the deep ravine below.

The American Legion Hut at 75 S. Main was built in 1936. It is a variation of the Rustic one-story log meeting hall design that became popular during the 1930s. Other Rustic influence in the district is seen on the house located at 310 Spring Street. Oddly situated further back from the typical building site on its lot and at an angle, this 1938 house derives its Rustic influence from not only its heavily landscaped setting, but from a prominent log shed-roof dormer on the front.

Although relocated from a nearby remote area, it is worth noting the log cabin adjacent to the Eureka Springs Historical Museum in the Calif House at 95 S. Main. This cabin is historically important to the city as the home of writer Cora Pinkley-Call, a local writer and is an example of early Ozark mountain homes. The cabin has been incorporated into the educational and interpretative programs of the museum.

An odd combination of the Rustic and the Victorian Folk style is seen on the addition of heavy rectangular stone porch supports and solid balustrade onto the otherwise delicately trimmed house at 42 Prospect. Built in 1890, the house likely had decorative wood porch supports and balustrade consistent with its Victorian form and other existing details prior to the addition of the rustic stone porch.

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Minimal Traditional

In the years after World War II, as nationwide the demand for housing increased, Eureka Springs also saw an increase in construction. Beginning in the mid 1940s and increasing into the 1950s, the most common type of house built was usually small with close rake eaves, little ornamentation and a simple box-like appearance. Although the Minimal Traditional style house was more commonly seen in suburban developments in larger cities, several are found in the historic district. The house at 24 Pine Street exhibits Minimal Traditional characteristics in its close rake eaves, box-like form and lack of ornamentation.

The house at 22 Prospect is a unique rusticated block L-shaped house built in c.1950. It features a low, hipped roof with close-rake eaves. It is characterized by metal casement windows and its low profile indicates an early Ranch style influence. Another L-shaped house transitioning from the Minimal Traditional to the Ranch style form is located at 21 Echols. Built in 1953, this house is common of those seen from this period.

Ranch

The popular suburban house design of the mid twentieth-century was the Ranch style. Because most of the core of the city of Eureka Springs with its rugged terrain was not conducive to the one-story sprawling Ranch style, most of this type house was built in the outlying areas of the city on more level ground. In other cases, simple rectangular shaped ranch style houses were built on the few vacant lots in the city. New construction in the city during the 1950s and 1960s was welcomed with little thought about the design of new buildings constructed in the historic areas of the city. Scattered throughout the city are sporadic cases of a Ranch style house in the middle of Victorian era houses such as the 1960s ranch form house at 222 Spring Street, flanked on either side by Queen Anne style houses built in 1886.

In a few cases, there are clusters of ranch style houses in the core areas of the Eureka Springs Historic District. Three Ranch style houses at 7, 11 and 13 Eureka Street or a series of five versions of the style located on Howell Street are clear indications of the building patterns of the 1950s and 1960s.

An early Ranch house example is found at 68 Wall Street where a small house similar to the Minimal Traditional box type has added a carport under its main roof. Fourteen Ranch style houses built around 1965 on College Street, just off of Highway 62, or Van Buren Street, are all one-story brick and frame structures adapted to steep drop-offs on the rear of their lots. Other Ranch style houses in the city take advantage of the steep terrain, affording a full story at basement level such as the house at 53 Steel. As houses of all styles in Eureka Springs, this Ranch style house accommodates the spectacular views with porches wrapping around three sides on both levels.

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The 1960s saw the most new construction in Eureka Springs since the early twentieth-century. As the city expanded, new construction took place in outlying areas. Similar to any city's suburban development in the 1960s, houses built along East Mountain were varying forms of the Ranch style house. The house at 47 East Mountain is a particularly stylistic version of the Ranch style with the added interest of front facing gable on the front roof and front gable bay. The decorative bargeboard on the gable bay adds a subtle elaboration to this house.

Contemporary

A few Contemporary style houses are found in the district. Most are located in the areas on the edges of the city developed after 1960. However a few examples of this style house can be found in the older sections of the city such as the house at 51 Mountain Street with its slightly slanted Contemporary style characteristic flat roof.

The most outstanding example of the Contemporary style is located at 505 Spring Street. Edna Giese Deiley moved to Eureka Springs from Chicago to build what she called the "house of her dreams," and it was constructed in 1951.⁹ The one and one-half story brick house with full basement features straight lines and an unusual Contemporary roofline. The house drew great attention in Eureka Springs where the design was considered too modern and abstract. This is another example of the influence of sophisticated new architectural design ideas brought to Eureka Springs by residents relocating from large cities.

An A-Frame style house is located in the historic district at 9 Cross Street. Constructed around 1975, this is the only example of this contemporary style house found in the district.

Churches

Twelve historic church buildings are located in the Eureka Springs Historic District. A wide variety of different stylistic influence is seen in these buildings.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at 17 Elk is a simple frame building with centered steeple. Constructed in 1880, this church is the oldest in the historic district. The first home of the Christian Science Church in Eureka Springs was in the small one-story log building with flared hipped roof, built in 1898. Located at 5 Washington, the building is no longer used as a church. In 1914 the congregation moved to a new location at 68 W. Mountain. This building is noted by its round-arched roofs and corner tower with crenellated roof.

Other stylistic details seen on the historic churches in Eureka Springs include corner towers, such as found on the limestone First Presbyterian Church at 209 Spring, constructed in 1886. Steep cross gables feature a

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single tall stained glass window with Gothic arched top. The Gothic arch is repeated in the entry openings on the corner tower and its narrow second story windows.

The First United Methodist Church at 160 Spring, constructed in 1900, is similar to the Presbyterian Church in its construction of local limestone. Built a year later, the stone church at 80 W. Mountain features a steep hipped roof with steep gable wall dormers. Windows and doors on this church building are Gothic arched.

The district's lone example of Byzantine architecture is St. Elizabeth's Catholic Church at 30 Crescent. Situated just below the Crescent Hotel, the domed portion of the building was built by Richard Kerens in memory of his mother in 1906 and was originally called Kerens Memorial Chapel. The church was designed by architect George Helmuth to be similar in appearance to St. Sophia's Church in Istanbul, Turkey.¹⁰ A 1907 article in the *Arkansas Traveler* reported that the cost of site preparations on the steep hillside was placed at \$30,000-\$40,000.¹¹ A two-story gable roof addition to the building was made in 1909, also designed by George Helmuth. A separate forty-foot bell tower was also added to the site, through which entrance to the church grounds was accessed.

The First Baptist Penn Memorial Church at the corner of Spring and Mountain Streets was built in 1912. The Classical Revival style building features a cross gable roof with large dome. The elegant building was constructed with money left to the congregation by William Evander Penn, an attorney turned evangelist and songwriter who moved to Eureka Springs in the 1880s.¹²

Public Buildings

Built on land donated by Richard Kerens, builder of St. Elizabeth's Catholic Church, and with \$15,000 donated by Andrew Carnegie for construction, the Eureka Springs Public Library at 194 Spring Street was begun in 1910 but not completed until 1912. Set into the steep hillside on this portion of Spring Street, the library is a one-story building with full basement. Limestone remaining after construction of the Crescent Hotel was built was used on the library building. Classical Revival symmetry marks the façade of the building with its centered entry bay with double doors and a cast concrete surround. A cast concrete parapet runs along the top of the walls and a low-pitched hipped roof is covered in ceramic tiles. An uncovered terrace with wide stairways on either side leads to the main entry doors. At street level at the base of the terrace, a single recessed wood door with cast concrete surround opens into the basement.

The U.S. Post Office at 100 Spring Street was built in 1918. This stylish Colonial Revival style building is constructed of red brick and features double entry doors with an elaborate wood surround with elaborate pediment and pilasters. A roofline balustrade of brick with sections of turned wood balustrade is another

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Colonial Revival style feature. The entry is flanked on each side by two large eight-over-eight double-hung windows set into recessed arched brick panels.

The Carroll County Western District Courthouse at 44 S. Main Street was designed by local builder W. O. Perkins and built by the Perkins Lumber Company in 1908. The two-story building with full basement is constructed of local limestone. Its most prominent feature is a centered three-story tower with a dormered dome.

Nearby, the City Auditorium at 36 S. Main Street was constructed in 1928. The large, two-story building with full basement is also constructed of native limestone. The rectangular-shaped building features sets of three, sometimes two windows on its north elevation. The front of the auditorium features large round-arched windows on the second floor.

Eureka Springs High School at 44 Kingshighway was constructed in 1950. The flat roof building is typical of school construction from the era. The L-shaped building features low windows with upper portion of walls covered with square ceramic tiles.

Commercial

There are 101 buildings in the Eureka Springs Historic District that were built for commercial use. The majority of the historic commercial buildings in the district are found along Main and Spring Streets. Most of these buildings were built in the 1890s and the early years of the twentieth-century at the height of Eureka Springs' growth, replacing the frame commercial buildings, most of which had burned in one of the fires in the 1880s. Most of these commercial buildings are late nineteenth century and early twentieth century vernacular commercial design with stylistic details largely derived from the Italianate style. The majority of the Italianate style seen in the entire district is found on these commercial buildings. A few of the buildings feature distinctive Italianate decoration such as the building located at 22 S. Main Street where elaborate pedimented window hoods cover second-floor arched windows.

The oldest of the district's commercial buildings is Harp's Grocery Store at 65-67 N. Main. The Harp Building features original storefronts with a band of stained glass panes above the storefront windows. A second story balcony with shed roof supported by turned posts with a turned post balustrade

Built in 1900, the McLaughlin Building at 190 Spring Street features a cast iron storefront. A two-story shed roof porch with balustrade spans the front of the building. This building as the majority of historic commercial structures in the historic district is constructed of thick blocks of limestone. In this case, the stone was blasted from the cliff above and quarried on site.

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The use of thick limestone blocks combined with round-arched openings seen in the buildings at 20-24, 26 and 28-30 Spring creates a Romanesque style character. The three-story Wadsworth Building at 99 Spring Street, also featuring Romanesque details, was built in 1888. Ghost signs on the building's western elevation date to the early twentieth century. The two-story limestone building at 29 S. Main Street features a beveled corner containing the main entry doors.

The large, industrial two-story stone building at 300 N. Main Street is situated on the railroad tracks close to the railroad depot. Built c.1893 for the Arkansas Gas and Electric Plant and later used as an icehouse, the building features a flat roof with a pronounced roof parapet, and arched loading doors on both stories. A two-story gable roof addition on the south side of the building features the same window and loading door types as the flat roof portion of the building.

Located on the northern end of the historic district is the Eureka Springs Railroad Depot, built in 1913. Constructed of limestone, the depot features a center roof cupola. Another stone building nearby is the Ozarka Water Company Building at 75 Hillside. Limestone construction with pronounced stone round arches with keystone denote the rear, or Main Street, elevation of the building. Located immediately to the north of this building is the district's only round building. Known as the "Round House," this is a two-story round building of cut limestone block, fifty feet in diameter. It is believed to have been constructed around 1904 by local developer William Duncan under the name of the Eureka Springs Water Company. Later the Ozarka Water Company used the building in their operation.

Of great historical significance to the district is the W. O. Perkins House and buildings on Center Street. W. O. Perkins, a local builder, was responsible for construction of many of the houses and buildings in Eureka Springs in the 1890s and early years of the twentieth century. Perkins owned the W. O. Perkins & Son Lumber Co., located in the two-story frame building at 75 Center Street, constructed c.1881. The original milling equipment is still inside and in working order. The Perkins Co. also operated their business across the street in a building with storefronts at 76-78 Center. The W. O. Perkins home is located at 66 Center Street, featuring the elaborate woodwork that characterized Perkins' work.

Of particular note are two unusually small historic commercial buildings. The gabled roof building at 4 N. Main was constructed c. 1927 as a filling station, in a most unlikely place close to the intersection of Main and Spring Streets. The tiny simple frame structure at 9 Hillside Drive was constructed around 1908 for a shoe cobbler.

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Scattered along White Street on the western edge of the district are three historic commercial buildings. These buildings, located at 9, 18, and 22 White Streets blend with their surrounding residential neighborhood in scale and materials.

Most new commercial construction has been on E. and W. Van Buren Street. However, a new Flatiron building at 2 Center was constructed in 1985. Care was taken to create the general shape and style of the original building located at this highly visible downtown corner at Spring and Center Streets. The McGee Building at 80 Spring Street was also constructed in 1985 and blends into its block of two-story stone Italianate style commercial buildings.

Hotels/Tourist Courts/Motels

The early hotels were frame structures. However, most of these have been lost to fire or later salvaged for wood. The Piedmont Hotel at 165 Spring Street is a two-story frame boarding house constructed in 1881. This building is representative of the earliest structures in Eureka Springs built to accommodate the visitor in its two-story frame Folk-Victorian style. A smaller version of early lodging is the Lamont Hotel at 138 Spring. Perched on a rock cliff, the Lamont Hotel is a two-story frame building with steep gable roof and front gable dormer. A two-story porch spans the front of the Lamont Hotel, affording a view of Harding Springs across the street and the downtown beyond. Generous use of porches, often two-story, is common on the early lodging buildings in the district.

Likely the most famous building, and certainly one of the most picturesque in the Eureka Springs Historic District is the Crescent Hotel, located on the north end of West Mountain at 75 Prospect Drive. Architect Isaac Taylor designed the four-story building's eclectic style with characteristics of Romanesque, French Eclectic, and Second Empire styles. Special wagons were constructed to transport the huge pieces of magnesium limestone from a nearby quarry. Built at a cost of \$294,000, the Crescent Hotel was considered one of the most luxurious hotels in the country. Situated on a 27-acre site overlooking downtown Eureka Springs, the Crescent Hotel commands an imposing presence with its stately stone walls and roof towers.

The New Orleans Hotel at 63 Spring Street was built by W. D. Wadsworth, noted in commercial construction in turn-of-the century Eureka Springs. Built in 1900 and constructed of limestone with brick on its façade, the four-story building features a two-story ornate iron balcony on its front.

The Palace Hotel and Bath House at 135 Spring Street, built in 1900, is a two-story limestone building with basement. A domed center tower with a round arched opening surrounded by large limestone blocks affords a Romanesque style influence to this building. It is the only hotel in Eureka Springs, which still offers baths in the waters of the springs that made the city famous.

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The Basin Park Hotel was built in 1905. Constructed of local limestone, the eight-story Basin Park Hotel is built up against the steep hillside on the north side of Basin Park. Bridge walks lead from each of the upper floors of the eight-story building to the mountain behind its, offering a "ground floor" entrance on each level.

Prior to the 1940s, visitors to Eureka Springs came largely to take advantage of the healing springs in the downtown. As automobile travel became more widespread and U.S. Highway 62 was opened in 1920, lodging for the motorists began to be constructed on the highway above the city. A major tourist highway and popular detour from Route 66, Eureka Springs began to be a frequent stop on motor trips. Catering to this short-term lodging, as opposed to the normal lengthy stays in Eureka for health reasons, the development of business on Highway 62 was geared toward convenience for the motorist.

The most common type of early lodging geared for the motorist was the tourist cabin or cottage. On the western edge of the historic district, near the highway, two historic tourist courts exemplify this type of lodging. The Rock Cottages at 10 Kingshighway were built in the late 1930s in a triangular-shaped block near the intersection of Kingshighway and Highway 62. These rectangular structures are covered with a gable roof and feature a wood gable shed roof over their entry. The cottages are distinctively covered in rubble stone. The Log Cabin Inn at 42 Kingshighway consists of a series of small rectangular log cabins with a side shed roof porch.

Construction of motels on Highway 62 in Eureka Springs steadily increased through the 1940s and 1950s. The terrain of the area offered the opportunity to build motels that offered views of the valleys below. Motel construction such as the Tradewinds at 141 W. Van Buren, built in 1948, or Morgan Courts 227 W. Van Buren, built in 1947, offered lodging in a single building divided into rooms with space to park a car immediately in front of the visitor's door. For the most part, the motels in the district from the 1940s and 1950s are simple flat roof buildings. Motel construction boomed in the 1960s with nearby Beaver Lake, construction of the Christ of the Ozarks, and opening of the Passion Play. Early 1960s motels such as the ones located at 121 W. Van Buren and 216 W. Van Buren were built in locations previously occupied by tourist camps. One of the larger motels in the district is the Best Western Eureka Inn at 101 E. Van Buren, built in 1975.

New Construction

New construction in the Eureka Springs Historic District, considered as that in the period from the 1980s to 2005, is sympathetic to the general character of the city, largely due to required review by a local historic district commission. For the most part, these houses and buildings successfully complement the district's character.

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In the 1980s and 1990s a number of "Neo-Eclectic" buildings were constructed such as the houses at 56 and 60 Hillside, with Queen Anne style massing and detailing or the houses at 217 N. Main with their elaborate Queen Anne style woodwork.

Other recent houses in the historic district are versions of the Folk Victorian style houses prolific in Eureka Springs, incorporating similar form, size and details of their historic counterparts. Examples include the houses at 221 Spring, 287 Spring, and 313 Spring where irregular form and subtle incorporation of turned posts and other wood ornament blend with the character of the adjacent buildings.

Integrity

The buildings comprising the Eureka Springs Historic District strongly retain integrity of location, design, workmanship, materials, feeling and association. The historic district appears much as it did in the early twentieth century with houses and buildings of widely varying size and styles located on steep wooded hillsides around Eureka Springs' original attraction, the sixty-three natural springs. This unique historic district, presenting an overall Victorian appearance, represents a nationally significant resort town located in the rough terrain of the Ozark Mountains. A sense of time and place as a popular Victorian resort is strongly conveyed in the majority of the historic district's buildings. The buildings' adaptation to the extreme hillsides and valleys accentuates their uniqueness as a collection. Although much new construction has occurred in the boundaries of the historic district since 1950, it has largely located on the edges of the district, leaving the core of the city's historic integrity in place.

The Eureka Springs Historic District is significant not only in its many outstanding individual buildings of note, or through its collective Victorian era appearance, but through the use of natural landscape as an integral part of the built environment. The rugged terrain is highlighted throughout the city by historic limestone walls, sidewalks, stairways and paths. Historically, landscaping was an important feature of Eureka Springs, and much of the original landscape remains in place.

Careful consideration of changes to the historic district by the Eureka Springs Historic District since 1980 has protected and enhanced the historic character of the district, while allowing for growth and new construction.

¹Goodspeed Publishing Co., Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northwest Arkansas (Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889), p.374.

²Pinkley-Call, Cora, Stair-Step Town (North Little Rock, AR: Jenkins Enterprises, 1952), p.23.

³Eureka Springs Carnegie Library Association, Eureka Springs: A Pictorial History (Eureka Springs, AR: E.S. Carnegie Library Association, 1975), unpagged, "Victorian Health Spa".

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⁴ Porter, Jack E., "Eureka Springs Historic District", Eureka Springs, Carroll County, AR, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form from the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 1970, Section 8, p.2.

⁵ Schaefer, Susan, The Bear Hunter, The Bareback Rider & The Governor-Stories of Early Eureka Springs (Springfield, MO: Color Graphics, 2004), pp.22-24.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ Bank of Eureka Springs, "Eureka! 2000", Calendar, December.

¹⁰ Schaefer, Susan, Postcards of the Past From Eureka Springs (Eureka Springs, AR: Ozark Mountain Press, 1994), unpagged "Kerens Memorial Chapel".

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *Ibid.*, unpagged "First Baptist Penn Memorial Baptist Church".

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.

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

National

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Planning & Development

Landscape Architecture

Health/Medicine

Period of Significance

1880-1955

Significant Dates

1880-1955

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)**Cultural Affiliation** (Complete if Criterion D is marked)**Architect/Builder**

Multiple

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ 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:

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Summary

The Eureka Springs Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on December 18, 1970. The boundaries of the district were those of the city at the time the nomination was prepared in 1970. Enumeration and evaluation of the individual properties within the district was not provided in the 1970 registration form. A comprehensive survey of all historic resources was conducted 2001-2004. Evaluation of the survey determined that of a total number of 967 properties in the boundaries of the 1970 National Register District, 491 (51%) contribute to the historic significance of the district. Documentation of the city's growth and development and thorough evaluation of the historic resources is provided in this nomination and under Criteria A and C, the Eureka Springs Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with national significance.

The historic district is contained within the city limits of Eureka Springs in the Ozark Mountain range of northwest Arkansas. The district is the most significant collection of Victorian era buildings in the upland south. Its history of development as a health resort built around sixty-three natural springs is remarkable in itself. The district's extreme topography contributes significantly to the uniqueness of its built environment where buildings are scattered on twenty steep hills and in deep ravines. The process by which Eureka Springs developed from an area known to the Native American as "the healing springs" to a popular Victorian resort is an unusual and diverse history. Influenced by architectural styles from large cities, the buildings in Eureka Springs are versions of over twenty styles. Dominating the architectural character, the Victorian era styles with fanciful woodwork, towers and turrets combine with vernacular commercial buildings constructed of massive limestone block to create a picturesque significant representation of a Victorian health resort.

Elaboration

Most written history of Eureka Springs, Arkansas, begins with the story of Dr. Alvah Jackson's discovery of its springs and their medical benefits in 1858. But the history of what makes the city of Eureka Springs unique and captivating began eons before. Eureka Springs is situated between the Kings River and the White River in the heart of the Ozark Mountain. The building

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up and wearing down of the ancient mountain range created a maze of deep narrow valleys with steep sides weathered down to towering rock cliffs and large limestone outcroppings. In one series of valleys the right combination of limestone, shale, sandstone, and dolomite produced an environment for the natural formation of quickly regenerating mineral springs.¹ On the steep slopes and in the valleys between what is now called the East and West Mountains of Eureka Springs are sixty-three different springs.²

The springs were known throughout the central region of the United States long before the first Europeans came to Arkansas. According to Native American oral tradition the area was considered sacred, the water possessed healing powers and as such was open to the people of all tribes. The most important of all of the healing springs was Basin Springs, named for the large limestone basin carved out in prehistory to capture the spring's precious water.³

When settlers began to venture into the Ozark Mountains, the healing springs were just legends to most. However, the rugged mountain and steep valleys were a hunter's paradise with a plenty of deer, wolves, panthers, and bears. John Gaskin, one of Carroll County's early settlers, was well known as a legendary bear hunter. In his autobiographical book published in 1893, he tells of killing more than 200 bears.⁴ Hunting parties like his often camped beneath a natural rock ledge known as the "Old Rock House Cave"⁵ with a good tasting, free flowing spring close by.

It was at one of these gatherings of hunters that Dr. Alvah Jackson washed the afflicted eye of his son with water scooped from the limestone basin. The boy's eye improved and with additional treatments of the water, he was cured. Dr. Jackson became an advocate for the therapeutic properties of the healing springs, carrying jugs of the mineral water with him whenever he made a medical call.⁶

During the Civil War Dr. Jackson treated soldiers on both sides of the conflict. But when Federal troops began to occupy the region he was forced to hide his Confederate injured deeper in the mountains. Because of its remoteness, the Rock House offered his patients not only safety but shelter and abundant fresh water. The bluff shelter became known as "Dr. Jackson's Cave Hospital."⁷ The doctor had little or no medicine. He treated with remedies learned from Native Americans who often still visited the sacred land. Using herbs, roots, bark, and most importantly

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water from the surrounding springs, he nursed many soldiers back to health. Lore taught that the different springs had the ability to cure different ailments through varied forms of applications.

After the war the doctor began bottling the mineral water from the basin spring and selling it as "Dr. Jackson's Eye Water" in surrounding counties and into Missouri.⁸ While promoting the medicinal powers of the spring he spoke little of its location until 1879. In May of that year he met Judge L. B. Sanders at a church in Berryville. They became good friends and the doctor invited the judge and his sons on a hunting trip. He boasted that they would certainly find abundant game in the hills around the healing springs and the water might even cure Sanders' bad leg. Judge Sanders suffered from a chronic case of erysipelas, a skin disease that causes extended inflammation, which several doctors had been unable to cure.⁹

The Judge was so impressed with the improvement in his leg and the rugged beauty of the site that he sent for the rest of his family. They celebrated his wife's birthday May 8, 1879, at a hunting camp just paces away from the basin spring.¹⁰ Very shortly the Sanders' tents gave way to the first home built on the mountainside.

Judge Sanders was well known and respected and word of his healing spread across the county. Soon there were twenty campsites perched on the steep hillside. Two busy months later, the people of the small community that sprang up came together on July 4, 1879, to choose a name for their new town. Everyone agreed that "Springs" must be apart of the name. "Eureka" (meaning I have found it!) was suggested by Judge Sanders' son who, it was reported, had just finished reading a newly published account of the expedition of Ponce de Leon.¹¹ Independence Day seemed to be a fitting choice for the founding of Eureka Springs for it attracted the hopeful and strongly independent at a rate that rivaled the growth of any gold-rush boom town.¹²

Two days later, July 6, 1879, O.D. Thornton opened a general store in his shanty built of rough cut planks.¹³ In the first month of the new town, fifteen frame or log houses had been built. The most desirable lots were the ones closest to a spring and so early Eureka Springs developed upside down from other towns with the poorest residents living on the top of the mountains looking down on the rich and influential.

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The 8th of August 1879, a town council was elected, consisting of twelve members. Known as "The Committee of Twelve" it was charged with "the general management of such affairs that concern the public in the incipient period of the town's development."¹⁴

The week after the election of a town council, the population climbed to 300 and with that followed construction of a blacksmith shop, a meat market, a hardware store,¹⁵ and Eureka Springs' first bath house, built by William Jackson, the son of Dr. Jackson.¹⁶ New arrivals lived in wagons slid into the valley with their wheels locked. Others found shelter in lean-tos and tents, but a few enjoyed the new fifteen-room boarding house. Built by the springs' first resident, Judge Sanders, it stood on the grounds now occupied by the Basin Park Hotel. On October 8, 1879, the Committee of Twelve filed a petition on behalf of Eureka Springs with the Carroll County Court, signed by twenty residents who had been at the springs since July.¹⁷

The "Town That Water Built," as it became known, was on government land available for homesteading, but as far anyone knew no claims had been laid on the land. It was important for the legal development of the town that it was platted before clashes over ownership derailed its growth. The Committee of Twelve awarded Major I. N. Armstrong the job, "to map out the town, creating building lots and streets and preserving each of the healing springs and the land around them for public use."¹⁸ It is clear that the earliest citizens of Eureka Springs were influenced by the lore of the springs, that the land around each spring was sacred. On the original plat map the lands immediately surrounding each of the major springs were designated as parks or "reservations."¹⁹

By December of 1879, 1,500 lots had been surveyed, two streets laid out, and 500 structures built, suitable for winter.²⁰ The most important street, Spring Street, wound up the steep mountainside passing by Basin Springs Park, Harding Springs Reservation, Sweet Springs Reservation and Crescent Springs Reservation on its way to West Mountain. The second street laid out was Main. It shared the narrow valley floor with Leatherwood Creek. Because of the great haste to clear lots for building and the need for lumber to build with, the hillsides were quickly stripped of trees. Run-off and mud often covered Main Street prompting the nickname Mud Street.²¹

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The survey had made it possible for a peaceful distribution of the highly prized land and for preservation of the area around the springs which remains public to this day. "As it was government land, all a person needed to become a free holder was to pay a fee of One Dollar to the surveyor, and he became a proprietor of one lot"(L. J. Kalklosch 1880).²² If a dispute did arise, it was settled by a group known as the "Invincible Committee." The fee of one dollar per lot paid to the surveyor caused some to question if the division of the town into so many small lots was for financial gain. The steep terrain and relative small footprint of the early residences, wagon, shanty, or tent, was probably a bigger factor.

A story on the front page of the *St. Louis Republican* in September 11, 1879, read in part, "discovery of new and valuable mineral waters in Arkansas at a place called Massmans Mill." An example of the very early newspaper coverage of Eureka Springs, the article also pointed to an issue that most of its new citizens did not realize. A large part of their newly platted town was held by prior and little known claims belonging to Benjamin Woodruff, William Evans and the well-known Franciska Massman.²³ Massman owned and operated a sawmill further down Leatherwood Creek. A colorful businesswoman, she was famous for her rapid fire clear-cutting and homesteading tactics.²⁴ To confuse the matter further, Blue Springs Mining Company had filed claim for all mineral rights underneath the town. The legal battle for ownership of the town began in 1880 and was not settled until April 1895 by the Federal Court. However, the dispute over ownership never slowed the continuing growth of Eureka Springs.²⁵

The summers of 1879 and 1880, a yellow fever epidemic spread through Memphis, Tennessee, and down the Mississippi delta.²⁶ No doubt, many of the sick fled the humid lowlands for the cool mountain valleys and growing healing reputation of Eureka Springs. The far reaching news of the boom town in the mountains of Arkansas and its healing springs inspired an established newspaper "The Echo" to move its whole operation from Olathe, Kansas.²⁷ The first issue of the *Eureka Springs Echo* came out February 21, 1880, less than eight months after the town's founding.²⁸

Valentine's Day, 1880, the town was officially incorporated with a recorded 3,000 legal residents.²⁹ And by May 1880 more than 2,000 structures had been built to house the continuous flow of an estimated fifteen thousand visitors. Eureka Springs celebrated its first birthday July 4,

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1880, with a recorded fixed population of more than four thousand.”³⁰

It is difficult to imagine that with those numbers of visitors and residents there were no real roads into Eureka Springs. The closest railroad stop was Pierce City, Missouri, 55 miles away. As many as a hundred travelers a day transferred from a comfortable train car to a stagecoach for a rigorous nine hour trip. For those coming from the south it was even worse. The closest rail stop was Ozark, Arkansas, a nineteen-hour wagon journey through extremely rugged mountain wilderness.³¹

For the most part, the individuals who poured into Eureka Springs did not come from surrounding towns or even neighboring counties. Instead they were from all over the state and all over the United States. Independent and maybe desperate for the promise of healing and tranquility they were willing to endure primitive accommodations and sometime dangerous travel to reach Eureka Springs. And for each new affliction healed or troubled soul soothed, letters of praise went out to distant relatives. Positive articles appeared in newspapers small and large all around the country. No visitors stumbled into Eureka Springs by accident. Each one came because he or she wanted to. Those who stayed contributed uniquely to the growth and positive development of the town.

In just two years the odd collection of hunters, healers, invalids, dreamers, and builders had brought an isolated hillside from a wilderness to a “City of First Class” by 1882.³² By that time the shanties and log huts that had replaced the tents and covered wagons were now mingled with fine homes, hotels and all manner of business. Eureka Springs had become the fourth largest city in the state, surpassing towns that had been established twenty and thirty years earlier.³³

Brigadier General Powell Clayton moved to Eureka Springs in late 1881 into the newly built Crescent Cottage that still stands at 211 Spring Street.³⁴ Clayton, a U.S. Senator for six years, left Washington, D.C., and returned to Arkansas after losing reelection in swell of resentment against northerners in southern government spurred by the re-franchising of many who had lost their voting rights after the Civil War. Clayton was a classic carpetbagger, often called “the first Carpetbagger Governor of Arkansas.” He was born in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, and educated in a military academy. He was trained as a civil engineer in Delaware, then moved to

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Leavenworth, Kansas. When the Civil War broke out, he enlisted in the Union Army. After the routing of the Confederate Army from Little Rock, he was assigned post commander at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Once the war ended, he married and settled on one of the surviving plantations, near Pine Bluff. He was elected governor of Arkansas in 1868 and remained head of the state Republican party until his death.³⁵

Shortly after the Senator Clayton's arrival in Eureka Springs, he and several wealthy entrepreneurs from various parts of the country, including his good friend, Richard Kerens from St. Louis formed the Eureka Springs Improvement Company (E.S.I.C.). The board of directors included investors from New York, St. Louis, and Texas.³⁶ The company would become a major driving force for the development of Eureka Springs into a national-known, first-class health spa. The E.S.I.C. as a company operated on many levels, as an investment firm, builder, contractor and business owner. As an influence, supporter, promoter, power broker, and manipulator of the public and the backroom deals, the E.S.I.C. was crucial to the rapid and early development of the town that is today's Eureka Springs.

The company's first steps were to encourage and assist with public improvements, streets, drainage, and better building codes. All but a few of the early buildings were constructed of rough cut lumber with timber foundations. November 3, 1883, a fire burned both sides of Mountain and Eureka Streets eventually spreading to over five acres.³⁷ This was the second in a series of disastrous fires. The E.S.I.C., which owned a local stone quarry, pushed for more substantial building construction using stone with concrete foundations. This "build to last" solution was wholly embraced by the business owners when their time came to rebuild after a fire. In the winter of 1888, another disastrous fire burned most of Spring, Center, and lower Mountain Streets causing the destruction of 75 buildings.

The E.S.I.C. supported planned terracing to provide more level building sites, and encouraged construction of rock walls for stability. During the decade of the 1880s and into 1890s, some 54 miles of stone walls were built within the city. Most are built without cement and most still stand today. The father-son team of John and Clarence Stillions is credited with constructing a great deal of the walls and most of the stone homes, shops, and hotels that fill the district. The Stillions came to Eureka Springs in 1885 because the elder John suffered from rheumatism. He

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was cured and decided to stay. A stone mason by trade, he found no shortage of work. Clarence joined his father's business in 1895 at the age of fourteen. A year after Clarence's marriage to Miss Minnie Bradley in 1901, he began building a stone house at 142 Judah Street.³⁸ With all of his other projects it took four years to complete the house. The Stillions not only left their mark on many of the benches, walls and buildings but the entire city of Eureka Springs.

Prompted by his own boom of visiting relatives, Powell Clayton built the Clayton House Hotel and moved in with his extended family in late 1882. The Perry Hotel opened across from Basin Springs in 1880, the Central Hotel on Main Street in 1883, not far from the Clayton House. Eureka Springs transformed from a town with a few boarding houses to a city of grand hotels. Thirteen hotels were listed in the city by the end of 1882.

Eureka Springs was a successful, thriving city of notice and notoriety across the country. Even the *New York Times* sent a correspondent in 1884 to report first hand on life in the city. But the forces that had come together in this most out of the way place envisioned even greater future. Once again the connections and power of former Senator Clayton and the E.S.I.C. were instrumental in the next phase of development. The Eureka Springs Railroad Company was formed in February 1882 by a group of businessmen and members of the Eureka Springs Improvement Company. The board of directors included Logan H. Roots of Little Rock, E.W. Taylor of Jefferson, Texas, Nathan Herrman of New York, A.H. Foote of Little Rock, and C.H. Smith of St. Louis, with Powell Clayton serving as president.³⁹

On January 27, 1883, the citizens of Eureka Springs gathered at the newly constructed passenger depot to celebrate the completion of an 18.5 mile railroad line from Seligman, Missouri.⁴⁰ On February 1, 1883, a schedule of six to nine trains a day began, many included Pullman parlor and sleeping cars.⁴¹ A continued future was secure. Records show that over the next four years, 27,783 passengers took the scenic and pleasant modern rail trip surrounded by wooded slopes, winding along dramatic cliffs, passing over rocky creek beds and through narrow passages and tunnels.⁴²

The Eureka Springs railroad complex included a separate freight depot, a roundhouse, a machine shop and its own fast flowing spring to provide all the water needed for the complex, its

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passengers, and the locomotive.⁴³ The city filled with social elite who could now travel in style to the health spa on a weekend excursion. Freight moved freely in and out of the city. Any day of the week hundreds of tourists roamed through the shops and many parks. These visitors explored the many natural springs and amazing vistas and unique landscapes on horseback and wagons provided by the seven livery stables. The *Arkansas Gazette* newspaper on February 3, 1883, in an article about Eureka Springs stated, "Its permanency is not a question, but a fixed fact."⁴⁴

The stage was set for the arrival of the "Grand Old Lady of the Ozarks." The Crescent Hotel was the long term dream of the E.S.I.C. and Powell Clayton. Former Governor Clayton was deeply involved in the legal battle over the ownership of Eureka Springs. As a result Clayton acquired lots around the city, which were used in simple trade for the land he sought. By 1882 Clayton and the E.S.I.C. owned 27 acres across the highest point of the West Mountain which overlooked not only Eureka Springs, but miles of surrounding lush Ozark mountains and valleys. The E.S.I.C. was an organization of men with great wealth and even grander dreams and the Crescent Hotel would be their greatest collaboration and contribution.

Isaac Stockton Taylor, a well-known architect from St. Louis, was chosen to design the Crescent Hotel. After finishing his schooling at St. Louis University he joined the professional firm of George Ingrahm Barnett, the foremost architect in Missouri during the late 1800s. Taylor designed many buildings across Missouri and several notable buildings in Texas before his receiving the prestigious commission from the E.S.I.C. Later Mr. Taylor served as Director-General for buildings at the 1903 Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis.⁴⁵

Clearing and construction for the five-story, fireproof stone hotel began in 1884. The magnesium-limestone blocks used throughout the building came from a quarry of the White River close to Eureka Springs at Beaver. Large cream-colored blocks of the dense stone were transported by train and specially built wagons to the top of the West Mountain where they were precisely cut and fitted into place. The walls of the Crescent are eighteen inches thick and constructed without mortar. To meet these demanding specifications, stone-cutting specialists were imported from Ireland. The leader of this group noted that he had never encountered a stone with the density and quality of the White River limestone.

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General Clayton supervised every aspect of the construction inside and out. The large fireplace in the hotel lobby was built using highly polished local marble and inscribed with a poem written by Powell Clayton.⁴⁶ The massive stone Crescent Hotel with its gothic features and beautifully landscaped grounds atop the West Mountain completed the image of a "castle in the wilderness."

The Crescent's grand opening, May 20, 1886, was a social event attended by 400 guests from several states.⁴⁷ The next day the *St. Louis Globe Democrat* featured an article on the gala affair listing some of the prestigious guests who danced the night away in the grand ballroom.⁴⁸ The Crescent Hotel was touted as America's most luxurious resort hotel, costing more than \$290,000.00.⁴⁹ But it was not the only luxurious hotel in town. By the end of the 1880s there were more than thirty-five hotels offering gracious accommodations including the Southern Hotel, the Hancock House, Chautauqua, Thach, Pence House, Western, American, and the St. Louis to name a few.⁵⁰ The grandest by far still was the Crescent Hotel which literally became the center of life and style in Eureka Springs and a landmark which all who visited the city looked up to.

Life in the mid 1880s was good in Eureka Springs and the style was sophisticated. Theatrical productions were staged at the Opera House or the Summer Auditorium and concert bands preformed daily at Basin Springs Park. Streets were gas-lit by 1885. Specially built wagons pulled by six white horses carried well-dressed parties on sightseeing excursions called "Tally-Ho Rides" into the countryside.⁵¹ Businesses of every manner provided goods and services equaling that found in any major city.

The street railway system began operation in 1891 with horse-drawn cars. In 1899, just twenty-five years after the very first electrified street rail system began operation in New York City, electricity came to Eureka Springs and its street rail system, years before most cities of its size. In 1894 a municipal water and sewer system began servicing businesses and homes. The next year, a local tradesman brought the newly invented telephone to Eureka Springs. A Board of Improvements was appointed in 1892 and under its guidance, the principal streets were widened and graded, board sidewalks were converted to stone walks, stone walls, gazebos, and concrete benches were built, and city parks were landscaped.⁵²

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The challenging terrain around Eureka Springs offers a wonderful canvas for framing and displaying the flowers, trees, and all manner of plants that grow so well in the moisture-rich soil. The Queen Anne house at 51 Steel Street built by Hugo Lund in 1900, is a fine example of Eureka Springs landscaping. The numerous terraces, rock walls, flowerbeds, and imported trees took Mr. Lund, a professional gardener, seventeen years to complete. The garden was enjoyed by many tourists who viewed it from Douglas Street on the other side of the narrow valley and a photo of the garden became a postcard printed in German. In addition to planting Paulownia trees (native to Russia) in the parks around town, Lund was also the gardener for the Hatchet House.⁵³ The Hatchet House was the home of another one of Eureka Springs nationally known figures, Carry Nation.

There are many who through the years have contributed to the lush landscaped look of the resort city. One person of great influence was Caroline Hawley-Lassagne, who in 1902 helped organize and served as president of the "Civic Improvement Association of Eureka Springs."⁵⁴ The following quote from the C. I. A. clearly defines their mission but also is a reflection on how the citizens of Eureka Springs felt about their city. "We stand a unit for better streets and sidewalks, more beautiful front yards, more attractive back yards, for porches without wood-piles, receptacles for tin cans and ashes, the planting of vines and flowers about our homes, more beautiful springs and reservations, a lively interest in everything that makes Eureka Springs appear to the world as the best place to live - a city of complete living."⁵⁵

The second year of the organization, they hired Mr. James Gurney, who had served as superintendent of Shaw's Garden and Tower Grove Park, both in St. Louis, to give a lecture on "A more Beautiful Eureka Springs." James Gurney, originally from England where he was a landscaper to Queen Victoria, returned to Eureka Springs several times after his first lecture.⁵⁶

In 1905 Gurney purchased several lots on the highest point on the East Mountain. He built a two-story cottage with a dynamic view of the surrounding countryside and beautifully landscaped his estate. The 1907 *Daily Times-Echo* said of the Gurney Cottage grounds, "they far surpass the most lavish expectations."⁵⁷

Eureka Springs' lush gardens and parks, colorfully painted homes, and unique landscape became

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the background for many picturesque postcards sent around the world. The history of Eureka Springs was documented from its earliest day with a photograph dated July 1879 of wagons and tents around Basin Springs. Of Eureka Springs' many photographers, the most prolific was Lucien Gray. Gray was a professional photographer who spent twenty-two years, traveling across the United States, Canada, Mexico, South America, Hawaii, Cuba, Haiti, and all East and West Indies.⁵⁸ After seeing a large part of the world Lucien Gray opened a studio at 145 Spring Street, because "in his opinion there does not exist elsewhere sights and scenes so beautiful as are found right around Eureka Springs" (*The Daily Times-Echo*, April 24, 1905).⁵⁹

By the beginning of the 1890s most of the commercial buildings that comprise the Eureka Springs business district were in place. Constructed with fine craftsmanship and quality local limestone, these buildings withstood the years of vacancies that would come with little loss of structural integrity. The rich and elite who visited Eureka Springs, not just for its healing promises but for the gracious accommodations, often found a tranquil place of natural beauty that called them back time and again. As it had happened with Judge Sanders who came to camp, then stayed-on and built the first house, the wealthy visited then returned with their architects and contractors. Elegant summer homes, went up all about town and the brightly painted and ornately decorated Victorian style was by far the popular choice.

The cultured wealthy of the 1890s had greater access and confidence in the latest medical care and were not as concerned with building close to one of the healing springs. Instead, these part time residents were drawn to build higher up the mountain. Large summer homes set on several lots began to spring up in neighborhoods around the Crescent Hotel. Through the last decade of the 19th century and the first decade of the 20th century Eureka Springs developed two groups of visitors, those who came "to take the water" and those who came to take in the sophisticated social life in the wilderness.

Eureka Springs at the beginning of the 20th century was experiencing a steady growth of civic improvements and lifestyle refinement. By 1904 the permanent population had fallen back to 5,000, but there were still fourteen physicians and six dentists.⁶⁰ The city had eighteen grocery stores, two milliners, two tailors, five photography studios, nine jewelry stores and two banks.⁶¹ In 1905 the Basin Park Hotel opened with accommodations overlooking the famous Basin

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Spring. In 1906 Dr. R.F. Floyd, builder of the Floyd House (1892) at 246 Spring Street, brought the first automobile to the city streets filled with horseback tourists, fanciful carriages and handsome electric trolley cars.⁶² The streets were updated with electric lights in 1910.

The Frisco Rail Lines advertised in a 1910 brochure its new "Star" route to Eureka Springs. The advertisement showed a five-point star with track leading from each of the points designated as Kansas City, St. Louis, Memphis, Texas, and Oklahoma to a center star boldly labeled Eureka Springs. It went on to state that "electric-lighted, all-steel trains, leave daily," connecting to the "inexpensive and enjoyable resort in the Ozarks."⁶³ The advertisement demonstrates the continuing popularity of Eureka Springs on a national scale. But also within the ad is a hint of the change coming to Eureka Springs, as there was no mention of cures, healing springs, or health spas.

The national obsession with holistic cures was fading, being replaced with greater acceptance of science and the medicines it produced. The Theodore Roosevelt administration (1901-1908) enacted a series of "Pure Food and Drug" legislation that fostered security in convenience of the medicines and treatments anyone could receive in their own neighborhood.⁶⁴ The number of visitors coming to "take the cure" was on a decline. Businesses lining lower Spring Street and Main Street began to fail. Some may have closed due to the outbreak of bank failures in 1907, but most from loss of clients and customers. Eureka Springs no longer needed five photo studios, or eighteen grocery stores, or thirty-five hotels.

In 1908 the luxurious Crescent Hotel closed its doors.⁶⁵ A short time later the grand stone structure opened as the Crescent College for Girls. Railroad traffic slowed, and in 1911 the rail repair shop was moved to Harrison, Arkansas. Even though the economy of the entire country was faulting under the pressure of the First World War, Eureka Springs was carried for a time by the momentum of so many years of boom. The Carroll County Western District Court House and City Hall was designed and built by W.O. Perkins in 1908. Perkins, who owned a lumber and mill shop that made most of the gingerbread found on the residences around town, came to Eureka Springs in 1891, following the railroad track from Seligman, Missouri.⁶⁶

The Carnegie Public Library opened in 1912, designed by the same St. Louis architect, George

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Helmuth, who had earlier designed St. Elizabeth's Catholic Church (built in 1909). The city's new railroad passenger depot was completed in 1913. Each of these early 20th century buildings featured the same local limestone block construction that made up so much of the commercial district.

But Spring Street did see one last major project before the Depression of the 1920s and 1930s with construction of a Federal Post Office in 1918. The commercial buildings in downtown Eureka Springs marked time through the depressed years with a few losses and even fewer additions. The Municipal Auditorium was dedicated September 13, 1929, to the music of John Phillip Sousa and his 67-piece band.⁶⁷

In 1920 the new U.S. Highway 62 bypassed the rows of vacant buildings, preferring to skirt along the mountain ridge above the old downtown. Sometimes called the Jefferson Highway, the road was built by convict labor. Even after concrete was laid down over six different Eureka Springs streets to form Hwy. 62B, there was very little increase in traffic through downtown and even fewer drivers who wanted to risk parking on the steep streets. As a result there was no reason to modernize or tear down old storefronts, as many towns did to attract the growing number of automobile tourists. Businesses moved to the highway, the old hotels closed down and motels popped up along with dinners and gas stations. The street rail system suspended operations by the 1920s and all hope of it returning faded in 1928 when the tracks were removed.

While the stone buildings were weathering an extended period of neglect through the sheer strength of their solid construction, the craftsmanship and the delicate details found in the wood frame homes in the district owe their preservation to a different set of circumstances. It is a story that was played out time and again in Eureka Springs. A look at the individual history of most of the significant residential structures reveals a common theme.

Although the number health seeking visitors steadily dwindled into the 1940s, the number of long term visitors, second-home or summer-home visitors seemed to remained constant even though the owners changed frequently. The "General Jackson House" or Avarana at 38 Prospect is a good example of this positive process. The two-story Colonial Revival summer vacation home built in 1899 was designed by Theodore C. Link, a German architect, for W. H. Reid who

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was a vice-president of Illinois Trust and Saving Bank of Chicago. Even though Reid and his family only visited Eureka Springs a few weeks out of every year, he grew close enough to the area to donate \$6,000.00 toward the establishment of the Red Brick School.⁶⁸

The house name was changed to "Villa Franche" when it was purchased by E. J. and Emma Walton in 1921. The house was listed as "Shenstone" in 1939, belonging to Thelma Yount. The title to the property was transferred to Yount shortly before her friend, Norman Baker, was sentenced to four years in prison at Leavenworth.⁶⁹ Norman Baker, an eccentric radio host who began broadcasting nightly in 1931, from an illegal transmitter in Mexico, was convicted of fraud in connection with the years he owned the Crescent Hotel and operated it as Baker Cancer Clinic.⁷⁰

The home was then bought from Yount by Claude Fuller who owned it until 1943. Four owners and forty-five years after it was built, the stately well maintained home was bought by a true resident of Eureka Springs. James Jackson was the son of a homeopathic physician, Dr. R. L. Jackson. James had graduated in 1924 from the "Red Brick School," the same school that was started by the man who built the home that he now owned. Jackson went on to the University of Arkansas and a commission in the Army Air Corps. He reached the rank of Brigadier General and moved about the world with his family but kept the home Eureka Springs by renting it out. He retired from the Army in 1951, and as with the owners before him he began restoring and updating the dream house while commuting back and forth to California. Eventually he moved back to 38 Prospect Street in early 1970's. Soon the old Avarana had another new name the "Veranada Inn." General Jackson and his wife rented rooms to the growing number of tourists that began to find their way to the picturesque town beginning in the 1950s. The Veranada Inn was the forerunner of the "Bed and Breakfast" phase that would eventually bring back the tourists needed to preserve Eureka Springs.⁷¹

In March 1998 the ownership of the Avarana once again moved out state. Jeff Kimbrell a St. Louis realtor renovated the 99-year-old house and operated it as a bed and breakfast. The house sold twice more to out of state interests, each of which invested more funds in the building's restoration and preservation. The story of Avarana is the story of one house but it demonstrates the different survival paths the residential and commercial structures took to reach the rich and

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diverse historic district that was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1970.

Through the economic depressions and two World Wars, Eureka Springs continued to peek the interest of investors and schemers, and to draw in artists and dreamers. But none of a long list of eclectic characters or grand ventures would be able to bring back to the businesses along Spring and Main Streets. In 1921 the "Sure Pop Oil Co." raised the hopes of average Eureka Springs citizen with promises of oil, then took their money when the derrick burned one day short of a year's operation without any insurance.⁷² The Crescent College and Conservatory for Young Women closed in 1933. The building opened again in 1937 as the Baker Cancer Hospital and Health Resort. That enterprise was closed down by the Federal Government.

R.R. Thompson former president of Crescent College opened nearby Lake Lucerne which became a very popular summer playground. Thompson in 1930 acquired the two story cut-stone building at 75 Hillside known as the "Round House." for the operation of the Eureka Springs Water Co. which shipped out bottled Eureka Springs water under the label of "Ozarka." The company was eventually bought by Perrier.

With the end of World War II and travel restrictions lifted, the era of the family car trip began in the 1950s. Businesses and services moved to the highway, rustic tourist courts and air-conditioned motels were built alongside diners and gift shops. Sights that had been horseback adventure fifty years were now attractions to the motoring tourist. Blue Springs, eight miles west of Eureka Springs was attraction, Onyx Cave to the east was an attraction, the quaint old town itself became not much more than an attraction. The motoring public could turn-off Hwy 62 down 62B into the valley, follow the loop through the historic little Victorian city, and come back out on the highway just few miles from Pivot Rock, a scenic point featured in "Ripley's Believe It or Not."

Retiree and artists were attracted to the area for a lot of the same reasons. New homes were built in the modern ranch style, but most often with the unique Eureka Springs flare. Early in the 1960s Beaver Lake was completed, and shortly after that Pea Ridge Battle Field National Military Park was opened. Northwest Arkansas attractions continued to expand the number of tourists passing through the Eureka Springs area. In the 1970s the public was looking for a

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different lodging experience. The bed and breakfast concept was a perfect fit for the public and for Eureka Springs. The city prospered at a rate reminiscent of the early boom days.

By the end of the 20th century the rows of grand stone storefronts were again renewed and filled with nationally recognized restaurants and stores selling handcrafted jewelry, works of local artist, fine clothing, and unique gifts. Once again carriages and trolleys climb the winding streets. The local population has settled in under 3,000 but can swell, as in the early days, to five times or more over a weekend. The little city that water built expects in excess of 1.5 million visitors in the year of 2005.

Whether it is the rugged beauty of the lush mountainsides, the flow of healing springs, or the tranquility of isolation, Eureka Springs endows each of its visitors with a sense of awe and inspiration. That intangible inspiration along with the challenging and distinctive environment combined to create a city, unusual not only in its concentration and diversity of historically and architecturally significant structures but exceptional in its preservationist mind-set.

Statement of Significance

The National Register of Historic Places registration form for the Eureka Springs Historic District, originally listed on 12-18-70, is being revised to national significance under Criteria A and C. Query of SHPO offices in the upland south indicate that the Eureka Springs Historic District is clearly the most significant representation of a Victorian era resort in this part of the country. In addition to its strong sense of time and place conveyed through the wide array of architectural styles, the Eureka Springs Historic District has a rich history in the process through which the town that was begun with little planning grew to an exemplary example of community development and planning.

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¹⁵ Porter, Jack E., "Eureka Springs Historic District", Eureka Springs, Carroll County, AR, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form from the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 1970, Section 8, p.3.

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¹⁹ 1893 Plat Map of Eureka Springs, Arkansas, Carroll County Assessor's Office, Berryville, AR.

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²² *Ibid.* p.2.

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²⁶ Woolery, Dr. D. R., The Grand Old Lady of the Ozarks (Hominy, OK; Eagles' Nest Press, 2000), p 6.

²⁷ Goodspeed Publishing Co., Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northwest Arkansas (Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889), p.382.

²⁸ *Ibid.* p.382.

²⁹ Eureka Springs Carnegie Library Association, Eureka Springs: A Pictorial History (Eureka Springs, AR: Eureka Springs Carnegie Library Association, 1975), unpagged "Early Settlement".

³⁰ Woolery, Dr. D. R., The Grand Old Lady of the Ozarks (Hominy, OK: Eagles' Nest Press, 2000), p.7

³¹ Goodspeed Publishing Co., Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northwest Arkansas (Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889), p.373.

³² *Ibid.*, p.373.

³³ Woolery, Dr. D. R., The Grand Old Lady of the Ozarks (Hominy, OK: Eagles' Nest Press, 2000), p.7.

³⁴ Eureka Springs Preservation Society, Phamplet "Six Scenic Walking Tours in Historic Eureka Springs (Eureka Springs, AR: E.S. Preservation Society, 1989), p.32.

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³⁷ Goodspeed Publishing Co., Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northwest Arkansas (Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889), p.374.

³⁸ Schaefer, Susan, The Bear Hunter, The Bareback Rider & The Governor-Stories of Early Eureka Springs (Springfield, MO: Color Graphics, 2004), p.3.

³⁹ Woolery, Dr. D. R., The Grand Old Lady of the Ozarks (Hominy, OK: Eagles' Nest Press, 2000), p.17.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, p.17

⁴¹ Tolle, Edwin R, The Eureka Springs Railway: A Short-Line Railroad to a Little Town (Eureka Springs, AR: Edwin R. Tolle, 1992), p.18.

⁴² Woolery, Dr. D. R., The Grand Old Lady of the Ozarks (Hominy, OK: Eagles' Nest Press,

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2000), p.18.

⁴³ Tolle, Edwin R, The Eureka Springs Railway: A Short-Line Railroad to a Little Town (Eureka Springs, AR: Edwin R. Tolle, 1992), p.18.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, p.18.

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⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, pp.28-29.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, p.35.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, p.36.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, p.37.

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⁵¹ *Ibid.*, "Victorian Health Spa".

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⁵³ Schaefer, Susan, Postcards of the Past From Eureka Springs (Eureka Springs, AR: Ozark Mountain Press, 1994), unpagged "Hugo Lund's House".

⁵⁴ Schaefer, Susan, The Bear Hunter, The Bareback Rider & The Governor-Stories of Early Eureka Springs (Springfield, MO: Color Graphics, 2004), p.39.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, p.40.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, p.41.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, p.44.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*

⁶⁰ Eureka Springs Carnegie Library Association, Eureka Springs: A Pictorial History (Eureka Springs, AR: Eureka Springs Carnegie Library Association, 1975), unpagged "Into the Twentieth Century".

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⁶⁸ Schaefer, Susan, The Bear Hunter, The Bareback Rider & The Governor-Stories of Early Eureka Springs (Springfield, MO: Color Graphics, 2004), p.22.

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Eureka Springs Historic District

Name of Property

Carroll County, Arkansas

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 1,250 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1
Zone Easting Northing
2

3
Zone Easting Northing
4
X See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sandra Taylor Smith, Consultant to the City of Eureka Springs

organization City of Eureka Springs

date February 1, 2005

street & number 44 S. Main Street

telephone (479)253-9703

city or town Eureka Springs

state Arkansas

zip code 72632

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Multiple

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.

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UTM References:

Zone Easting Northing

1. 15 434887 4029233
2. 15 434231 4030138
3. 15 434175 4030138
4. 15 432937 4030021
5. 15 432871 4027712
6. 15 434877 4027647

Verbal Boundary Description:

Southeast 1/3 of Section 9; South 1/2 of Section 10; All Section 15; East 1/3 of Section 16

Described as: Starting at UTM point #1 proceed west to the southern line of the Railroad Depot property, turn to run north along the east property line of the Depot, along the northern boundary of Depot, then running south to the point where the boundary intersects the beginning UTM point running due west. The boundary runs west to UTM point #2 where it turns to run due south to UTM point #3 where the boundary turn and runs east to UTM point # . From this point, the boundary runs due north to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary of the Eureka Springs Historic District are those listed on the National Register of Historic Places 12-18-70, with the addition of the Eureka Springs Railroad Depot, listed on the National Register .

1/29/1979
7

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2. view from Echols and Council Streets
3. view from Echols and Council Streets
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5. 30 Steele
6. 32 Steele
7. Hatchet Hall- 34 Steele
8. Hugo Lund House- 51 Steele
9. Armstrong Street viewed from First Street
10. 28, 32 Armstrong
11. Cliff Cottage- 42 Armstrong
12. Jacob's Ladder from Lindsay Street to Cooper Street
13. Eichor House- 14 Breeding
14. College Street
15. 106 Wall
16. 56 Wall
17. Stillions House- 142 Judah
18. Calif House- 95 S. Main
19. S. Main
20. Spring & Main Streets
21. 61 N. Main
22. 300 N. Main
23. 75 Hillside and Round House from N. Main
24. Eureka Springs Railroad Depot- 400 N. Main
25. 23 Jackson
26. Cobbler's Cottage- 9 Hillside
27. 64, 66 Hillside
28. 75 Center Street
29. 19 Bridge
30. Spring Street
31. Basin Park- Spring Street
32. N. Main Street with Basin Park Hotel- 12 Spring Street in background
33. Spring and Center Streets
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51. 185 Spring; 190-192 Spring
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53. Crescent Spring- Spring Street
54. Spring Street & Hillside intersection
55. 200 block Spring Street
56. 242 Spring
57. Spring and Crescent Streets
58. 254 Spring
59. Rosalie- 282 Spring
60. 300 Spring
61. Grotto Spring- Spring Street
62. Deiley House- 505 Spring
63. 532 Spring
64. 15 Magnolia
65. 10 Magnolia
66. Log Cabin Inn- 42 Kingshighway
67. Rock Cottages- 10 Kingshighway
68. 10 Eugenia
69. 35 Kingshighway
70. 11 Kingshighway
71. 2, 4 Kingshighway
72. 1 Kingshighway
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- 80. 22 Prospect
- 81. 24 Singleton
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- 83. Avarana- 38 Prospect
- 84. 42 Prospect
- 85. 44 Prospect
- 86. St. Elizabeth's Catholic Church- 30 Crescent
- 87. Crescent Hotel- 75 Prospect
- 88. Labsap House- 12 Lookout Circle
- 89. Dr. Bolton House- 21 Owen
- 90. Howell Street retaining walls
- 91. Old Stone Church- 80 Mountain
- 92. 76 Mountain
- 93. 73 Mountain
- 94. Christian Science Church- 68 Mountain
- 95. 61 Mountain
- 96. Penn Castle- 36 Eureka
- 97. 26 Eureka
- 98. 16 Eureka
- 99. Eureka Street
- 100.39 Vaughan
- 101.38 Vaughan
- 102. Queen Anne Mansion- 115 W. Van Buren
- 103. 143, 145 W. Van Buren
- 104. Eureka Springs High School- 44 Kingshighway

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ADDRESS	C/NC
1ST, 2	NC
1ST, 3	C
1ST, 5	NC
1ST, 17	C
1ST, 19	C
1ST, 22	NC
ALAMO, 10	C
ALEXANDER, 2	NC
ALEXANDER, 3	C
ALEXANDER, 4	C
ALEXANDER, 5	C
ALEXANDER, 29	NC
ALEXANDER, 33	NC
ALEXANDER, 37	C
ALEXANDER, 41	C
AMITY, 8	C
AMITY, 10	NC
AMITY, 21	NC
AMITY, 23	NC
AMITY, 25	NC
AMITY, 26	C
ANDERSON, 48	NC
ANGLE, 14	NC
ANGLE, 96	NC
ANGLE, 96-A	NC
ARMSTRONG, 2, S	NC
ARMSTRONG, 3, W	NC
ARMSTRONG, 4, W	C
ARMSTRONG, 7, W	C
ARMSTRONG, 8, S	C
ARMSTRONG, 9, W	NC
ARMSTRONG, 10, S	C
ARMSTRONG, 13, W	NC
ARMSTRONG, 15, W	C
ARMSTRONG, 20, S	C
ARMSTRONG, 22, S	C
ARMSTRONG, 24, S	C
ARMSTRONG, 28, S	C
ARMSTRONG, 32, S	C
ARMSTRONG, 40, S	C
ARMSTRONG, 42, S	C

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ADDRESS	C/NC
ARMSTRONG, 42-B, S	NC
ARMSTRONG, 44, S	C
ARMSTRONG, 46, S	C
ARMSTRONG, 82, S	C
AVO, 26	C
AVO, 30	C
BASIN SPRING PARK	C
BATT, 2	NC
BENTON, 1	NC
BENTON, 5	C
BENTON, 9	C
BENTON, 13-15	C
BENTON, 17	C
BENTON, 21	C
BENTON, 27-29	C
BENTON, 30	C
BENTON, 32	NC
BENTON, 33	C
BENTON, 35	NC
BENTON, 39	C
BENTON, 45	C
BENTON, 49	NC
BERRYVILLE, 3	NC
BERRYVILLE, 17	C
BLACK BASS LAKE DAM	C
BREEDING, 14	C
BRIDGE, 17	C
BRIDGE, 19	C
BRIDGE, 21	NC
BRIDGE, 22	NC
BRIDGE, 23	NC
BRIDGE, 24	C
CARRY NATION SPRING	C
CAVE SPRING	C
CENTER, 2	NC
CENTER, 3	NC
CENTER, 5	NC
CENTER, 7	NC
CENTER, 9	NC
CENTER, 49	NC

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ADDRESS	C/NC
CENTER, 55	C
CENTER, 55-B	NC
CENTER, 66	C
CENTER, 75	C
CENTER, 76-78	C
CHARLES, 1	NC
CHARLES, 2	NC
CHARLES, 7	NC
CHESTNUT, 18	NC
CLAYMOUNT, 34	NC
CLIFF, 5	NC
CLIFF, 11	NC
CLIFF, 12	NC
CLIFF, 14	C
CLIFF, 17	C
CLIFF, 25	NC
CLINE, 1	NC
COLLEGE, 2	NC
COLLEGE, 3	NC
COLLEGE, 4	NC
COLLEGE, 5	NC
COLLEGE, 6	NC
COLLEGE, 7	NC
COLLEGE, 8	NC
COLLEGE, 9	NC
COLLEGE, 10	NC
COLLEGE, 11	NC
COLLEGE, 11	NC
COLLEGE, 12	NC
COLLEGE, 13	NC
COLLEGE, 14	NC
COLLEGE, 15	NC
COLLEGE, 16	NC
CONGRESS SPRING	C
CONWAY SPRING	C
COPPER, 46	C
COPPER, 49	C
COPPER, 51	NC
COPPER, 52	C
COPPER, 53	C

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ADDRESS	C/NC
COTTAGE, 2	C
COUNCIL, 23	C
COUNCIL, 26	C
COUNCIL, 29	C
COUNCIL, 30	C
COUNCIL, 31	C
COUNCIL, 37	C
CRESCENT SPRING	C
CRESCENT, 30	C
CRESCENT, 60	NC
CROSS, 2	NC
CROSS, 3	NC
CROSS, 4	NC
CROSS, 6	NC
CROSS, 7	NC
CROSS, 8	NC
CROSS, 9	NC
CROSS, 10	NC
CUSHING, 5	C
CUSHING, 161	C
DAIRY HOLLOW, 316	NC
DAIRY HOLLOW, 331	C
DAIRY HOLLOW, 357	NC
DICKEY, 5	C
DICKEY, 6-8	NC
DICKEY, 50	NC
DOUGLAS ST	NC
DOUGLAS ST	NC
DOUGLAS, 2	C
DOUGLAS, 3	NC
DOUGLAS, 4	C
DOUGLAS, 5	C
DOUGLAS, 6	C
DOUGLAS, 7	C
DOUGLAS, 11	C
DOUGLAS, 15	C
DOUGLAS, 23	C
DOUGLAS, 29	C
DOUGLAS, 46	NC
DOUGLAS, 52	NC

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ADDRESS	C/NC
DOUGLAS, 62	C
DOUGLAS, 63	NC
EAST MOUNTAIN GAZEBO	NC
ECHOLS, 2	NC
ECHOLS, 3	C
ECHOLS, 6	C
ECHOLS, 7	NC
ECHOLS, 11	C
ECHOLS, 12	C
ECHOLS, 15	C
ECHOLS, 18	NC
ECHOLS, 21	C
ECHOLS, 22	NC
ELK, 8	C
ELK, 10	C
ELK, 14	C
ELK, 16	NC
ELK, 17	C
ELK, 17 1/2	
ELK, 18	C
ELK, 19	C
ELK, 20	C
ELK, 22	NC
ELK, 23	C
ELK, 24	C
ELK, 27	C
ELK, 28	C
ELK, 29	NC
ELK, 30	NC
ELK, 31	C
ELK, 32	C
ELK, 33	C
ELK, 34	C
ELK, 35	NC
ELK, 36	C
ELM, 3	NC
EMPORIA, 1	NC
EMPORIA, 3	NC
EMPORIA, 8	NC
EMPORIA, 9	C

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ADDRESS	C/NC
EMPORIA, 10	C
EMPORIA, 11	NC
EMPORIA, 13	NC
EMPORIA, 14	NC
EMPORIA, 16	NC
EMPORIA, 20	NC
EUGENIA, 1	NC
EUGENIA, 5	NC
EUGENIA, 10	C
EUGENIA, 15	NC
EUREKA, 3	C
EUREKA, 7	NC
EUREKA, 11	NC
EUREKA, 13	NC
EUREKA, 15	NC
EUREKA, 16	C
EUREKA, 18	C
EUREKA, 26	C
EUREKA, 30	C
EUREKA, 31	C
EUREKA, 32	C
EUREKA, 36	C
FAIRMOUNT, 2	C
FAIRMOUNT, 4	C
FAIRMOUNT, 7	NC
FAIRMOUNT, 14	NC
FAIRMOUNT, 17	NC
FAIRMOUNT, 20	C
FAIRMOUNT, 23	NC
FAIRMOUNT, 24	NC
FAIRMOUNT, 28	C
FIELD ST	NC
FLINT, 17	C
FLINT, 24	C
FRISCO, 1	C
FRISCO, 9	C
FRITZ, 14	C
FRITZ, 16	NC
FULLER, 12	C
GADD SPRING	C

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ADDRESS	C/NC
GLENN, 24	NC
GLENN, 25	C
GLENN, 28	C
GLENN, 30	NC
GRAND, 2	C
GRAND, 86	NC
GRAND, 88	C
GRAND, 98	C
GRAND, 326	C
GRAND, 332	C
GROTTO SPRING	C
HALE, 11	NC
HALE, 15	NC
HALE, 16	C
HALE, 18	C
HALE, 22	C
HALE, 23	C
HALE, 24	C
HAMILTON, 3	NC
HAMILTON, 4	NC
HARDING SPRING	C
HARVEY & TOWER RDS	NC
HARVEY, 7	NC
HARVEY, 8	NC
HARVEY, 11	NC
HARVEY, 13	NC
HARVEY, 15	NC
HARVEY, 16	NC
HARVEY, 17	NC
HARVEY, 19	NC
HILLSIDE, 2	NC
HILLSIDE, 6	C
HILLSIDE, 7	NC
HILLSIDE, 9	C
HILLSIDE, 11	C
HILLSIDE, 12	C
HILLSIDE, 18	NC
HILLSIDE, 23	C
HILLSIDE, 34	C
HILLSIDE, 45	C

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HILLSIDE, 46	NC
HILLSIDE, 56	NC
HILLSIDE, 60	NC
HILLSIDE, 64	C
HILLSIDE, 66	C
HILLSIDE, 75	C
HILTON, 11	C
HILTON, 17	C
HILTON, 25	C
HINES, 1	NC
HIVELY, 2	C
HIVELY, 4	NC
HOWELL, 1	C
HOWELL, 2	NC
HOWELL, 3	NC
HOWELL, 9	NC
HOWELL, 11	NC
HOWELL, 13	NC
HOWELL, 15	NC
HOWELL, 31	C
INMAN, 9	NC
JACKSON, 19	NC
JACKSON, 25	C
JACKSON, 26	C
JACKSON, 37	C
JACKSON, 45	C
JACOB'S LADDER	C
JUDAH & VAN BUREN, E	NC
JUDAH ST	NC
JUDAH ST, N END OF	NC
JUDAH, 3	NC
JUDAH, 18	NC
JUDAH, 19	C
JUDAH, 25	NC
JUDAH, 142	C
KANSAS, 2	C
KANSAS, 15	NC
KANSAS, 24	C
KANSAS, 25	C
KIMBERLING, 19	NC

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ADDRESS	C/NC
KING, 3	NC
KING, 11	NC
KING, 21	NC
KING, 23	C
KINGSHIGHWAY, 1	C
KINGSHIGHWAY, 2	C
KINGSHIGHWAY, 2 1/2	NC
KINGSHIGHWAY, 3	C
KINGSHIGHWAY, 4	C
KINGSHIGHWAY, 5	C
KINGSHIGHWAY, 6	C
KINGSHIGHWAY, 7	C
KINGSHIGHWAY, 8	C
KINGSHIGHWAY, 9	NC
KINGSHIGHWAY, 11	C
KINGSHIGHWAY, 14	C
KINGSHIGHWAY, 15	C
KINGSHIGHWAY, 16	NC
KINGSHIGHWAY, 19	C
KINGSHIGHWAY, 24	NC
KINGSHIGHWAY, 25	C
KINGSHIGHWAY, 28	NC
KINGSHIGHWAY, 30	C
KINGSHIGHWAY, 31	C
KINGSHIGHWAY, 32	NC
KINGSHIGHWAY, 33	NC
KINGSHIGHWAY, 35	C
KINGSHIGHWAY, 41	NC
KINGSHIGHWAY, 44	C
KINGSHIGHWAY, 55	C
KIRK, 2	NC
KIRK, 3	C
KIRK, 5	C
KIRK, 6	NC
LEMA, 7	NC
LEMA, 28	C
LINDSAY, 7	C
LINWOOD, 2	C
LINWOOD, 4	NC
LINWOOD, 5	C

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EUREKA SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT

ADDRESS	C/NC
LINWOOD, 6	NC
LINWOOD, 8	NC
LINWOOD, 12	C
LINWOOD, 15	NC
LINWOOD, 16	C
LINWOOD, 17	NC
LINWOOD, 18	C
LINWOOD, 19	NC
LINWOOD, 21	NC
LINWOOD, 22	C
LINWOOD, 23	C
LINWOOD, 26	NC
LINWOOD, 28	NC
LINWOOD, 29	NC
LINWOOD, 33	NC
LITTLE EUREKA SPRING	C
LITTLE LAKE EUREKA, SOUTH END OF	NC
LOOKOUT CIR, 7	C
LOOKOUT CIR, 8	C
LOOKOUT CIR, 12	C
LOOKOUT LN, 75	NC
LOOKOUT LN, 75	C
LOOKOUT LN, 80	NC
LOWER WALL, 18	NC
MAGNETIC SPRING	C
MAGNETIC, 1	NC
MAGNETIC, 11	NC
MAGNOLIA, 8	C
MAGNOLIA, 10	C
MAGNOLIA, 15	C
MAGNOLIA, 16	C
MAIN, 4, N	C
MAIN, 6-8, N	C
MAIN, 11, N	C
MAIN, 12, N	C
MAIN, 15, N	NC
MAIN, 22-A, S	C
MAIN, 22-B, S	C
MAIN, 26, S	NC
MAIN, 27, S	C

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EUREKA SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT

ADDRESS	C/NC
MAIN, 28, S	C
MAIN, 29, S	C
MAIN, 30-38, S	C
MAIN, 33, N	NC
MAIN, 33, S	C
MAIN, 34, N	NC
MAIN, 35, N	NC
MAIN, 36-38, N	NC
MAIN, 37, N	C
MAIN, 37-39, S	C
MAIN, 41, S	C
MAIN, 43, S	C
MAIN, 44, S	C
MAIN, 50, N	C
MAIN, 51, S	NC
MAIN, 53-55-55 1/2, N	NC
MAIN, 55, S	NC
MAIN, 60, S	NC
MAIN, 61 1/2, S	C
MAIN, 61, N	C
MAIN, 61, S	C
MAIN, 63, N	C
MAIN, 63, S	C
MAIN, 63, S	C
MAIN, 65, S	NC
MAIN, 65-67, N	C
MAIN, 67, S	C
MAIN, 69, S	C
MAIN, 70, S	NC
MAIN, 71, S	NC
MAIN, 75, S	C
MAIN, 85, N	NC
MAIN, 85, S	NC
MAIN, 89, S	C
MAIN, 90, S	NC
MAIN, 91, S	NC
MAIN, 92, S	C
MAIN, 93, S	C
MAIN, 94, S	C
MAIN, 95, S	C

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ADDRESS	C/NC
MAIN, 98, S	NC
MAIN, 102, S	NC
MAIN, 104, N	C
MAIN, 104, S	NC
MAIN, 110, N	NC
MAIN, 115, S	C
MAIN, 119, N	C
MAIN, 120, N	C
MAIN, 132, N	NC
MAIN, 135, N	NC
MAIN, 140, S	NC
MAIN, 150, N	NC
MAIN, 155, N	C
MAIN, 157, N	NC
MAIN, 159, N	NC
MAIN, 164, N	NC
MAIN, 173, S	NC
MAIN, 175, N	C
MAIN, 179, N	NC
MAIN, 180, N	C
MAIN, 184, N	C
MAIN, 188, N	NC
MAIN, 190, N	NC
MAIN, 193, N	NC
MAIN, 216, N	C
MAIN, 217, N - BUILDING 1	NC
MAIN, 217, N - BUILDING 2	NC
MAIN, 217, N - BUILDING 3	NC
MAIN, 217, N - BUILDING 4	NC
MAIN, 230, N	C
MAIN, 237, N	C
MAIN, 242, N	C
MAIN, 247, N	C
MAIN, 266 1/2, N	NC
MAIN, 266, N	C
MAIN, 269, N	NC
MAIN, 273, N	NC
MAIN, 275, N	NC
MAIN, 287, N	C
MAIN, 298, N	NC

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ADDRESS	C/NC
MAIN, 300, N	C
MAIN, 400, N	I
MARTZ, 1	NC
MARTZ, 2	NC
MARTZ, 3	NC
MIDWAY, 11	NC
MILL HOLLOW, 3	C
MILL HOLLOW, 4	NC
MILL HOLLOW, 11	NC
MILL HOLLOW, 18	C
MILL HOLLOW, 20	NC
MILL HOLLOW, 26	NC
MILL HOLLOW, 130	C
MILL HOLLOW, 137	NC
MILL HOLLOW, 138	NC
MILL HOLLOW, 139	NC
MONTGOMERY, 15	C
MOUNTAIN, 3 1/2, E	NC
MOUNTAIN, 3, E	NC
MOUNTAIN, 5, E	NC
MOUNTAIN, 5, W	NC
MOUNTAIN, 6, E	NC
MOUNTAIN, 7, E	NC
MOUNTAIN, 9, E	NC
MOUNTAIN, 10, E	NC
MOUNTAIN, 10, W	NC
MOUNTAIN, 12, E	NC
MOUNTAIN, 14, E	NC
MOUNTAIN, 15, E	NC
MOUNTAIN, 16, E	NC
MOUNTAIN, 17, E	NC
MOUNTAIN, 18, E	NC
MOUNTAIN, 19, E	NC
MOUNTAIN, 21, E	NC
MOUNTAIN, 22, E	NC
MOUNTAIN, 23, E	NC
MOUNTAIN, 24, E	NC
MOUNTAIN, 30, E	NC
MOUNTAIN, 32, E	NC

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ADDRESS	C/NC
MOUNTAIN, 32, W	C
MOUNTAIN, 34, E	NC
MOUNTAIN, 34, W	C
MOUNTAIN, 34-B, E	NC
MOUNTAIN, 35, W	C
MOUNTAIN, 36, E	NC
MOUNTAIN, 38, E	NC
MOUNTAIN, 38, W	C
MOUNTAIN, 39, W	C
MOUNTAIN, 40, E	NC
MOUNTAIN, 40, W	C
MOUNTAIN, 44, W	C
MOUNTAIN, 47, E	NC
MOUNTAIN, 49, W	C
MOUNTAIN, 51, W	NC
MOUNTAIN, 60, W	C
MOUNTAIN, 61, W	C
MOUNTAIN, 66, W	C
MOUNTAIN, 67, W	C
MOUNTAIN, 68, W	C
MOUNTAIN, 69, W	C
MOUNTAIN, 73, W	C
MOUNTAIN, 75, W	NC
MOUNTAIN, 76, W	C
MOUNTAIN, 77, W	NC
MOUNTAIN, 79, W	NC
MOUNTAIN, 80, W	C
MOUNTAIN, 81, W	NC
MOUNTAIN, 101, E	NC
MYSTIC SPRING	C
NORRIS, 19	NC
NORRIS, 21	C
NORRIS, 23	NC
NORRIS, 24	NC
NORRIS, 25	NC
NOVA, 27	C
NOVA, 29	C
NOVA, 30	C
NOVA, 32	C
NOVA, 50	C

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ADDRESS	C/NC
NUT, 14	NC
NUT, 14-A	NC
NUT, 18	NC
NUT, 21	C
OAKRIDGE, 1	NC
OAKRIDGE, 4	NC
OAKRIDGE, 5	NC
OAKRIDGE, 6	NC
OAKRIDGE, 101	NC
OAKRIDGE, 103	NC
OAKRIDGE, 105	NC
OAKRIDGE, 111	NC
OAKRIDGE, 112	NC
OAKRIDGE, 117	NC
OAKRIDGE, 118	NC
OAKRIDGE, 120	NC
OAKRIDGE, 121	NC
OAKRIDGE, 122	NC
OAKRIDGE, 124	NC
OAKRIDGE, 126	NC
OJO, 5	C
ONYX SPRING	C
OREGON, 3	NC
OWEN, 5	NC
OWEN, 8	C
OWEN, 20	NC
OWEN, 21	C
OWEN, 25	NC
OWEN, 27	NC
OWEN, 32	NC
OWEN, 33	C
OWEN, 35	NC
OWEN, 36	NC
OWEN, 37	C
OWEN, 40	NC
OWEN, 44	NC
OWEN, 101, W	NC
PAXOS, 5	C
PAXOS, 27	C
PINE, 2	NC

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ADDRESS	C/NC
PINE, 7	NC
PINE, 9	NC
PINE, 10	C
PINE, 11	NC
PINE, 12	C
PINE, 13	C
PINE, 14	NC
PINE, 15	C
PINE, 16	NC
PINE, 18	C
PINE, 19	C
PINE, 20-20 1/2	C
PINE, 22	C
PINE, 24	NC
PINE, 25	C
PINE, 29	NC
PINE, 36	NC
PINE, 38	C
PINE, 40	C
PINE, 64	C
PLANER'S HILL	NC
POINT, 51	NC
POINT, 53	C
POINT, 57	NC
PROSPECT, 1	C
PROSPECT, 2	C
PROSPECT, 3	C
PROSPECT, 4	C
PROSPECT, 5	NC
PROSPECT, 6	C
PROSPECT, 9	C
PROSPECT, 20-22	NC
PROSPECT, 21	NC
PROSPECT, 24	NC
PROSPECT, 25	C
PROSPECT, 28	NC
PROSPECT, 33	C
PROSPECT, 34	C
PROSPECT, 38	C
PROSPECT, 42	C

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ADDRESS	C/NC
PROSPECT, 43	NC
PROSPECT, 44	C
PROSPECT, 75	C
RAVINE, 15	NC
RICHARD CIR, 3	NC
RIDGEWAY, 1	C
RIDGEWAY, 2	NC
RIDGEWAY, 5	C
RIDGEWAY, 7	NC
RIDGEWAY, 9	C
RIDGEWAY, 11	C
RIDGEWAY, 19	C
RIDGEWAY, 20	NC
RIDGEWAY, 22	C
RIDGEWAY, 24	NC
RIDGEWAY, 26	C
RIDGEWAY, 27	C
RIDGEWAY, 28	C
RIDGEWAY, 33	C
RIDGEWAY, 34	NC
RIDGEWAY, 35	NC
RIDGEWAY, 38	C
RIDGEWAY, 42	C
RIDGEWAY, 44	NC
RIDGEWAY, 45	NC
RIDGEWAY, 48	NC
RIDGEWAY, 55	NC
RIDGEWAY, 57	NC
ROGERS ALLEY, 5	C
ROGERS ALLEY, 13	NC
SINGLETON, 1	C
SINGLETON, 2	C
SINGLETON, 4	C
SINGLETON, 7	C
SINGLETON, 8	C
SINGLETON, 9	C
SINGLETON, 10	C
SINGLETON, 11	C
SINGLETON, 14	C
SINGLETON, 15	NC

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ADDRESS	C/NC
SINGLETON, 18	C
SINGLETON, 19	C
SINGLETON, 21	C
SINGLETON, 24	C
SINGLETON, 26	C
SINGLETON, 32	C
SINGLETON, 34	C
SOLDIER SPRING	C
SPRING, 2	NC
SPRING, 2 1/2	C
SPRING, 5	C
SPRING, 9	C
SPRING, 12	C
SPRING, 15-17	C
SPRING, 19	C
SPRING, 20-24	C
SPRING, 26	C
SPRING, 28-30	C
SPRING, 31	C
SPRING, 32-34	C
SPRING, 33-35	C
SPRING, 36-38	C
SPRING, 37-41	C
SPRING, 40	C
SPRING, 44	C
SPRING, 45	NC
SPRING, 46-48	C
SPRING, 47	NC
SPRING, 49	C
SPRING, 50	C
SPRING, 51	C
SPRING, 52	C
SPRING, 53-55	C
SPRING, 54-56	C
SPRING, 58-60	C
SPRING, 63	C
SPRING, 65	NC
SPRING, 71	NC
SPRING, 73	C
SPRING, 75-79	C

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ADDRESS	C/NC
SPRING, 80	NC
SPRING, 81	C
SPRING, 83	C
SPRING, 84-84 1/2	C
SPRING, 85	C
SPRING, 86	C
SPRING, 87	C
SPRING, 93-95	C
SPRING, 99	C
SPRING, 100	C
SPRING, 101	C
SPRING, 104	NC
SPRING, 110	C
SPRING, 121-123	C
SPRING, 124	NC
SPRING, 128	NC
SPRING, 130	NC
SPRING, 135, S	C
SPRING, 136	C
SPRING, 137	NC
SPRING, 138	C
SPRING, 140	C
SPRING, 142	C
SPRING, 151	C
SPRING, 155	C
SPRING, 156	C
SPRING, 158	C
SPRING, 159	NC
SPRING, 160	C
SPRING, 165	C
SPRING, 168	C
SPRING, 169	C
SPRING, 172	C
SPRING, 174	C
SPRING, 175	C
SPRING, 176	NC
SPRING, 180	C
SPRING, 182	C
SPRING, 185	C
SPRING, 190	C

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EUREKA SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT

ADDRESS	C/NC
SPRING, 192	C
SPRING, 192 1/2	C
SPRING, 194	C
SPRING, 203	NC
SPRING, 207	NC
SPRING, 209	C
SPRING, 211	C
SPRING, 212	C
SPRING, 215	C
SPRING, 218	C
SPRING, 221	NC
SPRING, 222	NC
SPRING, 226	C
SPRING, 228	C
SPRING, 229	C
SPRING, 232	C
SPRING, 233	NC
SPRING, 234	C
SPRING, 238	NC
SPRING, 242	C
SPRING, 245	NC
SPRING, 246	C
SPRING, 247	C
SPRING, 249	C
SPRING, 250	C
SPRING, 253	C
SPRING, 254	C
SPRING, 256	C
SPRING, 257	C
SPRING, 260	NC
SPRING, 263	C
SPRING, 264	NC
SPRING, 265	C
SPRING, 266	C
SPRING, 269	NC
SPRING, 270	NC
SPRING, 275	C
SPRING, 276	NC
SPRING, 279	NC
SPRING, 282	C

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EUREKA SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT

ADDRESS	C/NC
SPRING, 285	C
SPRING, 287	NC
SPRING, 300	C
SPRING, 303	C
SPRING, 304	NC
SPRING, 310	NC
SPRING, 313	NC
SPRING, 314	NC
SPRING, 505	C
SPRING, 515	NC
SPRING, 532	C
SPRING, 534	NC
SPRINGGARDEN, 14	C
STEEL ST	NC
STEEL, 5	NC
STEEL, 6	C
STEEL, 9	C
STEEL, 17	NC
STEEL, 21	NC
STEEL, 30	NC
STEEL, 31	C
STEEL, 32	C
STEEL, 35	C
STEEL, 39	NC
STEEL, 41	C
STEEL, 45	NC
STEEL, 51	C
STEEL, 53	NC
STEEL, 60	NC
SUMMIT, 4	C
SUMMIT, 5	NC
SUMMIT, 8	C
SUMMIT, 9	NC
SUMMIT, 11	C
SUMMIT, 12	C
SUMMIT, 15	C
SWEET SPRING	C
TOWER, 5	NC
TULIP, 4	C
TULIP, 4-B	C

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EUREKA SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT

ADDRESS	C/NC
VAN BUREN, 21, E	NC
VAN BUREN, 101, E	NC
VAN BUREN, 104, E	NC
VAN BUREN, 105, E	NC
VAN BUREN, 107, E	NC
VAN BUREN, 115 1/2, W	NC
VAN BUREN, 115, W	C
VAN BUREN, 120, E	NC
VAN BUREN, 120, W	NC
VAN BUREN, 121, W	NC
VAN BUREN, 124, W	NC
VAN BUREN, 130, W	NC
VAN BUREN, 131, E	NC
VAN BUREN, 133, E	NC
VAN BUREN, 133, W	NC
VAN BUREN, 134, E	NC
VAN BUREN, 137, W	NC
VAN BUREN, 138, E	NC
VAN BUREN, 138, W	NC
VAN BUREN, 139, E	NC
VAN BUREN, 141, W	C
VAN BUREN, 150, W	NC
VAN BUREN, 155, W	NC
VAN BUREN, 157, W	NC
VAN BUREN, 160, W	C
VAN BUREN, 163, W	NC
VAN BUREN, 164, W	C
VAN BUREN, 165, W	NC
VAN BUREN, 166, W	NC
VAN BUREN, 169, W	NC
VAN BUREN, 170, W	NC
VAN BUREN, 171, W	NC
VAN BUREN, 178, W	NC
VAN BUREN, 182, W	NC
VAN BUREN, 183, W	C
VAN BUREN, 206, W	NC
VAN BUREN, 207, W	NC
VAN BUREN, 216, W	NC
VAN BUREN, 226, W	NC
VAN BUREN, 227, W	C

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ADDRESS	C/NC
VAN BUREN, 230, W	NC
VAN BUREN, 248, W	NC
VAN BUREN, E	NC
VAN BUREN, E	NC
VAUGHN, 14	NC
VAUGHN, 17	C
VAUGHN, 21	NC
VAUGHN, 25	NC
VAUGHN, 32	NC
VAUGHN, 38	C
VAUGHN, 39	NC
VAUGHN, 41	C
VAUGHN, 42	C
VAUGHN, 43	NC
VAUGHN, 46	NC
VAUGHN, 53	NC
VAUGHN, 56	C
VAUGHN, 58	C
VINE, 10	NC
VINE, 55	NC
VIRGINIA, 2	C
WALL, 48	NC
WALL, 50	NC
WALL, 52	NC
WALL, 54	NC
WALL, 56	NC
WALL, 60	NC
WALL, 61	C
WALL, 63	NC
WALL, 64	NC
WALL, 67	NC
WALL, 68	NC
WALL, 71	NC
WALL, 73	NC
WALL, 74	NC
WALL, 75	C
WALL, 75 1/2	NC
WALL, 78	NC
WALL, 83	NC
WALL, 90	NC

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ADDRESS	C/NC
WALL, 92	C
WALL, 94	NC
WALL, 95	NC
WALL, 97	C
WALL, 98	NC
WALL, 99	NC
WALL, 104	C
WALL, 108	C
WALL, 109	C
WALL, 110	NC
WALL, 114	NC
WALL, 115	NC
WALL, 117	NC
WALL, 119	NC
WASHINGTON, 1, N	NC
WASHINGTON, 2, N	NC
WASHINGTON, 2, S	C
WASHINGTON, 5, N	NC
WASHINGTON, 7, N	C
WASHINGTON, 8, N	NC
WASHINGTON, 12, N	C
WASHINGTON, 14, N	NC
WASHINGTON, 16, N	C
WASHINGTON, N	NC
WHEELER, 1	NC
WHEELER, 3	NC
WHITE, 9	C
WHITE, 10	C
WHITE, 11	C
WHITE, 12	C
WHITE, 14	NC
WHITE, 16	C
WHITE, 17	C
WHITE, 18	C
WHITE, 21	NC
WHITE, 22	NC
WHITE, 24	C
WHITE, 26	C
WHITE, 29	C
WHITE, 34	C

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EUREKA SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT

ADDRESS	C/NC
WHITE, 36	C
WHITE, 48	NC
WHITE, 48	NC
WOOD, 1	NC
WOOD, 2	NC
WOOD, 4	NC
WOOD, 5	NC
WOOD, 6	NC

C = Contributing

NC = Non-Contributing

I = Individually Listed



Eureka Springs Historic District

2. Carroll Cty., AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPP
6. View Looking north
7. Photo #1



1. View from Echols & Council Sts. Intersection
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Co., AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHP
6. view looking northwest
7. photo #2

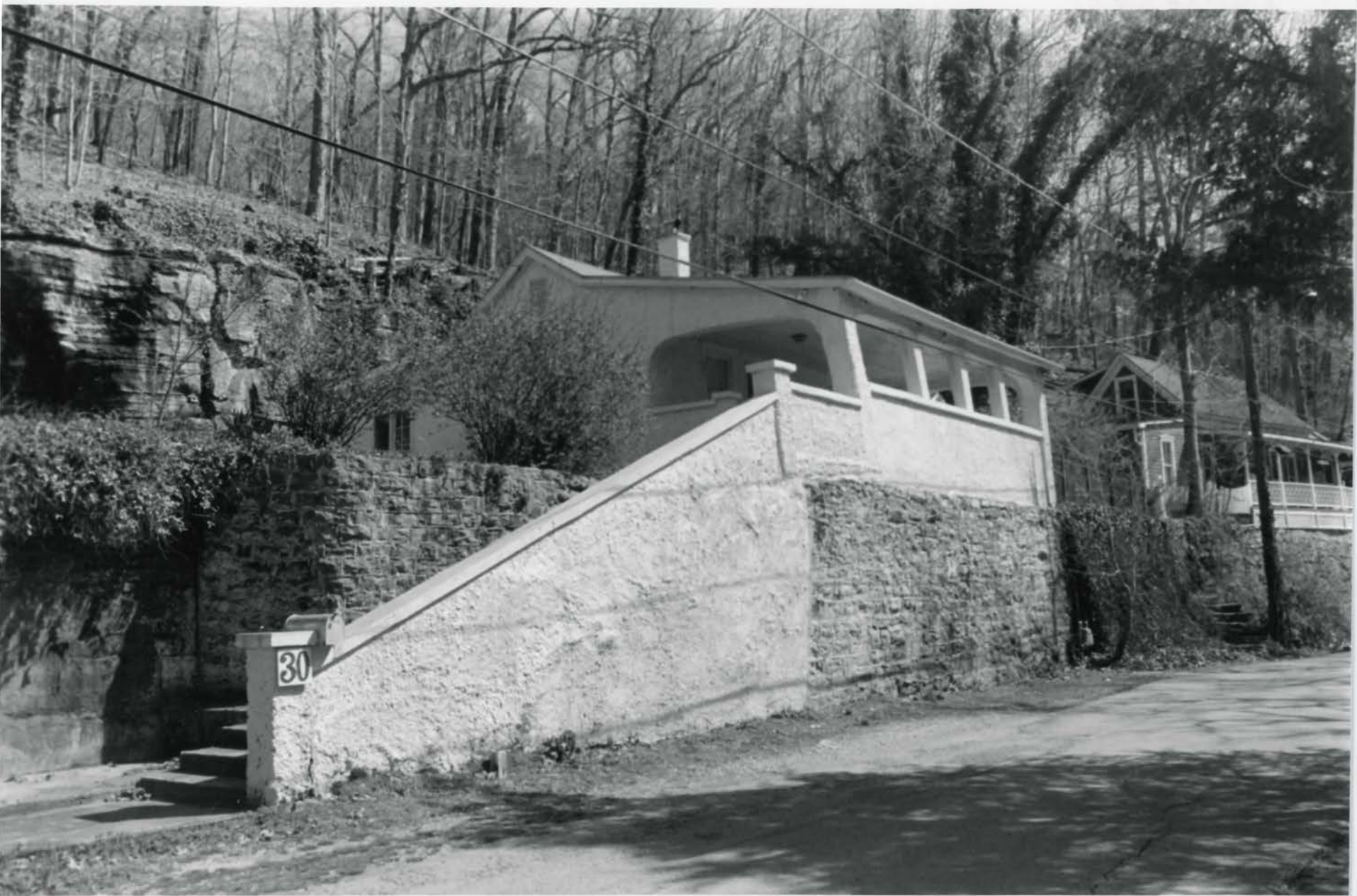


1. Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Cty., AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 330-05
5. negative at AHPP
6. View looking Northwest
7. photo # 3



1. EUREKA STREET
Eureka Springs Historic District

2. Carroll Co., AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHP
6. View looking southeast
7. photo #4



50 Steele
Eureka Springs Historic District

2. Carroll Cty, AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPP
6. View looking east
7. photo #5



EUREKA SPRINGS Historic District

2. Carroll Cty., AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHP
6. view Looking Southeast
7. photo #6



35 Steele Street

EUREKA SPRINGS Historic District

2. Carroll City, AR

3. Photo by Sandra Taylor Smith

4. 3-30-05

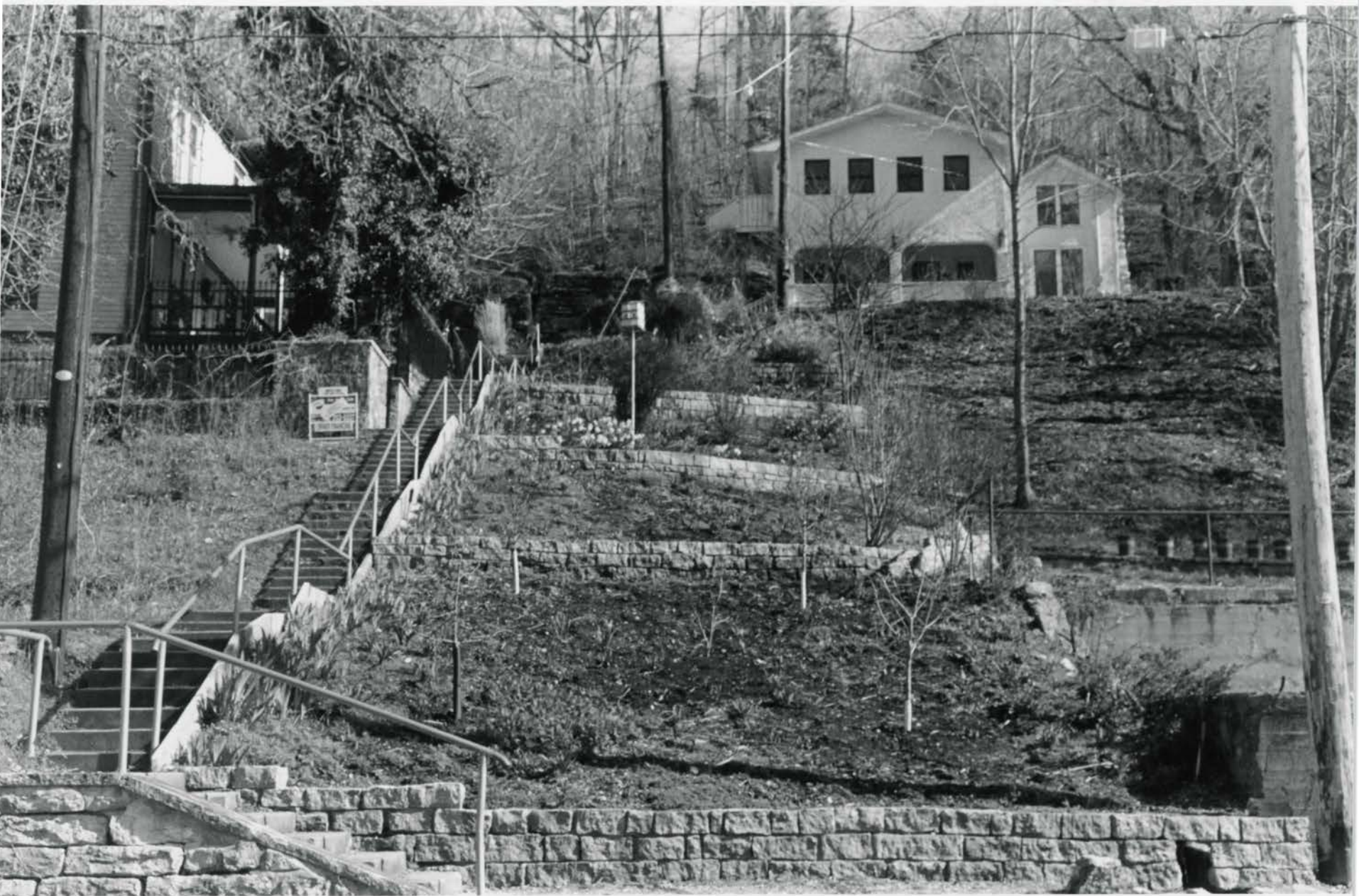
5. Negative at AHPP

6. View Looking West

7. Photo #17

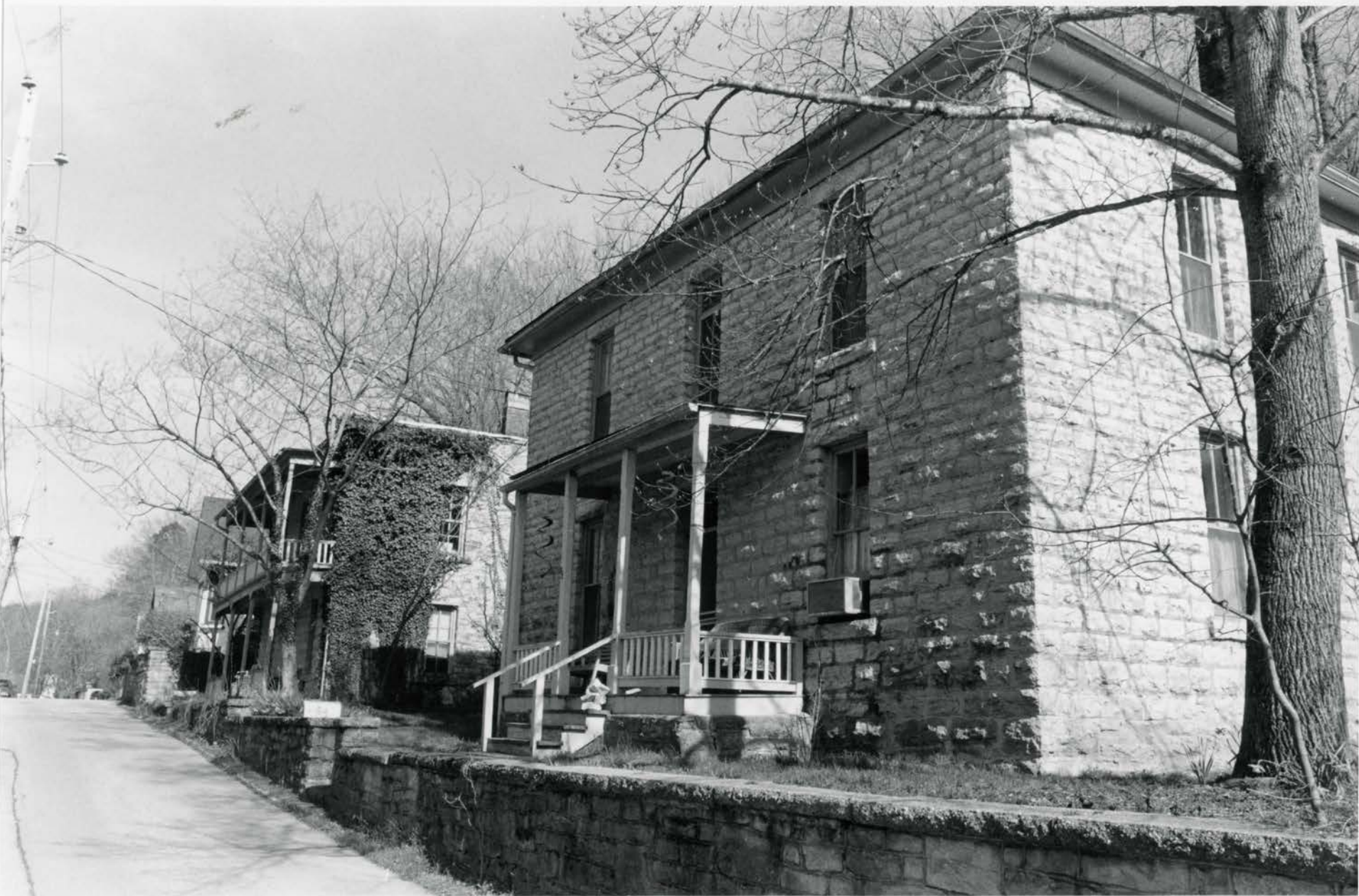


1. HUGO LUND HOUSE
51 Steele
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. CARROLL Cty., AR
3. Photo by SARA TAYLOR SMITH
4. 3-30-05
5. NEGATIVE AT AHP
6. View Looking EAST from Douglas STREET
7. photo #8



VIEW OF HAWKINS STREET FROM FIRST STREET
Eureka Springs Historic District

2. CARROLL Co., AR
3. Photo by SANDRA Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPP
6. view looking south
7. Photo # 9



1. 28, 32 Armstrong
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Ch., AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPD
6. View looking northeast
7. photo #10



253-7409
Cliff Cottage
BED & BREAKFAST

Elegant Victorian Suites
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
Vacancy

CLIFF Cottage - 42 Armstrong
Eureka Springs Historic District
Carroll Co., AR

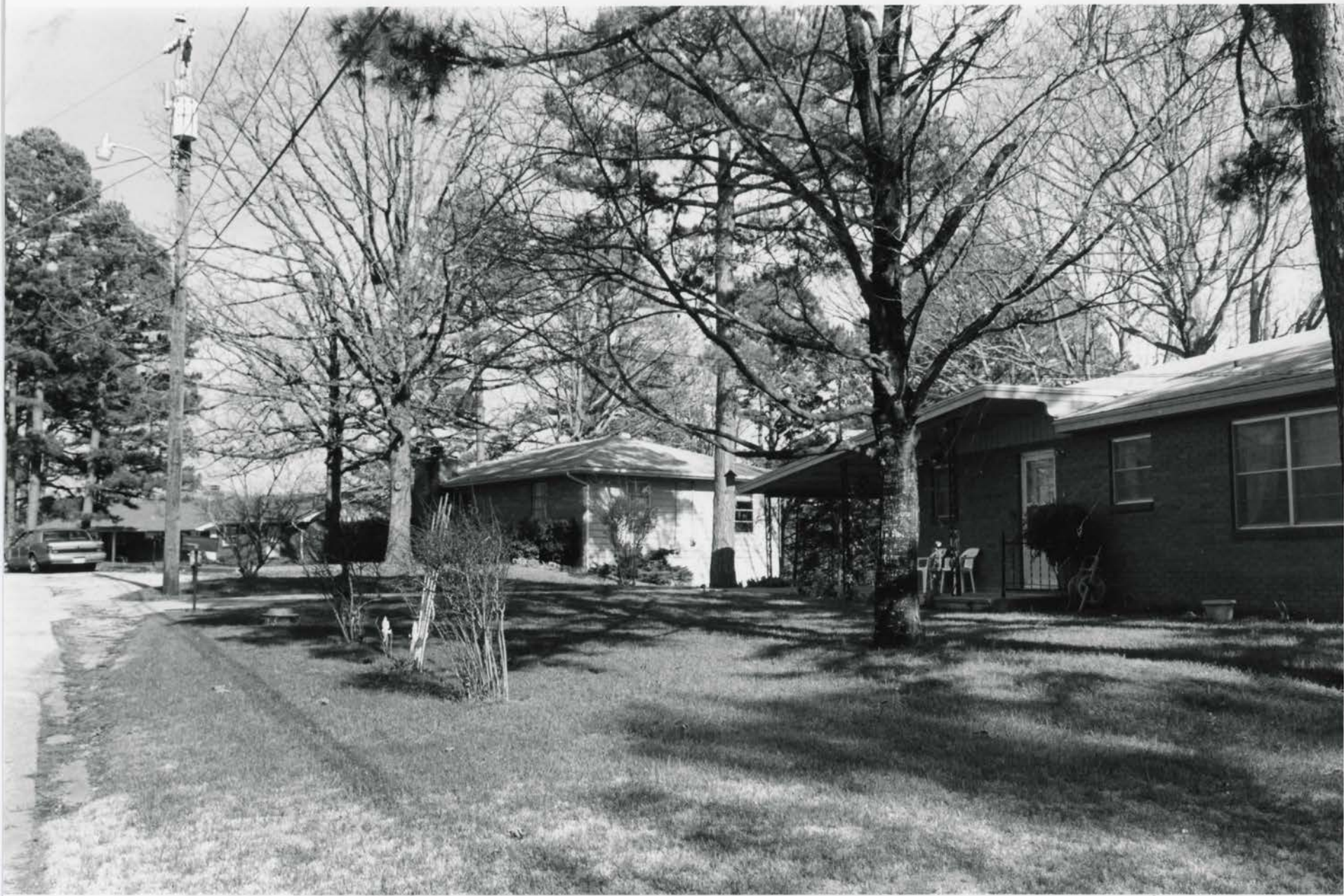
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPP
6. View Looking south
7. photo #11



1. JACOB'S LADDER
Looking NE from Lindsay St. to Copper St.
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. CAMPOL Gz., AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. NEGATIVE AT AHP
6. view looking northeast
7. photo #12



1. Eichor House
14 Breeding
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Co., AR
3. Photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. Negative at AHPP
6. View looking east
7. Photo #13



1. COLLEGE STREET
EUREKA SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT
2. CARROLL CT., AR
3. PHOTO BY SANDRA TAYLOR SMITH
4. 3-30-05
5. NEGATIVE AT AHPP
6. VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST
7. PHOTO # 14



1. 100 W. H. A.
Eureka Springs Historic District

2. Carroll City, AR

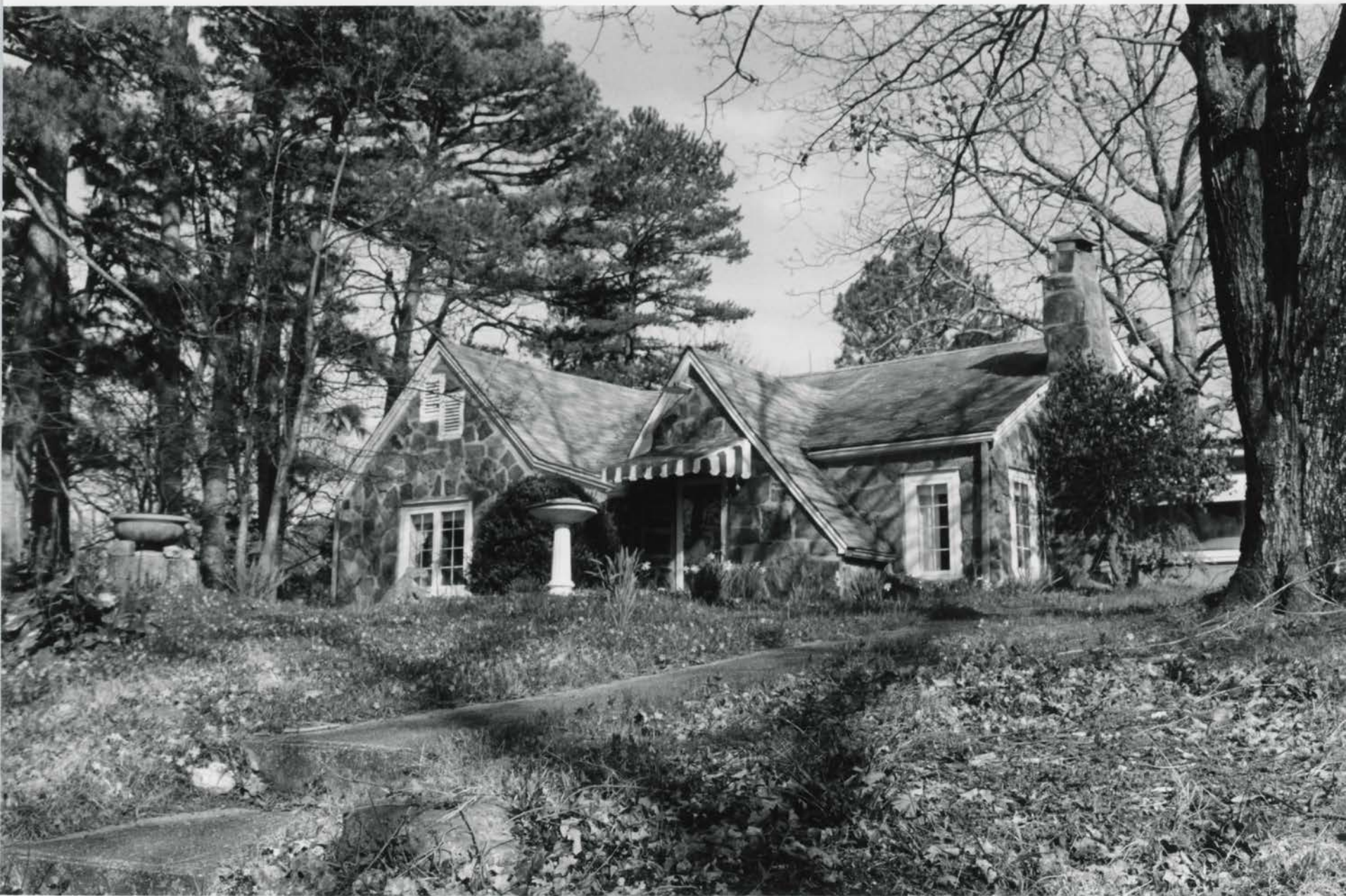
3. Photo by Sandra Taylor Smith

4. 3-30-05

5. negative at AHPP

6. View Looking North East

7. Photo #15



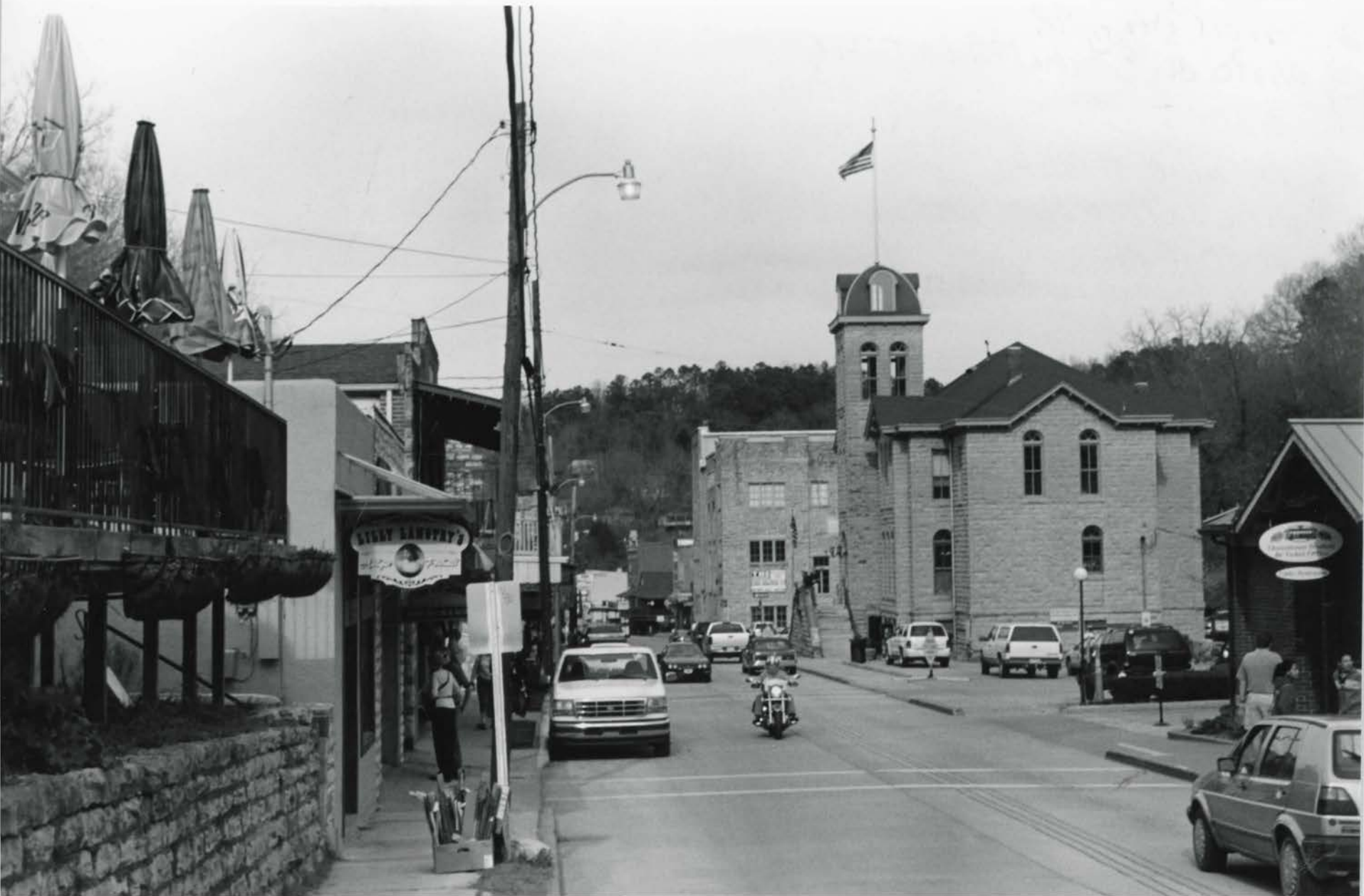
1. 56 WALL
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll City, AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. NEGATIVE AT AHPD
6. VIEW LOOKING EAST
7. photo #16



1. MILLIONS HOUSE
142 Judah
EUREKA Springs Historic District
2. CARROLL Cty., AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPP
6. View Looking south southeast
7. photo #17



1. CALIF HOUSE
95 S. MAIN
EUREKA SPRINGS Historic District
2. CARROLL Cty., AR
3. photo By Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative AT AHP
6. View Looking NW
7. photo # 18



EUREKA SPRINGS Historic District

2. CARROLL City, AR

3. Photo by Sarah Taylor Smith

4. 3-3005

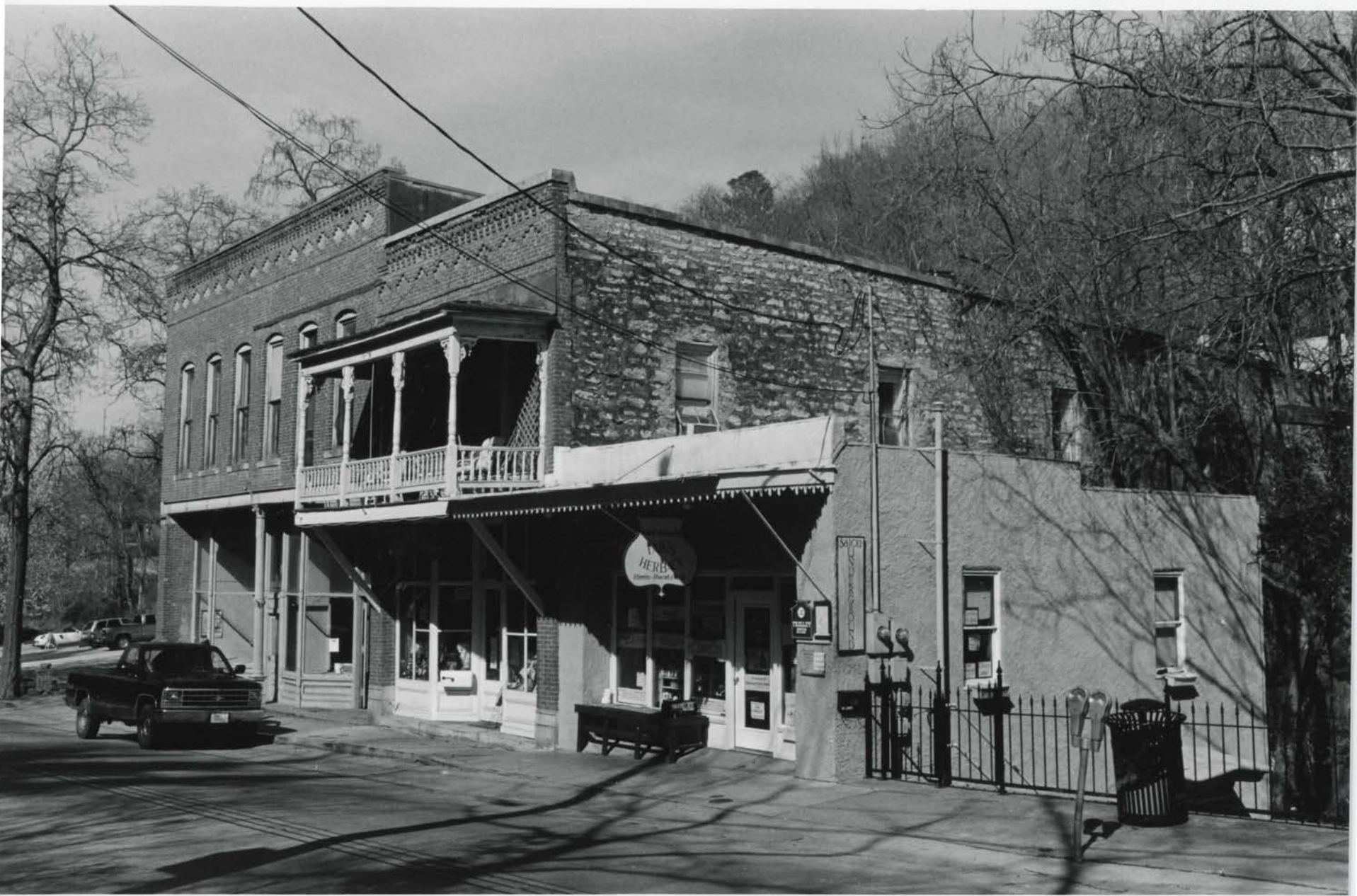
5. Negative at AHPP

6. View Looking Northeast

7. Photo # 19



1. SPRING & MAIN STREETS
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll City, AR
3. Photo By Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. NEGATIVE AT AHPP
6. View Looking South
7. Photo # 20



1. 61 N. Main

Eureka Springs Historic District

2. Carroll City, AR

3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith

4. 3-30-05

5. negative at AHPP

6. view looking north

7. photo #21



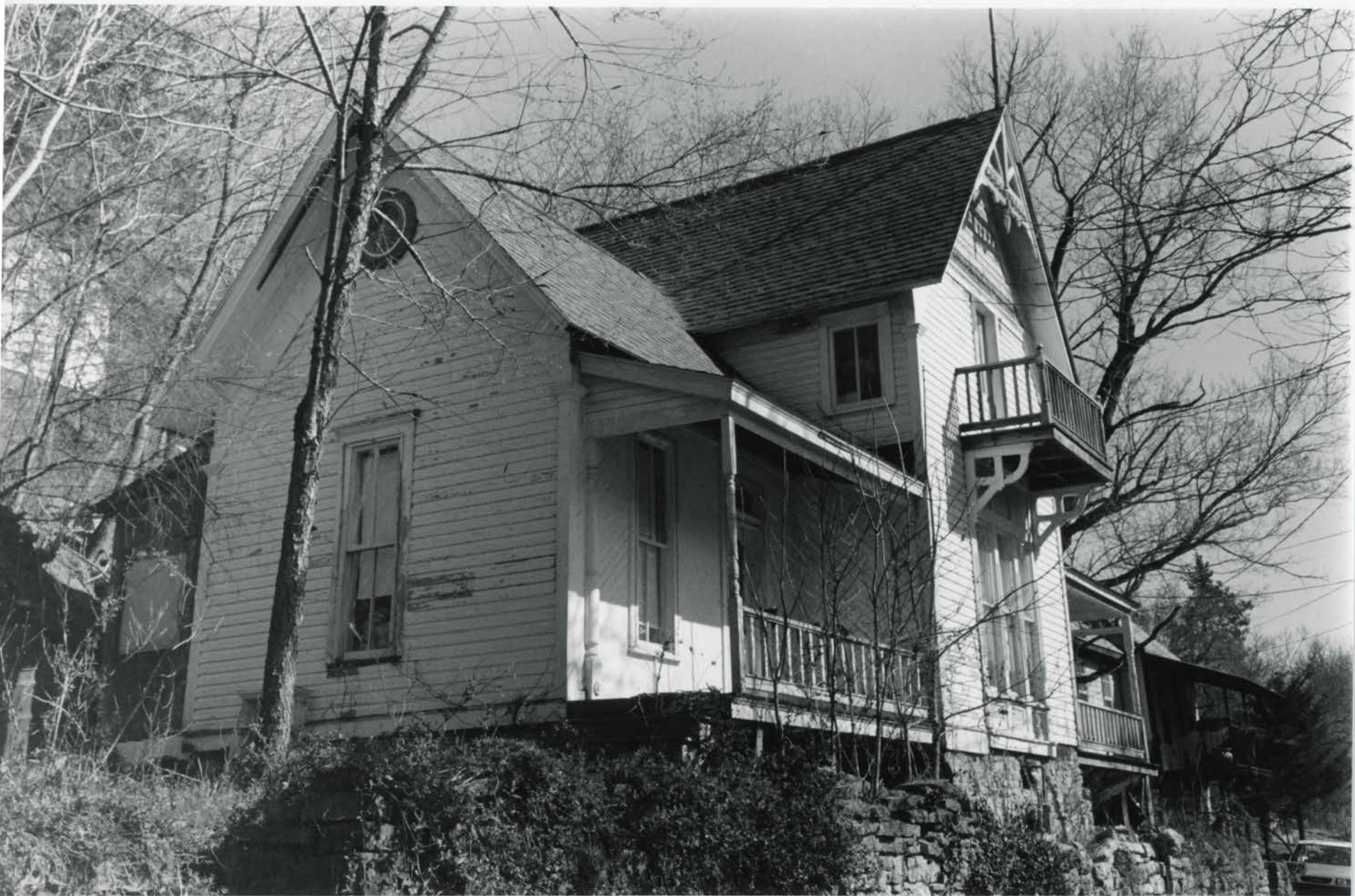
1. 300 N. MAIN
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll City, AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPD
6. View Looking Northeast
7. photo # 22



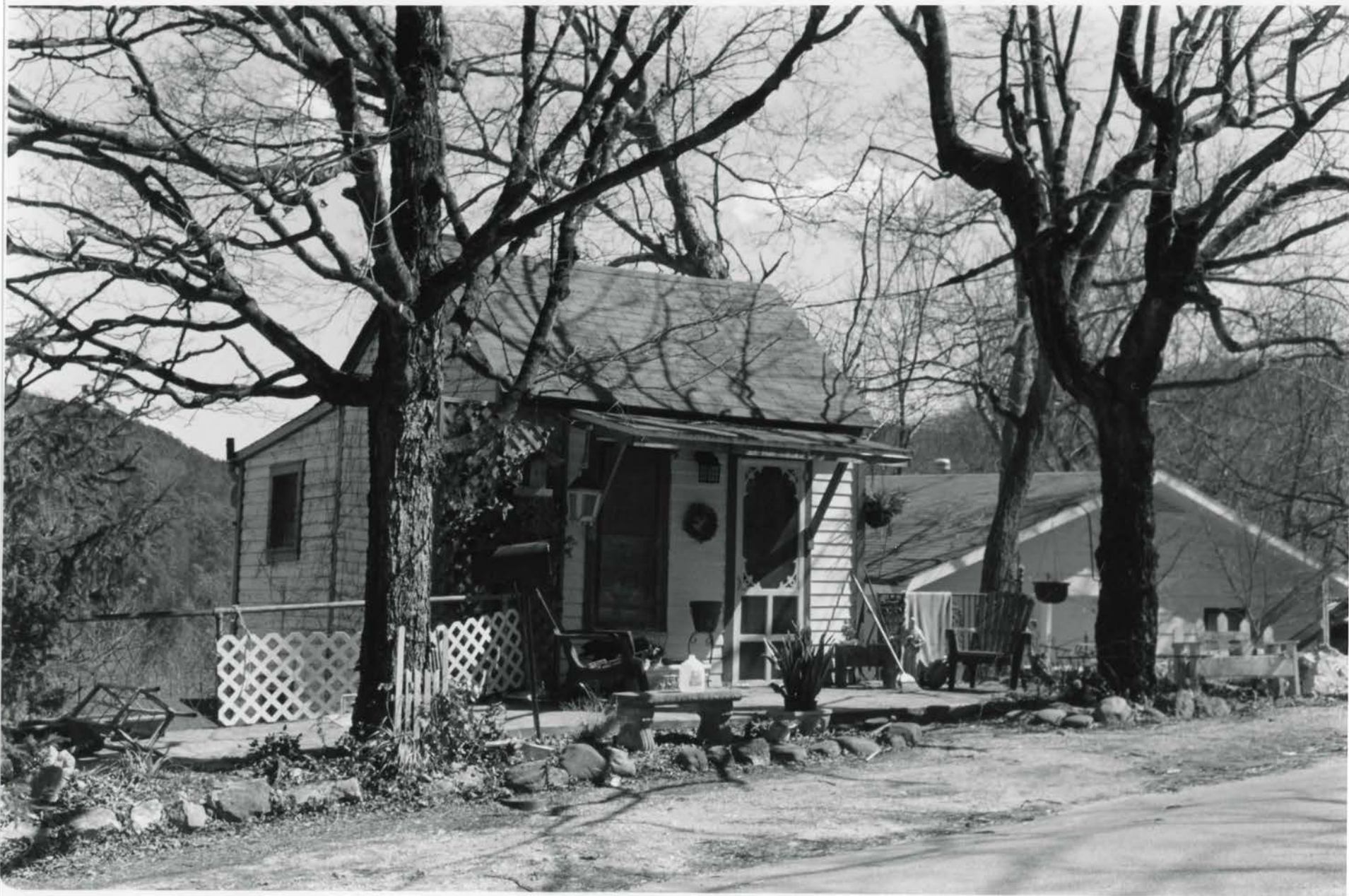
1. 75 Hillside (LCH) Round House (right)
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Cty., AR
3. Photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHP
6. View Looking Northwest
7. photo #23



1. EUREKA SPRINGS RAILROAD DEPOT
400 N. MAIN
EUREKA SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT
2. CARROLL Cty., AR
3. photo by SANDRA TAYLOR SMITH
4. 3-30-85
5. NEGATIVE AT AHPD
6. view looking northeast
7. photo # 24



1. 150 SHERIDAN STREET
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Co., AR
 3. Photo By SANDRA TYLER SMITH
 4. 3-30-05
 5. negative AT AHP
 6. view Looking southeast
 7. Photo #25



1. Cobler's Cottage

9 Hillside

Eureka Springs Historic District

2. Carroll Co., AR

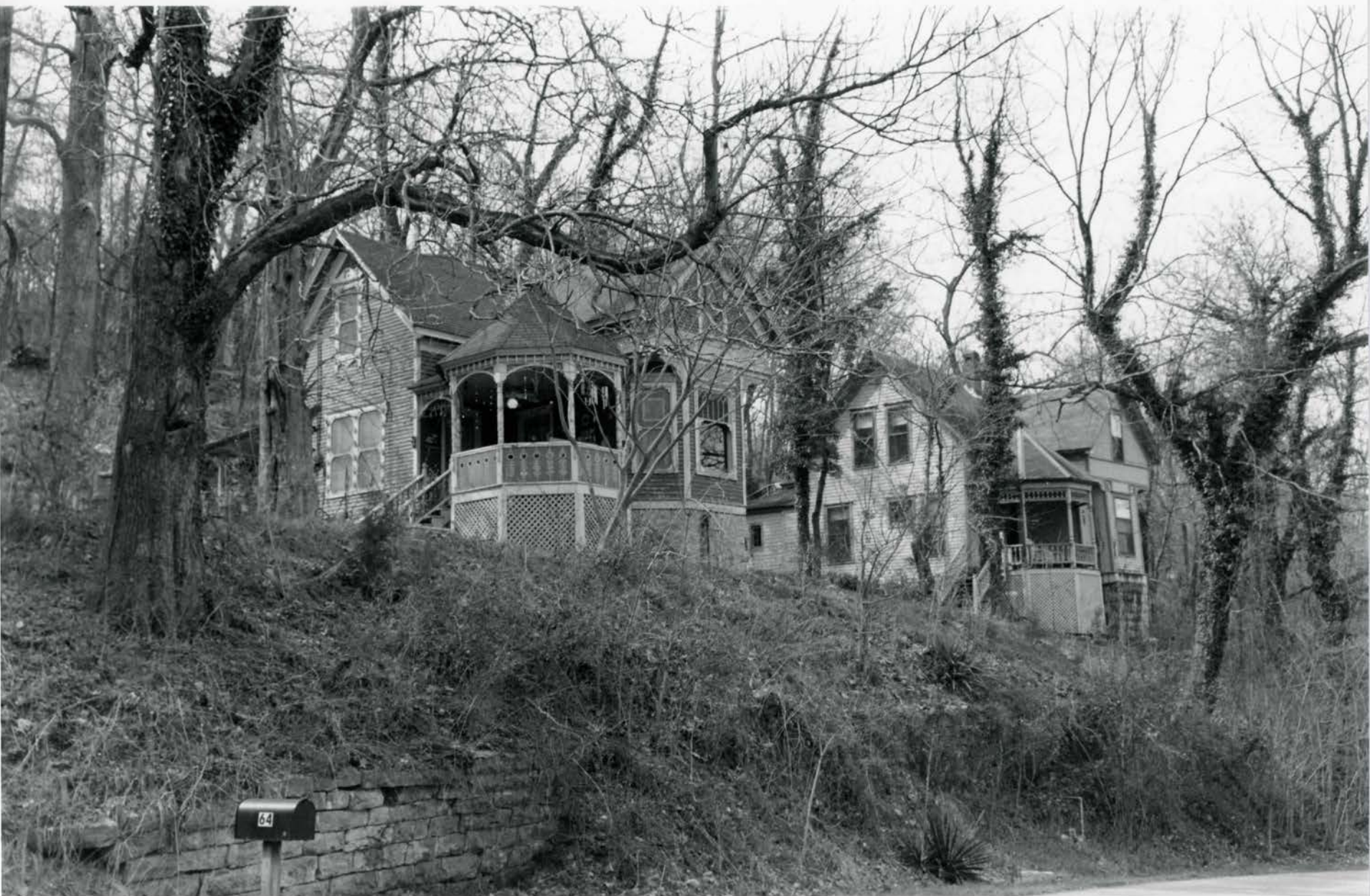
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith

4. 3-30-05

5. negative at AHPP

6. view looking south east

7. photo #26



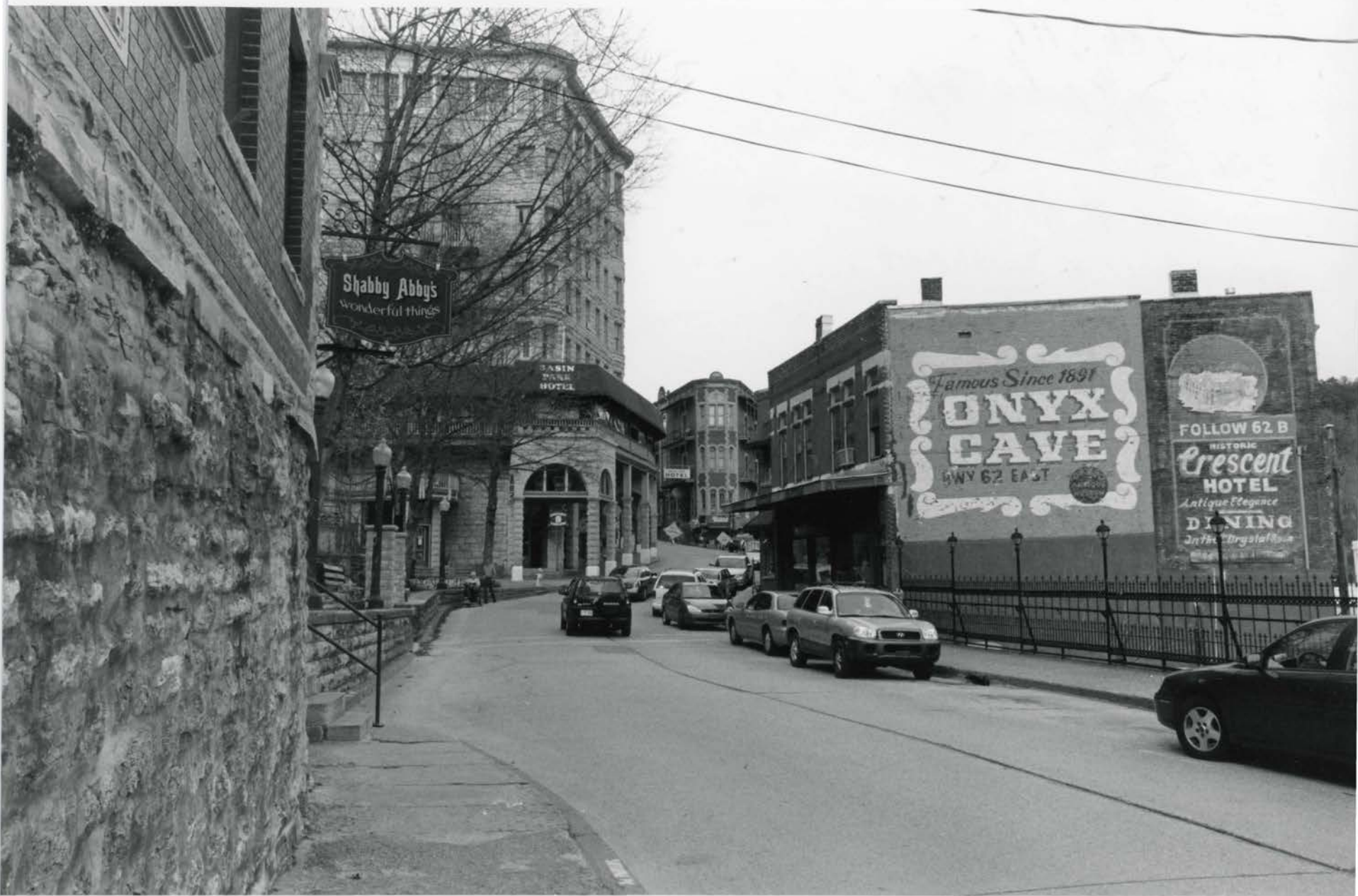
1. 64, 66 Hillside
EUREKA SPRINGS Historic District
2. CARROLL Cty., AR
3. Photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. Negative AT AHRP
6. View Looking North NW
7. photo # 27



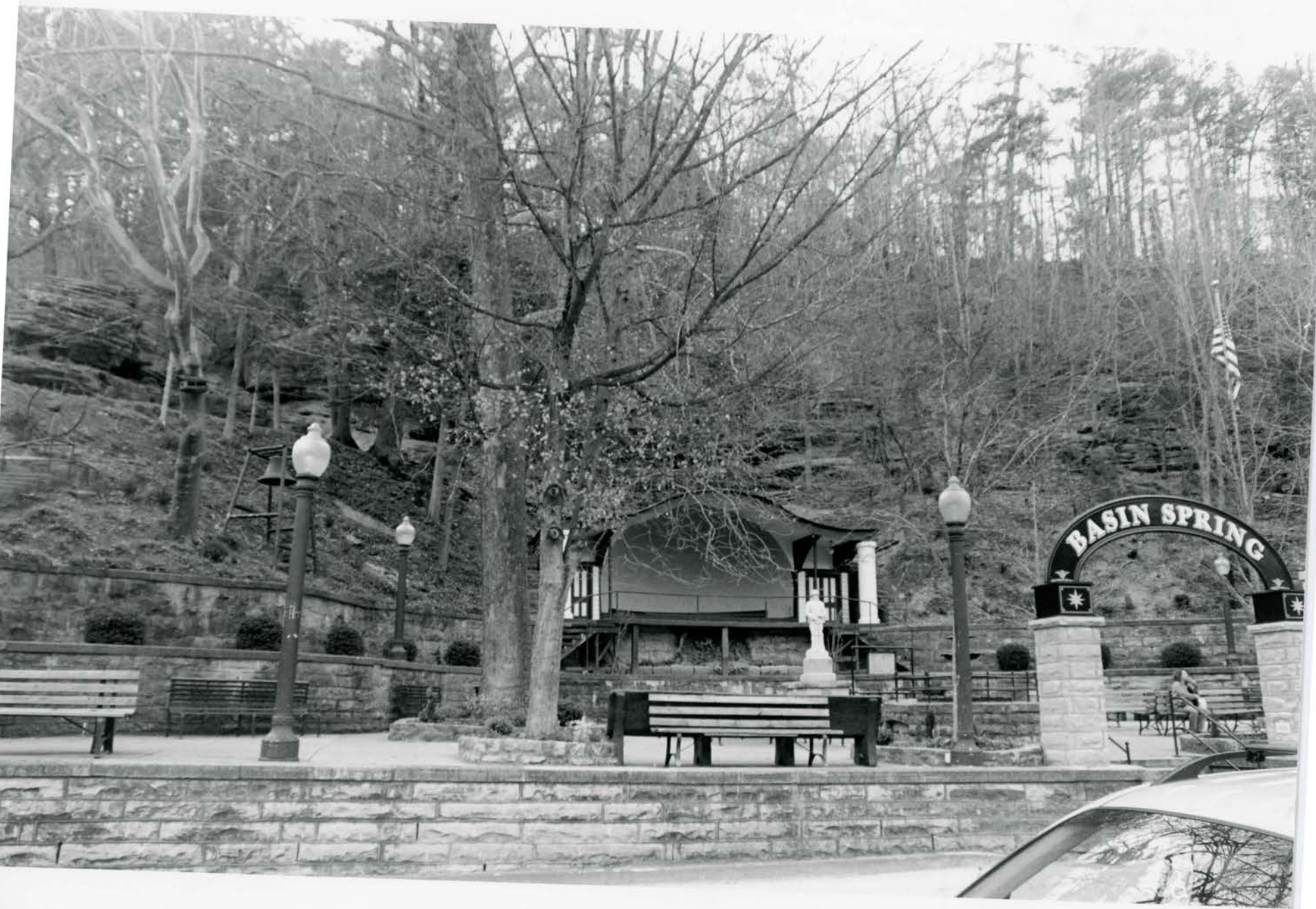
1. 75 CENTER STREET
EUREKA Springs Historic District
2. CARROLL Cty., AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. NEGATIVE AT HARP
6. View Looking southeast
7. Photo #28



1. 19 BRIDGE
EUREKA SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT
2. CARROLL Cty., AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHP
6. View Looking Southwest
7. photo #29



1. SPRING STREET
EUREKA SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT
2. CARROLL Cty., AR
3. photo by SANDRA TAYLOR SMITH
4. 3-30-05
5. NEGATIVE AT AHP
6. View Looking Northeast
7. photo # 30



SPRING STREET
EUREKA SPRINGS Historic District

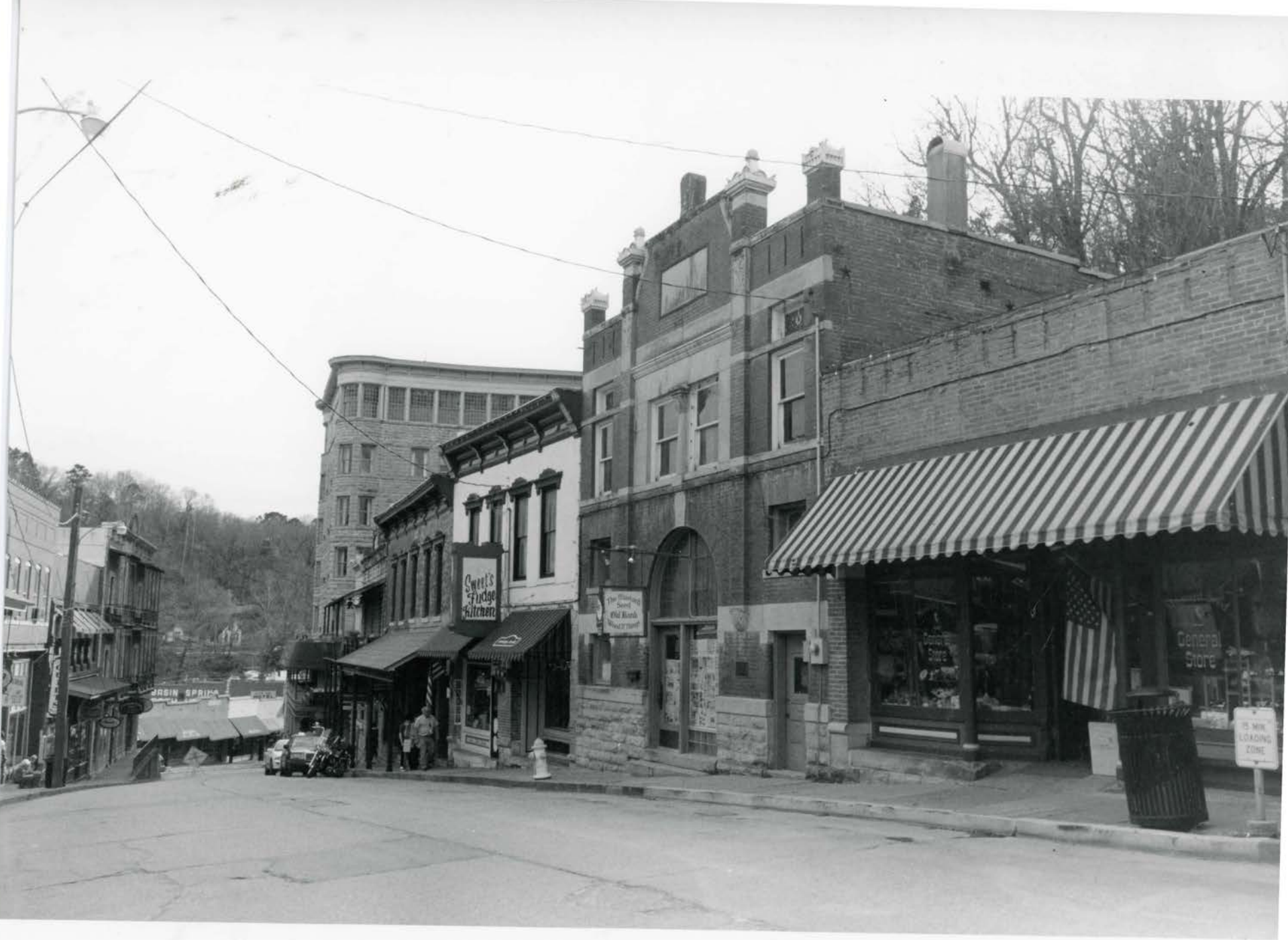
2. CARROLL City, AR
3. photo By Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPP
6. view looking Northwest
7. photo # 31



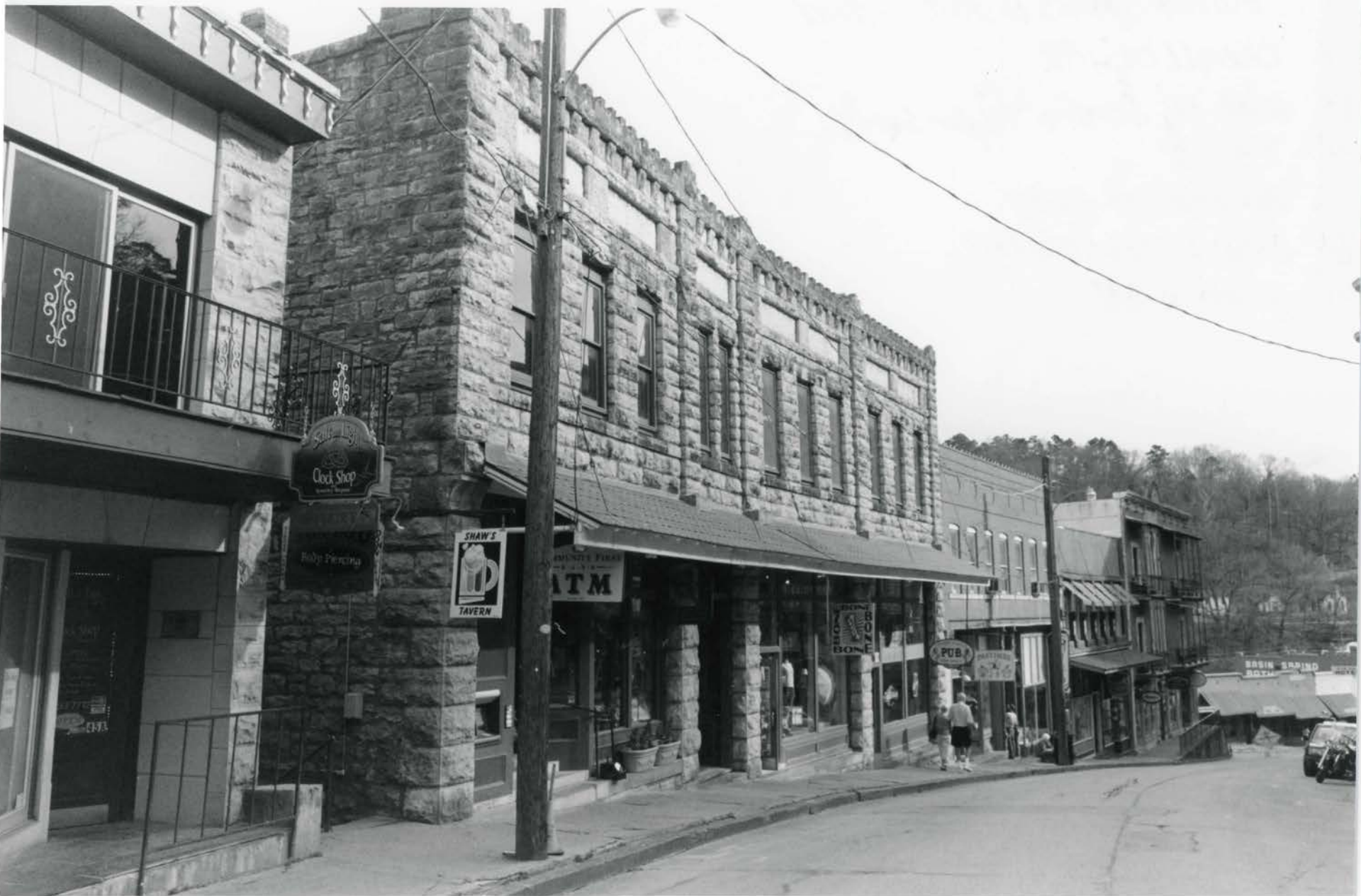
1. N. MAIN STREET
BASIN PARK HOTEL - 12 Spring St. (background)
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Cty., AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPP
6. View looking north west
7. photo #32



1. Spring & Center Streets
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Co., AR
3. Photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPP
6. View looking northeast
7. Photo #33



1. Spring Street - (right) - 44, 40, 36-38, 32-34, 28-30, 26, 20-24, 12 Spring
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Co., AR
3. photo by SANDRA Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPP
6. view looking south
7. photo # 34



1. Spring Street - 37-41, 33-35, 31, 19 Spring

EUREKA Springs Historic District

2. CANNOLL Cty., AR

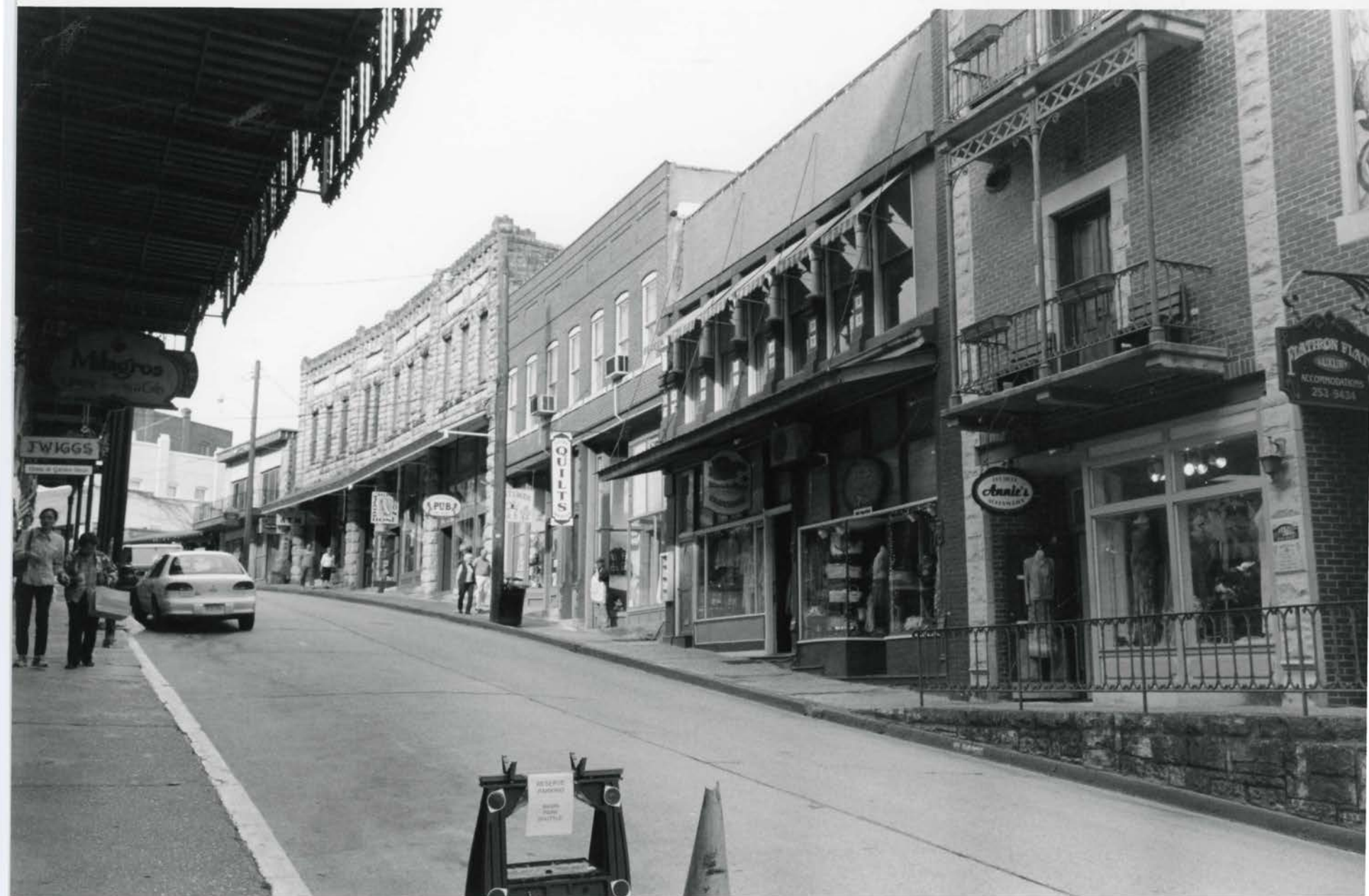
3. Photo by Sandra Taylor Smith

4. 3-30-05

5. NEGATIVE AT AHPD

6. View Looking South

7. Photo # 35



1. Spring Street 19, 31, 33-35, 37-41 sym 6

Eureka Springs Historic District

2. Carroll Co., AR

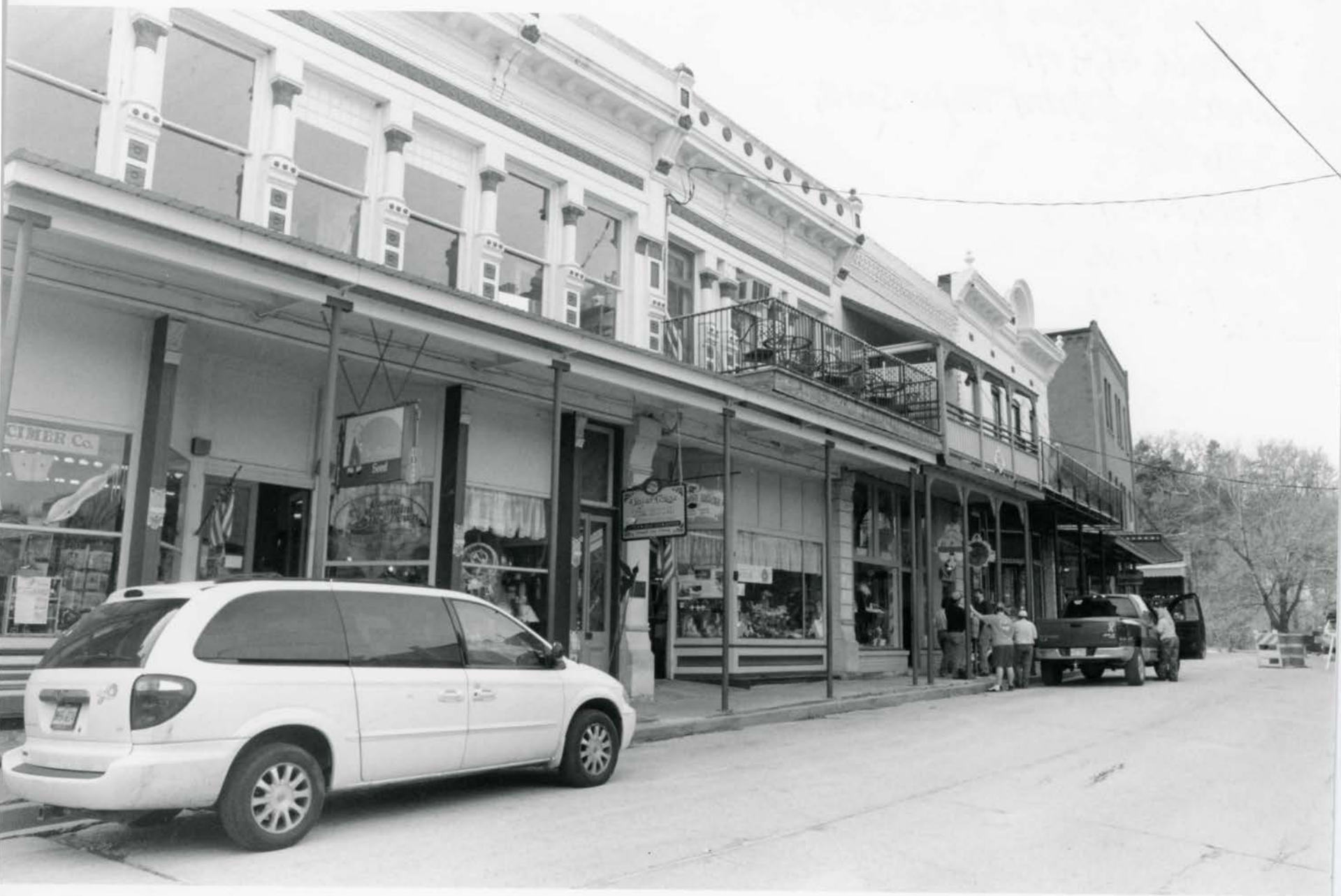
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith

4. 3-30-05

5. negative at AHP

6. View looking northeast

7. photo #36



1. Spring Street - 44, 46-48, 50, 52, 54-56 Spring

Eureka Springs Historic District

2. Carroll Co., AR

3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith

4. 3-30-05

5. negative at AHAP

6. view looking north

7. photo #37



1. 63 Spring
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Co., AR
3. Photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. Negative at AHPD
6. View looking southeast
7. Photo # 38



1. Spring Street - 80, 84, 86 Spring
Eureka Springs Historic District

2. Carroll City, AR

3. photo of Sandra Taylor Smith

4. 3-30-05

5. Negative of AHOP

6. View looking northwest

7. photo #39



1. 87, 85, 83 Spring
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll City, AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHP
6. view looking North east
7. photo #40



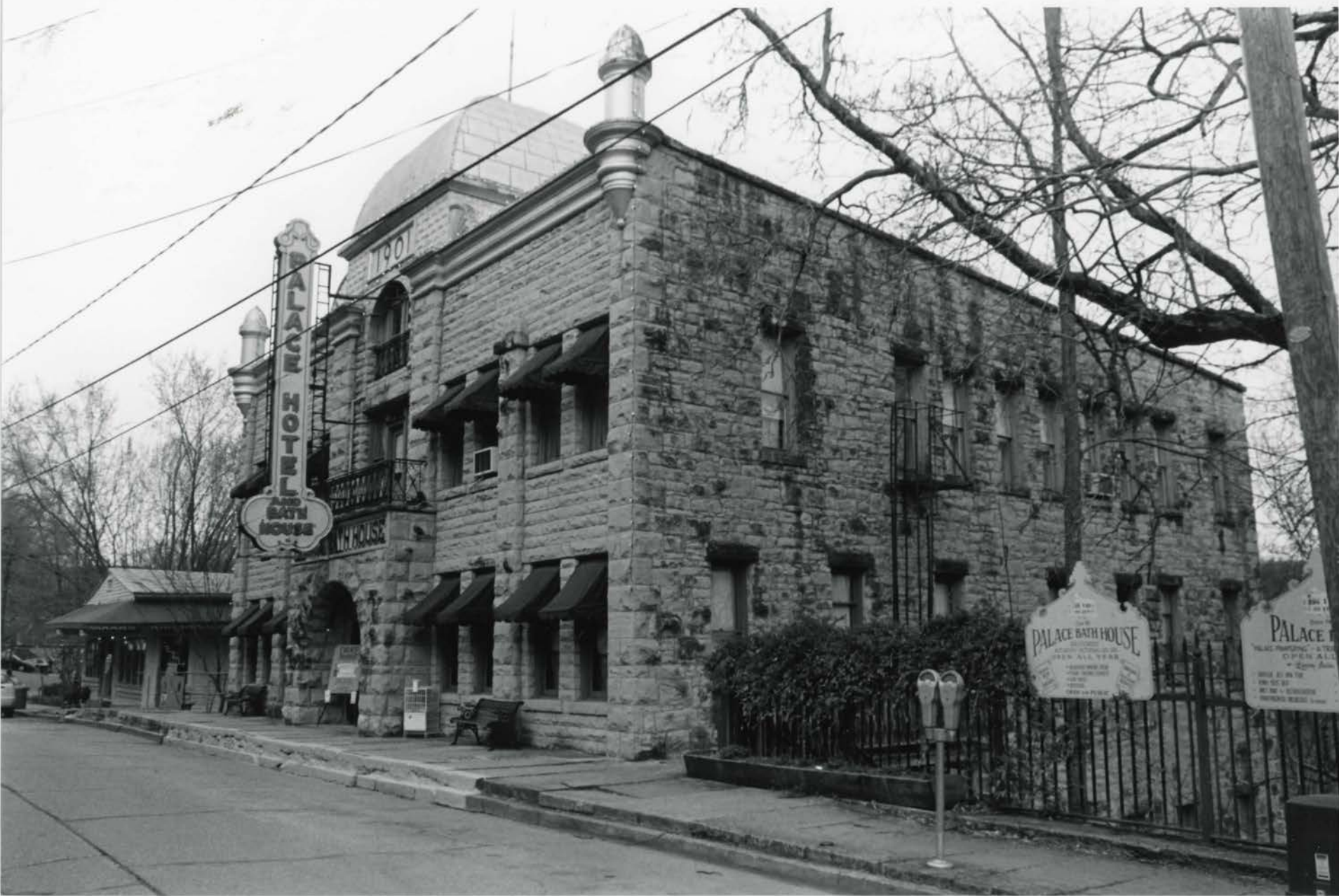
1. 99 Spring (right) 100, 110 Spring (left)
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Co., AR
3. Photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. Negative at AHPD
6. View Looking Northwest
7. Photo #41



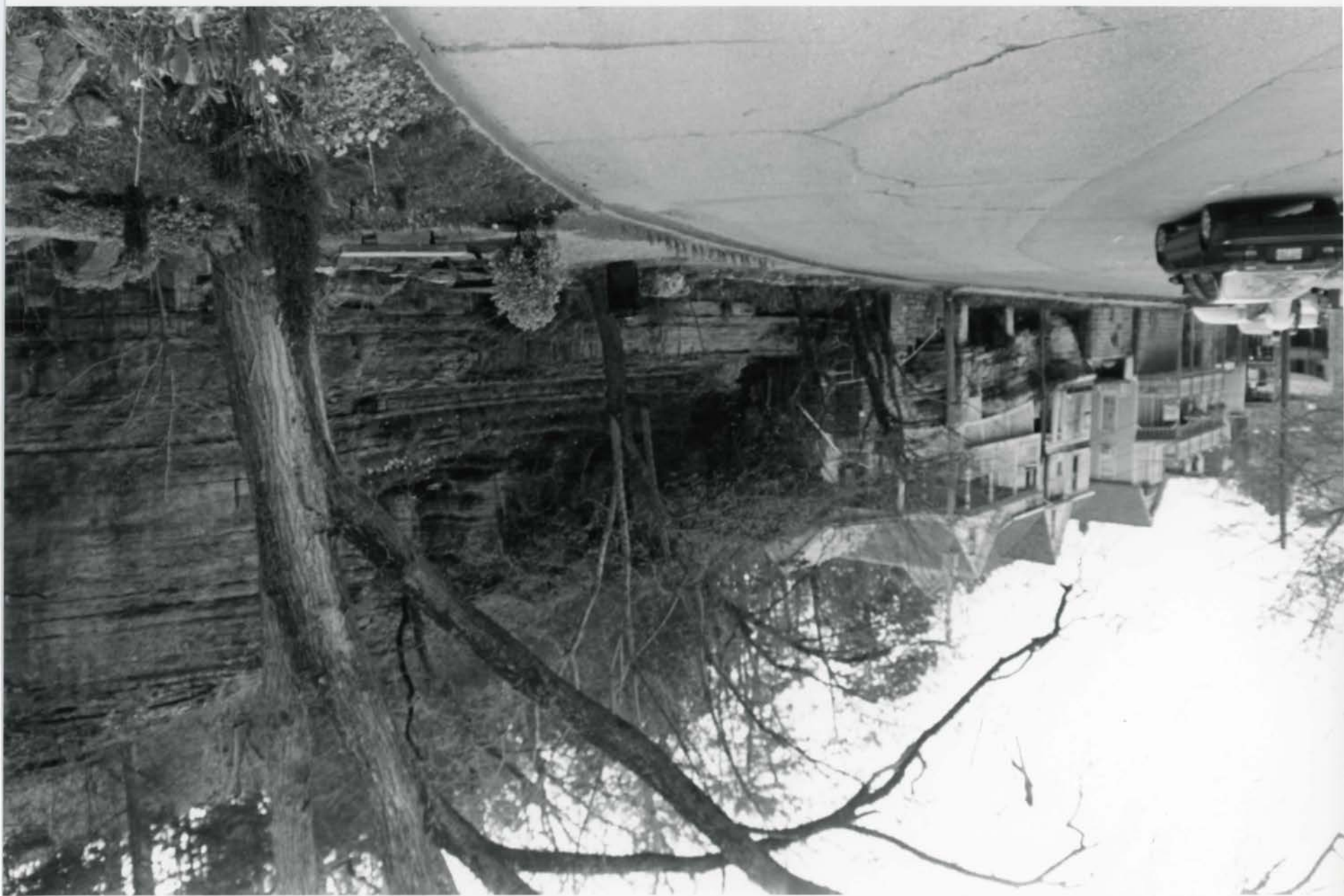
1. 101, 99 Spring (Left) 110, 100 Spring (Right)
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll City, AR
3. Photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-85
5. negative at AHP
6. view Looking Southeast
7. Photo #42



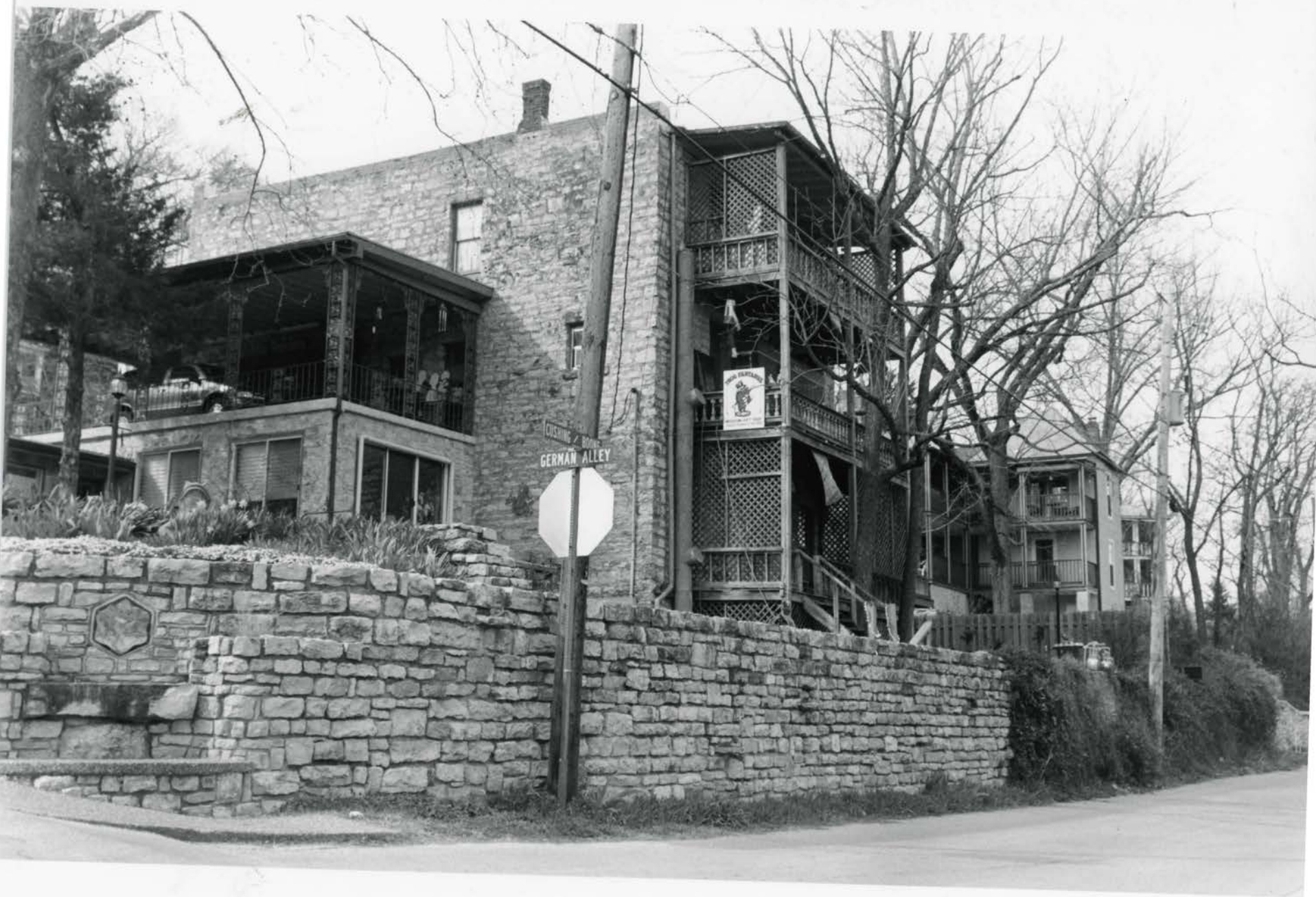
1. Sweet Springs
Spring Street
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Cty., AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPD
6. View Looking north
7. Photo #43



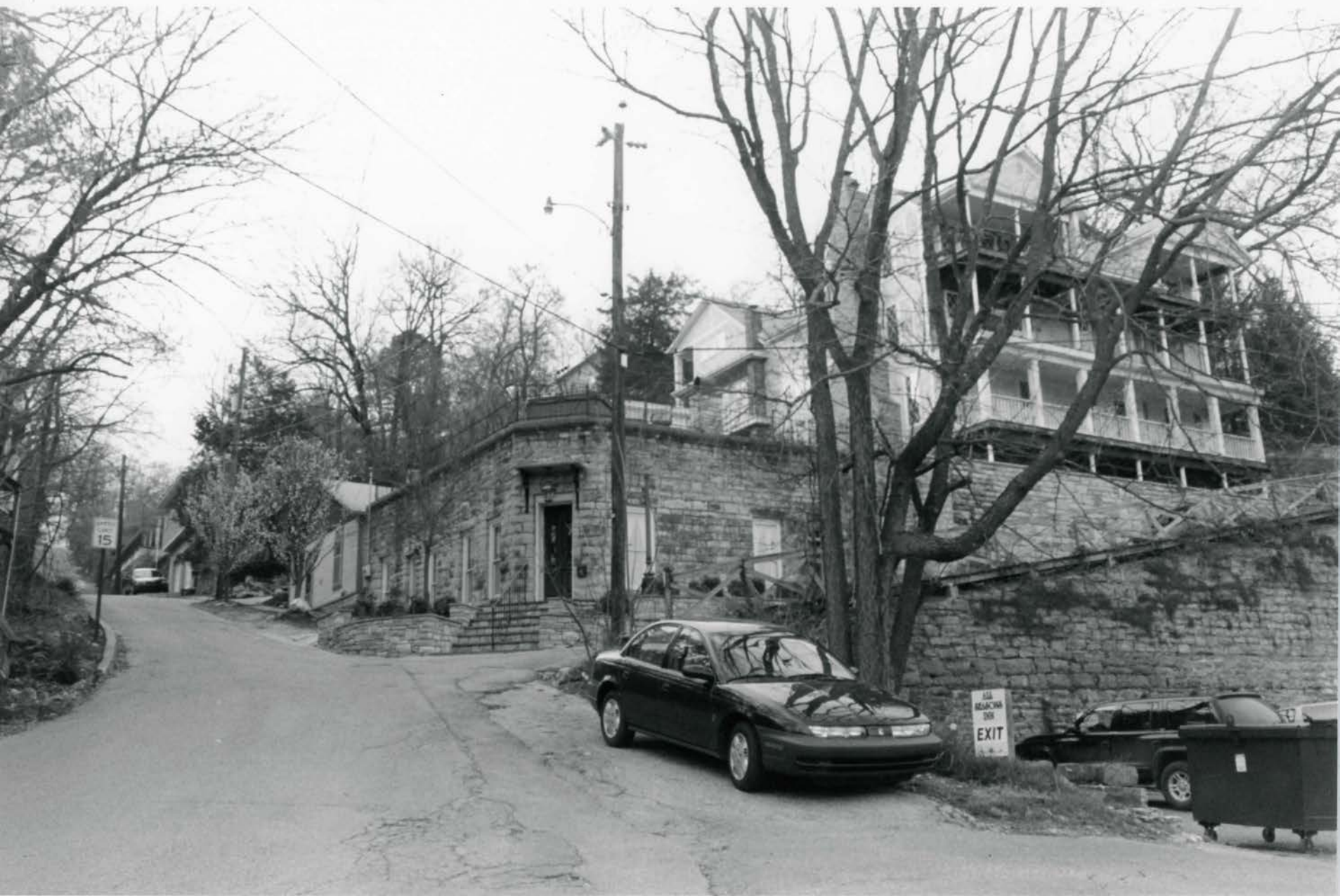
1. PALACE HOTEL
135 Spring
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. CAMOLL City, AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. NEGATIVE AT AHRP
6. View Looking North East
7. Photo #44



1. 138, 140, 142 Spring Street
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Co., AR
3. Photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPP
6. View Looking South
7. photo # 45



1. near 151 Spring
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Co., AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPP
6. view looking northwest
7. photo # 46



1. HOWELL & FRENCH STREETS
EUREKA SPRINGS Historic District
2. CARROLL Cty., AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHAP
6. View Looking northwest
7. photo #47



1. right - 159, 165, 169 Spring Left - 158, 160 Spring

Eureka Springs Historic District

2. Carroll Co., AR

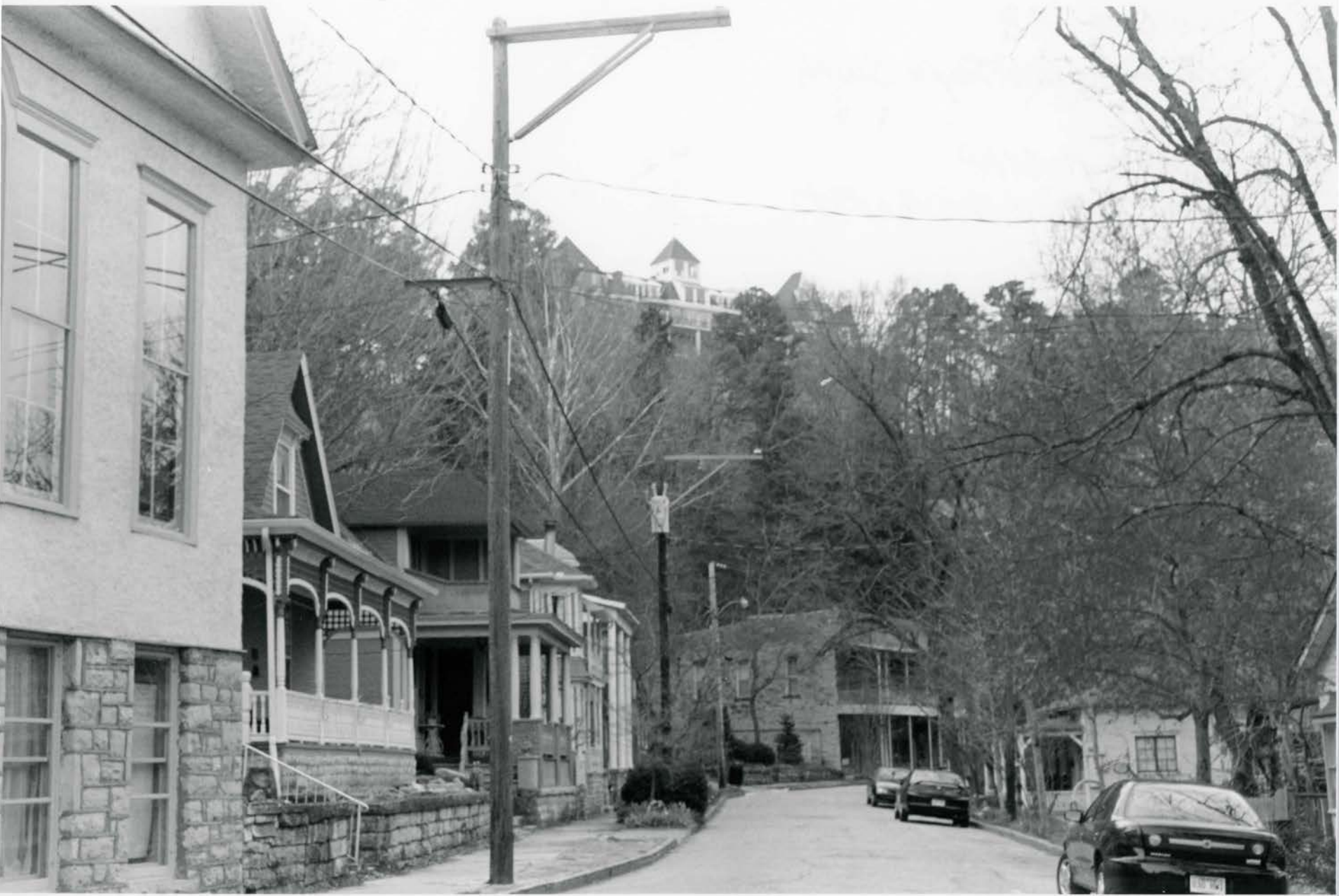
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith

4. 3-30-05

5. negative at AHAP

6. View Looking north

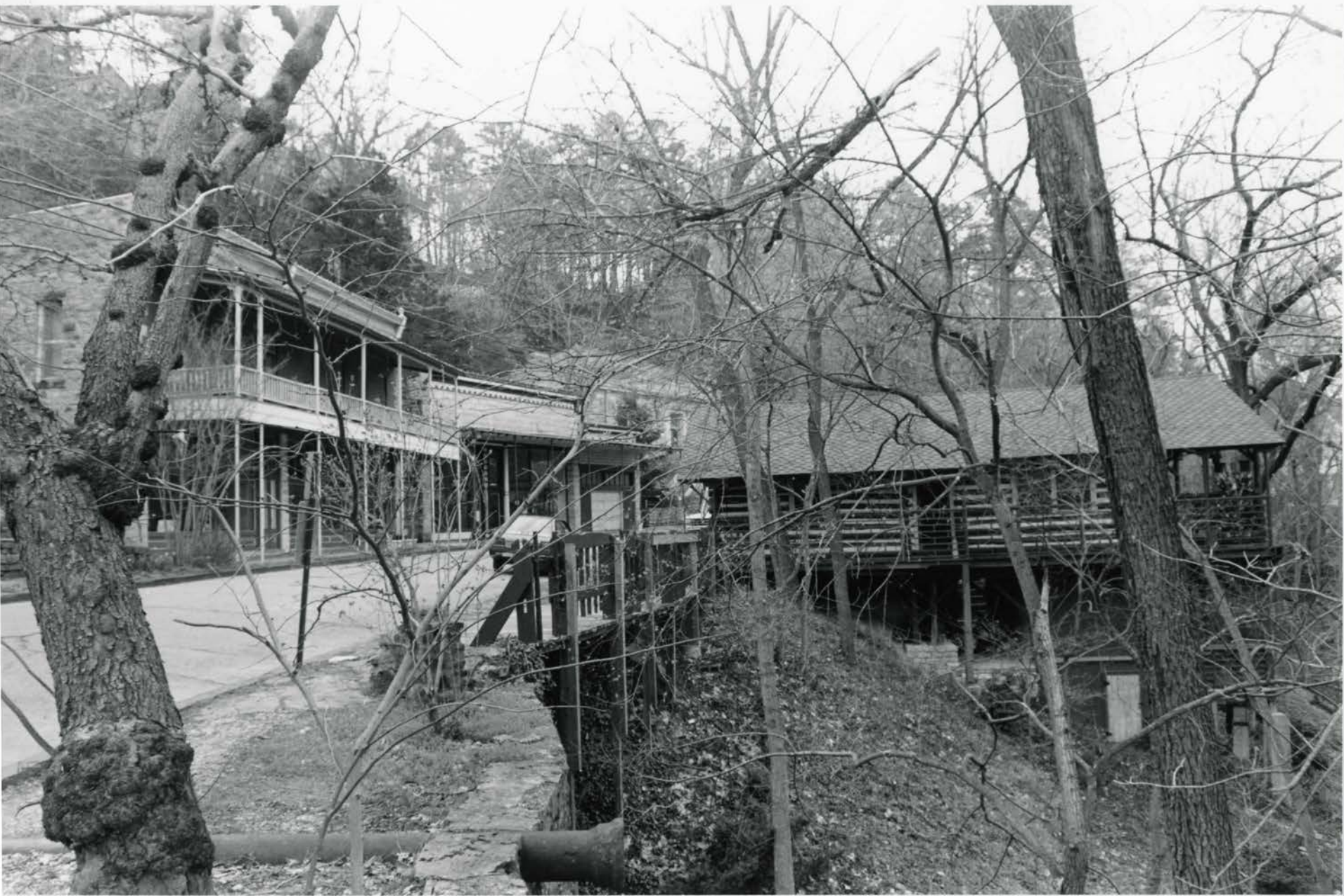
7. photo # 48



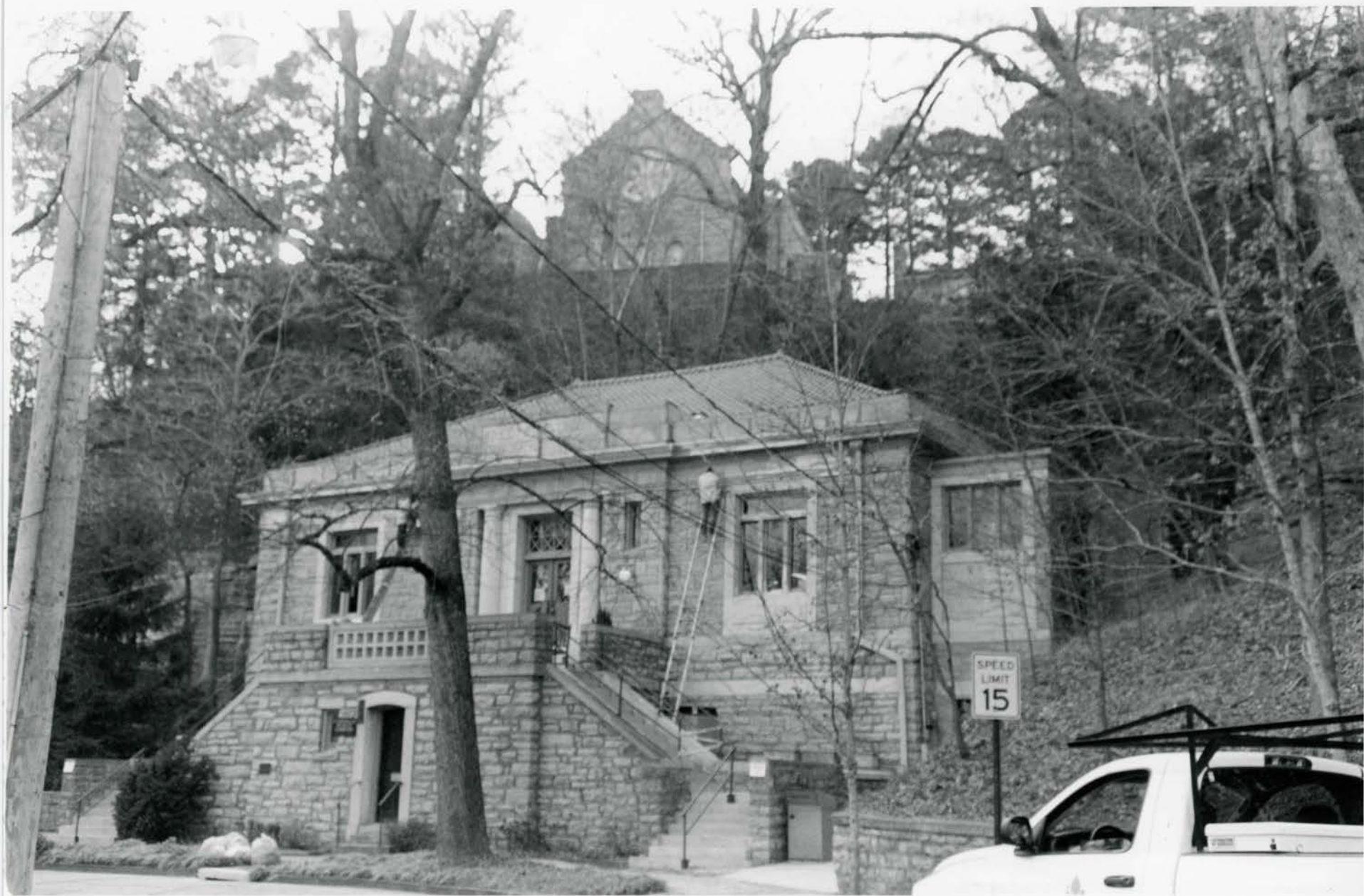
1. 168, 172, 174 Spring
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Co., AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPD
6. View Looking northwest
7. Photo #49



1. Lee Cottage - 15 Magnolia (left)
Crystal Terrace - 4 Tulip
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Co., AR
3. Photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. Negative at AHPP
6. View Looking West
7. Photo #50



1. 185 Spring (R) 190-192 Spring (Left)
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Cty., AR
3. Photo by SANDRA Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPP
6. View Looking Northwest
7. photo #51



1. Eureka Springs Carnegie Library
194 Spring

Eureka Springs Historic District

2. Carroll Co., AR

3. Photo by Sandra-Taylor Smith

4. 3-30-05

5. negative at AHPP

6. View Looking Northwest

7. photo # 52



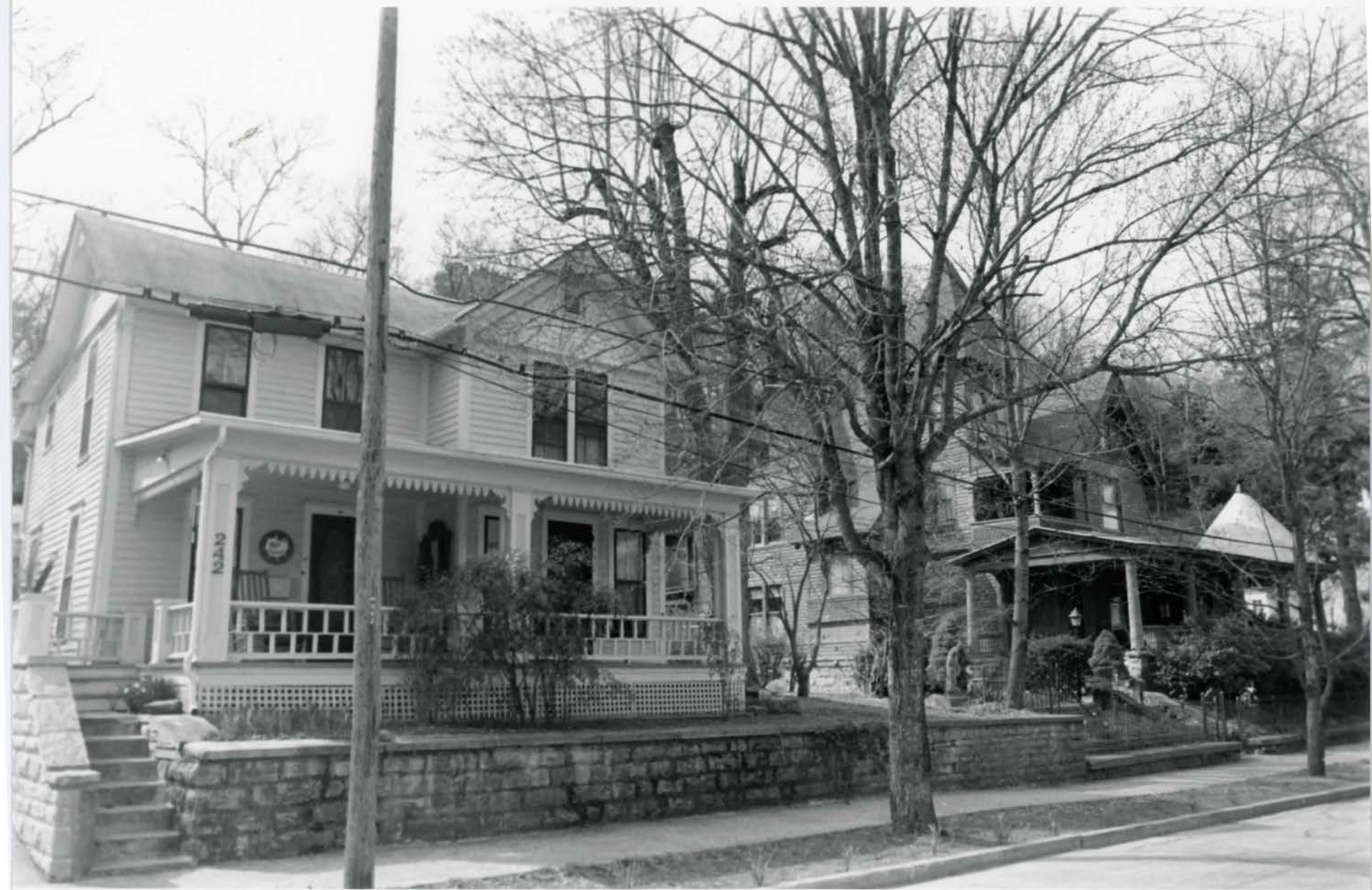
1. Crescent Spring
Spring Street
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Co., AR
3. Photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. Negative at Allap
6. View Looking North
7. Photo #53



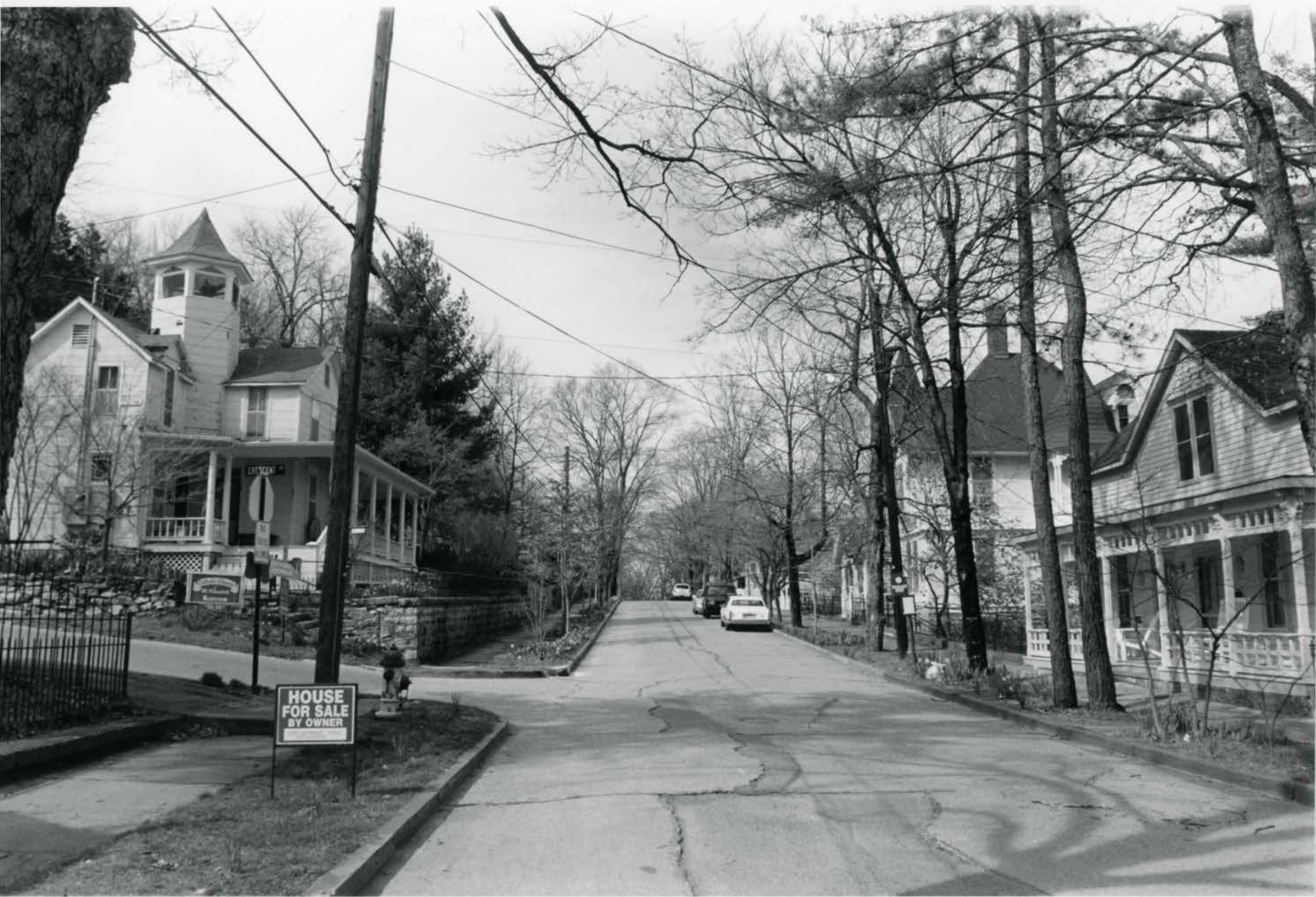
1. Spring St. & Hillside
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Cty., AR
3. Photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. Negative at AHP
6. View Looking Northeast
7. Photo # 54



1. SPRING STREET - 200 Block
EUREKA Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Co., AR
3. Photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPP
6. View looking southeast
7. photo #55



1. 242 Springs
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Ety., AR
3. Photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. Negative at AHPP
6. View looking northwest
7. Photo # 56



1. Spring & Crescent Streets
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Co., AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPP
6. view looking north northeast
7. photo # 59



EUREKA Springs Historic District

2. CARROLL Co., AR
3. photo By Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHP
6. View Looking north west
7. photo # 58



1. ROSAUE
282 Spring
EUREKA SPRINGS Historic District
2. Carroll Co., AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. NEGATIVE AT AHPP
6. view looking S southwest
7. photo # 59



1. 300 Spring

Eureka Springs Historic District

2. Carroll Cty., AR

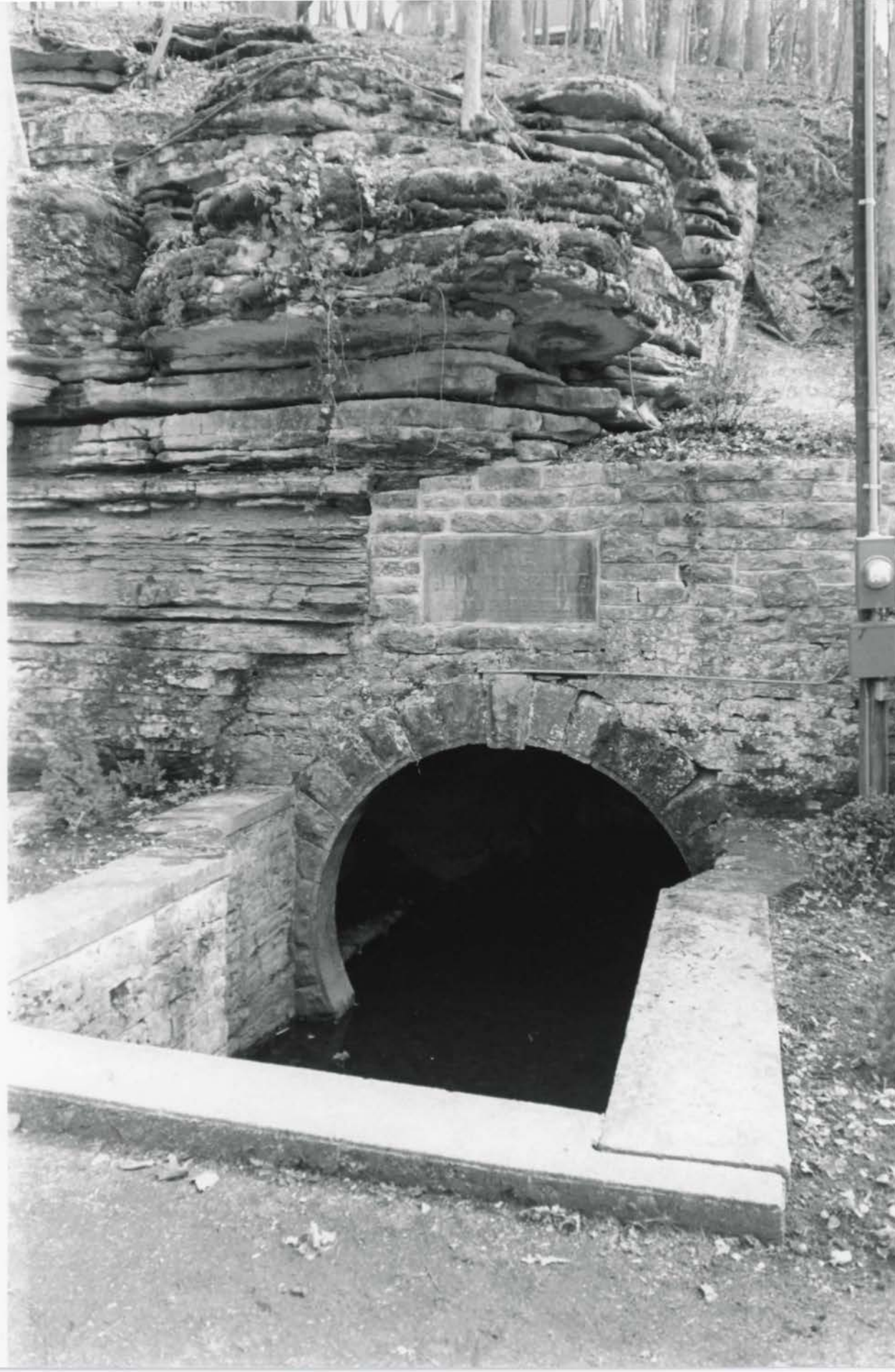
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith

4. 3-30-05

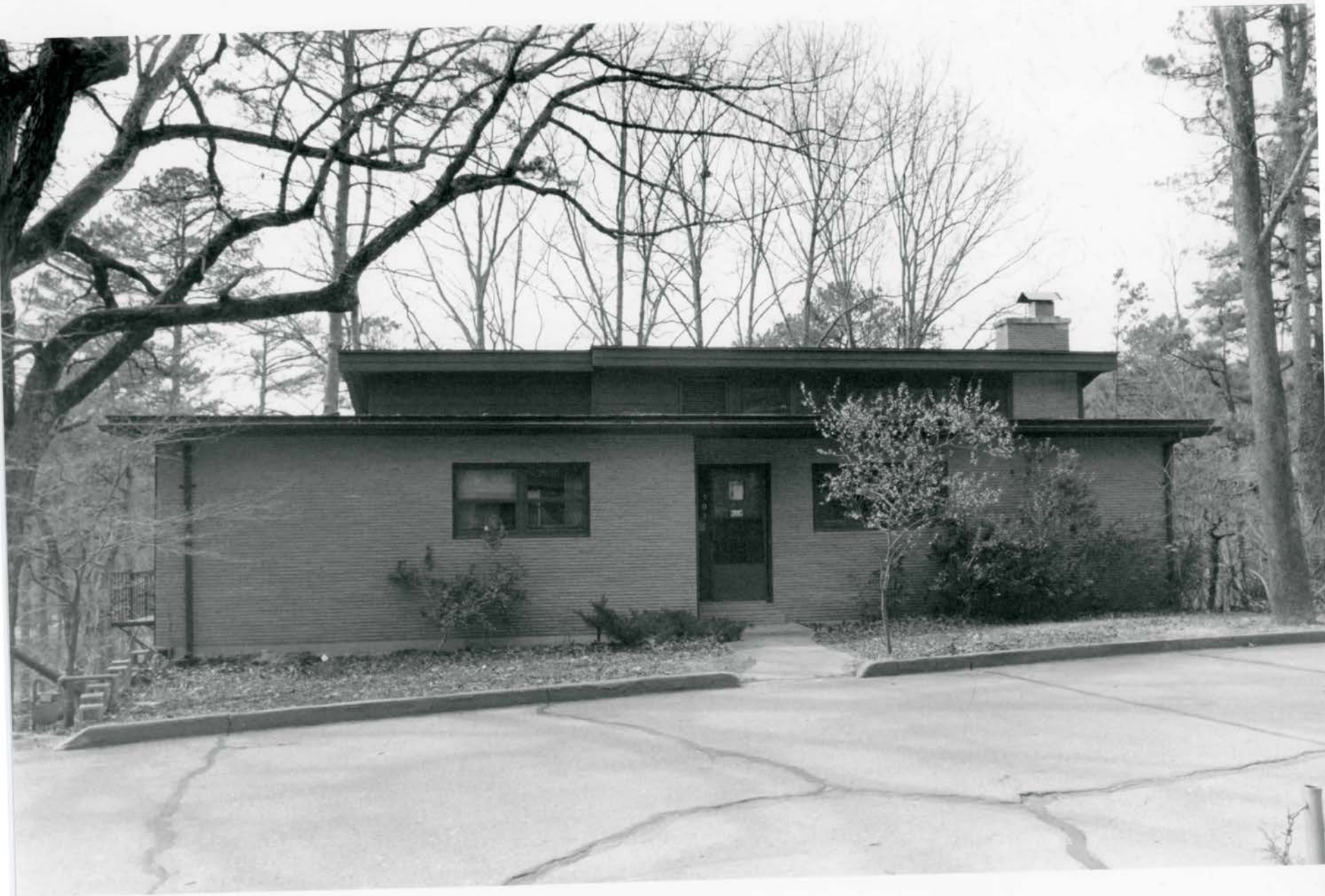
5. negative at AHP

6. view looking south

7. photo # 60



1. Grotto Spring
Spring Street
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. CARROLL Cty., AR
3. Photo By Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. NEGATIVE AT AHP
6. View Looking S Southeast
7. photo # 61



1. Deiley House
805 Spring
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. CARROLL Co., AR
3. Photo By Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. NEGATIVE AT AHPD
6. View Looking West
7. Photo #62



1. 532 Spring
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Cty., AR
3. Photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. Negative at AHPD
6. View Looking south west
7. Photo # 63



1. 15 Magnolia
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Co., AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPD
6. View Looking north
7. Photo #64



1. 10 MAGNOLIA
EUREKA SPRINGS Historic District
2. Carroll City, AR
3. Photo by SANDRA Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. NEGATIVE AT A#PP
6. View Looking West
7. Photo # 65



1. 206 CABIN INN
42 Kingshighway
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll City, AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPP
6. view looking southwest
7. photo #66



10 Kings Highway
Eureka Springs Historic District

2. Carroll City, AR
3. Photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPD
6. view Looking Northeast
7. photo # 67



1. 10 EUGENIA
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll County, AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHP
6. view looking south
7. photo # 68



1. 35 Kingshighway
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Co., AR
3. Photo by SANDRA TAYLOR SMITH
4. 3-30-05
5. Negative at AHAP
6. view looking northwest
7. photo # 69



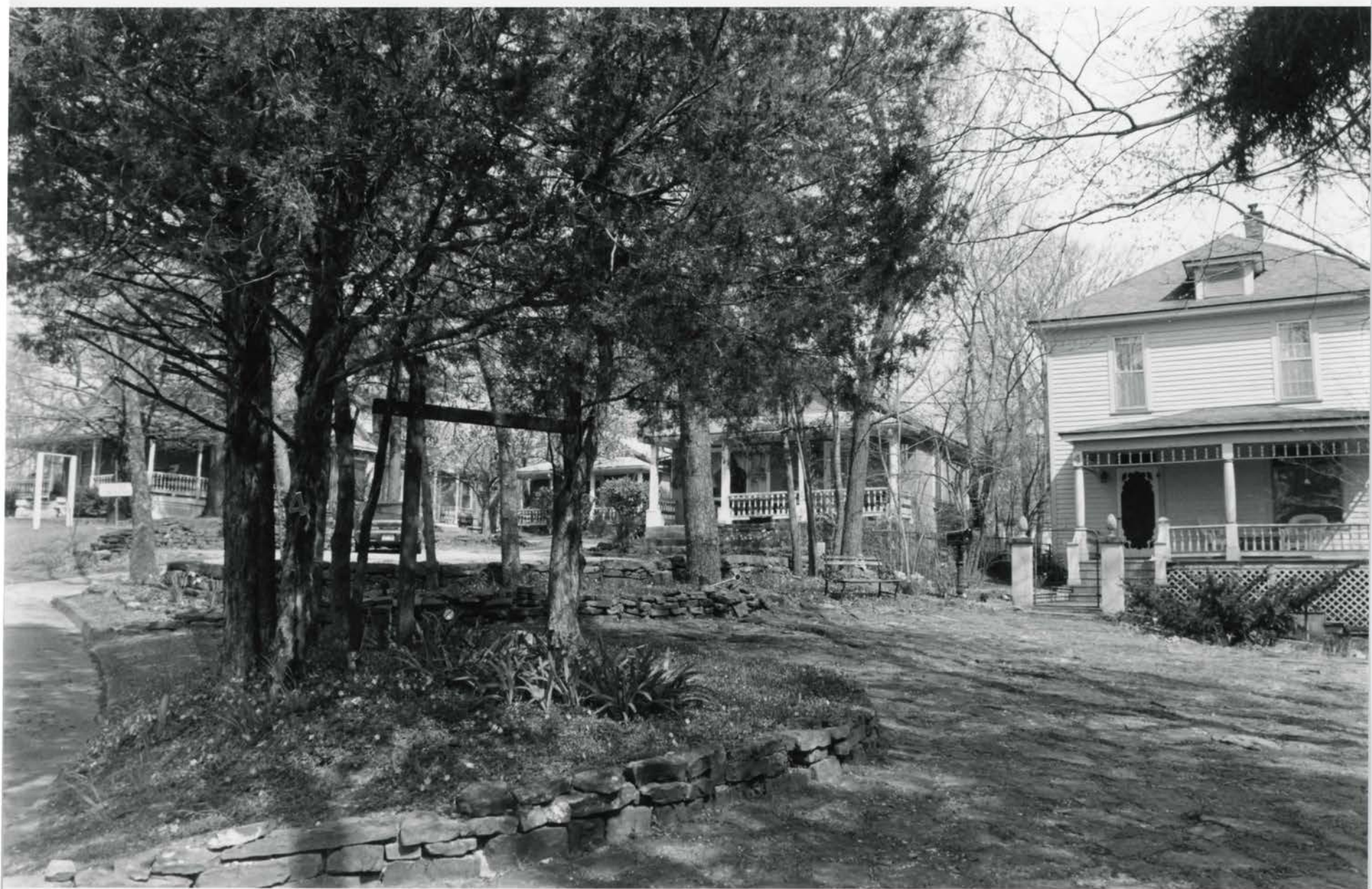
1. 11 Kingshighway
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Gf., AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPP
6. View Looking west
7. photo #70



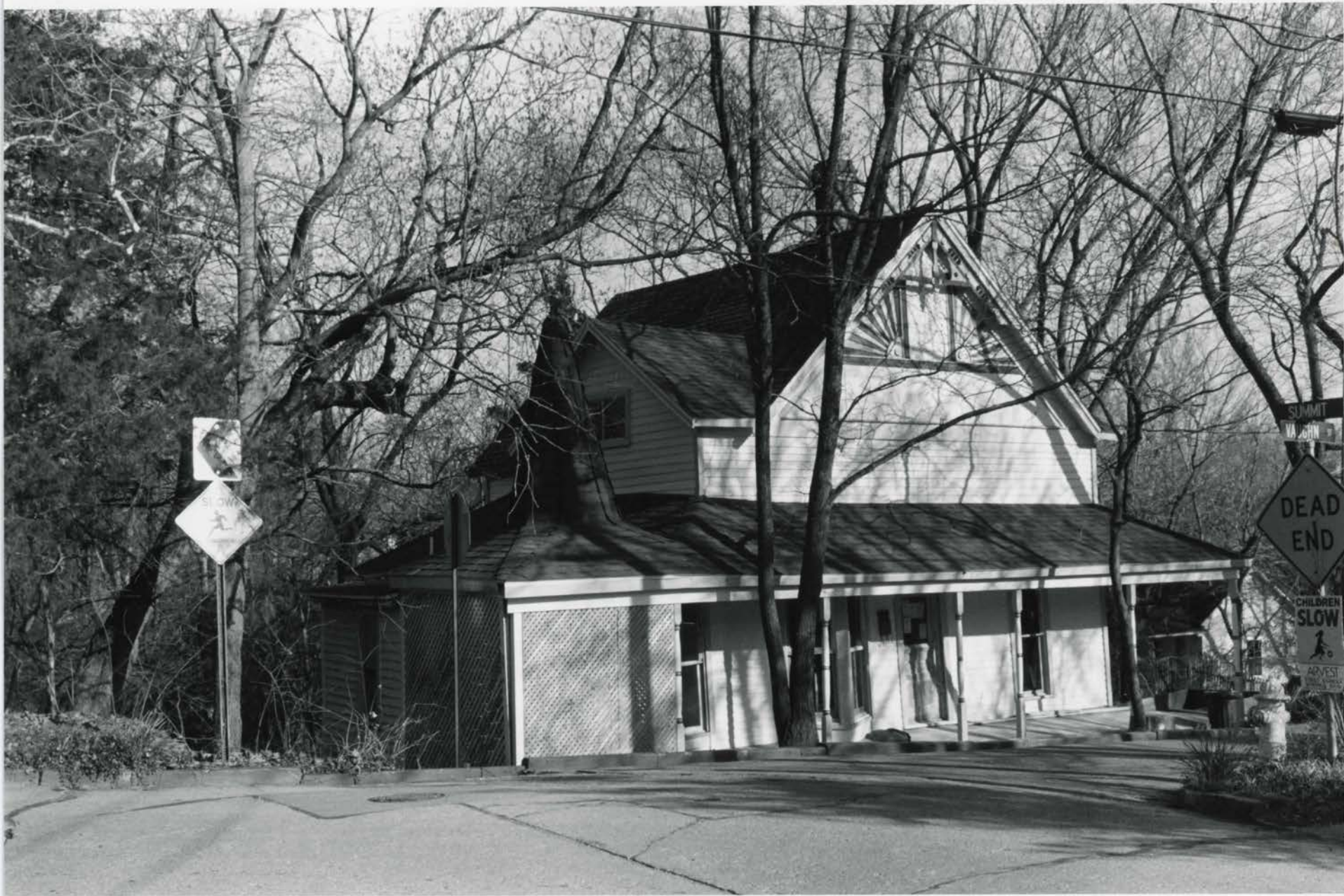
1. 2, 4 Kings Highway
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Cty., AR
3. Photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPD
6. View Looking East
7. photo # 71



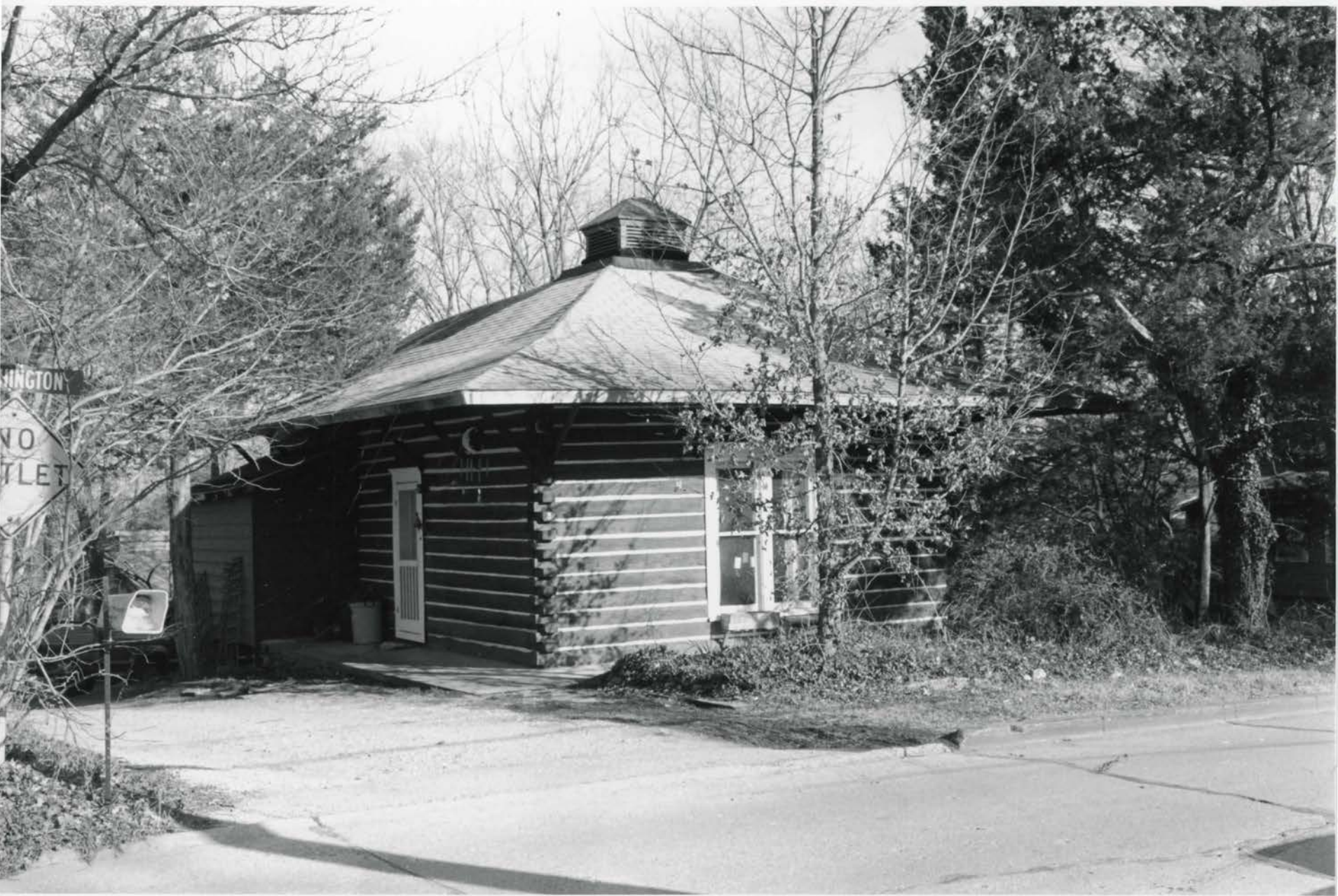
1. 1 Kings Highway
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Cty., AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPP
6. view looking north
7. photo #72



1. OJO STREET
EUREKA SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT
2. CARROLL Cty., AR
3. Photo By Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative AT AHPP
6. View Looking EAST
7. Photo # 73



1. 2 S. Washington
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll City, AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPP
6. View looking east
7. photo # 74



1. First Christian Science Church
5 Washington
2. Eureka Springs Historic District
Carroll Cty., AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPP
6. view looking southeast
7. photo # 75



1. 79,81 Mountain
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll County AR
3. Photo By Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPP
6. view looking northwest
7. photo # 76



1. 36 White St. 2, 4 Prospect
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. CARROLL Co., AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHP
6. view Looking north west
7. photo # 77



1. 3 Prospect
EUREKA SPRINGS Historic District
2. CARROLL Cty., AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. NEGATIVE AT AHPP
6. View Looking Northeast
7. photo # 78



1. 22, 26, 33 RIDGEWAY
EUREKA SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT
2. CARROLL Cty., AR
3. PHOTO BY SANDRA TAYLOR SMITH
4. 3-30-05
5. NEGATIVE AT AHP
6. VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST
7. PHOTO # 79



1. 22 Prospect
- Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Co., AR
3. photo by SANDRA Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHP
6. View Looking north
7. photo # 80



1. 24 Singleton

Eureka Springs Historic District

2. Carroll City, AR

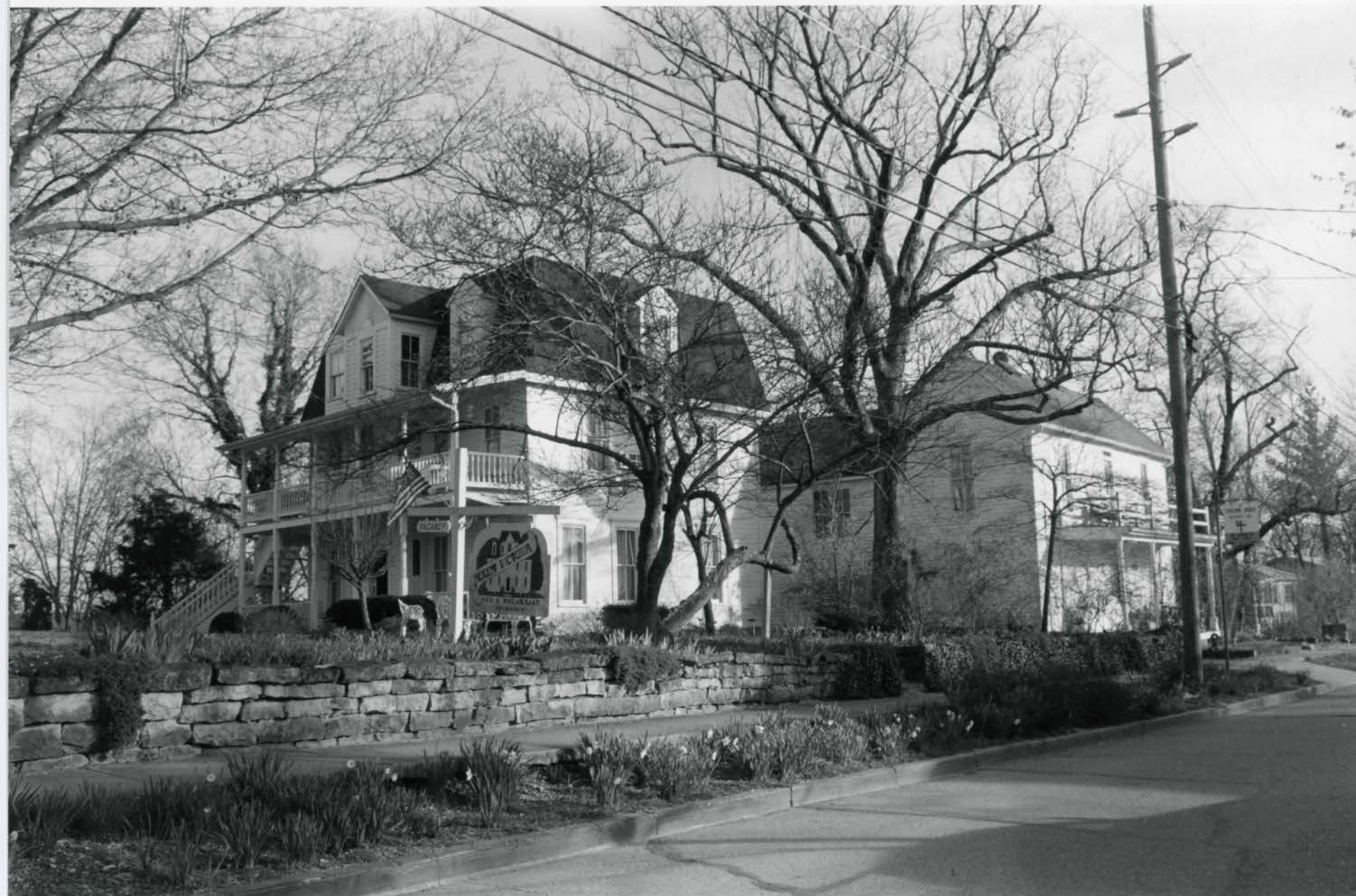
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith

4. 3-30-05

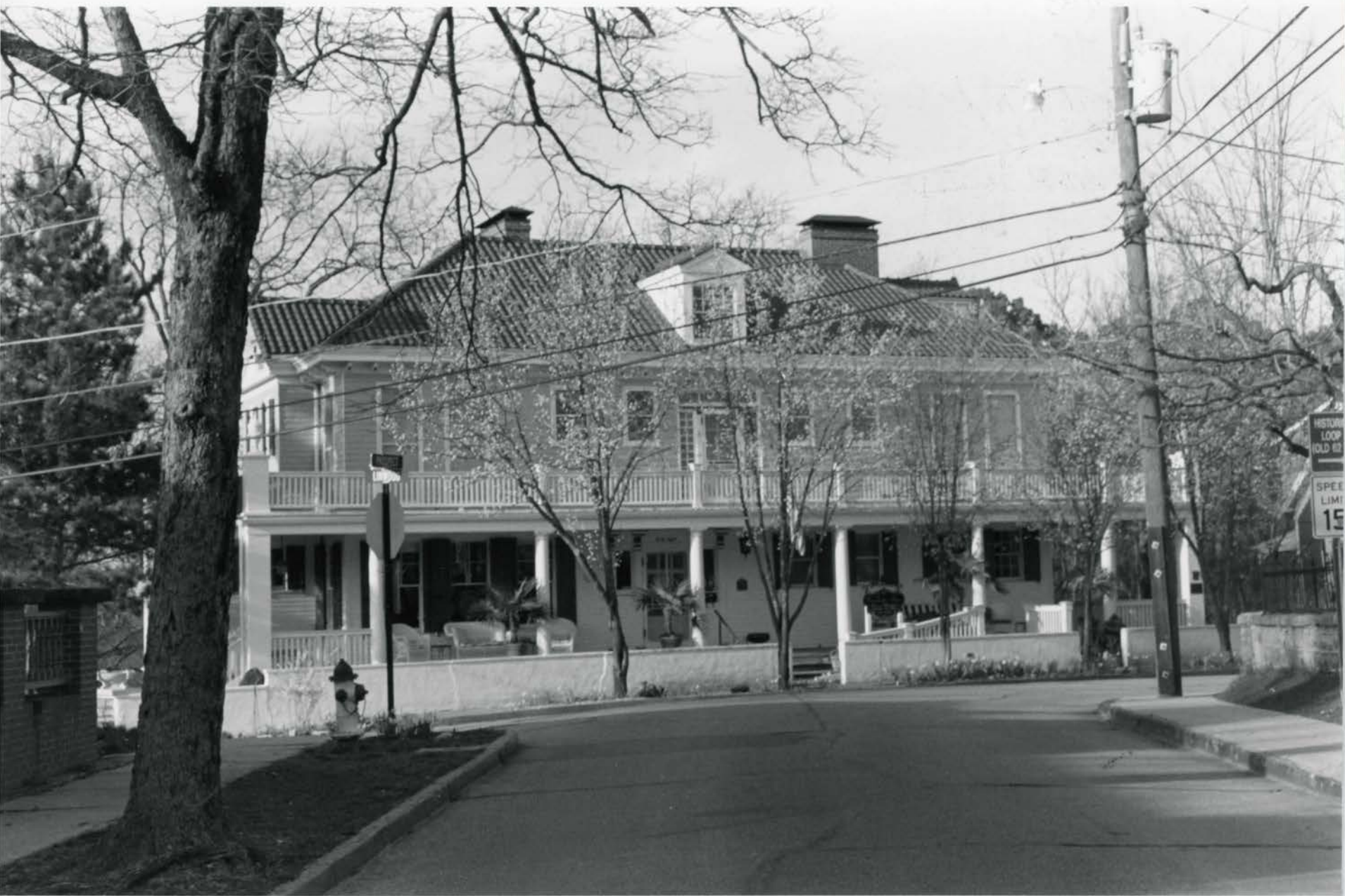
5. negative at AHP

6. view looking south

7. photo # 81



1. 28 Fairmount
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. CARROLL Co., AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPP
6. View Looking Southeast
7. Photo #82



1. AVARANA -
38 prospect
Eureka Springs Historic District

2. Carroll Co., AR

3. photo By Sandra Taylor Smith

4. 3-30-05

5. negative At AHPD

6. View Looking North

7. photo # 83



1. 42 Prospect

Eureka Springs Historic District

2. CARROLL Cty., AR

3. Photo by Sandra Taylor Smith

4. 3-30-05

5. Negative at AHPP

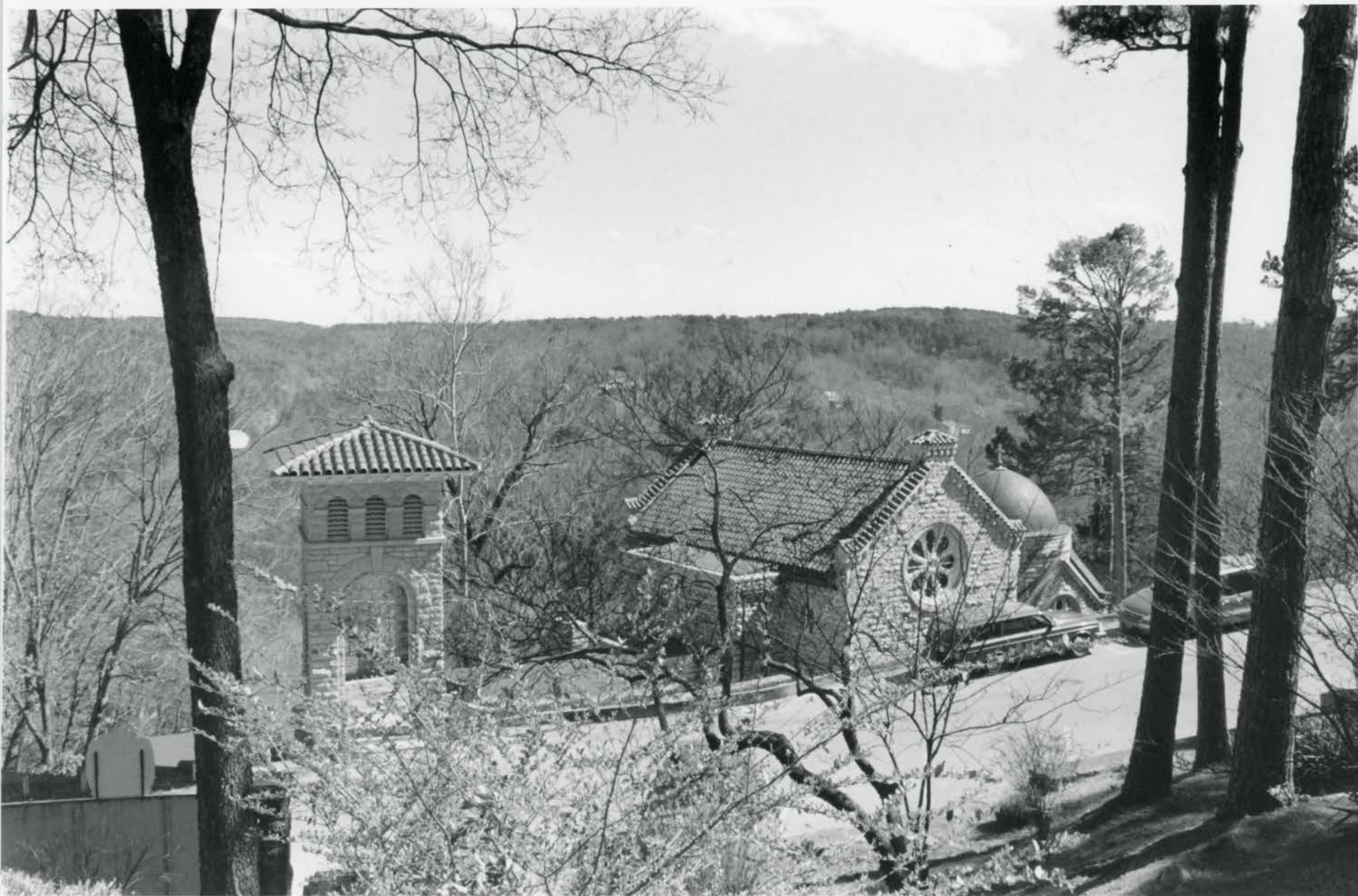
6. View Looking Northeast

7. Photo #84

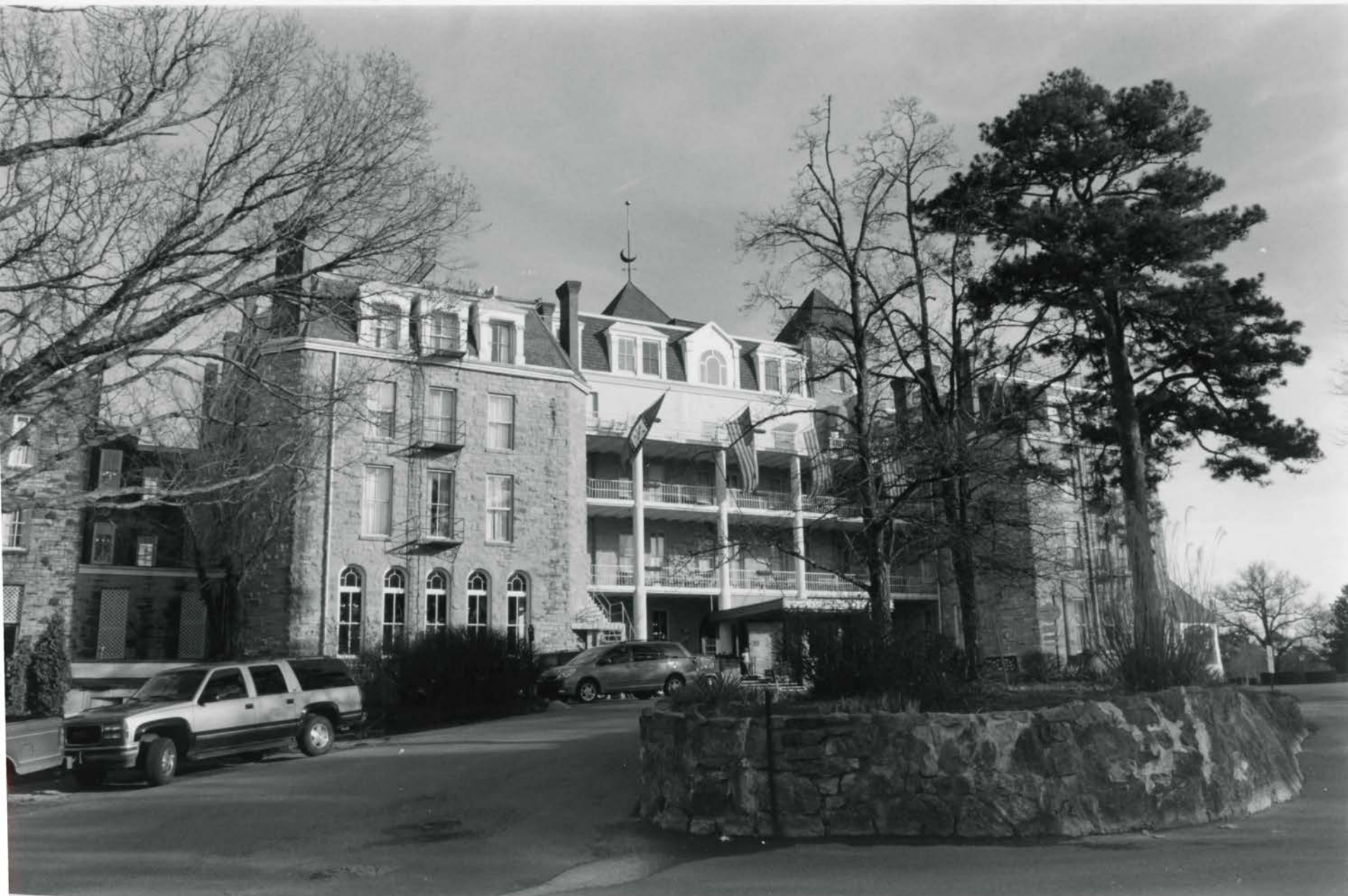


Eureka Springs Historic District

2. Carroll Co., AR
3. Photo by SANDRA Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPD
6. View Looking Northwest
7. photo # 85



1. St. Elizabeth's Catholic Church
30 Crescent
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Cty., AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPD
6. View Looking South East
7. photo #86



1. CRESCENT HOTEL
75 PROSPECT AVE.
EUREKA SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT

2. CAMOLL CT., AR

3. PHOTO BY SANDRA TAYLOR SMITH

4. 3-30-05

5. NEGATIVE AT AHPP

6. VIEW LOOKING EAST

7. PHOTO # 87



1. LABSAP HOUSE
12 Lookout Circle
EUREKA SPRINGS Historic District
2. Carroll City, AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHAP
6. View Looking North
- n. photo # 88



Dr. Bolton House
21 Owen

Eureka Springs Historic District
Carroll Co., AR

photo by Sndra Taylor Smith

3-30-05

negative at AHPP

view looking North NW

photo #89



1. HOWELL STREET retaining walls
EUREKA Springs Historic District
2. CARROLL Cty., AR
3. Photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPP
6. View Looking southEast
7. photo #90



1. Old Stone church
80 Mountain
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Co., AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPP
6. View Looking west
7. photo # 91



76 mountain

Eureka Springs Historic District

Carroll Co., AR

photo by Sandra Taylor Smith

3-30-05

negative at AHPD

view looking southeast

photo # 92



1. 115 MOUNTAIN

Eureka Springs Historic District

2. CARROLL Cty., AR

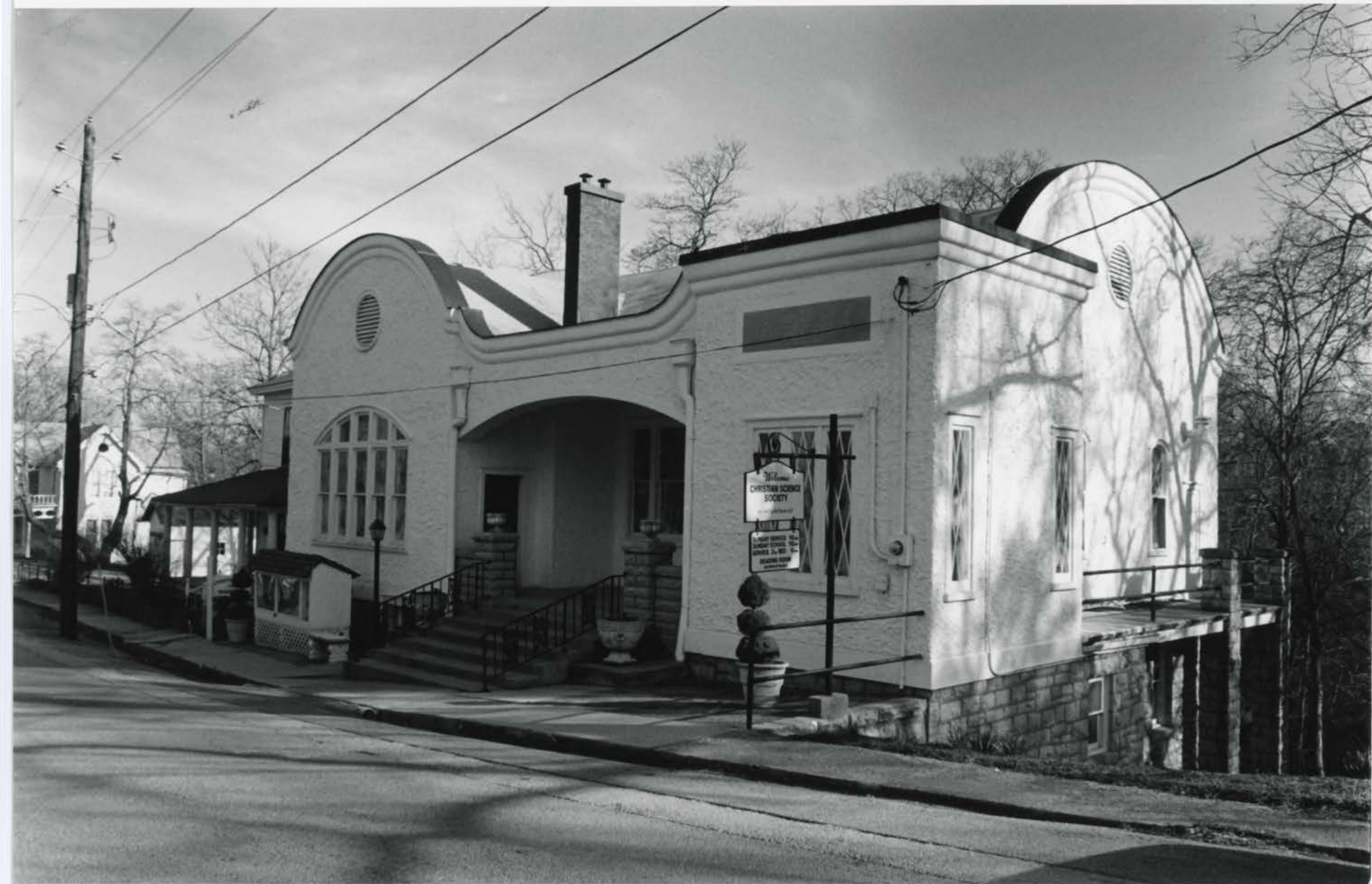
3. Photo By Sandra Taylor Smith

4. 3-30-05

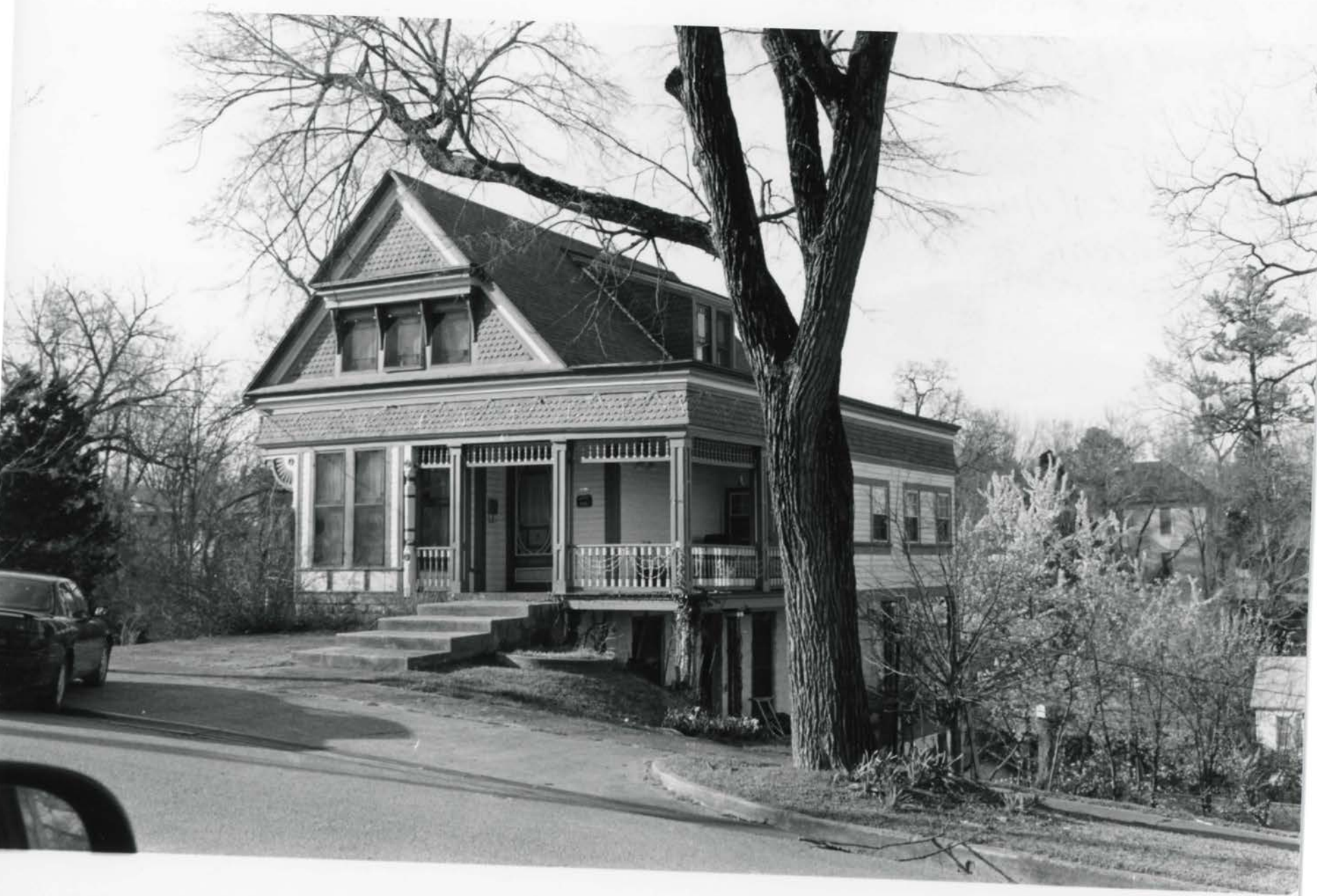
5. Negative At AHBP

6. View Looking N NorthEast

7. photo # 93



1. Christian Science Church
68 W. Mountain
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll County, AR
3. Photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. Negative at AHP
6. View looking EAST
7. photo # 94



61 Mountain
Eureka Springs, Historic District

Canal of AR
photo by SANDIA Taylor Smith

3-30-05

1. Negative at APP

2. View looking N NorthEast

3. Photo # 95



1. PENNCASTLE
36 Eureka
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Cty., AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPO
6. view looking south
7. photo # 96



1. 26 Eureka
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Cty., AR
3. Photo By Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative AARP
6. view looking southeast
7. Photo # 97



1. 16 Eureka
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Co., AR
3. Photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. NEGATIVE AT ATHP
6. View Looking south,
7. Photo # 98



1. EUREKA STREET
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. CARROLL Cty., AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPP
6. View Looking North
7. photo # 99



1. 54 VAUGHN

Eureka Springs Historic District

2. Carroll Cty., AR

3. Photo by Sandra Taylor Smith

4. 3-30-05

5. Negative at AAPP

6. View looking Northwest

7. Photo # 100



38 VAUGHN
Eureka Springs Historic District
Carroll City, AR
photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
3-30-85
negative at AHPP
view looking west
photo # 101

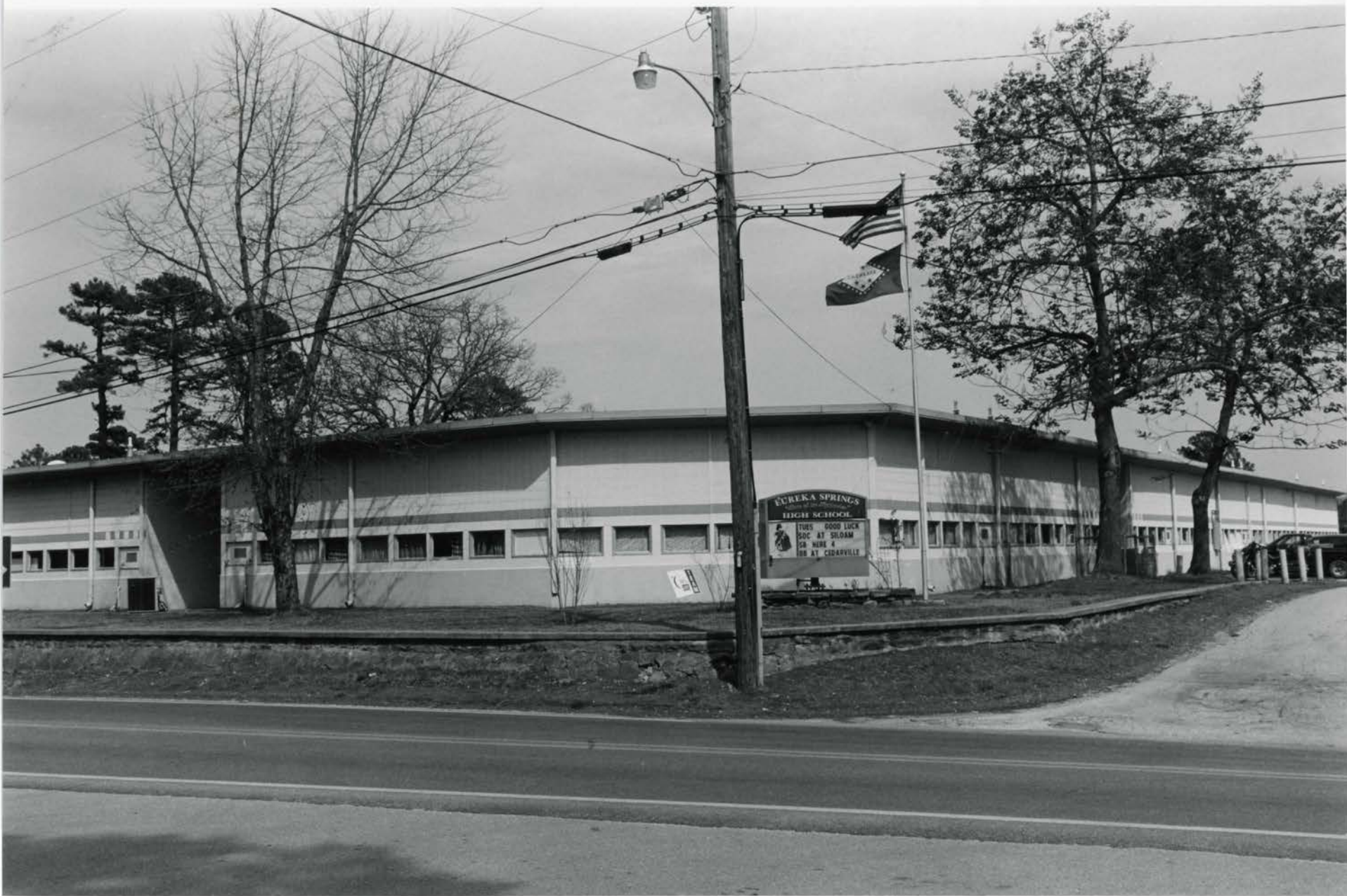


1. SPICKER ANNE MANSION
115 W. VAN BUREN
EUREKA SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT

2. Camoult Cty., AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPD
6. view Looking Northwest
7. photo # 102



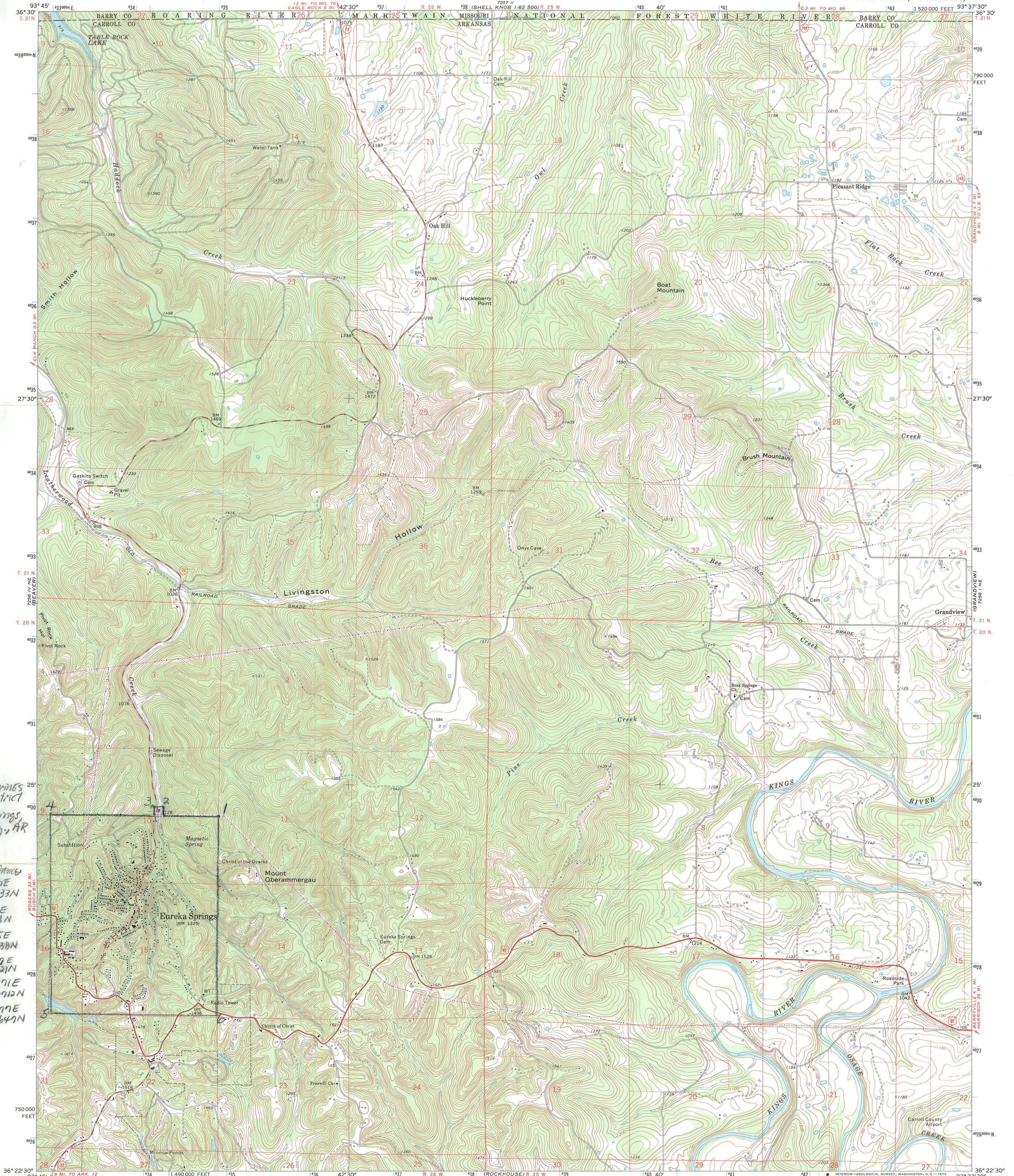
1. 143, 145 W. Van Buren
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Cty., AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPD
6. view looking
7. photo # 103



1. Eureka Springs High School
44 Kingshighway
Eureka Springs Historic District
2. Carroll Co., AR
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-05
5. negative at AHPD
6. View looking northeast
7. photo #104.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

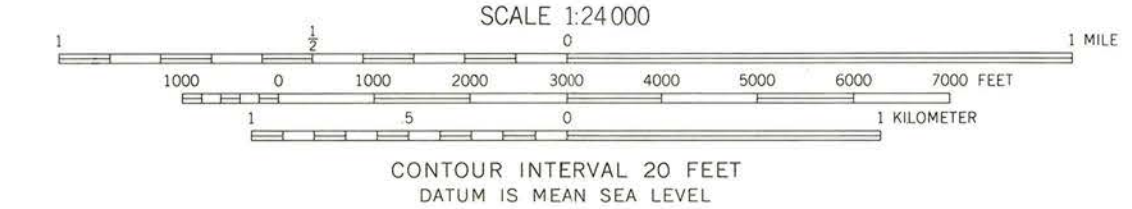
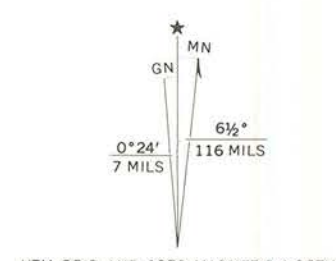
EUREKA SPRINGS QUADRANGLE
ARKANSAS—MISSOURI
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Eureka Springs
Historic District
Eureka Springs,
Carroll Co., AR

- UTM Reference
1. 15 434804E
15 4029233N
 2. 15 434231E
15 4030138N
 3. 15 434175E
15 4030138N
 4. 15 432932E
15 4030621N
 5. 15 432871E
15 4029712N
 6. 15 434807E
15 4027647N

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1970. Field checked 1972
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Arkansas coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 15, shown in blue
Area covered by dashed light-blue pattern
is subject to controlled inundation
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 WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242,
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

EUREKA SPRINGS, ARK.—MO.
N3622.5—W9337.5/7.5
1972

CARROLL COUNTY, ARKANSAS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY Eureka Springs Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Carroll

DATE RECEIVED: 6/28/05 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/11/05
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 70000118

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT ___ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The additional documentation for the Eureka Springs Historic District and the Eureka Springs Historic District (boundary increase) provides an updated inventory of resources and an expanded statement of significance for the town of Eureka Springs. In the late nineteenth century, Eureka Springs became a popular resort community. The documentation includes an updated inventory of resources; a detailed analysis of resources organized by style, type, and developmental era; a well-documented overview of the town's historical development; and recent photographs. Based on a comprehensive survey of the community carried out between 2001 and 2004, the documentation demonstrates that the district is nationally significant as the most cohesive collection of Victorian-era buildings in the Upland South and for its role as a major resort destination.

RECOM./CRITERIA

REVIEWER

DISCIPLINE

TELEPHONE

DATE

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.

National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY Eureka Springs Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Carroll

DATE RECEIVED: 4/11/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/28/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 70000118

NOMINATOR: STATE

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 5.23.2014 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Accept AD

Δ Status to 28 Prospect Avenue from NC-C, Based on New Info

Δ Reserve Court

RECOM./CRITERIA

Accept AD

REVIEWER

[Signature]

DISCIPLINE

TELEPHONE

DATE

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 5 Page



The revised resource count for the Eureka Springs Historic District is:

	Contributing	Non-contributing
Buildings	475	475
Sites	15	
Structures	1	
Objects		
Totals	491	475

The district does not contain any individually-listed properties.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page

In the original nomination for the Eureka Springs Historic District, the St. James Episcopal Church/Cromer School at 28 Prospect Avenue was considered to be non-contributing to the District, due to the building suffering a fire in 1962. However, additional information provided by the City of Eureka Springs indicates that the fire only damaged the interior of the church and not the exterior. As a result, the exterior of the church reflects its nineteenth century design, with the exception of the small addition on the rear constructed in 1982. In light of the new information, the church should now be considered a contributing resource in the Eureka Springs Historic District.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Page
 Documentation _____

Photo Log

Name of Property: Eureka Springs Historic District – St. James Episcopal Church

City or Vicinity: Eureka Springs

County: Carroll

State: Arkansas

Photographer: Travis Ratermann

Date Photographed: February 26, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 5. View of the southeast facade, looking west.
- 2 of 5. View of the southwest façade, looking northwest.
- 3 of 5. View of the northeast façade, looking southwest.
- 4 of 5. View of the northwest façade, looking southeast.
- 5 of 5. View of the interior, looking northwest.







EPISCOPAL
CHURCH

SUNDAY SERVICES
10:00 AM & 11:00 AM
Worship 10:00 AM
Worship 11:00 AM
Phone 475-21-1111





7 EPIPHANY
535
5280 656
5129 318
5163 518

National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

CARROLL CO.

RECEIPT

PROPERTY

Eureka Springs Hist. Dist

Ark.

SIGN-OFF

70000118

REGISTER NUMBER

70.12.05.0016 12/18/70

DATE OF RECEIPT	YES	NO	NUMBER
7/21/70	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
DATA PAGE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PHOTO (S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	18
PHOTO DESCRIPTION (S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
MAP (S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
MAP DESCRIPTION (S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
LOGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ACKNOWLEDGE 7/29/70	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

REVIEW OK acreage seems excessive, very poor map

7/29/70

HISTORIAN

Should all 1,546 acres be nominated as
perhaps main street sections? Map not
clear-cut?5M
10/15/70

Review-

HISTORIAN

Rather intriguing historic district whose acreage might well be justified. Nonetheless
neither photos or narrative establish the relevance of such massive acreage.
Would return for better boundaries, reduced boundaries, or better
documentation of present acreage. Long 10/19

ARCHITECT

Agree with Ben

Chambers 10-22-70

ASST. KEEPER

KEEPER

OK
6M
12/11/70

ENTRY

CHIEF, OAHF

OK
12-18

EDITORIAL PROCESSING/EDITOR

I am inclined to accept it if Al thinks
the architecture is worthy. It looks
as though the Main St. Commercial buildings
date from 20th century, and they
do not appear very unusualOK
CD
10/26/70

DATE

2/2/71

LOGGED
CARD12/8/70
12/18/70

WORKING NUMBER 7-21-70-1

COMMENTS:

conference

- Betty & I agree on its significance,
as these areas quickly disappearing. 5M

H30-HR

DEC 18 1970

an
Carroll Co., ark
SMarusin
12/11/70

Dr. George M. Reynolds
Chairman
State Review Committee
Arkansas History Commission
Old State House
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Dear Dr. Reynolds:

We are pleased to inform you that the Eureka Springs Historic District
in Carroll County, Arkansas, has been placed on the National Register
of Historic Places. Senators John L. McClellan and J. W. Fulbright
and Representative John P. Hammerschmidt have also been notified.
A leaflet explaining the National Register is enclosed for each of
the property owners. Please withhold any publicity on this until
you have received a carbon copy of the Congressional correspondence.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

Ernest Allen Connally
Chief, Office of Archeology
and Historic Preservation

Enclosures

Entered in the National Register DEC 18 1970

CC:
HR

12/10/70

SMarusin:naf

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HR

JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT
THIRD DISTRICT, ARKANSAS

HOME ADDRESS:
HARRISON, ARKANSAS

WASHINGTON ADDRESS:
437 CANNON BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
PHONE: 225-4301

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

COMMITTEES:
PUBLIC WORKS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
RIVERS AND HARBORS
FLOOD CONTROL
PUBLIC BUILDINGS
AND GROUNDS
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
VETERANS' AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
INSURANCE
HOSPITALS

December 7, 1970

Dr. William J. Murtagh
National Register of Historic Places
801 19th Street, N.W.
Room 1618
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

The attached letter refers to efforts by citizens of Eureka Springs, Arkansas to gain designation of a portion of that community as eligible for entering into the National Register of Historic Places.

I heartily endorse this effort, and consider Eureka Springs to be a community most worthy of such a designation.

All best wishes.

Sincerely yours,


JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT
Member of Congress

JPH/cc
Enclosure

DEC 9 1970

JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT
1ST DISTRICT, ARKANSAS

HOME ADDRESS:
HARRISON, ARKANSAS

WASHINGTON ADDRESS:
437 CANNON BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
PHONE: 225-4301

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

December 7, 1970

COMMITTEES:
PUBLIC WORKS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
RIVERS AND HARBORS
FLOOD CONTROL
PUBLIC BUILDINGS
AND GROUNDS
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
VETERANS' AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
INSURANCE
HOSPITALS

Mr. Louis Freund
Hatchet Hall
Eureka Springs, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Freund:

Thanks so very much for your letter. It is good to know of your plans for Eureka Springs, and your goal of designating a historic district for preservation and restoration.

You can be sure that I would be most pleased to support your efforts in this regard. Please advise me of any specific action that I can take beyond going on record with the Park Service in behalf of your efforts.

All best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

(SIGNED) JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT

JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT
Member of Congress

JPH/cc
cc: Dr. William J. Murtagh

Carroll Co ark
5 Mar 12/11/70
Cannally 12-18
Huber 12/23
for J. Jensen
Wetzel 12-18
for Holt

H30-HR

DEC 29 1970

Hon. John L. McClellan
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator McClellan:

We are pleased to inform you that the Eureka Springs Historic District in Carroll County, Arkansas, has been nominated by the State Liaison Officer appointed by the Governor for the implementation of the National Historic Preservation Program in Arkansas and has been entered into the National Register of Historic Places. Senator J. W. Fulbright and Representative John P. Hammerschmidt have also been provided with this information. By copy of this letter, the State Liaison Officer, Dr. George M. Reynolds, Chairman, State Review Committee, Arkansas History Commission, Old State House, Little Rock, Arkansas 72201, has likewise been notified. A leaflet explaining the National Register is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE B. HARTZOG, JR.,

Director

Enclosure

Entered in the National Register DEC 18 1970

cc: Dr. George M. Reynolds, Chairman, State Review Committee, Arkansas History Commission, Old State House, Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Duplicate letters sent to: Hon. J. W. Fulbright
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.
Hon. John P. Hammerschmidt
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HR

SMarusin:naf

12/10/70

cc: Director, Southeast Region
LL: Mr. Melvin
T
HR

A. Chambers
for B. Levy 1/21
W. Murtagh 1/21
T. Wood 1/23
Wiley for Connolly
1/5/71
1/7/71
Thompson 1/13/71

430
HR

JAN 15 1971

Hon. John Paul Hammerschmidt
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hammerschmidt:

Thank you for your recent letter to Dr. William J. Murtagh, Keeper of the National Register, in behalf of Mr. Louis Freund and the citizens of Eureka Springs, Arkansas, in regard to the nomination of Eureka Springs Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places.

We appreciate receiving your endorsement of the historic property, the nomination of which is presently being reviewed by the professional staff of the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation. Evaluation of the nomination is nearly complete, and there appears to be no impediment to its ultimate approval.

When action is final we shall be happy to notify you of the enrollment of the property on the National Register.

We are pleased to send you copies of our folder describing the National Register of Historic Places which we hope will be of interest to you and Mr. Freund. We appreciate your support and interest in historic preservation. Please contact us if we may be of further assistance.

Sincerely yours,
(SGD) HARTON L. BILL

Acting Director

Enclosures

cc:
Dr. George M. Reynolds
Chairman, State Review Committee,
Arkansas History Commission
Old State House
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201, w/c inc.
Director, Southeast Region, w/c inc.

cc: T, w/c inc.
HR, w/c inc.
LL, Mr. Meadvin, w/c inc.
FWP:BLEVY:bbl:12-30-70

SER
hth
12-31

4
ARCHIE LANTZ
1810 Ford Drive
Clarksville, Ark. 72830

RECEIVED

DATE: April 18, 1972

PLACE: Rogers, Arkansas

NAME: Jim Stratton
Pea Ridge Highway
Rogers, Arkansas

SUBJECT: Possible government funds

PROBLEM: Mr. Stratton is considering purchasing the old Crescent hotel in Eureka Springs. He has heard there are federal funds available to help restore buildings of historical interest and thought perhaps he might qualify for such funds.

Attached is a news report of the opening of the hotel in 1886. Some time after that the location was used as a girls finishing school for a while before being used again as a hotel. It has 90 rooms.

The building has been let run down and needs considerable work although it has continued to be operated as a hotel. He feels it can be a great tourist attraction being located on the highest point in Eureka Springs and overlooking the Christ of the Ozarks statue.

He would appreciate knowing about the possibility of federal funds and if such can be applied to his project.

Archie
Archie

Action Office ENP
For info only

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C.

April 20, 19 72

Director of Congressional Liaison
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

The attached communication
is sent for your consideration.
Please investigate the statements
contained therein and forward me
the necessary information for re-
ply, returning the enclosed corre-
spondence with your answer.

Yours truly,

JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT
THIRD-ARKANSAS

M. C.

/es

CL-29768

4
ARCHIE LANTZ
1810 Ford Drive
Clarksville, Ark. 72830

RECEIVED

APR 20 1972

DATE: April 18, 1972

PLACE: Rogers, Arkansas

NAME: Jim Stratton
Pea Ridge Highway
Rogers, Arkansas

SUBJECT: Possible government funds

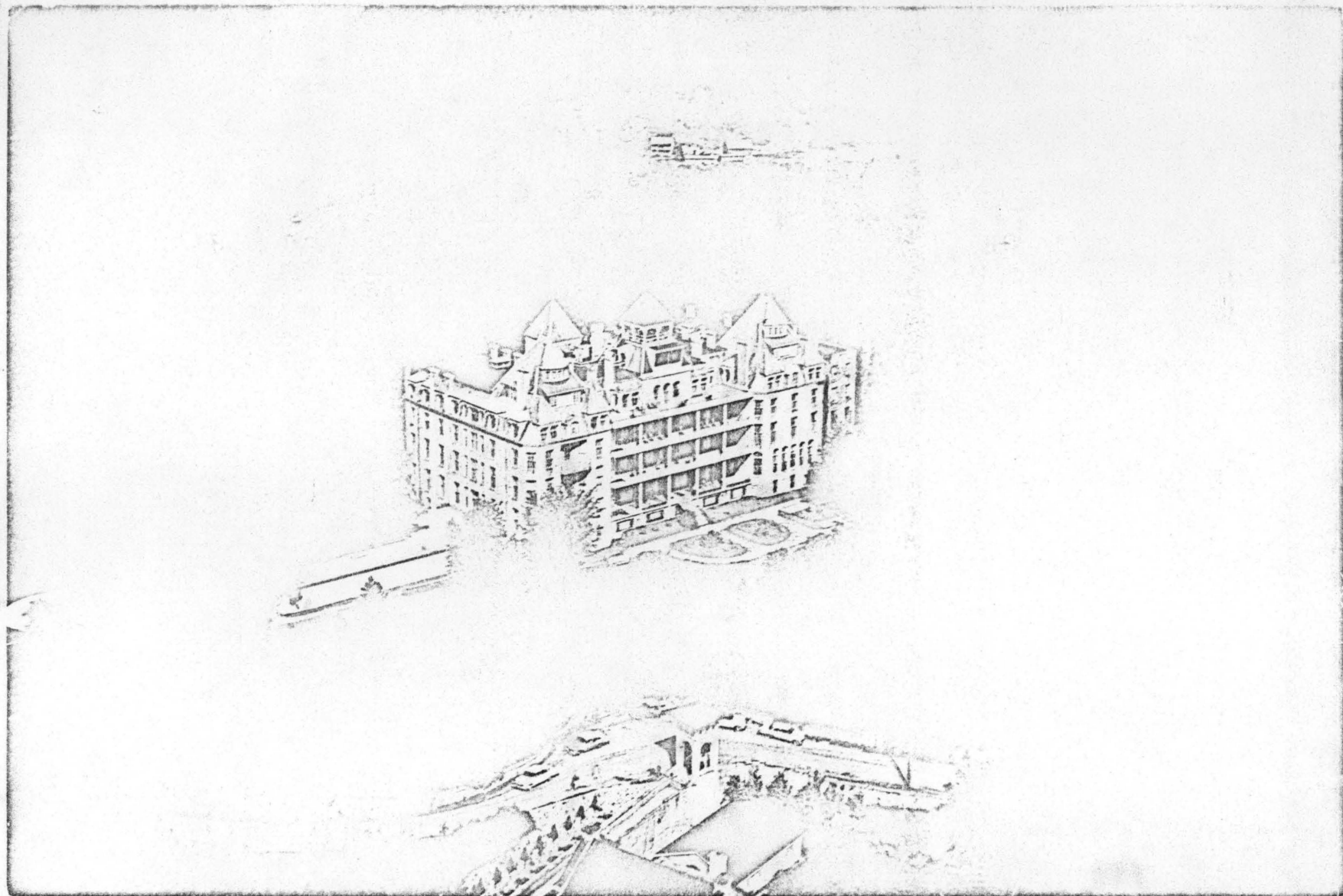
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Attached is a news report of the opening of the hotel in 1886. Some time after that the location was used as a girls finishing school for a while before being used again as a hotel. It has 90 rooms.

The building has been let run down and needs considerable work although it has continued to be operated as a hotel. He feels it can be a great tourist attraction being located on the highest point in Eureka Springs and overlooking the Christ of the Ozarks statue.

He would appreciate knowing about the possibility of federal funds and if such can be applied to his project.

Archie
Archie



EUREKA SPRINGS
Arkansas

The Little Switzerland of America deep in the heart of the Ozarks. The Crescent Hotel stands high on the mountain overlooking the town while the famous "church entered through the bell tower", St. Elizabeth's is shown in the foreground.

Ektachrome by Dwight Nichols

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

GIANT POST CARD

Address

Produced by the Higblunders, Eureka Springs, Arkansas



46361

The Daily Times-Echo

Eureka Springs, Arkansas

May 20, 1886

Volume 4

Number 23 ***

CRESCENT HOTEL OPENS TODAY

With the opening of the grandiose Crescent Hotel, Eureka Springs entered a new and exciting era. Notables from afar are arriving (No. 4 left Seligman with two extra cars) in our fair city and soon many others will follow. The Crescent, built by the Eureka Springs Improvement Company and the Frisco Railroad, is America's most luxurious resort hotel. Featuring large airy rooms, comfortably furnished, the Crescent offers the visiting vacationer an opulence unmatched in convenience and service. Tonight's gala opening ball will find in

attendance many of the leaders in business and society. As guest of honor, the Honorable James G. Blaine, the Republican presidential nominee, will attend with his charming wife, Laura. The very popular Harry Barton and his orchestra will play for tonight's festivities. In the Grand Ballroom of the new Crescent, the opening banquet for the 400 celebrants will be followed by a dedication ceremony where the Honorable Mr. Blaine will be the guest speaker. His introduction by Mr. Powell Clayton will follow an invocation by Reverend McElwee.

James G. Blaine Arrives Today



The Honorable James G. Blaine arrived on No. 2 from Seligman yesterday. Leaders Clayton, Roots, Foote and Kerens had taken an earlier train to Seligman to meet Mr. Blaine and his party. Upon debarking at the depot, Mr. Blaine made the statement that "never have I been so impressed with the future of an area as I am about Eureka Springs".

W. C. T. U. Meets

Mrs. Curtis, the president of the local chapter of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, met with Mrs. Blaine this morning. Mrs. Curtis requested of the wife of the Republican presidential nominee that she exert her influence on the President when he enters office to support federal legislation on the abolition of gambling and on immediate return to prohibition.

Tally Ho To Carry Guests From Depot

The use of the Tally-Ho service from the train depot to the new Crescent will make the final two miles of the guests' journey a delightful, refreshing and enjoyable experience. These new carriages make easy work of the trip up West Mountain. The ladies will particularly like the ease of boarding and the deep comfortable seats.

Railroad Predicts Growth

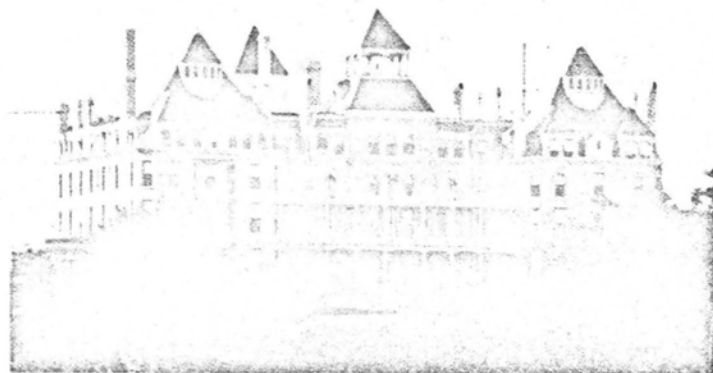
A spokesman for the Eureka Springs Railroad predicts a period of boom growth for the Eureka Springs line. He stated that the opening of the Crescent Hotel marked the beginning of a new era. Two extra cars were added to yesterday's No. 4 run and an extra section was added following No. 2 this morning. He further stated that inquiries and tickets were running almost double that of sixty days ago. The below schedule will be in effect for the summer months.

EUREKA SPRINGS RAILROAD

Time Table No. 16

In effect Monday, March 6 at 6 A.M.

WEST BOUND			EAST BOUND		
No. 1	No. 3		No. 2	No. 4	
Lv. AM	Lv. PM		Ar. AM	Ar. PM	
8:09	3:50	Eureka Springs	11:24	6:45	
8:24	3:59	Gaskins	11:15	6:31	
8:30	4:03	Skelton	11:10	6:25	
8:34	4:05	Leatherwood	11:08	6:21	
8:38	4:08	Narrows	11:06	6:17	
8:54	4:18	Walden	10:56	6:07	
9:34	4:40	Pender	10:34	5:36	
9:46	4:52	Seligman	10:21	5:23	



America's Newest and Most Luxurious Hotel Built at A Cost of \$294,000.00

It was two years ago that Powell Clayton and his associates chose the site of the new Crescent Hotel . . . twenty-seven acres at the north end of West Mountain, a majestic location overlooking the valley. The commissioning of Isaac S. Taylor as architect was announced and construction commenced. Seldom has such a formidable construction undertaking been accomplished with such efficiency. Special wagons were constructed to transport the huge pieces of magnesium limestone from the quarry site on White River near Beaver. Due to the density of this special stone, and the precision necessary in cutting and fitting, a group of specialists from Ireland were brought here to assist and advise in the construction. Mr. O'Shawnnessey, the spokesman and leader of the imported group, was interviewed by this

reporter shortly before his return to Ireland. We recall his statement that "throughout the many years of his stone working, he has never encountered a stone with the density and quality of the White River limestone". He predicts it will become a popular building stone in the future and further stated that because of its unique characteristics, the eighteen inch thick walls of the Crescent, fitted without the use of mortar, would withstand the destructive forces of time and retain its original beauty for many years to come. The magnificent structure was then furnished in the most exquisite manner. It is lighted with Edison lamps, furnished with electric bells, heated with steam and open grates, has a hydraulic elevator, and is truly a show-place of today's conveniences.

EUREKA SPRINGS IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION MEETS AT CRESCENT

An informal discussion was prompted at the bi-monthly meeting of the Eureka Springs Improvement Company at the Crescent Hotel this morning when Mr. Kerens suggested the bottling and shipping of Eureka Springs' spring water. They would find a ready market for spring water throughout the world. It was mentioned that the curative quali-

ties of the water would soon be in high demand and the limited accommodations of the area kept thousands from benefiting from the miraculous water. It was decided that Mr. Kerens would investigate the merits of such an enterprise and present his preliminary proposal at the next meeting.

The OZARKS



THE GREAT PASSION PLAY

HOLIDAY ISLAND

Holiday Island Resort Community is at the center of over 1300 miles of magnificent shoreline — between Beaver and Table Rock Lakes — in an unspoiled region of natural beauty.

From Eureka Springs drive north on State Highway 23. It's just 7 miles to Holiday Island entrance.

Family Fun Special

4 Days

Enjoy 3 nights and
4 Fun Packed Days
in the Ozarks.

As Low As

\$66

For Family
of Four

Includes:

Comfortable Room, unlimited use of
all Resort Facilities —

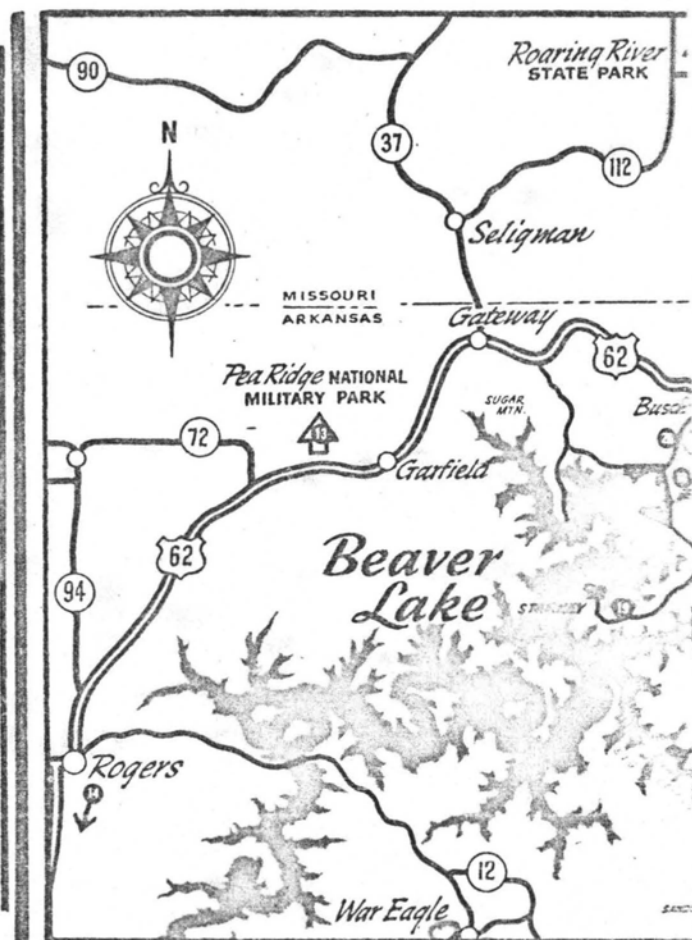
PLUS: Tickets to

- ★ THE GREAT PASSION PLAY
- ★ CHRIST ONLY ART GALLERY
- ★ MILES MOUNTAIN MUSICAL MUSEUM

Historic Crescent Hotel

EUREKA SPRINGS, ARKANSAS
253-9766

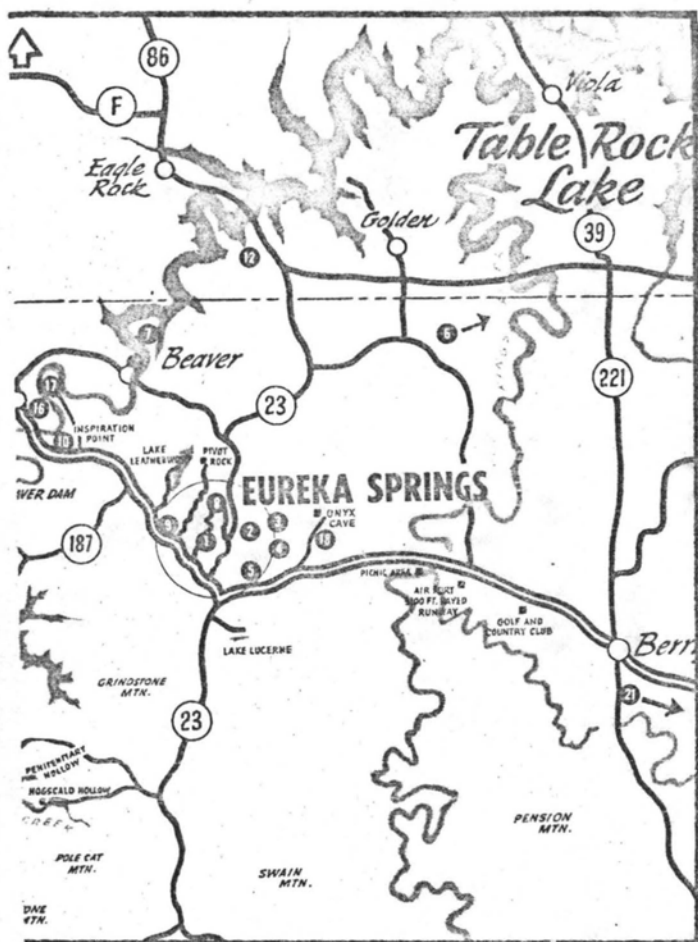
WRITE ABOUT OUR WEEKLY MONTHLY WINTER RATES



1. **Eureka Springs:** Arts, crafts, antiques . . . you'll spend hours browsing around this quaint stairstep town. America's most unusual city.
2. **The Great Passion Play:** Acclaimed the world over as the most outstanding production of its kind. Truly a most memorable occasion. Don't miss it.
3. **Giant Christ of the Ozarks Statue:** You'll marvel at this "the largest statue of Christ in North America". (Area's best view from Top O' the Crescent.)
4. **Christ Only Art Gallery:** Where you will see hundreds of works of art depicting the life of Christ.
5. **The Church in the Wildwood:** This quaint setting is the location of the Bible Museum . . . the newest presentation of the Elma M. Smith Foundation houses the world's oldest printed bible.
6. **Silver Dollar City:** Featured on the Beverly Hillbillies T. V. show. This star attraction is a must . . . you'll need to plan a full day here.
7. **Holiday Island:** America's most talked about resort community. Situated just 6 miles from the Crescent Hotel on beautiful Table Rock Lake. Enjoy a free boat ride and hear the "Holiday Island Story".
8. **St. Elizabeth's Catholic Church:** Just cross the street from the Crescent and one of Eureka Springs' most popular attractions. This unique church (you enter through the bell tower) has been featured on Ripley's Believe It or Not.
9. **Miles Mountain Musical Museum:** A visit here is entertaining and educational. One of Eureka Springs' top attractions, where you will hear and see musical machines from the world over.
10. **Inspiration Point:** Atop Rock Candy Mountain, on Highway 62 West of Eureka Springs is the home of The Inspiration Point Fine Arts Colony which annually offers talented high school and college students six weeks of music, opera, dancing and orchestra instruction.
11. **Beaver Lake:** Only minutes from the Crescent, this, the newest of dams on beautiful White River, offers you unparalleled fishing, water sports and scenic seeing. Visit the dam and see one of America's newest electric generating plants in operation.

ENJOY IT ALL...FROM

Make FUN



12. **Table Rock Lake:** A short 10 minute drive from Eureka Springs, this sparkling clear lake offers water recreation at its best. Named the number one bass lake in America by Sports Afield.
13. **Pea Ridge Battlefield:** This Federal park is the site of the famous Civil War battle of Pea Ridge. Students and Civil War buffs will find it interesting.
14. **University of Arkansas:** The Fayetteville campus of the University of Arkansas is also the site of Memorial Stadium and the home of the Arkansas Hogs. Make the Crescent Hotel your headquarters for this year's home games.
15. **Rent-A-Cruise Houseboat Cruises:** Enjoy this newest in vacation ideas. Two locations close by . . . Beaver or Table Rock Lakes. It's real family fun.
16. **Huffman's Rock and Antique Shop:** The largest collection of gems, Indian artifacts and Ozark antiques in the area. See replicas of the famous diamonds of the world and the million year old trilobite.
17. **Blue Spring:** One of America's largest springs. On the "Trail of Tears" with very interesting Indian hieroglyphics. A scenic drive and well worth seeing.
18. **Onyx Cave:** Entertainingly done with guided tours; safe, dry and interesting.
19. **Mundell Heights:** On beautiful Beaver Lake . . . the popular priced lake property with the million dollar view. See it now while choice lots are available.
20. **Farwell's Dinosaur Park:** Life-size prehistoric animals in their natural habitat . . . the kids will love this one. Only two minutes from Beaver Dam . . . see them both.
21. **Dogpatch, U.S.A.:** Al Capp's hillbilly town . . . here's another one you don't want to miss. It's a star attraction . . . plan on a several hour visit. You'll thrill to the most exciting collection of fun rides in mid-America.

Sleep in a Castle Tonight

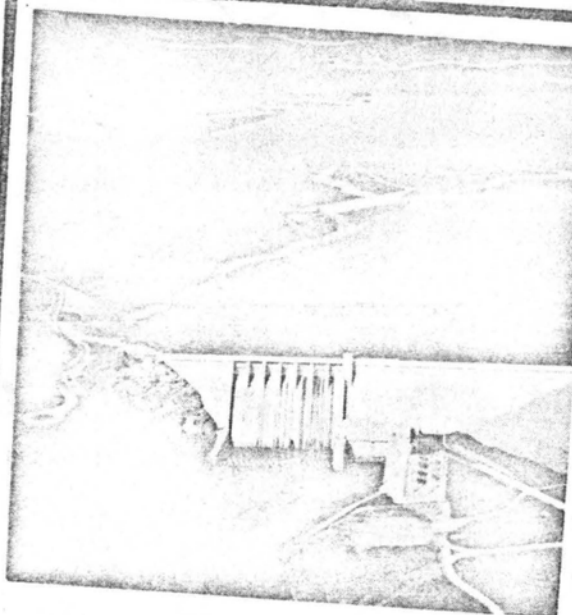
Visit CRESCENT PARK

IN EUREKA SPRINGS, ARKANSAS

- ★ HISTORIC HOTEL
- ★ 1886 DINING ROOM
- ★ LOW RATES—FAMILY ROOMS
- ★ 20 ACRES OF FAMILY PLAN including Large Pool, Toddler Splash Pool and Kiddie Pool

Historic Crescent Hotel

"High on the Mountain Top"
EUREKA SPRINGS, ARKANSAS
— 253-9766



BEAVER DAM



EUREKA SPRINGS, ARKANSAS

THE HISTORIC CRESCENT

The Historic CRESCENT HOTEL

1886 ***** 1971



The Crescent Hotel has become an historic landmark. Over the years, this great hotel became the playground of the prominent and well-to-do. Having hosted numerous nationally known public officials, innumerable business leaders, as well as several members of foreign royalty, the Crescent established a widely known tradition of gracious hospitality. Many years have passed since Powell Clayton and his distinguished group celebrated the gala opening of the Crescent. They have been good years . . . good to the Crescent Hotel and good to Eureka Springs. The water remains healthful, crystal clear, and pure . . . as pure as that first refreshing taste that so impressed the Honorable James G. Blaine some 80 years ago. And the air is still unmatched in its purity. We feel very fortunate to have been blessed with such an abundance of nature's best.

If there were a "Crescent Hall of Fame", many persons would have to be recognized. You would hear names like Powell Clayton, Logan Roots, R. E. Kerens, Isaac Taylor and Dwight Nichols. But perhaps the most important contributor was Pat O'Shawnessey and his imported group of skilled Irish stone cutters . . . fine and dedicated craftsmen they were. The Crescent stands majestically today . . . because of them . . . a showplace . . . a monument to those that took pride in their work. The durable magnesium limestone, hand cut, and carefully laid has withstood the ravages of time. Thanks to the fact that Pat O'Shawnessey and his crew took pride in a job well done . . . there will always be a Crescent.



Make the Crescent Hotel Your Ozark Headquarters

You will enjoy your stay at the world famous Crescent Resort Hotel. This Ozark landmark steeped in history and tradition. From the tranquility and quietness of the Crescent nature trail to the breathtaking beauty of its view from the top . . . the Crescent offers something for everyone . . . *Large comfortable rooms *Good food at popular prices *Meeting rooms for up to 400 *Swimming pool *Kiddie pool *Children's recreation area *Nature trail *Roof observation terrace *Shuffle board *Tennis *Plenty of free parking.

For reservations contact your travel agent or write:

Crescent Hotel

Crescent Park, Eureka Springs, AR 72632
Phone (501) 253-9766



Rates

DOUBLES	_____	from 12.00
FAMILY ROOMS	_____	" 16.00
SUITES	_____	" 19.00

While In The Ozarks, Don't Miss

*The Great Passion Play *Christ Only Art Gallery *Giant "Christ of the Ozarks" statue *Miles Musical Museum
*Huffman's Antiques and Rock Shop *Beaver and Table Rock Lakes *Holiday Island *Dogpatch, U.S.A.
*Silver Dollar City *Shepherd of the Hills *Saunders Museum *St. Elizabeth's Catholic Church *Lake Leatherwood
*Farwell's Dinosaur Park *Church in the Wildwood Bible Museum *Blue Spring *Onyx Cave *Pivot Rock *Quigley's Castle



Visit the Crescent
MUSEUM—In Lobby
No Admission Charge

YE OLDE GIFT SHOPPE
— Crescent Lobby —
SEE COUPON OFFER BELOW



76 Cents

Souvenir of
Eureka Springs

ENJOY 1886
PRICES

\$1.00 Value

Signature

Christ of the Ozarks
PAPERWEIGHT

\$1.00 VALUE

Only **24c**
With this Coupon

76 Cents

76 Cents

MAY 2 1972

Hon. John Paul Hammerschmidt
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hammerschmidt:

The Office of Congressional Liaison has asked us to acknowledge your inquiry on behalf of Mr. Archie Lantz who is requesting Federal assistance to Mr. Jim Stratton to restore the Crescent Hotel in Eureka Springs, Arkansas.

We appreciate your interest in this matter and will provide you a reply at our earliest opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

George B. Hartzog, Jr.

Director

FNP:CRBraxton:dlm:5-2-72

CL-29768

Rem 1
5/9

Draft

FBSarles:rls

May 5, 1972

H34-HR

Honorable John Paul Hammerschmidt
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hammerschmidt:

Thank you for your recent inquiry on behalf of Mr. Jim Stratton concerning the possibility of securing Federal funds for restoration of the Crescent Hotel in Eureka Springs, Arkansas.

The Crescent Hotel is included in the Eureka Springs Historic District, which was entered on the National Register of Historic Places on December 18, 1970. A National Register property that is included in approved State Historic Preservation Plan can be recommended for a matching grant for acquisition or restoration under the grants-in-aid program authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 915), as amended. The grants program is described in the enclosed folder, "The National Register of Historic Places, "and the "Fact Sheet." At present the funding level of this program is far below the total of matching funds available from the States, and in consequence only a portion of all grant applications can be approved. The Budget of the United States for Fiscal Year 1973, under "Preservation of Historic Property, National Park Service," page 586, requests \$6,205,000 for grants-in-aid. This is an increase of \$225,000 over the program's 1972 appropriation of \$5,980,000 but is still far less than the 1973 authorization of \$15,000,000.

Applications for matching grants are made by the State through the State Liaison Officer for historic preservation. The Arkansas State Liaison Officer, whom Mr. Stratton should contact on this matter is Mr. William E. Henderson, Director, Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism, State Capitol - Room 149, Little Rock, Arkansas 72201.

We appreciate your interest in the National Register program.

Sincerely yours,

Director

Enclosure

CC: Mr. William E. Henderson, Director, Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism, State Capitol - Room 149, Little Rock, Arkansas 72201 w/cy inc
Director, Southwest Region
LS - w/cy inc
I - Mr. Winge
HR - w/cy inc

FBSarles:rls 5/4/72

BASIC FILES RETAINED IN HR

WHITE HOUSE, CONGRESSIONAL, OR SECRETARIAL CORRESPONDENCE

TO: HR

FROM: Division of Legislative Services (LS)

SUBJECT: Preservation-Southwest

CONTROL NUMBER: CL-29768

SUSPENSE DATE: May 8, 1972

The attached correspondence is forwarded for the preparation of a draft reply. In the event the above suspense date cannot be met, please furnish me an interim draft reply on or before that suspense date, and include reasons for the delay and an estimate as to the date a final reply may be expected.

All draft replies must be surnamed by the Chief of the Division preparing the draft. It will be optional with that Division Chief as to whether his Assistant Director should also surname the draft.

For NPS signature XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

For Secretarial signature _____

Ira Whitlock

Ira Whitlock

PLEASE LEAVE THIS MEMO ATTACHED TO THE CORRESPONDENCE

MAY 23 1972

H34-HR

Hon. John Paul Hammerschmidt
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Carroll

Dear Mr. Hammerschmidt:

Thank you for your inquiry on behalf of Mr. Jim Stratton concerning the possibility of securing Federal funds for restoration of the Crescent Hotel in Eureka Springs, Arkansas.

The Crescent Hotel is included in the Eureka Springs Historic District, which was entered on the National Register of Historic Places on December 13, 1970. A National Register property that is included in an approved State historic preservation plan can be recommended for a matching grant for acquisition or restoration under the grants-in-aid program authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 915), as amended. The grants program is described in the enclosed folder, "The National Register of Historic Places," and the fact sheet. At present the funding level of this program is far below the total of matching funds available from the States and, consequently, only a portion of all grant applications can be approved. The "Budget of the United States for Fiscal Year 1973," under "Preservation of Historic Property, National Park Service," page 586, requests \$6,205,000 for grants-in-aid. This is an increase of \$225,000 over the program's 1972 appropriation of \$5,980,000.

Applications for matching grants are made by the State through the State Liaison Officer for historic preservation. Mr. Stratton should contact the Arkansas State Liaison Officer, Mr. William E.

Henderson, Director, Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism,
State Capitol - Room 149, Little Rock, Arkansas 72201.

We appreciate your interest in the National Register program.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Ernest Allen Connally

ASSOCIATE Director

Enclosures

cc:

Mr. William E. Henderson
Director, Arkansas Department of
Parks and Tourism
State Capitol - Room 149
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201) w/c of inc.

CL

Director, Southwest Region)

I - Mr. Winge

HR)

LS)

FNP:FBSarles:ljp:5-16-72

JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT
THIRD DISTRICT, ARKANSAS

HOME ADDRESS:
HARRISON, ARKANSAS

WASHINGTON ADDRESS:
437 CANNON BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
PHONE: 225-4301

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

October 30, 1972

COMMITTEES:
PUBLIC WORKS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
RIVERS AND HARBORS
FLOOD CONTROL
PUBLIC BUILDINGS
AND GROUNDS
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
VETERANS' AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
INSURANCE
HOSPITALS

Mrs. Cora S. Jenkins
104 Lockheed Street
Route 2, Box 323-A
Bentonville, Arkansas 72712

Dear Mrs. Jenkins:

I will be happy to look into the possibilities with the National Park Service concerning the house you own in the historical section of Eureka Springs. Just as soon as I have this data, I will be back in touch.

Best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

(SIGNED) JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT

JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT
Member of Congress

JPH/kes

Dictated from District Office

bc: Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr.
Director
National Park Service

October 27, 1972

Honorable J.P. Hammerschmidt,
House Office Bldg. Washington:

Hon. Hammerschmidt:

I haven't bothered you very much but I've followed with your work and articles published both in the Times Echo, Eureka Springs and The Bentonville Democrat, Bentonville, and have thoroughly enjoyed them; But I have a problem I need help about at the time.-

I own a house in the Historical Section of Eureka Springs, and now that it needs considerable repairs I find I am restricted about what I want to do there-the Historical Society tells us what we can and can't do-which makes the cost run higher than it would otherwise be-I'm told there is a Government Grant to assist in the upkeep of the buildings in the Historical section of Eureka Springs-I need to know about this Grant how to obtain it-Whom to make application to-where to obtain the forms for such grants-Regulations governing such grants-The whole bit. I have only owned this property two years and did not know we would be under such stringent rules when I bought it-Please give me all the information and help you can in obtaining such a Grant. The retaining wall which is very high is giving way, buckling and becoming ugly and dangerous-and the house needs quite a bit of repairing too-as well as the steps.

I Will Remember and Be So Grateful
Too, If You Can direct And Help me
obtain such a Grant or help.

Yours Truly

Cora Stroud Jenkins
104 Lockheed Street
Rt. 2, Box 323-A,
Bentonville, Arkansas
Zip Code 72712.

Phone 72712.

NOV 1 1972

Hon. John Paul Hammerschmidt
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hammerschmidt:

We are pleased to acknowledge your inquiry in behalf of Mrs. Cora S. Jenkins concerning the house she owns in the historical section of Eureka Springs, Arkansas.

We appreciate your interest in this matter and will provide you a reply at our earliest opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

George B. Hartzog, Jr.

Director

P.S. If you need to contact someone further concerning this matter, please call the Division of Legislative Services on code 183, extension 38067, or Area Code 202, 343-8067.

cc:

LOS (2) w/c of inc.

FNP:CRBraxton:maj:11/1/72

H34-PHR

NOV 15 1972

Carroll

CLBRAXTON
Rogers
FBSARLES
Beardford
Muehlagh
Wiley
7 Wood
11/14
Whitlock 11/14

Hon. John Paul Hammerschmidt
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hammerschmidt:

Thank you for your inquiry on behalf of Mrs. Cora S. Jenkins concerning her property in the Eureka Springs Historic District in Eureka Springs, Arkansas.

The enclosed green folder and fact sheet describe the grants-in-aid program authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 915), as amended. It will be noted that a property must be listed on the National Register of Historic Places and must be consistent with an approved State historic preservation plan before it can be considered for a matching grant under this program. The Eureka Springs Historic District was entered on the National Register on December 18, 1970. However, since available State matching funds generally total more than the Federal appropriation for grants-in-aid, only a portion of all grant applications can be approved.

Nominations to the National Register, as well as grant applications, are made by the State through the State Liaison Officer for historic preservation. The Arkansas State Liaison Officer, who should be consulted on this matter, is Mr. William E. Henderson, Director, Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism, State Capitol - Room 149, Little Rock, Arkansas 72201.

We do not understand Mrs. Jenkins' comment as to restrictions on her development or use of her property as a result of its inclusion in the Eureka Springs Historic District. Listing

✓ (BASIC FILE RETAINED IN PHR)

11-13
[Signature]

on the National Register places no restrictions on a property owner. To the contrary, as described in the section of the folder entitled "The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation," the law provides a measure of protection for National Register properties against the adverse effects of Federal or federally assisted or licensed undertakings. If there are any restrictions on Mrs. Jenkins' use of her property, it must be through a local ordinance, in which case she should consult with local officials.

We appreciate your interest in the programs of the National Park Service.

Sincerely yours,

Robert M. Utley

Director Office of Archeology
and Historic Preservation

Enclosures (Constituent's letter returned)

cc:

Mr. William E. Henderson
Director, Arkansas Department
of Parks and Tourism
State Capitol - Room 149
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201) w/c of inc.

Director-SWRegion)

PHR)

LI-Mr. Winge

LOS)

FNP:FBSarles:crb:11-11-72



ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

Suite 500, Continental Building · Markham and Main · Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Phone: (501) 371-2763

October 2, 1980

Mr. Jerry Rogers
Acting Keeper of the National Register
Heritage Conservation & Recreation Services
440 "G" Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20243

Re: Eureka Springs Historic District
Eureka Springs, AR (Carroll County)

Dear Jerry:

Thank you for your patience in dealing with the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program on the survey of Eureka Springs Historic District which was promised quite some time ago. However, your patience has paid off for we have in fact finished the survey. Enclosed is a copy of the lists of significant and contributing structures located within the Eureka Springs Historic District, entered on the National Register in 1970.

Please see that the lists of significant and contributing structures are attached to the National Register nomination form. The significant and contributing structures are being plotted on a map of the district; when this is completed and the map has been reproduced in a more manageable size we will send a copy to be filed with the district nomination.

In order to arrive at the lists of significant and contributing structures, we conducted a comprehensive survey of all properties located within the one-square mile area that comprises the district. One thousand and eleven structures, sites, buildings and objects were surveyed and inventoried.

As part of our survey effort we also prepared an historical narrative on Eureka Springs to provide a more thorough context in which to evaluate the surveyed properties. We have also enclosed a copy of the historical narrative for attachments also to the nomination form. An evaluation of the surveyed properties in light of the historical perspective yielded the lists of 32 significant and 250 contributing structures.

Thank you again for your patience. I trust the data will be valuable to you in evaluating structures within the National Register district for tax certification, grants-in-aid, and other requests related to the district.

If you have any further questions or comments, please contact me or my staff.

Sincerely,


Joan Williams Baldrige
State Historic Preservation Officer

JWB/JC/fb

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

DATE REC'D OCT 7 1980

INDIVIDUAL RECEIVED (ATTACHED)

INTERVIEW (ATTACHED)

TELEPHONE CALL (ATTACHED)

DATE ACTION TAKEN

INITIALS



ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

Suite 500, Continental Building · Markham and Main · Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Phone: (501) 371-2763

October 2, 1980

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE TO ACCOMPANY EUREKA SPRINGS SURVEY

The year 1879 marks the genesis of Eureka Springs. Situated eight miles from the southern Missouri border on Leatherwood Creek, a branch of the White River, this isolated area in the Northwest Arkansas Ozark Mountains became one of the more popular health centers in the United States. Visitors were attracted by the number of mineral water springs, believed to have therapeutic value for many of the prevalent diseases. The springs', medicinal qualities were discovered by Dr. Alvah Jackson in 1858. Apparently Dr. Jackson did not reveal the source of his famous "Dr. Jackson's Eyewater" until 1879. In that year the doctor advised his good friend, Judge L. B. Saunders of Berryville, to try the springs as a final attempt in curing a bad case of erysipelas, a skin disease that caused extended inflammation. The positive results gained from the springs prompted Saunders to spread the word of the medicinal qualities of the water in and around the area later named Eureka Springs.

Eureka Springs became a resort almost overnight. Along with this popularity came a hodgepodge of private and commercial housing, much of it tents, shanties and lean-tos. The majority of the structures were hastily built for immediate occupancy rather than stability, to secure lots as close to the springs as possible. Thus the concentration of settlement developed around the various springs in the area. Unlike the development of building patterns in most towns, where the most desirable living areas were on the higher elevations, property values were based on the proximity to the springs. Consequently the wealthier segment of the town's population settled in the lower areas nearest the springs while the less wealthy population lived in the higher area, farther from the springs.

The economy of Eureka Springs developed around the springs. The springs brought in tourists as well as people with health afflictions with the result that profitable business of hotels, saloons, bathhouses, dry goods stores, groceries and liverys sprang up. The attraction of the springs also brought the investors and the railroad. During this time the Eureka Spring Improvement Company (E.S.I.C.) had a major influence on the development of Eureka Springs and its built environment. The company, organized in 1882 by former Arkansas governor Powell Clayton and other enterprising investors, reflects Eureka Springs' most illustrious period, the "era of big promoters". These men invested heavily in the development and promotion of Eureka Springs as a health center and a retirement place for the wealthy. During this era, 1880-1890, Eureka Springs reached its peak in popularity, wealth and gracious living.

The E.S.I.C. can be credited with at least two major contributions to the development of the town as a popular resort. The first was funding and constructing the Eureka Springs Railroad. In 1880 the nearest railroad terminal was the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad depot in Pierce City, Missouri, 55 miles from Eureka Springs. The people coming to the springs had to depend on a nine hour coach ride from Pierce City to complete the trip. The following year the railroad line reached Seligman, Missouri, only 20 miles from the resort area. Seeing the need for a railroad line into Eureka Springs, the E.S.I.C. began promoting and planning for what became the Eureka Springs Railroad. Completed in 1882, the railroad brought great prosperity to the town, not only in the health trade but in the commercial industry as well. The railroad terminal was the nearest depot for the isolated counties to the east and southeast. Therefore, Eureka Springs became an important commercial center for the area. Another benefit, in connection with the railroad was the establishment of a St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad shop. The benefits of the railroad and its running of as many as six trains a day seemed to assure the future economic success of the town.

The second contribution of the E.S.I.C. was the company's activities and participation with the city council in improving the living environment of Eureka Springs. Most of the early housing was poorly constructed with no stone or cement foundations. These structures were supported by wood piers. Four major fires swept through various parts of the community, and the condemnation and demolition of the structures in the 1890's destroyed many of the early frame structures that represented the founding and early growth of Eureka Springs. Through investment in the town, the E.S.I.C. encouraged and erected more substantial buildings. Brick and stone, particularly limestone, sandstone, granite and marble quarried from the surrounding vicinity, were now included in the construction fabric. The company also encouraged the widening of the streets, the installation of street lights, water and sewage systems and wooden sidewalks. Granite and limestone walls were used to terrace the hillsides for construction and landscaping.

By the turn of the century, Eureka Springs stood at its apex of prosperity. However with the coming of the twentieth century the economic future of the town began to decline gradually. A new positive attitude was forming toward science and its discoveries in the field of medicine. As society gained more confidence in modern medicine, the faith in the curative power of the mineral springs diminished as seen in the decline of Eureka Springs as well as other resort areas in the country. The railroad also dealt a blow to the local economy. In 1901 the St. Louis and North Arkansas Railroad connected Eureka Springs with Harrison to the east, lessening the town's importance as a commercial center. Ten years later, the railroad moved its shops out of Eureka Springs and transferred them to Harrison.

However with the advent of the car, Eureka Springs was able to survive by promoting its recreational attractions along with its well known springs. In the 1920's auto tourism developed as a principle source of revenue for the local economy. The depression took a heavy toll on the town's built environment. Buildings were abandoned or torn down to sell the wood. Vacant lots became more common. But hard times also proved beneficial to Eureka Springs. The nation began to develop a nostalgia for what was perceived as a happier and more successful time, the turn of the century. The arts began to use country themes in order to identify a more wholesome type of life. Eureka Springs offered such an environment for artists and writers as well as a less expensive and simpler lifestyle. After World War II Eureka Springs continued to attract artists and writers. The town has also survived as a tourist center and retirement area up to the present.



THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS
HERITAGE

Mike Beebe
Governor

Martha Miller
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



323 Center Street, Suite 1500
Little Rock, AR 72201

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

e-mail:

info@arkansaspreservation.org

website:

www.arkansaspreservation.com

An Equal Opportunity Employer

April 2, 2014

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



70000118

RE: Eureka Springs Historic District Additional Documentation
– Eureka Springs, Carroll 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,

Martha Miller
State Historic Preservation Officer

MM:rsw

Enclosure

DAN.

What's this

is it a change in
level of sign? as you
can see most of
Eureka Springs
is a

Edson. This is a

change in level of sign

plus an AD for

Both the Eureka

Springs HD & the

Eureka Springs BI

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY Eureka Springs Historic District (Boundary Increase)
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Carroll

DATE RECEIVED: 6/28/05 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/11/05
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 79003730

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT _____DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA

REVIEWER

DISCIPLINE

TELEPHONE

DATE

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.

[illegible]



The Department of Arkansas Heritage

Mike Huckabee, 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
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e-mail:

info@arkansaspreservation.org

website:

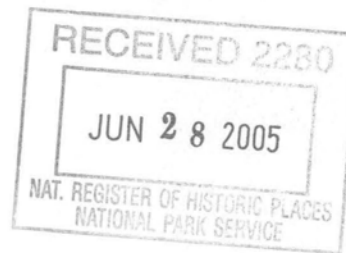
www.arkansaspreservation.org

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June 21, 2005

Dr. Janet Matthews
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: Eureka Springs Historic District – Eureka Springs, Carroll
County, Arkansas

Dear Dr. Matthews:

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:rsu

Enclosure



The Department of Arkansas Heritage

Mike Huckabee, 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



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August 11, 2005

Dr. Janet Matthews
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: Eureka Springs Historic District – Eureka Springs, Carroll
County, Arkansas

Dear Dr. Matthews:

We are enclosing, per your request, a building inventory to accompany 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

