

**The United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Evaluation/Return Sheet**

Property Name: Campbell House
St. Francis County, Arkansas

Reference Number: 06000841

Reason for Return:

This nomination is being returned because of technical and substantive errors.

The information provided does not justify the period of significance selected. When did William Wilson Campbell cease to be significant for his role in the banking industry? Although 1956 is given as the end date for the period of significance, none of the information provided demonstrates that Campbell ceased to be significant in that year. Indeed, it appears that the majority of his professional activities ended by the early 1950s. The last date of a significant activity given in the nomination is 1952, when Campbell was one of sixteen bankers selected by the U.S. Treasury Department and the Department of Defense to study economic conditions in Europe. How long did Campbell's service with this commission last? Did he do anything that contributed to his significance as a banker after 1952? We recommend that Campbell's career be reevaluated in an effort to determine when he ceased to be significant in the banking industry. The nomination must justify the period of significance indicated on the basis of events and activities in Campbell's life. If his work on the commission to study economic conditions in Europe was his last important activity as a banker, then it may be advisable for the end date of the period of significance to coincide with the year in which his service on the commission ended.

In addition, it is not clear that this is the property most closely associated with Campbell's productive life and career. Do any other properties possess strong associations with his life and work? Do any of his offices survive? Has an effort been made to rule out other properties that

might be eligible for listing under Criterion B for their association with Campbell? We recommend that the nomination be revised to demonstrate that this property best conveys the significance of Campbell's work as a banker and any other historically significant activities.

The information provided also raises questions about the integrity of the property. Did the 1959 addition substantially alter its historic appearance and character? Does the property retain the qualities and characteristics necessary to convey its significance under Criterion C? If so, what features most strongly convey its architectural significance? We recommend that the nomination be revised to explain how the property retains integrity from its date of construction, despite the presence of such a large addition.

Our review also identified one technical error that must be corrected before the property can be listed. Under Section 8 of the registration form, no area of significance is provided for Criterion B. What area(s) of significance apply to Criterion B? Based on the information provided, it appears that economics best captures the significance of Campbell and his career. We recommend that the economics be added as an applicable area of significance under Section 8.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions. You may reach me at (202) 354-2252 or by email at <Dan_Vivian@nps.gov>. We hope these comments assist you in revising the nomination.

Daniel Vivian, Historian
National Register of Historic Places

September 20, 2006

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Campbell House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, St. Francis

DATE RECEIVED: 8/09/06 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/25/06
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/09/06 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/22/06
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 06000841

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 _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Return. Please see attached comments.

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER

Daniel Vivian

DISCIPLINE

Historian

TELEPHONE

(202)354-2252

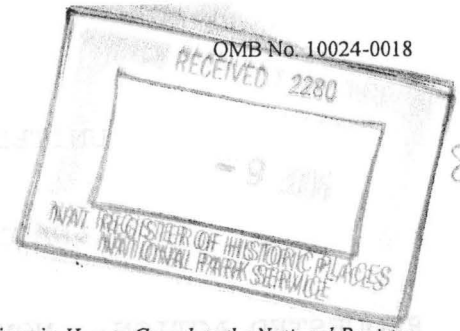
DATE

9/20/06

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Campbell House
other names/site number SF0067

2. Location

street & number 305 North Forrest Street not for publication
city or town Forrest City vicinity
state Arkansas code AR county St. Francis code 123 zip code 72335

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)

Carrie Matthews 8/7/06
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Campbell House
Name of Property

St. Francis County, Arkansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

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

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

Contributing Noncontributing

1	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
1	_____	Total

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

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

SOCIAL/Civic

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Prairie School

foundation CONCRETE
walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT
other _____

Narrative Description

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

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.

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

local

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1917-1956

Significant Dates

1917

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

William Wilson Campbell

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

Architect/Builder

Estes Mann, Architect (original house)

Mann and Harrover, Architect (1959 addition)

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B. removed from its original location.
C. birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

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 local govt.

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre.

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 15 702191 3876600
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Elizabeth James/Preservation Outreach Coordinator
organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date August 4, 2006
street & number 1500 Tower Building/323 Center Street telephone 501-324-9788
city or town Little Rock state Arkansas zip code 72205

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Junior Auxiliary of Forrest City, Inc
street & number 305 North Forrest Street telephone 870-633-1189
city or town Forrest City state AR zip code 72335

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

SUMMARY

The Campbell House is located in a predominantly residential neighborhood on approximately one-half acre of land in downtown Forrest City on the west side of the geological anomaly known as Crowley's Ridge. The house was designed by Estes Mann and built in the Prairie Style which represents the beginning of modernist architecture and planning in the United States. The house is a two story brick building featuring open rooms and soaring 12 foot ceilings. It exhibits many traits of the Prairie Style including a low-pitched hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves. It also has an entry porch flanked by square brick columns and a large brick chimney. The main two-story building is a brick veneer covering wood frame construction resting on a concrete foundation. There is a small basement beneath the house. The Campbell House was designed for both family living and entertaining.

ELABORATION

The Campbell House faces east toward Forrest Street. It is located in a predominantly residential neighborhood on approximately one-half acre situated just west of Crowley's Ridge within the city limits. The house is one of the few remaining examples of homes from the early 20th Century in Forrest City. The principal era of construction for the house is 1917. The house is an excellent example of Prairie style architecture with restrained detailing, rectangular massing, and deep eaves. A one-story addition was built on the north end of the house in 1959 to house a den, sunroom, art studio, bedroom, bath, and carport. The addition houses 1,470 square feet and was designed by the Memphis architectural firm of Mann and Harrover, which was started by the original architect Estes Mann and his partner Roy Harrover.

East Elevation

A straight driveway accesses the house from the street. The concrete driveway ends at a set of concrete steps that lead onto a screened front porch. The porch dominates the front façade of the house. The porch is supported by four columns. Two columns are half engaged with the wall of the house, while the other two form the outer corners of the porch. The porch has a flat roof with a short wood parapet wall connecting the four columns. To enhance the Prairie style of the building a hipped roof extends from the four columns to create a deep eave surrounding the porch. The front door is centered on the wall between the porch columns. It is a single wooden door flanked by sidelights. The first story has one double-hung wooden window to the left of the door with a six-over-one pane arrangement. This window is accented by a row of soldier bricks that define the lintel and sill of the opening and horizontally oriented stacked bricks outlining each side of the opening. The second story of the east elevation has four matching windows evenly distributed across the façade. The 1950s addition to the Campbell House extends to the north on the east elevation. The one-story addition has a hipped roof and is rectangular in shape. A door opens in to the original house just to the left of where the addition begins. To the right of the door is a set of three six-over-six double-hung wood windows that look into the den

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

in the addition. To the right of the den the house steps forward (to the east) and this wall has a single six-over-six double-hung wood window.

South Elevation

The south façade of the house has two sets of three windows with the six-over-one pane arrangement. One set looks into the living room of the house, while the other set opens into the dining room. The central window of each set has an arch above it framed in brick with a decorative keystone. The arches are filled in with stucco. There is a row of vertically stacked horizontally laid brick separating each of the three windows to visually set them apart. The window sill is stuccoed to match the keystone and arch. The second floor has two sets of windows that each have two windows in the set. These windows are also a six-over-one pane arrangement. The house steps back on the westernmost side of the south elevation. The setback section of the house includes the kitchen on the first floor and an enclosed sleeping porch on the second floor. This section has a single six-over-six wood window on the first floor and a set of two six-over-one wood windows on the second floor. A short shed roof runs between the first and second stories and has a deep overhanging eave.

West Elevation

The west elevation is the rear of the house. On the first floor there is one set of two windows with the six-over-one pane arrangement. The two windows are oriented to the south side of the wall. A short shed roof with a deep eave extends out from the house between the first and second floors. The second floor of the west elevation has a large bank of four windows that extend almost across the entire exterior. There is one set with four windows that follow the six-over-one pane arrangement. On a recessed area of the elevation to the south there is a single window on the first and second floors with a six-over-one pane arrangement. The 1959 addition to the Campbell House is visible on the north end of the west façade. The addition is not attached to the west wall, instead there is a small corridor between the original building and addition and the two are attached about midway down the north wall. The carport has space for a single car. The living room in the addition is also visible here. The wall is nearly all glass as it has two sliding doors and floor to ceiling windows flanking the doors.

North Elevation

The north façade of the home is mostly obscured by the 1959 addition. The addition meets the original house along most of the original first floor wall. The north wall of the addition has a set of three six-over-six windows on the east side. Toward the west there are two small high-set windows flanking a sliding glass door with two solid floor to ceiling windows on each side. From the north side of the building it is evident that the roofline of the original house and addition are complimentary in design and slope. The addition uses similar brick to

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

further complement the original structure. The chimney on the original house is fully visible on the north side. The chimney extends from the first floor to the second floor and tapers to a smaller size between the two. Limestone 'shoulders' rest on the wider bottom half of the chimney to add a decorative touch to the point where the chimney tapers to its narrower size. On either side of the chimney there is a window on both the first and second floor. The windows all have the six-over-one pane arrangement. To the west of this the house extends toward the north to accommodate the interior staircase. There are two windows that open into the stairway landing. The house returns to the previous wall plane to the west of the stairway. There are three windows on this last section of wall that are the same six-over-one pane arrangement. A dormer rests in the roof above the stairway on the north side. The dormer has a shed roof and single wood slat vent facing north.

Interior

The interior of the house still retains many of its original features. The house has most of its original oak hardwood. The living room has a large fireplace with its original mantle. The formal dining room, with original built-in corner cabinets, is accessed from the living room by a set of original doors. The windows in both the dining room and living room have original wooden decorative cornice boards. There is a breakfast room off the dining room with a large built in buffet and glass front cabinet that is original to the home. The kitchen, as well as the central hallway, is accessible from the breakfast room to the spacious stairway. The stairway leads to a second story that includes three bedrooms, two full baths, and a sunroom that is accessed from the central bedroom. The interior of the home has simple high-quality detailing in keeping with the Prairie style design. Most of the rooms retain the original doors and almost all of the original hardware remains.

INTEGRITY

Despite the 1959 addition, the Campbell House retains a great deal of integrity. With its original doors, windows, roofline, and floor plan still intact the building is still expressive of the Prairie style of architecture. The 1959 addition complements the original structure by using similar windows, roofline, and materials that blend with the original structure.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

SUMMARY

The Campbell House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion B** for its association with William Wilson Campbell and **Criterion C** as an excellent example of the Prairie style of architecture. The 1917 Campbell House has maintained a great deal of architectural integrity over its history and still conveys the intentions with which it was designed. The building's association with one of Forrest City's most influential citizens makes it a significant landmark for the city to recall its early beginnings.

ELABORATION

Forrest City has documented a rich and colorful history although many of the historically significant 18th and 19th century homes in the area have been lost to modernization, natural disasters and neglect. Nestled upon the west side of the geological anomaly known as Crowley's Ridge, Forrest City has been a hub of activity and trade since Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest was given the task of cutting through the ridge between the small town of Madison and what is now Forrest City in an attempt to link the Memphis and Little Rock Railroads.

In 1866, nearly a thousand Irish laborers pitched camps on top of the ridge and along its slopes and set to work removing tons of earth and rock with pick and shovel. Thanks to their efforts, the first train rolled through in the fall of 1868. During the excavation, General Forrest constructed a commissary that was to be the first building on the site of what is now called Front Street. The city was formally incorporated on May 11, 1871. At the turn of the century, Forrest City was a center of commerce and trade and was a bustling center of activity. Cotton was king, timber abundant and labor was cheap. Forrest city was dotted with stores, churches and was in a period of rapid growth. It was a good time to put roots down in a city where opportunities were abundant and honest hard work was the ticket to a successful life.

St. Francis County was organized in October 18, 1827, at which time it contained a considerably larger area than its present limits. The site for the seat of justice was first located at the home of William Strong on the military road in the north part of the present limits, remaining there until about the year 1841, when it was moved to the town of Madison, in Madison Township and then became permanently located at Forrest City in 1874.

William Wilson Campbell was born February 9, 1889, and was the son of Silas C. Campbell and Jessie Griggs Campbell, pioneer residents of St. Francis County. A graduate of Forrest City High School, Campbell attended the University of Arkansas and graduated from Eastman Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York. Campbell married Victoria Mann Campbell on December 4, 1916. They produced 2 children, a son, William Mann Campbell and a daughter, Ann Pearl Campbell.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

Mr. Campbell was an active member and elder of Graham Memorial Presbyterian Church. He enjoyed honors and distinctions, not only in the banking field, but also from many other groups and agencies. He served continuously as War Bond and later as Savings Bond Chairman for the state of Arkansas. Mr. Campbell began his employment with First National Bank of Eastern Arkansas in 1909 and was named president in 1923 rounding out more than 52 years of service. He served on the Board of Directors for Arkansas Power and Light Company and Board of Trustee of Arkansas College in Batesville, Arkansas. He was Outstanding Member of Arkansas and American Bankers Associations and Director of Federal Reserve Bank of Memphis from 1944-1950. He was named by former President Hoover to serve as member of a 12-man commission to study government lending under the famous Hoover Commission Department of Governmental Reorganization. Fortune magazine featured Mr. Campbell as the "Outstanding Country Banker of the Nation" in the November 1948 issue stating, "...it is not only of his good will, affability, or sentiment but because of the solid economic fact that the success or failure of the country bank may very largely determine the success or failure of the community. Down in Forrest City, Arkansas, on the Choctaw route of the Rock Island, a hard-headed country banker named 'Will' Campbell has won a reputation among bankers and a reputation even more secure at home...He not only knows every one of his 8,000 customers but he is their principal clearinghouse for vital business information."

In 1952, Mr. Campbell was chosen as one of 16 bankers selected by the U.S. Treasury Department and the Department of Defense to study economic conditions in Europe on the Rehabilitation Program, especially the Marshall Plan. In this work, he flew to Europe and visited the principal capitols of that continent, and the "SHAPE" headquarters of the then General Dwight Eisenhower. Mr. Campbell was also a member of the Arkansas-Memphis Bridge Commission while the new bridge was erected across the Mississippi River. A monument still stands on the old bridge honoring those whose efforts were appreciated and Mr. Campbell's name is among them. Records indicate that hundreds more honors were presented to Mr. Campbell over the years. Mr. Campbell died on May 28, 1970, and Mrs. Campbell followed him in death in April of 1986.

In 1917, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell purchased property to build a home. The home on 305 North Forrest Street was built shortly thereafter. The house, now known as "The Campbell House", suffered a severe fire in 1927 and the Campbell family lived in what is now the home of Buddy and Annette Billingsley on 641 North Forrest while repairs were made. Mrs. Campbell was always prepared to have lunch and dinner prepared and on the table because Mr. Campbell often invited people from every aspect of society to join him. The home was used for entertaining such famous people as Will Rogers, Wiley Post, as well as Governor Rockefeller.

Following the death of Mrs. Campbell the home was moved down the family tree to daughter Ann Campbell Jarratt and then to her son, Dennis Jarratt, Jr. Until recently the home has been unoccupied since Mrs. Campbell's death, but her family has kept up the home, using it for civic and social events, as well as for showers, Garden Club gatherings, bridge clubs, and wedding parties.

Campbell House

Name of Property

St. Francis County, Arkansas

County and State

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

In January of 2006, Dennis Jarratt, Jr., donated the house to the Forrest City Junior Auxiliary (FCJA) to help further the organizations mission of child welfare in St. Francis County. FCJA intends to use the house as a headquarters and location for the various child welfare projects done throughout the year.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Campbell House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion B** for its association with William Wilson Campbell and **Criterion C** as an excellent example of the Prairie style of architecture. The 1917 Campbell House has maintained a great deal of architectural integrity over its 89 year history and still conveys the intentions with which it was designed. The building's association with one of Forrest City's most influential citizens makes it a significant landmark for the city to recall its early beginnings.

Campbell House
Name of Property

St. Francis County, Arkansas
County and State

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

BILIOGRAPHY

1930 Census- St. Francis County Arkansas Online Version Retrieved November 2005
<http://www.angelfire.com/va3/izzynet3/census.html>

Bette Green, Office of the Circuit Clerk, St. Francis County, Arkansas.

Bobbie Adamson, Forrest City/St. Francis Abstract Company, Inc.

Chowning. *History of St. Francis County, Arkansas*. 1954. (15-16, 102-103)

Landvoigt & Vadakin. "The Forrest City Times Art Souvenir Supplement." 1905. (27-94)

"St. Francis County History." Online. Retrieved November 2005
<http://www.arkansasfamilies.net/afamhisstfran.htm>

Recommendation: SLR Return

Action: SLR Return None

Documentation Issues-Discussion Sheet

State Name: AR County Name JT FRANCIS Resource Name Campbell House

Reference No. 841 Multiple Name _____

Solution:

Problem: House "suffered a severe fire in 1927" Need to discuss the impact of this fire.
Did not code App Crit B on Campbell because no area of significance listed for him.

Resolution:

SLR: Yes No

Database Change:

Campbell House

Name of Property

St. Francis County, Arkansas

County and State

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lot 4 of Block 61 of the City of Forrest City, Arkansas according to plat thereof recorded in City Plat Book at Page 109 of the Records of St. Francis County, Arkansas.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This boundary includes all land historically associated with the Campbell House.



The Department of Arkansas Heritage

Mike Huckabee, Governor
Cathie Matthews, Director

Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission

Delta Cultural Center

Historic Arkansas Museum

Mosaic Templars Cultural Center

Old State House Museum



Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

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

e-mail: info@arkansaspreservation.org

website:

www.arkansaspreservation.org

An Equal Opportunity Employer



August 3, 2006

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

RE: Campbell House – Forrest City, St. Francis County

Dear Dr. Matthews:

We are enclosing for your review the above-referenced nomination. The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has complied with all applicable nominating procedures and notification requirements in the nomination process.

If you need further information, please call Elizabeth A. James of my staff at (501) 324-9788. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

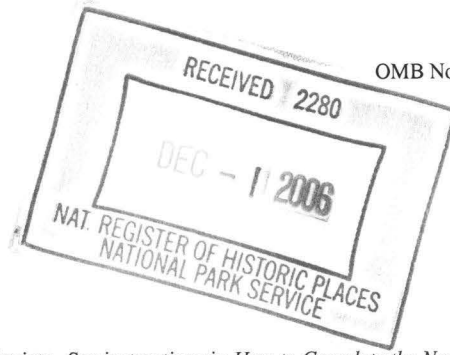
Sincerely,

Cathie Matthews
State Historic Preservation Officer

CM:eaj

Enclosure

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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city or town Forrest City vicinity
state Arkansas code AR county St. Francis code 123 zip code 72335

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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination
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Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets
does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments)
Catherine M. [Signature] 11/28/06
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
 entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
 determined eligible for the
National Register.
 See continuation sheet
 determined not eligible for the
National Register.
 removed from the National
Register.
 other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper for Daniel J. Villa Date of Action 12/21/06

Campbell House
Name of Property

St. Francis County, Arkansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

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

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

Contributing Noncontributing

1	buildings
_____	sites
_____	structures
_____	objects
1	Total

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

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

SOCIAL/Civic

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Prairie School

foundation CONCRETE
walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT
other

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

SUMMARY

The Campbell House is located in a predominantly residential neighborhood on approximately one-half acre of land in downtown Forrest City on the west side of the geological anomaly known as Crowley's Ridge. The house was designed by Estes Mann and built in the Prairie Style which represents the beginning of modernist architecture and planning in the United States. The house is a two story brick building featuring open rooms and soaring 12 foot ceilings. It exhibits many traits of the Prairie Style including a low-pitched hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves. It also has an entry porch flanked by square brick columns and a large brick chimney. The main two-story building is a brick veneer covering wood frame construction resting on a concrete foundation. There is a small basement beneath the house. The Campbell House was designed for both family living and entertaining.

ELABORATION

The Campbell House faces east toward Forrest Street. It is located in a predominantly residential neighborhood on approximately one-half acre situated just west of Crowley's Ridge within the city limits. The house is one of the few remaining examples of homes from the early 20th Century in Forrest City. The principal era of construction for the house is 1917. The house is an excellent example of Prairie style architecture with restrained detailing, rectangular massing, and deep eaves. A one-story addition was built on the north end of the house in 1959 to house a den, sunroom, art studio, bedroom, bath, and carport. The addition houses 1,470 square feet and was designed by the Memphis architectural firm of Mann and Harrover, which was started by the original architect Estes Mann and his partner Roy Harrover.

East Elevation

A straight driveway accesses the house from the street. The concrete driveway ends at a set of concrete steps that lead onto a screened front porch. The porch dominates the front façade of the house. The porch is supported by four columns. Two columns are half engaged with the wall of the house, while the other two form the outer corners of the porch. The porch has a flat roof with a short wood parapet wall connecting the four columns. To enhance the Prairie style of the building a hipped roof extends from the four columns to create a deep eave surrounding the porch. The front door is centered on the wall between the porch columns. It is a single wooden door flanked by sidelights. The first story has one double-hung wooden window to the left of the door with a six-over-one pane arrangement. This window is accented by a row of soldier bricks that define the lintel and sill of the opening and horizontally oriented stacked bricks outlining each side of the opening. The second story of the east elevation has four matching windows evenly distributed across the façade. The 1950s addition to the Campbell House extends to the north on the east elevation. The one-story addition has a hipped roof and is rectangular in shape. A door opens in to the original house just to the left of where the addition begins. To the right of the door is a set of three six-over-six double-hung wood windows that look into the den

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

in the addition. To the right of the den the house steps forward (to the east) and this wall has a single six-over-six double-hung wood window.

South Elevation

The south façade of the house has two sets of three windows with the six-over-one pane arrangement. One set looks into the living room of the house, while the other set opens into the dining room. The central window of each set has an arch above it framed in brick with a decorative keystone. The arches are filled in with stucco. There is a row of vertically stacked horizontally laid brick separating each of the three windows to visually set them apart. The window sill is stuccoed to match the keystone and arch. The second floor has two sets of windows that each have two windows in the set. These windows are also a six-over-one pane arrangement. The house steps back on the westernmost side of the south elevation. The setback section of the house includes the kitchen on the first floor and an enclosed sleeping porch on the second floor. This section has a single six-over-six wood window on the first floor and a set of two six-over-one wood windows on the second floor. A short shed roof runs between the first and second stories and has a deep overhanging eave.

West Elevation

The west elevation is the rear of the house. On the first floor there is one set of two windows with the six-over-one pane arrangement. The two windows are oriented to the south side of the wall. A short shed roof with a deep eave extends out from the house between the first and second floors. The second floor of the west elevation has a large bank of four windows that extend almost across the entire exterior. There is one set with four windows that follow the six-over-one pane arrangement. On a recessed area of the elevation to the south there is a single window on the first and second floors with a six-over-one pane arrangement. The 1959 addition to the Campbell House is visible on the north end of the west façade. The addition is not attached to the west wall, instead there is a small corridor between the original building and addition and the two are attached about midway down the north wall. The carport has space for a single car. The living room in the addition is also visible here. The wall is nearly all glass as it has two sliding doors and floor to ceiling windows flanking the doors.

North Elevation

The north façade of the home is mostly obscured by the 1959 addition. The addition meets the original house along most of the original first floor wall. The north wall of the addition has a set of three six-over-six windows on the east side. Toward the west there are two small high-set windows flanking a sliding glass door with two solid floor to ceiling windows on each side. From the north side of the building it is evident that the roofline of the original house and addition are complimentary in design and slope. The addition uses similar brick to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

further complement the original structure. The chimney on the original house is fully visible on the north side. The chimney extends from the first floor to the second floor and tapers to a smaller size between the two. Limestone 'shoulders' rest on the wider bottom half of the chimney to add a decorative touch to the point where the chimney tapers to its narrower size. On either side of the chimney there is a window on both the first and second floor. The windows all have the six-over-one pane arrangement. To the west of this the house extends toward the north to accommodate the interior staircase. There are two windows that open into the stairway landing. The house returns to the previous wall plane to the west of the stairway. There are three windows on this last section of wall that are the same six-over-one pane arrangement. A dormer rests in the roof above the stairway on the north side. The dormer has a shed roof and single wood slat vent facing north.

Interior

The interior of the house still retains many of its original features. The house has most of its original oak hardwood. The living room has a large fireplace with its original mantle. The formal dining room, with original built-in corner cabinets, is accessed from the living room by a set of original doors. The windows in both the dining room and living room have original wooden decorative cornice boards. There is a breakfast room off the dining room with a large built in buffet and glass front cabinet that is original to the home. The kitchen, as well as the central hallway, is accessible from the breakfast room to the spacious stairway. The stairway leads to a second story that includes three bedrooms, two full baths, and a sunroom that is accessed from the central bedroom. The interior of the home has simple high-quality detailing in keeping with the Prairie style design. Most of the rooms retain the original doors and almost all of the original hardware remains.

INTEGRITY

Despite the 1959 addition, the Campbell House retains a great deal of integrity. With its original doors, windows, roofline, and floor plan still intact the building is still expressive of the Prairie style of architecture and the period during which William Wilson Campbell lived in the house. Although a large addition was made to the house outside of the building's period of significance, the 1959 addition complements the original structure by using similar windows, roofline, and materials that blend with the original structure. Furthermore, the addition is attached on the first floor of the north elevation (technically the rear of the house according to notations on the original architectural drawings). The addition interrupts a minimal amount of the original building's fabric. It is attached by a small vestibule that allows entry into the original house at the base of the interior staircase and leaves the remainder of the north elevation in tact. This minimal interruption of materials allows for the original design of the Campbell House to be easily visible and distinguishable from the 1959 addition. The sensitive treatment used on the Campbell House addition ensures that the design of the original house is not overpowered and can still be fully viewed and enjoyed.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

local

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
ECONOMICS

Period of Significance

1917-1954

Significant Dates

1917

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

William Wilson Campbell

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

Architect/Builder

Estes Mann, Architect (original house)
Mann and Harrover, Architect (1959 addition)

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

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 local govt.

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

SUMMARY

The Campbell House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with local significance under **Criterion B** for its association with William Wilson Campbell and **Criterion C** as an excellent example of the Prairie style of architecture. The 1917 Campbell House has maintained a great deal of architectural integrity over its 89 year history and still conveys the intentions with which it was designed.

The building's namesake, William Wilson Campbell was actively involved in activities in Forrest City, the state of Arkansas, and even made a name for himself on the national scene during the Truman administration. Beginning with his employment at the First National Bank of Eastern Arkansas in 1909, Campbell involved himself in important state and local matters including representation on the Arkansas-Memphis Bridge Commission. Campbell retired in 1954 after having served as President of the First National Bank of Eastern Arkansas for thirty-one years. He died on May 28, 1970 and finished out his life serving on various boards and committees demonstrating not only his commitment to serving the people of the community but also their trust in him as a leader. The building's association with one of Forrest City's most influential citizens makes it a significant landmark for the city to recall its early beginnings.

ELABORATION

Forrest City has documented a rich and colorful history although many of the historically significant 18th and 19th century homes in the area have been lost to modernization, natural disasters and neglect. Nestled upon the west side of the geological anomaly known as Crowley's Ridge, Forrest City has been a hub of activity and trade since Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest was given the task of cutting through the ridge between the small town of Madison and what is now Forrest City in an attempt to link the Memphis and Little Rock Railroads.

In 1866, nearly a thousand Irish laborers pitched camps on top of the ridge and along its slopes and set to work removing tons of earth and rock with pick and shovel. Thanks to their efforts, the first train rolled through in the fall of 1868. During the excavation, General Forrest constructed a commissary that was to be the first building on the site of what is now called Front Street. The city was formally incorporated on May 11, 1871. At the turn of the century, Forrest City was a center of commerce and trade and was a bustling center of activity. Cotton was king, timber abundant and labor was cheap. Forrest city was dotted with stores, churches and was in a period of rapid growth. It was a good time to put roots down in a city where opportunities were abundant and honest hard work was the ticket to a successful life.

St. Francis County was organized in October 18, 1827, at which time it contained a considerably larger area than its present limits. The site for the seat of justice was first located at the home of William Strong on the military

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

road in the north part of the present limits, remaining there until about the year 1841, when it was moved to the town of Madison, in Madison Township and then became permanently located at Forrest City in 1874.

William Wilson Campbell was born February 9, 1889, and was the son of Silas C. Campbell and Jessie Griggs Campbell, pioneer residents of St. Francis County. A graduate of Forrest City High School, Campbell attended the University of Arkansas and graduated from Eastman Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York. Campbell married Victoria Mann Campbell on December 4, 1916. They produced 2 children, a son, William Mann Campbell and a daughter, Ann Pearl Campbell. Mr. Campbell was an active member and elder of Graham Memorial Presbyterian Church. He enjoyed honors and distinctions, not only in the banking field, but also from many other groups and agencies. He served continuously as War Bond and later as Savings Bond Chairman for the state of Arkansas. Mr. Campbell began his employment with First National Bank of Eastern Arkansas in 1909 and was named president in 1923 rounding out more than 52 years of service. He served on the Board of Directors for Arkansas Power and Light Company and Board of Trustee of Arkansas College in Batesville, Arkansas. He was Outstanding Member of Arkansas and American Bankers Associations and Director of Federal Reserve Bank of Memphis from 1944-1950. He was named by former President Hoover to serve as member of a 12-man commission to study government lending under the famous Hoover Commission Department of Governmental Reorganization. Fortune magazine featured Mr. Campbell as the "Outstanding Country Banker of the Nation" in the November 1948 issue stating, "...it is not only of his good will, affability, or sentiment but because of the solid economic fact that the success or failure of the country bank may very largely determine the success or failure of the community. Down in Forrest City, Arkansas, on the Choctaw route of the Rock Island, a hard-headed country banker named 'Will' Campbell has won a reputation among bankers and a reputation even more secure at home...He not only knows every one of his 8,000 customers but he is their principal clearinghouse for vital business information."

In the late 1940s Mr. Campbell was chosen as one of 16 bankers selected by the U.S. Treasury Department and the Department of Defense to study economic conditions in Europe on the Rehabilitation Program, especially the Marshall Plan. In this work, he flew to Europe and visited the principal capitols of that continent, and the "SHAPE" headquarters of the then General Dwight Eisenhower. Mr. Campbell was also a member of the Arkansas-Memphis Bridge Commission while the new bridge was erected across the Mississippi River. A monument still stands on the old bridge honoring those whose efforts were appreciated and Mr. Campbell's name is among them. Records indicate that hundreds more honors were presented to Mr. Campbell over the years. Mr. Campbell died on May 28, 1970, and Mrs. Campbell followed him in death in April of 1986.

In 1917, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell purchased property to build a home. The home on 305 North Forrest Street was built shortly thereafter. The house, now known as "The Campbell House", suffered a severe fire in 1927 and the Campbell family lived in what is now the home of Buddy and Annette Billingsley on 641 North Forrest while repairs were made. Mrs. Campbell was always prepared to have lunch and dinner prepared and on the

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

table because Mr. Campbell often invited people from every aspect of society to join him. The home was used for entertaining such famous people as Will Rogers, Wiley Post, as well as Governor Rockefeller. Following the death of Mrs. Campbell the home was moved down the family tree to daughter Ann Campbell Jarratt and then to her son, Dennis Jarratt, Jr. Until recently the home has been unoccupied since Mrs. Campbell's death, but her family has kept up the home, using it for civic and social events, as well as for showers, Garden Club gatherings, bridge clubs, and wedding parties.

In January of 2006, Dennis Jarratt, Jr., donated the house to the Forrest City Junior Auxiliary (FCJA) to help further the organizations mission of child welfare in St. Francis County. FCJA intends to use the house as a headquarters and location for the various child welfare projects done throughout the year.

Although William Wilson Campbell was active in many things, the Campbell House is the best preserved example of a structure associated with his productive life and career. Two additional buildings with connections to Campbell still stand in Forrest City. Campbell's major contributions to Forrest City are related to his banking career with the First National Bank of Eastern Arkansas. The bank building where he began his career in Forrest City dates to the early 1900s and is still standing. The building currently serves as a law office. Unfortunately, due to extensive alterations to the exterior, this building no longer reflects the period during which Campbell was working in the building. A second bank building that Campbell was associated with was constructed in 1961. Campbell had a great deal of input on the design of this building. However, William Wilson Campbell was retired as bank president by the time this building was conceived and built and its construction falls outside of the period of significance for his productive life and career. Additionally, this building is not yet 50 years old and does not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as required by Criteria Consideration G. Therefore, the Campbell House is the best example of a building associated with the productive life and career of William Wilson Campbell. The excellent state of preservation in this house accurately portrays the life of one of Forrest City's most influential citizens.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Campbell House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with local significance under Criterion B for its association with William Wilson Campbell and Criterion C as an excellent example of the Prairie style of architecture. The 1917 Campbell House has maintained a great deal of architectural integrity over its 89 year history and still conveys the intentions with which it was designed. The building's namesake, William Wilson Campbell was actively involved in activities in Forrest City, the state of Arkansas, and even made a name for himself on the national scene during the Truman administration. Beginning with his employment at the First National Bank of Eastern Arkansas in 1909, Campbell involved himself in important state and local matters including representation on the Arkansas-Memphis Bridge Commission. Campbell retired in 1954 after having served as President of the First National Bank of Eastern Arkansas for thirty-one years. He died on May 28, 1970 and finished out his life serving on various boards and committees

Campbell House
Name of Property

St. Francis County, Arkansas
County and State

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

demonstrating not only his commitment to serving the people of the community but also their trust in him as a leader. The building's association with one of Forrest City's most influential citizens makes it a significant landmark for the city to recall its early beginnings.

Campbell House
Name of Property

St. Francis County, Arkansas
County and State

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

BILIOGRAPHY

1930 Census- St. Francis County Arkansas Online Version Retrieved November 2005
<http://www.angelfire.com/va3/izzynet3/census.html>

Bette Green, Office of the Circuit Clerk, St. Francis County, Arkansas.

Bobbie Adamson, Forrest City/St. Francis Abstract Company, Inc.

Chowning. *History of St. Francis County, Arkansas*. 1954. (15-16, 102-103)

Landvoigt & Vadakin. "The Forrest City Times Art Souvenir Supplement." 1905. (27-94)

"St. Francis County History." Online. Retrieved November 2005
<http://www.arkansasfamilies.net/afamhisstfran.htm>

Campbell House
Name of Property

St. Francis County, Arkansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre.

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>702191</u>	<u>3876600</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Elizabeth James/Preservation Outreach Coordinator
organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date November 27, 2006
street & number 1500 Tower Building/323 Center Street telephone 501-324-9788
city or town Little Rock state Arkansas zip code 72205

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Junior Auxiliary of Forrest City, Inc
street & number 305 North Forrest Street telephone 870-633-1189
city or town Forrest City state AR zip code 72335

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.

Campbell House
Name of Property

St. Francis County, Arkansas
County and State

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lot 4 of Block 61 of the City of Forrest City, Arkansas according to plat thereof recorded in City Plat Book at Page 109 of the Records of St. Francis County, Arkansas.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This boundary includes all land historically associated with the Campbell House.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY NAME: Campbell House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, St. Francis

DATE RECEIVED: 12/01/06 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/14/07
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 06000841

DETAILED EVALUATION:

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Campbell House is locally significant under Criterion B for its association with William Wilson Campbell and under Criterion C for its Prairie Style architecture. Campbell was a prominent banker in Forest City who served on the Hoover Commission for governmental reorganization and studied economic conditions in post-war Europe under the Marshall Plan. He also played a role in Arkansas-Memphis Bridge Commission and served as director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Memphis. Campbell retired in 1954. His house was designed by Estes Mann in 1917. Despite damage caused by a fire in 1927 and a 1959 addition, the property retains integrity from its period of significance (1917-54). Today, the property reflects Campbell's achievements in banking and economics and the architectural history of Benton County.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept B & C
REVIEWER Daniel Vivian DISCIPLINE Historian
TELEPHONE (202) 354-2252 DATE 12/21/06

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



The Department of Arkansas Heritage

Mike Huckabee, Governor
Cathie Matthews, Director

Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Natural Heritage
Commission

Delta Cultural Center

Historic Arkansas Museum

Mosaic Templars
Cultural Center

Old State House Museum



Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

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323 Center Street
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fax: (501) 324-9184
tdd: (501) 324-9811

e-mail: info@arkansaspreservation.org

website:

www.arkansaspreservation.org

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November 27, 2006

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



RE: Campbell House – Forrest City, St. Francis County

Dear Dr. Matthews:

We are enclosing for your review the above-referenced nomination. This nomination was previously submitted and returned to our office for corrections. We have made the revisions requested by your office and would like your consideration of the revised nomination. The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has complied with all applicable nominating procedures and notification requirements in the nomination process.

If you need further information, please call Elizabeth A. James of my staff at (501) 324-9788. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Cathie Matthews
State Historic Preservation Officer

CM:eaj

Enclosure



CAMPBELL HOUSE
ST. FRANCIS COUNTY, AR

ELIZABETH JAMES

FEBRUARY 2006

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

EAST FACADE AND NORTH SIDE ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTHWEST

1 of 6



CAMPBELL HOUSE

ST. FRANCIS COUNTY, AR

ELIZABETH JAMES

FEBRUARY 2006

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

EAST FAÇADE, LOOKING WEST

2 of 6



CAMPBELL HOUSE

ST. FRANCIS COUNTY, AR

ELIZABETH JAMES

FEBRUARY 2006

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

SOUTH FACADE, LOOKING NORTH

3 of 6



CAMPBELL HOUSE
ST FRANCIS COUNTY, AR

ELIZABETH JAMES

FEBRUARY 2006

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

SOUTH SIDE AND WEST SIDE, LOOKING NORTHEAST

4 of 6



CAMPBELL HOUSE

ST FRANCIS COUNTY, AR

ELIZABETH JAMES

FEBRUARY 2006

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

WEST SIDE, LOOKING EAST

5 of 6



CAMPBELL HOUSE

ST. FRANCIS COUNTY, AR

ELIZABETH JAMES

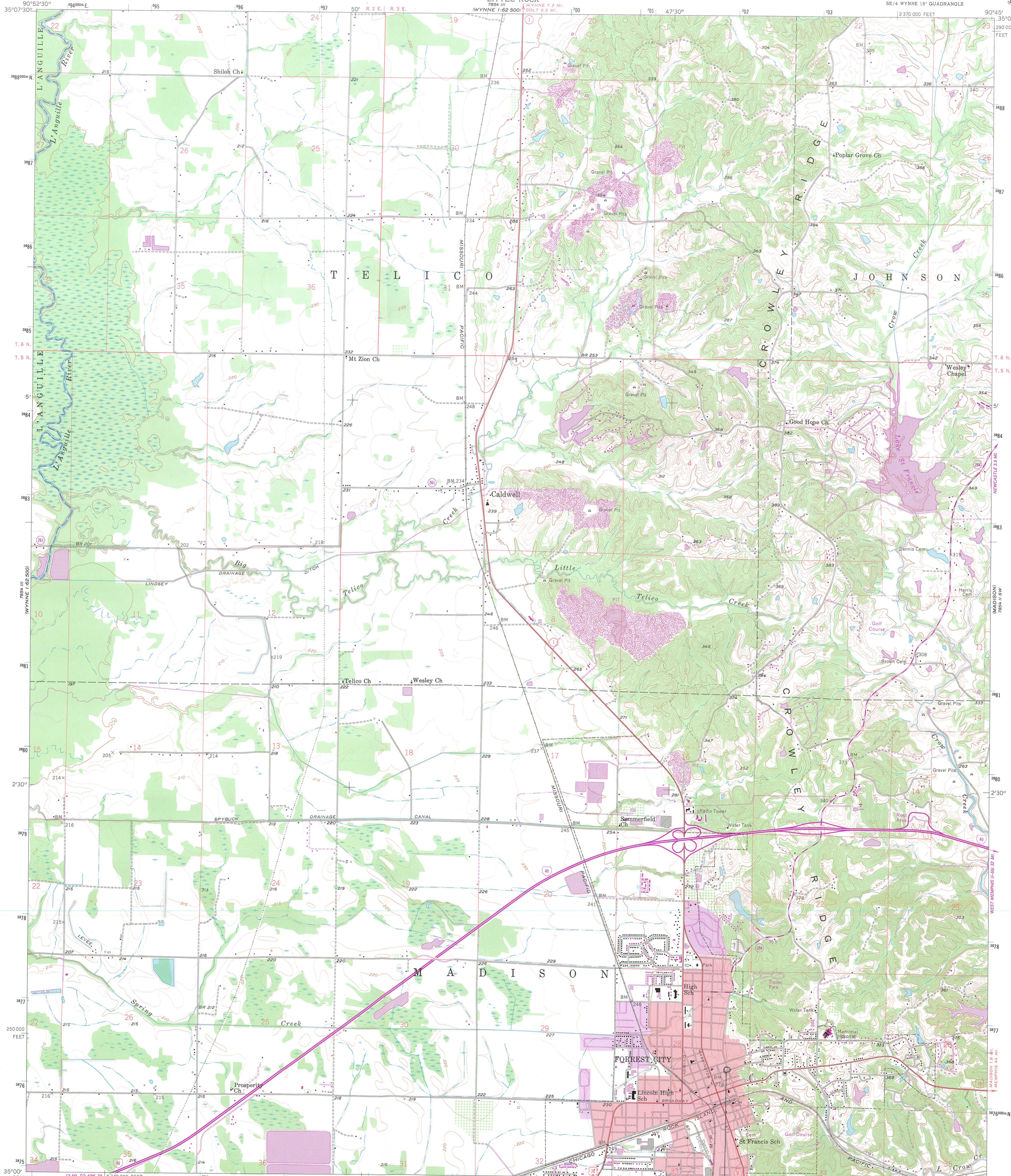
FEBRUARY 2006

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

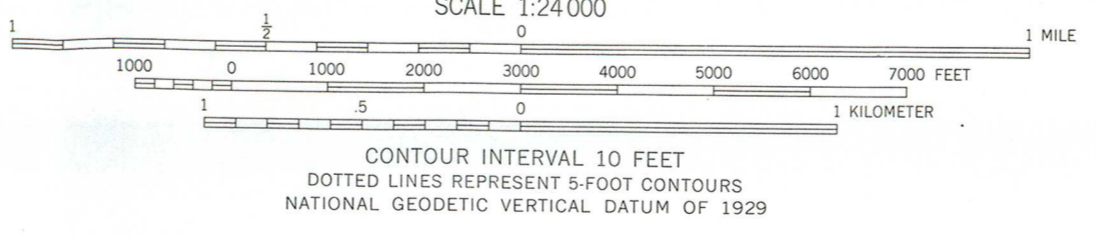
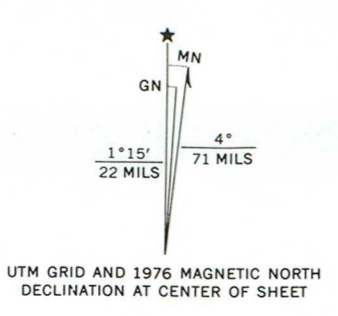
NORTH SIDE, LOOKING SOUTH

6 of 6

LITTLE ROCK
7854 III
WYNNIE 1:62,500



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography from aerial photographs by Kelsh plotter
and by planetable surveys 1958. Aerial photographs taken 1957
Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Arkansas coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 15, shown in blue
Red tint indicates area in which only
landmark buildings are shown
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs
taken 1976. This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND ARKANSAS GEOLOGICAL COMMISSION, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72204
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

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

CAMPBELL HOUSE
FORREST CITY, ST. FRANCIS CO., AR
UTM REFERENCE: 151702191/387660

FORREST CITY, ARK.
SE/4 WYNNIE 15' QUADRANGLE
N3500-W9045/7.5
1958
PHOTOREVISED 1976
AMS 7854 III SE-SERIES V884