NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 8-86)	NK listed 6/11/92 OMB No. 1024-0018
United States Department of the Interior National Park Service	a).
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM	
1. Name of Property	
historic name: <u>Missouri-Pacific Railroad Depot</u>	
other name/site number: <u>GA0016</u>	
2. Location	
street & number: <u>Intersection of Broadway a</u>	
	not for publication: N/A
city/town: <u>Hot Springs</u>	vicinity: <u>N/A</u>
state: <u>AR</u> county: <u>Garland</u> code:	<u>AR 051</u> zip code: <u>71901</u>
3. Classification	
Ownership of Property: Private	掌手는 바람은 말 하는 것이 않은 것은 모두 모두 가 다.
Category of Property: <u>Building</u>	
Number of Resources within Property:	
Contributing Noncontributing	
1	
Number of contributing resources previously lip Register: N/A	sted in the National

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Name of related multiple property listing: <u>Historic Railroad Depots of</u> <u>Arkansas, 1870-1940</u>

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this <u>X</u> nomination <u>request</u> 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 <u>X</u> meets

____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. ____ See continuation sheet.

thun A. Signature of certifying official

4-28-92 Date

Date

<u>Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</u> 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

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. Nation	al Park Service Certification			
enter dete Nat dete Nat remo	certify that this property i ed in the National Register See continuation sheet. rmined eligible for the ional Register See continuation sheet. rmined not eligible for the ional Register ved from the National Registe r (explain):	r	ignature of Keeper	Date of Action
6. Functi	on or Use			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Historic:	TRANSPORTATION	Sub:	Rail-related	
Current:	COMMERCE/TRADE	Sub:	Restaurant	

7. Description
Architectural Classification:
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS Italianate
Other Description: <u>Mediterranean</u>
Materials: foundation <u>CONCRETE</u> roof <u>CERAMIC TILE</u> walls <u>BRICK</u> other <u>Wood brackets</u>
Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.
8. Statement of Significance
Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Locally
Applicable National Register Criteria: <u>A, C</u>
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): <u>N/A</u>
Areas of Significance: TRANSPORTATION ARCHITECTURE
Period(s) of Significance: <u>1917-1940</u>
Significant Dates: <u>1917</u>
Significant Person(s): <u>N/A</u>
Cultural Affiliation: N/A
Architect/Builder: <u>Missouri-Pacific Railroad</u>

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

9. Major Bibliographical References
See Historic RaiÎroad Depots of Arkansas, 1870-1940 Multiple Propert Documentation Form, Section H.
See continuation sheet.
Previous documentation on file (NPS):
<pre>preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested. previously listed in 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:</pre>
10. Geographical Data
Acreage of Property: <u>Less than one</u>
UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
A <u>15</u> <u>495180</u> <u>3818220</u> B C D See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: ____ See continuation sheet.

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of a line running along the southern edge of Market Street with a perpendicular line running along the eastern edge of Broadway, proceed southerly along the latter line for a distance of approximately 200 feet to its intersection with a roughly perpendicular line running parallel with the depot's southern elevation; thence proceed easterly along said line for a distance of approximately 150 feet to its intersection with a perpendicular line running along the western edge of Valley Street; thence proceed northerly along said line for a distance of approximately 200 feet to its intersection with a roughly perpendicular line running along the southern edge of Market Street; thence proceed westerly along said line for a distance of approximately 100 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification: ____ See continuation sheet.

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

11. Form Prepared By				
Name/Title: Kenneth Story, National Register	Coordinator			
Organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation	Program Date:April 17, 1992			
Street & Number: <u>225 E. Markham, Suite 300</u>	Telephone: <u>(501) 324-9346</u>			
City or Town: Little Rock	State: <u>AR</u> ZIP: 72201			

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Summary

The Missouri-Pacific Railroad Depot in Hot Springs is a single story, brick masonry freight and passenger depot designed in a distinctly Italian interpretation of the Mediterranean style. Its band of large, compound arched windows extending around the eastern, northern and western elevations, hipped Italianate tower and elaborate, decorative Italianate brackets that ornament the cornices throughout are all reflective of this influence, and also of the relatively high-style quality of this particular depot design. The plan is roughly V-shaped, a response to the triangular shape of its particular lot at the intersection of Broadway and Valley Street. The red clay tile roof and brick walls are supported upon a continuous, concrete foundation.

Elaboration

The Missouri-Pacific Railroad Depot in Hot Springs is a single story, brick masonry freight and passenger depot designed in a distinctly Italian interpretation of the Mediterranean style. Its band of large, compound arched windows extending around the eastern, northern and western elevations, hipped Italianate tower and elaborate, decorative Italianate brackets that ornament the cornices throughout are all reflective of this influence, and also of the relatively high-style quality of this particular depot design. The plan is roughly V-shaped, a response to the triangular shape of its particular lot at the intersection of Broadway and Valley Street. A tall red brick chimney, formerly located on the western flank of the hipped roof of the section along Broadway, has since been removed. The red clay tile roof and brick walls are supported upon a continuous, concrete foundation.

Located as it is on a triangular lot, the building has two principal elevations, including the faceted corner where one elevation blends into the other. As this corner faces roughly north, the two adjoining elevations face east and west. The eastern elevation is ten bays in length, not counting the first of the three bays at the northern end that bend around to the western elevation. The southern five bays and the northern four are each filled with large, combination wood windows set into arched brick openings with concrete keystones. Each window is composed of a four-pane, semi-circular fixed window in the arch above two exterior sidelights of three fixed panes each and two central, three-pane casement windows. The entrance bay is framed by a pair of concrete pilasters that support a concrete balcony and balustrade. The entrance itself features a fanlight of the same form as the windows in the arches in the flanking windows. Two smaller concrete pilasters frame the single-leaf door that leads into the lobby area. The large tower above the entrance is square in plan and capped by a hipped roof. It is ornamented by two

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arched openings set into an incised arch on each of its four faces.

The western elevation is similar to the eastern elevation in that it contains six bays that are filled with windows of identical configuration as those seen on the opposite elevation, and all the bays are separated by shallow brick pilasters. The fifth bay from the north is broader, as it contains a single-leaf entrance, and another larger bay further south has been filled with a large glass window. The southern end of the elevation is finished by a single window opening (now filled) followed by three separate, rolling cargo doors, each surmounted with a five-bay transom. A single gabled vent dormer adorns the roof directly above the first cargo door.

The northern elevation is composed solely of the three-faceted corner of the building that faces the intersection of Broadway and Market Streets. Each of the three faces of this corner is filled with the same compound window seen elsewhere on the building. The southern elevation is more complicated, as it is composed of the two ends of this V-shaped plan and the wall and roof that connects them; to further complicate matters, more recent (c. 1970) additions that were constructed as part of the conversion of this building into a restaurant have obscured from view all of the eastern end and the wall and roof that connected it to the western end. The principal visual obstruction is formed by the large railroad car that has been placed perpendicular to the roof line of the eastern section of the building. The western end is visible, however, and is lighted with three three-over-two wood sash windows.

Significant exterior details, in addition to the windows already noted, include the elaborate, Italianate cornice brackets that extend around all the principal elevations of the main structure, and around the cornice of the tower; the arched openings in the tower itself; and the elaborate capitals above the pair of entrance bay pilasters that support the concrete balcony and balustrade above.

The alterations to the Missouri-Pacific Railroad Depot in Hot Springs are limited to the removal of the original chimney from the western roof slope and the addition of the new construction on the southern or rear elevation of the building to accommodate the restaurant operations that have operated within the building since the early 1970's. Some alterations have taken place within for the same reason, though they are sympathetic to the original palette of such depots and have not included the removal of major structural members. The building is in very good condition.

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Significance

Criteria A and C, local significance

The community that would become known as Hot Springs was established as early as 1820, though it was not until 1832 that the United States government declared the area a federal reservation. Ironically, this act had the effect of retarding investment within the valley of the hot springs due to the reluctance of potential investors to develop property of which they might be dispossessed. Therefore, small, wood construction bathhouses predominated until after the Civil War, when a number of forces combined to both make Hot Springs and its remarkable natural resources both more attractive and more accessible. Primary among these were the growing interest among the general populace in such waters for their therapeutic and medicinal value; the ability of certain talented entrepreneurs to develop and advertise their bathhouses in conjunction with the federal government; the appeal of gambling, for the pursuit of which the city could boast many attractive institutions; and the arrival of the "Diamond Jo" railroad line in 1875, named for "Diamond Jo" Reynolds, a successful Chicago businessman who deplored the rough coach roads that had heretofore provided the only means of access from the Cairo and Fulton (later Missouri-Pacific) railroad that ran through nearby Malvern.

It is difficult to overestimate the impact of this relatively early arrival of a railroad line to the growth and prosperity of what would become one of America's premier resort cities. The access and convenience afforded travelers by relatively dependable railroad transportation single-handedly transformed the remoteness and isolation of this young city's rugged, mountainous setting from obstacles into attractions. Both literally and figuratively, visitors came to "get away" from the hectic pace and dizzying growth of America's late-nineteenth century industrial and commercial centers, and Hot Springs offered the unique combination of comfortable accessibility, rustic surroundings and a myriad assortment of recreational opportunities. The city grew dramatically thereafter, and continued to experience a relatively high level of prosperity well into the second half of the twentieth century.

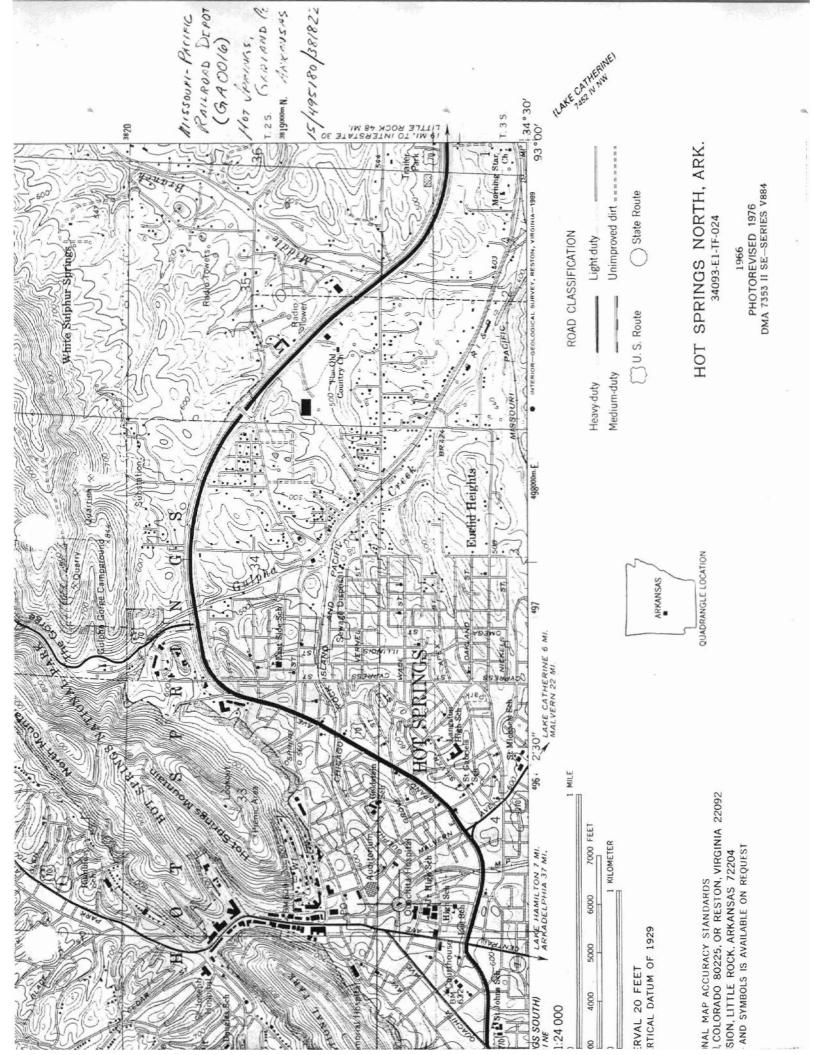
The Missouri-Pacific Railroad Depot in Hot Springs was constructed c. 1917 after the Missouri-Pacific Railroad had acquired the old St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern line that ran between Missouri and Texas as part of the its ambitious campaign to expand its network of rail lines all over the country, and to establish the railroad's corporate identity through the exclusive use of the Italianate/Mediterranean style of architecture for its passenger and freight depots.

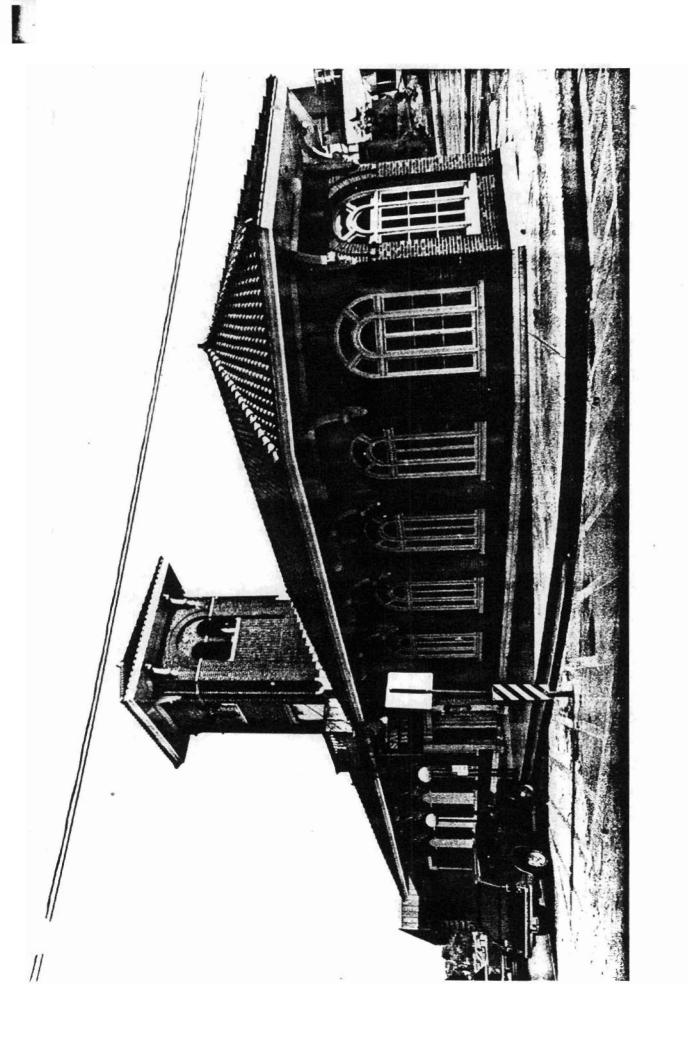
This passenger and freight railroad depot is associated with the <u>Railroad Growth and</u> <u>Development in Arkansas</u>, 1870-1940 historic context as a structure financed and erected under the auspices of one of the larger early twentieth-century railroads in the state. As such, it is

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eligible under Criterion A by virtue of those associations; however, with its clearly Italian tower, red clay tile roof and arched windows, the Missouri-Pacific Railroad Depot in Hot Springs is eligible not only under Criterion A, but also under Criterion C for its being such a good example of the Italianate/Mediterranean style.

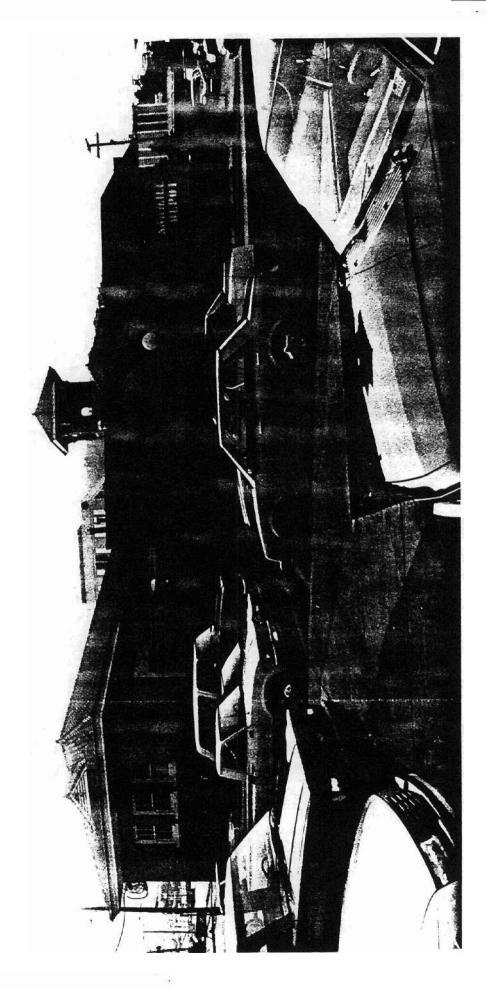




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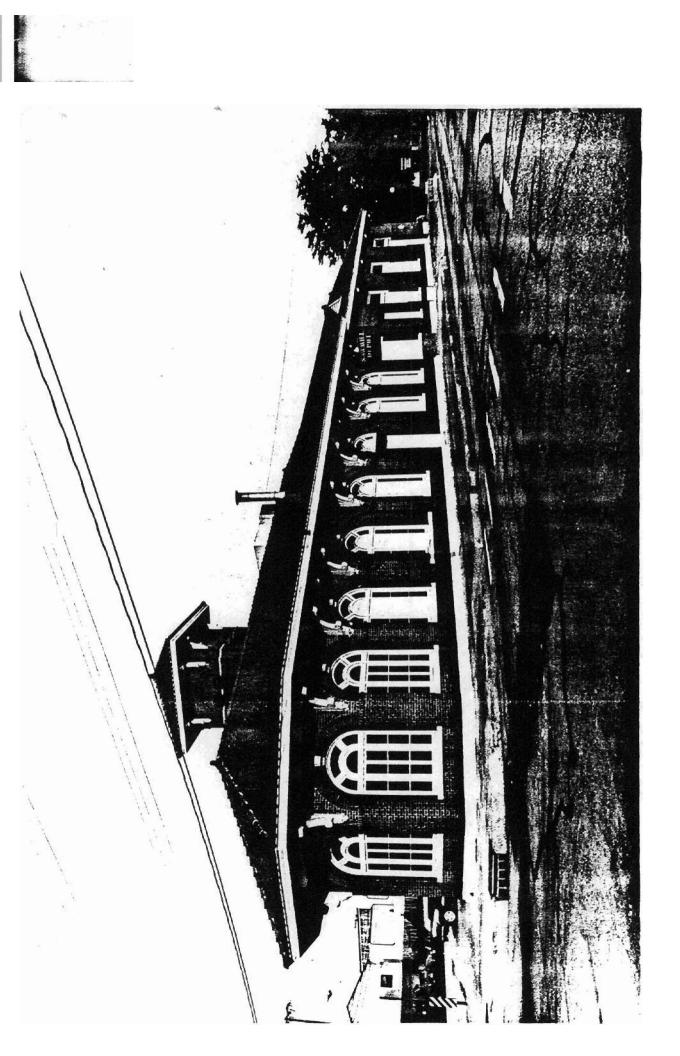


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