

November 6, 2025

OTHER MATTERS: ONE Walter and Emma Saeler House, AR Register

NAME: Walter and Emma Saeler House

LOCATION: 3024 S. Battery St.

APPLICANT/AUTHORIZED AGENT:

Jaynie Cannon  
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program  
1100 North St.  
Little Rock, AR 72201

OWNER:

Crystle and Paolo Wadsworth  
100 Deacon Dr.  
Red Oak, TX 75154



*Figure 1: Walter and Emma Saeler House, 3024 S. Battery St., Photo by AHPP Staff, 2025.*

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AREA: 0.32 acres

NUMBER OF LOTS: 1

WARD: 1

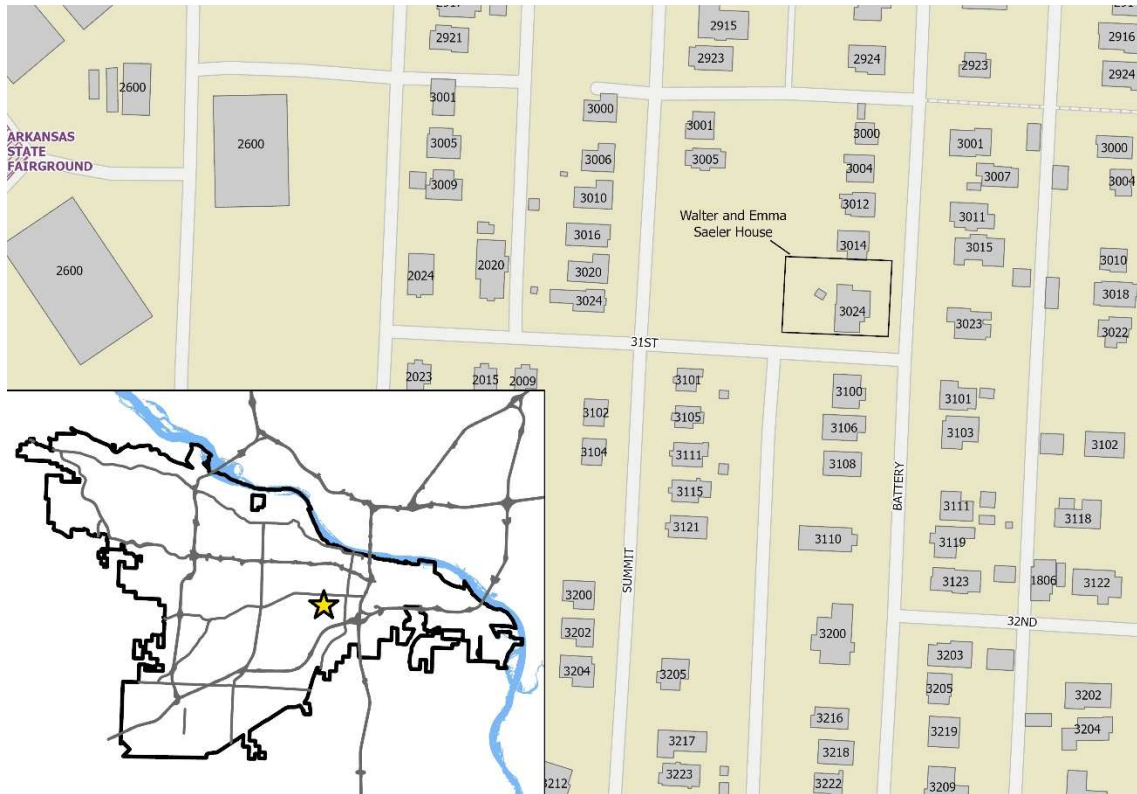
HISTORIC STATUS: Eligible (local significance), PU12177

CURRENT ZONING: R3, Single-family district

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A. BACKGROUND

*Location*



*Figure 2. Location of the Walter and Emma Saeler House at 3024 S. Battery St.*

The subject structure is located at 3024 S. Battery Street.

B. PROPOSAL/REQUEST/APPLICANT'S STATEMENT:

The application requests to nominate the Walter and Emma Saeler House to the Arkansas Register of Historic Places for local significance under Criterion C as a unique and significant example of the French Eclectic style in the South End neighborhood. The area of significance is Architecture. The period of significance is 1936, when the house was constructed.

C. EXISTING CONDITIONS:

See photos in Nomination (Attachment A).

D. NEIGHBORHOOD NOTIFICATIONS AND COMMENTS:

All neighborhood associations registered with the City of Little Rock that surround the site were notified of the public hearing.

At the time of distribution, there were no comments regarding this application.

E. ANALYSIS:

The Nomination's Statement of Significance summary section states:

"Built circa 1936, the Walter and Emma Saeler House is located at 3024 S. Battery Street, Little Rock, Arkansas, and is a good example of the French Eclectic architectural style. French Eclectic was one of the Period Revivals popular in the 1920s-1940s and was well-liked for its scalability and ease of design. The Saeler House features the two most prominent features of the French Eclectic style: the round tower main entrance and a high-pitched roof. The house also features casement windows, an arched entry door, flared eaves, and stone veneer. The Saeler House is a good example of a low-style, common iteration of the French Eclectic style in the South End neighborhood. For its architectural value as an uncommon example of the French Eclectic style in the Sunset Addition area of Little Rock, the Walter and Emma Saeler House is being nominated to the Arkansas Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: Architecture with local significance."

The procedures for nominations for the Arkansas Register only require review by the Arkansas State Review Board. The nomination is provided to the Little Rock Historic District Commission as a courtesy review comments by the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

Staff finds the nomination meets the Arkansas Register criteria for eligibility in the Arkansas Register of Historic Places.

The nomination is scheduled to be heard on December 3, 2025 at State Review Board meeting at the Division of Arkansas Heritage headquarters at 1100 North Street in Little Rock.

F. STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends the support of the nomination of the Walter and Emma Saeler House to the Arkansas Register of Historic Places for local significance under

November 6, 2025

OTHER MATTERS: ONE Walter and Emma Saeler House, AR Register

Criterion C: Architecture and submission of the nomination to the State Review Board.



November 6, 2025

OTHER MATTERS: ONE

Walter and Emma Saeler House, AR Register

# **Attachment A**

## **Nomination**

**Arkansas Department of Parks, Heritage & Tourism**

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

**Arkansas 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: Walter and Emma Saeler HouseOther names/site number: PU12177

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

**2. Location**Street & number: 3024 S. Battery StreetCity or town: Little Rock State: AR County: PulaskiNot for Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the State Register of Historic places Act (13-7-109 Arkansas Code), as amended,

I hereby certify that the property ✓ meets    does not meet the Arkansas Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following area (s) of significance:

Applicable Arkansas Register Criteria:

   A    B ✓ C    D

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

**4. State Review Board**Approval Date: Dec. 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2025

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**5. Classification****Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

☒

Public – Local

☐

Public – State

☐

Public – Federal

☐**Property Owner**Name: Crystle & Paolo WadsworthAddress: 100 Deacon DriveCity: Red Oak State: TXZip: 75154

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: crystlejgw@gmail.com**Category of Property**(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

☒

District

☐

Site

☐

Structure

☐

Object

☐**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

\_\_\_\_\_

buildings

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

sites

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

structures

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

objects

1

\_\_\_\_\_

Total

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single-family dwelling

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**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

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**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>th</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS/French Renaissance Revival/French Eclectic/French Provincial

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Sandstone (veneer), glass (windows), brick (foundation)

### **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.)

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### **Summary Paragraph**

The Walter and Emma Saeler House is located at 3024 S. Battery Street in Little Rock, Pulaski County, on a corner lot that abuts W. 31<sup>st</sup> Street. The house was originally constructed ca. 1936 for Walter and Emma Saeler as a one-bedroom, one-bathroom house in the French Eclectic style. The house was remodeled on the interior to add a second level in 1952 by the next owners, the Cauthron family, then after 1965 had a brick addition added on the north. The house is a one-story building with two interior floors, a basement level where there is a one-car garage, and a circular tower that houses the main entrance. The house is clad in uncoursed, rough-cut sandstone veneer, although the 1965 addition is clad on two facades with brick. The house has an asphalt shingle gable roof and a conical asphalt roof over the main entrance tower. The foundation is a concrete slab. The house also has a firepit in the backyard and clothesline that date from the Saelers' occupation. Despite deterioration from years of vacancy and a fire, the house still displays the character-defining features of a French Eclectic house from the 1930s, and is significant as a local example of the style in the South End neighborhood.

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### **Narrative Description**

#### **WALTER AND EMMA SAELER HOUSE**

The Walter and Emma Saeler House is a one-story, sandstone-veneered building on a concrete slab foundation with a conical tower that houses the main entrance. The house sits on a corner lot with the main entrance facing Battery Street and the south façade along W. 31<sup>st</sup> Street. The house is veneered in ashlar sandstone over frame construction. The house's original L-shaped plan was added onto post-1965 with an addition on the north. The interior was also remodeled in 1952 for a second floor.

#### *East façade (front)*

The east façade faces Battery Street and houses the main entrance. The 1965 addition is on the right of the façade. It is veneered in matching sandstone on the front. There is a centered window grouping on the 1965 addition with a 12-pane stationary, metal-framed picture window flanked on either side by a four-over-four, single-hung, metal-framed window. To the left of the addition, there is a front-facing gable with a centered pair of six-over-six, wood-framed, double-hung windows. It also has a diamond-shaped vent in the gable. To the left of the gable, the conical tower with a conical roof is set back at the corner where the front gable meets the main house. The tower has a single wood door flanked by small, square, four-pane, wood-framed stationary windows. To the left of the tower is the long portion of the L-shaped original house. In the center, there is a large opening that used to house a series of casement windows, but now has

four, one-over-one, metal-framed, double-hung windows with the extra space filled in by plywood. This section of the house to the left of the tower has a small, wood-clad dormer with a six-over-six, wood-framed, double-hung window. The windows on the original house have concrete sills, but the window group on the 1965 addition has a brick sill. The façade is clad in uncoursed, rough-cut, sandstone.

#### *South façade (side)*

The south façade faces W. 31<sup>st</sup> Street. The façade has a sandstone-veneered chimney on the right with two, two-pane, stationary windows flanking it. On the left side of the façade, there is a group of three, six-over-six, wood-framed, double-hung windows. In the gable, there are two, four-pane, wood-framed, stationary windows flanking a central window which is missing its glass and mullions. The façade is partially clad in uncoursed, rough-cut, sandstone, but the top three quarters have fallen off. The stones are stored at the rear of the property.

#### *West façade (rear)*

The west façade is clad in a sandstone veneer, though, like the south façade, about half of the stones have fallen off and are stored near the garage. The west façade also has a basement level below the first floor. The first floor has a set of three, one-over-one, double-hung, wood-framed windows on the left above the garage. There is a six-over-six, double-hung, wood-framed window to the right. On the far right, there is a set of two, six-over-six, double-hung, wood-framed windows. On the far right of the basement level, there is a single-car garage. The door is missing. To the right of the garage door, there is a three-pane, wood-framed window missing its glass. The west façade also has a large central dormer. It has a window opening in the center and a vent on the right. The dormer is clad in horizontal wood board.

The west façade of the 1965 addition is clad in brick veneer. It has a single door with a set of concrete steps leading to the carport. There is an access door to the crawlspace at the basement level on the far right.

#### *North façade (side)*

The north façade of the original house is clad in a sandstone veneer. There is a single central door with a set of metal steps leading to the garage and the carport. To the right of the door, there are four, one-over-one, wood-framed, double-hung windows. On the left side of the façade, there is a pair of twelve-pane, wood-framed casement windows. There is a six-pane, wood-framed, stationary window in the gable that is flanked on each side by a four-pane, wood-framed, stationary window.

The north façade of the 1965 addition is devoid of fenestration. It is clad in a brick veneer.

#### *Interior*

The interior space was heavily changed in 1952 to convert the space from a one bedroom one bathroom house into a multi-bedroom and bath house. The property has also suffered from neglect and a fire, and the damage is visible inside. However, many of the original features are still intact, including the phone nook, some hardware, interior doors, and most flooring.



### **Integrity**

The Saeler House has had some modifications to its physical fabric since its construction in 1936, the most significant of which was the ca. 1965 brick addition to the north façade. The interior renovations in 1952, while changing the characteristics of the house, did not impact the façade or the architectural style of the exterior. The interior still has many original features, including doors, hardware, and the phone nook. The house also has retained its character-defining features of French Eclecticism, such as the conical entrance tower and steep roofline. Despite deterioration from years of vacancy and a fire, the house still displays the character-defining features of a French Eclectic house from the 1930s and is significant as a local example of the style in the South End neighborhood.

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable Arkansas 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

Walter and Emma Saeler House  
Name of Property

Pulaski County  
County

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

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**Period of Significance**

ca. 1936

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**Significant Dates**

ca. 1936 – House constructed

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**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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**Cultural Affiliation**

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**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

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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.)

Built circa 1936, the Walter and Emma Saeler House is located at 3024 S. Battery Street, Little Rock, Arkansas, and is a good example of the French Eclectic architectural style. French Eclectic was one of the Period Revivals popular in the 1920s-1940s and was well-liked for its scalability and ease of design. The Saeler House features the two most prominent features of the French Eclectic style: the round tower main entrance and a high-pitched roof. The house also features casement windows, an arched entry door, flared eaves, and stone veneer. The Saeler House is a good example of a low-style, common iteration of the French Eclectic style in the South End neighborhood. For its architectural value as an uncommon example of the French Eclectic style in the Sunset Addition area of Little Rock, the Walter and Emma Saeler House is being nominated to the Arkansas Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C: Architecture** with **local significance**.

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

### **History of the Area**

The area that would become Pulaski County had been occupied by Native peoples for hundreds of years prior to European encroachment. The Quapaw people inhabited the land near Little Rock until they were forced to cede their land in 1818 and 1824 through unequitable treaties. They were then removed from the little land they had remaining to them and forced to relocate to Indian Territory in Oklahoma, opening the land they left behind to mass European settlement.<sup>1</sup> When the Arkansas Territory was separated from the Missouri Territory in 1819, Pulaski County became one of the original five counties. The capital was moved from Arkansas Post to Little Rock in 1821 due to a disease epidemic at the former location.<sup>2</sup>

Little Rock had only been permanently settled by Europeans since the spring of 1820 but grew to become an incorporated city by 1835 with a post office, the first state capitol building, the Old State House (NHL listed 12/09/97), and a host of small businesses that served the burgeoning community. Upon the state's admittance to the Union in 1836 as a slave state, the state capital of Little Rock developed into the cultural, economic, and political center of Arkansas. Steamboat traffic constituted most of Little Rock's industry, and wharf fees on docked vessels were the single greatest source of city revenue until after the Civil War.<sup>3</sup> Reconstruction through to 1900 proved a period of significant population expansion and subsequent building construction, including over 1,200 new residences between 1871 and 1872 as well as municipal buildings such

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<sup>1</sup> Ron Copeland and Joe Foster, "Pulaski County," *Encyclopedia of Arkansas*, last updated 15 Nov. 2022, <https://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/entries/pulaski-county-409/>, accessed 15 Jan. 2025.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> Thomason and Associates, "Post-World War II Residential Development of Little Rock, Arkansas, 1945-1970," *City of Little Rock*, Sept. 2017, pp. 6.

as the Pulaski County Courthouse and the Union Station Depot.<sup>4</sup> The city also became home to a large population of African Americans, who at one point consisted of almost 25% of the population with many Black-owned businesses and community centers nucleated around West 9<sup>th</sup> Street.<sup>5</sup>

### History of Sunset Addition

Sunset Addition, where the Saeler House is located, was developed early in the twentieth century in a rural area southwest of Little Rock's city center, after the property had passed through the hands of several prominent developers. James Knox Riffel invested extensively in Little Rock real estate, and while on a return business trip from Mexico he purchased land on the Little Rock-Hot Springs highway. Subsequent trips to Little Rock resulted in the purchase of additional property, including part interest in the grounds that would become Fort Roots Military Post. Riffel also bought extensively south of 25<sup>th</sup> Street, a portion of which would become Sunset Addition.<sup>6</sup>

According to the *Daily Arkansas Gazette*, on January 18, 1904, the plat and deed to the public of the streets and alleys of the Sunset Addition to the city of Little Rock were filed for record with the circuit clerk in Little Rock. It was listed as being in the southwest portion of the city and was owned by Major P.K. Roots and his wife Frances M. Roots. It consisted of sixteen blocks from 29<sup>th</sup> to 33<sup>rd</sup> Streets, between Wolfe Street and State Street on the east and Adams on the west.<sup>7</sup>

Newspaper advertisements stated the Sunset Addition offered exceptional advantages for investors and those looking for a home: "The prices are right. Terms reasonable."<sup>8</sup> Advertised brokers were B. Bodeman and W. S. Holt. A June 1908 advertisement offered "bargains in dirt!"<sup>9</sup> Sunset Addition was positioned only four blocks south of the newly purchased block for what would become the James Mitchell School built in 1908 (NR listed 05/20/09). By March 1909, advertisements boasted lots convenient to two streetcar lines, schools, and churches, with costs from \$200 to \$400. Lots twelve blocks to the north were advertised as selling for \$3,000.<sup>10</sup>

Growth of the neighborhood during the Great Depression of the 1930s significantly slowed home construction in the entire area, as did World War II when materials and labor were directed toward the war effort with few houses built between 1930 and 1945. Property owners offered lots for resale in Sunset Addition for as low as \$1 and in trade for cars.<sup>11</sup> The Saeler family capitalized on the cheap prices of the lots, buying the property for \$1 as a quitclaim deed in

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<sup>4</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 7.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 8.

<sup>6</sup> Michael P.E Hood, *The Original City of Little Rock* (Little Rock, AR: Pulaski County Historical Society, 2016).

<sup>7</sup> *Daily Arkansas Gazette*, "Announcement for Sunset Addition Plat," (Little Rock, AR: 19 Jan. 1904), pp. 1.

<sup>8</sup> *Arkansas Democrat*, "Advertisement for Holt's Industrial Addition and Sunset Addition," (Little Rock, AR: 12 Sep. 1905).

<sup>9</sup> *Arkansas Democrat*, "Advertisement for Sunset Addition by W. S. Holt and B. Bodeman," (Little Rock, AR: 04 Jun. 1908).

<sup>10</sup> *Arkansas Democrat*, "Take a Look!" (Little Rock, AR: 15 Mar. 1909).

<sup>11</sup> *Arkansas Democrat*, "Notice of the sale of one block of Sunset Addition by Ernest A. Red to E. E. Nichols for \$1," (Little Rock, AR: 4 Feb. 1923).

1936.<sup>12</sup> On the 1939 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Little Rock, out of twelve lots on Block 7, there were still only four houses, including the Saeler House. By 1950, the surrounding blocks had started to develop, along with the Sunset Terrace project constructed in 1942 along the 27th and 28th blocks of Battery Street.<sup>13</sup> Strips of post-war housing are evident throughout the area to the west, east and south, which was still sparsely developed.

### History of the Property

The first owner of the house was Walter Eugene Saeler who was the secretary-treasurer of Big Rock Stone and Material Company at the time of his death in 1959. W. Eugene Saeler was born in Texarkana, Texas, on June 26, 1905 to William E. and Lillian Saeler. He was educated in Pine Bluff and Little Rock, working as a newsboy, delivery boy, and for the Missouri Pacific Lines before joining Big Rock as a shipping clerk in 1927. He went on to hold positions including accounting clerk, part-time collector, credit manager, and moved to be general accountant by 1932. He was promoted to the financial secretary of Big Rock in 1941.<sup>14</sup> He was also the secretary-treasurer of the Young Businessmen's Association, a member of the association's Board of Directors and the International Accountants Society. He died of a stroke at the age of 53.<sup>15</sup>

Saeler married Emma Kate Wright in 1929. She was born to John and Sarah Wright and raised in Little Rock, and she briefly worked as a bookkeeper for a plumbing company during the couple's early marriage. She quit working upon the birth of their first child, Julie Ann, in 1940 to become a homemaker.<sup>16</sup>

The Saeler family lived in the house until 1951, when they sold it to Charles Cleburn Cauthron, an engineer and fireman with the Rock Island Railroad Line, and his wife, Della (nee Wisley). The son of a prominent founding family in Booneville, Arkansas, Charles came to Little Rock in the late 1930s following railroad work. Cauthron married Della Wisley in 1924, and she worked as a homemaker and primary caregiver for the couple's five children.<sup>17</sup>

During a telephone interview with Helen Cauthron Creed, daughter of Charles Cauthron, who was fourteen when her family moved into the home, she recalled that the home was still a one-bedroom home with a sleeping porch when her family moved in. The Cauthron family enclosed the sleeping porch, along with adding stairs and bedrooms and a bathroom on the second level

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<sup>12</sup> Quit Claim Deed of Sale L. P. Ensor and J. M. Ensor to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Saeler. Lot 6 Block 7 Sunset Addition to the City of Little Rock. 22 Jun. 1936.

<sup>13</sup> Thomason and Associates, "Post-World War II Residential Development of Little Rock, Arkansas, 1945-1970," *City of Little Rock*, Sept. 2017; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Sanborn Fire Insurance Map: Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas," 1950.

<sup>14</sup> *Arkansas Gazette*, "Well-earned promotion," (Little Rock, AR: 14 May 1941), pp. 3.

<sup>15</sup> "Walter Eugene Saeler Death Certificate," *Ancestry.com*, Arkansas, Death Certificates, 1914-1969, <https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/61777/records/750497>, accessed 21 Aug. 2025.

<sup>16</sup> 1950 United States Federal Census, "Emma Kate Saeler," *Ancestry.com*, <https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/62308/records/32794263>, accessed 21 Aug. 2025.

<sup>17</sup> 1940 United States Federal Census, "Della Cauthron," *Ancestry.com*, <https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/2442/records/100505890>, accessed 21 Aug. 2025.



shortly after arriving. A building permit was issued to C. C. Cauthron in June of 1952 for this update. The family stayed in this home until 1965.<sup>18</sup>

## Criterion C: Architecture

### French Eclectic

The French Eclectic style (also called French Provincial, French Renaissance, or French Chateau) was an architectural style popular in the 1920s to the early 1940s. As Americans gained a deeper appreciation for French culture and domestic aesthetics, especially after WWI when thousands of soldiers stationed in Brittany and Normandy became acquainted with rural country architecture and hundreds of others studied at prestigious French academies such as the Ecole des Beaux Arts School, photographs of French domestic architecture began to fill architectural magazines and journals.<sup>19</sup> As with most other Period Revival styles, French Eclectic did not overly focus on true historic accuracy, instead focusing on a select few details to incorporate into the romanticized view of French countryside houses. Mainstream builders and residential architects often incorporated and blended different historical eras and even regions into their idea of “Frenchness”; some French Eclectic houses share many similarities with Tudor Revival, including half-timbering and stone decoration around entryways and windows. Just like its other Period Revival cousins, French Eclectic declined in popularity following WWII.<sup>20</sup>

French Eclectic houses come in three major subtypes: symmetrical, asymmetrical, and towered.<sup>21</sup> The Saeler House falls into the last category, and features a round tower with a high, conical roof. The towers in French Eclectic properties are located at the junction between two wings and often houses the main entrance into the building.<sup>22</sup> French Eclectic style properties are also known for their exaggerated, high roofline, often with flared eaves. In some examples, the roofline dominates the front façade of the building with small dormers offsetting the steep pitch. Some examples of the style incorporate more traditional “English” elements, such as half-timbering or formal Renaissance detailing that can be found in a Georgian style building.<sup>23</sup> Both common and high-style examples incorporate casement or double-hung windows, stone quoins, arched entryways, and brick, stone, or stucco wall cladding.<sup>24</sup>

The Saeler House features the two most prominent features of the French Eclectic style: the round tower main entrance and a high-pitched roof. The house also features casement windows,

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<sup>18</sup> Telephone interview with Helen Cauthron Creed by Jaynie Cannon, author, 11 July 2024.

<sup>19</sup> *Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation*, “French Eclectic 1920-1940,” <https://dahp.wa.gov/historic-preservation/historic-buildings/architectural-style-guide/french-eclectic>, accessed 21 Aug. 2025.

<sup>20</sup> Michael Bridgeman, “Period Revival Houses: French.” Madison Trust for Historic Preservation, 31 Oct. 2022, <https://www.madisonpreservation.org/blog/2022/10/31/period-revival-houses-french>, accessed 21 Aug. 2025.

<sup>21</sup> Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses (Revised)*, (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 2015), pp. 485.

<sup>22</sup> Michael Bridgeman, “Period Revival Houses: French,” Madison Trust for Historic Preservation, 31 Oct. 2022, <https://www.madisonpreservation.org/blog/2022/10/31/period-revival-houses-french>, accessed 21 Aug. 2025.

<sup>23</sup> Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses (Revised)*, (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 2015), pp. 486.

<sup>24</sup> *Pennsylvania Historical and Museums Commission*, “Chateausque Style 1860 – 1910,” Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide, 26 Aug. 2015, <https://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/Styles/chateausque.html>, accessed 25 Aug. 2025.

an arched entry door, flared eaves, and stone veneer. The Saeler House is a good example of a low-style, common iteration of the French Eclectic style in the South End neighborhood.

### Comparable properties

The Saeler House is an uncommon representation of the French Eclectic style in the South End of Little Rock. There are no style duplications in the Sunset Addition neighborhood, the South End in general, or within the immediate adjacent neighborhoods. A driving survey of the surrounding Wright Avenue and Central High School historic districts produced no equivalent representation of the French Eclectic style. The closest home of similar influence is located at 1801 South Taylor Street, built in 1953 and in the Oak Forest Neighborhood. It is an asymmetrical towered residence with an arched front tower door, exterior casement windows, with an entirely brick exterior excepting the stone veneer on the tower.

Other examples of French Eclectic homes in Little Rock are in historically more affluent neighborhoods, like Pulaski Heights and Hillcrest. The single-story home at 1800 North Monroe built in 1930 is both symmetrical and towered, with symmetrical dormers, an arched front door and beamed ceiling, alongside half-timbering and stucco. A two-story home at 1812 North Monroe built in 1920 is also towered with casement windows and arched openings. A Sam Clippard-designed house at 2100 North Van Buren Street was built in 1928 and features a beamed arched ceiling, sloped roof line, flared eaves, bricks with stone quoins and prominent chimney. Another Hillcrest home, a 1927 Max Mayer built home at 321 Linwood Court, is two stories with a steep roof, flared eaves, casement windows, arched doorway, and is entirely stone. It is asymmetrical but has no tower.

Most houses in the immediate area of the Saeler House are post-World War II, single story houses, either in the Minimal Traditional style or the more common Ranch. The Saeler House is also unusual in the area for its sandstone veneer; most of the area's homes were built with brick veneer or wood siding, with only three other stone veneers in the neighborhood according to a windshield survey in 2025.

### **Statement of Significance**

Built circa 1936, the Walter and Emma Saeler House is located at 3024 S. Battery Street, Little Rock, Arkansas, and is a good example of the French Eclectic architectural style. French Eclectic was one of the Period Revivals popular in the 1920s-1940s and was well-liked for its scalability and ease of design. The Saeler House features the two most prominent features of the French Eclectic style: the round tower main entrance and a high-pitched roof. The house also features casement windows, an arched entry door, flared eaves, and stone veneer. The Saeler House is a good example of a low-style, common iteration of the French Eclectic style in the South End neighborhood. For its architectural value as an uncommon example of the French Eclectic style in the Sunset Addition area of Little Rock, the Walter and Emma Saeler House is being nominated to the Arkansas Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C: Architecture** with **local significance**.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Walter and Emma Saeler House

Name of Property

Pulaski County

County

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**Previous documentation on file (AHPP):**

\_\_\_\_\_ 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):** PU12177

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage 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: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

Walter and Emma Saeler House

Name of Property

Pulaski County

County

3. Latitude:

Longitude:

4. Latitude:

Longitude:

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

1. Zone: 15

Easting: 564550

Northing: 3842180

2. Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

3. Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

4. Zone:

Easting :

Northing:

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

The property comprises Parcel #34L2860005800 in the Sunset Addition in the city of Little Rock, Arkansas, SUNSET LTS 5 & 6/7.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses the original lot of the Saeler House as well as the additional land purchased by the Saelers in 1943.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Jaynie Cannon; edited by Megan Willmes, National Register Program  
Manager

organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

Walter and Emma Saeler House

Name of Property

Pulaski County

County

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city or town: Little Rock state: AR zip code: 72201

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telephone: (501) 324-9192

date: August 29, 2025



















