

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Bragg Guesthouse  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Pulaski

DATE RECEIVED: 10/13/00 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/23/00  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/08/00 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/27/00  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 00001320

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

\_\_\_ ACCEPT ☒ RETURN \_\_\_ REJECT 11/14/00 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*See attached comments*

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER Sarah Pope DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE 202/343-9534 DATE 11/14/00

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments ☒ Y ☐ N see attached SLR Y ☒ N ☐

## **National Register Return Comments**

11/14/00

**Bragg Guesthouse**

**Pulaski County, AR**

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The Bragg Guesthouse nomination in Pulaski County, Arkansas, is being returned for **further** documentation and clarification.

### **Description**

Section 7 of the nomination should provide further information on the current appearance of the surrounding area around the guesthouse. The guesthouse was a contributing resource to the Bragg House which was de-listed due to damages incurred during a tornado and for the application of modern artificial siding. To better understand the entire property today, the following questions/issues should be addressed:

- What is the current condition of the Bragg House? Has it been demolished? If it has been demolished, what is now there?
- What is/was the physical relationship of the guesthouse to the main house?
- Have the Bragg House and the guesthouse always had the same owner? When Ms. Gould purchased the property in the 1970s, did she also purchase the Bragg House? In other words, have the Bragg House and guesthouse always been associated with the other in terms of ownership?
- Are there any other extant outbuildings associated with the Bragg House? If yes, what are they and describe their appearance and relationship to the guesthouse.
- Describe the current character of the surrounding neighborhood and provide information on what types of resources can be found there. If possible, provide more detailed information on the development of this area of the city and how the Bragg property fits into the development of the neighborhood. Are there other Colonial Revival buildings located in the southern edge of Little Rock? Are there any one-story examples of the Colonial Revival in this area of Little Rock?

### **Significance**

The property is being nominated under a local level of significance. It may not be necessary to examine the Colonial Revival for all of Little Rock, however a broader perspective than just a one-block area must be taken in order to justify the significance of the Bragg Guesthouse as a good example of the Colonial Revival on a local level. Since Colonial Revival buildings were constructed over several decades from the early 1900s up through the mid-20th century, there are many prototypes. The National Register suggests focusing on one and one and a half-story

examples of the Colonial Revival in this area of Little Rock. One-story Colonial Revival buildings were built predominantly in the 1920s through the 1950s. In general, they tend to have simpler architectural features, as seen in the Bragg Guesthouse, than earlier two-story examples. The nomination also refers to the Bragg property as an "urban farmstead." It may be useful to look at other urban farmsteads in Little Rock and compare them to the Bragg property. Were there many instances when barns or other outbuildings were remodeled into guesthouses or rental housing? Is the Bragg Guesthouse unique in this respect on a local level?

Two periods of significance are given in the nomination--1869 for the construction date and c. 1925 for the remodeling date. Since the property is nominated as a good example of the Colonial Revival only, these periods of significance are appropriate. National Register suggests dropping c. 1885 as a significant date since it does not fall under either of the periods of significance. However, because the move occurred *between* the two periods of significance, Criteria Consideration B is met. If possible, more information regarding the original orientation of the building in comparison to the current orientation should be given.

### **Integrity**

As a Colonial Revival building, it appears that the Bragg Guesthouse retains integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. However, because the main house was de-listed (and possibly demolished after de-listing?), the National Register questions the guesthouse's integrity of setting, feeling, and especially association. This building was closely tied, through ownership, style, function, and orientation, to the main Bragg House. It is essential that the nomination address this issue and explain why the de-listing (and demolition?) of the Bragg House does not impact the integrity of the guesthouse. Providing further information in Section 7 will help in justifying integrity of setting, feeling, and association.

### **Verbal Boundary Description and Boundary Justification**

The boundaries encompass Lots 5 and 6 of Block 51. Does this include the main Bragg House or where the main house was located? Describe the "immediate property historically associated with the guesthouse that retains integrity." What is/was on the immediate property and why is it being included with the guesthouse?

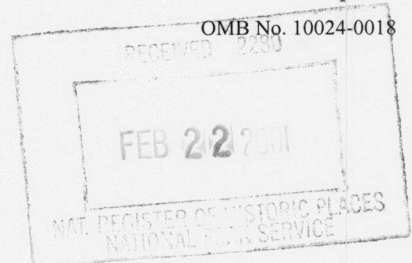
  
National Register Reviewer

11/14/00  
Date

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

00-1320



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 The Bragg Guesthouse

other names/site number The Bragg Cottage

2. Location

street & number 1615 Cumberland

☐ not for publication

city or town Little Rock

☐ vicinity

state Arkansas

code

AR

county

Pulaski

code

119

zip code

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.)

[Signature]  
Signature of certifying official/Title

2/15/01  
Date

Department of Arkansas Heritage/Historic Preservation Program

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☒ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the  
National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined not eligible for the  
National Register.

☐ removed from the National  
Register.

☐ other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

[Signature]

4/4/01



The Bragg Guesthouse  
Name of Property

Pulaski Co., AR  
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	
1	1	buildings
		sites
	1	structures
		objects
1	2	Total

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

**Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**  
N/A

## 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE – Animal facility (Barn)  
DOMESTIC – Single Dwelling

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC – Single Dwelling

## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19<sup>th</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN  
MOVEMENTS - Colonial Revival

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK  
walls WEATHERBOARD  
roof ASPHALT  
other

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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS.

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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

### SUMMARY

Located at 1615 Cumberland Street the Bragg Guesthouse, which is presently sheathed in weatherboard, was originally constructed in 1869 as a cypress barn for the Bragg family. The Braggs updated the building after 1900 to serve as a servant's quarters, and they later remodeled it circa 1925 to function as a guesthouse. The rectangular shaped guesthouse sits atop of a continuous brick foundation and is being nominated with **local significance** to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criteria C**.

### ELABORATION

The Bragg Guesthouse is located on the corner of Cumberland and West 17<sup>th</sup> Street. Originally the land surrounding the Bragg Guesthouse was an urban farmstead that belonged to Richard Bragg; however, as the area surrounding the Bragg farmstead began to develop the neighborhood was comprised of middle class and working class houses. Presently the neighborhood has fallen into a state of decline due in part to the damage caused by the tornado in January of 1999. However, despite alterations to the area, the Bragg Guesthouse, is a small piece of early Little Rock history nestled on a corner lot surrounded by a picket fence. The Bragg Guesthouse is located close proximity to the Macarthur Park Historic District and the Governor's Mansion Historic District. Within these two districts, that comprise approximately 10 blocks, there are approximately 30 Colonial Revival houses that are listed in the National Register as contributing structures – including the Arkansas Governor's Mansion. Many of these Colonial Revival homes are large two-story buildings, while there are also simpler cottages that display hipped roofs with dormers and wrap-around porches. Only two of these houses reflect the simplicity of the Bragg Guesthouse and neither house is located near it. And neither of these homes was originally constructed in as an ancillary structure (barn), nor were they totally remodeled to serve as a single-family dwelling, as was the Bragg Guesthouse.

The guesthouse was originally constructed in 1869 to serve as a barn for the Bragg family's urban farmstead. After the turn of the century the barn was used as a servant's quarters and circa 1925 it was remodeled by the Bragg family to be used as a guesthouse. Because the guesthouse was originally built to serve as a barn it is a uniquely constructed Colonial Revival house. The underlying structure of the present house is that of an old barn or shed constructed of cypress braced framing. The cypress siding was applied vertically and the union of the boards was covered with battens. On the interior, the cypress framing is now sheathed in beaded board and at some point in time the beaded board walls were covered with wallboard. Pine floors are found throughout the house.

According to current owner Joan Gould a room was added at the south end of the house during the circa 1925 renovation, as was the small enclosed back porch on the north end. The renovation also included covering the entire house with siding and adding new, double-hung, four-over-four windows. Wooden shutters were added to the front elevation and it was at this time that the front porch was thought to have been added. The house sits atop of a continuous brick foundation and is capped with a gable roof with boxed eaves and pierced by one brick chimney.

### West/Front Elevation

The façade of the guesthouse fronts Cumberland Street and displays the simplified Colonial Revival features of the house. Located north of the front porch are two windows with a four-over-four pane configuration. A balustrade lines the perimeter of the front porch while six square columns and two square pilasters support the shed roof over the

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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

porch. Centered underneath the front porch is a wooden door that provides access to the interior of the house; this door is flanked by two four-over-four windows. Immediately to the right (south) of the porch is another four-over-four window. To the south of the porch, located on the room that was added when the building was converted to a guesthouse, is a ribbon of three windows displaying the four-over-four pane configuration.

### South/Side Elevation

From both the south and north elevations, the gable ends with boxed eaves and thin vergeboards are evident. Beneath the louvered vent, located in the apex of the gable roof, is a pair of four-over-four windows.

### East/Rear Elevation

Numerous double-hung windows define the rear elevation. The south end of the rear elevation presents a ribbon of three windows displaying a four-over-four pane configuration. Next a four-over-four window is followed by a smaller six-over-six window. Proceeding in a northerly direction, there are two windows with a four-over-four pane configuration. The porch rests on the north end of the east elevation and is fenestrated with a ribbon of six single-pane windows (the windows replaced old screens when the porch area was remodeled in the 1980s).

### North/Side Elevation

Architectural design on the north elevation is simple. Below a louvered vent, located in the apex of the gable roof, are two side-by-side four-light transom-like windows. According to Skip Stewart-Abernathy, a historic archeologist, these windows (or at least the openings) most probably date back to the period when the building served as a barn. Window's such as these were used frequently in barns and were referred to as horse windows.

### Interior

The interior of the house displays much of the original woodwork that was added at the time of the circa 1925 renovation. Baseboards that are approximately eight inches in width accent the pine floors. Wide unadorned wood molding outlines the doors and windows. Originally the walls and ceiling displayed a beautiful bead board covering; however, at some time wallboard was applied over much of the bead board walls. In the kitchen and bathroom the bead board is exposed on the bottom half of the wall. One of the key design elements within the interior of the home is the arched doorway that is located between the front room and the dining room. The interior of the house has been modernized; but overall it still retains the design characteristics that give it the "flavor" of a Colonial Revival cottage.

### Noncontributing Resources

The metal outbuilding, which lies to the south of the building, and the wood fence, which lines the perimeter of the property, are non-contributing structures due to their age (less than 50 years old – 1980s). A photograph was used to construct the fence so that it replicates a fence that once surrounded a historic house where the present-day governor's mansion sits.

### Relationship of the Bragg Guesthouse to the Bragg House – Historically & Presently

In 1979 the Bragg Guesthouse (or cottage) was listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the Richard Bragg House. Originally constructed as a barn the building was remodeled circa 1925 to serve as a guesthouse. The Bragg family owned the Richard Bragg House and the Bragg Guesthouse until 1978. However,

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

by 1980 the two properties were under separate ownership and for over twenty years these two properties have been independent of each other, linked only by their history *not* by common owners or legal property descriptions. On 15 December 1994 the owners of the Richard Bragg House donated an easement to the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program and on 28 December 1994 the owners of the Bragg Guesthouse also donated an easement. At two separate times, two different owners donated easements to AHPP and each easement was for different properties with different legal boundary descriptions. Thus emphasizing that the Richard Bragg House and the Bragg Guesthouse have been thought of as separate entities since at least 1980.

The Richard Bragg house was removed from the National Register in 1999 due to the application of artificial siding and subsequent tornado damage. Today the Richard Bragg house is still standing on its original location as it still possess the nonhistoric alterations that caused it to be removed from the National Register of Historic Places because its architectural significance was compromised. However, the Bragg Guesthouse still possesses its architectural integrity, and although it was built as a secondary structure to the Richard Bragg house, throughout the years it has developed its own identity as the Bragg Guesthouse a single-family dwelling independent of the Richard Bragg House.

### Integrity

The Bragg Guesthouse possesses integrity as it has been altered little since its circa 1925 renovation. The alterations have been minimal and include the addition of central heat and air; the replacement of a scalloped asphalt shingles with standard asphalt shingles; and the replacement of screen panels with glass windows on the rear porch. However, none of these changes, which are small in scale, compromise the integrity of this building. The Bragg Guesthouse maintains its integrity of location, as it is located in Little Rock, Arkansas. The building beautifully displays the workmanship, design features, and materials used at the time of its renovation circa 1925. The physical features of this building such as its simple design, boxed eaves, and columns convey the “feeling” or historic character of this Colonial Revival guesthouse.

Although the historic setting has been compromised due to new development and tornado damage the significance of the building has not wavered. It was and is the only known horse barn in Little Rock to be remolded and used as a Colonial Revival Guesthouse. And although “association” is lessened because the Bragg urban farmstead is no longer intact – it is nonetheless significant. The Bragg Guesthouse is still located in proximity to the Richard Bragg House, with which it was historically associated, and it still shares a common history despite the fact that the two properties are owned by separate owners and the Richard Bragg House is ineligible for inclusion in the National Register. Therefore, even though the integrity of the Bragg guesthouse has been weakened it has not been lost. If anything, its significance has been strengthened because it is the sole surviving outbuilding associated with what was once the Bragg’s urban farmstead.

**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** moved from its original location.
- ☐ **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)

LOCAL

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

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1869, Ca. 1885 and Ca. 1925

**Significant Dates**

1869, Ca. 1885 and Ca. 1925

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

Unknown

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS.



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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

### SUMMARY

The Bragg Guesthouse, which is presently sheathed in weatherboard, was originally constructed in 1869 as a cypress barn for the Bragg family. The Braggs updated the building after 1900 to serve as a servant's quarters, and later remodeled it circa 1925 to function as a guesthouse. The Bragg Guesthouse is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C** as the best known example, in Little Rock, of a historic resource showing the evolution of a building from a barn to a servant's quarters and finally to a Colonial Revival building. Its construction is unique in that its exterior walls are that of a board and batten barn clad in weatherboard siding with Colonial Revival features.

### ELABORATION

Settlement of the area known as Pulaski County began around the turn of the nineteenth century; however, it wasn't until 1819 that Pulaski County was officially established. The first census taken in 1820 after Pulaski County was established denotes the population of the county as being that of 1,921 people. In 1821, two years after the establishment of the county, Little Rock became the capital of the Arkansas Territory and was later incorporated 27 October 1825. By 1832 Little Rock contained sixteen small brick buildings, various log and frame houses, and had a population between 700 and 800 people. Little Rock's population continued to grow until the financial panic of 1837 and for the next ten to twelve years few settlers came to Little Rock. However, by 1853 Little Rock was prospering once again and it was into this atmosphere that Richard Bragg arrived in 1849.<sup>1</sup>

Richard Bragg was born in New York City 29 December 1825. At the age of twenty-four he began his trip across the country in anticipation of joining the California gold rush. Bragg arrived in Little Rock in 1849 to join a wagon train bound for California. After arriving in Little Rock, Bragg discovered that the wagon train had already departed for California. Bragg stayed in Little Rock where he pursued numerous business ventures, and in 1850 he married Miss Eleanor Berryman and the two decided to remain in Little Rock.<sup>2</sup>

Bragg established himself as a wheelwright and from that base, branched into other business ventures. On 12 February 1867 Bragg purchased a tract of land on the southern edge of Little Rock from Chester Ashley (who was at one time owner of most of the land in the city of Little Rock). This land was to serve as the site for Bragg's urban farmstead and shortly after purchasing the land the construction of the Bragg House began. Although the exact date is unknown, research reveals that the main house was completed in either late 1868 or early 1869. In 1869 that the Bragg family constructed a barn or stable on the premises. The barn stood at the southwest corner of the property behind the Bragg House, facing 16<sup>th</sup> street and bounded to the west by Cumberland Street (which is documented by a historic photograph that shows the corner of the barn at this site). However, circa 1885 when the city was expanding its boundaries, Cumberland Street was graded and widened. At that time the barn was moved to its present location on the same block, which is southeast of its original location. The barn (now guesthouse) faces west towards Cumberland Street and it is bounded on the south by 17<sup>th</sup> Street. During the early 1900s, presumably when automobiles came to

<sup>1</sup> *The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Central Arkansas: Jefferson, Saline, Hot Spring, Pulaski, Garland, Lonoke, Perry, Faulkner, and Grant Counties* (Chicago, Nashville, & St. Louis: Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889; reprint, Easley, South Carolina: Southern Historical Press, 1978), 381-384 (page citations are to the reprint edition).

<sup>2</sup> Wilson, Stiles, Witsell and Evans Architects, and Sandra Taylor Smith, "National Register Nomination for the Richard Bragg House, 1979," (no publisher, 1979), 8:1.

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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

use in Arkansas, the barn was converted to a servants quarters. Circa 1925 the structure was renovated once again, this time to be serve as a guesthouse.<sup>3</sup> From the time it ceased to function as a guesthouse (date unknown) the building served as a rental house until former owner Joan Gould purchased it ca. 1980.

In 1979 the Bragg guesthouse (or cottage) was listed as a contributing structure to the Richard Bragg House National Register nomination and in 1994 a façade easement for the Bragg Guesthouse was donated to the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program. The property was unintentionally removed from the National Register in 1999 with the Richard Bragg house was removed from the National Register due to the application of siding and subsequent tornado damage. Since 1980 one occupant has used the property as a residence seeking to maintain the property's historical integrity. On 21 January 1999 a tornado severely damaged and destroyed many of the historic homes in this neighborhood. The Bragg Guesthouse is the best surviving example of a Colonial Revival cottage in the immediate neighborhood.<sup>4</sup>

### Significance

Because the Bragg Guesthouse reflects the characteristics of an intact circa 1925 Colonial Revival House it is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C** as the best known example, in Little Rock, of a historic resource showing the evolution of a building from a barn to a servant's quarters and finally to a Colonial Revival building. Its construction is unique in that its exterior walls are that of a board and batten barn clad in weatherboard siding with Colonial Revival features.

<sup>3</sup> Joan Gould, to Kara Mills, 07 July 2000, written documentation located at the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Little Rock, Arkansas.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid.

**9. Major Bibliographical References****Bibliography**

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

*Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Central Arkansas: Jefferson, Saline, Hot Spring, Pulaski, Garland, Lonoke, Perry, Faulkner, and Grant Counties.* Chicago, Nashville, & St. Louis: Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889. Reprint, Easley, South Carolina: Southern Historical Press, 1978.

Gould, Joan, to Kara Mills, 07 July 2000. Written documentation located at the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Wilson, Stiles, Witsell and Evans Architects, and Sandra Taylor Smith. "National Register Nomination for the Richard Bragg House, 1979." No publisher, 1979.

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

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

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

**10. Geographical Data****Acres of Property** Less than one acre.**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>566790</u>	<u>3843610</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

3	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	See continuation sheet	

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

Located at 1615 Cumberland Street, Little Rock, Arkansas at Lots 5 and 6, Block 51, Original City of Little Rock.

**Boundary Justification**

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

The selected boundary encompasses the Bragg Guesthouse and the immediate property historically associated with the guesthouse that still retains its integrity.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title	<u>Kara Mills, National Register &amp; Survey Coordinator</u>	date	<u>09/07/00</u>
organization	<u>Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</u>	telephone	<u>(501) 324-9787</u>
street & number	<u>1500 Tower Building, 323 Center Street</u>	zip code	<u>72201</u>
city or town	<u>Little Rock</u>	state	<u>AR</u>

The Bragg Guesthouse

Name of Property

Pulaski Co., AR

County and State

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### Additional Documentation

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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.)

**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 Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY Bragg Guesthouse  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Pulaski

DATE RECEIVED: 2/22/01 DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/09/01  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 00001320

DETAILED EVALUATION:

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 4/4/01 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Bragg Guesthouse is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C as it embodies the characteristics of one-story, Colonial Revival residence in the MacArthur Park and Governor's Mansion historic district area of Little Rock. The building illustrates the evolution of the use of archbuildings in early Little Rock from a barn to a servant's quarters and finally ~~to~~ a Colonial Revival single-family home, as the city began to grow and transportation system changed.

RECOM./CRITERIA C

REVIEWER Shah Pope DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE 202/343-9534 DATE 4/4/01

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y ☒ N ☐ see attached SLR Y ☒ N ☐





# The Department of Arkansas Heritage

**WE LOVE TO TELL  
THE STORY.**

Mike Huckabee, Governor  
Cathie Matthews, Director

Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Natural Heritage  
Commission

Arkansas Territorial Restoration

Delta Cultural Center

Old State House Museum



## Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

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

An Equal Opportunity Employer



February 15, 2001

Carol D. Shull  
Chief of Registration  
United States Department of the Interior  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
1849 C St. NW  
Room NC 400  
Washington DC 20240

RE: Bragg Guesthouse, Little Rock, Pulaski County

Dear Carol:

After further research we are resubmitting, for your review, the nomination for the above-referenced property. The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has complied with all applicable nominating procedures and notification requirements in the nomination process.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Cathie Matthews,  
State Historic Preservation Officer

CM:km

Enclosures



1. The Bragg Guesthouse, 1615 Cumberland
2. Little Rock, Pulaski Co., Arkansas
3. Kara Mills
4. July 7, 2000
5. AHPP
6. Looking Southwest at the North Elevation





1. The Bragg Guesthouse, 1615 Cumberland
2. Little Rock, Pulaski Co., Arkansas
3. Kara Mills
4. July 7, 2000
5. ANPP
6. Looking Northwest at the South Elevation





1. The Bragg Guesthouse, 1615 Cumberland
2. Little Rock, Pulaski Co., Arkansas
3. Kara Mills
4. July 7, 2000
5. AHPP
6. Looking Southeast at the West elevation





1. The Bragg Guesthouse, 1615 Cumberland
2. Little Rock, Pulaski Co., Arkansas
3. Kara Mills
4. July 7, 2000
5. AHPP
6. Looking southwest at the East + North Elevations







1. Bragg Guesthouse, 1615 Cumberland
2. Little Rock, Pulaski Co., Arkansas
3. Kara Mills
4. 07/07/00
5. AHPP
6. Looking Southeast at the West Elevation
6. Interior - Looking Northeast.



Bragg House

Little Rock, Pulaski Co., AR

Photo by K. Story

January 1999

Negative on file at AHPP

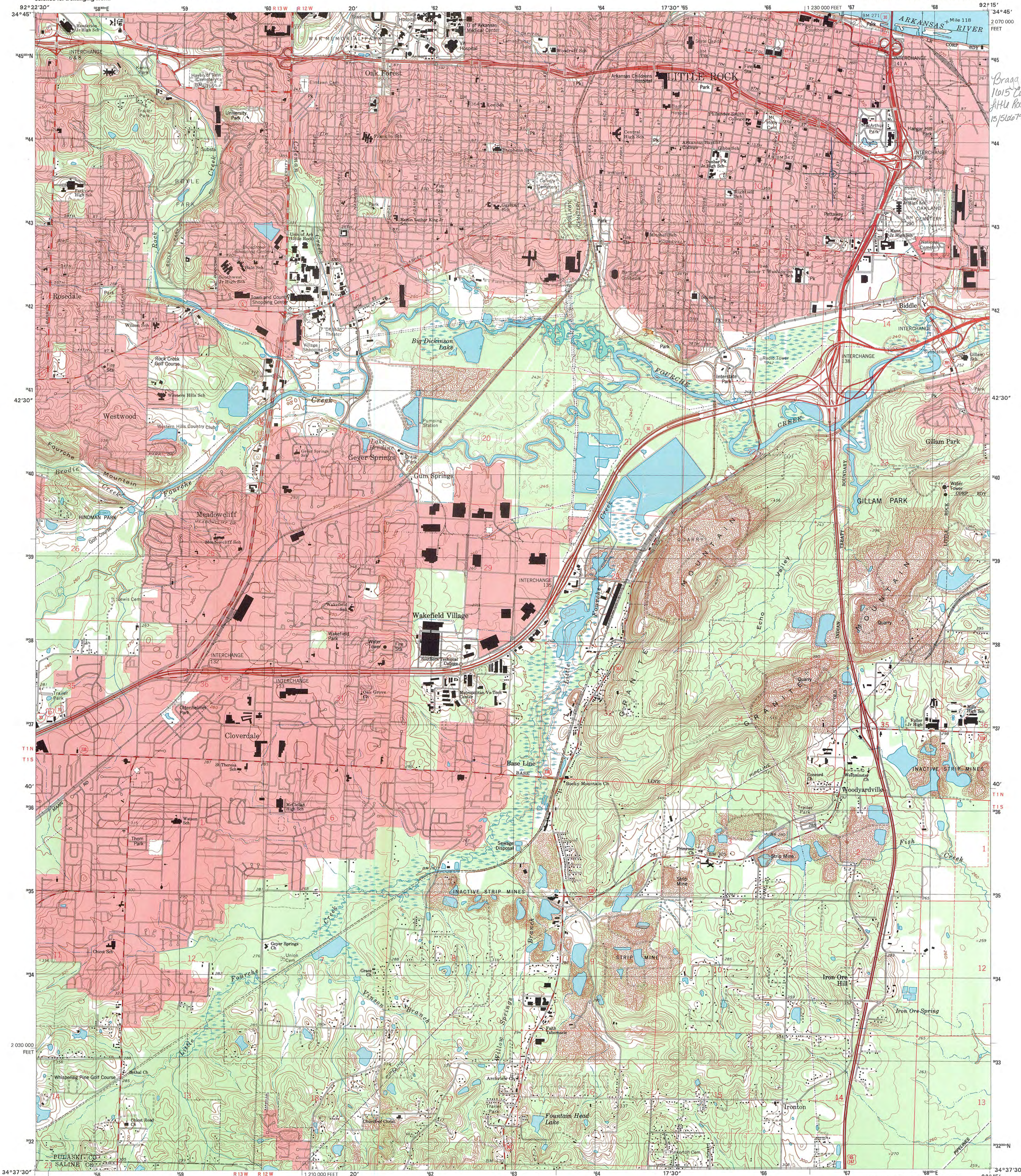
View from northwest





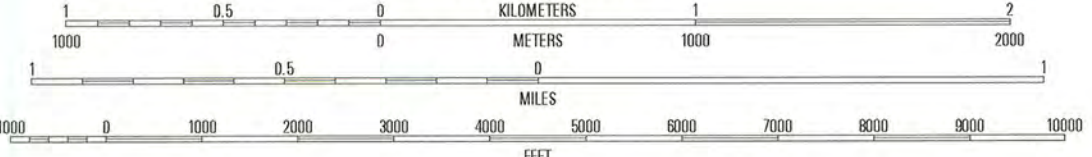
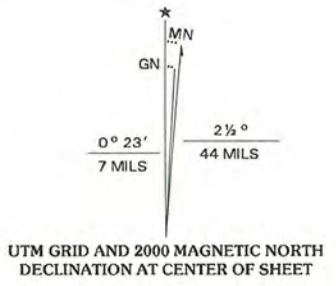
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

LITTLE ROCK QUADRANGLE  
ARKANSAS  
7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Braag Guesthouse  
1015 Cumberland  
Little Rock, Pulaski Co.  
151506790/3843010

Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
Topography compiled 1960. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1994 and other sources. Public Land Survey System and survey control current as of 1985.  
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 15 10 000-foot ticks: Arkansas Coordinate System of 1983 (south zone)  
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.  
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.  
Landmark buildings verified 1985.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048



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

1	2	3	1 Pinnacle Mountain
4	5	2 North Little Rock	
6	7	3 Mc Almont	
		4 Alexander	
		5 Sweet Home	
		6 Bryant	
		7 Spring Lake	
		8 Woodson	

LITTLE ROCK, AR  
1994

NIMA 7553 III NE-SERIES V884

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225  
AND ARKANSAS GEOLOGICAL COMMISSION, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72204  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

