

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Clary, J. W. and Ann Lowe, House

other name/site number: N/A

2. Location

street & number: 305 North East Street

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Benton

vicinity: N/A

state: AR county: Saline code: AR 125 zip code: 72015

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private

Category of Property: Building

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

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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. Boyd _____ 1-11-93
Signature of certifying official Date

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. _____ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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 Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

Current : Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification:

Pr Revival
Craftsman

Other Description: N/A

Materials: foundation stucco roof asphalt
walls brick other wood
stucco

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. 1926

Significant Dates: N/A

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Unknown

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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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:

- 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

A	<u>15</u>	<u>538070</u>	<u>3824750</u>	B	___	___	___
C	___	___	___	D	___	___	___

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: ___ See continuation sheet.

The south half of Lot 3 of Block 22, of the original town of Benton, and being more particularly described by the following metes and bounds: beginning at the SW corner of said Block 22, and running thence forth 75 feet; thence east 150 feet to the east line of said Lot 3, and thence south 75 feet; and thence west 150 feet to the place of beginning.

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: 01/08/93

Street & Number: 323 Center, 1600 Tower Bldg. Telephone: (50

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

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Summary

The Clary House is an irregular-plan, two-story frame structure that is veneered with buff-colored brick and cream-painted stucco. The composition-shingled roof is composed of multiple gables, two gable dormers, and one hipped section. Constructed c. 1926, the exterior of the Clary House primarily reflects the Tudor Revival style of architecture but also contains significant Craftsman-style details. The interior, which is currently being restored, is more Plain Traditional in detail but does show some Craftsman influence in the woodwork, especially the door moldings and built-in cabinetry. There are no extant associated outbuildings with this property. Located on 305 North East Street near downtown Benton, the Clary House is in excellent condition and has been altered very little since its construction.

Elaboration

Constructed c. 1926, the Clary House is an irregular-plan, two-story frame structure that is veneered with buff-colored brick and cream-painted stucco. The building contains a partial basement, and the concrete foundation is covered with stucco where exposed. Recently added gray composition shingles cover the multiple gables, two gable dormers, and the flat-topped, hipped section that comprises the roof. Each roof ridge is decorated with maroon-painted metal ridge capping, which is formed to look like tile, with finials at the gable end peaks. Decorative-cut exposed rafters are found underneath the eaves of the hipped section extending to the rear. Their appearance, however, is more subdued in comparison to the typical Craftsman-style house. The roof is punctuated by an interior brick chimney and one exterior brick chimney that pierces the *porte cochere* roof.

The front, or western, elevation features a projecting gable-roof entrance porch positioned in the center of the building, but it appears asymmetrical due to the *porte cochere* which extends from the house to the south. Supported by two square brick columns, the brick-filled gable end of the entrance porch has a small, centrally placed six-pane casement window that is adorned with ornamental wood shutters. Underneath, a wood window box resting on two wood beams furthers the decorative effect. The porch shelters two entrances to the interior. The main entrance is the southern of the two and consists of a classic heavy wood Tudor Revival door with long decorative-cut metal hinges. Double-leaf, half-glazed doors compose the northern entrance, which opens into a sun room. The sun room encompasses the wall area north of the porch and is fenestrated by a pair of wood-frame windows, each containing two eight-pane casement sashes with three-pane transoms.

To the south of the porch, a concrete patio, which is bounded by a short brick wall, extends from the supporting square column around the corner of the house and underneath the *porte cochere*. Fenestration on this side of the porch is accomplished by a row of three wood-frame, double-hung windows. A six-over-six sash is flanked by two narrower four-over-four sash windows. A large gable dormer without side walls extends from the roofline above and to the south of the projecting porch gable. A common northern slope is shared by both gables. The dormer is filled with stucco that is accented with maroon-painted false half-timbering. Two wood-frame, nine-pane casement windows illuminate this story.

The northern elevation is composed of a large gable-end bay at the western end and the side of the long hipped-roof section extending to the rear. At the western end of the elevation, the sun room is defined by a pair of casement windows identical to those on the western elevation. The center of the gable-end bay is fenestrated by a pair of wood-frame six-over-six double-hung windows while a smaller four-over-four double-hung window

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marks the eastern end of the bay. The large second-story area of the gable end is stuccoed with four twelve-pane casement windows in the center. Above these windows, the false half-timbering motif is resumed. The remainder of this elevation is illuminated by two four-over-four double-hung windows. A gable dormer with side walls punctuates the northern slope of the flat-topped hipped roof and features the now familiar stucco and false half-timbering treatment with two small casement windows.

First and second-story sleeping porches dominate the rear, or eastern, elevation. The first-story porch is frame-constructed and raised considerably above ground. This shed-roof porch occupies the southern two-thirds of the elevation (the northern one-third is fenestrated by a single six-over-six double-hung window near the corner) and is open at the southern end. A total of five wood-frame, eight-over-eight double-hung windows (with two windows facing north and south respectively) define the enclosed portion, which is entered through a single-leaf door on the southern side. A six-over-six double-hung window is located underneath the open porch on the brick wall. The second-story sleeping porch is formed by a projecting hipped-roof dormer and contains a row of four eastern-facing, six-over-six double-hung windows above a short stuccoed wall.

The southern elevation of the second-story sleeping porch is illuminated by a row of three six-over-six double-hung windows. Another identical window is positioned a short distance to the west on this elevation, of which the entire second story is stuccoed. The first story has a pair of small nine-pane casement windows (above the interior kitchen sink), and a larger pair of eight-pane casement windows to the west. The western end of the southern elevation is composed of a large gable-end bay that differs from its northern elevation counterpart by the presence of the projecting *porte cochere*. A row of wood-frame, double-hung windows with a central six-over-six sash surrounded by two four-over-four sash windows is located at the eastern end of the gable-end bay, while the first-story portion underneath the *porte cochere* consists of an exterior brick chimney with decorative stepping flanked by a single-leaf entrance to the east and a four-over-four double-hung window to the west. The reduced second-story area of the gable-end is stuccoed with the false half-timbering above a six-pane casement window. Four square brick columns, which are accented by decorative-cut brackets, support the *porte cochere* roof. The brick-filled gable end has a centrally placed six-pane casement window but lacks the ornamental shutters and window box of the front entrance porch.

The interior is currently undergoing restoration, and the original wallpaper, which was badly deteriorated, on the walls and ceiling has been removed. Interior detail of note includes two sets of French doors that allow entry into the sun room, dark-stained wood door and window moldings, and built-in cabinetry.

A historic garage was located behind the house; however, it is no longer extant. There are no other historic structures or sites associated with the property.

Located on 305 North East Street near downtown Benton, the Clary House is in excellent condition and has been virtually unaltered since construction.

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Summary

The Clary House in Benton is being nominated under Criterion C with local significance as an excellent example of a Tudor Revival-style residence with some residual Craftsman influence.

Elaboration

The Clary House is located at 305 North East Street in Benton, the county seat of Saline County. Although it was not the first town laid out in the county, by 1834 a mercantile store was started at the present site of Benton, and in 1836 a post office was established. Later in the same year, Benton was chosen as the county seat, and the site was subdivided and lots sold on an installment plan. The town was first incorporated in 1839, though the present incorporation dates from 1848.

At the time the Clary House was constructed c. 1926, Benton boasted a population of 2,933 (1920 census) and was a railroad center of considerable importance for the Chicago, Rock Island, & Pacific Railroad and three branches of the Missouri Pacific. The town contained three banks, municipal waterworks, a sewer system, electrical facilities, two flour mills, two large potteries (of which the Niloak Pottery Plant was nationally renowned), two furniture manufacturing plants, two weekly newspapers, a thriving downtown, and a modern public school system.

In 1926, J. W. Clary and his wife, Ann Lowe Clary, purchased the south half of Lot 3 of Block 22 in two separate transactions on May 7 and October 18 of 1926. On October 29, 1926, the Clarys mortgaged the property for \$6,000, which was presumably used to construct a house thereon. After the death of Mrs. Clary in 1929, the house was sold to Pearl Henry in November of that year. The house is currently owned by Tom and Amanda Haley, who are in the process of restoring the house.

The Clary House was constructed during a time of architectural transition in Arkansas. In 1926, the Craftsman style was still a popular architectural style, especially in restrained, vernacular form (which would continue to be built in rural Arkansas through World War II). The Clary House does reflect many Craftsman features of which the *porte cochere*, the sleeping porches, and the exposed rafters are the most recognizable. In overall appearance and ornamentation, however, the house is better classified as of the Tudor Revival style of architecture, a fashionable period revival style that had recently been introduced in the new suburbs of the larger towns and cities in the state. Significant Tudor Revival detail includes stuccoed gable ends with false half-timbering, casement windows, a steeply-pitched roof, decorative shutters and window box, and a heavy wood door with exposed metal hinges. As such, the Clary House is an excellent example of a transitional Craftsman/Tudor Revival-styled residence and is being nominated under Criterion C with local significance.

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Bibliography

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Herndon, Dallas T. *Centennial History of Arkansas*. Chicago-Little Rock: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1922. Vols. I, II.

Information supplied by Tom Haley, May 1992.

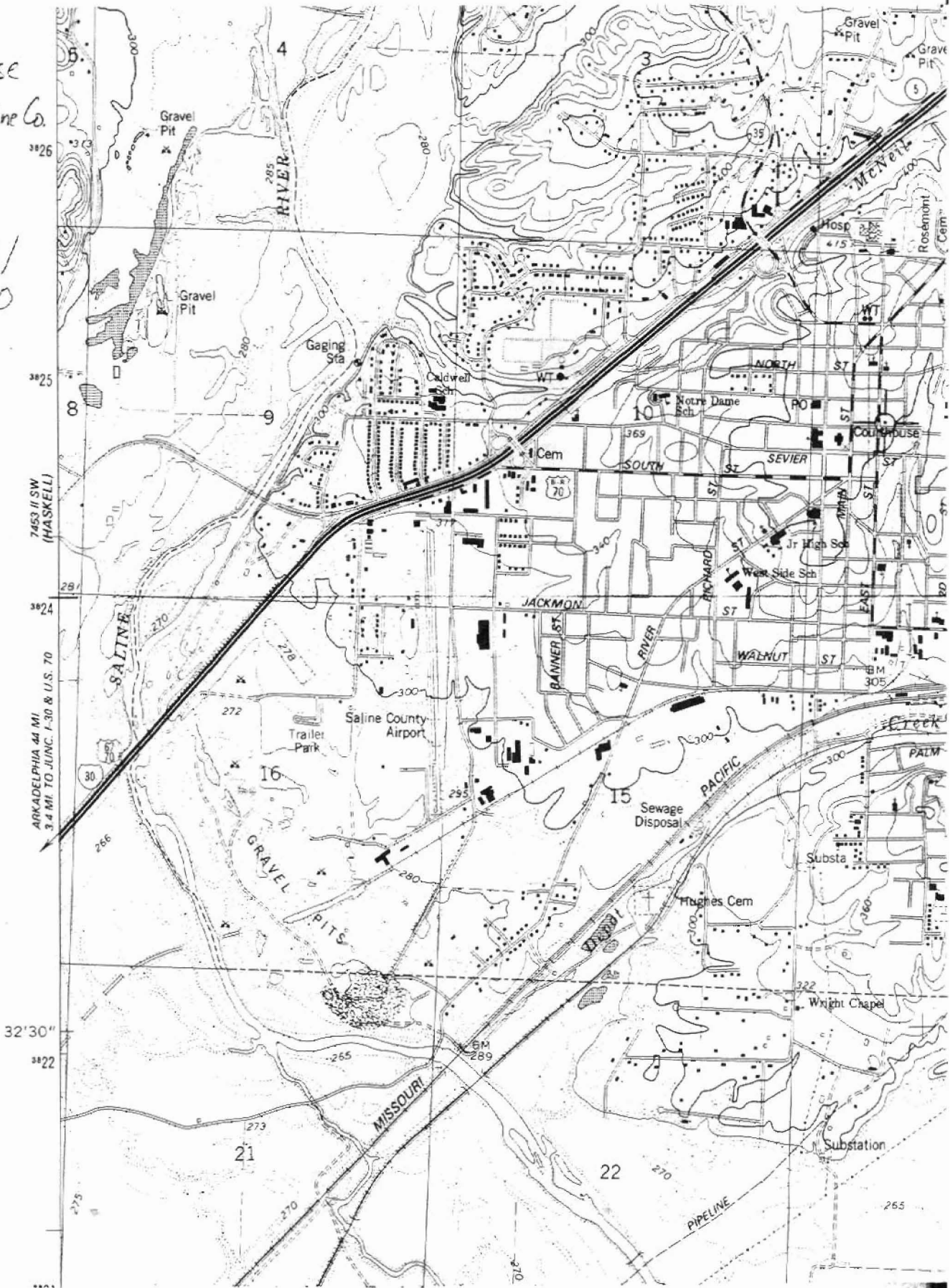
Information supplied by Doyle Webb, January 1993.

The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Central Arkansas. Chicago, Nashville, and St. Louis: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889.

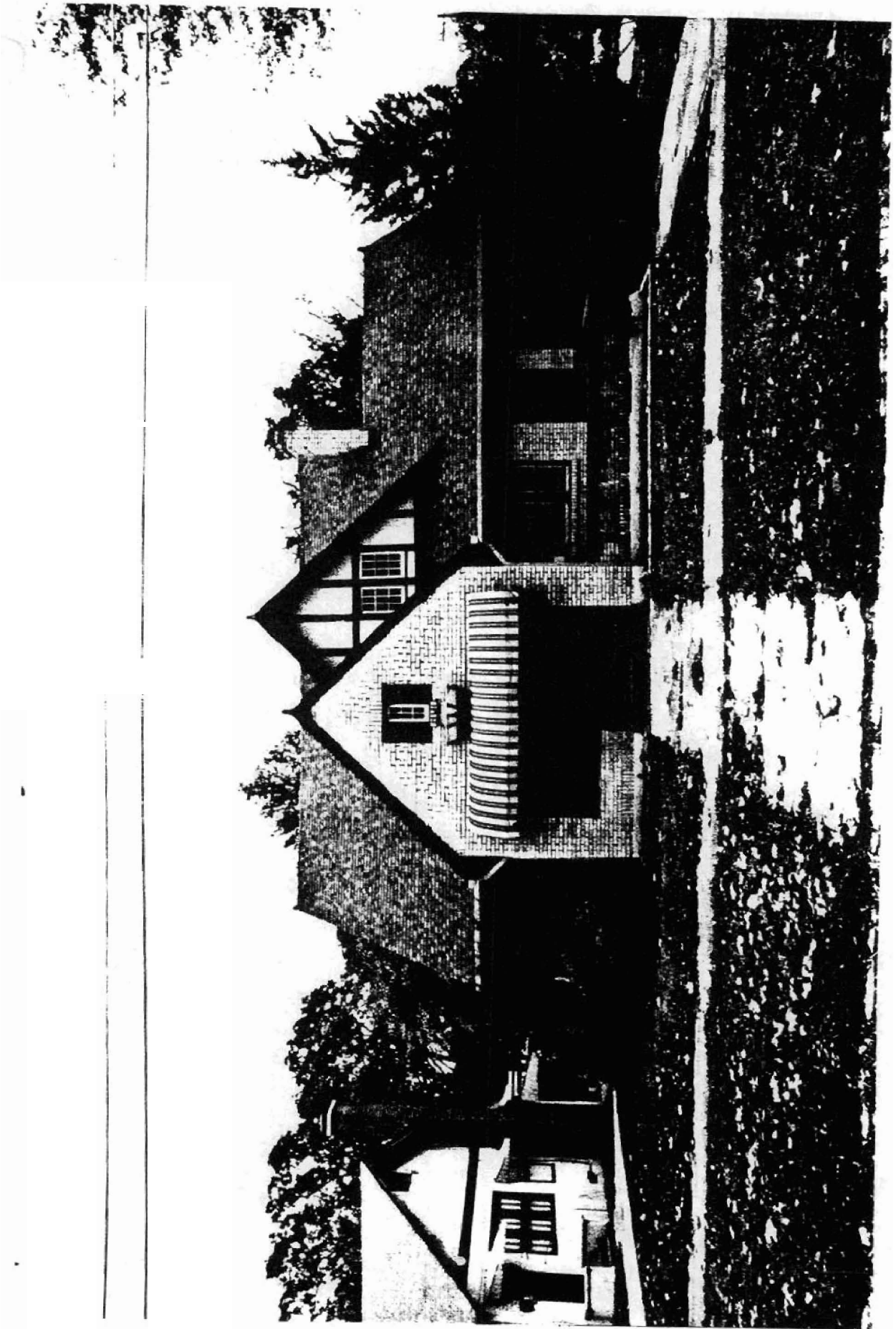
Workers of the Writers' Program. *The WPA Guide to 1930's Arkansas*, with a new introduction by Elliot West. Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas, 1987 (original copyright 1941).

Clary House
Benton, Saline Co.
Arkansas

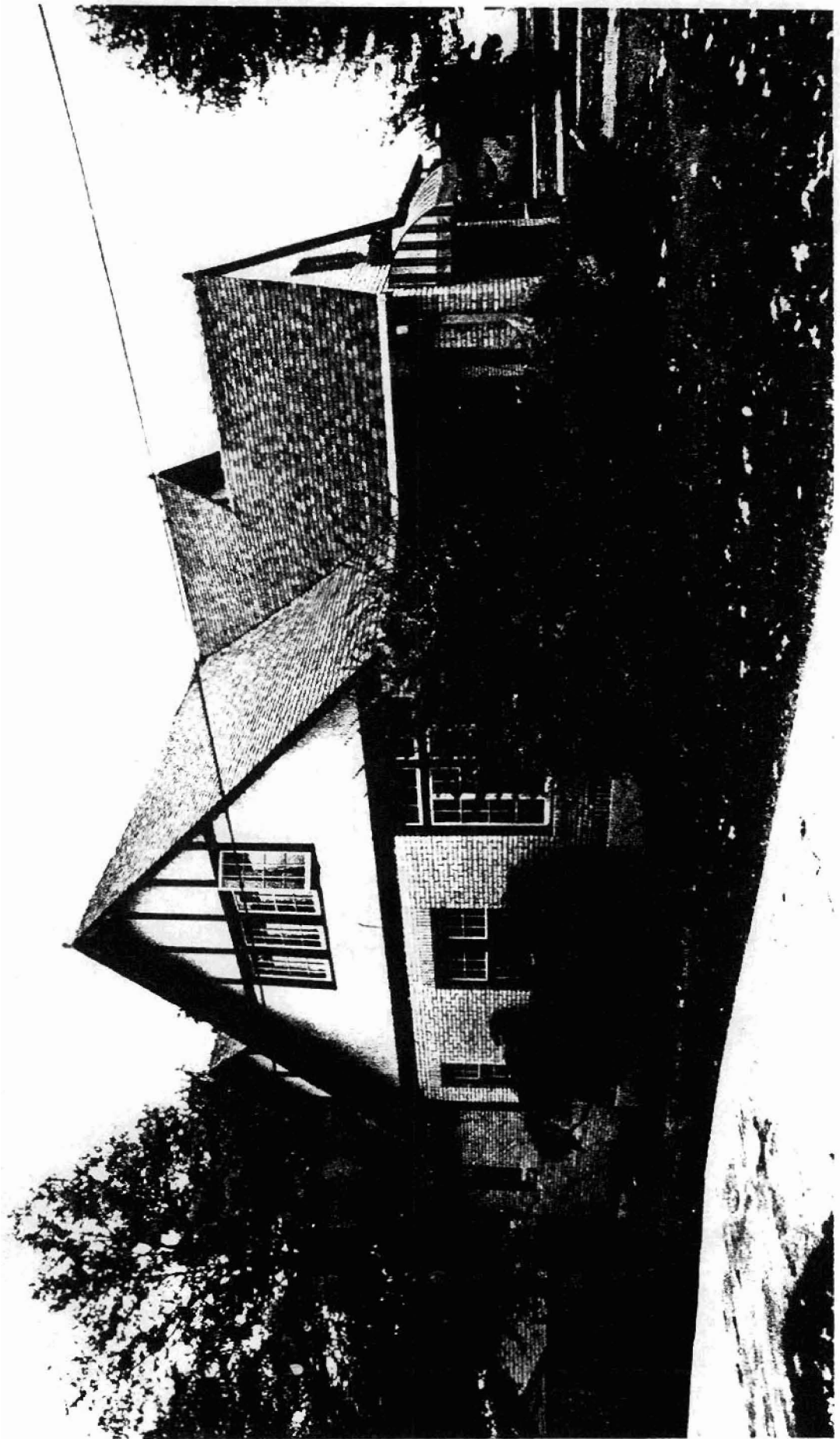
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3824750







10 - 1942
Salmon Co., Alaska
Photographed by [unclear]
November 1942
Negative on file at - 94117
View from the west



1958

2/17/58, 1958

Photograph of the station 201.

November 1958

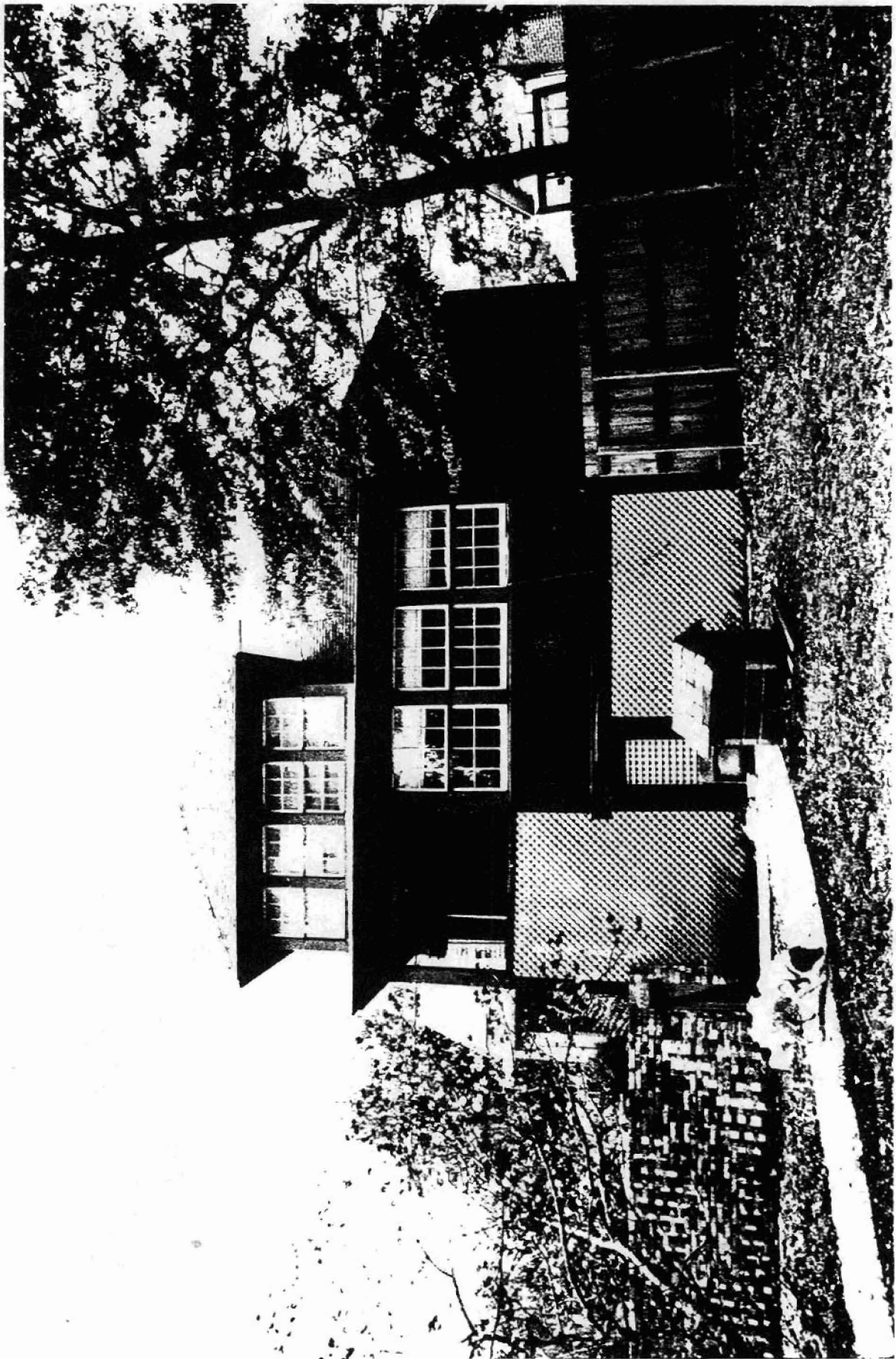
Negative on file at AHHP

View from the north west



Investigation of
November 11th

Negative on file at AFM
100 from the north.



Harry House
Calvin Co., Alaska
Photographed by
November 1992
negative in file
New from file
out
at
AHL



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Smith House

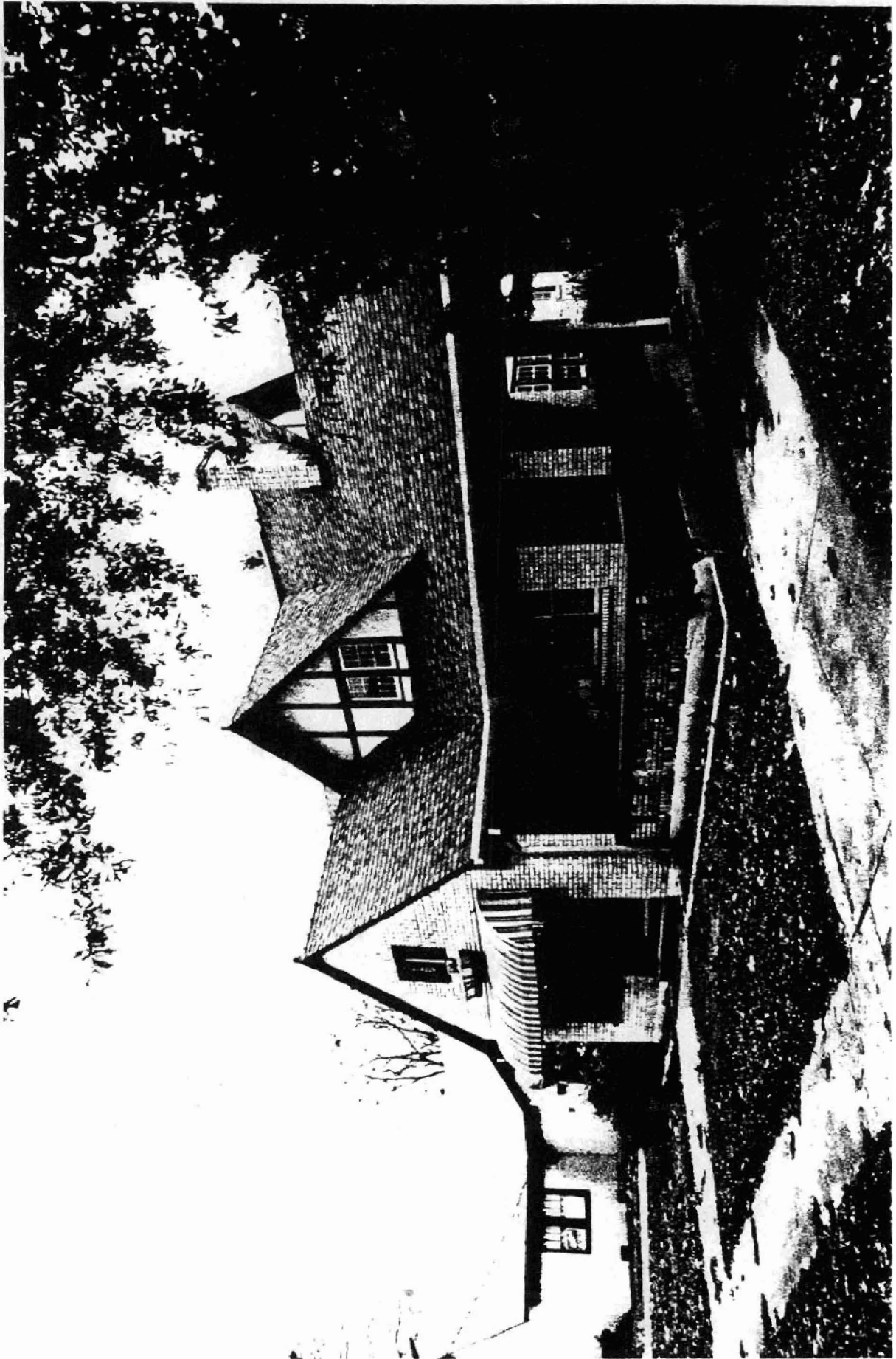
Set in 1911, shown in

photograph by Ernest Lee

in number 1992

negative on file in AHIP

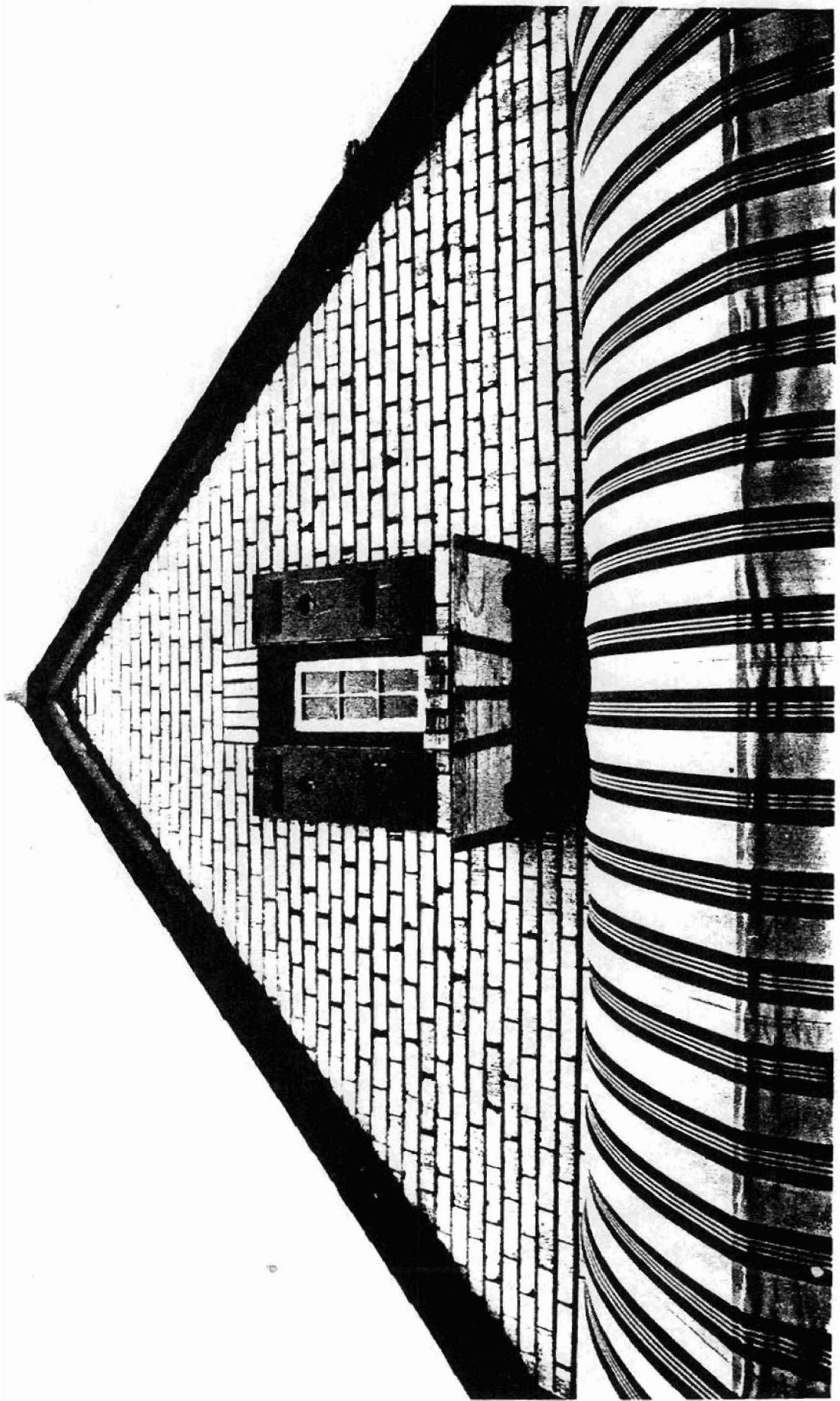
1911 from the south



11 1972
John W. Albrow

Photograph by James Zorn
November 11th

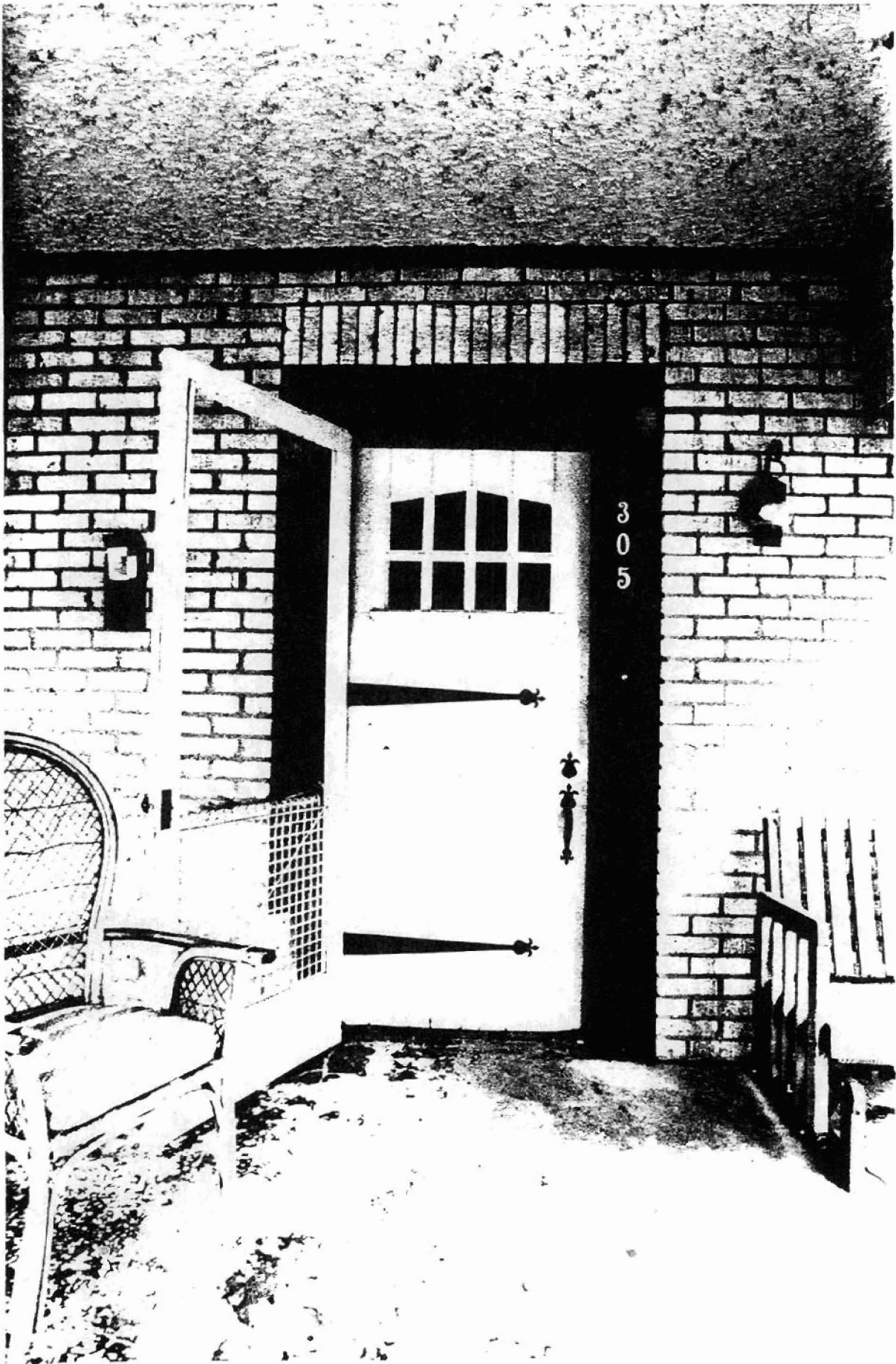
Negative on file at AHP
View from the southwest



1. 1000
2. 1000
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my house
fire. Always
I'm surprised by what I see over
Horseshoe Pt
Negative on fire at AHIP
I see it from porch from the
southwest



1/2 hour

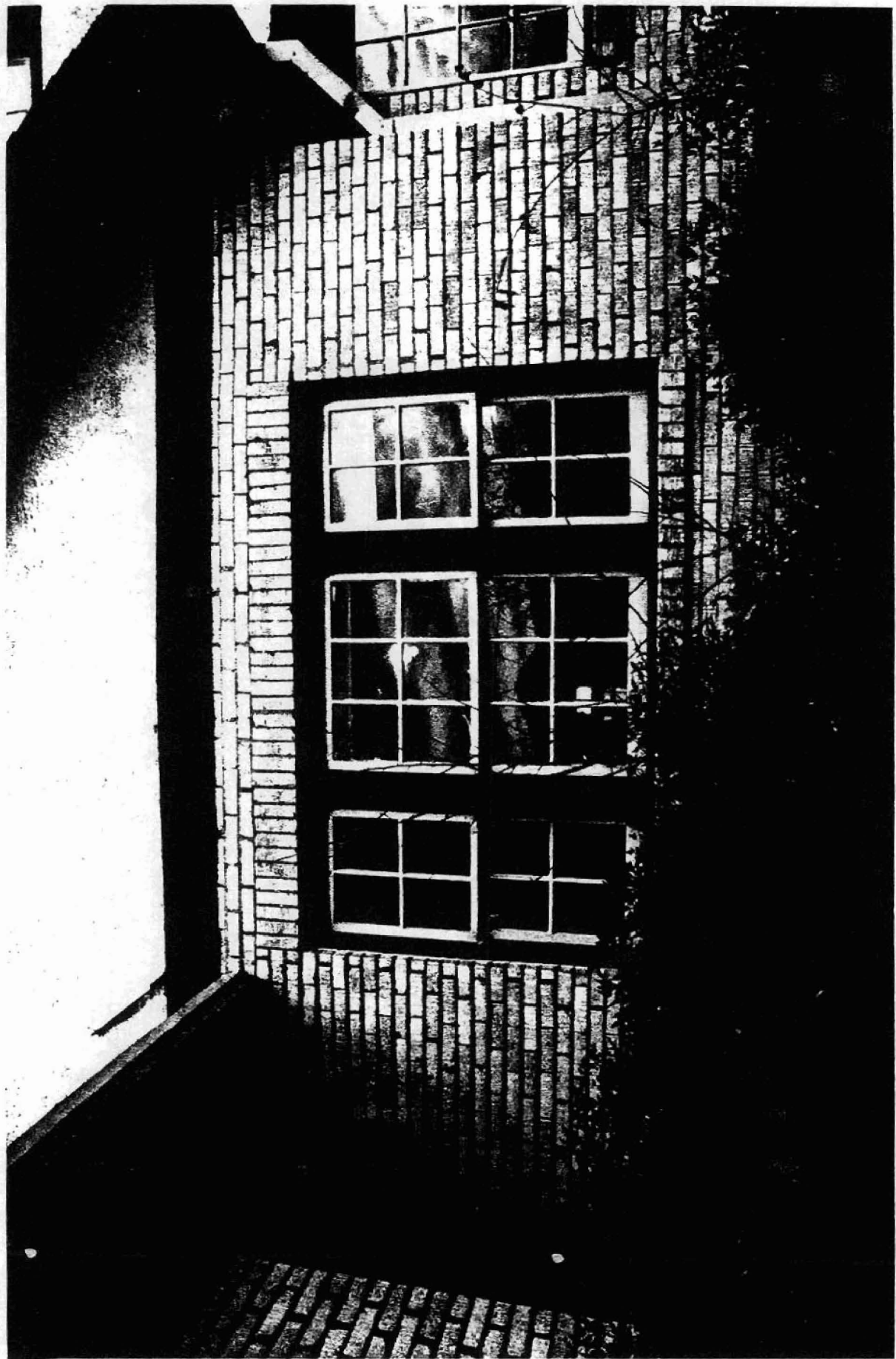
1: 1000 feet

2: 1000 feet

3: 1000 feet

4: 1000 feet

- no west



Mary Hesse
Calne Co. H. K. 1908
Photographed by
L. A. Hesse, 1914.
Hesselt on file at
View from the west

2/14
-14/14



2/11/11

1000 on fire

Prescription for 1000

Number of pills

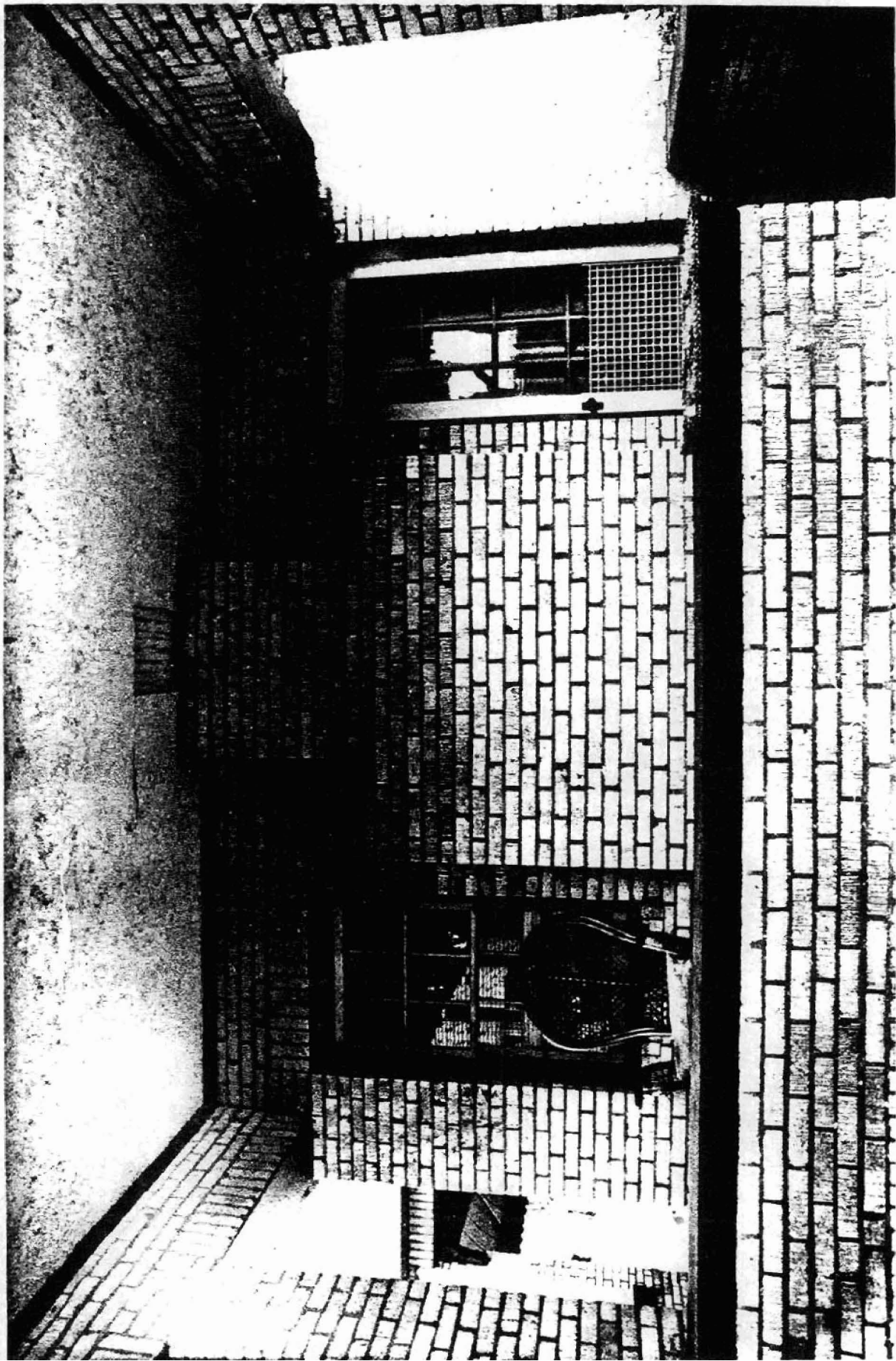
Negative on fire at AHHH

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from 1000th



City House
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Year of travel on port come
from the south



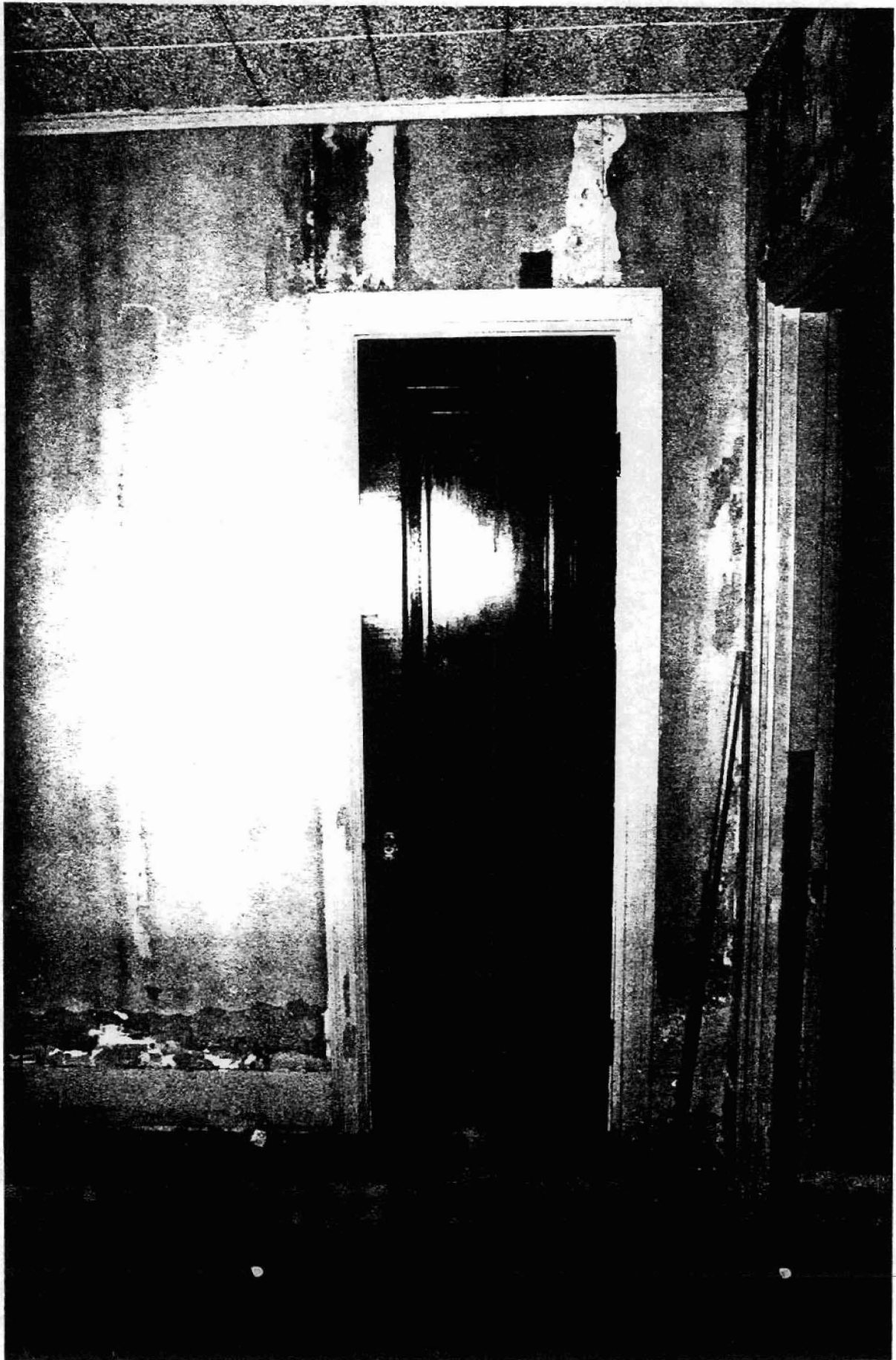
1. The House
of Representatives
is a body of 435 members
known as the "House of
Representatives".
It is the lower house of
the United States Congress
and is elected by the people
of the United States.
The House of Representatives
is the only part of the
federal government that
is directly elected by the
people.



1844
New York
1844
New York
1844
New York



1974
Saline Co., Arkansas
Photographed by Pat & Zoltan
November 1972
Negative in file at AIIPP
View of sun room



C. Hesse
Stree Ge, Alkmaar
Philosophy and in 1911
November 1992
negative on file at HRP
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molding