NPS Form 10-900

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

319

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
APR 22 2016
Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Kleinschmidt, Gustave B., House
Other names/site number: PU10023
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: 621 East 16th Street
City or town: Little Rock State: AR County: Pulaski 119
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐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

Stephen Hunt 4-1-16

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 automatic

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

6.7.2016
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	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
		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

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
other: Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: walls: weatherboard
Roof: asphalt shingles
foundation: brick/stucco

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

Summary Paragraph

The Gustave B. Kleinschmidt House is located in one of the oldest residential sections of Little Rock, now considered a distinctly urban area, which is on the upswing after many decades of decline. The house is a 1 and ½ story, frame cottage with a rectangular plan, and a cross-gabled hip roof with composition shingles. The house is Queen-Anne style in its asymmetrical form and Classical Revival in detailing and ornamentation. The house faces north on a corner lot. The front façade features a projecting half bay with wraparound porch with round columns. The corner lawn slopes gently towards the intersection of 16th and Vance streets. The house is in good condition and has had very few alterations.

Narrative Description

Elaboration

The Kleinschmidt House is of wood frame construction, covered with original weatherboard, resting on a tall, stuccoed brick foundation. Basically rectangular in plan with various asymmetrical extended bays, the house is covered by a cross-gabled hip roof with composition shingles. One buff brick flue extends high above the roof. The house has four projecting bays from the main core of the house, one on each facade. All of the windows and door surrounds

have plain facings and simple moldings. The house includes one front entry on the north facade, a side entry on the east façade, and a rear entry on the south facade. The simple, classic detailing combined with the gable roof, columns, balustrade, dormer and transoms are typical of the Colonial Revival style and period of the Kleinschmidt House.

North (Front) Façade

The front facade features a gabled bay to the west with a central window and a wraparound porch. The gabled bay of the front facade contains one large stationary window consisting of two sashes. The bottom sash has a single pane while the upper sash contains multiple panes divided by muntins creating a geometric diamond pattern. Above this window, in the gable, is a lunette attic vent with horizontal louvers. Historic photos of this window show that the opening was originally a window with leaded glass.

The western bay of the front façade, which is topped by a gable, is framed by a simple decorative cornice and plain frieze located immediately under the rake of the gable's roof overhang, corner boards, and a skirt board below a drip cap just above the high foundation. Accentuating the fan window is an exaggerated wooden key block.

To the west, countering the gabled eastern portion of the front facade is a wrap-around porch with entablature and columns of the Tuscan order. This porch extends from the front (north) façade around to the east (side) façade. The flat roof of the porch is supported by seven round columns with a simple capital of a rounded echinus supporting a square abacus with each column resting on a square base. The columns support a plain architrave and narrow frieze and a simple decorative cornice. A balustrade of square balusters set in simple top and bottom rails extends between and from the columns and square pedestals to the facade, enclosing the porch. A flight of seven concrete steps leads to the porch deck of tongue and groove flooring. Under the overhanging porch roof on this façade, the front entry door faces East 16th Street and is surrounded by plain facings and surmounted by a transom.

East Façade

The side facades are divided into four bays. The northern most bay contains the porch. Framing the bay is a simple decorative cornice and plain frieze. The east façade is clad with original weatherboard wall material, including corner-boards. A one-over-one, double-hung window penetrates the porch bay. The flat porch roof and round columns project from this bay with a skirt board below the drip cap and over the high stuccoed foundation.

The extended gabled bay of the east façade is framed by a simple decorative cornice and plain frieze located immediately under the rake of the gable's roof overhang, corner boards, and a skirt board below a drip cap just above the high foundation. The gabled bay is penetrated by a pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows. Above these windows, in the gable, is a lunette attic vent with horizontal louvers. Historic photos of this window show that the opening was originally a window with leaded glass. Accentuating the lunette opening is an exaggerated wooden key block.

The gabled bay and hipped bay projections on this facade are separated by the east entry and a flight of four concrete steps and a concrete deck. The original door has been replaced with a metal six panel door. The original plain facings and transom remain. This hipped bay is framed with a simple decorative cornice and plain frieze that has undergone recent repair to match the original molding profiles. The hipped bay is penetrated by a centrally located one-over-one, double-hung window facing east and a one-over-one, double-hung window at the corner facing south. The original weatherboard and corner-boards which have been recently repaired to match the original profiles. The stucco covered foundation with exposed brick and drip board line the bottom of this facade.

South (Rear) Façade

A hipped roof, two-story projection at the rear of the structure appears to have been designed as a sunroom at the upper story and an open porch on the first floor. This projecting feature is an early addition to the structure, completed before the mid-1930s based on available Sanborn Maps of the structure. A ribbon of two-over-two wood windows surrounds the projection at the second story on all three sides. A drip edge projects below the windows. The rafter tails along this facade are exposed. The original weatherboard, with some recent repairs, wall material is trimmed with corner-boards. Wood lattice, designed on the diagonal, was originally installed on the lower story, however, it has been removed for some time and the lower space is open with supporting wood posts exposed. The rear projection has a concrete foundation and floor. The rear entry door is centrally located in the south wall.

West Facade

The central, extended, gabled bay along the west façade is penetrated by a single one-over-one, double-hung window. This window is topped by a lunette vent with horizontal louvers and an exaggerated wooden key block at the top of the opening, echoing the window and attic vent on the front façade. The front bay of this façade is penetrated by a single one-over-one, double-hung window. The hipped bay contains a pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows and a single one-over-one, double-hung window toward the rear of the bay. Framing the bays is a simple decorative cornice and plain frieze that rakes under the gable roof, corner-boards, and a skirt board below the drip cap. The stucco faced foundation is visible along the bottom of this façade. The west façade has had recent siding and trim repair which matches historic profiles.

Interior

The house contains a front parlor, back parlor, kitchen, two large bathrooms and three large bedrooms. The rooms have eleven-foot high ceilings, hardwood floors and sheetrock-over-plaster walls resulting in a slight loss in the original trim reveal. Original interior details remain, including baseboards with base moldings and shoes and decorative window facings with bull's eye corner blocks. The interior doors, surrounded by moveable transoms in the two front rooms, have multiple raised panels and are framed with decorative moldings resting on base blocks and

capped with bull's eye corner blocks. The house also has two central hallways which may suggest that the side door may have been the main family entry.

Integrity

At least two chimneys have been removed from the roof line of the house based on historic photos of the structure. The house maintains a high overall level of integrity in relation to its historic form and fabric. The interior is particularly intact. Several windows have been replaced; however, the historic pane arrangements have been mostly retained. The lunette windows under the gables on the north, east and west facades have been lost and converted into vents with horizontal louvers, however, the moldings surrounding these windows has been retained. The window in the dormer has also been replaced with a smaller window. The porch balustrade has been replaced with a similar, but simplified row of balusters.

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.)

- [x] 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.)
Community Planning and Development
Architecture

Period of Significance
1907- 1946

Significant Dates
1907
1946

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

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Fred Gougeon - Builder

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 house at 621 East 16th Street, constructed in c. 1907, is significant as an example of early 20th century Colonial Revival style architecture as well as its role as the home of German immigrant and Little Rock businessman and real estate developer, Gustave B Kleinschmidt. Kleinschmidt was the catalyst for the development of this working class neighborhood and made a significant impact on the economy and society of Little Rock, Arkansas, in the early 20th Century.

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

Elaboration

Ethnic History

Gustave B. Kleinschmidt emigrated from Germany with his parents when he was 14 years old in 1880.[1] The family landed in New York, and a "slick Arkansas real estate man sold them land unseen, and they moved to Morrilton, Arkansas to find nothing but woods."[2] This family anecdote seems to correlate with the fact that Germans were actively recruited by the Arkansas state government in order to replenish the number of able-bodied white men in the state who either lost their lives or moved away during the Civil War.[3] Given government land grants, the railroads financed their move west by selling land to immigrants. The Catholic Church was also involved in direct recruitment and was well established in the Morrilton and Little Rock communities where the Kleinschmidt family joined an established German community. This was the peak of German immigration in Arkansas, as in the rest of the United States.[4] German immigrants would play a significant role in the early development of Arkansas's economy and in the founding of many civic and religious institutions.[5] Many settled in the undeveloped and less crowded counties outside central Arkansas with the idea of settling these areas and developing their own farms and businesses. Some, though, like the Kleinschmidt brothers, followed the transportation routes and resettled in populated areas like Little Rock or Fort Smith looking to

[1] United States Census Rolls, 1940.
[2] Joanna Kleinschmidt, *MyHeritage.com*, 14 Jan. 2016, Web, 15 Jan. 2016, www.myheritage.com.
[3] Shirley Stict Schuette,"Germans," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture*. 13 May 2015. http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net.
[4] *Ibid.*
[5] *Ibid.*

apprentice to established businesses such as groceries, saloons, or bakeries, with the idea of gaining enough knowledge and savings to start or purchase their own business.

Gustave B. Kleinschmidt moved to Little Rock in 1884. He was 18 years old and boarded with his brothers, Louis and Fritz. Louis was three years older than Gus, and Fritz was two years younger; their parents remained in Morrilton. In 1886, he is listed in the City Directory as employed with L. Hockbaum, a barkeeper. By 1890, Kleinschmidt is bookkeeping for Chalifour & Mahoney, a restaurant and bar establishment. Shortly after 1892, Gustave married Elizabeth Jungblut (Youngblood) and they resided at 1212 Center with his brother Louis as a boarder.[6] During 1893 and 1894, Gustave is listed as a bartender in local city directories.

Commerce

In 1895 Gus Kleinschmidt and John Riegler established Kleinschmidt & Riegler, a beer garden and saloon. Riegler also had a candy confectionery and bakery in the same block. The beer garden is shown on the 1897 Sanborn map with four gazebo-like structures in the courtyard with the "Beer Hall" toward the rear of the property. In 1895, Kleinschmidt resided across the street from the Beer Garden at 917 Rock Street.[7] By 1902, he had moved across the street to 922 Rock Street and the Beer Garden and Saloon were next door at 924 Rock Street.[8] Kleinschmidt brewed and bottled his own beer while his son, Gus Kleinschmidt II, was employed to wash beer bottles.[9] Kleinschmidt's other son, Heinrich, worked for the Riegler's in the confectionery and bakery.[10] Heinrich became quite a baker and businessman, eventually opening Kleinschmidt's Cake Shop in Fort Worth, Texas, which operated from 1938-1988.

During his time in business with John Riegler, Kleinschmidt began acquiring property south of what is now the MacArthur Park Historic District (NR 7.25.1977).[11] This area was developed as a working class neighborhood characterized by early twentieth century cottages of similar style and proportion. As late as the 1870s, the area south of what is now Interstate 630 was only barely developed, with only scattered residences in the area. During the 1880 and 1890s, a local building boom along the nearby Main Street offered opportunities for new development and investment in residences for the growing population of Little Rock.[12] By the mid-1920s, the area included newly built apartments and even a Hospital along Main Street to the south as well as a thriving business district just to the west. Interspersed throughout the area were speculative and rental properties, often clustered into groups of almost identical structures.[13] Gus Kleinschmidt's investment in this area served as a catalyst for growth and helped to establish the area as a diverse and thriving neighborhood in the early to mid-20th century.

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[6] *Little Rock and Argenta City Directory*, Polk's Southern Directory, 1892. Print.
[7] Joanna Kleinschmidt, *MyHeritage.com*, 14 Jan. 2016, Web, 15 Jan. 2016, www.myheritage.com.
[8] *Little Rock and Argenta City Directory*, Polk's Southern Directory, 1902. Print.
[9] Beth Kleinschmidt, Telephone Interview, 20 May 2015.
[10] *Ibid.*
[11] Executors'Deed, Richard Bragg Estate/Gus Kleinschmidt, 1 Nov 1905.
[12] South Main Residential Historic District, National Register Nomination, 12 July 2007.
[13] Van Frank Cottages, National Register Nomination, 21 October 1985.

Architecture

Gus Kleinschmidt purchased lots from the Richard Bragg estate in 1906 and by February 1907 was issued building permits to build structures at 615 and 619 East Sixteenth Street, valued at $1500.00 each.[14] A permit was also issued for his own residence, at 621 East Sixteenth, valued at $3000.00. His home, while similar in style to structures he would construct around throughout the area, his purpose built residence cost twice as much as these homes due to its larger size. Kleinschmidt's house needed space to accommodate his six young sons who ranged in age from one to sixteen in 1910.[15] The house includes a two story porch/sunroom at the rear of the home as well as a wraparound front porch, with seven Tuscan columns and a short balustrade, and at the time, two separate entries from the front porch to the interior. The house also included a separate side entry and hall leading to the central hall of the home. The home also had three outbuildings. Compared to the other homes he built it is significant in its architectural features and as the home of the developer of the neighborhood. Although the area was once dotted with homes built by Mr. Kleinschmidt, his own home remains as one of the most intact representative structures of the historic character of the neighborhood during the early 20th century. Due to the new availability of mass produced house parts during the early years of the 20th century, Kleinschmidt built identical Colonial Revival cottages, essentially smaller versions of his own home. The houses he constructed during the 1920s consisted of near identical Craftsman bungalows and also would have included mass produced construction materials. Based on historic family photographs taken before the creation of the I-630 corridor, the Craftsman bungalows included a large covered porch with square columns on high brick supports. The form of the Craftsman homes imitated the form of the earlier Colonial Revival houses.

The Kleinschmidt House is a 1 and ½ story, frame cottage with a rectangular plan, and a cross-gabled hip roof. The house is Queen-Anne style in its asymmetrical form and Classical Revival in detailing and ornamentation. This structure, constructed in c. 1907, was designed at the end of the Queen-Anne architectural form's popularity, the form and style was ubiquitous across the United States and appeared in many plan books and architectural advertisements for decades from the 1880s through the 1910s.[16] The steeply pitched, irregular roof plan with a dominant, front-facing gable creating an asymmetrical façade and the large wrap-around porch all are characteristics of the Queen-Anne architectural form. This house substitutes Classical Revival or Neoclassical ornamentation for the Queen-Anne ornamentation often seen on this form of architecture. The low balustrade around the porch, the simple lines of the porch architrave and frieze, and the basic rounded columns with square capitals are all characteristics of the Classical Revival style of ornamentation. This type of classically inspired ornamentation would continue to be popular across the United States throughout the 20th century.[17] This combination of an often more exuberant Queen-Anne Style form with simplified classical ornamentation was a

[14] "Building Permits Issued." *The Daily Arkansas Gazette*, Little Rock, 24 Feb 1907: 5.
[15] *Little Rock and Argenta City Directory*, Polk's Southern Directory, 1910. Print.
[16] Virginia McAlester and A. Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. First ed. Knopf, 1984. 263.
[17] *Ibid.*

common sight in Little Rock, thanks in large part to the development of the area by Mr. Kleinschmidt.

Fred Gougeon, Gustave B Kleinschmidt's brother-in-law, was the contractor for the Kleinschimdt House. Fred Gougeon was married to Elizabeth Kleinschmidt's sister, Mary. The Kleinschmidt family reports that he built the house next door at 617 (nonextant) East 16th Street and the house at 613 East 16th Street (extant).[18] Gougeon built dozens, if not hundreds of structures throughout Little Rock. Perhaps the most significant one attributed to him is the Individually Listed Baer House (NR 4.7.1995) at 1010 Rock Street in Little Rock, Arkansas. The Baer House was constructed for Mrs. L. Baer, at a cost of $7000.00 and designed by the well-known Arkansas architect Charles L. Thompson.[19]

Notices of the building permits given to Fred Gougeon and Gustave Kleinschmidt are also found in contractor journals of the time, illustrating the large role the pair played in the development of the area and the local construction industry.[20] Through a process of cross referencing their known permits with historic Sanborn Maps, it is apparent that whole city blocks were being developed for new housing, all directly to the North and East of Gus Kleinschmidt's new home. With dozens of properties being developed in a short amount of time, Kleinschmidt and Gougeon would have employed many crafts people, contributing significantly to the local construction industry as well as creating a new pattern of residential density for the surrounding area.

Community Planning and Development

In 1909, Kleinschmidt was issued building permits to build five frame cottages valued at $2000.00 each, with Gougeon as the contractor.[21] Additional permits were taken out in 1911.[22] G.L. Riegler, the son of Kleinschmidt's business partner John Riegler, occupied and owned the house at 610 East Sixteenth according to entries in the 1910 Census. H.F. Herman who rented the house at 618 East Sixteenth was a construction contractor listed as a contractor in the "Riegler Building" which was located at 113-119 Louisiana Street. These two houses were constructed by the partnership of Kleinschmidt and Gougeon and both occupants had direct connections to Kleinschmidt's business ventures. The surrounding block was a mixture of owners and tenants, immigrants and African Americans, according to the contemporary Little Rock City Directories. There was also a neighborhood grocery located at 600 East Sixteenth Street, providing food and supplies to the local population according to contemporary Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Kleinschmidt's investment and building program had helped to create a thriving neighborhood.

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[18] Beth Kleinschmidt, Telephone Interview, 20 May 2015.
[19] The building permit for the Baer House was obtained in July of 1910 according to local newspaper reports, so the property was constructed very close in time to many of the Kleinschmidt homes in the East of Broadway area of Little Rock.
[20] *Western Contractor,* Volumes 16-17.16, June 1909
[21] *Ibid.*
[22] *Western Contractor,Volume 20.*4 Jan 1911.

By 1911, Kleinschmidt had retired from and sold the Beer Garden and Saloon and he, his wife Lizzie, and their six sons were all residing in their newly completed home at 621 East 16th Street.[23] Kleinschmidt is just 44 years old and has already had a large effect on the development along the southern edge of the city of Little Rock. In 1914 Kleinschmidt purchased the four Van Frank Cottages (NR 10.21.1985).[24] The cottages are of the same layout and style of the homes that Kleinschmidt and Gougeon built. It is probable that the houses were constructed for Van Frank by the partnership of Kleinschmidt and Gougeon in 1908 and then purchased later as they were on the block adjacent to the property that Kleinschmidt was developing. In 1922, Kleinschmidt was issued permits for six 5-room dwellings and two additional 5-room dwellings at a total cost of $24,000.[25] These residences filled a full city block bordered by 14th, 15th and Vance Streets, with another grocery located at 520 East Fifteenth Street. Some of these residences were Craftsman in style.

Due to Kleinschmidt's success as a businessman and developer, he was able to send all four of his surviving sons away to attend high school at Subiaco Academy, a Catholic school for boys in northwest Arkansas. He was also a charitable member of St. Edward's Catholic Church, which was considered the neighborhood church for German Catholics at that time. A family anecdote indicates Kleinschmidt's niece worked for one of the local banks leading up to the 1929 bank crash.[26] She told Kleinschmidt that he should come and get his money from the bank like everyone else was doing and he told her that's why the banks were going to fail and he would not contribute to their failure by taking his money out. He left his money in the bank and lost a significant portion of his savings, but the money from the rental properties pulled him through the financial crisis. During World War II Kleinschmidt was ashamed of Germany going to war against the Allies and refused to speak German for the duration of the war.[27]

By his death in 1946, Kleinschmidt had built 32 houses and remained in possession of 23 as rental property and one as his home. Four of these include the National Register listed Van Frank Cottages (NR 10.21.1985). The Kleinschmidt family reports that to divide the 24 rental properties among the four sons Kleinschmidt Sr. had them draw addresses out of a hat while he was living. They each received six properties and if any son complained about what he drew, then he received nothing. Apparently, none complained. Son Fred Kleinschmidt inherited the family home at 621 East 16th Street and the home remained in the Kleinschmidt family until 1978.

All but six of the properties associated with Gus Kleinschmidt have been destroyed, mostly due to Urban Renewal campaigns, including the creation of Interstate 630, which effectively cut the neighborhood off from downtown Little Rock. Most of the properties created by Kleinschmidt were in path of Interstate 630 and were destroyed. The remainder succumbed to fires, a tornado, and city demolitions. Of the few that are left, several have unfortunate alterations or additions.

[23] Little Rock City Directory, 1911.
[24] Van Frank Cottages, National Register Nomination, 21 October 1985.
[25] *Manufacturers' Record*, Issues 14-26, 6 (April 1922):81.
[26] Beth Kleinschmidt, Telephone Interview, 20 May 2015.
[27] *Ibid.*

The Kleinschmidt House at 621 East 16th Street is the best and largest surviving example of Kleinschmidt's development of the area.

Melvyn and Darlene Bell purchased the house at 621 East 16th Street in 1978. In 1980 it was sold to James and Jo Ellen Abbott. In 1982 Dennis and Beverly Jones purchased the property and raised their five children there. The house was kept as a rental property when the Joneses moved to 2222 Gaines Street in 1992. In 2011, Cecil Ennett and Denise Jones Ennett purchased the property from Denise's parents, Dennis and Beverly Jones, and they now reside in the home with their three children. The Ennetts are now in the final stages of planning a historic restoration of the interior and exterior of 621 East 16th Street. They plan to restore the additional entry off the front porch, have new front doors milled according to historic photos, and have the turned balusters restored on the porch. The interior work will include updating the kitchen and bathrooms and restoring the painted wood work to its original finish. The house at 621 East 16th Street is the most significant home left in Bragg's Addition, both architecturally and historically. The house is a stabilizing presence in the neighborhood and is hopefully a catalyst to a repopulation of the area due to its restoration as a local landmark.

Statement of Significance

The Gustave B. Kleinschmidt House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A** for its association with Gustave Kleinschmidt's development of the local area as well as under **Criterion C** as an example of an early 20th century Classical Revival style cottage, all with **local significance**. The house illustrates the nearly three decade period of investment and development of the local neighborhood by Gustave B. Kleinschmidt, who helped to create a diverse and thriving community through the construction of over 40 Colonial Revival and Craftsman cottages. These properties would set a pattern of development for the surrounding area.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Western Contractor, 4 (January 1911):20.

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
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _PU10023_____ _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property __>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: 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	Easting: 567166	Northing: 3843604
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

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

Lot 6 and the East 22 Feet of Lot 5, Block 12, Bragg's Addition to the City of Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary includes all of the property historically associated with the Kleinschmidt House.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: _Amber Jones_ _____
organization: _ _____

name/title: __Edited by Callie Williams, National Register Historian_____
organization: _ _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:___January 13, 2016_____

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: Gustave B. Kleinschmidt House

City or Vicinity: Little Rock

County: Pulaski State: Arkansas

Photographer: Callie Williams

Date Photographed: February 1, 2016

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

1 of 7: Front (north) façade, camera facing south.

2 of 7: Front (north) façade and side (west) facade, camera facing southeast.

3 of 7: Side (west) façade, camera facing east.

4 of 7: Rear (south) façade, camera facing north.

5 of 7: Rear (south) façade and side (east) facade, camera facing northwest.

6 of 7: Side (east) façade and front (north) façade, camera facing southwest.

7 of 7: Side (east) façade and front (north) façade, 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.

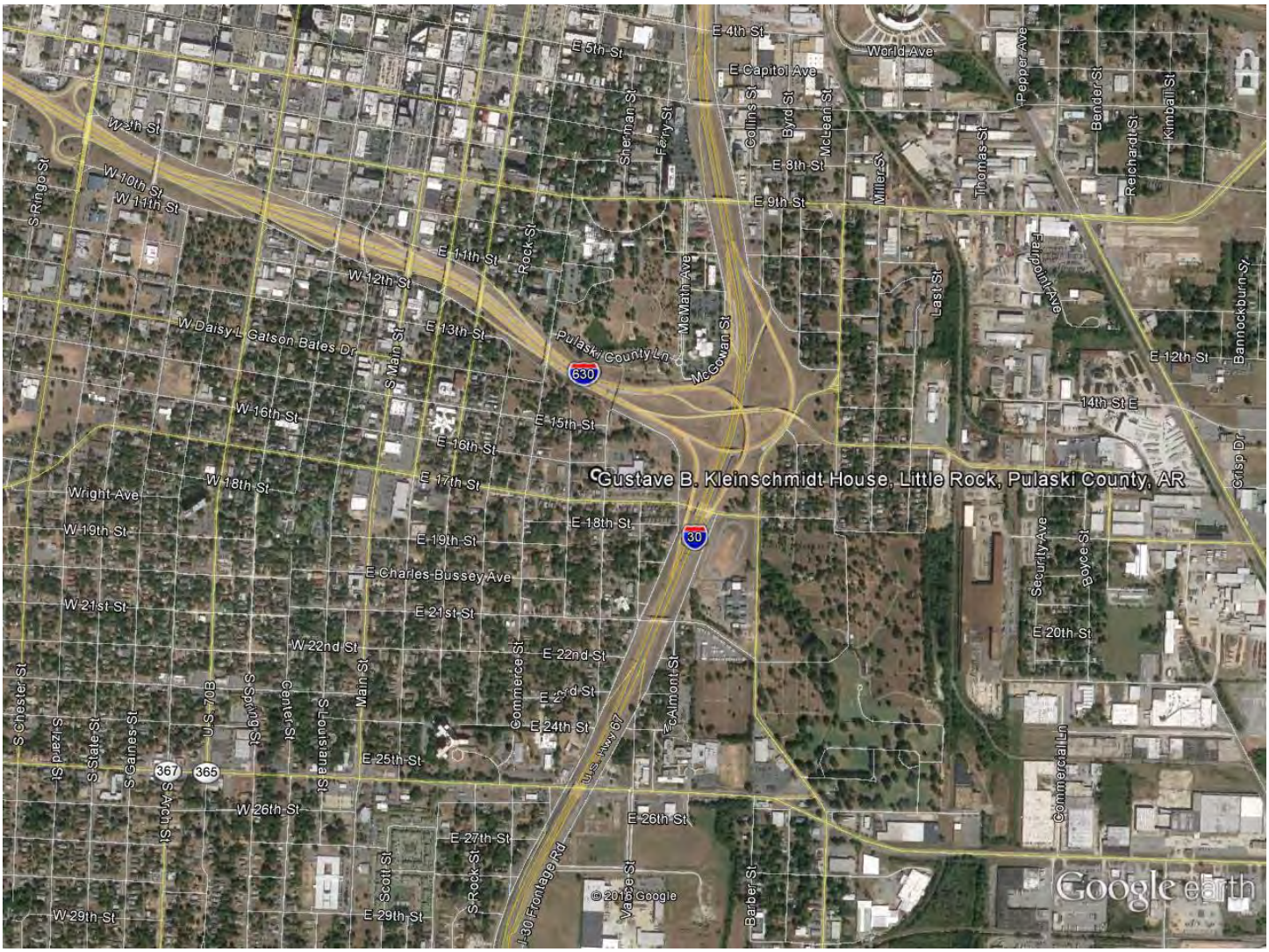
Gustave B. Kleinschmidt House, Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas

UTM

NAD 1983

Zone: 15 S Easting: 567166 Northing: 3843604

Gustave B. Kleinschmidt House, Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas



UTM

NAD 1983

Zone: 15 S Easting: 567166 Northing: 3843604

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