

NR listed 9/8/92

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

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1. Name of Property

historic name: King, Hugh L., House

other name/site number: N/A CE0026

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2. Location

street & number: 110 West Spring Street

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Heber Springs

vicinity: N/A

state: AR county: Cleburne code: AR 023 zip code: 72543

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3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Building

Category of Property: Private

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>      </u>	buildings
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	sites
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	structures
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

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

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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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. Byford  
Signature of certifying official

8-7-92  
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: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Hotel</u>
Current : <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

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7. Description  
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Architectural Classification:

Queen Anne  
Italianate  
\_\_\_\_\_

Other Description: N/A

Materials: foundation Stone roof Asphalt  
walls Weatherboard other Brick  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

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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: Local.

Applicable National Register Criteria: C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

Areas of Significance: Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period(s) of Significance: c. 1882-1894

Significant Dates: 1894

Significant Person(s): N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: King, Hugh L.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References
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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:

- 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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Acreage of Property: Less than one

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

Table with 4 columns: A, B, C, D. Row 1: A 15 588010 3927920 B. Row 2: C D.

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation sheet.

Lots 7,8,9 of Block 24 of the Original Town of Heber Springs, Cleburne County, Arkansas.

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

This boundary includes all of the property historically associated with this resource that retains its integrity.

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11. Form Prepared By

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Name/Title: Patrick Zollner, National Register Historian

Organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Date: 08/06/92

Street & Number: 225 E. Markham, Suite 300 Telephone: (501) 324-9346

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

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National Park Service

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**Summary**

The Hugh L. King House is a two-and-a-half story frame Queen Anne-style residence, built between 1893 and 1894 onto a c. 1882 two-room, L-shaped vernacular house with some Italianate detailing.

**Elaboration**

The Hugh L. King House is a two-and-a-half story frame residence constructed in 1893-1894 in the Queen Anne style of architecture. The house was apparently built onto an older c. 1882 two-room, L-shaped house that features a decorative, Italianate-styled interior brick chimney and is fenestrated by four-over-four double-hung windows with at least one Italianate-style window crown remaining. The new Queen Anne-style portion is covered by a composition shingled-hipped roof with two interior brick chimneys located at the western and eastern ends of the ridge respectively. Large gable-roof bays project from the front (southern) and western elevations, and a short, five-sided turret protrudes from the southwest corner of the house. The weatherboard-clad, balloon-frame structure originally rested upon brick piers; however, they have since been replaced by a continuous stone foundation. A shed-roof porch wraps around the front, western and northern elevations of the house. The turned spindle-supported porch originally extended to the western elevation of the original 1880's house as well, but that porch has recently been enclosed.

The front or southern elevation of the King House is defined by a gable-roof bay projection to the east and a five-sided turret to the west. The gable-roof bay projection is adorned by an elaborate jig-sawn and turned-spindle gingerbread ornament, which was recently removed for repair and at the time of this writing has not been reinstalled. A four-pane stationary window is located just below the gingerbread trim. All of the windows dating to the 1894 construction feature elaborate moldings consisting of a projecting crown, a band of serrated-cut dentils between two paterae, and other carved detail. The attic level of the gable-roofed bay is sheathed with fishscale-patterned wood shingles. Two side-by-side two-over-two double hung windows illuminate the second story, which is sided with conventional weatherboarding. Crowned corner trim pieces define the two perimeters of this bay. The first story of this bay, covered by the shed-roof porch, is identically fenestrated.

A gabled dormer is positioned just to the west of the gable-roof bay, off center on the front elevation. The dormer features a two-pane, vertical sash window and is adorned by trefoil-cut, decorative verge boards. A two-over-two window is found just below on the second story, with the first floor entrance is

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positioned directly below. This asymmetrically placed entrance is accessed via a stone stoop, which leads underneath a small, gable-roof porch that extends from the wrap-around porch and is supported by two turned-spindle posts. Like the larger gabled bays, the gable end of the porch is covered with fishscale-patterned wood shingles. The doorway has a transom and is adorned with the same decorative molding pattern found around the windows. The upper half of the single-leaf door consists of a single pane of glass surrounded by smaller stained-glass panes. The two lower panels of the wooden door are decorated with carved floral patterns.

The turret features the familiar fishscale-patterned wood shingles on the second story and contains a two-over-two double hung window in each of the five sides on both stories. The western elevation is composed of a blank section of weatherboarding between the turret and the projecting gable-roof bay, which is identical to the southern elevation bay with the exception that it retains the gingerbread ornamentation.

The wrap-around porch continues around to the northern elevation until it meets the enclosed shed porch of the c. 1882 structure. This elevation features a gabled dormer identical to its counterpart on the southern elevation. The first story is fenestrated by a single two-over-two window, whereas the second story contains two windows with a small bathroom window placed in between. The western elevation of the c. 1882 structure appears to have originally been a shed-roof porch that at some later date was partially enclosed at the northern end. This enclosed section contains two small four-over-four double-hung windows facing the west. The remainder of the porch was modernized in 1893-1894 when the new house was constructed. New two-over-two double-hung windows with the aforementioned Queen Anne molding were installed underneath the porch, and turned-spindle posts identical to those on the new house likewise supplanted the old. A single-leaf door entrance was placed on the northern elevation of the new house at the juncture with the western elevation wall of the older house to effect passage between the porch and the central hallway of the new house. Apparently, the modernization of the c. 1882 was restricted to the western elevation, which, since it fronted a major thoroughfare, would be the side most visible to a passerby. In 1986 the porch was enclosed with five aluminum-frame, horizontal-sash, two-over-two double-hung windows above a lightly constructed, wood-frame bulkhead. A modern aluminum-frame glass/screen door was installed between the new windows and the historically enclosed portion of the porch. The turned-spindle posts were not removed, and the porch could easily be re-opened.

The northern elevation of the older, L-shaped house consists of two four-over-four double-hung windows, although only the eastern window features the Italianate window crown molding. A modern interior brick chimney has been

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added on this elevation, but the original robust, Italianate-style chimney remains further south along the roof ridge. The eastern elevation is obscured by a shed-roof porch within the ell that has been enclosed in the modern period with narrow vertical boarding and small aluminum-frame windows. The gable-roof bay that projects to the east is fenestrated with a single four-over-four double-hung window that is absent its Italianate crown. An identical window graces what little remains exposed of the c. 1882 southern elevation wall. The eastern elevation of the 1894 house is symmetrically fenestrated by four two-over-two windows, two on each floor. A non-historic shed-roof carport supported by three metal poles has been attached to the southern end of the eastern elevation. The carport is reasonably sympathetic to the historic house, does not obscure any significant detail, and could be easily removed if necessary.

The Queen Anne style is displayed throughout the interior primarily in the dark-stained window and door moldings which, like the exterior trim, feature paterae. Virtually all of the doors are original, and the majority have operable transoms. The living room defined by the five-sided turret contains pocket doors stained in the rich, dark color found on the door and window moldings. The same finish is applied to the central hall staircase, which features a newel adorned with the familiar paterae incising and an ornate banister comprised of turned balusters and jig-sawn pieces. The staircase leading to the attic is not quite as elaborate yet still features a turned newel post and balusters. In the middle of the second-story hallway, a single turned-spindle post, identical to the porch supports, bolsters the attic floor.

The interior of the c. 1882 portion is much more plain in comparison. The central chimney allows for two fireplaces, one in what is now the kitchen and the other in the living room. Although the mantels are not decorated, their design bestows a heavy, robust appearance. The living room is bevelled at the eastern end to provide cupboard space, and, like many of the rooms in the newer house, is encircled with wooden wainscoting.

There are no historic outbuildings associated with the King House.



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**Summary**

The Hugh L. King House is being nominated under Criterion C with local significance as the best example in Heber Springs of a Queen Anne-styled residence.

**Elaboration**

The area now occupied by the town of Heber Springs was first settled in 1835 by John Magness, who homesteaded a 40-acre tract on which free-flowing sulphur springs were located. The Magness property was located near an inverted cone mountain, called Tonawanda by the Indians, but known as Sugar Loaf Mountain by the white settlers. In 1837 Magness sold his land to John T. Jones, Richard B. Lee, Richard D. C. Collins, and William McKim who intended to capitalize on the springs by developing a resort community. Responding to a proposal by Jones, the General Assembly of the state of Arkansas approved an act in 1838 to incorporate the White Sulphur Springs Company. Governor James Sevier Conway signed the act which recognized the group's desire to improve the land "for the purpose of making it a convenient and healthy resort for the good citizens of Arkansas."

The land and springs, however, remained undeveloped. Jones secured sole ownership of the land through a series of transactions and purchased an additional 50 acres west of the original site. Jones, who had entered politics and was serving as circuit judge, sold the entire tract to Max Frauenthal in 1881, with the exception of one acre in the vicinity of the springs. Frauenthal was a prosperous Jewish merchant with holdings in nearby Conway and in Memphis, Tennessee. A month after purchasing the property, he organized the Sugar Loaf Springs Company and sold stock to ten shareholders. The new company, which was more interested in establishing a town than building a resort, did set aside four city blocks (ten acres), which they designated as Spring Park.

The town of Sugar Loaf Springs grew quickly based on the healing reputation of the mineral waters and achieved the distinction of being incorporated in the same year it was founded. When the townspeople submitted their request for a post office however, the name "Sugar Loaf" was rejected because there was already another post office in the state by that name. The town fathers instead chose to honor Dr. Heber Jones of Memphis, the son of the long-time owner of the town site, John T. Jones. Like many other towns in Arkansas, the separate names of the post office, Heber, and the town, Sugar Loaf, were used interchangeably until 1910 when the names of both institutions were officially changed to Heber Springs.

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Spring Park, of course, became the principal attraction of the new town. An 1886 booklet entitled, *The Famous Health Resort of Sugar Loaf Springs and Cleburne County*, the author described the springs in relation to their location in the park:

These [the springs] are found in the spring park, which corners upon the hotel lawn. The first reached are five in number, White Sulphur, Arsenic, Chalybeate, Iron and Freestone, being all found in a few steps of each other; then the Red Sulphur, Saltpetre, Powder and Eye Springs, only a few yards from the first, and then comes the best and last, the Black Sulphur, making ten in all.

The benefit from partaking of these waters was ". . . a sure cure for dyspepsia, headache, biliousness and hundreds of other ailments." Today, only seven of the springs are recognized and maintained (absent the Chalybeate, Freestone, and Saltpetre springs).

In 1892, the year before the King House was completed, a visitor to the town wrote:

Nestled at the foot of the Ozark mountains, in the Little Red River valley, it is a surprise to the traveler who has made a day's drive from the railroad through a thinly settled country. The town is thirty miles from the nearest railroad point, but during the ten years of existence its population has reached 500 and is continually increasing. The most peculiar features of the town are its mineral springs, which have attracted no small amount of attention in the State [sic], though unknown outside of Arkansas.

Though it would be another sixteen years before the Missouri & North Arkansas railroad connected Heber Springs with the rest of the world, the town grew steadily around the tourism industry associated with the sulphur springs. The various hotels became centers of social life, and the activities conducted there were reported with great frequency in the local newspaper, *The Jacksonian*. The summer months were the most popular among the tourists, who would usually stay for weeks at a time to drink and enjoy the medicinal waters.

Hugh L. King was a building contractor during the early, formative years of Sugar Loaf Springs/Heber Springs. In 1891 he constructed the two-story frame S. Julon Morton House, considered one of the finest homes in town, at the corner of First and Spring Streets. King also built a commercial building on Main Street that was first occupied by Bittle's general merchandise store. In 1893, Hugh King began construction on his own residence at the opposite end of the same block where the Morton House stood. The new house was built onto an older, c.

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1882 house. Although King had constructed the new ten room residence for his family, the house was opened to both summer and winter visitors in the early 1900's when his older daughters left to attend college.

*The Jacksonian* reported in February 1902 that Mr. and Mrs. George Rhoades of Michigan were sojourning for the winter at the Hugh L. King home. The paper observed in September 1903:

A. Rose and daughter of Brinkley are guests at the residence of H. L. King. H. E. Strong and lady of Brinkley came in Wednesday and are domiciled at the King House. Mr. Strong is one of Brinkley's legal lights and a genial souled gentleman. Will Moore of Beebe who has been staying at the King House for about five weeks left Friday for home. He has been greatly benefitted by our sulphur water.

In September, 1904, the King family moved to Batesville where their three eldest daughters attended college and their Heber Springs house was rented out. They returned to Heber Springs in June 1905 and once again opened the house to boarders and visitors. Perhaps the most famous boarder of the house was Buster Brown and his dog, Tige. Buster traveled the country advertising Buster Brown shoes and spent the night in the King House while visiting Heber Springs about 1910.

The Hugh L. King House, however, is significant under Criterion C as the best example in Heber Springs of a Queen Anne-styled residence. Wood shingles on the gable ends and turret facings provide the proper Queen Anne exterior surface texture and variety. King achieved the asymmetrical massing required of the style by utilizing a five-sided turret and an offset entry. A lavish use of turned-spindle porch supports, elaborate and beautifully detailed window crowns on every window, and a more modest use of gingerbread ornamentation complete and enhance the Queen Anne effect. An interesting deviation from this style is found in the two roof dormers. The steeply pitched gable roof with trefoil verge board ornamentation is more reminiscent of the Gothic Revival style.

The King House is also significant for its dramatic illustration of the evolution of architectural styles. The c. 1882 L-shaped house that was built onto is a fine, if somewhat altered example of the vernacular house forms that were prevalent in rural and small town Arkansas. The remaining decorative window crown and detailed chimney indicate that the popular Italianate style of architecture permeated even the most basic of house forms.

For these reasons, and the fact that the house has been virtually unaltered over the years, the Hugh L. King House is being nominated under Criterion C with local significance.

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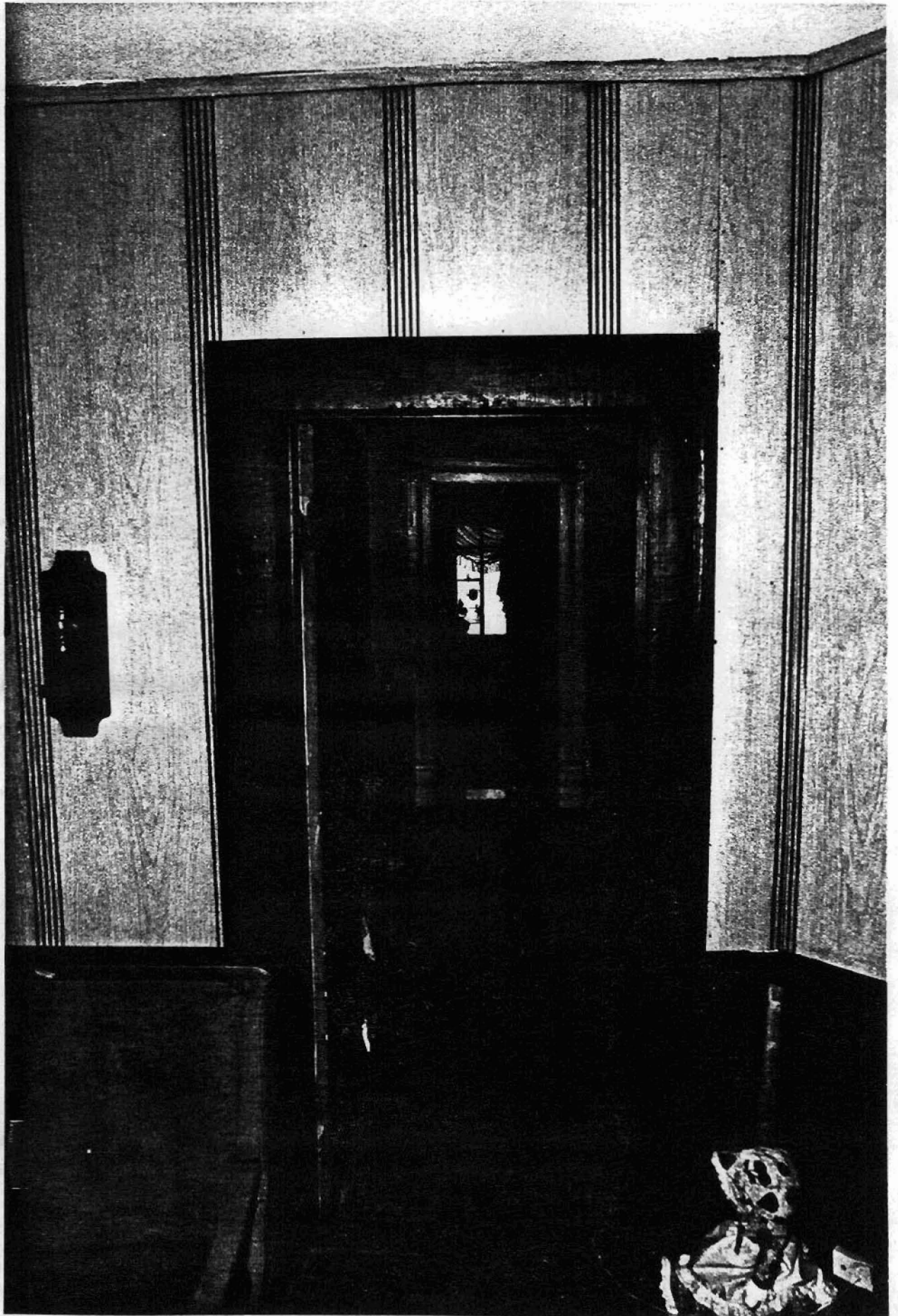
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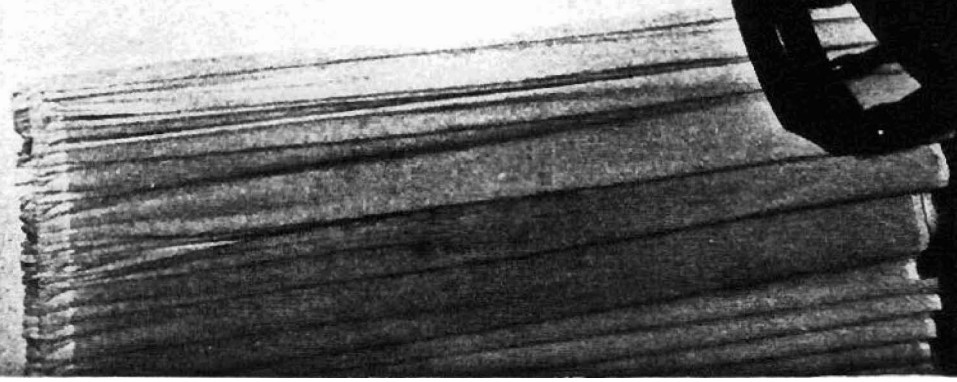
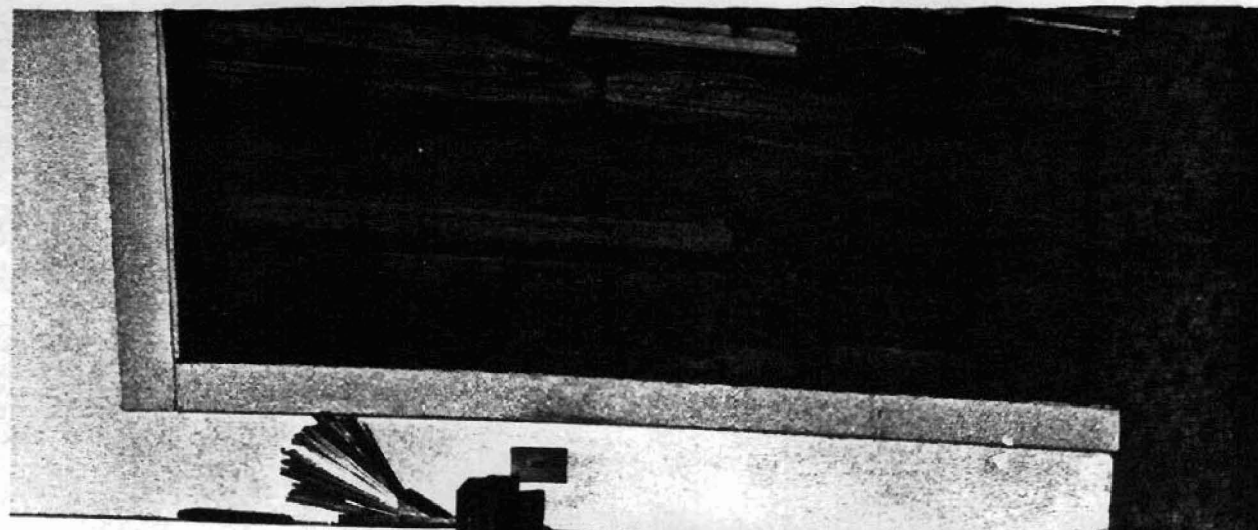
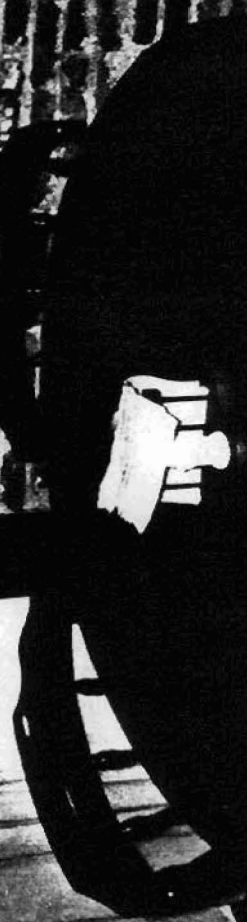
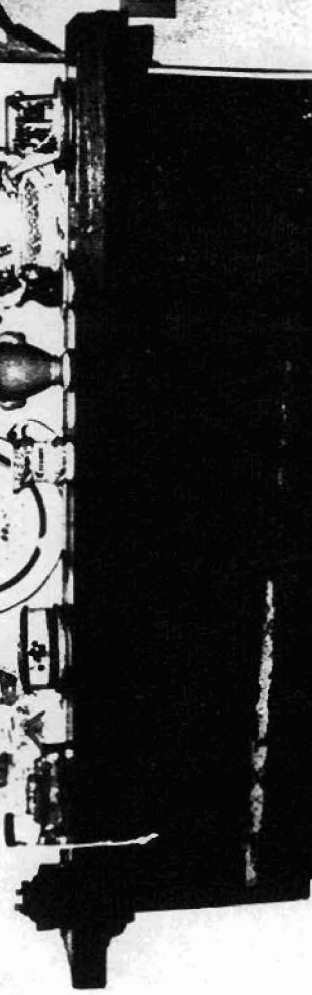
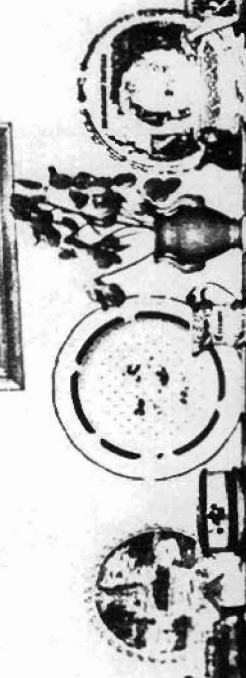
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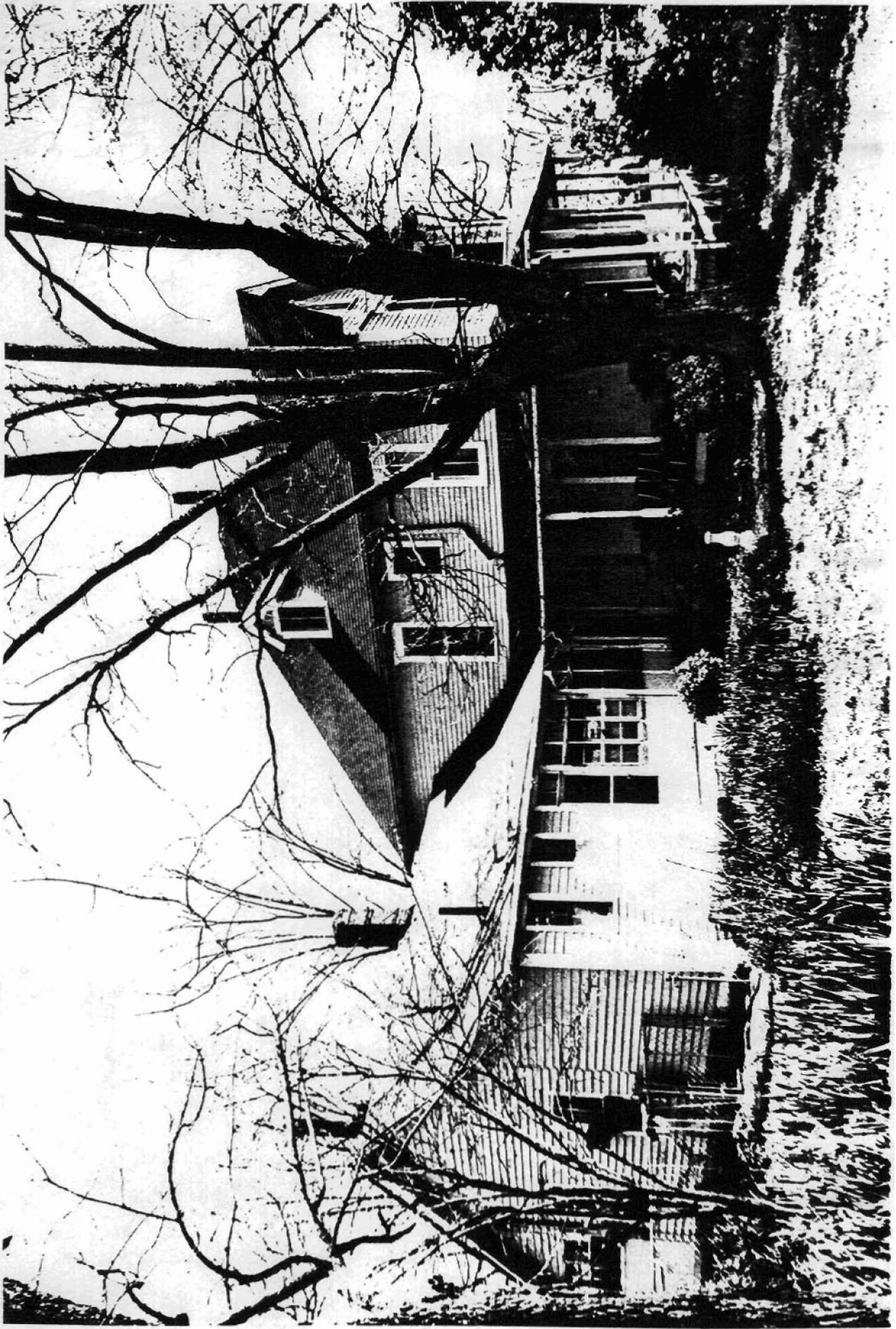
Berry, Evalena. *Sugar Loaf Springs: Heber's Elegant Watering Place*. Conway, Arkansas: River Road Press, 1985.

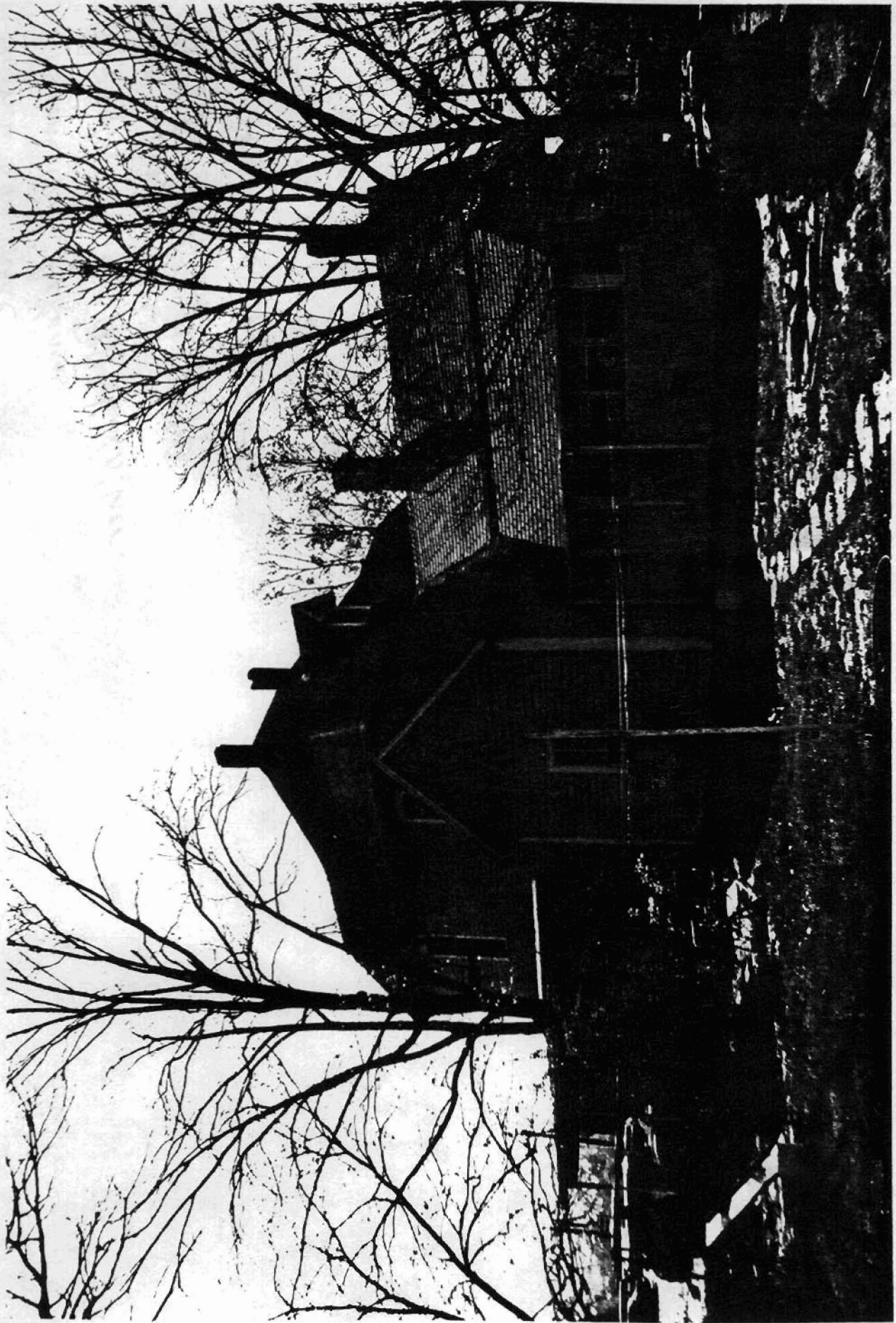


ACCEPT THE THINGS  
I CANNOT CHANGE.  
COURAGE TO CHANGE  
THOSE THINGS I CAN  
AND WISDOM  
TO KNOW THE  
DIFFERENCE.

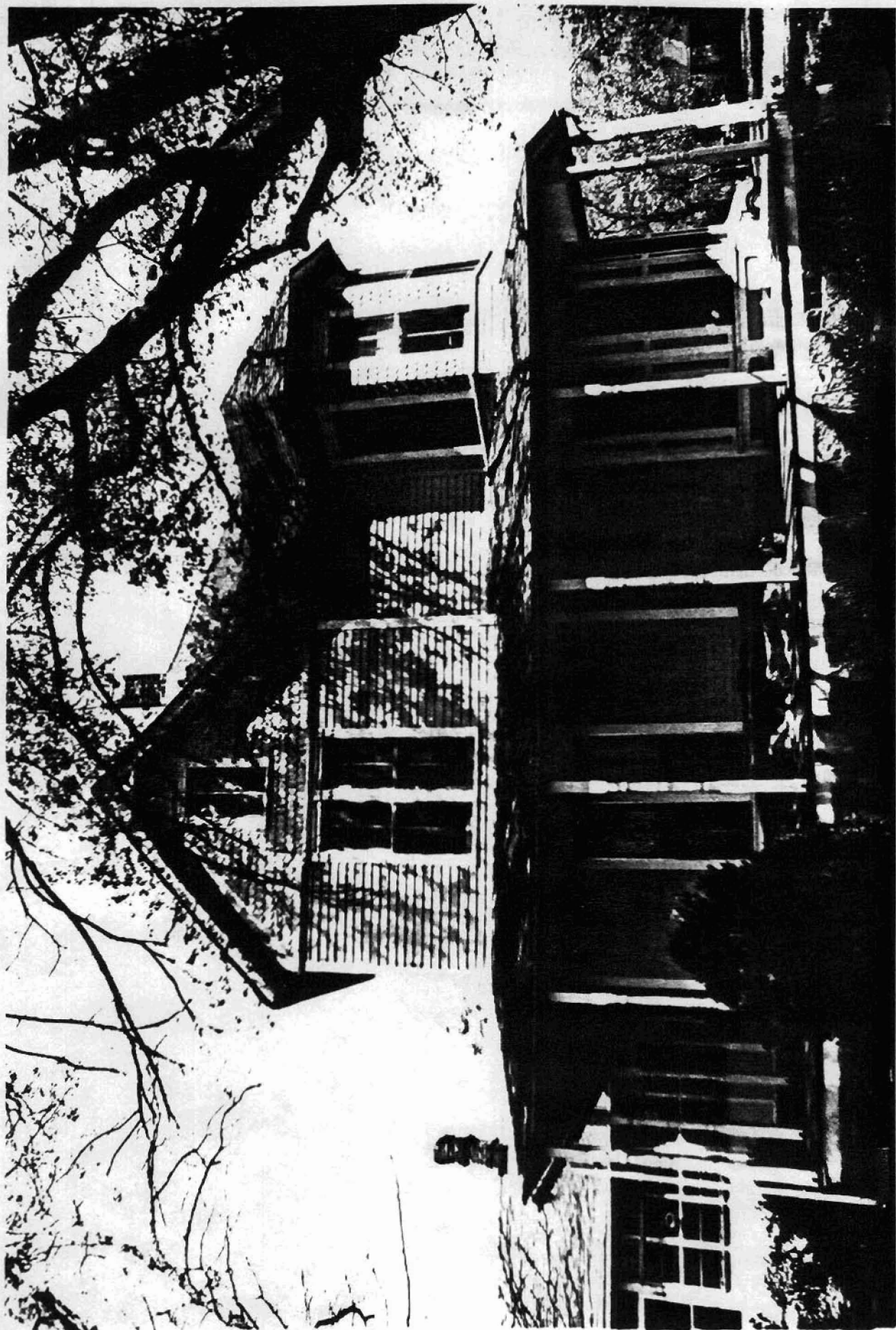
WITH THY  
BLESSING  
AND THY LOVE

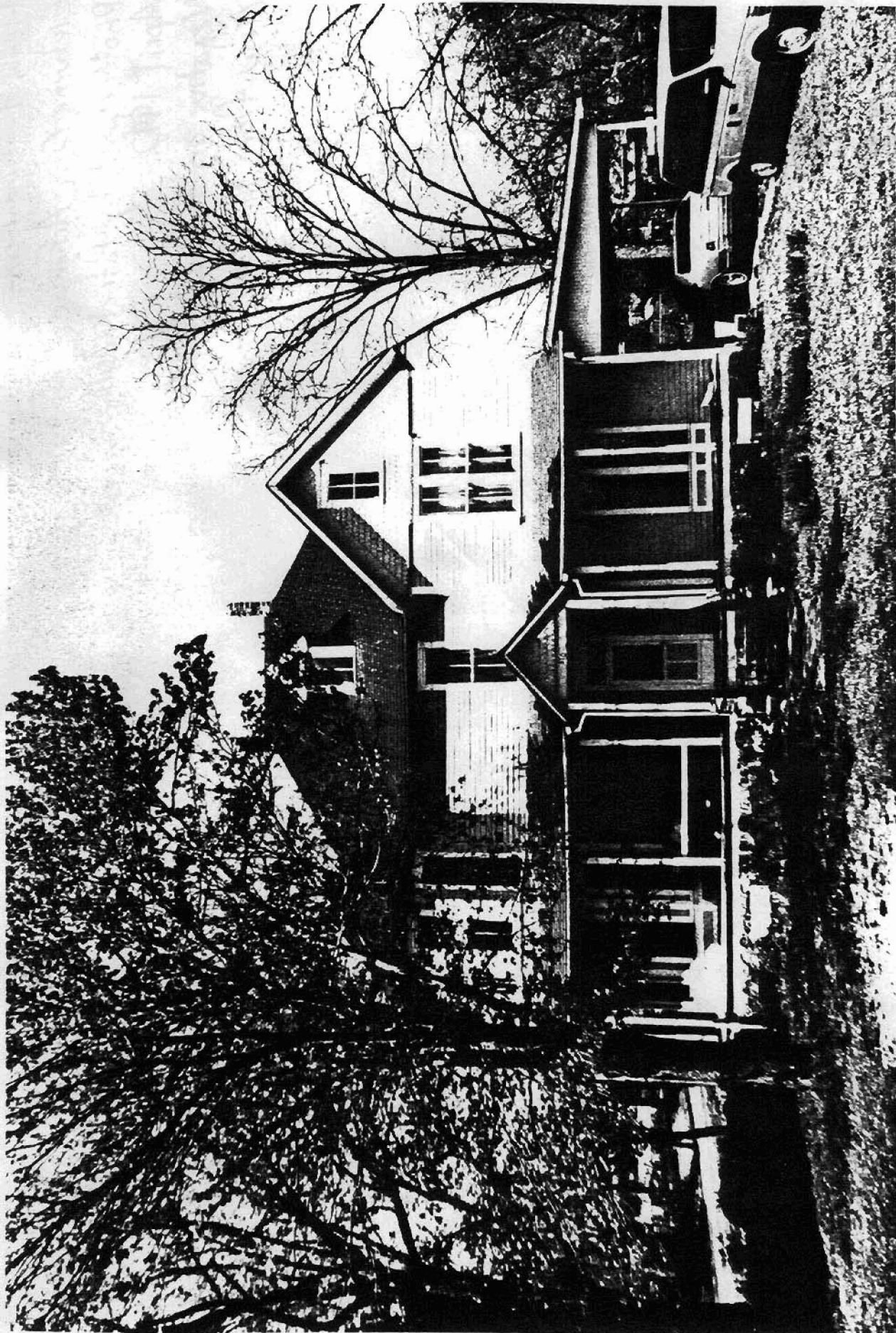












King, Hugh L., House  
Heber Springs, Arkansas

UTM: 15/588010/3927920

HEBER SPRINGS QUADRANGLE  
ARKANSAS - CLEBURNE CO.  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



GREENS FERRY  
785 11 SW