NPS Form 10-900 **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 National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Hutcheson, Sid, Building

Other names/site number:

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

2. Location

Street & number: 13912 AR 5 South City or town: Norfork State: Arkansas County: __ Baxter Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide X local Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A С D B

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Arkansas Historic Preservation Program** State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

Hutcheson, Sid, Building Name of Property

Baxter County, Arkansas County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many b	oxes as apply.)
Private:	X
Public – Local	

Pul	blic	_	S	tate
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Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	Х
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Hutcheson, Sid, Building

Name of Property

Baxter County, Arkansas County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.) <u>COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.) COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

Hutcheson, Sid, Building Name of Property

Baxter County, Arkansas County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.) OTHER: vernacular

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.) Principal exterior materials of the property: <u>Cast Concrete and Native Stone</u>

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Sid Hutcheson Building is an excellent example of a vernacular commercial building constructed in Norfork, Arkansas, during the 1910s. While a fine example of this type of vernacular construction, it also relays the story of commercial life in Norfork, Arkansas, during the economic boom of the city following the addition of the railroad and the construction of the North Fork Bridge over the North Fork River. Located in Norfork, Arkansas, at 13912 Arkansas State Highway 5 South, the Sid Hutcheson Building was constructed by using local materials from the rocky landscape. This large, two-story, cast-concrete building with stone cladding was built c.1910 and is one of six commercial buildings left along State Highway 5 through Norfork. The large two-story building rests on cast-concrete foundation, and has structural concrete interior and exterior walls, with the exterior wall clad in local stone from the area. Of the other commercial buildings located along State Highway 5, several have been heavily altered in order to accommodate a new function. When completed c.1910, the Sid Hutcheson Building, was one of the more spectacular buildings in Norfork, Arkansas.

The site on which the Sid Hutcheson Building is located is generally set on the northeast corner of Arkansas State Highway 5 and Main Street. Surrounding the building on the north side is the

Baxter County, Arkansas

Name of Property Site of the former Citizens Bank building.¹ Located to the east side of the building is wonderful residential building which is being restored. The south and west side of the building are adjacent to the Main Street and Arkansas Highway 5. The Sid Hutcheson Building offers a remarkable contrast to the other nearby commercial buildings, which are smaller rectilinear building with little ornamentation.

Narrative Description

Front Façade (West Elevation)

The front façade of the Sid Hutcheson Building faces west and is dominated by a two-tiered veranda that spans the entire front of the building. The large two-story cast-concrete building with stone veneer was constructed with the thought that it would operate as three separate businesses. The first was a grocery store or mercantile, the second was a Ford Model T dealership, and the third was a second-story hotel. It is evident on the first floor where the grocery and the Ford dealership were located. The first floor is dominated by the elevated walkway in front of the Sid Hutcheson Building that gradually slopes to the corner of Main Street and Arkansas Highway 5.

The first floor consists of two storefronts that originally housed a small grocery store and the original Model T Ford Dealership and like most of the building is clad in local stone. The southwest corner of the building contained the storefront of the Model T Ford Dealership. Working right to left there are two large, two-pane vinyl stationary windows with concrete headers, with grapevine mortar beads. This type and design of header is used above all openings on the first floor of this elevation. To the left of the two windows is another large single-pane. stationary display window. Adjacent to the display window and sharing its frame, is a single, solid wood door with a transom window located above the entrance. The entrance was the only entrance used by the hotel on the second floor. To the left of the entranceway, there is a small three to four foot space of stonework before coming to another, two-pane vinyl window with a smaller pane located on top while a larger pane is located on the bottom. Located to the left of the two-pane vinyl window is a recessed entranceway into the original grocery store part of the building. Located along the right side of the recessed entrance is a narrow, but tall, two-pane stationary window. Located in the center of the recessed entrance is a large, wide glass panel door. The original glass pane has been removed and replaced with new low-e glass in the original wooden door. Located along the left side of the recessed entrance is another narrow, but tall, two-pane stationary window. To the left of the recessed entrance, is another large two-pane vinyl stationary window before coming to the corner of the building. However, the stonework on the first floor of the grocery store side of the building is different than the Model T dealership side. The stones on the grocery store are cut stone, while the stones on Model T portion and along the entire second floor of the building are natural stones. The second floor of the Sid Hutcheson building consists of the second floor of the two-tiered veranda, with a shed roof

¹ The Citizens Bank Building was torn down by the property owners after the building had deteriorated to a point that the City of Norfork, Arkansas, requested that it be razed.

Baxter County, Arkansas County and State

Name of Property County and State covering the veranda. There is central entranceway with two, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl windows, equally spaced on either side of that central entranceway.

North Elevation

The North elevation has limited ornamentation along the western side of the elevation because of the remnant of the Citizen Bank Building which once shared the wall with the Sid Hutcheson Building. The inner brick wall of the former Citizen Bank Building still remains attached to the Sid Hutcheson Building. Above the inner brick wall of the Citizens Bank Building is a cast concrete portion of the Sid Hutcheson Building. Near the top of the two-story section of the building is a small band of stone cladding similar to the front elevation. The second portion of the north elevation is only one-story tall and is clad in stone veneer. There are only two small vinyl windows equally spaced along this back section of this elevation. There is a concrete band the is a foot wide that spans this entire portion of the building. Along the top of the elevation wall is a stair step parapet that steps down four times.

East Elevation

The East elevation also contains little ornamentation with the exception of window placements. The entire east elevation consists of two parts with a first floor extending to the east as seen in previous elevation descriptions, and the recessed two-story hotel portion of the building. The first floor consists of two, one-over-one, vinyl, double-hung windows in the northeast corner of the building. To the left of the widows is a wooden screen door with a solid wood door behind it. Above the screened door is a small wooden framed cloth awning which was a later addition to the building. To the left of the door are four similar one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows, equally spaced along the rest of the first floor elevation. In between each of the windows and door is the local rock cladding found throughout the rest of the building. The interesting thing is the concrete band that is a foot wide and spans the entire elevation. The recessed second-story portion of the elevation also has limited ornamentation. It consists of five equally-spaced pairs of one-over-one, double-hung windows. However, instead of having local stone in between the windows, the second story is clad in pressed tin.

South Elevation

The south elevation contains more ornamentation compared to the last two elevations. Starting at the southeast corner there is a small one-over-one, double-hung window. To the left of the window is another wooden frame screen door, and to the left of the screen door is another one-over-one, double-hung window. Now this section is raised slightly because of the terrain that rises to the east. A similar concrete band is found above the door and window opening like previous elevations; however, on this elevation the concrete banding has had the grapevine mortar added across the concrete to blend it in with the local stone used to clad the building. The next portion of the first floor consists of a larger window opening that has two, one-over-one, double-hung windows on either side of a small, thin stationary window. To the left of the large window opening is a large single bay overhead garage door. The opening would have always been a garage door for the Model T Ford dealer, but the mechanical garage door has been used in

Name of Property

Baxter County, Arkansas

County and State

updating the property. To the left of the garage door there are two, large two-pane display window with a smaller pane atop, and the larger pane below on either side of another wooden framed screen door. On the western portion of the building, which is two-stories tall, the second floor consists of three, one-over-one, double-hung windows equally spaced within this two-story section of the property. A similar concrete band is found above the door and window opening and spans the entire first floor up until all openings on the elevation rise near the east end of this elevation as previously noted. However, this concrete banding also has the grapevine mortar added across the concrete on both the first and second floor openings, to blend it in with the local stone used to clad the building.

Integrity

Though this building has housed multiple functions throughout its nearly 100 years, the building retains a great amount of integrity. Though the porch is in need of repair and has lost spindles and rails that were once there, there are multiple photos showing the design of the railing. The other change that has occurred is the replacement of the all of the windows. When the current property owner bought the building most of the windows were missing, and has gone back with similar window pane arrangements.

Name of Property

Baxter County, Arkansas County and State

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.



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

Criteria Considerations

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

A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes



- B. Removed from its original location
- ____
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Hutcheson, Sid, Building Name of Property Baxter County, Arkansas County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.) Commerce

Period of Significance

<u>c.1910-1964</u>

Significant Dates

<u>c.1910</u>

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Baxter County, Arkansas County and State

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

The Sid Hutcheson Building in Norfork, Arkansas, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with local significance under **Criterion A** for its association with commerce in Norfork, Arkansas. The Sid Hutcheson Building is a well-preserved example of two-story commercial building in Norfork, Arkansas, and a leading grocery store and Model T Ford dealership when it was constructed c.1910. The Sid Hutcheson Building was constructed by prominent Norfork citizen Sid Hutcheson c.1910 and features a grand two tiered veranda. Though this was one of the more grand commercial buildings in Norfork, Arkansas, when it was built, it remains a grand building along Arkansas Highway 5, which is the main thoroughfare through Norfork.

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

Norfork, Arkansas, is located in the central portion of Baxter County. Baxter County is situated on the northern edge of the state of Arkansas in the mist of the Ozark Mountain Range and was the state's sixty-eighth county.² Baxter County was established on March 24, 1873,³ and was named after Elisha Baxter. Mr. Baxter would become the governor of Arkansas in 1873, but following the creation of a new constitution, and the fact that Baxter forfeited two years of his term, Mr. Baxter refused to accept the Republican Party nomination for governor.⁴ Baxter was an Arkansan who fought for the Union Army during the Civil War. In 1873 he pushed the Arkansas Legislature to form a new county in his honor, with land taken from Izard, Fulton, Marion, and Searcy counties, while the representatives from affected counties and many others were away from the capital.

Baxter County shares its northern border with the Arkansas-Missouri border. The southern portion is covered in forests while the rest of the county consists of prairie land. Sometime

² Mary Ann Messick, *History of Baxter County: Centennial Edition 1873-1973* (Little Rock, Arkansas: International Graphics Inc, 1973; reprint, Mountain Home, Arkansas, Baxter County Historical Society, 1986), 32 (page citations are from the reprint edition).

³ Goodspeed Publishing Company, A Reminiscent History of the Ozark Region (Chicago: Goodspeed Brothers, Publishers, 1894; reprint, Easley, South Carolina: Southern Historical Press, 1978), 35 (page citations are from the reprint edition).

⁴ Old State House, "Biographies of Arkansas Governors: Elisha Baxter." <u>http://www.oldstatehouse.com/exhibits/virtual/governors/civil_war_and_reconst</u> <u>ruction/baxter.aspx</u> (accessed 12 March 2014).

Name of Property

Baxter County, Arkansas

County and State around c.1825⁵, Jacob Wolf built a two-story, dog-trot log house near the north fork of the White River. Mr. Wolf was a Government Indian agent, and as part of his job, he was required to also live in Indian Territory. Following the establishment of Mr. Wolf's home, blacksmith shop and trading post, a small community started to grow. With the growth of the small settlement and the growth of the trading post, the community became known as Libertv.⁶

As the small town of Liberty began to grow, thanks to the trading post of Mr. Wolf, the real expansion of the town and its population came about because of the advancement and building of the railroad line through Liberty. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway began to survey the area from Newport, Arkansas, to Carthage, Missouri, with Liberty, Arkansas, falling along the path of the survey area in 1901. It was the hope to have the entire line completed, surveyed and constructed by 1906.⁷ With the construction of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern Railroad the town continued to grow with the addition of other industrial and agricultural possibilities. As the town grew and the railroad became more influential in the town, the town was renamed Devero "in honor of one of the railroad engineers."⁸ The name of the French train engineer was actually Devereaux,⁹ but the spelling of the town name stuck as Devero. The name Devero would only last about a year before a 1907 plat was created by the owners of the town site for incorporation of the town, and with the incorporation the name changed to Norfork.¹⁰

Still as the town was beginning to take shape so was the life of Mr. Sid Hutcheson and his influence on the businesses of the developing town of Norfork. Mr. Hutcheson was born around 1872-73, in Martin Springs, Arkansas, which is just across the White River from Norfork, Arkansas. By January 1900, Mr. Hutcheson had gotten married to Mrs. Stella (Luther) Hutcheson and had one son, Vero Estel Hutcheson. Yet, his family would continue to grow little to this young family's surprise. Around 1904 Mr. Hutcheson's sister, Drucilla Bonner, became ill following the birth of her son Jack Bonner. Following her illness, Jack was taken and adopted by Sid and Stella Hutcheson shortly thereafter.¹¹ Still the new family continued to push into new and different enterprises through Norfork, Arkansas, and Baxter County.

⁵ The date of the Jacob Wolf House has been widely debated with construction years ranging from 1809 to 1829 in varying sources on the history of Baxter County.

⁶ Frances Shiras McClelland, "Norfork," Baxter County History 36, no. 1-2(January through June 2010), 11 (reprint of an article in A History of Baxter County from the Beginning to 1939).

⁷ Bill Dwanye Blevins, Baxter County Chronicles (Pangburn, Arkansas: Tumbling Shoals Publishing, 2005), 151.

⁸ McClelland, 11-12.

⁹ Messick, 60.

¹⁰ McClelland, 12.

¹¹ Jack would be educated at the Mountain Home Baptist College. He later became a teacher in Lone Rock, ginner, and seller of cotton and operator of a boat line. He would also later construct and own Quarry Marina and two boat docks on North Fork River following the construction of the dam on Lake Norfork. (Baxter County Historical Society, History & Families, Baxter County, Arkansas (Puducah, Kentucky: Turner Publishing Company, 2003), page 69.

Hutcheson, Sid, Building Name of Property Baxter County, Arkansas County and State

Even before the Town of Norfork was platted in 1907, the business community was already established in the area. With the town known regionally for its timber and tie cutting operation, many of the prominent citizens worked in this industry. The first store was started by Bill Colson with the second store started in 1900 by F.L. and Will Chastain, who also ran a cedar business in town.¹² Soon other shops, stores and services began to spring up around such as the "butcher shop, barber shop, bank and post office."¹³ Yet, even with the incorporation of the town in 1907 and the change of the towns name, many of these store fronts were "false front" wooden structures with a slow gradual change to brick and mortar stores into the 1910s.

It is unknown when Mr. Sid Hutcheson bought the Chastain Store, but it is cited in multiple histories of Norfork and Baxter County. It is believed that the old Chastain Store either burned or was razed by Mr. Hutcheson, c.1910.¹⁴ Following the destruction of the old Chastain Store, Mr. Hutcheson replaced the wooden structure with a solid cast-concrete store with local stone cladding. This would be one of the more iconic stores and buildings in all of Norfork. When it opened, it housed a small grocery store in the northern part of the building, while a Model T Ford dealership was housed in the southern bay of the building. The second story held a small hotel with roughly 6 rooms which was accessed through the central entranceway on the front elevation.

Though the building and store took up a large portion of Mr. Hutcheson's time, he was also very active in other businesses throughout Norfork including the ferry that traversed the Northfork River. "Prior to the construction of the bridge over the Northfork River on State Highway 5, car and wagons had crossed the river on a current-powered ferry established by Bill Colson in 1902. F.F. Pierce later bought the ferry and ran it until 1916 when it was taken over by S.J. Hutcheson." ¹⁵ Mr. Hutcheson would operate the ferry until the bridge was completed in 1937. It is said by the Mountain Home boys who dated girls in Calico Rock that Mr. Hutcheson did not like to be awakened after he went to sleep, so they ferried themselves across the river to get home.¹⁶ But still Mr. Hutcheson remained busy with many businesses throughout the community.

By 1925, business was going well for Mr. Hutcheson and the other merchants in Norfork. The two-story grocery store, automobile dealership and hotel were booming following the construction of the railroad bridge into Norfork. It is said that Sid was motivated to add the hotel to the second story to accommodate overnight travelers on the train that ran through Norfork and stopped for the night. By the middle of 1925, the Hutcheson's already were influential in the construction and operation of the Sid Hutcheson Building, the family farm, the ferry and by July

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁵ Messick, 62.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹² Messick, 60.

 $^{^{\}rm 14}$ The 1910 Census Record shows that Mr. S.J. Hutcheson was both a grocer and a merchant. This gives the best date to the construction of the new store.

Name of Property

Baxter County, Arkansas

County and State 1925 already had plans to open and operate a cotton gin in Mountain Home.¹⁷ Life and business in Norfork and Baxter County was looking very prosperous for the Hutcheson family and their neighbors.

However, life changed drastically for Mr. Hutcheson on or around September 4, 1925, as Stella, Sid's wife, passed away in Eureka Springs¹⁸ just two week prior to full operation at the Hutcheson cotton gin in Mountain Home.¹⁹ Even with the passing of his wife, business renamed busy through the onset of the Great Depression. Following the stock market crash of 1929, business began to slip in Norfork. Business was booming for the residents of the small town and the surrounding area. Thoughout the 1920s, farmers were going great but the residents of the area were already starting to feel the pain of the forthcoming depression with a small recession of their own. The farmers by the late 1920s were "producing too much, too fast, and farm prices went down."²⁰ As the years of over production ran on, crop and livestock prices also fell creating a small recession for the local farmers and Mr. Hutcheson himself. However, once the banks started to foreclose on mortgages, many in Norfork and Baxter County were less affected because they mortgaged livestock and machinery rather than the farm itself.

Still, as things got bad at the beginning of the 1930, the middle of the 1930s was not much better. Much of the grocery store contained only a few stocked shelves and the Model T Ford dealership in the other half of the building left as there was no money to spend on a new automobile. With the exiting of the dealership from the Sid Hutcheson Building, the gas pumps and oil tanks were removed and cemented over. Only a small portion of the service area workbench remains of the dealership. Following the departure of the Model T Ford Dealership, that half of the Sid Hutcheson Building was converted into a small restaurant.

Yet, the grocery store was able to maintain business thanks to the construction of the North Fork Bridge which was started in 1936 and dedicated on June 17. 1937.²¹ Due to the construction of the bridge both the grocery and the second floor hotel remained active during this period of time. Having this large project undertaken just blocks away from the Sid Hutcheson Building provided enough income to the owners to keep it ongoing through the end of the depression and into the buildup of World War II. Yet, Mr. Hutcheson, would never see the beginning of World War II or how the rest of his business enterprises made it through, because on September 13, 1940, Mr.

¹⁷ Baxter County Historical Society, "Hutcheson," Baxter County History 1.2: 24. (And) Mary Messick, History of Baxter County: Centennial Edition 1873-1973 (Little Rock, Arkansas: International Graphics Inc, 1973; reprint, Mountain Home, Arkansas, Baxter County Historical Society, 1986), 60-65 (page citations are from the reprint edition).

¹⁸ Margie Garr, Book 3, Hatch, Match & Dispatch: Births, Marriage, Death, Etc. From the Baxter Bulletin Published at Mountain Home, Arkansas (Mountain Home, Arkansas: Mountain Home, 1993), 30.

¹⁹ Baxter County Historical Society, "Hutcheson," Baxter County History 1.2: 24.

²⁰ Blevins, 193.

²¹ "North Fork Bridge," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Little Rock, Arkansas,1990, 8-4.

Baxter County, Arkansas

Name of Property County and State Hutcheson passed away.²² Upon passing away, all of Mr. Hutcheson belongings along with his property was inherited by Vero Hutcheson and Jack Bonner, Sid Hutcheson's adopted son. At some point shortly after Mr. Hutcheson's death, "Jack...bought out Vero's share and became the manager of the family enterprises which still included the grocery in the Sid Hutcheson building and the family farm.

It is not known when Jack sold the building to J. D. King, but it was probably between 1940 and 1950 according to photo from that period of time. Still, the Sid Hutcheson building and the town became quite popular again during the construction of the Norfork Dam and Lake Norfork. The Hutcheson name even stuck around following Sid Hutcheson's death. Once construction began on the Norfork Dam and Lake, a small community strung up between the small town of Spencer (near the dam site) and Salesville, Arkansas, named Hutcheson. The town would remain viable through June 2, 1944 before it was gradually dismantled following the completion of the powerhouse and dam.

Still, thanks to the construction of the dam the Sid Hutcheson building remained a valuable asset to the town of Norfork. It is said that following the construction of the dam site, the town of Norfork, returned "to its peaceful routine." The town has remained in its peaceful routine ever since. Many of the older commercial buildings have fallen down and been left abandon, but those that remain like the Sid Hutcheson Building remain as the heart and soul of the once thriving town of Norfork that boomed twice while other communities were shrinking.

Following the rise and fall of Norfork, the Sid Hutcheson Building housed many enterprises over the next fifty years including the restaurant, mechanic shop, antique storage and currently an antique store. The second story hotel, with eight large guest rooms, a lobby, linen closet, an anteroom, and a single bathroom, was only active for a short time as a boarding house²³ through the completion of the Norfork Dam.

Throughout the building great history of commerce and business in Norfork, Arkansas, it also details a wonderful history of one of Norfork's leading businessmen in Sid Hutcheson and his family. The many ups and downs in the town's history play in the very history and livelihood that surrounds the original grocery store and Model T Ford dealership that once occupied this large building. This building's history is a microcosm of the greater history that took place in the early 20th century in the United States. Therefore, the Sid Hutcheson Building in Norfork, Arkansas, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with local significance under **Criterion A** for its association with commerce in Norfork, Arkansas.

²² Margie Garr, Book 6, Hatch, Match & Dispatch: Births, Marriage, Death, Etc. From the Baxter Bulletin Published at Mountain Home, Arkansas (Mountain Home, Arkansas: Mountain Home, 1993), 86.

 $^{^{\}rm 23}$ It is noted that the boarding house used through the 1960s before it was no longer used in that capacity anymore.

Baxter County, Arkansas County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Baxter County Historical Society. *History & Families, Baxter County, Arkansas.* Puducah, Kentucky: Turner Publishing Company, 2003.

Baxter County Historical Society. "Hutcheson." Baxter County History 1.2.
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- Garr, Margie. Book 6, Hatch, Match & Dispatch: Births, Marriage, Death, Etc. From the Baxter Bulletin Published at Mountain Home, Arkansas. Mountain Home, Arkansas: Mountain Home, 1993.
- Goodspeed Publishing Company. A Reminiscent History of the Ozark Region. Chicago: Goodspeed Brothers, Publishers, 1894. Reprint, Easley, South Carolina: Southern Historical Press, 1978.
- McClelland, Frances Shiras. "Norfork." *Baxter County History* 36, no. 1-2(January through June 2010). Reprint of an article in *A History of Baxter County from the Beginning to 1939*.
- Messick, Mary Ann. *History of Baxter County: Centennial Edition 1873-1973*.Little Rock, Arkansas: International Graphics Inc, 1973. Reprint, Mountain Home, Arkansas, Baxter County Historical Society, 1986.
- "North Fork Bridge." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Little Rock, Arkansas,1990.
- Old State House. "Biographies of Arkansas Governors: Elisha Baxter." Old State House. <u>http://www.oldstatehouse.com/exhibits/virtual/governors/civil_war_and_reconstruction/b</u> <u>axter.aspx</u> (accessed 12 March 2014).

Hutcheson, Sid, Building

Name of Property

Baxter County, Arkansas County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- X_____ State Historic Preservation Office
- ____ Other State agency
- Federal agency
- ____ Local government
- _____ University
- ____ Other

Name of repository:

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): BA0101

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ______

Name of Property Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:	
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places) 1. Latitude:	Longitude:
2. Latitude:	Longitude:
3. Latitude:	Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or	X NAD 1983	
1. Zone: 15	Easting: 564141	Northing: 4007252
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

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

From the South 1/16 corner on the West side of Section 18, go North $51^{0} 39'21$ " East 86.77 feet to ta 3/8" rebar, the point beginning of the tract being described; then go North $81^{0} 00'$ 20" East 209 feet to a 3/8" rebar; then go South $07^{0} 18'31$ " East 209 feet to a 3/8" rebar, then go South $81^{0} 00'20$ " West 209 feet to a 3/8" rebar; then go North $07^{0}18' 32$ " West 209 feet to the point of the beginning, caontaining 0.34 acres in the S1/2 SW1/4NW1/4SW1/4 and 0.66 acre in the NW1/4SW1/4SW1/4 for an total of 1.00 arce.

Baxter County, Arkansas County and State

Baxter County, Arkansas County and State

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary contains all of the remaining land and buildings historically associated with the building.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: <u>Travis Ratermann (Survey Historian)</u> organization: <u>Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</u> street & number: <u>323 Center St. Suite 1500</u> city or town: <u>Little Rock</u> state: <u>Arkansas</u> zip code: <u>72201</u> e-mail <u>Travis@arkansasheritage.org</u> telephone: <u>501-324-9874</u> date: July 28, 2014

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Baxter County, Arkansas County and State

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Sid Hutcheson Building

City or Vicinity: Norfork

County: Baxter

State: Arkansas

Photographer: Travis Ratermann

Date Photographed: January 15, 2014

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

Photo #1 (AR_BaxterCounty_Sid Hutcheson Building_0001) West elevation of the building. Camera facing southeast.

Photo #2 (AR_BaxterCounty_Sid Hutcheson Building_0002) South elevation of the building. Camera facing north.

Photo #3 (AR_BaxterCounty_Sid Hutcheson Building_0003) Raised mortar seam on the seen throughout the exterior of the building. Camera facing north.

Photo #4 (AR_BaxterCounty_Sid Hutcheson Building_0004) South elevation of the building. Camera facing northwest.

Photo #5 (AR_BaxterCounty_Sid Hutcheson Building_0005) Deatail photo of the header found over many of the doors and windows throughout the building. Camera facing northwest.

Baxter County, Arkansas County and State

Photo #6 (AR_BaxterCounty_Sid Hutcheson Building_0006) East elevation. First floor. Camera facing northwest.

Photo #7 (AR_BaxterCounty_Sid Hutcheson Building_0007) East elevation first and second floor. Camera facing west.

Photo #8 (AR_BaxterCounty_Sid Hutcheson Building_0008) North elevation of the building showing the original shared wall with the former adjacent building. Camera facing southwest.

Photo #9 (AR_BaxterCounty_Sid Hutcheson Building_0009) North elevation of the building, showing the original shared wall. Camera facing southeast.

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

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







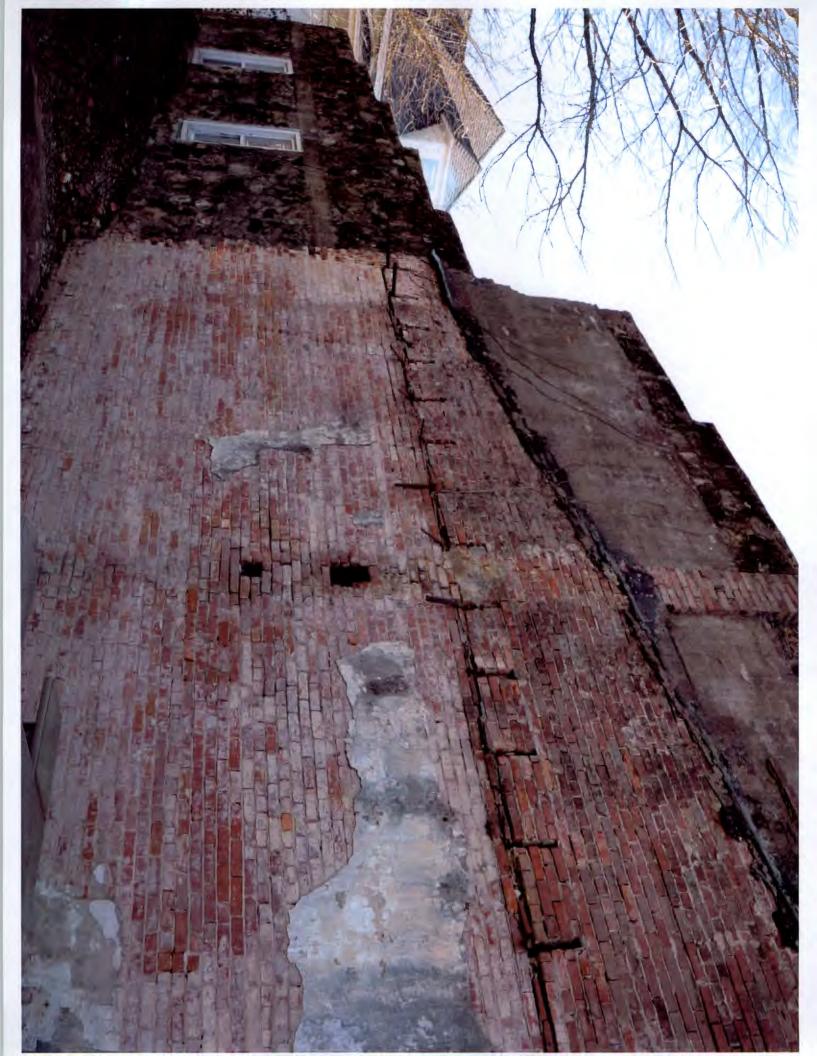












Sid Hutcheson Building, Norfork, Baxter County, Arkansas



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Sid Hutcheson Building, Norfork, Baxter County, Arkansas



Google earth

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