

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Siloam Springs Downtown Historic District

other name/site number: N/A

2. Location

street & number: Roughly bounded by Sager Creek, Ashley Street, Madison Avenue, and Twin Springs Street.

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Siloam Springs

vicinity: N/A

state: AR county: Benton

code: AR 007 zip code: 72761

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private
Public - local
Public - federal

Category of Property: District

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>35</u>	<u>22</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>36</u>	<u>22</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 7

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic and Architectural Resources of Benton County, Arkansas

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4. State/Federal Agency Certification
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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. _____ See continuation sheet.

Cathryn A. Slater _____ 10-11-94
Signature of certifying official 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.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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5. National Park Service Certification
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I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register _____ P. R. Lynn 5/26/95
_____ 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 Keeper Date
of Action

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6. Function or Use

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Historic:	<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>	Sub:	<u>Specialty Store</u>
	<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>		<u>Department Store</u>
	<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>		<u>Professional</u>
	<u>SOCIAL</u>		<u>Meeting Hall</u>
	<u>GOVERNMENT</u>		<u>Post Office</u>
	<u>LANDSCAPE</u>		<u>Park</u>
	<u>HEALTH CARE</u>		<u>Medical Business/Office</u>
Current :	<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>	Sub:	<u>Specialty Store</u>
	<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>		<u>Department Store</u>
	<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>		<u>Professional</u>
	<u>SOCIAL</u>		<u>Meeting Hall</u>
	<u>GOVERNMENT</u>		<u>Post Office</u>
	<u>LANDSCAPE</u>		<u>Park</u>
	<u>HEALTH CARE</u>		<u>Medical Business/Office</u>

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification:

Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revival: Classical Revival
Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revival: Beaux Arts
Modern Movement: Art Deco
Other: Commercial Vernacular

Other Description: N/A

Materials: foundation	<u>Stone</u>	roof	<u>Asphalt</u>
	<u>Concrete</u>		
walls	<u>Brick</u>	other	<u>Wood bulkheads</u>
	<u>Stone</u>		
	<u>Stucco</u>		
	<u>Ceramic Tile</u>		

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

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Continuation Sheet**Section number 7

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Summary

This nomination seeks to add a total of sixty-five commercial and institutional properties (forty-two contributing buildings and one site, including seven already listed on the National Register, and twenty-two non-contributing buildings) to the *Historic and Architectural Resources of Benton County Multiple Resource Nomination*, as the Siloam Springs Downtown Historic District. The majority of the contributing properties were constructed between 1890 and 1920, and are one- to two-story, party-wall brick masonry commercial storefront buildings. The district boundaries are roughly Sager Creek on the west, Ashley Street to the north, Madison Avenue to the east, and Twin Springs Street to the south.

Elaboration

The town of Siloam Springs was originally platted as a resort community centered on the medicinal springs of Sager Creek. Prolonged success was not found in this capacity, but the downtown center remained in its location along the shore of the creek. The buildings of the Downtown Historic District reflect a second period of growth and prosperity in Siloam Springs, occurring between 1893 and 1940, brought on by the arrival of the Kansas City Southern Railroad into the community. The District contains a high concentration of significant structures retaining their original fabric from this period. Their architectural styles reflect both contemporaneous popular American commercial designs as well as regional vernacular construction traditions.

A majority of the properties are one- to two- story brick masonry party-wall commercial storefront buildings. These form a relatively continuous streetscape with sufficient detail to evoke historic continuity and to reflect the modest but sustained commercial prosperity of the late 19th and early 20th century in Siloam Springs.

At the southern end of the district, the eastern boundary is the eastern side of N. Maxwell Avenue, north of E. Twin Springs Street. The eastern boundary for the majority of the district is the eastern side of Broadway Avenue. The southern boundary for the district is the northern side of E. Twin Springs Street and the southern boundary of Twin Springs Park. The western boundary of the district is primarily the western side of Broadway Avenue, extending to include N. Mt. Olive Avenue and the western side of Wright Avenue at the northern end of the district. The northern boundary of the district mostly follows the northern side of University Street, extending north to the southern side of Ashley Street at the western end of the district.

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There are a total of sixty-five properties in the district. Of this number, forty-three are considered as contributing to the district. This includes seven properties which are already listed on the National Register. Twenty-two structures have been determined to be non-contributing. Approximately twelve structures have undergone some type of restoration within the past decade, demonstrating that the Siloam Springs downtown area is economically vital and that further restoration of the historic structures in the district is likely.

The individual properties are listed below:

National Register Properties within District boundaries

<u>Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Listed</u>
2817	<i>Stockton Building</i>	113 N. Broadway	D. 1894	1/28/88
A two story late 19th century vernacular commercial building constructed of load bearing stone and distinguished by an ornamental pressed metal cornice. A pediment in the middle of the cornice emphasizes the center bay of the facade. The building was originally constructed as a general store and print shop.				
2602	<i>Bratt-Smiley House</i>	201 E. University	C. 1900	1/28/88
A one and one-half story frame constructed single family residence sheathed in novelty siding. The transitional style of the structure combines elements of both the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival periods. Asymmetrical design and ornamental detailing were inspired by the Queen Anne style, while classical influences are reflected in the wrap-around porch supported by Tuscan columns. Apparently a showplace of turn-of-the-century Siloam Springs, this house occupies a highly visible corner lot at the corner of the city's two main thoroughfares and reflects a period when fine homes and businesses were all located together in the center of town.				
2603	<i>Connelly-Harrington House</i>	115 E. University	D. 1913	1/28/88
A two story frame constructed single-family residence. The transitional design reflects elements of the Prairie Style in the low-pitched hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves, and classical and Craftsman influences are displayed in the overall symmetry of the design and in features such as the sidelights to the entrance and the concrete base and brick-pier capitals of the porch. Originally built as the home of a prominent local businessman, the building housed a hospital for John Brown University in the 1930's, and was later divided into apartments.				
2843	<i>First National Bank</i>	109 E. University	C. 1890	1/28/88
A unique two story brick masonry commercial building built in the Romanesque Revival style				

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distinguished by rusticated stone arches, a large horizontal band of stone separating the first and second stories, and a corbelled brick cornice.

3057 *Henry Furniture Store* 107 W. University C. 1900 7/15/94

A single-story brick masonry commercial building designed in the restrained, Classically influenced style popular for commercial construction throughout the state during the early twentieth century. As was typical of such commercial storefront construction, the floor plan is rectangular, with its narrow street frontage contrasting with its remarkably long depth (23.5 ft. vs. 75 ft.). It is covered with a sloping, built-up tar roof that is supported by brick masonry walls and foundation. Stone quoins, a beveled storefront, cast-iron columns, and an elaborate, Classically-influenced metal cornice are elements that make this building distinctive.

2840 *Lakeside Hotel* 119 W. University C. 1881 11/15/79

A two story brick masonry ell-shaped commercial structure distinguished by a double-tiered wrap around porch and covered by a low hipped roof with a vented cupola. The cornice features decorative brick-work in dentil patterns and diamond shapes. Decorative elements on the second story porch include original turned posts, scroll brackets, and a turned balustrade. Constructed only one year after the town was established as a health resort, the Lakeside Hotel was the first brick hotel erected in the resort community, and is one of the most historically significant commercial buildings that survive in Siloam Springs.

2699 *Siloam Springs City Park* W. University D. 1897 1/28/88

The Siloam Spring City Park runs several hundred feet on either side of Sager Creek. The northern boundary is created by the University Street bridge, which is of concrete construction and was built in 1911. On the west side of the stream a concrete wall with a steel pipe handrail and steps follows the hillside upward to houses in the region. Toward the north end of the park is a square sunken basin of concrete with solid native stone walls which create a pool from the waters of the main springs of Sager Creek. A narrow footbridge carries a concrete sidewalk across the creek and provides access to the stone basin from the low stone dam. To the east of the bridge is an octagonal wood gazebo of Queen Anne style. This decorative structure was constructed when the park was laid out in 1897 according to a commemorative stone found at the location.

Contributing Properties

<u>Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date</u>
3072	<i>Methodist Episcopal Church</i>	S. Maxwell	D. 1920

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An imposing two story brick masonry church, rectangular in plan, with Greek Revival influences built by Allen Construction Company in 1920, and became the First United Methodist Church in 1938. It is covered by a flat, built-up gravel and tar roof set behind a raised parapet and rests on a continuous cast concrete foundation. The front or western elevation is distinguished by four large columns with decorative cornices supporting the pediment. Two entrances are found on this elevation, and two are placed on the southern elevation. Access to all four is allowed by cast concrete steps. The building is lighted by multi-pane stained glass windows, and there is one interior brick chimney. Rear additions do not affect the overall integrity of the building.

1105 *Spot Theater* 304 E. Main D. 1943

A fire destroyed the original building on this site, and Van Eagan built this one and one-half story Art Deco commercial theater building in 1943. It is of frame construction and the facade is covered in black and white tile.

2845 *Allen Building* 300 E. Main C. 1920

A single story brick masonry commercial structure on a concrete block foundation and lighted by stationary single pane windows and structural glass. Delbert Allen added the Art Deco tile facade to this storefront in 1943 when the Spot theater was built next door.

1199 *Twin Springs Park* E. Main and Maxwell C. 1880

Originally named Fountain Park, the rock work at this portion of Sager Creek dates to the 1880's when the medicinal springs here were improved as part of the promotion of the area as a health resort. Steps leading to the springs and limestone blocks with alcoves and overhanging layers which line the waters edge appear today just as they did at the turn of the century. A GAR (Grand Army of the American Republic) memorial stands in the park and bears the inscription "Women's Relief Camps/Curtis Post/1928" and a plaque on a fountain on the south side of the creek reads "National Youth Administration/Arkansas/1936." The gazebo on this southern side was most likely constructed in 1936 as well.

2806 *Harkness Building* 209 S. Broadway C. 1905

A two story brick masonry commercial building with two interior brick chimneys, resting on a stone foundation and covered by a flat, built-up tar roof set behind a raised parapet. Recent renovation has restored a sympathetic double-leaf door to the recessed corner entrance where a cast iron column supports the overhanging corner. The building is lighted by stationary single pane windows, the light transoms over which have been painted but remain visible. Originally occupied by a jewelry store, and later by the Bank of Commerce, it later served as the meeting place for the 10,000 Club - the forerunner of the Siloam Springs Chamber of Commerce.

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 52808 *Blake Bakery Building* 205 S. Broadway C. 1910

A single story brick masonry commercial building with one interior brick chimney resting on a stone foundation. Brick corbelling along the parapet and light transoms over the entrance are original. A shed roof porch supported by metal poles does not impact the overall integrity of this building. It was originally built as a bakery and at one time housed the local newspaper the News Leader.

2810 *Jones Supply Co. Building* 201 S. Broadway C. 1900

A two story brick masonry commercial building with two exterior brick chimneys resting on a stone foundation. The building was covered with stucco in the 1930's. One over one double-hung windows light both stories of the northern elevation. Single pane stationary windows light the front or western elevation. Renovation completed within the last ten years has included the exposure of original light transoms over the front windows and entrance.

2811 *Rice Domino Parlor Building* 123 S. Broadway D. 1916

A two story brick masonry commercial building on a stone foundation lighted by single pane stationary windows with brick corbelling on the southern and western parapets.

2812 *Jones General Motors Building* 117-119 S. Broadway C. 1924

This single story brick masonry commercial building is distinguished by an unusually long street facade, and was constructed as a combination automobile sales showplace and service station, and originally had gas pumps in front. It is lighted by eight, twenty-five pane windows on its northern elevation and has three interior brick chimneys. The front or western elevation is lighted by single pane stationary windows with three and four pane light transoms. There are two double entrances on this elevation (one retains its original doors) and there is a centrally placed garage door opening with a six pane stationary window. A metal awning was recently removed to expose the front light transoms.

2813 *United States Post Office* 101 S. Broadway D. 1937

A single story brick masonry Plain/Traditional style building in a rectangular plan. It is covered by a flat, built-up tar and gravel roof set behind a raised parapet, and rests on a cast concrete foundation. Cast concrete steps lead to a central double-leaf entrance which is flanked on both sides by two large eight over eight double hung windows and lighted by an eight pane transom. An original WPA mural exists in the lobby, painted by artist Bertrand R. Adams. A large 1964 side addition does not impact the overall integrity of this building.

2816 *Marshall Building* 109 N. Broadway C. 1904-1908

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A single story brick masonry commercial building with one interior brick chimney resting on a stone foundation. The front facade is lighted by two large single pane stationary windows covered by two pane light transoms. A single-leaf entrance originally had the same two pane transoms which are now boarded.

2820 *Herald & Democrat Print Shop* 121 N. Broadway C. 1920

A single story brick masonry commercial building with two interior brick chimneys resting on a cast concrete foundation. The facade is very similar in appearance to the Marshall Building, with all transoms covered.

3058 *Samuels Building #1* 123 N. Broadway C. 1940

A two story frame constructed Art Deco commercial building with blonde brick exterior on cast concrete foundation. Two single-leaf entrances and stationary single pane windows are found on the first story front facade; second story windows are two over two double-hung style. Concrete steps leading to a second story single-leaf entrance are found on the northern elevation which faces University street.

0043 *Samuels Building #2* 123 N. Broadway C. 1940

A single story addition to 3058, this frame constructed building with brick exterior is covered by a shed asphalt shingle roof set behind a raised parapet. The front facade is composed of a single-leaf entrance and one single pane stationary window. The northern elevation is composed almost entirely of structural glass block.

2822 *McCullough's Grocery* 200-202 S. Broadway C. 1890-1914

A two story brick masonry commercial building set on a stone foundation with three brick chimneys. Originally two storefronts, this building is distinguished by rusticated concrete pilasters, brick corbelling, and rusticated concrete lintels and sills on the second story one over one double-hung windows. The front facade features two double-leaf entrances and single pane stationary windows. A ghost sign advertising the original occupant of the building, McCullough's Grocery, is still visible on the northern elevation.

2823 *Perry Building* 120/122 S. Broadway D. 1909

A two story brick masonry commercial building in Classical Revival style distinguished by a recessed single-leaf corner entrance flanked by two marble columns with carved roses on the cornices, decorative brick corbelling on the parapet and concrete pilasters. The first story is lighted by stationary single pane windows, the second story by one over one double-hung windows. The southern elevation features a single-leaf entrance under a decorative concrete

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arch. And a recessed single-leaf entrance leading to the second story is found on the eastern elevation. Non-historic metal siding has been removed during recent renovation.

2826 *Anthony Pharmacy Building* 114 S. Broadway C. 1910

A two story brick masonry commercial building on a cast concrete foundation with decorative brick corbelling and three interior brick chimneys. A corner entrance features original sidelights, and all light transoms above the one pane stationary windows are exposed. Non-historic metal siding was removed in 1985. Tiles laid into the sidewalk in front of the entrance read "Dr. Anthony."

0039 *Robinson Building* 102 S. Broadway C. 1900

A two story brick masonry commercial building set on a cast concrete foundation covered by a flat, built-up tar roof set behind a decorative triangular pediment similar in design to that on the Stockton Building. Decorative features also include brick corbelling in a unique triangular pattern. The addition of a shed roof over the lower facade does not impact the overall integrity of the building.

2829 *Webster Building* 100 N. Broadway D. 1905

A two story brick masonry commercial building on a stone foundation. The recessed corner entrance is supported by a brick column, all light transoms are exposed, some decorative brick work exists along the parapet, and rusticated concrete sills are found under the second story windows. The original ceiling is still visible in the interior. Rebricked facade does not detract from overall integrity. Originally constructed as a pharmacy with medical offices on the second floor.

2830 *Rapp Brothers Building* 108 N. Broadway D. 1910

A single story brick masonry commercial building on a cast concrete foundation with some decorative brick work along the parapet. A single leaf entrance and two stationary single pane windows create the front facade. A multi-pane decorative light transom is painted over. Continually operated as a barbershop since its construction; the original owners, the Rapp Brothers, owned and worked in the building for fifty years.

3061 *J. C. Penney Building* 110 N. Broadway D. 1917

Originally two buildings now joined in one storefront, both single story brick masonry commercial buildings with brick corbelling and slightly recessed upper facades. Each has beveled double-leaf entrances and stationary single pane windows. Light transoms are covered by stucco. Sam Walton tried to purchase this building to house his first store, but the then current

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occupant, Dodson's 5 & 10, refused to sell, and Walton moved his location to Bentonville.

0092 *Millsap Building* 114/116 N. Broadway C. 1914

A two story brick masonry commercial building set on a stone foundation with a double-leaf entrance. The first story is lighted by single pane stationary windows, and the second story by one over one double hung windows. Light transoms are painted but visible, some original fixtures remain in the interior, and current renovation work will expose brick corbelling on parapet. A small enclosed stairway on southern elevation once lead to a basement level roller skating rink.

3063 *Family Discount Building* 100 E. University D. 1935

A single story art deco influenced frame constructed commercial building. Wall materials include brick, ceramic block, cement block, and structural glass. The building is lighted by stationary single pane windows and stationary twenty-five pane windows. The building was constructed for the Craine Motor Company.

2838 *American Legion Hall* 110 N. Mt. Olive D. 1934

A two story stone masonry rectangular plan meeting hall on stone foundation lighted by eight over eight double-hung windows, covered by a gable roof set behind a raised parapet with three exterior and one interior stone chimney, built in the WPA rustic style and decorated by stone quoins.

2842 *Gilbreath's Dry Goods* 101 W. University C. 1897

A single story brick masonry vernacular commercial building with beveled single leaf entrance on a stone foundation with stone quoins and cast iron columns on the facade. Historic alterations include the addition of rusticated concrete block on the eastern elevation and pilasters of the same material on the front facade. Light transoms have been replaced by structural glass block and the original metal cornice has been lost, but the overall integrity has not been compromised. Building was purchased from Mr. Gilbreath in 1900 by Mr. Gamble whose Dry Goods business was so successful in this location that he expanded westward the same year, constructing 105 W. University, and again the next year building 107 W. University. Together these three buildings were known as Zimmerman Block. An ancillary structure to this building is a single story stone masonry rectangular storage shed constructed c. 1900.

3068 *Gamble's Dry Goods* 105 W. University D. 1900

A single story brick masonry vernacular commercial building with a recessed single-leaf entrance on a stone foundation with cast iron columns and stone quoins. Three six pane light transoms

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border the single pane stationary windows of the facade on which the wood bulkheads are visible. Removal of metal cornice does not impact overall integrity.

2841 *Gibbs Building #1* 109 W. University C. 1900

A single story brick masonry commercial building on a stone foundation. The beveled double-leaf front entrance is decorated by cast iron columns, and large four pane light transoms are exposed over single pane stationary windows.

3067 *Gibbs Building #2* 111 W. University C. 1905

A single story brick masonry commercial building decorated by brick corbelling and brick pilasters. Two single pane stationary windows with five pane light transoms flank a single-leaf recessed entrance with a three pane light transom.

0438 *Lakeside Hotel Annex* 211 Wright C. 1940

A single story frame constructed commercial building with stucco and concrete block exterior resting on a cast concrete foundation and covered by a sloping, built-up tar roof set behind a raised parapet. A single-leaf entrance and one single pane stationary window is found on the facade. Double-hung one over one windows are found on the northern elevation.

3065 *Felts Building #2* 213-221 Wright C. 1897

Five separate storefronts, all are two story brick masonry structures on stone foundations, constructed to provide commercial space on the first level and residential space on the second story. There is a decorative metal cornice that extends across all five facades. All facades have recessed double-leaf entrances, cast iron columns, wood bulkheads, and all light transoms are painted but visible.

Non-Contributing Properties

<u>Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date</u>
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2807	<i>Woods Building</i>	207 S. Broadway	C. 1908-1914
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A single story, brick masonry commercial structure with a later stucco facade with a recessed double-leaf entrance and lighted by modern stationary storefront windows. It is supported by a continuous stone foundation and covered by a flat, built-up tar roof set behind a raised parapet. Insensitive exterior alterations completed within the last thirty years include boarded light transoms and stucco obscuring the bulkheads.

2809	<i>Emanuelson Building</i>	203 S. Broadway	C. 1936-1948
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A single story brick commercial building, approximately eight feet in width. Door and windows have been replaced and stucco covers facade wall.

2814 *Gray Building* 101 N. Broadway C. 1920

A single story brick masonry commercial structure built on a continuous cast concrete foundation and lighted by single pane stationary windows. The original brick walls and decorative corbelling are visible on the side or southern elevation, however, the integrity of the facade has been lost. This western elevation appears to have been recently rebricked and a wood shingle shed roof has been added over the entire front facade as well as over the side entrances. In the 1940's and 50's this was the Grand Theater, and served as a Bowling Alley in the 1960's.

2815 *Rosemont Cafe* 103 N. Broadway C. 1910

A single story brick masonry commercial structure built on a continuous stone foundation lighted by stationary storefront windows. The appearance of the facade has been completely altered. Stucco covers the upper half of the facade, and the lower portion is hidden by horizontal wood panels.

3071 *Flickinger Building* 111 N. Broadway C. 1900

A single story brick masonry commercial structure with stationary storefront windows. Integrity is compromised by stucco and metal coverings on front facade.

2818 *Houston Building #1* 115 N. Broadway C. 1940

A single story brick masonry commercial building set on a cast concrete foundation. Southern elevation windows are double-hung with two-over-two panes. Front facade windows are single pane stationary or structural glass. Facade has been recently rebricked and a large shed roof has been added onto the front as well.

2819 *Houston Building #2* 117 N. Broadway C. 1940

This structure is basically identical in construction and appearance to 2818 including the alterations. The only difference being that the parapet of this building extends slightly higher and is covered by horizontal wood panels.

3070 *Rialto Theater* 204 S. Broadway C. 1948

A single story frame constructed commercial building with a brick exterior resting on a cast concrete foundation and covered by a flat, built-up tar roof set behind a raised parapet and lighted by stationary single pane windows. This building was rebuilt after a fire in 1948.

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2821 *Hoffman Building* 212 S. Broadway C. 1897
Originally a two story brick masonry commercial building, this structure has suffered both flood and fire damage and the exterior has been completely rebuilt in 1974 and 1989.

2824 *Harrison Building* 118 S. Broadway C. 1908-1914
A one and one-half story brick masonry commercial building. A recessed facade is flanked on both side by curved elements of stationary single pane windows on a pebble and cement veneered base. The upper portion of the facade is completely sheathed in metal.

2825 *Rank Building* 112 S. Broadway C. 1915
A two story brick masonry commercial building set on a stone foundation with a recessed double-leaf entrance and lighted by stationary single pane windows and twenty-four pane casement windows. Art Deco tile and metal facade dates to 1945.

2827 *Lee Building* 106 S. Broadway C. 1905
A one and one-half story brick masonry commercial building with beveled facade on continuous cast concrete foundation lighted by stationary storefront windows. Facade was rebricked in 1985 and there is a full rear addition. No original material is visible.

3059 *Dixon Building* 104 S. Broadway C. 1910
A single story brick masonry commercial building with a beveled facade on a cast concrete foundation. The lower portion of the facade is composed entirely of stationary storefront windows and entrance and the upper portion is covered in metal.

2828 *Robinson Ben Franklin* 100 S. Broadway C. 1910
A two story brick masonry commercial building on a continuous stone foundation covered by a flat roof set behind a raised pediment lighted by stationary storefront windows. Ghost signs remain on the northern elevation. Horizontal wood board siding covering the front facade and a large wood shingle shed roof were added in 1965. A large concrete block constructed addition is found in the rear. Has been occupied by Ben Franklin Store since 1930's. Second story served as meeting place for Masons and Odd Fellows.

3060 *Felts Building #1* 102 N. Broadway C. 1930
A single story brick masonry commercial building with a beveled facade lighted by stationary storefront windows and covered by a flat roof with an unornamented parapet. The light transoms are covered, and the facade is covered in stucco.

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2836 *Garret-Strassheim Building* 110-114 E. University C. 1920
A two story brick masonry commercial building lighted by stationary single pane storefront windows and built on a continuous cast concrete foundation. Occupies a corner lot and presents front facades to both Broadway and University Streets. The structure has been partially rebricked with the remainder of the exterior walls being sheathed in synthetic siding. Second story windows are new and a large wood shingle shed roof has been installed over the lower portion of the front facades.

3062 *Western Gas Building* 108 E. University C. 1900
A single story brick masonry commercial building lighted by stationary storefront windows. The facade is entirely sheathed in metal and no original material is visible.

2837 *Phillips 66 Building* 117 S. Mt. Olive C. 1930
Originally a Phillips 66 automobile service station, this single story brick masonry commercial building was constructed with an irregular plan and retains two large garage bay openings.

3069 *Old Post Office* 107 E. University C. 1900
A single story brick masonry commercial building with continuous brick foundation which appears to have been unsympathetically renovated in recent period.

3066 *Rooms of Lakeside Hotel* 207-209 N. Wright C. 1940
A one and one-half story frame constructed commercial building lighted by aluminum frame casement windows. Wall materials include brick, processed wood board, and stucco.

3064 *Pearson Building* 223 Wright C. 1900
A two story brick masonry commercial building on a continuous brick foundation lighted by stationary storefront windows on the first story. Upper windows are boarded and all exterior walls are covered in stucco. Building is in poor condition due to neglect.

2839 *Ewing House Annex* 201 W. University D. 1897
Built by John M. Ewing this two story frame constructed commercial building was known as the Park Hotel for over fifty years. It is covered by a flat roof and rests on a continuous stone foundation. Many of the brick chimneys have been removed, windows and doors have been replaced, and much of the original wall material has been lost. The wrap around two story porch is original, however an enclosed area has been added under the balcony on the first floor of the front facade.

=====
8. Statement of Significance
=====

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Local.

Applicable National Register Criteria: C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

Areas of Significance: Architecture

Period(s) of Significance: c. 1881-1944

Significant Dates: N/A

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.
X See continuation sheet.

=====
9. Major Bibliographical References
=====

X 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 -- Specify Repository: _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 1

Summary

Criterion C, local significance

The town of Siloam Springs was originally platted as a resort community centered on the medicinal springs of Sager Creek. Prolonged success was not found in this capacity, but the downtown center remained in its location along the waters edge. The buildings of the Downtown Historic District reflect a second period of growth and prosperity in Siloam Springs, occurring between 1893 and 1940, brought on by arrival of railroad transportation into the community. The District contains a high concentration of significant structures retaining their original fabric from this period. Their architectural styles reflect both contemporaneous popular American commercial designs as well as regional vernacular construction traditions. The Siloam Springs Downtown Historic District is locally eligible under Criterion C as an example of a vernacular commercial district.

Elaboration

The first known white settlers in the vicinity of Siloam Springs were Simon Sager and his family who arrived in the area in the late 1830's. Another prominent early family in area was the Gunter. In the 1840's Caldeen Gunter established Hico, the first town in the area, located in the present northwest quarter of Siloam Springs. The Hico Post Office was established in 1855. In 1880 Hico merchant John Valentine Hargrove platted Siloam Springs as a health resort, and built the first store on the banks of Sager Creek. Eight of the twenty-eight springs which flowed into this part of Sager Creek were considered medicinal, and the name chosen by Hargrove was a reference to the healing waters of the Biblical Pool of Siloam. Siloam Springs was incorporated on May 28, 1881. The largest of the twenty-eight springs in the area was dammed to create a small lake in the early 1880's. One of the earliest investors in the new resort community was Seth Hollingsworth who built the Lakeside Hotel in 1881, within one-hundred yards of this popular spot. John Hargrove was very successful in promoting Siloam Springs, and by 1882 the town's population exceeded 2,264 residents and the Siloam Springs Post Office was established. The population at one time reached to 5,000 settlers, with some living in tents, in anticipation of the completion of the Port Arthur and Gulf (later renamed the Kansas City Southern) Railroad. Siloam Springs developed an impressive commercial district with blacksmiths, general mercantile stores, a lumber yard, hotels, and several churches. The area attracted tourists from Texas and Louisiana in the summer, and residents of Northern states in the winter

The rapid growth experienced by Siloam Springs during this period can be attributed to the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

widespread anticipation of the arrival of the railroad. The 1880's were a boom period for railroad construction in the Ozark region where Siloam Springs is located. But the new town of Siloam Springs was bypassed by the railroad, and the city's tourist business and population suffered as a result. The local economy could not sustain the initial boom, and by 1890 the population had dropped to 1,825 people. During this period of decline, Siloam Springs lost any chance it had of becoming a major health resort, and faded into relative obscurity for a period. Adding to the decline the city of Siloam Springs endured its first major flood on Friday May 13, 1892, which took the lives of three people and caused over \$100,000 in damage.

Rebuilding occurred and growth resumed after the Kansas City Southern Railroad extended their line through Siloam Springs in 1893. Thereafter the city experienced slow but steady growth. City water and electric service were established in 1898, and a private telephone company was established at about that time as well. The arrival of the railroad, a thriving tourist industry, and a successful period for local agriculture brought prosperity and high expectations to Siloam Springs, and the downtown commercial streetscape reflected these trends. Distinctive commercial buildings, designed in the latest styles, sprang up along such principal commercial thoroughfares as Wright Avenue, University Street, and Broadway.

The buildings of the Downtown Historic District reflect a second period of growth and prosperity in Siloam Springs, occurring between 1893 and 1940, brought on by arrival of railroad transportation into the community. The District contains a high concentration of significant structures retaining their original fabric from this period. Their architectural styles reflect both contemporaneous popular American commercial designs as well as regional vernacular construction traditions. A majority of the properties are one to two story brick masonry party-wall commercial storefront buildings. These form a relatively continuous streetscape with sufficient detail to evoke historic continuity and to reflect the modest but sustained commercial prosperity of the late 19th and early 20th century in Siloam Springs.

There are a total of sixty-five buildings in district. Of this number, forty-three are considered as contributing to the district. This includes seven properties which are already listed on the National Register. Twenty-two structures have been determined to be non-contributing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Bibliography

Black, J. Dickson, *History of Benton County*, (Little Rock, 1975).

City of Siloam Springs Plat Record

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1897-1948.

Research done by Don Warden, Director of the Siloam Springs Museum, 1994.

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property: Approximately 40 acres

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A	<u>15</u>	<u>361210</u>	<u>4005570</u>	B	<u>15</u>	<u>361650</u>	<u>4005560</u>
C	<u>15</u>	<u>361640</u>	<u>4005100</u>	D	<u>15</u>	<u>361480</u>	<u>4005120</u>

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: ___ See continuation sheet.

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the eastern edge of Madison Avenue and the northern edge of Twin Springs Street, proceed westerly along said line for a distance of approximately 1000 feet to its intersection with Sager Creek; thence proceeding northerwesterly along said creek for a distance of approximately 1750 feet to its intersection with a line running along the southern edge of Ashley Street; thence proceed easterly along said line for a distance of approximately 1600 feet to its intersection with a perpendicular line running along the western edge of Madison Avnue; thence proceed southerly along said line for a distance of approximately 1400 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification: ___ See continuation sheet.

This boundary includes all the property historically associated with this resource.

=====

11. Form Prepared By

=====

Name/Title: Robin Louise Baldwin, Survey Historian

Organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Date: 10-10-94

Street & Number: 323 Center Street, Suite 1500 Telephone: (501) 324-9880

City or Town: Little Rock State: AR ZIP: 72201

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY NAME: Siloam Springs Downtown Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME: Benton County MRA

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Benton

DATE RECEIVED: 4/11/95 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/26/95
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 94001338

NOMINATOR: STATE

DETAILED EVALUATION: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5/26/95 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Siloam Springs Downtown Historic District is eligible under NR Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The district contains a concentration of well-maintained commercial buildings that reflect the community's second period of substantial growth and prosperity, c. 1890 to 1940. The one- and two-story brick masonry buildings represent good local examples of regional vernacular construction traditions.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept C

REVIEWER PAUL R. LUSIGNAN

DISCIPLINE HISTORIAN

TELEPHONE 202-343-1628

DATE 5/26/95

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



Methodist Episcopal Church, Siloam Springs Downtown Historic District

Benton County, Arkansas

Photo by Todd Ferguson

July, 1994

Negative on file at AHPP

View from West



Methodist Episcopal Church, Siloam Springs Downtown Historic District

Benton County, Arkansas

Photo by Todd Ferguson

July, 1994

Negative on file at AHPP

View from south



Siloam Springs Downtown Historic District, Methodist Episcopal Church

Benton County, Arkansas

Photo by Todd Ferguson

July, 1994

Negative on file at AHPP

View from North



Twin Springs Park, Siloam Springs Downtown Historic District

Benton County, Arkansas

Photo by Todd Ferguson

July, 1994

Negative on file at AHPP

View from Northeast



Twin Springs Park, Siloam Springs Downtown Historic District

Benton County, Arkansas

Photo by Todd Ferguson

July, 1994

Negative on file at AHPP

View from South east



Twin Springs Park, Siloam Springs Downtown Historic District

Benton County, Arkansas

Photo by Todd Ferguson

July, 1994

Negative on file at AHPP

View from South



Rice Domino Parlor & Jones General Motors Buildings, Siloam Springs Downtown Historic District
Benton County, Arkansas

Photo by Ken Story

April, 1994

Negative on file at AHPP

View from Southwest



Jones General Motors Building, Siloam Springs Downtown Historic District

Benton County, Arkansas

Photo by Ken Story

April, 1994

Negative on file at AHPP

View from west



Samuels Buildings #1 and #2, Herald + Democrat Print Shop, Siloam Springs Downtown Historic District

Benton County, Arkansas

Photo by Ken Story

April, 1994

Negative on file at AHPP

View from west



McCullough's Grocery, Siloam Springs Downtown Historic District

Benton County, Arkansas

Photo by Ken Story

April, 1994

Negative on file at AHAP

view from Northeast



Perry Building, Siloam Springs Downtown Historic District

Benton County, Arkansas

Photo by Ken Story

April, 1994

Negative on file at AHPP

view from southeast



114 S. BROADWAY

LAW OFFICES, P.C.
Stephen Stark Thomas
Carrie Moran

JOHN T. LEE
ATTORNEY

Anthony Pharmacy Building, Siloam Springs Downtown Historic District

Benton County, Arkansas

photo by Ken Story

April, 1994

Negative on R6 at AHPP

View from south east



PRINTING Co

PRINTING Co
715 - 47th St.
Grand Rapids, MI

Webster Building, Siloam Springs Downtown Historic District

Benton County, Arkansas

Photo by Ken Story

April, 1994

Negative on file at AHPP

View from East



Webster Building, Felt's Building #1, Rapp Brothers Building, J.C. Penney Building, Millsap Building

Siloam Springs Downtown Historic District

Benton County, Arkansas

Photo by Ken Story

April, 1994

Negative on file at AHAP

view from southeast



FAMILY DISCOUNT

Siloam Springs Downtown Historic District, Family Discount Building

Benton County, Arkansas

Photo by Ken Story

April, 1994

Negative on file at AHPP

view from Northwest



Historic Restoration
by Litch Construction
524-2176

Building For Lease
524-2176

Gibbs Building #1, Siloam Springs Downtown Historic District

Benton County, Arkansas

Photo by Todd Ferguson

July, 1994

Negative on file at AHPP

View from South

Gibbs Buildings #1 and #2, Henry Furniture Store, Siloam Springs Downtown Historic District

Benton County, Arkansas

Photo by Todd Ferguson

July, 1994

Negative on file at AHPP

View from South



Felt's Building #2 (5 properties), Siloam Springs Downtown Historic District

Benton County, Arkansas

Photo by Ken Story

April, 1994

Negative on file at AHPP

View from west



Anthony Pharmacy Building, Lee Building, Dixon Building, Robinson Building, Robinson Ben Franklin -

Siloam Springs Downtown Historic District

Benton County, Arkansas

Photo by Ken Story

April, 1994

Negative on file at AHPP

View from southeast



Gray Building, Rosemont Cafe, Marshall Building, Flickinger Building, Stockton Building -
Siloam Springs Downtown Historic District

Benton County, Arkansas

Photo by Ken Story

April, 1994

Negative on file at AHPP

View from Northwest



Broadway Streetscape, Siloam Springs Downtown Historic District

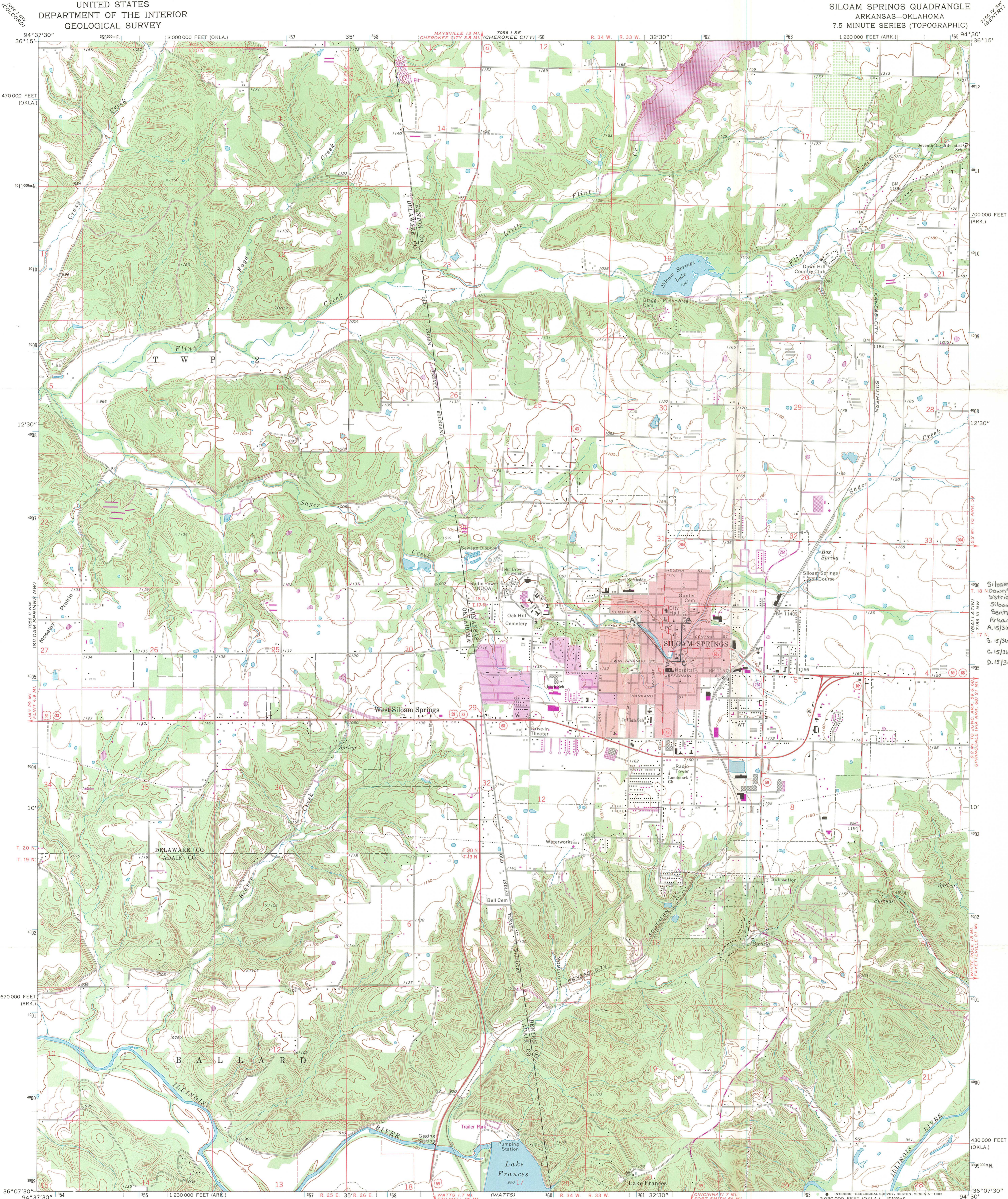
Benton County, Arkansas

Photo by Ken Story

April, 1994

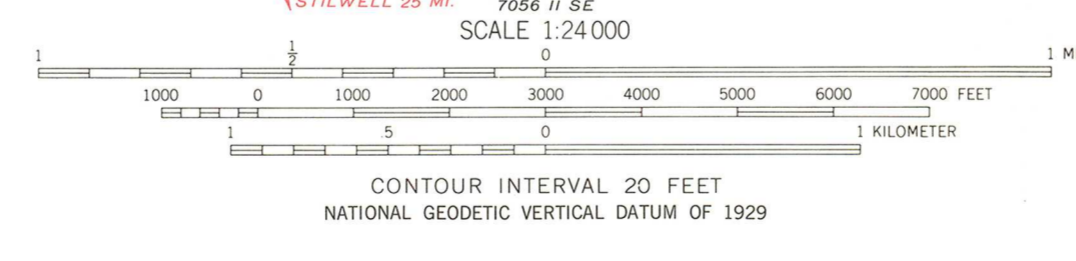
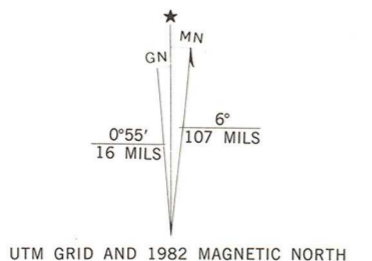
Negative on file at AHPP

View from South



Siloam Springs
T. 20 N. Downtown Historic District,
Siloam Springs
Benton County,
Arkansas
A. 15/36/1210/4005 90
B. 15/36/1210/4005 100
C. 15/36/1210/4005 100
D. 15/36/1210/4005 120

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1971. Field checked 1972
Projection: Arkansas coordinate system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic)
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Arkansas coordinate system, north zone and Oklahoma coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue. 1927 North American datum
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 5 meters south and 19 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092,
ARKANSAS GEOLOGICAL COMMISSION, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72204,
AND OKLAHOMA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, NORMAN, OKLAHOMA 73069
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

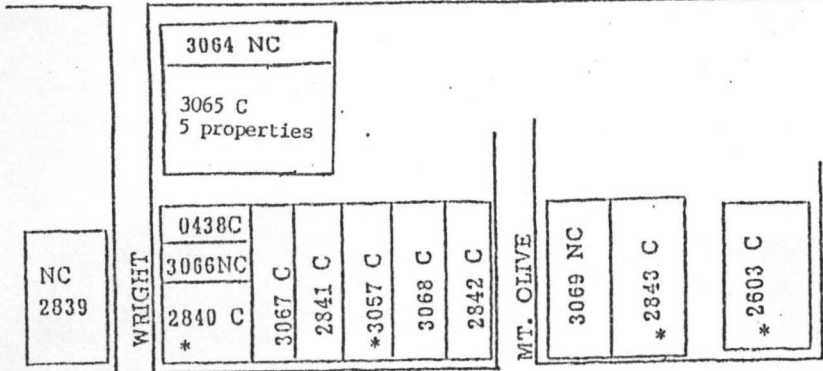
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1980 and other sources
This information not field checked. Map edited 1982
Purple tint indicates extension of urban area

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

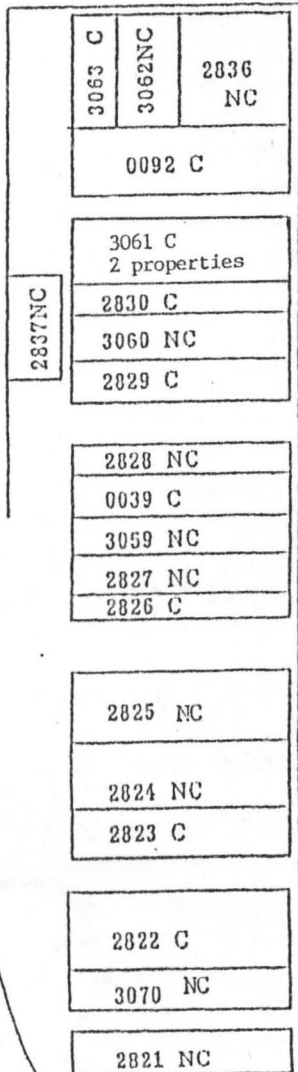
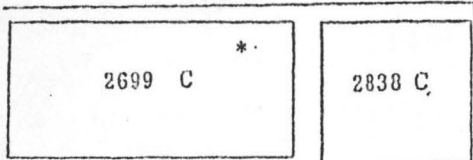
SILOAM SPRINGS, ARK.—OKLA.
N3607.5—W9430/7.5

1972
PHOTOREVISED 1982
DMA 7056 II NE—SERIES V884

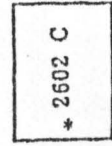
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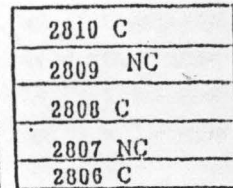
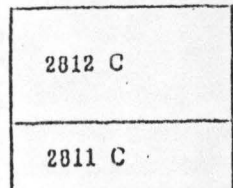
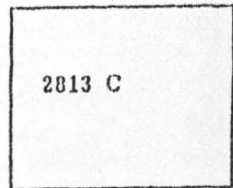
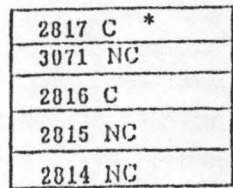
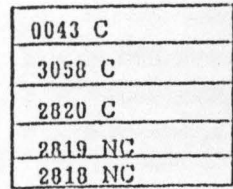
UNIVERSITY



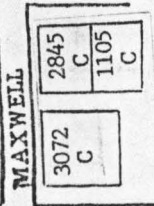
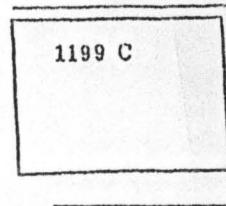
BROADWAY



MADISON



MAIN



TWIN SPRINGS

North ↑

Downtown Historic District
Siloam Springs, Benton County
Arkansas

Contributing -- C
Non-contributing -- NC
National Register Listed -- *

(Not to scale)



ARKANSAS
HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
PROGRAM

August 8, 1994

Mr. Larry Treece, Postmaster
101 S. Broadway
Siloam Springs, AR 72761-9998

RE: Siloam Springs Downtown District

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671		# of pages ▶ 2
To Paul Luvignon	From Ken Story	
Co.	Co.	
Dept.	Phone # 501-324-9880	
Fax # 502-343-1836	Fax #	

Dear Mr. Treece:

We are pleased to inform you that the above referenced property will be considered by the State Review Board of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, an agency of the Department of Arkansas Heritage, for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register of Historic Places is the federal government's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our nation's heritage.

Listing of this property provides recognition of the community's historic importance and assures protective review of federal projects that might adversely affect the character of the historic property. If the property is listed in the National Register, certain federal investment tax credits for rehabilitation and other provisions may apply.

Listing in the National Register does not mean that limitations will be placed on the property by the federal government. Public visitation rights are not required of owners. The federal government will not attach restrictive covenants to the property or seek to acquire it.

You are invited to attend the State Review Board meeting at which the nomination will be considered. The board will meet at 10:00 a.m. on September 7, 1994 in the 9th Floor Conference Room, Tower Building, 323 Center Street, Little Rock, Arkansas. The above-referenced property will be presented at the approximate time shown on the enclosed agenda.

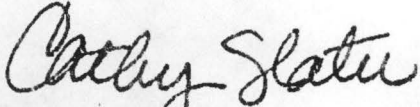
Enclosed please find a notice that explains, in greater detail, the results of listing in the National Register and that describes the rights and procedures by which an owner may comment on or object to listing in the National Register.



Page 2


Should you have any questions about this nomination before the State Review Board meeting, please contact Ken Story of my staff at 324-9880.

Sincerely,



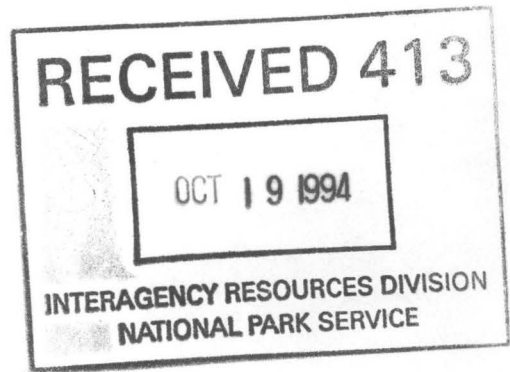
Cathy Buford Slater
State Historic Preservation Officer

CBS:KS:kg





ARKANSAS
HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
PROGRAM



October 11, 1994

Carol D. Shull
Chief of Registration
United State Department of the Interior
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
800 North Capitol Street, Suite 250
Washington, D.C. 20002

RE: Silaom Springs Downtown Historic District
Siloam Springs, Benton County

Dear Carol:

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

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

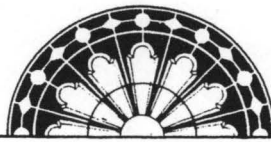
Cathy Buford Slater
State Historic Preservation Officer

CBS:br

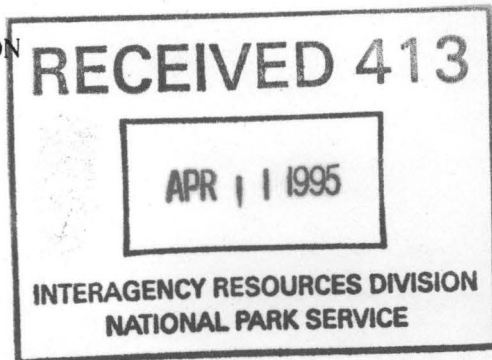
Enclosures

*Congratulations to the
new Keeper! Hooray
for women in high places!*





ARKANSAS
HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
PROGRAM



January 19, 1995

Ms. Ila Ree Odom
Historic Coordinator, USPS
Memphis Facilities Service Center
Headquarters, Southern Region
Memphis, TN 38166-0330

RE: Post Office in Siloam Springs Historic District

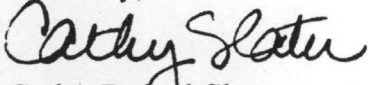
Dear Ms. Odom:

Our office has recently nominated a portion of downtown Siloam Springs, Arkansas as a National Register Historic District. The nomination was presented to and approved by our State Review Board at their September 7, 1994 meeting. The district boundaries (see enclosed map) include the Post Office, which was counted as a contributing resource. At the time of nomination, we were not aware that you had to be notified and given a thirty day period to comment on the nomination.

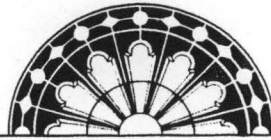
I have enclosed a letter of notification that was mailed to the other property owners in August before the meeting. Please do not hesitate to contact me or Ken Story of my staff if you have any questions regarding this nomination. At the conclusion of the thirty day comment period we will then forward the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register in Washington, D. C.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,


Cathy Buford Slater
State Historic Preservation Officer





ARKANSAS
HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
PROGRAM

January 19, 1995

Ms. Ila Ree Odom
Historic Coordinator, USPS
Memphis Facilities Service Center
Headquarters, Southern Region
Memphis, TN 38166-0330

RE: Siloam Springs Downtown Historic District

Dear Ms. Odom:

We are pleased to inform you that the above referenced property will be considered by the State Review Board of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, an agency of the Department of Arkansas Heritage, for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register of Historic Places is the federal government's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our nation's heritage.

Listing of this property provides recognition of the community's historic importance and assures protective review of federal projects that might adversely affect the character of the historic property. If the property is listed in the National Register, certain federal investment tax credits for rehabilitation and other provisions may apply.

Listing in the National Register does not mean that limitations will be placed on the property by the federal government. Public visitation rights are not required of owners. The federal government will not attach restrictive covenants to the property or seek to acquire it.

You are invited to attend the State Review Board meeting at which the nomination will be considered. The board will meet at 10:00 a.m. on September 7, 1994 in the 9th Floor Conference Room, Tower Building, 323 Center Street, Little Rock, Arkansas. The above-referenced property will be presented at the approximate time shown on the enclosed agenda.

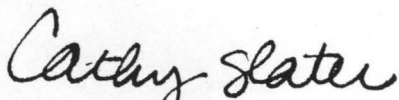
Enclosed please find a notice that explains, in greater detail, the results of listing in the National Register and that describes the rights and procedures by which an owner may comment on or object to listing in the National Register.



Page 2

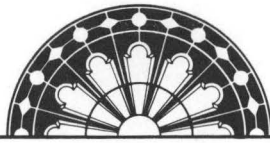
Should you have any questions about this nomination before the State Review Board meeting, please contact Ken Story of my staff at 324-9880.

Sincerely,

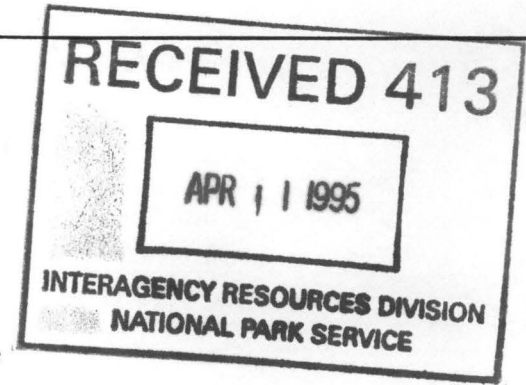
A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Cathy Slater".

Cathy Buford Slater
State Historic Preservation Officer

CBS:KS:kg



ARKANSAS
HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
PROGRAM



April 4, 1995

Carol D. Shull
Chief of Registration
United State Department of the Interior
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
800 North Capitol Street, Suite 250
Washington, D.C. 20002

RE: Siloam Springs Downtown Historic District
Siloam Springs, Benton County

Dear Carol:

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

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Cathy Buford Slater
State Historic Preservation Officer

CBS:br

Enclosures





May 11, 1995

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671 # of pages > 1

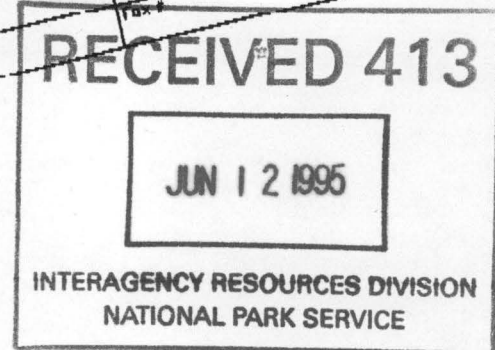
To: *Ken Syozy* From: *John Sorenson*

Co. _____ Co. _____

Dept. _____ Phone # _____

Fax # _____ Fax # _____

Ms. Cathy Slater
 State Historic Preservation Officer
 Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
 1500 Tower Building
 323 Center
 Little Rock, Arkansas 72201



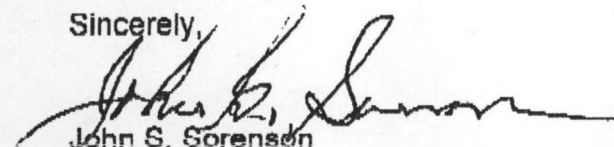
Dear Ms. Slater:

This is in response to a recent letter concerning the proposed nomination of the Siloam Springs Downtown Historic District in Siloam Springs, Arkansas. The Main Post Office, constructed in 1938, is a contributing building to the district.

As Federal Preservation Officer for the Postal Service, there is no objection to inclusion of this building as part of the district. Please call me at 202 268-3107 if you have any questions concerning this matter.

I appreciate the opportunity of responding to this request.

Sincerely,


 John S. Sorenson
 Federal Preservation Officer

bcc: District Manager, Arkansas District
 Postmaster, Main Post Office
 Siloam Springs, Arkansas