NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

796

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.

RECEIVED 2280
AUG 15 2014
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Harold Adams Office Building

Other names/site number: SB1218

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

2. Location

Street & number: 2101 South "H" Street

City or town: Fort Smith State: AR County: Sebastian

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐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:

___A ___B X C ___D

Martha Miller 7/8/14

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

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

9.30.2014
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: [x]

Public – Local [ ]

Public – State [ ]

Public – Federal [ ]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) [x]

District [ ]

Site [ ]

Structure [ ]

Object [ ]

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2		Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
COMMERCE/TRADE: professional
COMMERCE/TRADE: business

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
COMMERCE/TRADE: professional
COMMERCE/TRADE: business

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
MODERN MOVEMENT: International Style: Miesian

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: Metal: Steel, Aluminum, Concrete, Brick, Synthetics.

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 Harold Adams Office Building is roughly rectangular in plan with a small rectangular, one room ancillary structure to the east. It is a mid-century modern purpose-built architect's office and commercial structure. The entire structure is topped by a flat, built-up tar roof with a raised brick clad rear section that includes a south-facing skylight. The roof is surrounding by a parapet brick masonry parapet to the north and a steel "C" channel gravel guard on the other sides. The entire structure sits on a raised continuous concrete foundation that creates a platform that the structures sites on, compensating for the slight eastern downward slope of the site. The structure faces south on a corner lot at the intersection of South "H" street and south 21st street. Black brick rowlocks edge planters along the east, south and west elevations and are original to the 1960 construction of the building.

Narrative Description

South Façade

The south façade feature the main entrance to the building. The two separate entrances, one for each internal office suite, is reached by a central set of brick steps and flanked by beds of gravel. The entire front façade is screened by ten symmetrically-placed steel I-beam columns, creating an extended covered porch and sun screen for the high façade windows. These columns are anchored to the concrete foundation. The top of each column is attached to a wood fascia board along the roof line by horizontal anchors. The columns extend slightly above this fascia board, creating a repetitive pattern against the light colored roof parapet.

The front façade is symmetrical save for four small decorative diamond-pattern blocks, off set to the east in the recessed entry porch. The main wall of the recessed entry porch is composed of stacked concrete block. The entry porch is flanked by two doors, one facing west and one facing east. These two doors are the main entryways for the two separate office suites of the Harold Adams Office Building. The doors are each topped by a clear glass transom window. To the south of each door is a glass panel that extends from floor to ceiling and wraps around the corner to the front façade, creating a glass corner to the south of each doorway. The sections to the east and west of these glass corners are comprised of six opaque "glasweld" panels set in aluminum frames and topped by clear glass clearstory windows. The "glasweld" panel is a proprietary product manufactured by United States Plywood and consisted of an "autoclaved asbestos-reinforced panel with a permanently colored mineral coating."[1] These windows provide indirect lighting to the interior of the office building. The "glasweld" panels are flanked by another set of glass corners, to the east and west. The south façade is recessed beyond this second set of glass corners, and extends to the edge of the roof structure.

East Façade

The east façade is sheathed with vertical wood siding from the southern corner to the middle of this façade. The wood siding terminates at a turn into a recessed portion of this façade. This recessed section includes a vertical window bay, including a central jalousie window with "glasweld" panels above and below, in an aluminum frame. Another section of vertical wood siding is located to the north of the window bay. To the north of this separate section of vertical wood sheathing, is a door with a clear glass transom window above. The door is flanked to the

[1] "Weldwood: Glasweld", Advertisement, 1964.

north by a stationary window panel with "glasweld" panels above and below. The roof continues over this recessed portion, creating a narrow cover over a secondary doorway to the east office suite. The northern corner is a composed of common bond brick with a cast-stone cap. This northern most brick corner form extends past the top edge of the roof line and creates the raised section of the roof that includes the skylight feature.

North Façade

The north façade is a double common bond brick wall with a cast-stone cap. The interior of this wall is also composed of face brick. The rear façade doesn't include any fenestration.

West Façade

The west façade includes the eastern edge of the rear brick corner form with cast-stone cap along its northern edge. A bay with a single windows sit directly to the south of the brick clad form. The windows are flanked by "glasweld" panels above and below. The rest of the façade is composed of concrete block in stack bond which is now covered in an aggregate marble stone panel. This panel was possibly added after a automobile damaged the southwest corner of the façade.

Interior Features

The interior of the Harold Adams Office Building is largely intact, especially in the eastern office suite that has been used as only as an architect's office since the building's completion in 1960. Original intact features include built-in furniture and storage, sliding door panels, hardware, light fixtures and woodwork. Many of these original interior built-in cabinets and furniture pieces were designed by Harold Adams and his draftsmen Robert Wanslow and Ed Drimmel.[2] This includes the large drafting spaces in the rear room in the architect's suite.

Ancillary Structure

The laboratory structure is built on a concrete pad and constructed of concrete blocks. The one room structure is topped by a flat roof surrounded by a parapet and banded by redwood fascia boards. The entrance façade faces away from the main access street, and toward a space originally designed to be a gravel parking lot. The north entrance façade is divided into several various panels. Two central pairs of sliding windows are topped by four plate glass windows that stretch the length of the façade. All of the panels and windows are divided by wooden

[2] McCauley, Wilma, Telephone interview with author, 9 May 2014.

frames. To the west is an inward swinging door. The façade is framed by the overhanging roof and an extension of the concrete block wall to the east.

The west façade of the laboratory is pierced only by a single jaloused window with opaque panels above and below. This bay reaches from the inner floor height to the inner ceiling height. Both of the east and west facades of the laboratory building are void of any fenestration and are composed of concrete block laid in a stack bond.

Integrity

The structure has suffered very few changes since its completion in 1960. The concrete steps were covered with bricks and a row of bricks were inserted between the I-beams that screen the front of the structure. Handrails along the front steps were added in 2013 by the current owner. At some point after 1970, an automobile crashed into the southwest corner of the building, damaging the western two I-beams on the front of the structure, as well as the southwest glass corner and western concrete block wall. After the wall and glass corner were repaired, the wall was covered with aggregate marble stone panels and the glass corner was reconstructed and slightly altered from its original appearance. The window was truncated at the bottom and framed in above the level of the floor.[3] The western wall remains similar in appearance, although it has lost a set of four diamond-shaped decorative blocks that were a repeat of the diamond pattern still visible in the recessed entranceway. Also, all original color schemes, both exterior and interior have been largely maintained save for the exterior columns, which were once blue and are now black.[4]

[3] Sebourn, Glen, Email conversation with author, 4 March 2014-22 March 2014.
[4] Sebourn, Glen, Email conversation with author, 4 March 2014-22 March 2014.

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.
- [x] 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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1959-1960

Significant Dates
1960

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

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Adams, Harold Eugene

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 Harold Adams Office Building is an important example of small-scale mid-century modern commercial space in Fort Smith, Arkansas. The structure features many of the characteristic forms of the International and Miesean styles of modern architecture. This includes an exterior metal framework and clean geometric lines. The building is a prime example of a local architect's interpretation of the modernist style in Arkansas. The Harold Adams Office Building is being nominated to the National Register under Criterion C with local significance for its distinctive characteristics and methods of construction associated with the mid-century modern style.

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

Modern architecture was slow to take root in Arkansas. Although modernist designs had existed in the United States since the late 1920s and the Museum of Modern Art's exhibit of Modern Architecture vaulted the new style into the national consciousness in 1932, the advent of the Depression years and the focus on war production in the 1940s delayed its spread to much of the rural south, including Arkansas.[5] With the economic growth of the post war-years, new booming industrial centers and educational institutions created a new opportunity for building, with forecasters of the era predicting that the years 1950-1975 would see as many buildings built in the United States as had been built in all the years before 1950. These predictions proved to be true and the students in the new Architecture program would take a major role in defining the architectural production in Arkansas in the decades that followed.[6] During the 1950s new examples of high modernism were being created and shared through print media across the country. The architecture of the country was changing and the young architects of Arkansas, including Harold Adams, were taking notice.

After the end of World War II the architectural profession in the state of Arkansas received a huge boost with the establishment of a formal department of architecture at the University of

[5] *Clean Lines, Open Spaces*, AETN (2012).
[6] Williams, John G., *The Curious and the Beautiful* (Fayetteville: UofA Press, 1984), 4.

Arkansas in Fayetteville in 1946.[7] This new department was created and led by local architect and instructor John Williams. A native of Van Buren, Arkansas, Williams earned a Bachelor of Architecture from Oklahoma State University in 1940. He then taught at Arkansas Tech and Oklahoma State University before being hired by the Engineering Department at the University of Arkansas in the mid-1940s.[8] As the head of the new architectural division within the Engineering Department, Williams taught the only two architectural courses during the 1946-1947 school year as well as other courses in the engineering program.[9] As the Architecture program was developed, Williams wanted to create a program that promoted "agility" of thought and an ability to create new ideas and designs based on a synthesis of past and current schools of thought rather than just duplicating the patterns of a single architectural aesthetic.[10] After only one year in the School of Engineering, the Department of Architecture transferred to the College of Arts and Sciences in 1948.[11]

The first class within the architecture department at the University of Arkansas was small, consisting of only 17students.[12] This first class included Harold Adams and E. Fay Jones as well as several others that would go on to play important roles in the growing field of architecture in Arkansas. This first class was made up of a majority of students who had served in the military during the war. These students, who were older and often married due to the years spent in military service, were exposed to the new methods and styles in the worlds of engineering and architecture. The modernism of 1940 through the early 1950s was a time of new sleek, functional forms combined with new materials. The post-war period saw a radical change in the architectural profession, with modernism becoming a powerful force in the architectural profession. The early revolutionary modernism of the 1920s and 1930s had given way to a more developed celebration of modernism that was applied to all types of forms in all kinds of locations.[13] The popular eclectic revival styles of the early 20th century had finally given way to the modernist movement.

The new architecture department at the University of Arkansas became a proving ground for these new modes of modernist thought. Students began to learn more about the history and forms of architecture, including the recent modernist movement that had its roots in post-World War I Europe. Architects across the nation had started exploring modernism during the 1920s and 1930s.[14] The International style, one of the first common stylistic expressions of the

[7] Williams, *The Curious and the Beautiful*, 4-5.
[8] Wallack, Catherine, "John Gilbert Williams (1915-2008)," accessed 10 April 2014, http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net.
[9] Williams, *The Curious and the Beautiful*, 9.
[10] Williams, *The Curious and the Beautiful*, 4-5.
[11] Williams, *The Curious and the Beautiful*, 4-5.
[12] Williams, *The Curious and the Beautiful*, 6.
[13] *Clean Lines, Open Spaces.*
[14] *Ibid.*

modernist era was just finding a foothold in the United States before the outbreak and disruption of World War II. The early growth of modernism was largely due to the definition and promotion of the style by the creators and students of the Bauhaus in Germany. The Bauhaus school was founded by Walker Gropius as an all-inclusive arts institution in 1919. It combined all fields of art together in a comprehensive program emphasizing the ties between all fields of art and the universality of artistic principles.[15] This new aesthetic and design framework of simple planes, open spaces and universal principles spread from Germany to the United States in the period between the wars.[16]

One of the most famous early modernist designers to relocate to the United States was the German born Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. His American designs most notably featured exposed steel frames sheathed in glass. In 1956, Mies Van der Rohe completed the important modernist work, Crown Hall, on the campus of the Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago. This glass and steel structure celebrated the pure form and open functionality desired by Van der Rohe and is celebrated by many as one of the most important mid-century modernist structure in the United States.[17]

The new modernist style was, at its root, a revolt against the historicizing stylistic revivals of the past. The proponents of modernism espoused new commonality between use and form. Modernism was also seen to dispose of the cultural baggage of the previous historicizing styles. This led to its label as an "International Style" with a set of design principles and a simplified aesthetic that was void of any national or cultural association.[18] This meant that it could theoretically be located anywhere in the world and serve any function while still being an artistic object. This new aesthetic was achieved by combining glass within a steel structural system with other new materials to create open interior spaces.

While studying at the University of Arkansas, architecture students also had the opportunity to hear personally from luminaries of the architecture and art world such as Frank Lloyd Wright and Buckminster Fuller. Also, a new building project at the center of the hilltop campus brought internationally known architect Edward Durell Stone back to his native state to create a new Fine Arts Building for the University. This was a decade before Stone would be featured on the cover of *Time* magazine alongside his trademark pierced concrete block screens.[19] The Fine Arts Building at the University of Arkansas is an example of the early international style work of

[15] *Clean Lines, Open Spaces.*
[16] McAlester, Virginia and A. Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf, 1994), 469-470.
[17] *Clean Lines, Open Spaces.*
[18] McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 469-470.
[19] *Time* Magazine Cover, March 31 1958.

Edward Durell Stone.[20] Only a few short years after this project was completed, Stone shifted to a more decorative aesthetic and developed his now iconic patterned concrete blocks. The Fine Arts Building project, which was started in 1948 and completed in 1950, offered the first few classes of the architecture department the opportunity to learn onsite from an important mid-century architect. This project also offered opportunities for several of the early class members to network with the local architects and builders who were working on the Fine Arts project. Several students even went on to work with Edward Durell Stone in his New York, NY, office.[21]

Harold Adams, Architect:

Harold Eugene Adams, Sr. was born in Fort Smith in 1926.[22] He lived and played baseball in Fort Smith until he finished High School in 1943.[23] After finishing High School, Adams volunteered for the United States Army Air Corp. as a flight cadet and was sent to train in Tempe, Arizona.[24] During his short army career Adams continued to play baseball for the base team.[25] At the end of World War II, Adams was discharged from the service without seeing combat overseas.[26] In 1945, Adams enrolled at the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville and became part of the first class of architecture students of the newly created architecture department in 1946.[27] During his time at Fayetteville, Adams married Wilma Spiller in 1948.[28] Adams was part of an important new chapter for architecture in the state of Arkansas. Although only made up of a few students, this first class included E. Fay Jones, who would go on to become one of Arkansas's most famous architects, as well as many students that would eventually rise to prominent positions throughout the architectural profession in Arkansas.[29]

In 1951, Adams graduated from the University of Arkansas. He promptly returned to Fort Smith to work for the architecture firm of Harrelson and Mott. Adams had worked for this firm for several summers during his time at the University of Arkansas. He had met the partners of the firm while they were working as the local architectural firm on the Fine Arts Building with Edward Durell Stone.[30] Adams continued to work for the firm of Haralson and Mott until he earned his architect's license in Arkansas. He then established his own independent practice in 1956. From 1956 to 1961, Adams was the only principle in his new firm of Harold Adams,

[20] *Clean Lines, Open Spaces.*
[21] Williams, *The Curious and the Beautiful*, 28.
[22] "Harold Adams Obituary," *The Oklahoman*, 8 September 2011. Legacy.com, accessed 16 April 2014.
[23] *Ibid.*
[24] *Ibid.*
[25] *Ibid.*
[26] *Ibid.*
[27] *Ibid.*
[28] McCauley, Wilma, Telephone interview with author, 9 May 2014.
[29] Williams, *The Curious and the Beautiful*, 16.
[30] "Harold Adams Obituary"; McCauley Interview; Williams, *The Curious and the Beautiful*, 13.

Architect. He did have at least two draftsmen working for his firm during these years including Ed Drimmel and Robert Wanslow, who both would eventually become full partners in the firm.

The office of Harold Adams, Architect, was originally located in rented office space in Fort Smith. After growing his firm for several years, Harold and his wife Wilma decided it was time to build a new home for the practice. Adams began designing a modern commercial structure that would house his own firm and an additional space that could be leased to local engineer J. D. Mickle who had agreed to lease space in the new building. It is thought that Robert Wanslow and Ed Drimmel had an impact on the design, with Drimmel most likely designing some of the interior built-in organizational units. Robert Wanslow would later create a residence in the 2800 block of South "Q" street in Fort Smith that echoed the Harold Adams Office Building, including the use of opaque panels with high glass transom windows and an extended metal skeletal frame.[31]

Harold and Wilma Adams purchased a property at the corner of "H" street and south 21st street in 1960.[32] This area was then on the edge of the growing commercial center of Fort Smith. As the city expanded in the mid-century years, this residential district to the southeast of the original downtown became a more mixed use area. Before 1950, the site of the new Harold Adams Office Building was occupied by a small dwelling.[33] Construction of the building began quickly with the help of local contractor friends of the Adams.[34] The building was completed by the end of 1960, and Harold Adams, Architect, and J.D. Mickle, Engineer, opened their new offices. The development of the building as a duplex office building led to the interesting inclusion of a small, one-room laboratory building to the east of the main office building. This was originally designed as an engineering lab for Mickle, but is now used for storage.[35] Also, a central conference room, that flanked the inner courtyard to the south, was designed to be used by both offices within the building.[36]

Harold Adams's design for his office building drew heavily on Miesian modernism and its local interpretation by Edward Durell Stone. The ten I-beams, which are prominently displayed as an exterior framework along the front façade, are placed to form a screen for the recessed front wall and entrance. The grid of the I-beam screen is echoed in the aluminum framing grid for the "glasweld" panels and sheet glass clearstory windows. Although the structure is composed of mostly opaque walls rather than the more common open glass of the international style, the glass

[31] Sebourn, Glen, Email conversation with author, 4 March 2014-22 March 2014.
[32] The site was originally occupied by a small dwelling, which may have already been removed from the site when the Adams purchased the lot. Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, Sanborn maps for Fort Smith, 1950.
[33] Sanborn Maps, 1950.
[34] McCauley Interview.
[35] Sebourn Interview; Adams, Harold E, *2101 Building for H. Adams and J. D. Mickle*, original drawing, 1960, Office Files of Glen Sanbourn, Architect, Fort Smith, Arkansas.
[36] Sebourn Interview.

corners prominently positioned at the east and west corners of the front façade, as well as next to the two office suite entrances, subverts the more basic support role that the corners play in earlier traditional building styles.

The solid masonry walls that frame the west and north facades are in juxtaposition to the metal framed bays of the front façade. The rear of the structure serves as an anchoring mass to the rest of the building. This juxtaposition is an interesting rearrangement of a common large scale massing scheme seen in other mid-century buildings. This often resulted in a tall central massive block that seems to support grids of glass and metal. This arrangement can be seen in the design of the contemporary Tower Building (NR 9/23/2011) in Little Rock which was also completed in 1960.[37]

In 1961, Adams expanded the firm and made Ed Drimmel and Robert Wanslow partners in the new firm of Adams, Wanslow and Drimmel.[38] This firm continued in the office building until 1964, when Robert Wanslow left the firm and the name was changed to Adams-Drimmel Associates.[39] This new firm continued until Adams left Fort Smith for Oklahoma in 1966. Adams had been hired by the Benham Blair Architects, now known as the Benham Group, a prestigious firm originally founded in 1909 in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Adams continued to work for the Benham Group until his retirement in 1987. Adams passed away in 2011 in Oklahoma.[40]

After Adams left Fort Smith, the building's ownership was transferred to Wilma Adams. She sold the building in 1970 to Ed Drimmell and Nathan McDaniel. Ed Drimmel continued his firm in the same building after Adams moved to Oklahoma. The files of the original Harold Adams, architect firm were retained by Drimmel and are still held by the successor firm of A. Glen Sebourn, Architect, Inc. Sebourn now owns the building and firm, continuing the tradition of this mid-century modern building's original use as an architect's office. The second office space has been home to a succession of small businesses after Mickle left the space during the 1960s.

Sometime after the building was sold to Ed Drimmel, the original inner open courtyard was enclosed. Also, an automobile accident caused damage to the southwest corner of the building, which led to the shortening of the corner window, replacement of the western two exterior metal

[37] The tower building was designed by the team of Dallas Architect Harold A Berry and Little Rock Architect Frank Eugene Withrow. Wilcox, Ralph. "Tower Building, Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. From the Files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.
[38] Gane, John F., AIA, ed. *American Architects Directory, 3rd Edition* (New York: R.R. Bowker Company, 1970), 4, 3.
[39] Gane, *American Architects Directory*, 5, 236, 962.; McCauley Interview.
[40] "Harold Eugene Adams, Sr.", *The Edmond Sun*, 8 September 2011.

beams and the addition of aggregate marble stone panels along the west façade, enclosing the original block wall.[41]

During the decade that Harold Adams practiced independently in Fort Smith, he worked on nearly 300 projects including Baldor Electric, Christ the King Rectory and School Addition, Fort Smith Airport Terminal (1958), Mena Fire Station, Holiday Inn Motel (1958), Post Offices in Gentry, Lincoln, Greenbrier, Huttig, Russellville and Waldron, several buildings on the old Westark Jr. College campus and various other projects.[42] His projects left a significant mark on the post-war growth of Fort Smith and the surrounding area. The Harold Adams Office Building, produced during Adams's early development as an architect for his own use served as a symbol of his firm. The building is an important example of the characteristics of mid-century modern architecture which was created to promote modern forms and aesthetics within the city of Fort Smith.

The Harold Adams Office Building is an outstanding surviving example of small-scale mid-century modernism in the Fort Smith area. Adams role as the owner and architect allowed him to create a showpiece structure to highlight his skill and interest in the modern aesthetic. The unusual mix of masonry and external metal framework highlights his dexterity with a variety of forms and materials all within a single building. The continued use of the building as a working architect's office has helped to preserve not only its exterior appearance, but its internal functions. This important example of small-scale office space, designed and constructed in the mid-century modern style is being nominated to the National Register under Criterion C with local significance for its distinctive characteristics and methods of construction associated with the mid-century modern style.

[41] Sebourn Interview.
[42] A complete list of surviving project files is kept by Glen Sebourn. Harold Adams, Architect Project Files 1956-1966. Held in the files of Glen Sebourn, Architect, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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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:

_X__ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
_X__ Other
Name of repository: _Office of Glen Sebourn, Architect, Fort Smith, AR_____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _SB1218_____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property __<1_____

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: Longitude:
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

[ ] NAD 1927 or [x] NAD 1983

1. Zone: 15 S Easting: 3915579 Northing: 371883
2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

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

Lot 6, Block 120, Fitzgerald Addition to the City of Fort Smith.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary contains all of the remaining land and buildings historically associated with the house.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Callie Williams, National Register Historian
organization: Department of Heritage – Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
street & number: 323 Center Street, Suite 1500, Tower Building
city or town: Little Rock state: AR zip code: 72201
e-mail calliew@arkansasheritage.org
telephone: 501-324-9880
date: 5/21/2014

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: Harold Adams Office Building

City or Vicinity: Fort Smith

County: Sebastian County State: Arkansas

Photographer: Travis Ratermann

Date Photographed: October 4, 2012

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

Photo #1: (AR_SebastianCounty_FortSmith_HaroldAdamsOfficeBuilding_0001)
South elevation, camera facing north.

Photo #2: (AR_SebastianCounty_FortSmith_HaroldAdamsOfficeBuilding_0002)
South elevation, detail of central entry porch, camera facing north.

Photo #3: (AR_SebastianCounty_FortSmith_HaroldAdamsOfficeBuilding_0003)
Southwest corner, camera facing northeast.

Photo #4: (AR_SebastianCounty_FortSmith_HaroldAdamsOfficeBuilding_0004)
West elevation, camera facing east.

Photo #5: (AR_SebastianCounty_FortSmith_HaroldAdamsOfficeBuilding_0005)
North edge of west elevation, camera facing east.

Photo #6: (AR_SebastianCounty_FortSmith_HaroldAdamsOfficeBuilding_0006)
North elevation, camera facing southeast.

Photo #7: (AR_SebastianCounty_FortSmith_HaroldAdamsOfficeBuilding_0007)
North elevation, camera facing southwest.

Photo #8: (AR_SebastianCounty_FortSmith_HaroldAdamsOfficeBuilding_0008)
East elevation, camera facing southwest.

Photo #9: (AR_SebastianCounty_FortSmith_HaroldAdamsOfficeBuilding_0009)
Southeast corner, camera facing northwest.

Photo #10: (AR_SebastianCounty_FortSmith_HaroldAdamsOfficeBuilding_0010)
South elevation, detail of metal columns, camera facing northwest.

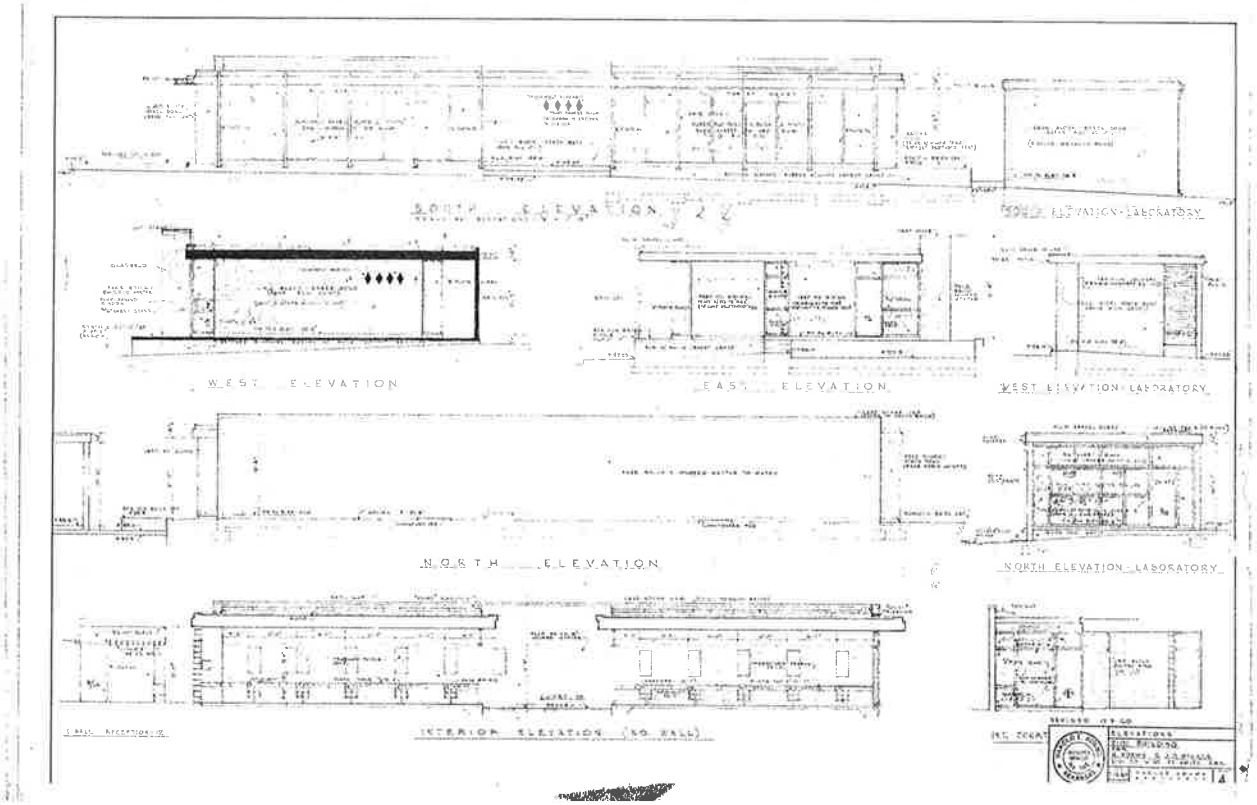
Photo #11: (AR_SebastianCounty_FortSmith_HaroldAdamsOfficeBuilding_0011)
Interior details.

Photo #12: (AR_SebastianCounty_FortSmith_HaroldAdamsOfficeBuilding_0012)
South elevation, laboratory building, camera facing northeast.

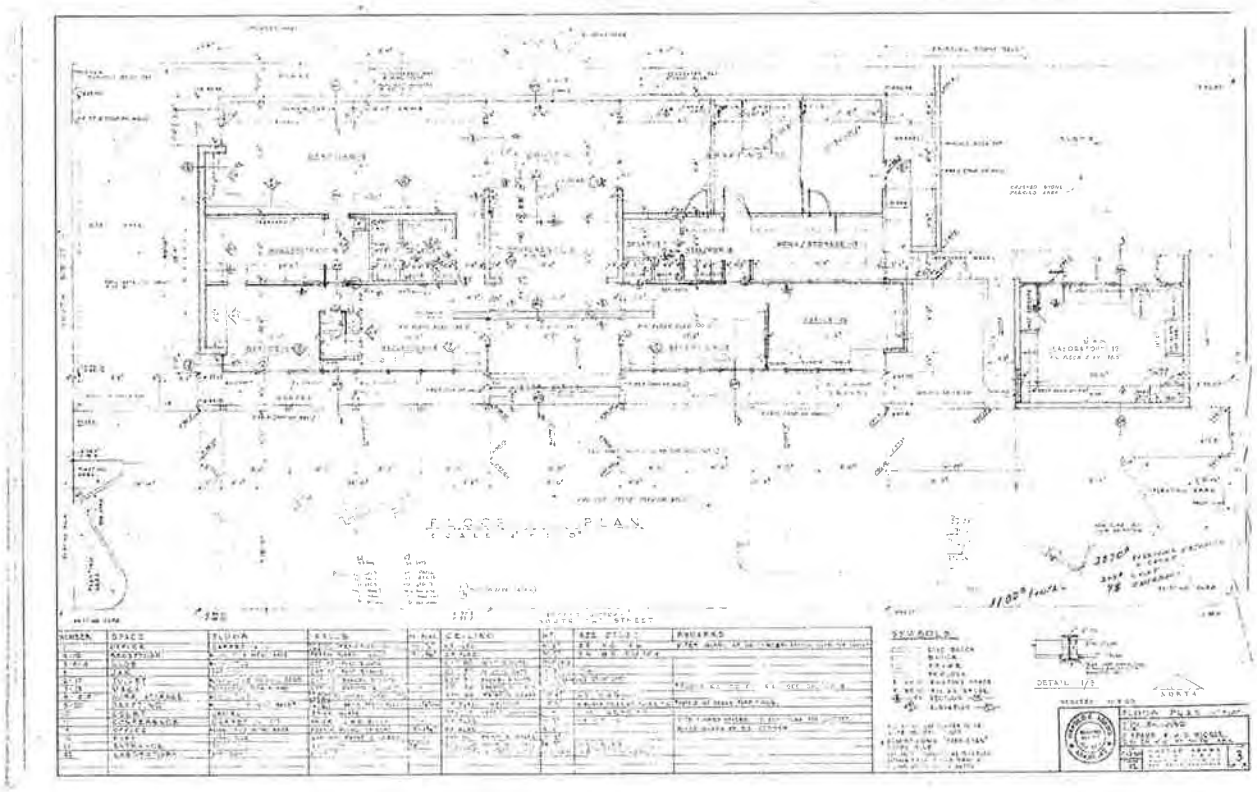
Photo #13: (AR_SebastianCounty_FortSmith_HaroldAdamsOfficeBuilding_0013)
South and west elevations, laboratory building, camera facing northeast.

Photo #14: (AR_SebastianCounty_FortSmith_HaroldAdamsOfficeBuilding_0014)
East and north elevations, laboratory building, camera facing southwest.

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.



Harold E. Adams, Registered Architect No. 188, Elevation drawing of all sides of Harold Adams Office Building, "Elevations, 2101 Building for H. Adams & J. D. Mickle, 2101 So. "H" St. Ft. Smith, ARK." July 15, 1960, revised December 9, 1960.



Harold E. Adams, Registered Architect No. 188, Floor plan with detail of materials used, "Floor Plan w/Plot, 2101 Building for H. Adams & J. D. Mickle, 2101 So. "H" St. Ft. Smith, ARK." July 15, 1960, revised December 9, 1960.

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.).
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Harold Adams Office Building, Fort Smith, Sebastian County, Arkansas

Google earth

feet 700
meters 200

UTM:

15 3915579 371883

NAD83

Harold Adams Office Building, Fort Smith, Sebastian County, Arkansas

Google earth

feet 2000
meters 600

UTM:

15 3915579 371883

NAD83

GLEN REDGLEN
McMillan

A. GLEN SEBOURN
ARCHITECTS
2101
McMillan
Financial Services, Inc.
2103

1500 HD

STOP

696 MRI
JACKBOY
336 MHZ
854 LHN

SILVERADO
296