

NR listed 6/5/91
CH0044

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Carlton House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 434 South Lakeshore Drive

not for publication N/A

city, town Lake Village

vicinity N/A

state Arkansas

code AR

county Chicot

code AR 017

zip code 71653

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

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

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Carlynn A. Byrd
Signature of certifying official
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

4-23-91
Date

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

5. National Park Service Certification

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 the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Weatherboard

roof Asphalt

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1**Summary**

The Carlton House is a two-story vernacular interpretation of the Colonial Revival style. The house features a full-facade front porch supported by simple, Colonial Revival columns and a central-placed, two-story, three-sided bay projection capped by an eyelid window within the gable end.

Elaboration

Constructed in 1906, the Carlton House is a two-story, wood-frame, vernacular Colonial Revival structure. The plan is irregular and consists of a continuous brick foundation, originally brick piers only, supporting weatherboarded wood-frame walls covered by a composition-shingled, gable-hip combination roof. There is no chimney, although originally a single interior brick chimney protruded from the roofline.

The eastern or front elevation features a full-facade porch which wraps around the southern elevation. The hipped-roof covered porch is supported by nine simple, Colonial Revival columns. Wood planks constitute the flooring of the porch. The front door, located in the center of the three-sided bay projection, has been replaced, but the original door trim, single-pane transom, and decorative crown remain. The two remaining sides of the central bay each contain a one-over-one double-hung window with a decorative crown. The wall north of the door is fenestrated by four diamond-shape multiple-pane-over-one windows. A single one-over-one double-hung window pierces the wall south of the bay projection.

The northern and southern elevations are more restrained. The northern elevation is lighted with two symmetrically-placed one-over-one wood sash windows in the second floor and a single identical window in the wall of the main house block below. To the west, another sash window lights the wall of the shed roof rear section of the house. The southern elevation is lighted with two, square sash windows in the rear shed section, two symmetrically-placed one-over-one wood sash windows on each floor the gable end bay, and another sash window in the wall of the house just to the east of the gable end. A single-leaf entrance provides access into the house directly off the porch, which finishes the elevation.

The western or rear elevation is lighted with an assortment of randomly-placed wood sash windows on both floors and accessed via a central, single-leaf door.

The exterior details of note are primarily confined to the eastern or front elevation, which features the relatively complicated composition of porches and balconies on both floors, and which are supported on simple Classical columns on the first floor and on more Queen Anne, turned balusters on the second floor. However, the eye is drawn to the eyelid window that

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lights the pediment of the central gable end, and which ultimately lends the composition its predominant Classical emphasis.

The interior is also simply ornamented, with most of the detail being concentrated in the entrance parlor and the rooms leading directly from this parlor. A relatively elaborate three-quarter turn staircase dominates the entrance hall. It is constructed of stained wood newel posts with turned balusters painted white. Also of note are the built-in bookcases in the living room, which are placed to either side of the entrance into the entrance hall. Otherwise the wood trim and moldings, though largely intact throughout, are simple and restrained.

The Carlton House has seen some changes to its floor plan over time, the most significant being the addition of a rear shed on the back at some time in the past, which the current owners had to remove due to deterioration and replace with a compatible and slightly larger addition. However, both additions are placed toward the back of the structure, and comparisons with historic photographs reveal that, from the street, the house looks almost as it did after it was built. Also, the second story of the three-sided bay on the front originally featured a blank central bay; a window was cut into this bay at some point in time since, though it is of a compatible sash type.

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Summary

Criterion C, local significance

The Carlton House, located on 434 South Lakeshore Drive, is being nominated under Criterion C with local significance as one of the best examples of the Colonial Revival style of architecture in Lake Village. With practically all of its Colonial Revival elements intact, the Carlton House provides an important visual nexus with turn-of-the-century Lake Village.

Elaboration

Chicot County was created on October 25, 1823 from Arkansas County. The name originated from an early nineteenth century settlement consisting of an Indian, a Frenchman, and two American families. The settlement was called *Illechecko* or *Isle Chicot* meaning "Stump Island." The first county seat was at Columbia, which had a population of nearly 500. Unfortunately, the town was washed away by the Mississippi River. A place called Masona, at the head of Bayou Macon, became the seat of justice in 1855; however, two years later the county seat was moved to Lake Village, situated on the western shore of Lake Chicot, where it has since remained. Lake Village was originally incorporated in 1860. Its charter, however, was disrupted by the Civil War, and municipal elections were discontinued.

Chicot County did experience some excitement during the Civil War. In mid-May of 1864 an understrength Confederate cavalry brigade under the command of Colonel Colton Greene of General John S. Marmaduke's division moved into Southeast Arkansas to put "an immediate quietus" on cotton trading with the enemy in Desha and Chicot counties. After quickly seizing a packet loaded with cotton at Gaines Landing on the Mississippi River, Greene was pleasantly surprised at the lack of Federal presence on the river supposedly firmly in their control. Utilizing his ten artillery fieldpieces, Greene effectively blockaded the Mississippi River, and by June 3 Federal river traffic had ceased altogether. To oppose Greene's cavalry force of 800 to 900 men (his force estimated by Federal tinclads to be 5,000 to 10,000 strong), the Federals amassed a force of 6,000 seasoned veterans under the control of Major General Andrew J. Smith.

Greene established a defense line at Ditch Bayou, a man-made canal which drained Lake Chicot. On June 6 the Federal forces attacked, and Greene skillfully fought a successful delaying action against the superior troops of the enemy. At the end of the afternoon, the Confederates retreated unscathed, and the battle was over. Confederate losses were remarkably light: four killed and thirty-three wounded.

The Federals lost fifty men killed and over one hundred wounded. Smith was charged by a subordinate officer with singlehandedly producing a minor debacle. In fact, Smith kept half

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of his force aboard the transports, made no attempt to send these men around the northern end of Lake Chicot to envelop the Confederates, and ordered straight-ahead attacks on a veritable moat. Despite the knowledge of Confederate artillery, Smith landed only two fieldpieces, and these were managed so poorly as to have no effect on the battle. Smith was fortunate that poor visibility and tall weeds obscured his otherwise exposed troops, or the Federal losses would mostly likely have been much higher. After the battle, the Federal troops, in a foul mood, marched to Lake Village, looted the town, and burned nearly every building not in use as a hospital. The next morning the troops rejoined the transports and by noon had left southeastern Arkansas.

Lake Village grew very slowly after the war and was not incorporated again until August 3, 1895. Lake Village was definitely a cotton-oriented town; however, this began to change somewhat around the turn-of-the-century when the railroad and improved communications provided exposure and easy access for Lake Chicot, "the fisherman's paradise." Lake Chicot, Arkansas's largest natural lake and the largest oxbow lake in the United States, features thirty-two miles of shoreline of countless vantage points for fishermen and duck hunters. Sailing, motorboating, and swimming were also popular recreation. Sportsmen from all over Arkansas began flocking to Lake Village, and a luxurious hotel, the Lakeshore Hotel, was built to accommodate their needs. Many prominent homes were built along Lakeshore Drive at this time. The Carlton House, located on 434 South Lakeshore Drive, is one of a handful of houses remaining from that era. The house was constructed circa 1906 by Albert G. Simms for his cousin, Herman Carlton, Sr.

Albert G. Simms was born on March 31, 1875 in Lake Village. He attended Ouachita College and then Hendrix College, where his family had moved so as to provide their children with a higher education. After returning to Lake Village, Simms entered the construction business. Simms was quite active in Lake Village, building the Lakeshore Hotel and the Lakeside school circa 1906. He was also responsible for the second Chicot County courthouse, an impressive buff-brick Classical Revival (Neoclassical) structure which overlooked the lake and featured two-story pieced-stone columns. Simms contracted throughout Southeast Arkansas and much of the state of Louisiana. He died in Lake Village in 1945.

The Carlton family occupied the home until 1981. The house is currently owned by Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Crouse. The Carlton House is significant under Criterion C as an unusual vernacular interpretation of the Colonial Revival style of architecture. With the exception of the addition of a third window to the second-story three-sided bay, the front elevation presents the same appearance to Lake Chicot as it did in 1906. The Carlton House is also notable as an architectural record of turn-of-the-century Lake Village and its development as a resort town.

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Bibliography

Deed Abstracts, Personal file of Jerry and Sadie Crouse.

Dickinson, Samuel Dorris. "Colonial Arkansas Place Names." *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*, Vol. XLVIII. p. 144.

Herndon, Dallas T. *Annals of Arkansas*. Little Rock: The Historical Record Association, 1947. Vol. I, pp. 498-499. Vol. II, p. 667.

Interview and Communication with Sadie Crouse.

Shea, William L. "Battle at Ditch Bayou." *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*, Vol. XXXIX. pp. 195-207.

Workers of the Writers' Program. *The WPA Guide to 1930's Arkansas*, with new introduction by Elliot West. Lawrence, Kansas: The University Press of Kansas, 1987. p. 282.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Architecture

Period of Significance
circa 1906

Significant Dates
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Simms, Albert G.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property Less than one

UTM References

A 15 659820 3688540
Zone Easting Northing

B _____
Zone Easting Northing

C _____

D _____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

All of Lot K, Block 10 of Reynolds 2nd Addition to City of Lake Village less western 246 feet.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

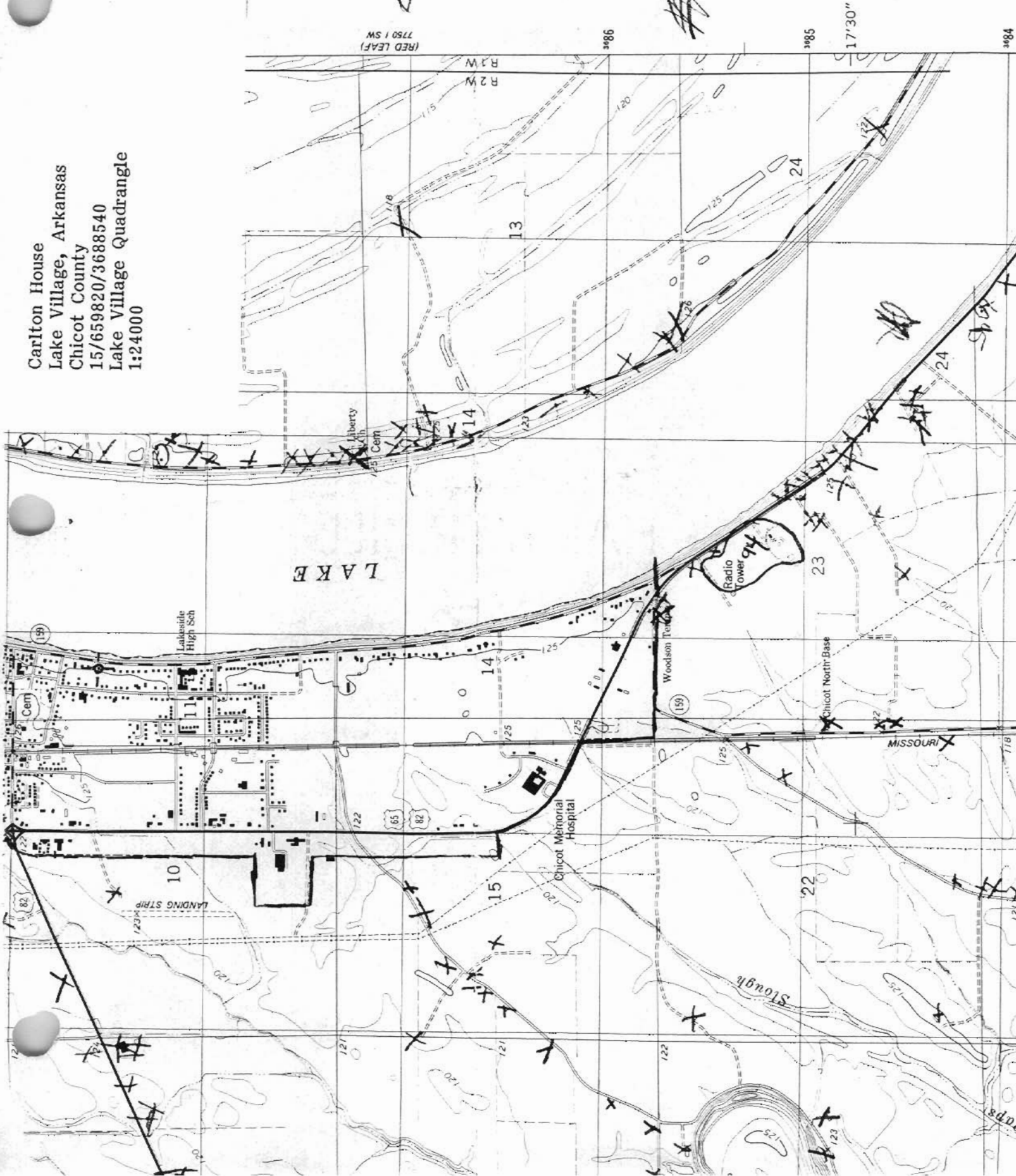
This boundary includes all the property historically associated with this resource.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Patrick Zollner/National Register Historian
organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date 4/10/91
street & number 225 East Markham, Suite 300 telephone (501) 324-9346
city or town Little Rock state Arkansas zip code 72201

Carlton House
Lake Village, Arkansas
Chicot County
15/659820/3688540
Lake Village Quadrangle
1:24000



L A K E

Lakeside High Sch

LANDING STRIP

Chicot Memorial Hospital

Woodson Park

Radio Tower

Chicot North Base

MISSOURI

Stough Slough

REED LEAF

R1W
R2W

Liberty Cem

Spot

