

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1/21/09

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name West 7th Street Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Portions of 800-1100 blocks of W. 7th Street

not for publication

city or town Little Rock

vicinity

state Arkansas code AR county Pulaski code 119 zip code 72201

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Carhee Matthews 3/14/08
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 for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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

W. 7th Street Historic District
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
10	3	buildings
	5 (vacant lots)	sites
		structures
		objects
10	8	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade: Specialty Store, Restaurant, Financial Institution

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade: Specialty Store, Restaurant

Recreation and Culture: Theater

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Italianate
Late 19th & Early 20th Century American Movements: Commercial Style
Modern Movement: Moderne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick, concrete
walls Brick
roof Asphalt
other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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.)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

Local

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture, Commerce, Community Planning & Development

Period of Significance

1906-1958

Significant Dates

1909, 1910, 1915

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- Criteria for previous documentation on file (NPS).

Primary location of additional data:

- Criteria for primary location of additional data.

Name of repository:

W. 7th Street Historic District
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas
County and State

Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 15 565706 3844844
Zone Easting Northing
2 _____

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing
4 _____
 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sandra Taylor Smith, Preservation Consultant
Organization Prepared For: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date January 14, 2008
street & number 1500 Tower Building, 323 Center Street telephone (501)324-9880
city or town Little Rock state AR zip code 72201

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple Owners
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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 listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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SUMMARY

The West 7th Street Historic District in Little Rock, Arkansas, contains thirteen commercial buildings representing the commercial development of the city in the first half of the twentieth century. All but one of the buildings were constructed prior to 1958 and 69% of the buildings in the historic district had been built by 1940. Ten (77%) buildings contribute to the historic significance of the district.

ELABORATION

Located near the Arkansas State Capitol, the West 7th Street Historic District is comprised of thirteen commercial buildings constructed between 1906 and 1951. Seventh Street is an east/west corridor through the central business district of Little Rock. In the blocks east of Main Street, East 7th Street remains largely residential while West 7th Street remains commercial. The 800-1100 blocks of West 7th Street contain a significant collection of buildings that represent the history of this downtown corridor.

The district includes two buildings on the north side of the 800 block of W. 7th Street and eleven buildings on the south side of the 900, 1000, and 1100 blocks of W. 7th. The boundaries of the district encompass the most significant grouping of historic buildings along W. 7th Street from Main Street west to the State Capitol. Demolition, new construction, and empty lots compromise the historic integrity of adjacent blocks of this commercial corridor.

814 W. 7th (Contributing)

This one-story brick building is located on the eastern edge of the district. Constructed c.1937, the front, or south elevation of the building displays Moderne style characteristics in its curved front corners, fluted metal band running across the top of the storefront and around entry doors, and brick belt coursing on the upper front wall wrapping around the curved front corners. The building is constructed on a brick foundation and is covered by a flat roof. The east elevation of the building is devoid of the Moderne style characteristics seen on the front of the building and has unornamented brick walls with six large window openings, now bricked. The west elevation of the building features similarly simple brick walls with bricked former window openings. An overhead door is located in a rear projection on the rear of the west elevation.

822 W. 7th (Contributing)

Constructed c.1906, the building at 822 W. 7th is the oldest in the West 7th Street Historic District. The two-story building is a vernacular commercial version of the Italianate style. Decorative details include brick hooded crowns on second story windows and round arched vents below the cornice on the front (south) of the building. The second story of the front elevation (south) of the building is divided into six bays with windows set into each brick-framed bay. Similar, but smaller, brick bays with round-arched, brick vent bays are located below the building's brick cornice. Although the original storefront has been changed, the arched tops of windows and door openings compliment upper story arched windows. The east elevation of the building is a plain brick wall with three boarded arched windows to the rear of the second story. The west

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elevation features four evenly spaced arched double-hung windows on the second floor with brick banding highlighting the roof parapet which steps down to the rear. There are several commercial additions to the rear (north) of the building.

901 W. 7th (Non-Contributing)

The one-story brick commercial building at 901 W. 7th was constructed c.1967. It rests on a brick foundation and has a flat roof with a narrow cast concrete band at the top. The recessed center entry features double aluminum-frame glass doors. This recessed entry is flanked by large stationary plate-glass windows covering most of the front (north) elevation. A flat roof metal awning is suspended over the entire width of the front of the building. Although virtually unchanged from its original appearance, this building is considered non-contributing to the district due to its construction after the period of significance.

917 W. 7th (Non-Contributing)

Constructed in c.1910, the building at 917 W. 7th Street is one of the oldest in the district. The two-story brick building rests on a brick foundation and is covered by a flat roof with parapet. Italianate style, round-arched windows are seen on the upper story of the east and west elevations. The first floor of the front elevation features a wood-frame storefront with plate-glass windows topped with transom windows. The center recessed entry contains double wood and glass doors. The single entry door is slightly recessed from the front. A door to the second floor is located on the east end of the front elevation.

921 W. 7th (Contributing)

The Hodges Building was constructed in 1910 and is a narrow two-story brick building typical of late nineteenth and early twentieth century vernacular commercial design. The upper portions of the building are elaborated by the use of brick banding, pilasters and decorative metal vents below the cornice. Two pairs of double-hung one-over-one wood windows are located on the second story of the front of the building. The first floor of the front of the building has been altered, but large clear-story windows above the recessed entry and former front plate-glass window remain. The exposed east elevation of the building has been stuccoed, but arched topped second story former window openings are visible.

923 W. 7th (Contributing)

The Muswick Building faces north and is located at the busy intersection of W. 7th and N. Chester Streets. The two-story building is of brick construction and was built in 1909. The front elevation of the building is denoted by a projecting wood cornice with dentils that wraps around to the west elevation of the building. A nameplate in cast concrete is centered under the cornice and flanked on each side by two decorative metal grills. A set of four double-hung windows is located in the center of a second story recessed brick panel and denoted by cast concrete insets on the upper outside corners of the window set. The first floor of the front of the building features a remarkably intact storefront with prominent clear-story windows with diamond-

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shaped center panes above a centered recessed opening flanked by plate glass storefront windows. A one-story rear commercial addition of brick is located on the south of the building.

1001 W. 7th (Contributing)

The Clok Building is located on the southwest corner of 7th and Chester. Constructed in 1915, the building is distinguished by an elaborate cast concrete cornice spanning the front (north) and east elevations. This cornice features dentiling and is supported by pairs of cast concrete brackets which rest on brick pilasters with cast concrete capped tops. The parapet of the flat roof rises in the center of the front (north), forming a triangular pediment with cast concrete trim. The second story on the front of the building is divided into three bays flanked by brick pilasters. A pair of double-hung wood windows is located in the center bay on the second story. The center bay is flanked by recessed brick bays containing single double-hung wood windows. The first floor of the Clok Building is distinguished by its beveled corner entry, supported by a round metal post. A large plate-glass window is located on the front to the west of the corner entry. A second, smaller storefront on the west side of the front elevation is composed of a center door flanked by plate-glass windows. The east elevation of the building features ten double-hung, rectangular shaped wood windows on the second story. A cast concrete belt course runs between the first and second story on the east elevation. Two entries are located on the first floor of the east elevation. The rear (south) of the building has also had minimal alteration and contains original double-hung wood windows on both first and second stories.

1007 W. 7th (Contributing)

Constructed in 1951, this building is one-story with brick and perma stone on the front (north). The front features a recessed storefront with centered aluminum framed glass door and narrow sidelights, flanked on either side by large two-over-two plate-glass windows. Cast concrete bands run around the top of the roof parapet. A lighter color brick faces the wall above the storefront. The east elevation of the building features a loading door, while the rear (south) elevation walls are covered in brick with minimal fenestration.

1009 W. 7th (Contributing)

The small one story building at 1009 W. 7th faces north and is covered by a flat roof with slight overhang. The building was constructed c.1950 and features a single wood frame, glass entry door on the east side of the front with a large wood-framed plate glass window on the west half of the front elevation. The west side of the building contains three large window openings, now boarded, and an overhead door.

1015 W. 7th (Non-Contributing)

The building was constructed c.1946 and is one-story with a flat roof. Facing north, the front elevation of the building is divided into two bays by pilasters of cast concrete. The east bay of the façade contains the entry door of aluminum-framed glass and is flanked by plate-glass windows. Three clear-story windows, painted black, are located above the entry. The western side of the front elevation features three plate-glass windows

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on the street level above which are three clear-story windows painted black. The east elevation of the building contains an overhead door, a single door, and two multiple-pane awning windows, typical of 1940s commercial construction. The same size awning windows seen on the east side are located on the south elevation.

1023 W. 7th (Contributing)

Constructed in 1918, this building was remodeled in the 1940s and reflects commercial architectural design of the period it was remodeled on its exterior. The building is two-stories and of brick construction. The front (north) of the building retains its original cast iron columns and plate glass windows with clear-story windows above on the west side storefront. A center projection contains a single wood-framed glass door with decorative metal grill and is surrounded by structural glass. The storefront on the east end of the front elevation has been boarded at street level, but clear-story windows remain. A band of structural glass runs across the entire width of the front elevation. On the west side of the building, former brick-arched window openings are visible above the existing metal casement windows. A one-story metal building has been added to the rear of the building.

1107 W. 7th (Contributing)

Constructed c. 1925 as a bottling company, the building at 1107 W. 7th is one-story with brick walls. Two storefronts are located on the front (north) elevation. The main storefront is on the west side of the front and features recessed double aluminum-framed glass doors and is flanked by plate-glass windows with clear story windows above. The secondary storefront on the east side of the front elevation contains a single recessed aluminum-framed door flanked by aluminum-framed plate-glass windows and clear-story windows above. Side (east and west) elevations are devoid of fenestration.

1123 W. 7th (Contributing)

The westernmost building in the West 7th Street Historic District is located at 1123 W. 7th. Facing north, this building was constructed c.1925. It is a one-story building with a flat roof with parapet and brick walls. Decorative brick pattern is located below the cornice and awning windows are located above the storefront. Plate-glass window sections on the street level of the front are separated by brick pilasters. Two single entry doors are located on the front of the building. Windows on the west and south (rear) elevations are boarded.

Integrity

With 77% of the buildings contributing to the integrity of the West 7th Street Historic District, it presents a strong visual connection to its period of significance. The buildings in the district span the period between 1906 and 1967 and significantly display the architectural influences seen in popular American commercial building construction during those years.

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Summary

Located in Little Rock's central downtown business district, the West 7th Street Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places, with **local significance**, under **Criterion C** as a collection of thirteen buildings representing the commercial growth of the city during the first one-half of the twentieth century. The buildings in the district span the period from 1906 to 1967, and are reflective of popular American commercial architectural designs of their periods. The district is also being nominated under **Criterion A** because this grouping of buildings best reflects the changes in Little Rock as it grew from a small town on the Arkansas River to the center of government and commerce in the state. All but one of the buildings in the district were constructed prior to 1958 and 77% contribute to the historic significance of the West 7th Street Historic District.

Elaboration

The West 7th Street Historic District is located in the central business district of Arkansas's capital city, Little Rock. Pulaski County was sparsely settled as early as the beginning of the nineteenth century, but was not established as a county until 1819. Two years after the establishment of Pulaski County, Little Rock, which was located almost exactly in the center of Arkansas Territory, was named the capital of the territory. It was situated on the two most important transportation routes in early Arkansas, the Arkansas River and the Southwest Trail, and was elevated on a bluff above the river, where flooding would be unlikely. The original plat of Little Rock encompassed an area of about eighty-eight square blocks, stretching south from the Arkansas River to what now is Eleventh Street. On March 16, 1822, the first steamboat to reach Little Rock on the Arkansas River arrived and it was noted by the *Arkansas Gazette* that the event "opens a new and interesting era in the navigation and commerce of the Arkansas." The Southwest Trail, the overland route, which made the river traffic particularly important, ran through the middle of Little Rock, but was little more than a path cleared through the wilderness. In 1824 the U.S. Congress appropriated money for the construction of a road from Memphis to Little Rock. By 1833 there were roads connecting Little Rock to Memphis, Arkansas Post, and Fort Smith in addition to the Southwest Trail.

Little Rock was incorporated as a town in 1831 and as a city in 1835, becoming officially the first "city" in Arkansas Territory. In 1833, construction of a State House for Arkansas Territory was begun, on a site overlooking the Arkansas River. Architect Gideon Shryock of Lexington, Kentucky, designed a classic Greek Revival building. Arkansas was admitted as a state in 1836 and the first session of the General Assembly of the state of Arkansas met in the new State House. In 1836, the U.S. government authorized the construction of an arsenal at Little Rock. The arsenal was built largely as a result of Little Rock residents' desire for protection against what they perceived as the dangers of frontier life. The tower building of the arsenal was completed in 1841. It was deactivated in 1890 and the buildings and its grounds became the "City Park."

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The growth of Little Rock was slow in the 1850s but picked up in the years just before the Civil War. The late 1850s saw a college opened in Little Rock, gas service established, and a telegraph line was opened. When the Civil War ended, Little Rock's population was roughly 4,000. Following the Civil War, a railroad between Little Rock and Memphis was completed and fully operable in 1871. Demands for new buildings following the Civil War continued well into the 1870s, however, the center of business activity remained in the area around Markham and Main Streets, near the Arkansas River.

By 1900 Little Rock's population had grown to nearly 40,000. Modern amenities as electric lights, telephones and a public water system had been introduced at the end of the nineteenth century, transforming Little Rock from a frontier town to a modern city. Six railroads connected the city to the rest of the United States and the business district had spread far beyond Markham and Main Streets. As the business district grew, former residential areas became commercial. Construction of the Arkansas State Capitol west of Main Street, on the grounds of the former State Prison and Insane Asylum, considerably improved the commercial value of areas west of the city's core. Begun in 1899, first occupied in 1911, but not completely finished until 1915, the construction of the state capitol building west of the central business district spurred new growth in Little Rock.

In the early years of the twentieth century, Little Rock's 7th Street ran east and west from Main Street. The blocks east of Main Street were and have remained largely residential. West 7th Street contained a mixture of small, single-family homes and a few scattered businesses. By 1914 there were numerous businesses operating in the 800-1100 blocks of W. 7th Street, and by the early 1920s this portion of W. 7th Street was largely commercial. Although close to the State Capitol, the commercial growth in the 800-1100 blocks of W. 7th was not geared toward government business. A variety of commercial endeavors such as restaurants, barbers, furniture sales, small retail establishments, a bank, and a bottling company were found in the 800-1100 blocks of W. 7th in the first decades of the twentieth century.

The oldest extant building in the West 7th Street Historic District is located at 822 W. 7th. Constructed c.1906, the two-story, brick building was originally occupied by shoemaker Emanuel Drayer and a barbershop. The 1913 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Little Rock indicates a saloon, one marked "White" and the other "Negro" occupying two of the three storefronts with a bowling alley in the eastern space. The building's front (south) features distinctive brick arched window openings on the first and second stories. Round arched brick recessed panels just below the building's cornice contain decorative vents. The building reflects the Italianate style commercial building commonly built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Three buildings on the south side of the 900 block of W. 7th Street were built around 1910. The building at 917 W. 7th was originally occupied by a dry goods store, but in the early 1930s contained a feed store and a furniture business. During the 1940s a mirror shop occupied the east portion of the building while a

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restaurant was located in the western storefront. The Hodges Building at 921 W. 7th was also constructed c.1910 and housed the R. J. Hodges Grocery for its first few years. Although miscellaneous retail businesses have been located on the first floor, including grocery stores, furniture stores, and clothes cleaners, the upstairs was residential for much of the building's history.

The Muswick Building at 923 W. 7th Street, was constructed in 1909 and originally housed the Seventh Street Bank. George Muswick was Secretary-Treasurer of the Seventh Street Bank. The bank was located in the building for about three years before closing. A grocery store occupied the first floor through the 1920s. In the late 1920s the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company located in the building, remaining there until the 1950s. The Muswick Building is stylishly detailed with its projecting dentiled cornice wrapping around the front and west elevations, set of four double-hung windows in a recessed brick panel on the second story of the front (north), and its virtually unaltered storefront with diamond shaped panes in stationary transom windows.

The Clok Building on the southwest corner of the intersection of W. 7th and Chester Streets is the most elaborately detailed building in the W. 7th Street Commercial Historic District. Constructed in 1915, this two-story brick building features an elaborate projecting cornice with dentils supported by sets of paired brackets. A distinctive beveled corner entrance supported by a metal column provides entry to the main retail space in the building, which was occupied by a drug store through the 1950s. Henry Clok originally operated a jewelry store in the smaller space on the western side of the building, but by 1919 a barber occupied the space and has since been occupied by a variety of small retail businesses.

Another of the earliest buildings in the district is located at the end of the 1000 block of W. 7th Street. The Wooley Electric Supply Co. Building at 1023 W. 7th was built in 1918 for the Holt Furniture Store. In the late 1920s an addition on the eastern side of the buildings was constructed. In the 1940s an electric supply company located in the building along with the Holt Furniture Store. The second story contained four residences called the Holt Apartments. The exterior of the building was remodeled in the 1940s at which time structural glass was installed on the front walls above the storefront and second story windows were changed to metal casement windows. Vestiges of the building's original appearance are seen in small arched windows on the west elevation and in the original storefront configuration on the western portion of the front of the building that maintains its wood-framed transom windows, plate-glass storefront windows, and fluted cast iron columns.

Two buildings in the West 7th Street Historic District were constructed in the 1920s and are both located at 1100 block of W. 7th. The building at 1107 W. 7th was constructed c. 1925 for Little Rock Bottling Company, who advertised the manufacture of Chero-Cola. The Dr. Pepper Bottling Company moved into the building in the late 1930s, remaining through the 1950s. The building was expanded to the west in 1930. Next door, on the southeast corner of Ringo and W. Seventh Streets, the Massery Laundry Company

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Building at 1123 W. Seventh Street was built c. 1925. The one and one-half story brick building is typical of 1920s commercial design in its decorative brick pattern with subtle cast concrete details.

The National Economy Plumbers Building was constructed c. 1937 at 814 W. 7th. This stylish one-story brick building features characteristics of the Moderne style in its front rounded corners, and horizontal brick bands wrapping the south, east and west elevations. A flat roofed, metal canopy with rounded edges is suspended over the storefront. The recessed center entry is flanked by fluted metal. The plumbing company remained in the building through the 1950s.

In the years following the end of World War II, the nationwide construction boom was reflected in the growth of Little Rock's business district, even in established commercial areas like W. 7th Street. The Thomas Sharp Motor Parts Co. was constructed at 1015 W. 7th c. 1946. Another building in the 1000 block of W. 7th constructed in the post World War II years was the Fischer Cement and Roofing Co. office at 1009 W. 7th. Next door at 1007 W. 7th, the Foster Furniture Co. constructed a sales showroom in 1951. The buildings constructed on W. 7th Street in the late 1940s and early 1950s are one-story, brick structures with little ornamentation. Influences of the time period are seen in the "picture" window on the Fischer Building at 1009 W. 7th and in their general low-profile forms.

The most recent building in the West 7th Street Historic District is the Stasco Furniture Company Building at 901 W. 7th, constructed c. 1967. This one-story, brick building remains virtually unaltered from its original appearance, featuring aluminum-framed plate-glass windows across its front (north) elevation. The building has been occupied since 1985 by a graphic reproduction company.

The types of buildings and businesses in the 800-1100 blocks of Little Rock's W. 7th Street are a reflection of the city's growth and changes to its business center. Located nearly ten blocks west of Little Rock's retail corridor, Main Street, the portion of W. 7th Street included in the historic district represents the change of these blocks from residential to mixed commercial and residential use, to its current all commercial use. By the mid 1920s, most all of the buildings in the 800-1100 blocks of W. 7th Street were commercial, some with second floor residential. As Little Rock spread to the west, the businesses on W. 7th Street were less geared toward providing goods and services to nearby residents, and its buildings were filled with electronic contractors, clothing cleaners, auto parts, restaurants, and a bottling company. East of Main Street, 7th Street has remained largely residential. Changes, including demolition and new construction along other blocks of W. 7th Street, have left the 800-1100 blocks of W. 7th Street as the most contiguous and historically significant section of the street.

Significance

The West 7th Street Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places, with **local significance**, under **Criterion A** and **Criterion C**. The West 7th Street Historic District is a collection

W.7th Street Historic District

Name of Property

Pulaski County, Arkansas

County and State

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of thirteen commercial buildings located in the central business district of Little Rock, constructed between 1906 and 1967, reflecting popular American Commercial architectural designs and representing the development of commerce as Little Rock grew and expanded to the south and west of its original site on the banks of the Arkansas River.

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Bibliography

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Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Little Rock, Arkansas: 1897, 1913, 1939, 1950.

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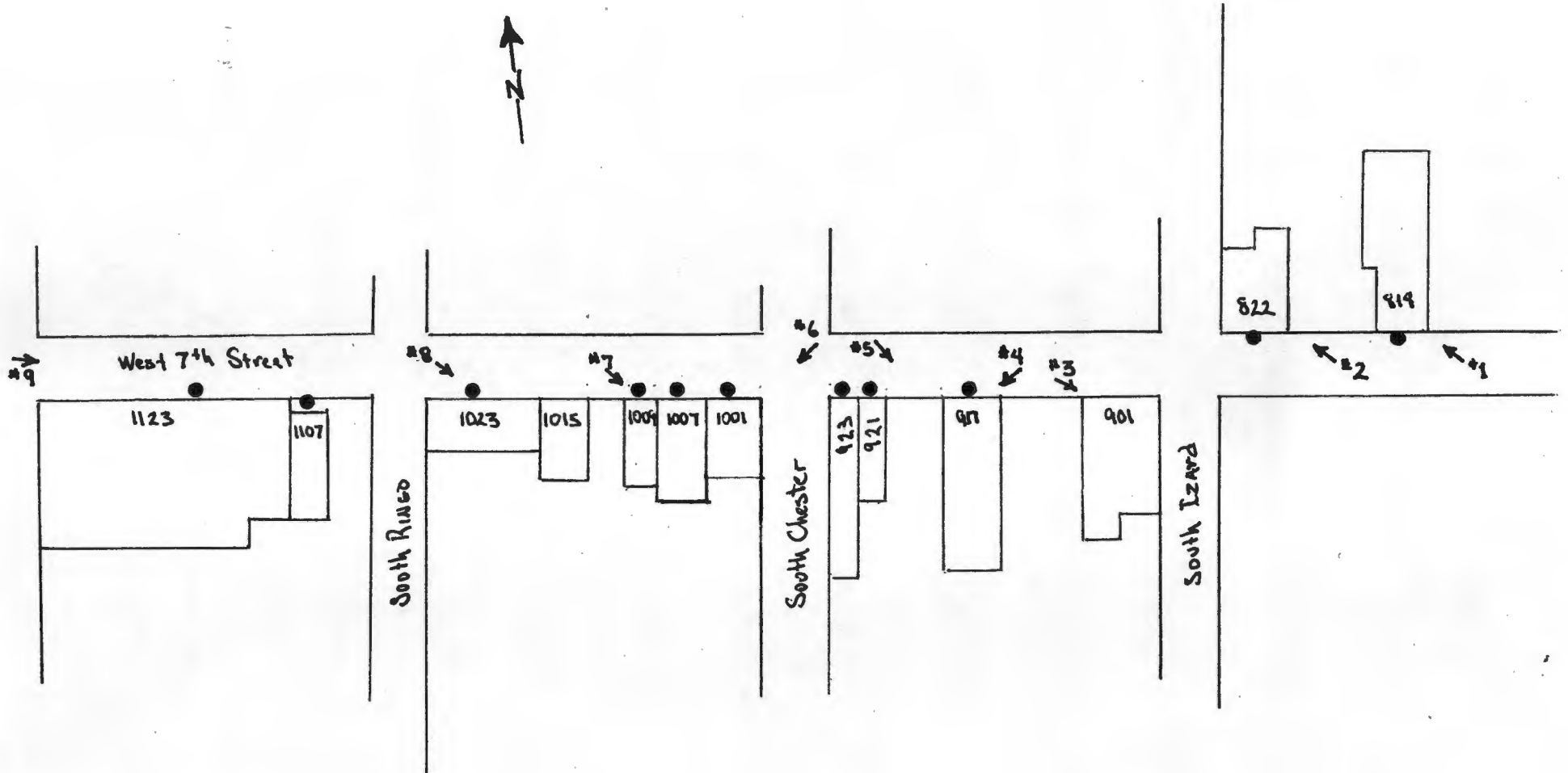
Verbal Boundary Description

The West 7th Street Historic District contains portions of the 800-1100 blocks of West Seventh Street. The boundary of the district runs around the property line of the building located at 822 W. 7th Street, then diagonally to a point at the southwest corner of the 900 block of W. 7th Street where the boundary turns to run south along the center line of S. Iazard Street to the alley south of W. 7th Street. The boundary turns and runs due west along the center line of the alley south of the south side of the 900 W. 7th Street, crossing S. Chester Street, continuing to run due west along the alley south of the south side of the 1000 block of W. 7th Street, crossing S. Ringo Street to run west along the alley south of the south side of the 1100 block of W. 7th. At the intersection of the alley south of the building at 1123 W. 7th Street and the sidewalk on the west side of the building the boundary turns and runs due north to the center line of W. 7th Street where it turns to run due east along W. 7th Street to the point of beginning at 822 W. 7th Street.

The boundary of the West 7th Street Historic District contains portions of Blocks 226, 249, 263, and 289, Original City of Little Rock.

Boundary Justification

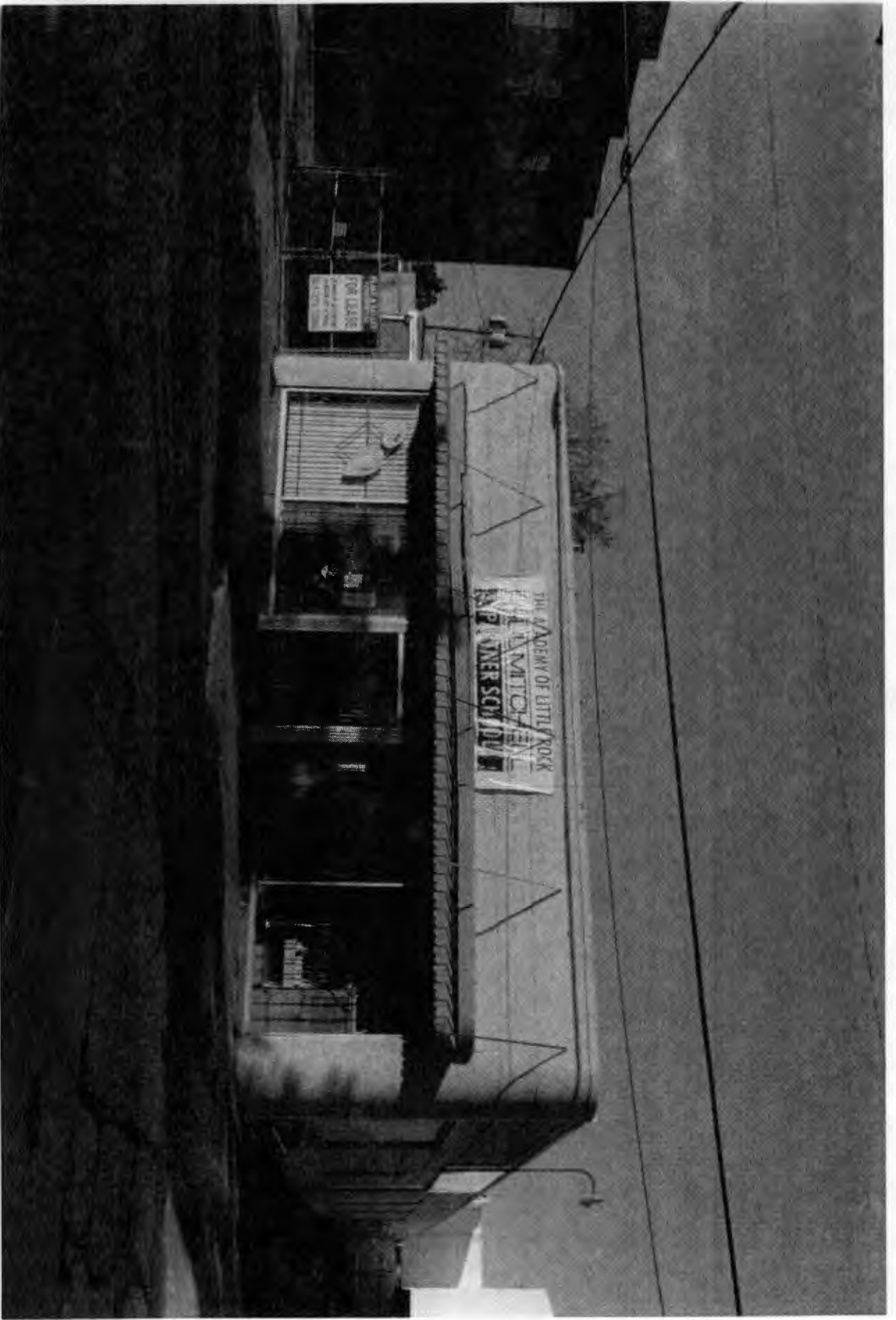
The boundary of the West 7th Street Historic District contains the most contiguous collection of historic buildings representing the growth of the corridor. Other blocks of W. 7th Street have seen demolition and new construction, leaving the portions of W. 7th Street included in the boundaries of the historic district as the most significant grouping of buildings that document the commercial growth of Little Rock from 1906 through 1958.



W. 7th Street Historic District
Little Rock, Arkansas
Pulaski County

Not to scale

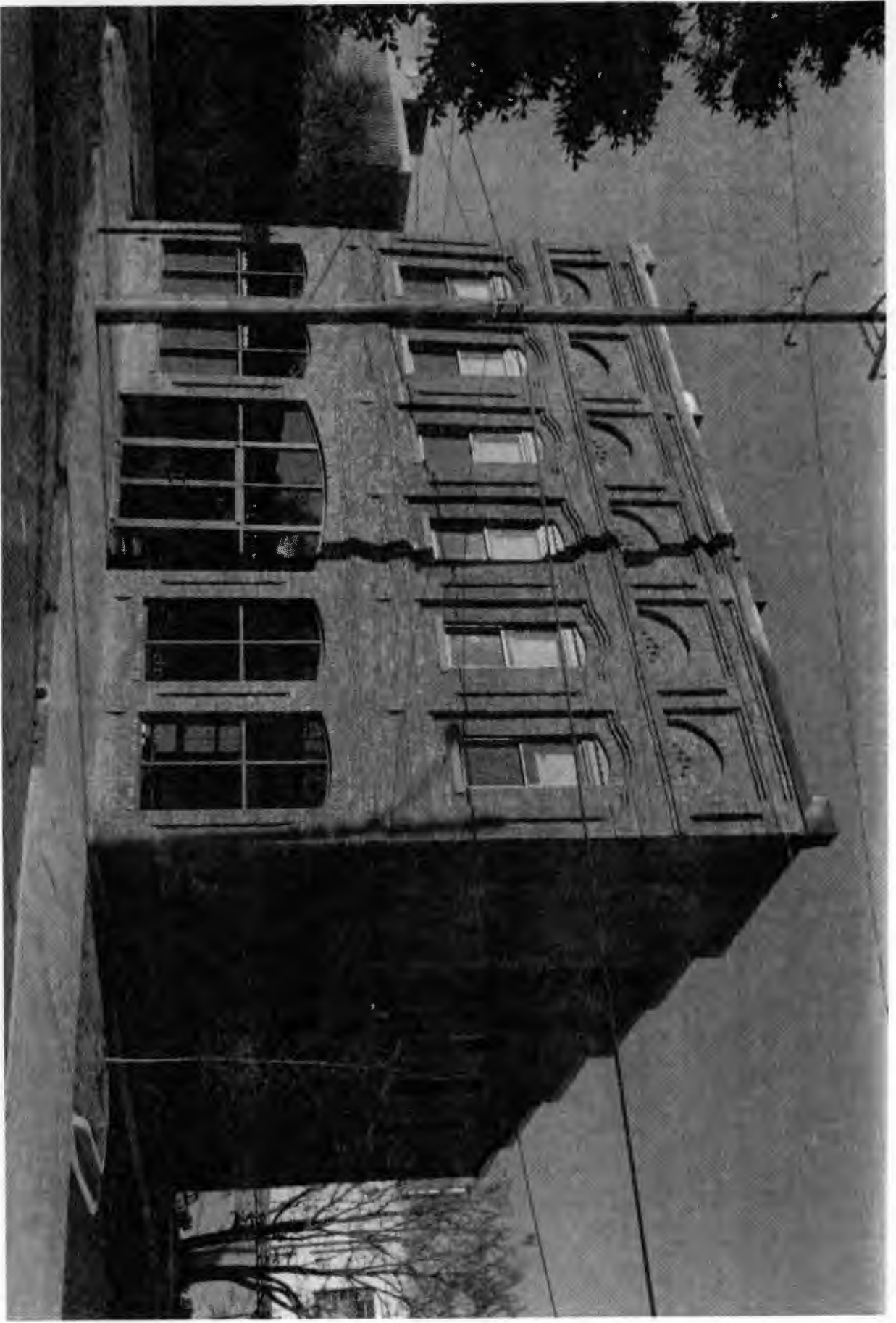
Contributing ●



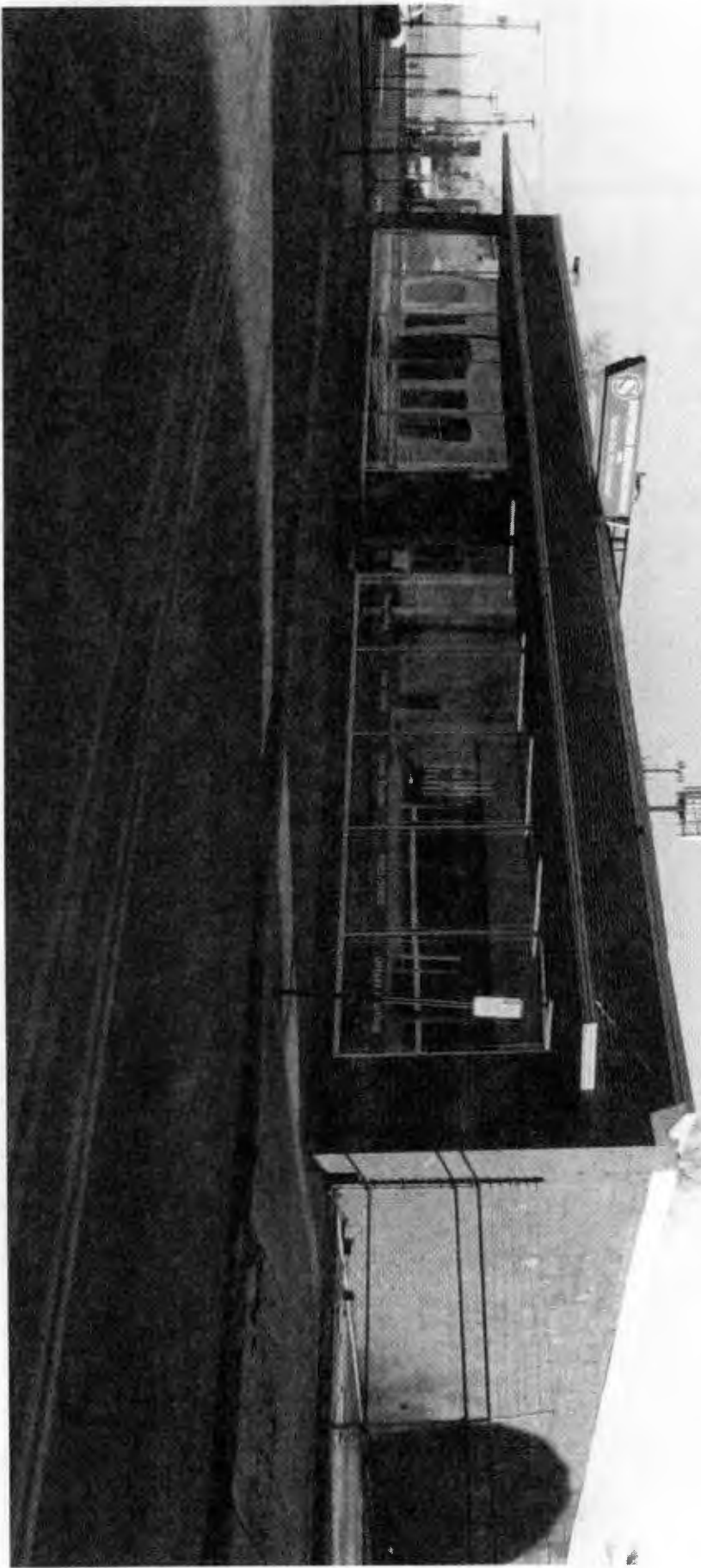
FOR LEASE
Call for details
333-1111

THE AGENCY OF LITTLE ROCK
PIONEER SCHOOL

1. 814 W. 7th St. ; West 7th Street Historic District
2. Pulaski City, AR
3. Photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-08
5. NEGATIVE AT FAHRP
6. View Looking North West
7. Photo # 1



1. 822 W. 7th St.; West 7th Street Historic District
2. Pulaski Co., AR
3. Photo by Sandra Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-08
5. Negative at AHPP
6. View looking W. on Thurst.
7. Photo # 2



1. 901 W. 7th STREET ; WEST 7th STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
2. PULASKI CH., AR
3. PHOTO BY SANDRA TAYLOR SMITH
4. 3-30-08
5. NEGATIVE AT AHPD
6. VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST
7. PHOTO # 3



1. 917, 921, 923 W. 7th Street - West 7th Street Historic District
2. Pulaski Co., AR
3. photo by Sarah Taylor Smith
4. 3-30-08
5. NEGATIVE AT AHPP
6. View Looking Southwest
7. Photo # 4



1. 923, 921, 917 W. 7th Street - West 7th Street Historic District

2. Pulaski City, AR

3. Photo by Sandra Taylor Smith

4. 3/30/08

5. NEGATIVE AT AHPP

6. View looking southeast

7. Photo # 5



1. 1061, 1067, 1009, 1015, 1023 W. 7th Street; West 7th Street Historic District

2. Pulaski City, AR

3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith

4. 3-30-08

5. negative at AHAP

6. view looking southwest

7. photo # 6



1. 1009, 1007, 1001 N. 7th, 923, 921, 917 W. 7th St.; West 7th Street Historic District

2. Pulaski Co., AR

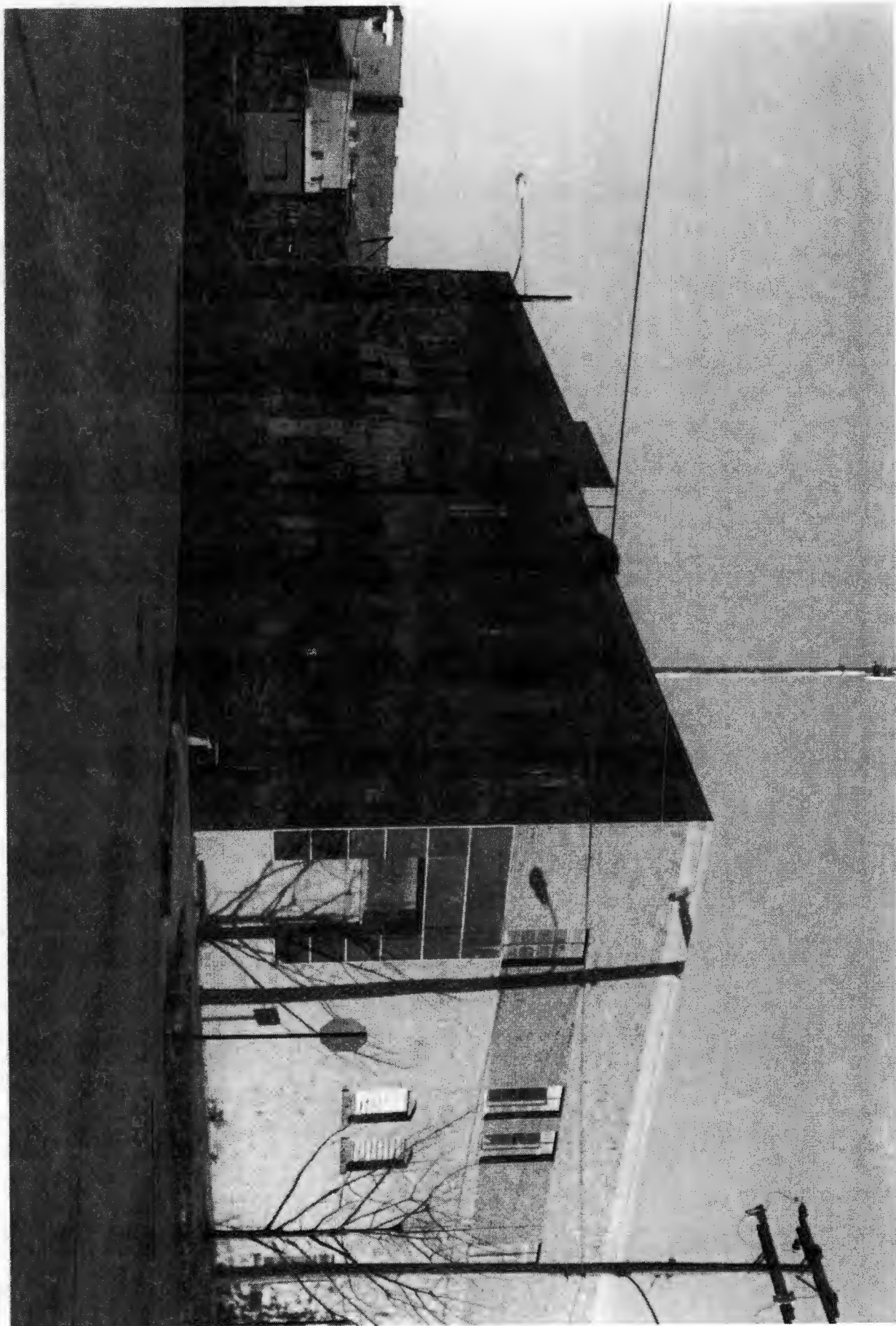
3. photo by Sandra Taylor Smith

4. 3-30-08

5. NEGATIVE AT AHPP

6. view looking southeast

7. photo # 7



1. 923, 921 W. 17th Street - West 7th Street Historic District

2. Pulaski City, AR

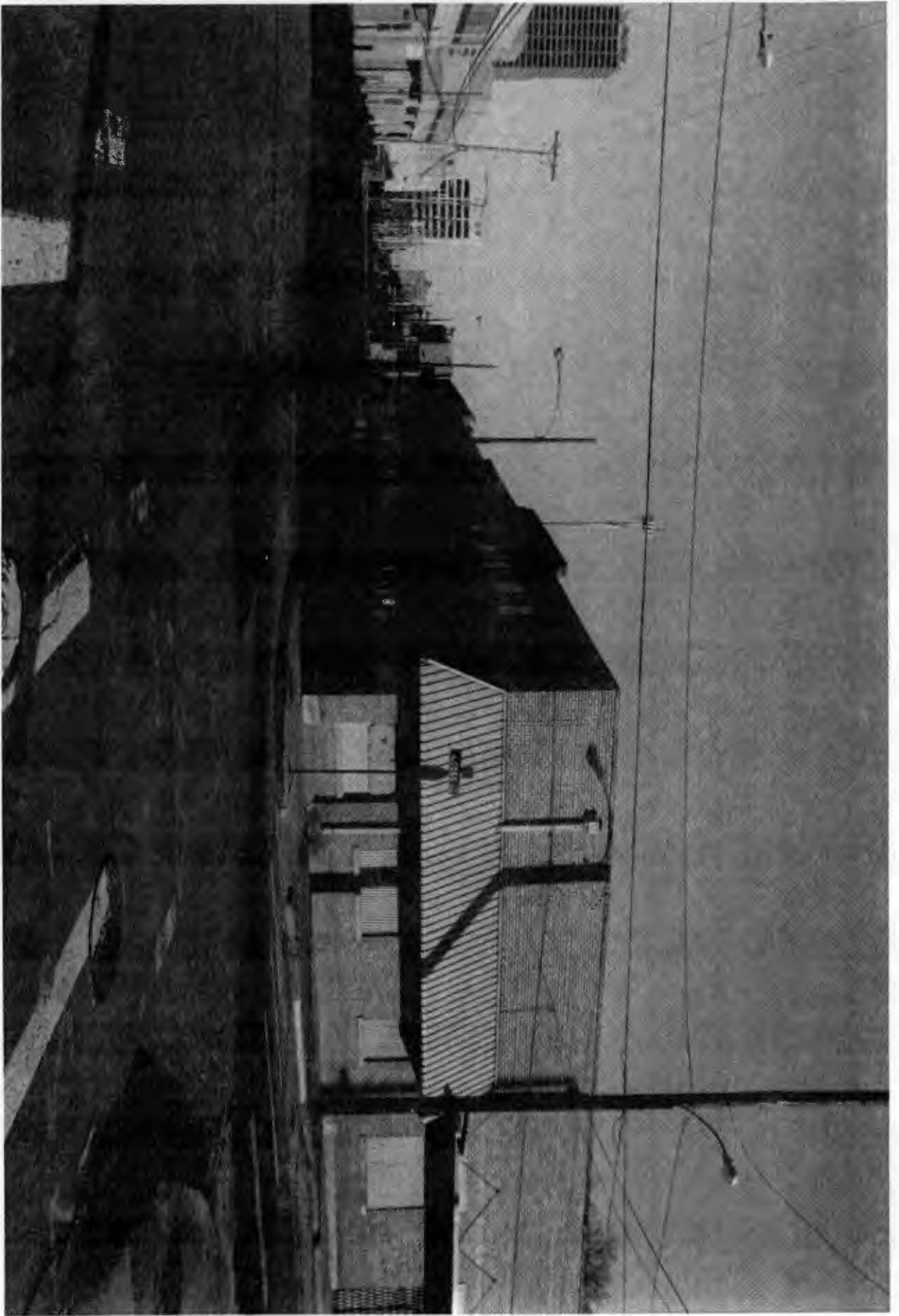
3. Photo by Sandra Taylor Smith

4. 3-30-08

5. Negative at AHPP

6. View looking southeast

7. photo # 8



1. 1123 W. 17th STREET; WEST 9th STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

2. Pulaski City, AR

3. photo by Sam O'Neil Taylor Smith

4. 3-30-08

5. NEGATIVE AT AMPP

6. View looking southeast

7. photo # 7

WEST 7th Street Commercial Historic District
Little Rock, Pulaski County, AR

UTM Reference: 15/565706/3844844 **LITTLE ROCK QUADRANGLE**
ARKANSAS
7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

