

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Property

\_\_\_\_\_  
County and State

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

## SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 16000321

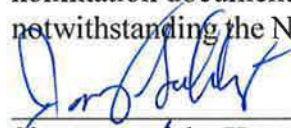
Date Listed: 6/7/2016

Property Name: Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church

County: Sharp

State: AR

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

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

6-7-2016  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

=====  
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 7: Architectural Classification

The architectural classification is hereby changed to NO STYLE

\_\_\_\_\_  
The Arkansas State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

**DISTRIBUTION:**  
National Register property file  
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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# 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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

RECEIVED 2280

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church

APR 22 2016

Other names/site number: SH0215

Nat. Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service

Name of related multiple property listing: \_\_\_\_\_

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: 4040 Hwy 58

City or town: Poughkeepsie State: AR County: Sharp

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

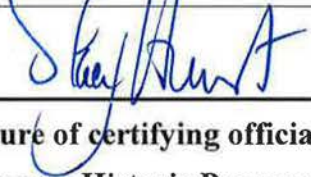
In my opinion, the property X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A \_\_\_ B X C \_\_\_ D

	<u>4-1-16</u>
<b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>	<b>Date</b>
<u>Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</u>	
<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<hr/> <b>Signature of commenting official:</b>	<hr/> <b>Date</b>
<hr/> <b>Title :</b>	<hr/> <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

  
Signature of the Keeper

6-7-2016  
Date of Action

**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

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register           

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION: Religious Facility: Church

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION: Religious Facility: Church

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Vernacular

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation: Concrete  
Walls: Stone – Sandstone  
Roof: Asbestos

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The first floor of the structure is the church and the second story was originally the lodge hall. The auditorium or sanctuary is perpendicular to the street with the entry, vestibule and stairs on the front. The educational building is attached to the right rear of the sanctuary and runs parallel to the street. The fellowship hall is attached to the rear of the educational building and is of concrete-block construction, and is single story. The stairs to the entry are concrete with rock banisters capped with concrete and an added wooden hand rail. At the left rear of the sanctuary is a stairway to the second floor entrance to the former lodge hall as well as the handicapped entrance to the sanctuary.

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## Narrative Description

### Elaboration

The Little Springs Missionary Church is located to the south of Highway 58 along the eastern edge of the Poughkeepsie community in central Sharp County, Arkansas. The church building backs onto a heavily wooded area to the south. The front of the church faces north, onto Highway 58 and a paved parking lot. The church is situated on a raised section of ground, in relation to the lower road level and lower adjacent parking lot. The higher ground south of the parking lot is braced by a concrete-block retaining wall topped with a poured concrete cap. A central stairway gives access from the parking lot to the front entry of the church. A narrow sidewalk leads from the front stair landing to the east side of the church and a large, concrete paved pad used for church events. A second sidewalk leads from the front stair landing to the east, to a door along the front façade of the education addition to the building. A small stairway and covered porch that gives access to the second story of the main church structure is accessed from the paved pad at the east of the church.

The central sanctuary structure of the Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church in Poughkeepsie, Arkansas, is constructed primarily of stone. The side Sunday school addition is a frame structure with exterior rock cladding. The exterior on both sections is composed of local rock that has been split into thin slabs and then applied to the exterior with mortar in all of the resulting joints. This rock application is sometimes referred to as “giraffe rock” or “giraffe stone” due to the often orange/brown colored local sandstone and the light tinted or painted grout lines. The mortar application on these stone veneered structures was often referred to as “grapevine” mortar, due to the often rounded, convex application of mortar. This exterior treatment is seen on almost every exterior surface of the building. The continuous foundation is composed of stone on all sections except for the rear concrete-block addition, which has a foundation also composed of concrete-blocks. The roof of the main church structure is topped by a shallow gabled roof, with asphalt shingles. The Sunday school addition to the west is also topped by a similar gable roof. The east and west eaves of the main church building, the north and south eaves of the Sunday school section and the east and west eaves of the extended entry are supported on extended rafter tails. All of the windows in the structure are original six-over-six, double-hung wooden windows with wood frames, concrete sills and concrete lintels.

### Front (North) Façade

The front façade includes a central, extended, enclosed entrance space covered by a low gabled roof. The entrance is reached by two flights of concrete stairs. The lowest set gives access to the

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upper level of the lot, where the church sits. This lower stairway is flanked by metal bannisters. The upper stairway is flanked by low stone walls with concrete caps and an attached wooden handrail. The stairs lead to a set of double doors that are located in an inset space in the extended entryway. The exterior doorway includes wood framing and a concrete lintel. The exterior of this extended entry space matches the stonework of the rest of the exterior of the building. A small concrete keystone, located above the center of the entryway, includes the following text:

“LITTLE SPRINGS  
BAPTIST CHURCH

19 43”

The rest of the front façade is stepped back from the enclosed front entry space. The front façade is clad in the typical giraffe stone seen on the rest of the structure. This façade also includes five, six-over-six, double-hung wooden windows arranged symmetrically around the front entry. One window is located at the first floor level to each side of the entryway while the three additional windows are equally spaced along the second floor level. A small wooden vent, with horizontal louvers sits just below the apex of the gable.

The north facing façade of the Sunday school addition is clad in matching giraffe stone and includes three typical windows at the second story level as well as two typical windows on the lower level, one at the center of the façade as well as one to the west. A wood-framed doorway is located to the east of the façade, directly below the easternmost window at the second story level. This doorway is reached by a short flight of three concrete steps.

### **West (Side) Façade**

The west (side) façade of the main church structure is clad in the typical giraffe stone cladding. This façade includes four original, typical wooden windows, two at the second story level and two directly below at the first story level. Electrical service boxes are located at the northern edge of this façade.

The west façade of the Sunday school section of the building, which terminates the Sunday school addition to the west, includes three typical, wooden windows; two at the first floor level and one at the center of the second floor level. Attached to this façade is a small entry space, composed of concrete block. This entryway is a later addition and is covered by a rear sloping shed roof.

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### **South (Rear) Façade**

The rear façade of the Little Springs Baptist Missionary Church is dominated by a low, concrete-block addition with a metal shed roof. The second floor section of the main church structure and the Sunday school section are still visible above the roof of the concrete-block addition. The concrete-block addition's south façade includes two tall windows on a slightly extended section to the west as well as two small metal sliding windows, equally spaced between the eastern end of the extended portion of this façade and the rear access door near the center of the entire façade. The easternmost section of the rear concrete block façade is higher, by about a ½ story, than the rest of the rear concrete-block addition. The rear of the Sunday school section includes three, equally-spaced, typical wooden windows. The rear of the main church section of the building includes a small wooden attic vent under the apex of the gable and a rear entry porch for the second floor level. The second floor was originally used as a masonic meeting space, separate from the first floor church space, so this secondary, rear entry was required. A small concrete plaque at the rear of the structure includes the text: "ERECTED BY A. DENTON 19-43." The rear entry porch is reached by stone-based steps with concrete treads. The porch is supported on a high rock-faced base and includes two rock-faced columns, set at a slightly outward-leaning angle. The stairway to the rear entry porch also includes a metal pipe style bannister. A small wood gable shelters the rear porch.

### **East (Side) Façade**

The east façade of the Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church includes eight, six-over-six, double-hung wooden windows; four at the first floor level and four at the second floor level. A door that serves as a secondary entry for the first floor church sanctuary is located near the base of the rear stairs at the southern edge of this façade. A large, gabled, temporary metal awning has been positioned to shield the southernmost, first floor level window and the southern doorway. A large concrete pad extends from this façade to the east, creating an exterior space for church events. This façade is clad in the typical stonework and grapevine grouting.

### **Interior**

The interior of the main church structure includes the sanctuary at the first floor level and a large open hall at the second floor level. The lower floor includes four, square, wooden columns that help to support the floor of the upper hall space. The upper story is not currently used for regular functions. The rest of the church is divided into smaller spaces for use as classrooms and includes a small kitchen in the rear, concrete block addition. The Sunday school addition contains five rooms on two levels.



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**Integrity**

The main sanctuary structure of the church was finished by 1946 while the wood framed Sunday school addition was added by the end of 1956. In 1958, the Sunday school addition was covered in stone that matched the stone of the main sanctuary structure. In 1982, the small, concrete-block addition was added to the rear of the church. The interior of the church has remained substantially intact, except for the installation of updated carpeting and fixtures.

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## 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.)

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

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1943-1958  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1946  
1956  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Ancel A. Denton, Builder  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church in Poughkeepsie, Arkansas, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C**, with **local significance**, for its architectural style as an example of a traditionally constructed, vernacular, stone and wood framed church with “giraffe rock” or sandstone slab cladding. The property is also being nominated under **Criteria Consideration A** as a religious property deriving its primary significance from its historical importance and architectural style. The building has been a place of worship, a place for weddings, funerals and various other community functions important to the local populace since the completion of the sanctuary in 1946. Later additions created additional space for Sunday school lessons and a kitchen and fellowship hall for larger gatherings. The structure continues to be a local landmark in the small, rural community of Poughkeepsie, Arkansas.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

### **Elaboration**

The Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church is located east of the intersection of Highways 56 and 58 in central Sharp County, Arkansas. William Thomas Campbell, a prominent early citizen of Sharp County is credited in the *Centennial History of Arkansas* from 1922 for the creation of the Poughkeepsie and Bengay post offices in October of 1870.<sup>1</sup> Although the surrounding area was most likely populated by early migrants, there is no evidence that a town existed on the site prior to the creation of the Poughkeepsie post office. The community of Poughkeepsie did, however, predate the creation of Sharp County which was created from portions of Lawrence County in 1868.<sup>2</sup> Parts of Independence County were annexed into the county in 1873.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> “William Thomas Campbell,” *Centennial History of Arkansas: Volume II*, S. J. Clarke Publishing Company: Little Rock, Arkansas, 1922, pp 102-107. Additional information found at the United States Postal Service Postmaster Finder, online at <http://about.usps.com/who-we-are/postmasterfinder/welcome.htm>.

<sup>2</sup> Nancy Orr, “Sharp County,” *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Central Arkansas Library System. 1 February 2016. <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=809>.

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The Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church was organized in 1851 by the side of two small springs on the Elbert Ryan Simpson Farm, two miles north of the community of Poughkeepsie. The first known pastors were John Johnson and Mordecai Halliburton. Other early preachers were John M. Hill, R. B. Belamy and J. L. Brown. Early pastors were W. E. "Zeke" Sherril, C. W. McDonald, Ben M. Bogard, F. M. Williams, Riley Jones, G. W. Helms, Edgar Wilkerson, and James Johnson. The congregation moved to a newly built structure in the community of Poughkeepsie about 1902 or 1903. This new structure was built on land donated by "Doc" Taylor, who also helped in the construction of the church. This structure served the needs of the congregation until 1938, after a successful revival by Preacher Ben M. Bogard led to major growth of the congregation, necessitating a larger meeting space. As early as 1879, the Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church was a member church of the Spring River Baptist Association.<sup>4</sup>

The Spring River Baptist Association was founded with the help of David Orr, a minister who traveled to Arkansas from Kentucky and founded nine churches in the 1820s and 1830s.<sup>5</sup> By 1840, there were thirty-seven Baptist churches and four Baptist associations in Arkansas.<sup>6</sup> After the first Arkansas Baptist State Convention in 1848, there was a vigorous missionary effort and many more churches were planted across the state in the preceding decades including the Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church of Poughkeepsie.<sup>7</sup>

According to annual meeting records published by the Spring River Baptist Association, the Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church's congregation grew in spurts throughout the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1880, attendees at the annual association meeting from Poughkeepsie announced the membership at their church as twenty-seven in fellowship.<sup>8</sup> In 1890, this number had fallen to sixteen. In 1900, the membership at the Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church was reported as eighty. The membership at the church in Poughkeepsie continued to grow slowly and steadily throughout the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. By 1942, the church reported one hundred and eleven members at the annual Spring River Baptist Association meeting. In the early 1940s, the published records of the Spring River Baptist Association started to list additional reported statistics from member churches, including money spent on programs such as Sunday school classes and building maintenance and repairs. The first year that this additional information was

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<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> Assorted years of published records from the Spring River Baptist Association can be found at the Arkansas History Commission.

<sup>5</sup> S. Charles Bolton, *Arkansas, 1800-1860: Remote and Restless*, University of Arkansas Press: Fayetteville, Arkansas, 1998. pp 112-113.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>8</sup> The preceding membership or "fellowship" totals and "Building and Repair" totals are taken from published records of the annual Spring River Baptist Association conference now held in the collection of the Arkansas History Commission in Little Rock, Arkansas.

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recorded was 1943, the same year that the Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church was working to construct their new building. In 1943, the Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church reported spending \$518.68 on "Building and Repairs." The next year, the church reported spending \$1500 in the same category, a large amount of money during World War II. In 1945, as the building was nearing completion, a further \$108.00 was reported as spent by the church on "Building and Repairs." In 1949, the next year available in surviving Spring River Baptist Association records the Little River Missionary Baptist Church reported no spending on "Building and Repairs."

In April of 1942 a committee was formed by the church congregation in order to facilitate the construction of a new building. A. G. Smith, T. A. Biggs and Ortho Norris served on this committee and worked to oversee the construction of the building from 1942 through 1946.<sup>9</sup> According to church records, Earl Richardson was hired to start the building; however, the main sanctuary building was eventually completed by Clark Construction Company of Walnut Ridge.<sup>10</sup> Ancel Andrew Denton served as the building supervisor for the project. Ancel A. Denton, known as "Preacher" Denton at the Clark Construction Company, can be credited with inscribing the phrase "ERECTED BY A. DENTON 19-43" on the rear of the original church structure. Denton was born in Arkansas in 1914 and lived in Sharp County during his childhood.<sup>11</sup> According to census records for 1940, Denton lived in Big Rock Township in Sharp County and worked as a blacksmith on a Works Progress Administration project.<sup>12</sup> Sometime during the early 1940s, he joined the Clarks Construction Company as a construction supervisor.<sup>13</sup> Denton continued to work as a construction supervisor for the Clarks Construction Company throughout World War II and until the mid-1950s, when he moved to Jonesboro and joined another construction firm.<sup>14</sup>

The Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church building was most likely constructed in sections, as the congregation worked to raise funds for the structure from 1943 until the formal dedication of the building in September of 1946. Additional funds for the building may have also been provided by a local fraternal organization, as the building was built to house not only the sanctuary on the lower level, but also a fraternal hall in the second floor space. This second floor

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<sup>9</sup> "A History of the Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church of Poughkeepsie, Arkansas," Pamphlet, held by the Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church in Poughkeepsie, Arkansas.

<sup>10</sup> Clark's Construction Company still exists as Clark General Contractors, Inc. in Walnut Ridge, Arkansas.

<sup>11</sup> United States Census, 1930.

<sup>12</sup> United States Census, 1940.

<sup>13</sup> Staff at Clark Construction Company remembered Mr. Denton as a construction supervisor for the company during the 1940s and 1950s. He was always referred to as "Preacher" Denton. Phone interview with C.L. Clark III, 1 February 2016, interviewed by Callie Williams, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.* "Denton," (Obituary), *Jonesboro Sun*: Jonesboro, Arkansas, 19 July 1986, p 9.

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hall even had a separate rear entrance and no connecting internal stairway between the two spaces. According to current members of the Little Springs Baptist congregation, the building was built by the men of the church and the men of the Masonic lodge, many of whom were members of both organizations.<sup>15</sup>

In May of 1950, another building committee was formed and planning for a Sunday school addition started.<sup>16</sup> Again, the building campaign was slow as the congregation worked to pay for the construction of the new two-story addition. In May of 1956, church records indicate that the church decided to wire the rooms for electricity. In August of 1956, the building was mostly complete, as the church discussed purchasing seats for the new Sunday school rooms in the side addition. In May of 1958, the church decided to put stone on the exterior of the addition to match the stonework of the original church building.<sup>17</sup> During the construction of the Sunday school addition, local Ortho Norris who also served on the original building committee, was ordained as a minister and called to preach full time at the church in September of 1955.<sup>18</sup> In July of 1982, the church congregation voted to build a second addition to the rear of the Sunday school addition to be used as a fellowship hall and kitchen space.<sup>19</sup> This addition was constructed with concrete blocks forming the exterior walls. This last addition to the structure is small in scale and not visible from the front of the building.

The exterior on both the original sanctuary section and Sunday school addition are clad in local rock that has been split into thin slabs and then applied to the exterior with thick mortar in all of the resulting joints. This rock application is sometimes referred to as “giraffe rock” or “giraffe stone” with “grapevine” mortar. This exterior treatment is seen on almost every exterior surface of the building. The use of large stone sheets as a veneer for commercial, public and residential houses became popular in the Ozark region around 1930, due in part to its use in Works Progress Administration projects.<sup>20</sup> The use of the technique in Works Progress Administration projects led to this style of veneer being present on many large community projects across northern Arkansas and southern Missouri. The fact that Ancel A. Denton was a blacksmith for the Works Progress Administration may have led him to be very familiar with the process for creating the “giraffe stone” patterning on large structures.

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<sup>15</sup> “A History of the Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church of Poughkeepsie, Arkansas,” Pamphlet, held by the Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church in Poughkeepsie, Arkansas.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>20</sup> Jean Sizemore, *Ozark Vernacular Houses*, University of Arkansas Press: Fayetteville, Arkansas, 1994. p163.

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According to Robert Flanders in his article on stone craft architecture in the *Ozarks Watch* journal, “any person with a little experience could split out thin rock slabs... flat as a floor.”<sup>21</sup>

The sandstone was also a readily available, often free local resource, found in local creek beds and ravines. This form of split slab construction or veneer also allowed for the use of supplies of stone that would have been considered too soft or fragile for structural use.<sup>22</sup> As a relatively easy technique that could maximize the surface area covered by only a small supply of sandstone, the “giraffe rock” exterior was a cost effective and labor efficient use of materials and manpower for structures that were often built on a tight budget. This was true of the Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church in Poughkeepsie. The use of “giraffe rock” exteriors also had its roots in the arts and crafts movement with its focus on visibility of handicraft and use of local, natural materials. Although this stone technique is a vernacular tradition, it also embodies the characteristics of the larger national aesthetic of the arts and crafts movement popular during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

A similar stone structure with irregular exterior stone slab construction and grapevine grout, the Poughkeepsie School (NR 9.10.1992), was completed in 1930 after the local population voted to apply for a loan from the Arkansas State Revolving Loan Fund to build a new school east of town.<sup>23</sup> This structure was a landmark for the community and nearly the entire population of the surrounding community and surrounding school district attended the formal dedication for the building in September of 1930. The Poughkeepsie School, which still stands at the eastern edge of the community off of Cherry Street, most likely served as a model for this structure, which was built over a decade later.

### Statement of Significance

The Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C**, with **local significance**, for its architectural style as an example of a traditionally constructed, vernacular, stone and wood framed church with “giraffe rock”, sandstone slab cladding. The property is also being nominated under **Criteria Consideration A** as a religious property deriving its primary significance from its historical importance.

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<sup>21</sup> Robert Flanders, “Stone Craft Architecture of the Southern Missouri Ozarks,” *Ozarks Watch*, vol. V, no. 2, Fall 1991.

<sup>22</sup> Debbie Sheals, *Ozark Rock Masonry in Springfield, ca. 1910-1955*, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, <http://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/survey/GRAS001-R.pdf>.

<sup>23</sup> Poughkeepsie School Building, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Files, Little Rock, Arkansas.



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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

“A History of the Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church of Poughkeepsie, Arkansas,”  
Pamphlet, held by the Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church in Poughkeepsie, Arkansas.

Bolton, S. Charles. *Arkansas, 1800-1860: Remote and Restless*. University of Arkansas Press:  
Fayetteville, Arkansas. 1998.

“Denton.” (Obituary). *Jonesboro Sun*: Jonesboro, Arkansas. 19 July 1986. p 9.

Flanders, Robert. “Stone Craft Architecture of the Southern Missouri Ozarks.” *Ozarks Watch*.  
vol. V, no. 2, Fall 1991.

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Library System. 1 February 2016. [http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-  
detail.aspx?entryID=809](http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=809).

Phone interview with C.L. Clark III, 1 February 2016, interviewed by Callie Williams, Arkansas  
Historic Preservation Program.

Poughkeepsie School Building. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form.  
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Files. Little Rock, Arkansas.

Sheals, Debbie. Ozark Rock Masonry in Springfield, ca. 1910-1955. National Register of  
Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.  
<http://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/survey/GRAS001-R.pdf>.

Sizemore, Jean. *Ozark Vernacular Houses*. University of Arkansas Press: Fayetteville,  
Arkansas. 1994.

Spring River Baptist Association records, Arkansas History Commission, Little Rock, Arkansas.

United States Census, 1930 & 1940.

“William Thomas Campbell.” *Centennial History of Arkansas: Volume II*. S. J. Clarke  
Publishing Company: Little Rock, Arkansas. 1922.

Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church  
Name of Property

Sharp, Arkansas  
County and State

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

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** SH0215

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** <1

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

**Or**

Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church  
Name of Property

Sharp, Arkansas  
County and State

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |               |                 |                   |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 15 S | Easting: 637265 | Northing: 3993348 |
| 2. Zone:      | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 3. Zone:      | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 4. Zone:      | Easting :       | Northing:         |

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

Lot 7, Block 3 of the city of Poughkeepsie in Sharp County, Arkansas.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary includes all of the property historically associated with the Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Terry Hash  
organization: Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church

name/title: Edited by Callie Williams, National Register Historian  
organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program  
street & number: 323 Center Street, Suite 1500, Tower Building  
city or town: Little Rock state: AR zip code: 72201  
e-mail calliew@arkansasheritage.org  
telephone: 501-324-9880  
date: February 1, 2016

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Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church  
Name of Property

Sharp, Arkansas  
County and State

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church

City or Vicinity: Poughkeepsie

County: Sharp

State: Arkansas

Photographer: Callie Williams

Date Photographed: May 20, 2015

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

1 of 7: Front (North) elevation of the Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church, camera facing South.

2 of 7: Side (East) elevation and rear (North) elevation of the Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church, camera facing Northwest.

Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church

Sharp, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

3 of 7: Rear (South) elevation of the Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church, camera facing Northwest.

4 of 7: Side (West) elevation of the Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church, camera facing Southwest.

5 of 7: Front (North) elevation of the Sunday School Addition, Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church, camera facing South.

6 of 7: Side (West) elevation of the Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church, camera facing East.

7 of 7: Detail of the rear entrance of the Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church, camera facing North.

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

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church, Poughkeepsie, Sharp County, Arkansas



Google earth

feet  
meters

1000

500



UTM

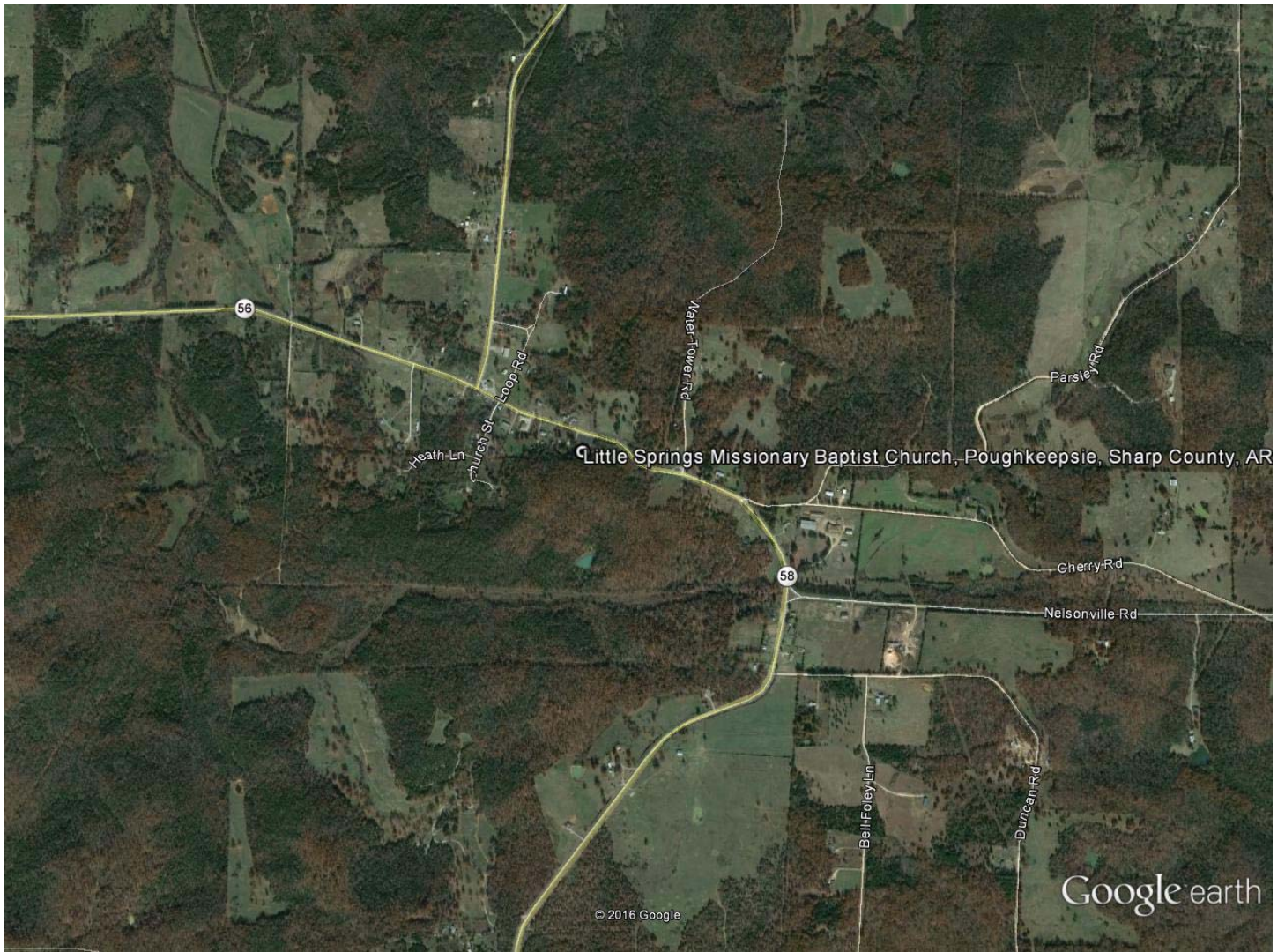
NAD 1983

Zone: 15 S

Easting: 637265

Northing: 3993348

Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church, Poughkeepsie, Sharp County, Arkansas



Google earth



UTM

NAD 1983

Zone: 15 S

Easting: 637265

Northing: 3993348



*Welcome*  
LITTLE SPRINGS MISSIONARY  
BAPTIST CHURCH














A photograph of a stone archway. The arch is constructed from irregularly shaped stones in shades of brown, tan, and grey, held together with a light-colored mortar. In the center of the arch, a rectangular plaque is embedded in the mortar, containing the text "ERECTED BY A. DENTON 19-43". Three dark, cylindrical metal rods (rebar) are visible, extending horizontally through the stone structure. The left side of the image shows a grey brick wall, and the right side shows a white horizontal-slatted surface.

ERECTED BY  
A. DENTON  
19-43

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Sharp

DATE RECEIVED: 4/22/16      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/25/16  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/09/16      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/07/16  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000321

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    6-7-2016 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Arkansas Listing due to delayed Federal Register notice*

*Revised OK SLR*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept C

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

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

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/ see attached SLR /N

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



THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
**HERITAGE**

Asa Hutchinson  
*Governor*

Stacy Hurst  
*Director*

RECEIVED 2280

APR 22 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service

April 6, 2016

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

RE: Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church – Poughkeepsie,  
Sharp County, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Loether:

We are enclosing for your review the above-referenced nomination. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the documentation for the Little Springs Missionary Baptist Church. 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 Callie Williams of my staff at (501) 324-9789. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Stacy Hurst  
State Historic Preservation Officer

SH:rsw

Enclosure

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



National Historic  
Preservation Act 1966-2016



323 Center Street, Suite 1500  
Little Rock, AR 72201

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

e-mail:  
[info@arkansaspreservation.org](mailto:info@arkansaspreservation.org)  
website:  
[www.arkansaspreservation.com](http://www.arkansaspreservation.com)

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