United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only received MAR 2 4 199 date entered

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

1. Nam	e			
historic R.F.	ee House		genines Banco	
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Name of the Party	ноward House ation			
street & number	1302 West Second A		N/A	_ not for publication
city, town Pins	e Bluff	N/A vicinity of	congressional district	ourth
state Anka	ensas code	e ns county	Jefferson	code 060
Control of the Contro	sification			
Category district _X. building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition in process being considered	Status _X_ occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible _X_ yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
street & number	1302 West Second A	venue N/A vicinity of	state Ar	kansas
5. Loca	ation of Leg	al Descripti	on	
courthouse, regi	istry of deeds, etc. Jef	ferson County Cour	thouse	
street & number		raque Street		W-17672 W1000
city, town	Pin	e Bluff	state g	rkansas
6. Rep	resentation	in Existing	Surveys	
prep	erson County Survey eture for Jefferson' eared by Southeast A eary 1980, 2. June	rkansas Regional Pl	operty been determined elegianning Commissionfederalstate	
depository for su	urvey records Arkansas	Historic Preservati	ion Program	,
city, town	Little_Ro		-4-4-	Arkansas

7. Description

Condition excellent	deteriorated	Check one unaltered	Check one	ite	
good fair	ruins unexposed	X_altered (rear porch)	moved	date	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Built in 1893, the R.E. Lee House is located just one block north of the railroad tracks that were so important to the commercial, industrial and physical development of Pine Bluff toward the turn-of-century. It is set back from the street occupying a richly landscaped corner lot defined by a low wrought iron perimeter fence also dating to the Victorian era. Raised slightly above grade on a brick foundation wall, the two and one-half story wood frame house capped by a hip roof with cross gables is greatly enriched by its three-story hexagonal tower and one-story Eastlake inspired wrap-around porch. These two elements together with the building's consistently fine decorative woodwork and graceful asymmetrical proportions effectively portray the Queen Anne style of architecture.

Many of the house's architecturally rich features are exhibited on its principal (north) facade. Only on this side of the building, a wainscot of diagonal boards appears at the base of the house's horizontal weatherboard faced exterior wall. Two projecting elements—the gable—roofed northwest bay and the lofty tower that rises from the north-east corner of the building—dominate this elevation, vesting it with a distinctly vertical orientation. In fact, the actual entrance to the building, through a paneled door with large oval light and transom, appears diminutive set back between the projecting bay and the tower.

Though its first level is barely distinguishable from the mass of the house, the to are is articulated in three stages. The profile of its second floor is emphasized with cornice mouldings and corner boards that visually embrace the three exposed sides of the hexagon that comprises the tower. Each side is pierced by a rectangular one-over-one light rectangular double hung window framed by vertical beaded boards. An Imbricated shingled hip roof mediates between the second stage of the tower and its more slender third level. Extending beyond the walls of the tower, this roof element rests on the classically articulated cornice that enriches the entire building uniting its varied and distinctive formal components. Wood shakes face the third stage of the tower which terminates in a lofty bell-cast hexagonal roof. Pressed metal shingles enhance the tower roof. Further embellishment is provided by the nine-light cathedral glass windows that appear in each side of the tower top.

Equally as rich as the design of the principal facade's tower is the articulation of its northwest projecting bay. The soffits of its cross gable roof overhang slightly terminating at the building's cornice. The gable end is faced with weatherboard radiating from the center line of the gable in a diagonal pattern. At the center of this bay the facade projects once again forming a rectilinear window bay with one-over-one light rectangular windows on both the first and second floors. The wall surface surrounding the second story windows articulated in the same fashion as the second story windows of the tower with beaded vertical boards, corner boards, and cornice moulding while the frames of the first floor window are enriched by beaded corner blocks at the wainscot level. An overhanging gable following the roof line caps the window bay. The pediment it forms is enriched with a small wood fan decoration.

The verticality of the principal elevation's tower and projecting bay is offset and their fluent wood decoration is complemented by the one-story porch that stretches across the front of the house. The porch is sheletered by its overhanging hip roof with cornice. Its Eastlake influenced design is distinguished by turned columns that

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Item number

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rest on and terminate in square piers, these columns' spindled brackets, and a spindled frieze. The entrance to the porch, approached by a range of steps (cast in concrete c. 1950s), is accentuated by an arch created by two large brackets and the jig-saw cut curvilinear details that articulate the center point of this arch. An identically designed arch frames the second floor balcony that is situated directly above, but set back from, the first floor porch entrance. The balcony repeats the detail of the columns and spindled frieze that distinguish the porch.

The first floor porch wraps around, following the half-hexagon form of the tower, to enhance the Lee House east elevation with an additional range of steps offering secondary access. The center bay of this facade projects under one of the house's cross gables. Here too the facade projects again to form a window bay capped by a gable, fitted with an attic vent, that is framed by the larger roof gable. The articulation of these windows, however, differs from that of the front windows. A pair of double-hung one-over-one light windows in simple surrounds appears in the second floor but an elaborate window featuring three sets of casements under an eight-light transom pierces the first floor facade. A decorative oval beveled-glass window that lights the interior stairhall penetrates the east elevation immediately to the north of the center Beyond the center bay, first and second floor porches complete the east elevation and wrap - around to the rear south of the house. This south portion of the building terminates in a hip roof of shallower pitch and lower height than the hip roof covering the front of the house although interior ceiling heights remain constant. Although the first floor of the rear porch is currently undergoing rehabilitation, the second floor porch, covered by the house's overhanging hip roof, displays the same turned columns with bracketed spindles that appear on the front porch. Instead of the spindled frieze that enriches the front porch and balcony, ranges of wood shakes, like those that face the third story of the tower, complete the east porch facade.

The west side of the Lee House is similar to the delineation of the east facade in that it too features a projecting beyond the eaves of the larger roof element. Pairs of rectangular double-hung windows pierce the center bay at both the first and second floor levels. Additional windows of like detail appear along the rest of the facade. These west windows are the only openings on the building that have shutters, which are probably not original to the building. The cornice moulding and overhanging cornice that cap the entire building extend back along the lower roof of the building's wing where the rebuilt first floor porch is visible on the rear extreme of the west elevation. The house's two chimneys are also evident from the west, one corbel capped chimney rising from the north ridge of the cross-gable, the other penetrating the hip roof of the south wing.

Only the rear elevation of the Lee House appears to have undergone any alteration. Archtectural evidence suggests that the porches that appear on both the first and second stories extended the entire length of the south elevation. However, the southwest corner of the second floor has been closed in. This change seems to date to the 1910s-20s. The craftsmanship of the enclosure is quite sensitive, with continuation of the building's cornice moulding and weatherboard facing. The first floor rear porch is now covered with concrete and resting upon a concrete block foundation. This part of the building, now supported on plain wood posts, is currently being restored.

The interior of the R.E. Lee House does not display the same quality nor quantity of finely

F-F-8-300 (11-78)

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crafted woodwork that so enlivens the exterior, appearing rather plain in comparison. It is designed on a central plan radiating around an entrance foyer that contains the stairway. Pocket doors separate the foyer and the front parlor from the rooms to the rear of the house. The integrity of the original plan remains unaltered as do original ceiling heights and mantels. The house's wood floors, however, have been covered with carpet.

An architecturally undistinguished one-story wood frame structure occupies the extreme southwest corner of the property. This outbuilding once provided servants quarters for the Lee House.

Areas of Significance—Check and justify below Feriod ____ archeology-prehistoric ____ community planning ____ landscape architecture ___ religion ___ prehistoric 1400-1499 ____ archeology-historic ___ conservation ____ literature ____ 1500-1599 ____ agriculture economics ___ sculpture _X_ architecture ___1600-1699 __ education ____ military __ social ____ engineering ____ music ____ art __ 1700-1799 humanitarian X_ 1800-1899 commerce ___exploration settlement ____philosophy theater _ 1900industry communications ____ politics government _ transportation invention __ other (specify)

Builder/Architect

Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

1893

Specific dates

Significance

An outstanding example of the Queen Anne style, the R.E. Lee House is an important representative of the physical development of Pine Bluff which remains a significant architectural feature of the cityscape. The house was built for retailer R.E. Lee on land owned by his wife's grandmother Virginia Jones in 1883 at the beginning of the era of Pine Bluff's greatest industrial, commercial and economic development as the city became a major center for cotton production. During this period Pine Bluff's prominent citizens constructed their houses south of the railroad tracks that were so closely related to the city's growth. The Lee House is of especial significance to the physical development of Pine Bluff as one of the first houses built to the north of the tracks at this early 1893 date. With only minor, inconspicuous alteration to its rear facade, the Lee House stands among the purest, if not one of the best, examples of the Queen Anne style in the city. Its impressive asymmetrical proportions, its beautifully detailed tower and its finely crafted decorative woodwork--especially its Eastlake influenced front porch and balcony with their profuse spindle work and jig-saw cut features. offer outstanding treatment of essential components of the style. The survival of the integrity of the Queen Anne esthetic in the Robert E. Lee House is also noteworthy in the context of the architectural history of Pine Bluff. Many of the city's late nineteenth-century residential buildings have undergone alterations that either Classicize or compromise their original Queen Anne designs rendering the R.E. Lee House an especially precious architectural resource. The house was occupied by members of the Lee family until the death of R.E. Lee's son Collier Lee in 1972. Presently, the house is owned by George Howard Jr., the first black appointed to the Supreme Court of Arkansas, and to be appointed to a Federal judgeship in Arkansas.

9. Major Bibliographical Reference	
 Jefferson County Land Records, Deed Book 22,p.37 and 2 Pine Bluff Commercial, 30 November 1949. Pine Bluff Press-Eagle, 13 June 1893. 	eed Book 432,ps
10. Geographical Data	THE RESIDENCE OF THE SECOND SEC
Acreage of nominated property less than 1 acre	
Quadrangle name Pine Bluff Quadrangle UMT References	Quadrangle scale 1:24,000
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G H H	
Verbal boundary description and justification	
Lot 1, Block 15, Dorris Addition East of Bru	umps Bayou, Pine Eluff,
Jefferson County, Arkansas	-64 201 0000 20062 2240 -
List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county	
state N/A code county	code
state code county	code
11. Form Prepared By	
name/title Ethel Goodstein, Architectural Historian	od the rail guest banks of The transfer of
organization Arkansas Historic-Preservation Program date 21	November 1980
street & number Suite 500 Continental Building telephone	ne (501) 371-2763
city or town Little Rock state	Arkansas
12. State Historic Preservation Off	icer Certification
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:	A ST ST APPLICATION OF THE CONTROL O
national state _X_ local	* .
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation in the National Register and caccording to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and pro	ertify that it has been evaluated
State Historic Preservation Officer signature	Mes
title 5680	date 3-5-62
For HCRS use only I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
, and the property to meaded in the transfer tegrater	data
Keeper of the National Register	date
Attest:	date
Chief of Registration	



ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

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

March 5, 1982

Ms. Carol D. Shull Acting Keeper of the National Register United States Department of Interior National Park Service 440 G STreet, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: National Register Nominations for:
Robert Lee Hardy House, Monticello
American Legion Hut, Newport
Claude Foulke House, Texarkana
Kate Turner House, Magnolia
Kimball House, Dardanelle
R.E. Lee House, Pine Bluff
Bottoms House, Texarkana
Lonoke County Courthouse, Lonoke

Phone: (501) 371-2763

Dear Carol:

We are enclosing for your review eight nominations for individual properties for the National Register of Historic Places. The properties are: Robert Lee Hardy House, Monticello, Arkansas; American Legion Hut, Newport, Arkansas; Claude Foulke House, Texarkana, Arkansas; Kate Turner House, Magnolia, Arkansas; Kimball House, Dardanelle, Arkansas; R.E. Lee House, Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Bottoms House Texarkana, Arkansas; and Lonoke County Courthouse, Lonoke, Arkansas. 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.

1/1/1

Sincerely.

Wilson Stiles State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosure

WS/js

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

dates

____ boundary selection

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

resubmission nomination by person or local government owner objection	orking No. 3.24-82-
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8. Significance	
Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below	
Specific dates Builder/Architect	
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)	
summary paragraph	
completeness	adissimdese:
clarity	
applicable criteria	
justification of areas checked	
relating significance to the resource	
context	
relationship of integrity to significance	
justification of exception	
other	
Recommendation (Champion)	
9. Major Bibliographical References	
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See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

4 None	Complete applie	4510 00			00		
1. Nam	ie						
historic R.E.	ee House						
and/or common	ноward House						
2. Loca							
street & number	1302 West Sec	nd and Av	anual			N -/	A not for publication
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city, town pine	Bluff			-	congressional	district	Fourth
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3. Clas	sification	1					
Category district _X_ building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition N/A in process being consider		Accessib _X_ yes: r	cupied in progress Ile	Present Us agriculti commer educatio entertaii governn industri military	ure ccial conal nment nent	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Pro	per	tv				
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name Mr. and	Mrs George Ho	ward I	11		<u> Allinaa</u>		
street & number	1302 West Sec	ond Av	enue				
city, town	ordere in		-	icinity of		state .	orale reletions care
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courthouse, regi	stry of deeds, etc.	Jeff	erson Cou	unty Cour	thouse		
street & number		Barr	ague Stre	eet			
city, town			Rluff			state	Arkansas
6. Rep	resentati		THE TAXABLE PARTY INCOME TO	sting	Surveys		Arkansas
1. Jeffe title 2. "A fu	rson County Sur ture for Jeffer	rvey rson's	Past"	has this pro	operty been deter	mined ele	gible?yes _X_no
	irvey records Arkar						
city, town						state	Arkansas
		1100	19				Arkansas

7. Description

Condition excellent	deteriorated	Check one unaltered	Check one X original	site	
X good fair	ruins unexposed	X_altered (rear porch)	moved	date	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Built in 1893, the R.E. Lee House is located just one block north of the railroad tracks that were so important to the commercial, industrial and physical development of Pine Bluff toward the turn-of-century. It is set back from the street occupying a richly landscaped corner lot defined by a low wrought iron perimeter fence also dating to the Victorian era. Raised slightly above grade on a brick foundation wall, the two and one-half story wood frame house capped by a hip roof with cross gables is greatly enriched by its three-story hexagonal tower and one-story Eastlake inspired wrap-around porch. These two elements together with the building's consistently fine decorative woodwork and graceful asymmetrical proportions effectively portray the Queen Anne style of architecture.

Many of the house's architecturally rich features are exhibited on its principal (north) facade. Only on this side of the building, a wainscot of diagonal boards appears at the base of the house's horizontal weatherboard faced exterior wall. Two projecting elements—the gable—roofed northwest bay and the lofty tower that rises from the north—east corner of the building—dominate this elevation, vesting it with a distinctly vertical orientation. In fact, the actual entrance to the building, through a paneled door with large oval light and transom, appears diminutive set back between the projecting bay and the tower.

Though its first level is barely distinguishable from the mass of the house, the tower is articulated in three stages. The profile of its second floor is emphasized with cornice mouldings and corner boards that visually embrace the three exposed sides of the hexagon that comprises the tower. Each side is pierced by a rectangular one-over-one light rectangular double hung window framed by vertical beaded boards. An Imbricated shingled hip roof mediates between the second stage of the tower and its more slender third level. Extending beyond the walls of the tower, this roof element rests on the classically articulated cornice that enriches the entire building uniting its varied and distinctive formal components. Wood shakes face the third stage of the tower which terminates in a lofty bell-cast hexagonal roof. Pressed metal shingles enhance the tower roof. Further embellishment is provided by the nine-light cathedral glass windows that appear in each side of the tower top.

Equally as rich as the design of the principal facade's tower is the articulation of its northwest projecting bay. The soffits of its cross gable roof overhang slightly terminating at the building's cornice. The gable end is faced with weatherboard radiating from the center line of the gable in a diagonal pattern. At the center of this bay the facade projects once again forming a rectilinear window bay with one-over-one light rectangular windows on both the first and second floors. The wall surface surrounding the second story windows is articulated in the same fashion as the second story windows of the tower with beaded vertical boards, corner boards, and cornice moulding while the frames of the first floor window are enriched by beaded corner blocks at the wainscot level. An overhanging gable following the roof line caps the window bay. The pediment it forms is enriched with a small wood fan decoration.

The verticality of the principal elevation's tower and projecting bay is offset and their fluent wood decoration is complemented by the one-story porch that stretches across the front of the house. The porch is sheletered by its overhanging hip roof with cornice. Its Eastlake influenced design is distinguished by turned columns that

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Continuation sheet

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Page

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The first floor porch wraps around, following the half-hexagon form of the tower, to enhance the Lee House east elevation with an additional range of steps offering secondary access. The center bay of this facade projects under one of the house's cross gables. Here too the facade projects again to form a window bay capped by a gable, fitted with an attic vent, that is framed by the larger roof gable. The articulation of these windows, however, differs from that of the front windows. A pair of double-hung one-over-one light windows in simple surrounds appears in the second floor but an elaborate window featuring three sets of casements under an eight-light transom pierces the first floor facade. A decorative oval beveled-glass window that lights the interior stairhall penetrates the east elevation immediately to the north of the center bay. Beyond the center bay, first and second floor porches complete the east elevation and wrap - around to the rear south of the house. This south portion of the building terminates in a hip roof of shallower pitch and lower height than the hip roof covering the front of the house although interior ceiling heights remain constant. Although the first floor of the rear porch is currently undergoing rehabilitation, the second floor porch, covered by the house's overhanging hip roof, displays the same turned columns with bracketed spindles that appear on the front porch. Instead of the spindled frieze that enriches the front porch and balcony, ranges of wood shakes, like those that face the third story of the tower, complete the east porch facade.

The west side of the Lee House is similar to the delineation of the east facade in that it too features a projecting beyond the eaves of the larger roof element. Pairs of rectangular double-hung windows pierce the center bay at both the first and second floor levels. Additional windows of like detail appear along the rest of the facade. These west windows are the only openings on the building that have shutters, which are probably not original to the building. The cornice moulding and overhanging cornice that cap the entire building extend back along the lower roof of the building's wing where the rebuilt first floor porch is visible on the rear extreme of the west elevation. The house's two chimneys are also evident from the west, one corbel capped chimney rising from the north ridge of the cross-gable, the other penetrating the hip roof of the south wing.

Only the rear elevation of the Lee House appears to have undergone any alteration. Archtectural evidence suggests that the porches that appear on both the first and second stories extended the entire length of the south elevation. However, the southwest corner of the second floor has been closed in. This change seems to date to the 1910s-20s. The craftsmanship of the enclosure is quite sensitive, with continuation of the building's cornice moulding and weatherboard facing. The first floor rear porch is now covered with concrete and resting upon a concrete block foundation. This part of the building, now supported on plain wood posts, is currently being restored.

The interior of the R.E. Lee House does not display the same quality nor quantity of finely

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An architecturally undistinguished one-story wood frame structure occupies the extreme southwest corner of the property. This outbuilding once provided servants quarters for the Lee House.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 X 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agricultureX architecture art commerce communications	heck and justify below community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration/settleme industry invention	law literature military music	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1893	Builder/Architect Un	known	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

An outstanding example of the Queen Anne style, the R.E. Lee House is an important representative of the physical development of Pine Bluff which remains a significant architectural feature of the cityscape. The house was built for retailer R.E. Lee on land owned by his wife's grandmother Virginia Jones in 1883 at the beginning of the era of Pine Bluff's greatest industrial, commercial and economic development as the city became a major center for cotton production. During this period Pine Bluff's prominent citizens constructed their houses south of the railroad tracks that were so closely related to the city's growth. The Lee House is of especial significance to the physical development of Pine Bluff as one of the first houses built to the north of the tracks at this early 1893 date. With only minor, inconspicuous alteration to its rear facade, the Lee House stands among the purest, if not one of the best, examples of the Queen Anne style in the city. Its impressive asymmetrical proportions, its beautifully detailed tower and its finely crafted decorative woodwork--especially its Eastlake influenced front porch and balcony with their profuse spindle work and jig-saw cut features, offer outstanding treatment of essential components of the style. The survival of the integrity of the Queen Anne esthetic in the Robert E. Lee House is also noteworthy in the context of the architectural history of Pine Bluff. Many of the city's late nineteenth-century residential buildings have undergone alterations that either Classicize or compromise their original Queen Anne designs rendering the R.E. Lee House an especially precious architectural resource. The house was occupied by members of the Lee family until the death of R.E. Lee's son Collier Lee in 1972. Presently, the house is owned by George Howard Jr., the first black appointed to the Supreme Court of Arkansas, and to be appointed to a Federal judgeship in Arkansas.

Major Bibliographical References Jefferson County Land Records, Deed Book 22,p.37 and Deed Book 432,p.448 2, Pine Bluff Commercial, 30 November 1949. Pine Bluff Press-Eagle, 13 June 1893. 3. **Geographical Data** 10. Acreage of nominated property less than 1 acre Quadrangle scale 1:24,000 Quadrangle name Pine Bluff Quadrangle **UMT References** 317 817 71010 1,5 5 910 61010 Zone Zone Verbal boundary description and justification Lot 1, Block 15, Dorris Addition East of Brumps Bayou, Pine Bluff, Jefferson County, Arkansas List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries code code state county code state county code Form Prepared By name/title Ethel Goodstein, Architectural Historian organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date 21 November 1980 telephone (501) street & number Suite 500 Continental Building 371-2763 city or town state Arkansas Little Rock **State Historic Preservation Officer Certification** The evaluated significance of this property within the state is: national state _X_ local As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Regreation Service. State Historic Preservation Officer signature title date For HCRS use only I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register Entered in the National Register date Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

Chief of Registration

date

EVALUATION / RETURN SHEET	82002118
Property: Lee, R. E., House	Working No. 3-24-82-
State, County: AR Offerson	
Federal Agency:	Fed. Reg. Date: FFB 1 1993 Date Due: 7/9/
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substantive reasons 1. Name 2. Location 3. Classification Cotogory Ownership Status Present Use Public Acquisition Accessible	
1. Name 2. Location 3. Classification Cotogory Ownership Status Present Use Public Acquisition Accessible 4. Owner of Property	
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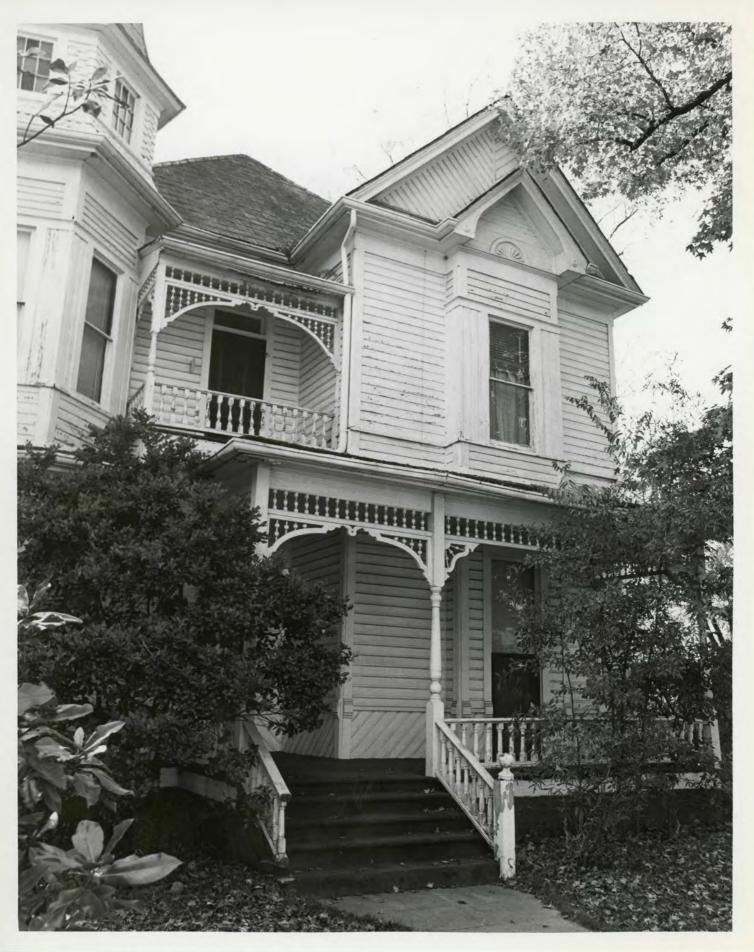
National Park Service

8. Significance		
Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below		
Specific dates Suffder Architect		
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)		
summary paragraph		
completeness		
clarity		
applicable criteria		
justification of areas checked		
relating significance to		
the resource		
relationship of integrity		
to significance		
justification of exception		
other		
Mail 1997 201	<i>r</i>	
9. Major Bibliographical Referen		
Verbal boundary description and justification		
11. Form Prepared By	wall Second	MODEL STATE OF THE
12. State Historic Preservation	Officer Certification	
The evaluated algoriticance of this property within the state is:nationalstateiscal		
State Historic Preservation Officer signature		
title dere	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
13. Other	and the same and read the same of the	-
Maps		
Photographs		
Other		
Questions concerning this nominat	ion may be directed to	
Sinned		
Signed	_ Date	Phone: 202 272 - 3504

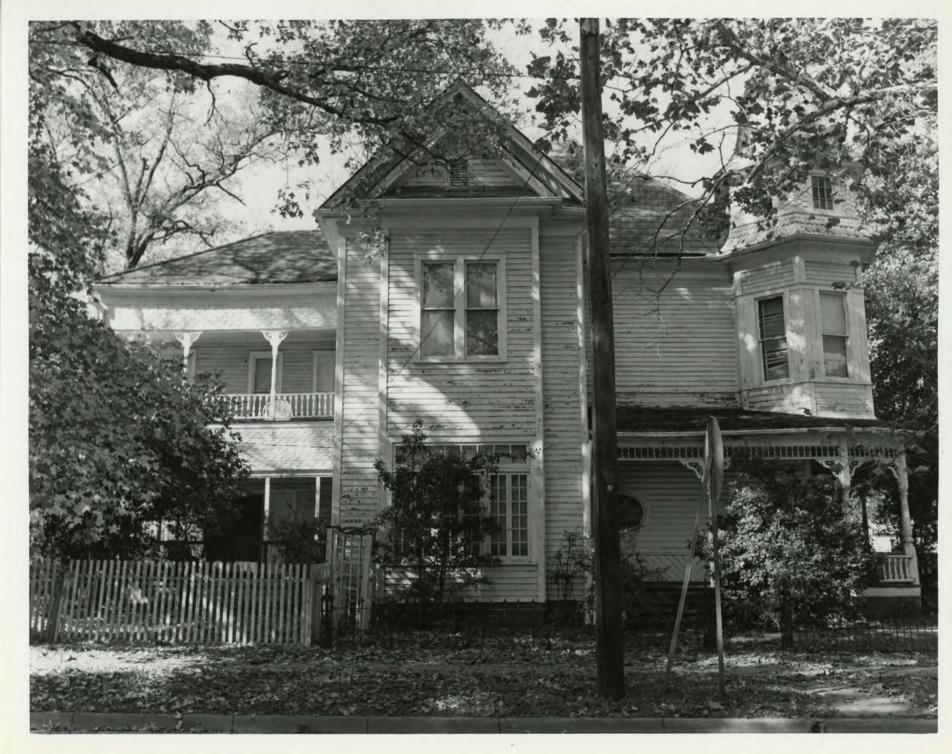


Robert E. Lee House
Pine Bluff, Arkansas
Bob Dunn, Photographer
May, 1981
Negative at Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program
North and East elevations taken from the northeast
Number 1 of 8
MAY 25 1982

Not



Robert E. Lee House
Pine Bluff, Arkansas
North Elevation taken from northeast
Bob Dunn, Photographer
May, 1981
Negative at Arkansas Historic Preservation
Program
Number 2 of 8
MAY 25 1982



Robert E. Lee House
Pine Bluff, Arkansas
Bob Dunn, Photographer
May, 1981
Negative at Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program
East elevation taken from east
Number 3 of 8

MAY 95 1982



Robert E. Lee House
Pine Bluff, Arkansas
Bob Dunn, Photographer
May, 1981
Negative at Arkansas Historic Preservation
Program
West elevation taken from southwest
Number 4 of 8

MAY 25 1982

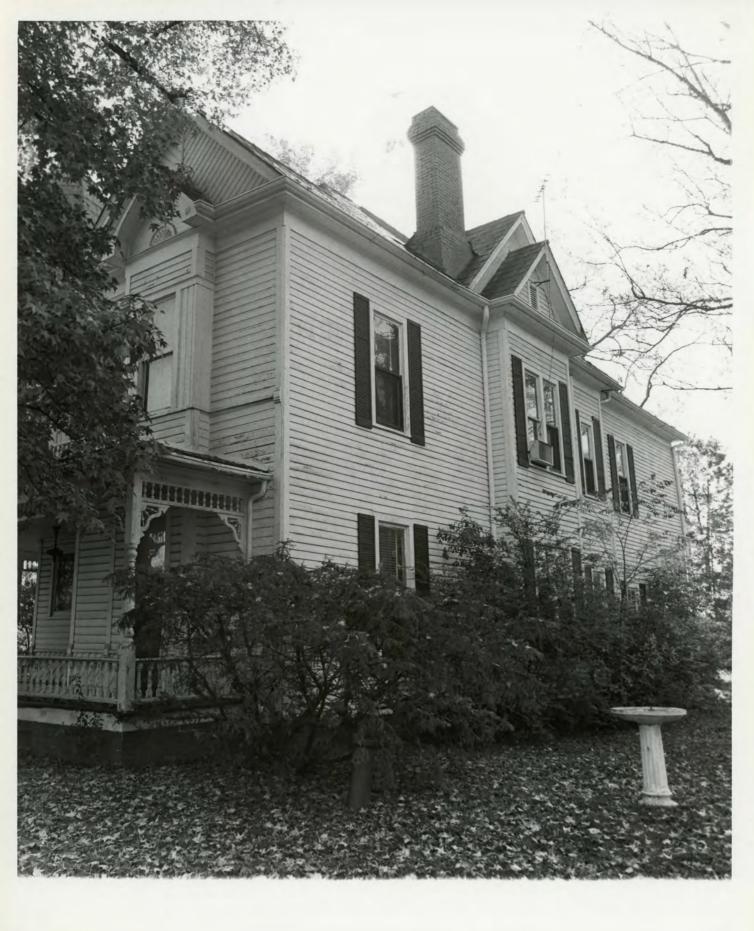
W



Robert E. Lee House
Pine Bluff, Arkansas
Bob Dunn, Photographer
May, 1981
Negative at Arkansas Historic Preservation
Program
Rear (south) elevation taken from south
Number 5 of 8

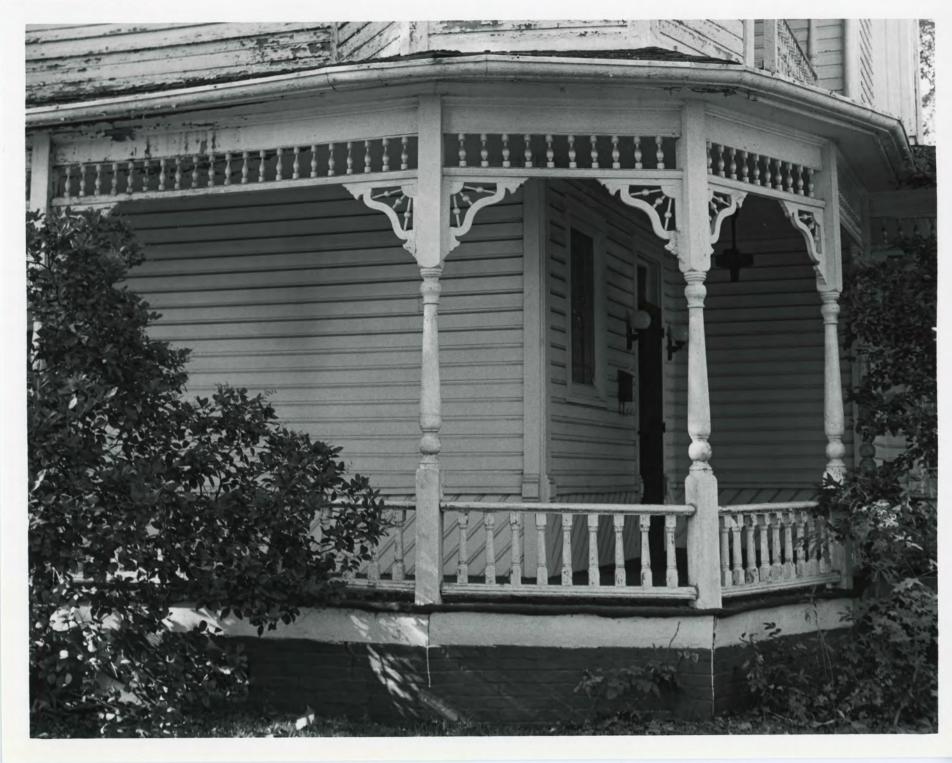
MAY 25 1982

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Robert E. Lee House
Pine Bluff, Arkansas
Bob Dunn, Photographer
May, 1981
Negative at Arkansas Historic Preservation
Program
West elevation taken from northwest
Number 6 of 8

MAY 25 1982



Robert E. Lee House
Pine Bluff, Arkansas
Bob Dunn, Photographer
May, 1981
Negative at Arkansas Historic Preservation
Program
Detail of wrap-around porch from northeast
Number 7 of 8

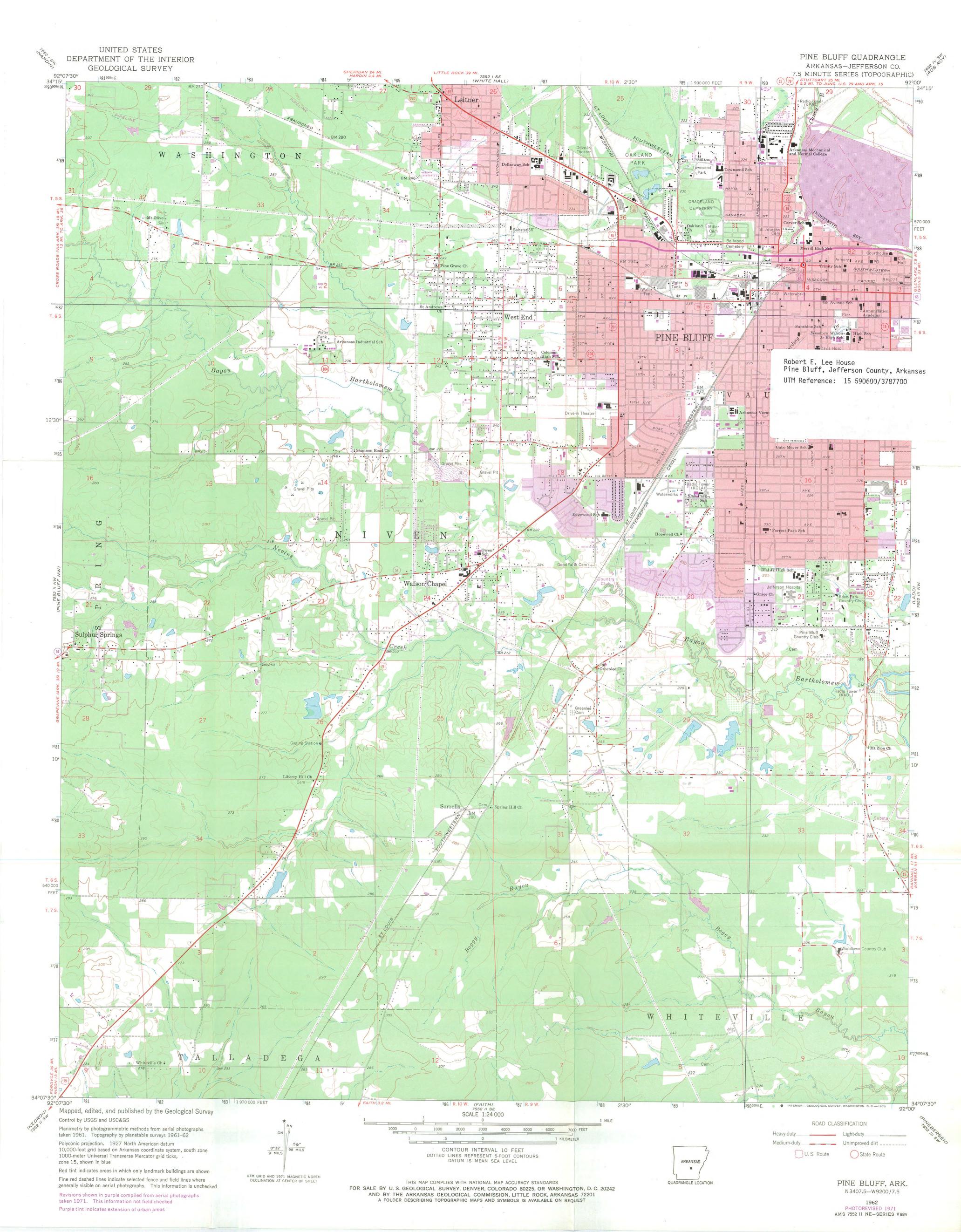
MAY 25 1982

NE come



Robert E. Lee House
Pine Bluff, Arkansas
Bob Dunn, Photographer
May, 1981
Negative at Arkansas Historic Preservation
Program
Detail of wainscot on wrap-around porch
Number 8 of 8

MAY 25 1982



Mr. Wilson Stiles State Historic Preservation Officer Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Suite 500, Continental Building Markham & Main Streets Little Rock, AR 72201

Dear Mr. Stiles:

This will confirm that I am fully aware of the effects of listing a property in the National Register of Historic Places. I recognize that, under the National Historic Preservation Act, I am entitled to object to the proposed listing of my property by a notarized written statement. If I am the sole owner and I object, my property will not be listed. If there are multiple owners of this property and a majority of the owners object, the property will not be listed.

Following is the name and adress of my property.

R.E. Lee House
1302 W. 2nd Avenue
Jefferson County
Pine Bluff, Arkansas 71601

I hereby waive my right to object to the proposed listing and notify you that I request that my property be listed in the National Register at the earliest possible date.

Sincerely,

Deorge Hound 14/Veter J. Howard

December 12, 1981

Date