

**Walks through History
Arkadelphia CHD
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Intro

Hi, my name is Rachel Silva, and I work for the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program. The AHPP is one of 7 agencies in the Department of Arkansas Heritage, which exists to document, preserve, and interpret the state's historic and cultural resources. I'd like to thank the Clark County Historical Museum for co-sponsoring the tour, and I'd especially like to recognize Laverne Todd for her help gathering information on downtown Arkadelphia. I'd also like to thank Clark County Judge Ron Daniell and Debbie Sorrels for opening the courthouse and providing refreshments.

Today we'll walk around downtown and talk about the history and architecture of the buildings and reinforce the importance of downtown Arkadelphia to the community. Many of these buildings are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, which our office administers for the state of Arkansas. There are 21 NR-listed properties in Arkadelphia, including the Arkadelphia CHD, which was NR-listed in July 2011.

What is the NR? Honorary designation for properties worthy of preservation.

Benefits of listing? Potential to qualify for grants or state/federal tax credits for rehab.

History of Arkadelphia

Clark County was created in 1818 as part of the Missouri Territory and was named in honor of Missouri's territorial governor, William Clark of the famous Lewis and Clark Expedition. Clark County was one of the original five counties in Arkansas Territory, which was established the following year (original 5 counties were Arkansas, Lawrence, Pulaski, Clark, and Hempstead). Early white settlement in the county was concentrated near the Southwest Trail and the Ouachita River. By 1808 Adam Blakely built a home and blacksmith shop overlooking the Ouachita River near present-day Second Street in Arkadelphia. A small settlement grew in the area around Blakely's home and was aptly named "Blakelytown." In 1811 John Hemphill and Jacob Barkman arrived. Hemphill established a salt works on the east side of the Ouachita River, which was one of the first processing plants in Arkansas Territory. His family operated the salt works until 1851, and it briefly reopened during the Civil War to produce salt for the Confederate Army and area residents. Barkman, on the other hand, settled on the Caddo River along the route of the Southwest Trail. He owned thousands of acres and grew cotton. In order to transport his cotton to market in New Orleans, in 1812 Barkman opened river traffic between Clark County and the Gulf coast. The type of vessel evolved from pirogue to keelboat to steamboat by the 1830s. Steamboats provided an easier and more reliable way for farmers to transport their goods to larger markets.

In 1838 two surveyors from Tennessee, Sam Moore and Albert G. Johnston, acquired 160 acres of land a few blocks west of the Ouachita River in present-day Arkadelphia. Johnston bought out Moore's interest and began selling lots. Early streets were named after pioneer families, and the main commercial thoroughfare was named in honor of Mr. Johnston. Sometime between 1892 and 1896, Johnston Street was changed to Main Street. The north-south streets were also named after notable Arkadelphia residents, but between 1908 and 1911, they were numbered starting at the river and heading west.

In the early 1840s the citizens of Blakelytown changed the town's name to Arkadelphia. Although the exact origin of the name is unknown, most accounts say that locals combined two Greek words meaning "arc of brotherhood" and changed the "c" in "arc" to a "k" to get "Arkadelphia." However, it is also plausible that early settlers from Alabama borrowed the name of a town north of Birmingham. Whatever the case, Arkadelphia became the Clark County seat in 1842 (5th county seat after the home of Jacob Barkman on the Caddo River, home of Adam Stroud near Hollywood, Biscoeville, and Greenville). A log structure near the corner of 6th and Main streets served as a temporary courthouse until a more "permanent"

structure could be built in 1844. A two-story, brick courthouse with 4 Doric columns on the front façade was built in 1860 on the site of the current courthouse. It was replaced in 1899 by the current Romanesque-style courthouse.

The town of Arkadelphia incorporated in 1857. Arkadelphia's economy relied heavily on agriculture and its status as the county seat (people would travel to Arkadelphia to conduct county business and shop for supplies). During the Civil War, Arkadelphia served as a source of salt and ordnance works for Confederate troops. Arkadelphian Harris Flanagin was elected governor of Arkansas in 1862 and after Little Rock fell to Union forces in 1863, Flanagin retreated to southwest Arkansas and established the state's temporary Confederate capital at Washington in Hempstead County.

In 1873 the Cairo and Fulton Railroad was completed through Arkadelphia, transforming the town into a regional shipping center (C & F was later St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, then Missouri Pacific, then Union Pacific). With the means to transport timber out of the woods on railroad spur tracks, sawmills popped up throughout Clark County at the end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th century. The Arkadelphia Lumber Company at Daleville (east of Arkadelphia) was organized in 1886 and was one of the largest lumber mills in the state. The Arkadelphia Milling Company, founded in 1898, manufactured flour, meal, stock feed, and staves and was one of the railroad's biggest customers. The Missouri Pacific Depot (NR-listed 1992) was built in 1917 and today houses the Clark County Historical Museum.

Education has long played an important role in Arkadelphia. The Arkansas Institute for the Blind began in Arkadelphia in 1859 and remained here until 1868, when it moved to Little Rock. Local Baptists established Ouachita Baptist College in 1886, and shortly thereafter, local Methodists started Arkadelphia Methodist College (1890). These schools continue to operate today as Ouachita Baptist University and Henderson State University. Bethel College, AME (1891) and the Colored Presbyterian Industrial School (1896) provided technical training for African-Americans, and beginning in the early 1890s, various business colleges offered practical training in that field as well.

U.S. Highway 67 was completed through Arkadelphia in 1931 and brought increased automobile traffic through the town. New businesses catering to the traveler/tourist began to pop up, including service stations, restaurants, motor courts, motels, etc. However, the construction of Interstate 30 in the 1960s drew businesses away from downtown and U.S. 67. In March 1997 a devastating F-4

tornado came through Arkadelphia, causing extensive damage. But the city responded by focusing on the future and moving forward. Today several buildings have been repaired and rebuilt, and there is renewed interest in downtown Arkadelphia.

Clark County Courthouse (NR-listed 1978)

The Clark County Courthouse was built in 1899 and designed by well-known Arkansas architect Charles L. Thompson. Thompson's practice was located in Little Rock, but he designed hundreds of buildings throughout Arkansas. The courthouse is an excellent example of the Romanesque Revival style of architecture with its asymmetrical façade, towers of different shape and size, rounded arch openings over windows and doors, and the use of rusticated stone for the foundation. The building also features intricate terra cotta designs above the front and rear entrances and a panel reading "Clark County Courthouse 1899." The pyramidal roof on the clock tower was removed sometime before 1978. The courthouse was slated for demolition in the 1990s, but after the 1997 tornado, federal disaster relief funds from FEMA were combined with other resources, including a grant from the AHPP, to restore the courthouse and rebuild the clock tower roof.

Arkadelphia Confederate Monument (NR-listed 1996)

The Arkadelphia Confederate Monument was sponsored by the Harris Flanagin Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, which raised approximately \$1,500 for their tribute to the Confederate soldiers. On Saturday, May 27, 1911, the new monument was unveiled as part of a grand ceremony that lasted from 10 a.m. to late afternoon. The monument is inscribed with several phrases, including "To the memory of the soldiers of the Southern Confederacy whose invincible courage made a hundred battlefields famous and whose unselfish devotion to a principle made their cause glorious," "The principles for which they fought live eternally," and "When the last trumpet is sounded, may each one answer the roll call of the heavenly army." The monument was heavily damaged during the 1997 tornado, and the soldier's head was completely severed. The head was missing for nearly 10 years and miraculously returned. After that, the monument was restored.

Salt Kettle

The production of salt was an important and necessary activity for early inhabitants, including the Caddo and Quapaw tribes as well as white settlers. Salt

was an important dietary supplement and was also used to preserve meat and fish. Salt wells were dug at Saline Bayou, a few miles to the east of Arkadelphia, and the salt water was heated until all the liquid evaporated, leaving granular salt behind. John Hemphill, who was mentioned earlier, used this salt kettle about 1814 at his salt works operation. It was given to the Henderson State Teachers College (now HSU) Museum by the family of Robert W. Huie, a friend and benefactor of the college.

Flanagin Law Office (NR-listed 1977)

The Flanagin Law Office was built about 1858 by local attorney J. L. Witherspoon. Witherspoon used the original 2-room brick building as his office. It was designed in the Greek Revival style with a symmetrical façade and a triangular pediment supported by square columns. Harris Flanagin was born in 1817 in New Jersey and made his home in Greenville, Clark County, Arkansas, in 1839. When the county seat moved to Arkadelphia, Flanagin relocated his law practice. In the 1840s Flanagin was elected to both the Arkansas House of Representatives and the State Senate. In 1851 he married Martha Nash of Hempstead County. In the mid-1850s Flanagin joined Witherspoon's law practice. In 1861 Flanagin was chosen to attend the State Secession Convention, and he served as captain and later colonel of Company E, Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles. In the summer of 1862, while serving in the Army of Tennessee, Flanagin was elected governor of Arkansas. When Little Rock fell to Union forces in 1863, Flanagin fled to southwest Arkansas and eventually reestablished the state capital at Washington (Hempstead County). In 1865 Flanagin returned to Arkadelphia and was allowed to resume his law practice (in this office). Flanagin was later chosen to participate in the writing of the State Constitution of 1874 but died before the final version was ratified. Between 1901 and 1908, a rear addition was built, and the office served as a private dwelling for some years. It was subsequently occupied by local judges and lawyers. In 1974 Judge Bob Sanders purchased the building and restored it. It is currently his law office.

Jail

The current jail complex was built in 2005, but a portion of the 1931 jail building is still being used (they built around it).

National Guard Armory—located behind jail at 5th & Crittenden

The Army National Guard Armory was built in 1940 by the Works Project Administration (WPA), formerly the Works Progress Administration, in a restrained version of the Colonial Revival style. It also features decorative cast-concrete panels with ca. 1940 model howitzers in relief.

West on Clay & north on 5th

5th Street was originally named “Calloway” after John S. T. Calloway, an early settler who represented Clark County in the territorial legislature.

Point down street to southwest corner of 6th & Clay—site of DeLamar Motor Company. Frank Smith DeLamar founded the company in 1914 and sold Chevrolet, Republic, and Hug trucks, and Cle-Tare tractors. The business occupied several locations until 1927 when it moved into a new building at 6th & Clay. In 1927 Leo the Lion (famous for roaring at the beginning of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Motion Pictures) stopped here. The Chevy dealership operated at least until the mid-1970s. The building was destroyed by the 1997 tornado.

Summit Bank parking lot/building site--By 1892 Robert McNutt’s Livery was located at the southeast corner of 5th & Main. It was Flanagin’s Livery by 1896 (possibly operated by Harris Flanagin’s son??). A livery remained on that corner until about 1918, when a larger auto garage and machine shop was constructed. The building also housed the fire department. It was later the local Ford dealership.

Main Street, going west from 5th

Main Street was Johnston Street.

NW corner 5th & Main—Regions Bank

In 1888 R. W. Huie and C. E. Neely organized Citizens National Bank, which then became Citizens Bank & Trust Company. The first bank building was located on 6th Street between Main & Clinton. In 1911 the bank became Citizens National Bank and in 1977 became Citizens First State Bank. The original bank building on 6th Street was destroyed by fire in 1930 and rebuilt on the same site. In 1957 the bank built a new building here at the NW corner of 5th & Main. Regions Bank now occupies the site of the 1957 bank building, which was destroyed by the tornado.

South side of Main from 5th to 6th

501 Main (Pioneer Abstract)—a filling station was built on this corner in the 1920s, and the current building was constructed in the 1930s. Housed Massey Grocery.

505 Main (Homemakers Home Central)—by 1892 there was a 2-story building at this site, which served as part of a complex on this corner which made up the Home Hotel until about 1905. The former building at 505 Main housed the office, dining room, and kitchen on the first floor and hotel rooms on the second floor. By 1908 there was a 1-story boarding house here and the rest of the complex was gone. This boarding house remained through 1918 and the current brick building was constructed in the 1920s. It housed Western Auto.

509-511 Main (Benchmark Financial—NC)—originally two brick storefronts here; built about 1905 and housed an undertaker and grocery until at least 1918. By the mid-1940s the eastern storefront was a dry cleaners. Not sure if the old building exists under a modern veneer or if it is totally gone. What was here in recent memory?

513 Main (J & S Framing—NC)—built about 1905 and housed clothing & dry goods store, abstract office, and plumbing company. In the mid-20th century, it was Orr's Grocery.

515 Main (Thrio's—NC)—built ca. 1900 and housed furniture store for many years. By mid-20th century, it was West Bros. Department Store.

519 Main (Malone's Drug Store—NC)—former building on this site built about 1882 and housed J. W. Patterson's Mercantile. A brick building was constructed here about 1905 and continued to house a general store, selling dry goods, boots & shoes, and groceries. By the 1950s this was People's Hardware.

521 Main (W. P. Malone Building—NC)—In 1893 Charlie and Bob Thomas established a Racket Store in a frame building on this site, where their brother-in-law, L. J. Webber, had previously operated a dry goods store for 20 years. The Racket Store sold shoes, clothing, perfume, postcards, and tea sets, among many other things. In 1906 a 2-story brick building was constructed on this corner to replace the earlier frame structure. The Racket Store continued to operate here until 1914. In 1959 I. B. Fuller opened a drug store on this corner. In 1963 Fuller Drug expanded into the adjacent building, giving the business a total of 4,000 square

feet. It was one of the largest drug stores in southwest Arkansas. In 1975 Percy Malone acquired the drug store, and the name was changed to Medic-Aide Pharmacy. In 1991 the name changed to AllCare Family Discount Pharmacy. The 1906 2-story building was destroyed by the 1997 tornado and the current building constructed later that year to replace it.

NE corner of Main & 6th (US Bank parking lot)—former site of Merchants & Planters Bank, which was built in 1916 in the Classical Revival style.

Historically the **north side of the 500 block of Main** was occupied by commercial buildings, but they are no longer extant.

600 block of Main

6th Street was originally named “Maddox” after early settler and large landowner Benjamin Maddox. Maddox platted the Maddox Addition to the City of Arkadelphia, and his family home was located on the site of present-day Rose Hill Cemetery.

South side of Main

601 Main (Southern Bancorp)—a 3-story brick building was constructed on this corner about 1895 and housed the McAdams Drug Store and a hats & furnishings shop as well as lodge rooms/lodge hall on the upper two floors. The drug store soon became known as McAdams & Clark, and then between 1901 and 1908 the drug store moved into the western storefront (right-hand portion of 3-story building) and became Clark-Sloan, Sloan Brothers, and then Sloan’s Drug Store. Sloan’s was the “loafing headquarters for the Henderson students.”

In 1884 S. R. McNutt, a local merchant, and John N. Stuart, a bookkeeper, organized the Elk Horn Bank in the back of McNutt’s General Store at the northwest corner of Main & 7th streets. The two men couldn’t decide on a name for the bank, and finally one of them looked up at an elk head mounted on the wall of McNutt’s store and said, “Let’s just call it the Elk Horn Bank!” In 1903 the Elk Horn Bank moved to the eastern storefront (left-hand side of 3-story building) of 601 Main. In 1953 a fire heavily damaged the 3-story building and it was demolished. The current building was completed in 1955. Between 1985 and 1988 the bank expanded into the buildings to the west and is now Southern Bancorp.

605 Main (Southern Bancorp annex—NC)—building constructed about 1895 but has newer façade, maybe dating from the 1930s or 40s. From 1929 until 1984 this was the location of J. C. Penney.

North side of Main

Park at NW corner of Main & 6th—in 1895 Edward Milton Hall built a 2-story Romanesque-style building with a corner tower to house his drug store. Hall's building replaced an earlier structure occupied by John McDaniel's Drug Emporium beginning in 1878. Hall had previously worked for Mr. McDaniel. In addition to operating Hall's Drug, E. M. Hall invested in other downtown real estate. He built the E. M. Hall Building at 628-630 Main. Hall retired in 1908 and sold the drug business to the Crow brothers, who sold to A. B. Moore. In 1909 Moore sold to Hawse Heard and the business became Heard's Drug. After Mr. Heard died in 1934, the store was managed by his son and later his grandson. Heard's Drug was a popular hangout for Ouachita students (across the street from the Henderson students at Sloan's). The building was heavily damaged by fire in 1980 and demolished.

608 Main (KelZek Fine Jewelry—NC)—on site of late 19th century 1-story building, which formerly housed the post office, a dry goods store, drug store, and a jewelry store.

610-612-614 Main (S & H Printing, Smithsonian, and For Sale)—3 storefronts built about 1895. 614 Main had a second story but was damaged in a 1913 fire and remodeled. 610 and 612 housed a confectionary, grocery, clothing store, boots & shoes, restaurant, sewing machine store, and a bakery over the years. 614 Main was the home of Rudisill Jewelry, which was first established in 1875 by Sam A. Rudisill. In 1920 Rudisill sold to Rob Finger, who then changed the name to Gem Jewelry. In the 1950s Vogue Dress Shop was in the back part of Gem Jewelry. Rob Finger died in 1957 and his widow, Alma, and son, John Allen, took over the store. Gem Jewelry closed in 1992. Notice the cast-iron column on the storefront of 614 Main.

South side of Main

609-611 Main (Southern Bancorp annex #2—NC)—built about 1905 and housed a furniture store. In the mid-20th century, this was the Ben Franklin 5 & 10. Sam Walton apprenticed in the Ben Franklin Store in Arkadelphia.

615? Main (Southern Bancorp Training Center)—Pete's Café.

617 Main (Eddie Clark's)—Star Barber.

619 Main (buff brick w/ red details)—Stanford's Shoe Store.

North side of Main

620-622? Main (Print Mania)—Built about 1900 but probably has new façade. Housed the Sterling Store and later Allen's Sewing Center. Whipple's Café was also located in a portion of this building.

624-626 Main (2-story brown brick)—Built about 1900. Helms Variety Store.

South side of Main

625 Main (Arkadelphia Arts Center—NC)—Royal Theatre. There were several movie theatres in downtown Arkadelphia over the years, including the Electric Theatre (next to Hall Drug at 6th & Main), Radio Theatre (500 block of Main on north side—now parking lot for U.S. Bank), Co-Ed Theatre (SE corner Main & 5th), and the Royal Theatre (625 Main). The Royal Theatre is the only one that remains. Earlier buildings at 625 and 627 Main burned in 1930 and the theatre was built to replace them. It was built in 1932 and designed by Irvin B. McDaniel of Hot Springs in the Art Deco style. Cecil Cupp, Sr., purchased the Royal Theatre in 1922 and operated it in another location on Main Street until this building was completed in 1932. The Royal Theatre had 488 seats, and the last movie shown there was "Shadow of the Hawk." The theatre closed on August 31, 1976. Interestingly, Cecil Cupp also operated the Skyvue Drive-In on Hwy. 67 about one mile north of Arkadelphia (it operated from 1950 to 1976). The Clark County Arts & Humanities Council acquired the theatre from the City of Arkadelphia and opened the building as the Arkadelphia Arts Center in October 2011.

629 Main (Main Street Café)—built in the 1930s using white glazed brick and terra cotta. This was the home of McCormick's Dress Shop.

635 Main (SE corner of Main & 7th)—built about 1905. This was Inman's Federated Department Store and in 1962 became the second location of the Dew-Orr Department Store, which remained here until 1984. More on Dew-Orr in a minute...

North side of Main

628-630 Main (E. M. Hall Bldg.; Monavation and Safari Sun)—built about 1905 by E. M. Hall, who had Hall Drug (later Heard's Drug) at 6th and Main. In 1946 Herman Orr returned from World War II and joined his father-in-law, H. L. Dew, to open the Dew-Orr Department Store. The store was first located at 704 Clinton Street but soon outgrew that space and moved here to 630 Main. Dew-Orr was located here until 1962, when it moved to the SE corner of Main & 7th. When the main department store moved across the street, this location became the Dew-Orr Home and Gift Center. The businesses remained open until Herman Orr's retirement in 1984.

632 Main (Looking Good)—After World War II, Clifton Hardin purchased the local newsstand from Jewell Hall and renamed it Red's News Stand. Woody Murrell bought the business in 1970 and operated it until 1992. Its last location was on 6th Street in the old Citizens Bank Building (no longer extant).

634 Main (Trendz and Ross Insurance—NC)—built about 1915 and housed the Williams & Phillips Grocery business for many years. In the 1950s Trendz was Whorley's Jewelry Store, and Ross Insurance was Woodell's Drug Store.

700 block of Main (outside of district boundary)

7th Street was originally named Hardy Street after H. K. Hardy, an early lawyer and land speculator.

NW corner of Main & 7th—the McNutt Supply Co. and General Store built a new 1-story brick building on this corner about 1901, taking up almost the entire block going toward 8th Street. McNutt displayed farm implements and wagons outside. Between 1918 and 1928 an auto garage with a 30-car capacity was built on the other corner of the block (NE corner of Main & 8th) and had a filling station out front. The filling station was gone by 1946 and the garage was used as storage. The McNutt Supply Co. building was later McClain's Grocery. Old McNutt Building burned about 2005 and replaced by new building.

SW corner of Main & 7th (Honeycomb Restaurant)—built about 1925 and housed Kroger and later Otasco (Oklahoma Tire & Supply Company).

Remainder of south side of 700 block of Main—there was formerly a 2-story house on this half of the block. It was built in 1908 and was the home of James Garrison

Clark, local lumberman. Some years later, the Clark House was purchased by C. B. Murray and his wife, Fairy Lee, to house their funeral home on the first floor and their residence on the second floor. Murry Funeral Home remained there until 1942, when the business moved to a new location.

North on 8th Street to Clinton

8th Street was originally called North and 9th was South.

802 Main (orange building at NW corner of Main & 8th)—by 1918 the Arkansas Lumber & Supply Company Lumber Yard occupied this half of the block. All of the buildings on this block today were built between 1928 and 1946. In the 1920s a filling station was built on this corner, and by 1946, the current building was constructed to house an auto repair shop with gas pumps out front. Which station was it?

207-213 8th Street (Palla-Warner Gifts & Antiques and Buildings 9 & 10 of Dawson Co-op)—built ca. 1925 as part of the Tom G. Clark Lumber Company. In 1928 these storefronts housed raw lumber and roofing materials. By the mid-1940s the southernmost storefront was a dry cleaners, middle two storefronts were lumber, and northernmost storefront was wall paper and paint. At that time, they were part of the Clark County Lumber Company. In 1973 the Rudolph Furniture Company moved from its Main Street location to 207 8th and continued to operate into the 1990s.

SW corner of 8th & Clinton (parking lot)—was a filling station here by the mid-1920s. Which one?

800 block of Clinton

800 Clinton (NW corner of 8th & Clinton--NC)—built in 1930s or early 40s. Was Love's Service Station.

Point down to 812 Clinton—also built in 1930s or early 40s. Was Ford dealer.

700 block of Clinton, going east

South side of Clinton

715 Clinton (Buildings 6, 7 & 8 Dawson Co-op—NC)—built in mid-1920s as a filling station and auto repair shop. Which one? It was later part of the bus station, and the open area at the corner of Clinton & 8th was where the buses would pull up to the curb.

711-713 Clinton (Buildings 4 & 5 Dawson Co-op—NC)—built in mid-1920s. Served as the bus station.

709 Clinton (Buildings 2 & 3 Dawson Co-op)—built in mid-1920s. Nice Spanish Revival-style detailing with its shaped parapet, tile awning, and arches over window and door openings. Notice the “NAC” in the parapet. What does that mean? This building was a hotel with a cafeteria on the first floor.

North side of Clinton

716 Clinton (Sleep Shop)—built about 1920 by W. S. Johnson. This was Arkadelphia’s first service station and auto repair shop. Prior to this building’s construction, an old home sat on this site. Johnson had it moved back toward Caddo Street to make room for the station. Johnson’s Pontiac Gulf Service Station sold Republic tires and Willard batteries.

704-714 Clinton (Dawson Co-op)—By 1911 there was an Air Dome theater on this site. Walk in and see a movie like a drive in. This building was constructed in the 1920s. Great early 20th century commercial building with cast-concrete detailing, decorative vents, transom windows, etc. This was Nowlin Furniture.

700 Clinton (Dawson Co-op Administration)—built about 1910. Was called the Lesser-Goldman Building. Soda bottling plant on the first floor from at least 1911 until 1918. Later Langley’s Newsstand and then the revenue office on the first floor. In 1911 the Southwestern Telephone and Telegraph Company (precursor to SW Bell) moved its telephone exchange to the second floor of this building, where it remained until 1957.

South side of Clinton

SW corner of Clinton & 7th—in late 19th and early 20th centuries, the City Meat Market was on this corner. This is also the site of 1920s-era building that housed a dollar store and in recent memory, Martha Dixon's clothing factory—dressmaker for First Lady Hillary Clinton; made Hillary's inaugural ball gown.

600 block of Clinton

South side of Clinton

625-627 Clinton (United Country Realty--NC)—about 1895 W. W. Gresham built a 2-story building on the SE corner of 7th & Clinton. The first floor housed Gresham's Grocery, and the upper floor was an opera house. Gresham's Opera House operated until about 1915; then the upper story was used as a lodge hall. The original building may have been replaced in the 1920s with another 2-story building. Whatever the case, a fire in the early 1950s destroyed that building. The current International-style building was constructed in 1953. In recent memory, it housed Carpenter's Florist and then Mary & Martha's Florist.

623 Clinton (Arkadelphia Printing/K & K Personal Training--NC)—also built in 1953 or incorporated into 1953 building. One storefront was Merle Norman Cosmetics.

619 Clinton (Bodz Gym)—built in the 1930s or early 1940s. Was Neel's Grocery and later Homer's Cafeteria, and then Cedric's Cafeteria. Interesting tile awning.

North side of Clinton

624-622-620-618 & 616 Clinton (west to east)—624 and 622 Clinton built about 1910, while the next two buildings at 620 and 616-618 Clinton built about 1915. In 1918 they were a plumbing and tin shop, gas company office, generic store, and auto garage. In the 1950s 622 Clinton was Neel's Appliance.

612 Clinton (building behind Clark County Library)—built after 1946; possibly built in 1948 for Thomas O. Shepherd, who began his car sales career here the same year. Shepherd sold used cars from this location beginning in May 1948. In 1958 he moved to another location at 5th & Main.

Clark County Library (NR-listed 1974)—behind 612 Clinton, facing Caddo. Clark County Library was designed in the Classical Revival style in 1903 by Charles Thompson.

6th Street & Clinton

115 S. 6th (Southwest Sporting Goods)—U.S. Post Office built in 1917. Classical detailing with projecting cornice with dentils and broken pediment door surround supported by Ionic columns. In 1964 Lowell and Robert Nelson moved their business, Southwest Sporting Goods, into the old post office.

Laster Furniture—built about 1959 on former site of First Presbyterian Church.

NE corner of 6th & Clinton--Crow Burlingame (former site of Caddo Hotel)—Caddo Hotel was built in 1912 by R. W. Huie and took up a large chunk of this block. The lower floor housed retail establishments and a café, while the upper floor contained hotel rooms. When it opened, the Caddo Hotel was the “one of the most modern hostelrys in the state.” The Caddo outlasted every other hotel in the city. Sadly, it burned to the ground on the night of Sunday, November 19, 1989.

201 S. 6th (private residence)—built about 1910 (Sanborns don’t show a 2-story building on the corner until 1911; there was an earlier 1-story building at this location). Has long been the home of a drug store. Early accounts from the late 19th century show a Thomas Drug Store here, run by E. W. Thomas. The drug store has changed hands many times and was later operated by Meeks, Stewart, McDaniel, Stephens, and Phillips. In most recent memory, it was Phillips Drug Store. Now a private residence.

203 S. 6th (Nipper & Nipper)—there were 3 one-story buildings to the south of the drug store—the *Siftings-Herald* newspaper (later the *Daily Siftings Herald*), Pink Tea Grocery, and Citizens Bank. All three buildings burned in 1930 and were rebuilt—see the Art Deco detailing under the green awning today. 203 S. 6th was the newspaper office until 1980.

The other two buildings (205 S. 6th—Pink Tea Grocery and 207 S. 6th—Citizens Bank) are no longer extant. Destroyed by 1997 tornado?

Questions?