

NR LISTED

SEP 07 1995

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

AHPP

BE 2541e

1. Name of Property

historic name: Reeves House

other name/site number: N/A

2. Location

street & number: 321 S. Wright 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not for publication: N/A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

Category of Property: Building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic Resources of Benton County, Arkansas (A Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural)

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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.

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 _____ 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: DOMESTIC Sub: Single dwelling

Current : DOMESTIC Sub: Single dwelling

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7. Description
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Architectural Classification:

Queen Anne Revival

Other Description: N/A

Materials: foundation Stone/concrete roof Asphalt
walls Wood weatherboard other Wood porch posts

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

Summary

Located at 321 S. Wright Street, the Reeves House is a two-story, wood frame residence designed in the Queen Anne Revival style. The symmetrical T-shaped plan is ornamented with the projecting central clipped gable over the second story balcony on the front elevation, the embrocated shingles and wood jig-sawn work on the balcony and porch, and the four turned wood posts that support the hipped porch roof.

Elaboration

The Reeves House is a two-story, wood frame residence designed in the Queen Anne Revival style. The symmetrical T-shaped plan is ornamented with the projecting central clipped gable over the second story balcony on the front elevation, the hipped roof full-width single-story porch below, and the open porches at the southeast corner and on the eastern elevation. A single large brick chimney rises through the peak of the ell's gable roof just to the east of its intersection with the main side gable roof. The asphalt shingle roof and weatherboarded walls are all supported by a continuous stone and concrete foundation.

The western or front elevation is dominated by the central clipped gable balcony that projects from the side gable roof. It is supported upon two free-standing turned wood posts and two attached half-posts, and ornamented at the cornice with elaborate jig-sawn wood detailing. Embrocated wood shingles fill the pediment above and a simple wood balustrade connects the front posts. Symmetrically-placed to either side are two pyramidal wall dormers, each of which contains a small number of embrocated shingles in its peak and a large one-over-one window that interrupts the main cornice below. The hipped porch below is supported by four free-standing turned wood posts and two attached half-posts and also ornamented with jig-sawn cornice trim that gives a serrated appearance. The windows beneath are also of the one-over-one configuration and the central, single-leaf door is accessed via a wooden screen door.

The northern and southern elevations are similar. Each features a single central window on each floor of the gable end and embrocated shingles in both

the pediment of the gable end and above the one-over-one window in the ell's wall dormer. The principal difference is that the single story section adjoining the two-story ell on the northern elevation is completely enclosed while the hipped roof extending from the ell's southern side covers an open porch supported by two free-standing turned posts and two attached half-posts. The northern elevation's enclosed section is fenestrated by a single tall window placed next to the gable end and a smaller one-over-one window in the wall to the east. The porch on the southern elevation shelters two tall one-over-one windows that flank a single-leaf entrance containing a wood door.

The eastern elevation features a single central window in the upper story of the gable end and the partially-enclosed shed roof porch below. The southern three bays of the single-story section are screened with the central bay being occupied by a screen door. The northern enclosed bay is fenestrated by a single small window in its center.

The significant exterior details include the wood jig-sawn work on the balcony and porch, the embrocated shingles on the balcony and wall dormers, and the turned wood posts that support the hipped porch roof, the side porch and the balcony roof.

The interior -- which is substantially smaller than it appears from the front -- has been remodeled to some degree, but the main front living room remains intact. The elaborate wood fireplace mantel remains, complete with its wood and mirror overmantel and arched firebox. Also extant is the oak window and door trim. Though the moldings themselves are relatively simple, the tall corner blocks each feature an incised patera and curved molding at the top and bottom.

Also included in the nomination is an early -- though probably not original -- gable roof garage building located at the northeast corner of the house. Its western gable end is accessed via a central pair of hinged plank doors. Another single-leaf entrance is placed on its southern wall, near the southwestern corner.

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8. Statement of Significance
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Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Locally.

Applicable National Register Criteria: C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) N/A

Areas of Significance: ARCHITECTURE

Period(s) of Significance: 1895 _____

Significant Dates: 1895 _____

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.
___ See continuation sheet.

Summary

Criterion C, local significance

Constructed in 1895, the Reeves House is locally significant by virtue of its status as the best extant example of a relatively high-style Queen Anne Revival house in this neighborhood of Siloam Springs. The abundance of characteristic Queen Anne Revival details distinguishes this particular design as one of the most elaborate interpretations of this style constructed in wood.

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 intents, 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 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 house known as the Reeves House was built during the early heyday of Siloam Springs, when expectations ran high for the future of the fledgling community. Though little is known about either the architect (if any) or builder of the house, or about its original occupants, its obvious architectural influences indicate that it was built in one of the current architectural fashions of the time: the Queen Anne Revival. The heavy, clipped gable, the embrocated shingles, the turned and jig-sawn work throughout, and the tall wall dormers all identify this design as clearly influenced by the Queen Anne, a nationally popular architectural style in the late nineteenth century in the United States. And though it was already on the wane in Arkansas as of 1895, it continued to make its presence felt, and particularly in such new communities where aspiring citizens wanted their homes to look as modern and up-to-date as possible.

Because of these signature architectural features -- and the fact that they are intact and have not been compromised -- the Reeves House is locally significant for the quality and importance of its architectural design.

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9. Major Bibliographical References
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Black, J. Dickson, *History of Benton County*, (Little Rock, 1975).

City of Siloam Springs Plat Record

Information provided by Leah and Todd Knowlton, January, 1995.

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

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1897-1948.

___ 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:

- X State historic preservation office
_ Other state agency

- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: _____

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreeage of Property: Less than one

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A	<u>15</u>	<u>361360</u>	<u>4005110</u>	B	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
C	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	D	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

 See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation sheet.

Lot 7 and the southern 1/2 of Lot 8, Block 26, Original City of Siloam Springs, Arkansas.

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

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

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11. Form Prepared By

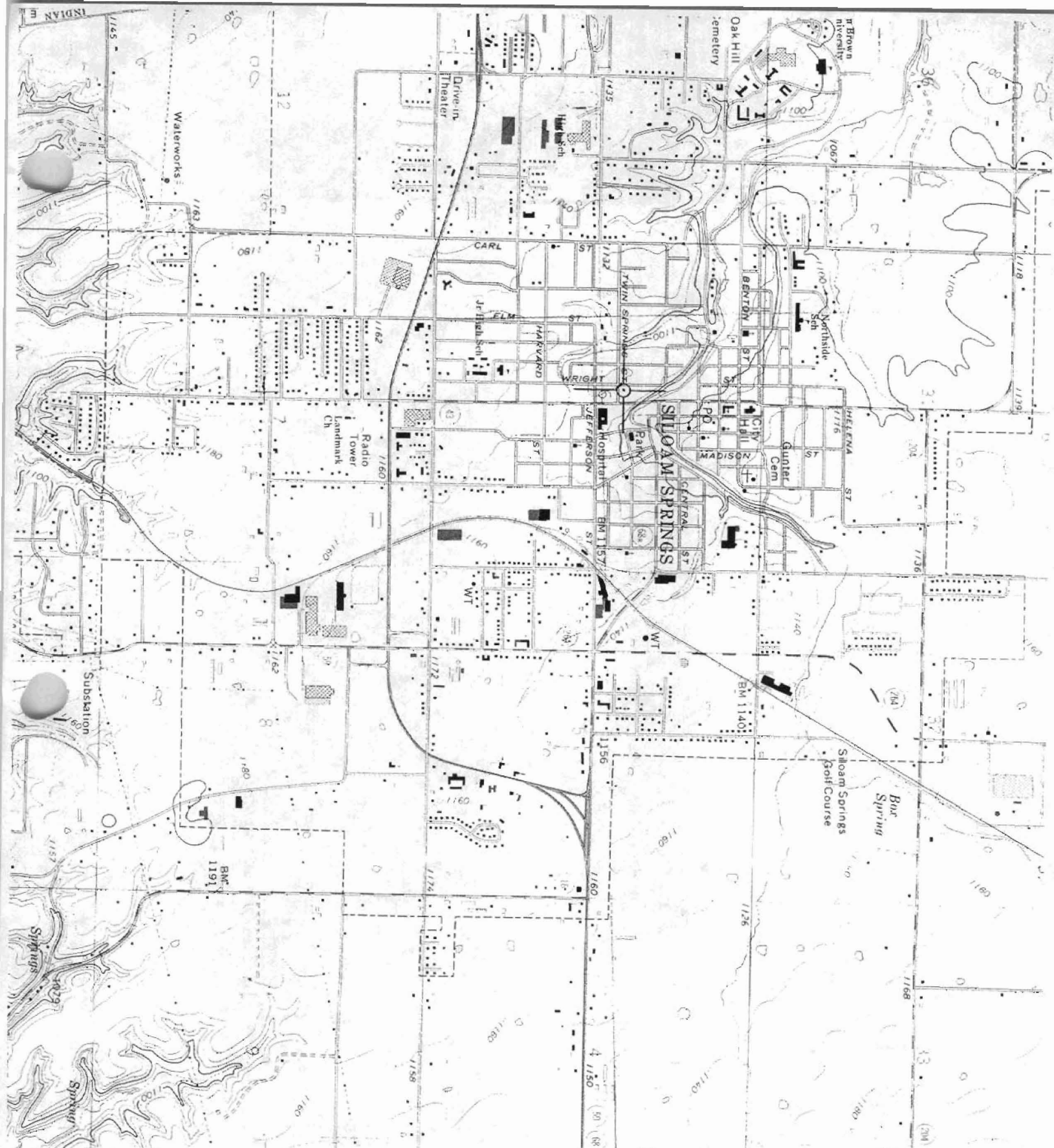
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Name/Title: Ken Story, NR/Survey Coordinator

Organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Date: August 3, 1995

Street & Number: 1500 Tower Bldg., 323 Center St. Telephone: (501) 324-9880

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



22 MI TO JUNC. HWY 59 & 58
 SPRINGDALE VIA HWY 59 21 MI

4006
 REEVES HOUSE
 SILOAM SPRINGS,
 BENTON Co.,
 ARKANSAS
 15/361360/
 4005110

4003
 10'

22 MI TO JUNC. HWY 59 & 58
 SPRINGDALE VIA HWY 59 21 MI

