

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Gregory House

Other names/site number: WO0002

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 300 South Second Street

City or town: Augusta State: AR County: Woodruff

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

<hr/>	<hr/>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<hr/>	<hr/>
Signature of commenting official:	Date
<hr/>	
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. 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
-

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Neo-Classical

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, WOOD

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Gregory House is located at 300 South Second Street in Augusta, Woodruff County, Arkansas. This house, built in 1900 in the Neo-Classical Style, is situated just one block from the White River, and occupies a lot on the southwest corner of the intersection of Second and Mulberry Streets. The house is surrounded with a dense amount of vegetation, partially obscuring its north, west and south sides, particularly from the road. The east façade faces Second Street, and is the main entrance to the house. The largely square hipped-roof house is two stories tall, with brick walls and wooden details such as a large portico with fluted Corinthian columns. The Gregory House continues to retain integrity and conveys its significance as an example of the Neo-Classical Style in Augusta.

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Narrative Description

The Gregory House is situated on the 300 block of Second Street, adjacent to the White River. The back yard of the house abuts the river, and occasionally floods when the water is high. Many trees surround the property, and partially obscure the north, west and south sides of the house. The main façade is on the east side, and exhibits many of the Neo-Classical elements that give the house its style.

Front/East Façade

The main entrance faces Second Street. Projecting from the front of the façade is a two-story side-gabled portico with a false-gabled front. Under the roof line is a large wood cornice. At the top of the cornice is a row of wood corbels. They are longer than they are tall, and are decorated with acanthus leaves. Below the corbels is a line of dentils. The rest of the cornice is composed of different flat panels and projecting moldings, all in wood. The portico is supported by four round wood columns and two square wood pilasters. All six supports are fluted, and have wood Corinthian capitals. The north and south (far left and far right, from the front) capitals have been replaced, both with capitals similar to the originals. The columns and pilasters sit on square wood bases. The portico's underside is constructed of wood, and covered with rectangular wood panels.

The next feature that draws the eye on the front façade is the highly decorative front entrance. It extends two stories, with the top windows and fanlite surrounded by a brick 3-centered arch header course. The top of the second story window is a fanlite, with 12 sections and a scalloped pattern around the arch and a semicircle at the radius. Between the fanlight and the windows of the second floor is a small decorative wooden casing composed of decorative moldings and dentil. The window has three adjacent parts, each separated by a flat pilaster with a newel jutting above the top window casing. The end windows are both single-pane stationary wood windows, while the middle window is a double-hung single-pane stationary wood window.

Below the windows on the second floor is a cornice for the main entrance. The cornice is topped with a short wood balustrade with spindles and square posts on the north and south corners. The cornice on the entrance mimics the portico. There is a course of acanthus leafed corbels, with dentil and moldings below. The entrance has two decorative round columns and two square pilasters. Both the columns and pilasters are wood and fluted, with Corinthian capitals and square bases. Above the entrance is an arched lite with lead glass in a radiating pattern. Centered above this lead-glass lite is a single corbel with acanthus-leaf decoration. The door is flanked by matching sidelites with a wood panel in the bottom and three lites, with a concave rectangle pattern in lead above. On the outside of the sidelites, and between the sidelites and the door are small decorative pilasters with Corinthian capitals. The door itself is wood and paneled, with a metal security door on the outside. There are three small square panels at both the top and bottom of the door, and three larger rectangles in the middle.

The front/east façade is balanced and symmetrical. To the left of the door is a single window with transom on the first floor, as well as a single window directly above it on the second floor.

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Both windows are double-hung wood windows in wooden casements with a single pane of glass. The transom is also a single pane of glass. To the right of the entrance is a mirror of the left, with a single window on the first floor with transom, and a window above on the second floor. Again, both windows are wood with a single pane of glass and are found in wood casements. The only other feature of note is on the south or left side, the east side of a small conservatory which will be discussed more fully later.

Side/North Façade

Toward the front corner of the façade there is one window. It is just before the house projects out further north. On the east side of the projection is another single window. Both of these are double-hung wood windows in wood casements with single-pane glass sashes. On the north side of the projection are three adjacent double-hung single-pane wood windows, with wood casements. On the west side of the projection there is a matching window to the one on the east side. This window is also a double-hung single-pane wood window in wood casement. There are five more windows along the north side after the projection. The first two are adjacent double-hung single-pane wood windows in wood casements. They are followed by an oval window. This stationary wood window has a single pane of glass, and is framed in wood casing. The final two windows are double-hung single-pane wood windows with wood casements equally distributed along the remainder of the side.

The second floor largely mimics the first. It has a window before the northern projection that is a double-hung single-pane wood window in wood casement. The windows on all sides of the projection match those below, and are of similar construction. After the northern projection, three double-hung single-pane wood windows are equally distributed along the remaining length of the façade. The projection is covered with a hipped roof, and a course of wood molding and dentil runs the length of the roof-line.

Rear/West Façade

The rear of the Gregory House has an "L" shape on the first floor, recessing back toward the front of the house. The rear projection has two windows that are evenly spaced, on both the first and second floors. These windows are double-hung and single-paned, and are framed in wood casements. The windows on the first floor have metal awnings attached. Moving toward the front of the house on the south side of the projection there is a window, followed by a door and another window. Both windows are double-hung and single-paned. They are framed with wood casements. The door is a wooden half-glass door with 3 panels on the lower half with a transom above it and a security door outside it. In the angle of the rear "L" is a small recessed area. This area is covered with wooden clapboards, and has a door on the west side. The door is a wooden half-glass door with 3 panels on the lower half and a security door on the outside. Moving along the bottom of the "L," which is again the main body of the house, there is one window. This window is a double-hung single-pane wood window in wood casement. On this side there is an approximately 6 foot addition on the first floor only that has no windows or doors. The addition was done in brick to match the rest of the façade. The addition does not have a second story. Above it is the main façade of the house. On the west side is a window. It is a wooden double-hung single-pane window in wood casement and is covered by a metal awning.

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Side/South Façade

Beginning in the rear of the house is the addition. On the south side it is also approximately 6 feet long. Situated in the middle of this side of the addition is a square brick chimney. On the main body of the house there is first a pair of adjacent wood windows. They are double-hung, single pane and framed in wood. Moving further toward the front of the building is the conservatory that was visible on the east/front side. The conservatory projects from the house approximately 5 feet. It is constructed completely of wood, with a wooden cornice that matches those found on the portico and the entrance. There are top moldings, followed by small corbels decorated with acanthus leaves. These are followed by a row of dentil and more moldings. The conservatory has two fluted, round Corinthian columns on its south side, with two fluted, square Corinthian pilasters against the house. Between the capitals of the columns and pilasters is more dentil. There are six windows in the conservatory. All of them are made of wood. They are double-hung and single-paned. Below the windows are sections of wood panels. The panels are decorated with multiple recessed rectangles, six evenly spaced on the east and west sides and one long recessed rectangle on the south-facing wood panel. The conservatory is hip-roofed. On the second floor there is a pair of adjacent windows directly above those located on the first floor. There is also a single window centered above the conservatory projection. All of the windows on the second floor are double-hung single-pane wood windows in wood casements.

Integrity

The Gregory House continues to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. There have been a few minor changes to the property. These include the small, approximately 6x6 foot addition on the southwest corner of the house, as well as the construction of a carport on the rear/west portion of the house c. 1950. Both the addition and the carport are to the rear of the house and are not visible from the front. There are two minor losses of integrity on the front portico. Both the north-most and south-most column capitals have been replaced because they were deteriorated. Both capitals have been replaced with very similar replicas. Also, through the use of a historic photograph, there was at one time a large medallion at the top of the portico. It was removed at an unknown date. Other than the few exceptions noted above, the house remains in a very intact state. The wood cornice and portico is largely intact, as is the wood-framed conservatory. Windows throughout the house are original. Overall, the Gregory House retains sufficient integrity to continue to convey its significance as an example of the Neo-Classical Style in Augusta.

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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.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1900

Significant Dates
1900

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Frank W. Gibb - Architect

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Gregory House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C with local significance. It is nominated as an excellent example of the Neo-Classical Style located in the town of Augusta, Woodruff County, Arkansas. The house has a period of significance of 1900, when it was constructed, and has one contributing building.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Gregory House is located in Augusta, which is the county seat of Woodruff County. Woodruff County was formed in 1861-1862.¹ Much of the county's commerce has stemmed from its position on the White River, as well as the fertile agricultural lands around it. "The soil is well adapted to the growing of cotton, corn, oats, millet, clover, the tame grasses, and all kinds of vegetables."² This agricultural and transportation allowed the town to prosper and grow. Early Augusta became the county seat and it remains so today. Augusta has always been the commercial hub of Woodruff County. In 1890, the town had,

"six general, two drug, six grocery, one harness and saddle, one confectionery and two furniture stores, four hotels (including boarding houses), a restaurant, two meat markets, a jewelry store, two livery stables, a compliment of mechanics' shops, a saw-mill, four church edifices (two each for the white and the colored people), two public school-houses (one for the white and one for the colored people), three physicians, two lawyers, etc."³

Anything someone wanted could be found in Augusta.

The town of Augusta was bustling around the turn of the twentieth century. The people who lived and worked in Augusta wanted only the best things for their town as well as for themselves. One of the important members of the town of Augusta was Minor Gregory, "who for a long period was one of its most active and influential residents, controlling extensive business interests, and his labors contributing not only to individual success but to the general prosperity as well."⁴

Minor Gregory was born, and for most of his life, lived in Woodruff County. He was born on August 28, 1851, and he died on March 16, 1916. Minor Gregory was educated both in the

¹ *The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Eastern Arkansas* (Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1889), 275.

² *Goodspeed*, 279.

³ *Goodspeed*, 283.

⁴ *Centennial History of Arkansas* (Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1922), 479.

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public schools of Woodruff County, as well as the Virginia Military Institute, where he studied for four years. He came back to Woodruff County when he was 23, and quickly became a respected business-man in the community of Augusta. He had diverse interests, and at different times was active in farming, banking, merchandising, and railroads. He was a partner in The Thompson and Gregory Company, as well as a large stockholder in the E. H. Conner Company. Due to his prominence and influence, Minor Gregory eventually became both the president of the Woodruff County Bank and the Augusta Railroad Company. Through his many endeavors, Minor Gregory established himself well within the community of Augusta, as well as Woodruff County as whole. He used some of his money to invest in agricultural lands throughout the county and increase his wealth. In Woodruff County the town of Gregory is named after Minor Gregory, in recognition of everything he gave to local communities.⁵

Minor Gregory was a very prominent man within both the community of Augusta, as well as Woodruff County as a whole. Because of his prominence, it is easy to understand why he chose the Neo-Classical Style for his house built in 1900. Classicism was revived in the United States after 1893. In 1893, at the Chicago World's Fair, the Fair's architects and planners decided to use classical designs and grand, monumental structures for their buildings. The grand buildings harkened back to the permanence of structures from the Classic Period, in particular Greek entablatures, cornices, and colonnades. All of this was seen as a progressive, ordered approach to society, and one that would be for the civic good.⁶ This event was so important, that photographs of it made their way around the country, and quickly into the designs of houses, both in major cities as well as in smaller.⁷ The style was particularly embraced by wealthy businessmen throughout the country. People like the Astors, Vanderbilts and Morgans built grand homes in the Neo-Classical Style, both to show their wealth, and as an expression of the preferences of the time.⁸ Minor Gregory, as a wealthy and influential man in Augusta no doubt also saw the style as a way to convey his wealth and stature, and wished to emulate the great families of the country.

In keeping with his status as a wealthy leader of the community, Minor Gregory chose Frank W. Gibb as the architect for his house. Gibb practiced out of Little Rock, and became very well known for his use of the Neo-Classical Style. Gibb was very prolific, particularly in larger monumental architecture. He made plans for the building of, or addition to, 9 of Arkansas's courthouses. His work can be considered some of the best Neo-Classical work in the state.⁹

Gibb was schooled in mining in Missouri, and when he came back to Little Rock hoped to work as an engineer. He began working for his father's real estate business, and by the 1890s he was

⁵ *Centennial*, 479.

⁶ Spiro Kostof, *A History of Architecture: Settings and Rituals* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), 669-670.

⁷ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1994), 346.

⁸ Kostof, *A History of Architecture*, 669.

⁹ Kenneth Storey, "Arkansas Listings in the National Register of Historic Places: The Courthouses of Frank W. Gibb," *The Arkansas Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 59, No. 4, 446.

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designing homes for the company.¹⁰ He was responsible for several grand and important buildings in Little Rock. Just a few examples are the First Methodist Church, as well as the old Little Rock High School. Gibb is also known for being the architect of the Buckstaff Bathhouse in Hot Springs, and the architect for the Arkansas Building at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904, both in the Neo-Classical Style.¹¹

While attempts at Classicism were not new to Augusta, the very grand house planned by Frank Gibb was a work all its own. The Mathis-Hyde House was built in Augusta in about 1865. It was built as a smaller version of classical Greek forms that were common around the country at the time. This one-story structure has a few important features of early Classical Revival, such as "a low-pitched gable roof, cornice line of the main roof and porch roofs emphasized with a wide band of trim, porches supported by prominent square columns, and a front door surrounded by narrow sidelights and a rectangular line of transom lights above."¹² In comparison to the Mathis-Hyde House the Gregory House is a much larger, more formal structure. While Mathis-Hyde was built in locally available, cheaper wood, the Gregory house chose the grandeur of a brick façade, and highly elaborate wood moldings. These levels of detail are not present in the Mathis-Hyde House, showing the impressiveness of the later and more formal Gregory House.

Other examples of Frank Gibb's work are found throughout the state and are often in the Neo-Classical Style. One very good comparison to the Gregory House is the William H. Martin House, locate in Hot Springs, AR, that was National Register listed in 1986. The Martin House, built in 1904 incorporates some similar details to the Gregory house, such as the large, two-story front portico, and the use of both a fanlite and sidelites. Both porticos are supported by fluted Corinthian columns, and have a large mass. There are a few notable differences, however. The Martin House has classically-inspired window pediments, as well as several dormers, the front one with a Palladian window. The Martin House also has very large decorative corner supports that typify the Neo-Classical Revival Style. The two houses together show that by 1904 Gibb's use of style was becoming more grand and formal than it was when he made the plans for the Gregory House in 1900.¹³

The Gregory house truly maintains its significance as an excellent example of the Neo-Classical Style in the town of Augusta. No other house in the town achieves the level of detail and grand scale that was applied to this community leader's house. The large front portico and highly ornate two-story entrance to the house, as well as the cornice work that goes around the entire roof-line and the side conservatory, identify the style of the house as Neo-Classical. It was also built with the permanence in mind that Classical houses were meant to have, favoring the use of

¹⁰Cheryl Nichols, "Survey Illuminates Gibb's Contribution Downtown," *The Chronicle* (August-September 1987), 5.

¹¹Unknown, "Frank Gibb Buildings," Frank Wooster Gibb, Architects of Arkansas, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

¹²National Register of Historic Places, Mathis-Hyde House, Augusta, Woodruff County, Arkansas, National Register #11000304.

¹³National Register of Historic Places, William H. Martin House, Hot Springs, Garland County, Arkansas, National Register #86001320.

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bricks over wood, except for the trim. Another common feature of Neo-Classical Style houses is the use of single-pane glass window sashes, which the Gregory House maintains throughout. Minor Gregory chose lasting materials and an experienced architect, and with them built a house that cemented both his and his family's standing in Augusta.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

- Centennial History of Arkansas*. Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1922.
Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Eastern Arkansas, The. Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889.
Kostof, Spiro. *A History of Architecture: Settings and Rituals*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1995.
McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1994.
Nichols, Cheryl. "Survey Illuminates Gibb's Contribution Downtown." *The Chronicle* (August-September 1987): 5.
Unknown. "Frank Gibb Buildings." Frank Wooster Gibb, Architects of Arkansas, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.
National Register of Historic Places. Mathis-Hyde House. Augusta, Woodruff County, Arkansas. National Register #11000304.
National Register of Historic Places. Martin, William H. House. Hot Springs, Garland County, Arkansas. National Register #86001320.
Storey, Kenneth. "Arkansas Listings in the National Register of Historic Places: The Courthouses of Frank W. Gibb." *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*. Vol. 59, No. 4 (Winter 2000), pgs 445-449.

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 # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): WO0002

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than 1 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 35.281403° | Longitude: -91.366931° |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary makes up the entire parcel of the property at 300 South Second Street; this being lots 1-3 and 10-12 of block 8 in Augusta, Arkansas.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary takes in the entire parcel that has been historically related to this house.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Benjamin Harvey
organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
street & number: 1500 Tower Building, 323 Center St.
city or town: Little Rock state: AR zip code: 72201
e-mail ben@arkansasheritage.org
telephone: (501) 324-9789
date: _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Gregory House

City or Vicinity: Augusta

County: Woodruff

State: Arkansas

Photographer: Clint Pumphrey

Date Photographed: June 1, 2011

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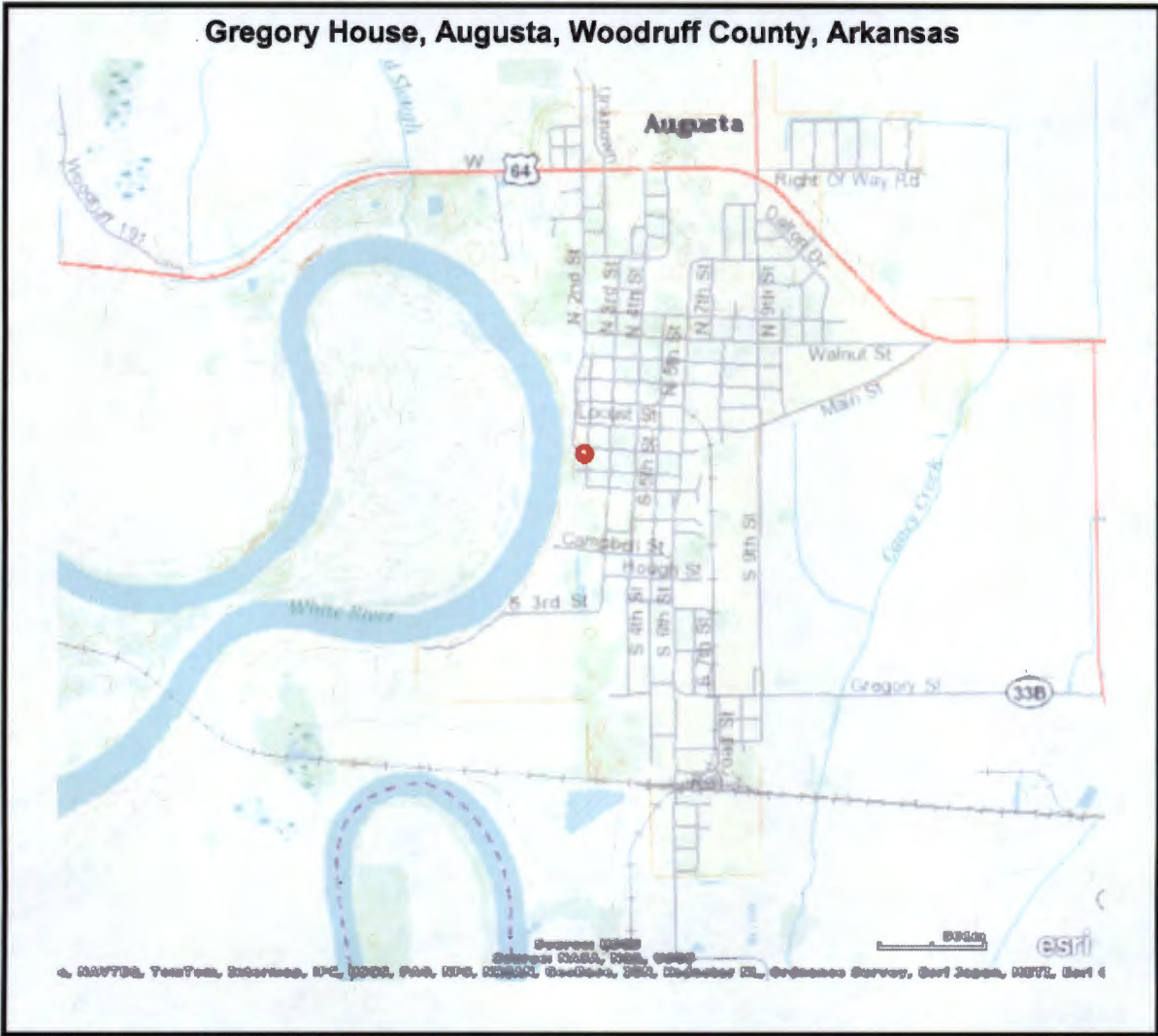
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 13 - Front/east façade, facing west.
- 2 of 13 - East façade and north façade, facing southwest.
- 3 of 13 - North façade, facing south.
- 4 of 13 - North façade and west façade, facing southeast.
- 5 of 13 - Rear/west façade, facing east.
- 6 of 13 - West façade and south façade, facing northeast.
- 7 of 13 - South façade, facing north.
- 8 of 13 - South façade and east façade, facing northwest.
- 9 of 13 - Front entrance detail, facing west.
- 10 of 13 - Portico detail, facing south.
- 11 of 13 - Column capital detail, facing
- 12 of 13 - Portico panels and pilaster detail, facing west.
- 13 of 13 - Rear carport detail, facing northeast.

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 listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Gregory House, Augusta, Woodruff County, Arkansas



WGS 84
Latitude: 35.281403
Longitude: -91.366931



















