

NR Listed
1/04/01

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Marianna Commercial Historic District
other names/site number Downtown Marianna

2. Location

street & number Portions of Chestnut, Liberty, East Columbia, Mississippi, Poplar, Main, Court, and Church Streets not for publication
city or town Marianna vicinity
state Arkansas code AR county Lee code 039 zip code 72360

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets
does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Cashie Matthews 11/8/00
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the
National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the
National Register.
- removed from the National
Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

- Ownership and Category checkboxes: private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal, building(s), district, site, structure, object

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

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

Something So Dim It Must Be Holy: Civil War Commemorative Sculpture in Arkansas, 1886-1934

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

2 - Robert E. Lee Monument & Lee County Courthouse

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- Historic Functions: Commerce/Trade, Government, Social, Religion, Recreation/Culture, Health Care, Landscape

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- Current Functions: Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government, Religion, Recreation/Culture, Landscape, Vacant/Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- Architectural Classification: Other: 19th Century Commercial, Other: 20th Century Commercial, Mid 19th Century: Gothic Revival, Late Victorian: Italianate, Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals: Classical/Neoclassical, Modern Movement: Art Deco

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- Materials: foundation (Brick, Concrete), walls (Brick, Stucco, Limestone, Concrete, Vinyl Siding), roof (Built-up Tar, Asphalt, Tin), other (Marble (statuary), Wood)

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET.

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.)

- Criteria A, B, C, and D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

Local

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning & Development

Architecture

Period of Significance

1884-1950

Significant Dates

1884, 1909, 1910, 1918, 1920s (fire), 1950

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

N/A

Architect/Builder

George Mahan, Everette Woods, and Estes Mann - Architects

Jennings and Samuel - Builders

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Courier Index, 1917-1953.

Lee County Courier, 1898-1917.

Lee County Deed Records, 1873-present.

Lee County History Book.

Lee County Tax Records, 1873-present.

Marianna Centennial Book.

Marianna City Council Minutes, 1880-1960.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses, New York: Alfred A. Knopf Publishing Company, 1998.

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than 26 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A	<u>15</u>	<u>705410</u>	<u>3850400</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
B	<u>15</u>	<u>705390</u>	<u>3849660</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>15</u>	<u>704920</u>	<u>3850015</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

D _____

See continuation sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Beginning at a point or origin on the northwest corner of the property at 58 West Main Street, proceed east along the rear property line to Church Street. The boundary then turns and runs north to West Chestnut Street, where the boundary then turns and proceeds east along West Chestnut Street to the rear property line at the northeast corner of the Presbyterian Church. At the northeast corner of the church the boundary then proceed south along the rear property line of the church to the alley on the south side of the church property. Next the boundary turns and runs east along the service alley to a point behind the buildings 13-23 North Poplar Street where the alley turns to the north again. Continuing to follow the alley north to West Chestnut Street, the boundary then turn east on West Chestnut Street and runs to the corner of West Chestnut and Cedar Streets. Turning north along Cedar Street the boundary continues north to Henry Street where it then turns east and follows Henry Street until it joins Cemetery Avenue at which point the boundary continues south until it joins East Chestnut Street and turns east. The boundary runs east until it joins with North Liberty Street where it turns and runs south until it joins East Main Street. At East Main Street the boundary continues east to the northeast corner of the property at 11 South Liberty, at this point the boundary turns and runs south along the rear property lines of 11-25 South Liberty Street to the southeast corner of the property at 25 South Liberty. The boundary turns west and continues along the south side of the property at 25 South Liberty Street until it joins South Liberty Street. The boundary then continues south until it meets East Mississippi Street where the boundary turns west and continues along East Mississippi to South Poplar Street. Following South Poplar Street the boundary runs north until it meets West Tennessee Street where the boundary turns west and follows West Tennessee Street to the alley to the rear of 40 S. Poplar Street at which point the boundary runs north along the alley to McClintock's Lane. At McClintock's Lane the boundary continues west to Church Street where it turns north at the corner of Church and Main Streets. The boundary turns west and extends to the southwest corner of the property at 58 West Main where the boundary turns north and continues to the its point of origin at the northwest corner of the property at 58 West Main Street.

See attached sketch map.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

The boundary includes the properties within an area in downtown Marianna that retain integrity and are associated with the functioning of Marianna as a commercial center. The boundary excludes, where possible, properties that have lost integrity and/or have no significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jo Ella Turner and Nancy Apple (edited by Kara Mills, National Register & Survey Coordinator)
organization _____ date _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location
- A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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SUMMARY

The Marianna Commercial Historic District – located in Marianna, Arkansas, which is the county seat of Lee County – is composed of seventy properties, forty-eight of which are considered contributing to the district. Of these contributing properties, the Lee County Courthouse (LE0023) was previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places on 7 September 1995 and the General Robert E. Lee Monument was listed on 10 May 1996. Including these two National Register-listed properties, the total resource count is seventy. Nineteenth and twentieth century, brick commercial buildings comprise the largest portion of the district. The majority of the commercial buildings display plain storefronts on the first floor, which are capped with restrained raised parapets decorated with a panel brick design – and are therefore, devoid of architectural ornamentation that would associate them with any particular national style – however, a few high-style examples remain.

A focal point of the commercial district is the Court Square Park, which is a contributing site to the district. The Robert E. Lee Memorial (LE0100), listed on the National Register in 1996, is also a contributing object to the district. Although, primarily composed of commercial buildings, the district also contains three contributing buildings that are churches. The Marianna Commercial Historic District is composed of 69% contributing structures and 31% non-contributing structures. Many of the non-contributing buildings are simply sheathed in metal siding or have been altered in ways that are reversible. Construction dates span the years 1884-1949 for the majority of the buildings.

ELABORATION

The Marianna Commercial Historic District is located in close proximity to the L'Anguille River, a tributary of the Mississippi River, and consists of roughly a four-block area located to the north and south of Main Street in downtown Marianna, Arkansas. Comprised of over sixty commercial buildings, they are closely spaced; one, two and three-story; nineteenth and twentieth century brick commercial buildings. Although primarily composed of commercial buildings, the district also contains three contributing buildings that are churches built in the commercial district due to its central location and because of the convenience it afforded residents walking to services (also associated with the Methodist Church is a parsonage).

High-Style Buildings

The historic fabric of the Marianna Commercial Historic District consists primarily of brick masonry, flat roof, party-wall commercial buildings that are one, two, or three-stories in height. Most of these commercial buildings are capped with restrained raised parapets decorated with a panel brick design – and thus are devoid of architectural ornamentation that would associate them with any particular national style – however, several high-style examples remain. There are some commercial buildings, as well as public buildings, that eloquently reflect style influences such as Italianate, Gothic Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Classical Revival, and Art Deco.

Italianate

Two excellent examples of buildings constructed in the Italianate style are the Hayes & Drake Building (LE0153) and the Masonic Lodge Building (LE0123). Constructed in 1884 the Hayes & Drake Building at 38 South Poplar is an excellent example of a commercial building constructed in the Italianate style. Featuring round-arch windows, capped with brick hood molding, the building is highlighted by the elaborately decorated brick panel cornice above the windows. The building also retains its original air vents set in recessed panels below the raised parapet. The 1905 Masonic Lodge Building located at 23 North Poplar is a three-story

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building that displays, white brick. The Masonic Lodge is the only commercial building with a white brick veneer in the downtown commercial district. Supported by concrete sills, round-arch windows are topped with decorative brick hood molding that spans the entire length of the building. The parapet is capped by an elaborate metal cornice and modillion course.

Gothic Revival

Because downtown Marianna was a focal point for the entire community, many large churches were built on the periphery of downtown and are included in the commercial historic district. Located on the corner of Church Street and Chestnut Street, First Presbyterian Church (LE0004) is the best example of an intact Gothic Revival building within the Marianna Historic Commercial District. Distinguished by paired rounded arch windows and entrances accented by lancet arch entryways, the First Presbyterian accurately reflects its 1900 construction date. Other defining features include stone lintels, small parapets located along the roofline, and a tower located on the west side of the church topped with a hipped roof with belcasse eaves.

Neoclassical Revival

The Methodist Church (LE0161) located at Poplar Street and Mississippi Street, built in 1912, and the First Baptist Church (LE0145) located at 47 West Main Street, constructed in 1942, are two examples of the Neoclassical style located within the Marianna Commercial Historic District. The Methodist Church, despite its 1949 and 1959 rear additions, eloquently displays ornate Neoclassical detailing. Located on the façade, four large Ionic columns support an elaborate entablature topped by a pediment with a raking cornice; this design is repeated on one of the other side elevations. Smaller pediments are used to top many of the stained glass windows and doors located on the façade of the building. The defining feature of the Methodist Church is the copper dome that adorns the roof of the historic portion of the church.

Classical Revival

The political anchor of Lee County is located within the boundaries of the Marianna Commercial Historic District. Cloaked in Classical Revival detailing, the Lee County Courthouse (LE0023) is a prominent feature of downtown Marianna. Originally constructed as a red brick, two-story, courthouse in the 1890s, the courthouse was remodeled in 1936 when the present-day façade was added. The two-story, yellow brick, limestone and concrete public building features an arcaded entry, a pair of Ionic in antis columns above, and pilasters on the second-story, all of which are typical of the Classical Revival style. The Lee County Courthouse was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on 7 September 1995 with the jail designated as a contributing structure.

Art Deco

The only example of an Art Deco commercial building that lies within the boundaries of the Marianna Commercial Historic District is the Blue Haven Theater (LE0171) at 26 E. Main Street. The building was originally constructed in 1838 as a wholesale grocery store. During the 1930s the building was purchased and renovated to serve as a movie theater for the African American community in Marianna. At that time the building was stuccoed so that it resembles its present-day appearance of a restrained Art Deco building. The defining characteristic of this building is the series of setbacks used as a design element on the upper level of

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the building. Historically the businesses located from the Blue Haven Theater east, on both sides of East Main Street, were owned or operated by African Americans. Currently, due to destruction by fires, only three of the buildings that were originally owned by African Americans remain and all are located on Liberty Street. These buildings include the Reed Building #1 (LE0176), Reed Building #2 (LE0176), and the Kennedy Funeral Home (LE0174).

Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Commercial-Style Buildings

The commercial buildings located within the Marianna Commercial Historic District are closely spaced one, two and three-story, nineteenth and twentieth century brick commercial buildings. The majority of the commercial buildings display plain storefronts on the first floor. Most of the storefront spaces have changed, but this is common to historic commercial buildings and should not preclude their consideration as contributing to the district. Often the second or third floor presents a restrained raised parapet decorated with a panel brick design. Therefore many of the commercial buildings are devoid of any architectural ornamentation that would associate them with any particular national style; however, some do display original features which are noteworthy.

Although, simple in design, four consecutive buildings – the McCulloch Building #1 (LE0132), constructed in 1907; the McCulloch Building #2 (LE0133), constructed in 1908; the McCulloch Building #3 (LE0134), constructed in 1908; the McCulloch Building #4 (LE0135), constructed in 1910; and the Delta Building #2 (LE0136), constructed in 1910 – were all built for and originally owned by United States Representative P.D. McCulloch. Each building displays the design of an early twentieth century commercial building. Each brick building is one-story in height and displays its original elaborate cornice. Another intact design feature located on the façade of each building is the original metal air vents, which are set into the recessed brick panel above the storefront. Other decorative detailing includes a metal band located above each storefront and cast iron rosettes that are spaced twelve inches apart.

In 1926, a businessman by the name of W.S. McClintock had four commercial buildings constructed, all of which are identical in size and design (McClintock Buildings #1- #4, LE0154-LE0158). Each of these red brick, one-story buildings support a stepped parapet capped with concrete. The most noteworthy feature on each building is the stark contrast that is provided by the white terracotta against the red brick. The terracotta provides a rectangular border for the original metal air vents. Other terracotta features include a diamond pattern that discontinuously spans the width of each building.

Defining Landscape Features

The focal point of the district is the Court Square Park, which is located directly south of the main entrance to the Lee County Courthouse. The buildings that are located on the streets that surround Court Square Park radiate out from the park in the tradition of the village green. This park has been used as a public gathering place since before 1900 and was originally a place to park mules and wagons. The General Robert E. Lee Monument, built in 1910, was also listed on the National Register of Historic Places on 10 May 1996 and is situated in the center of the park. Today sidewalks radiate from the monument and from the gazebo (built in 1991 that replaced the original gazebo built in 1909) on the north end of the park. The Court Square Park is currently landscaped with oak trees, flowerbeds and sidewalks and serves as a visual focal point for the district.

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Originally all of the streets in downtown Marianna were paved with "buffalo" bricks. Today, the brick streets are still evident around three sides of the Court Square Park, the remainder of the streets have long since been paved with asphalt. On the south side of East Main Street, between Poplar Street and Liberty Street, is "High Street." In the early 1900s the city lowered the street to put in a sewer system which in turn resulted in elevated sidewalks. Unique in appearance this section of roadway is a defining landscape feature in Marianna.

Non-contributing Buildings

The Marianna Commercial Historic District contains a total of 70 resources – forty-eight contributing (69%) and twenty-two non-contributing (31%). Many of the non-contributing buildings are simply sheathed in metal siding or covered with stucco. In most cases, the alterations to the facades are reversible. These buildings continue to preserve the appearance of the commercial streetscape in overall height, setback, and use.

Integrity

The buildings located in the Marianna Commercial Historic District still retain their integrity of location and setting, as they comprise the core of downtown Marianna. Some of the buildings that would otherwise have been considered contributing have had their facades altered by the addition of stucco since 1950. However, despite the 31% non-contributing resources, 69% of the properties are contributing and still retain many of their design characteristics, materials, and historic features, which convey the early workmanship associated with each structure. Although some changes have been made to the entryways and display areas on the first level of some of the commercial buildings, the overall feeling of the district is intact as this historic city center conveys the ambience of an early twentieth-century commercial area.

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SUMMARY

The Marianna Commercial Historic District served as the center of the town's business, civic, cultural, and social life since the early 1870s. The district is being nominated to the National Register **with local significance** under **Criterion A** for its association with the early development of a commercial center in the Arkansas Delta. It is also being nominated under **Criterion C** because it possesses a significant concentration, linkage, and continuity of sites, buildings, structures, and objects that reflect nineteenth and twentieth-century commercial architectural styles as well as other high-style designs. Located within the boundaries of this district are the Lee County Courthouse, listed on the National Register of Historic Places on 7 September 1995 under Criterion C, with local significance; and the General Robert E. Lee Monument, listed on the National Register on 10 May 1996 under Criteria A, with statewide significance for its association with the efforts of the D.G. Govan Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy to reflect members' perception of the noble character and valor of their veterans and their cause. Thus, this nomination also meets the eligibility requirements of **Criteria Consideration F: Commemorative Properties**. Because of the religious structures located within the boundaries of this district, this nomination also meets the requirements of **Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties**.

ELABORATION

Marianna was originally settled in 1857 as a small village on the L'Anguille River. The site was chosen because of its close location to the water and because the elevation was 25 feet above the highest recorded high water mark known at that time. During westward expansion, towns such as Memphis, Helena, Vicksburg, Natchez, and New Orleans developed along the Mississippi River because of the need for transporting goods and people to the interior of the United States. The chosen site for the town of Marianna was significant because of its close proximity to the L'Anguille River, a tributary of the Mississippi River, which allowed access to markets for trade around the world.

Marianna was incorporated in 1870, thirteen years after the establishment of the navigation head of the L'Anguille River. The area's economy depended on the cotton and timber industries with cotton being the chief or "King" crop grown in Lee County. Marianna's cotton carried a premium and turned in to one of the leading cotton markets west of the Mississippi. Since Marianna had access to the Mississippi River, steamboats would bring goods from Memphis to Marianna and then take the cotton bales back to Memphis on the return trip. Early in the town's history the area that is now "downtown" Marianna was the "hub" of the community as the boat landing was located at the end of Main Street a few blocks from the downtown commercial district. Several of the mills were located along the banks of the river in the vicinity of downtown. The large lumber companies used the river to haul and push logs to their mills in Marianna.

By 1873, the downtown commercial district was becoming the heart of the town both from a business and a social standpoint. In that year, John R. Jarratt built the first brick store downtown on the southeast corner of Main and Poplar Streets. It was a two-story building used for general mercantile. This building stood until the 1990s when it was razed along with several others on the same block due to their deteriorated condition. This event, which altered the historic appearance of the streetscape around the City Square, was the impetus for the beginning of a preservation movement in Marianna.

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During the 1880s several more brick commercial buildings were erected downtown. The Hayes and Drake building (1884) was designed to meet the social needs of the town as it boasted of a large meeting hall on the second floor which was known as "the opera house" because of the artistic performances and traveling road shows held there. The building also played host to local productions and social events. The trade represented 25 or more establishments carrying stock from \$3,000 to \$40,000 with an annual patronage of \$500,000. The leading general merchandise firms were Lesser Bros., Johnson and Grove, Jarratt and Co., P.E. Northern, Brickey Bros., and Beecher and Co. During the 1890's Marianna's downtown commercial district continued to grow. A new brick courthouse was erected on Chestnut Street just to the north of the open public space, which was used as a wagon yard and hitching post.

During the later part of the nineteenth century, the Iron Mountain Railroad played an important role in travel and trade for Marianna. Highway construction also improved and the need for river transportation began to decline. By 1897 most major steamboat lines had stopped their regular routes. However, three large sawmills, Miller Lumber Co., Indiana and Arkansas Lumber Co., and the L'Anguille Lumber Co. continued to use the river to transport logs. The shipment of lumber from the mills almost equaled the value of the cotton crop. Large quantities of this excellent hardwood were shipped to Europe.

Marianna continued to grow during the 1900s and was larger than all of the surrounding towns. The population increased from 1,707 in 1900 to 4,810 in 1910. A building boom resulted in the construction of new brick buildings on every street in the downtown commercial area. The Harrington Drugstore, a two-story brick building was constructed in 1911 and was very important to the downtown area.

Not only was brick construction becoming popular for commercial buildings, but also for public buildings. The Presbyterian Church was constructed in 1900 by a congregation that had outgrown its original wooden building on the same site. In 1909, a contract was let to build a two-story brick building to the east of the city park to house City Hall and the fire department (this building and several others on Court Street are considered non-contributing due to the later addition of stucco on the facades. In 1912 the Methodist congregation constructed the Methodist Church, with its Neoclassical design influences and copper dome. Today it serves to anchor the southern perimeter of the district and to demarcate the commercial district from the beginnings of the residential neighborhoods on the southern part of the town (First Baptist Church, the last of the major religious buildings, was built and dedicated in 1941).

The citizens of Marianna were concerned with constructing new buildings but they were also interested in the beautification of the city. In 1908 concrete sidewalks were added and the streets were paved with Buffalo bricks (these brick streets were later covered with asphalt in the 1970s on all but the streets on the east and south sides of the City Square Park). In 1909, the ladies of the Civic Improvement League took over the City Park where they built sidewalks, landscaped the grounds, and built a bandstand (which was replaced with a new gazebo in the late 1980s). One of the key features in the park is a marble monument of General Robert E. Lee, for whom Lee County was named, which stands in the center of the City Square Park (NR listed 10 May 1996). The D. G. Govan Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy placed the statue in the park in 1910.

The people of Marianna enjoyed growth and prosperity but they also experienced the hardship and loss that fire and destruction can bring. Fire ravaged several buildings on South Poplar Street in 1918, with over a million dollars worth of damage done to businesses on the street. However, the citizens of Marianna responded and almost immediately new buildings were constructed to take their place and most of these are still in use today (one building has seen major

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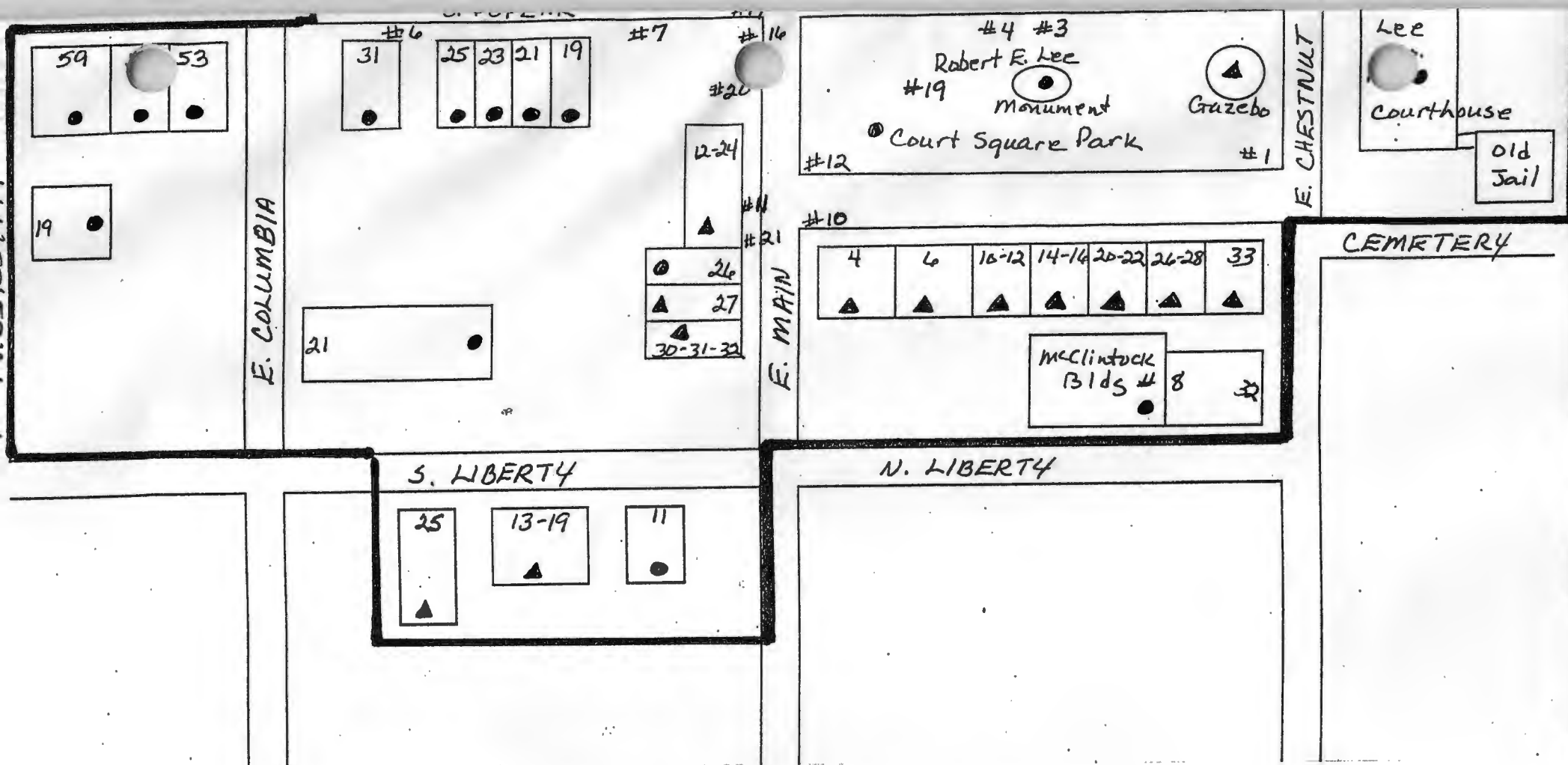
deterioration and is currently in danger of being lost but efforts are presently being made to persuade the owner to sell the property to the Marianna Historic Trust). Again, fire ravaged South Poplar Street in the 1920s (the side opposite of the 1918 fire) and again prosperous business conditions were such that new brick commercial buildings were erected to replace those lost in the fire. New construction was not confined to replacing the burned buildings. In 1926 new masonry buildings such as the Turner Drugstore and the Post Office were built to the city.

During the 1930s and 1940s, downtown Marianna prospered. Every building was occupied, stores stayed open on Saturday evenings until midnight to accommodate the droves of people who came to town to shop. Retail establishments occupied the ground floors with professionals such as lawyers and doctors occupying offices on the upper floors. Though there were neighborhood groceries, the large grocery stores were located downtown. Everything from grocery stores to movie houses was located downtown within easy walking distance of residential neighborhoods. From the turn of the century until the 1940s Marianna was one of the large towns in the Delta region that enjoyed prosperity. Today the oldest surviving building is the Hayes and Drake Building constructed 1884 which serves to remind the citizens of Marianna that their history still lives on.

The Reed Building #2 (presently Kennedy Funeral Home) was the last building constructed circa 1950 during Marianna's "historic period." Unlike the previous decades, the 1950s and 1960s saw the proliferation of automobiles and strip shopping centers on the outskirts of town as the Marianna downtown commercial district began to decline. During the late 1990s, however, many residents came to realize that the historic commercial district holds the key to the history of the town and that it is important to preserve that history. The district is composed primarily of commercial properties in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial styles with other buildings of importance including government and religious facilities, which were deeply imbedded in the fabric of life in the town. Most of these structures continue to evoke the commercial landscape of Marianna, although some have been altered to varying degrees.

Significance

The Marianna Commercial Historic District is being nominated to the National Register under **Criterion A**, with **local significance** for its association with the early development of a commercial center in the Arkansas Delta. The district is also being nominated under **Criterion C**, because it possesses a significant concentration, linkage, and continuity of sites, buildings, structures, and objects that reflect nineteenth and twentieth-century commercial architectural styles as well as other high-style designs. The nomination is also meets the eligibility requirements of **Criteria Consideration F: Commemorative Properties** and **Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties**.



Marianna Commercial Historic District
Marianna, Arkansas
Lee County

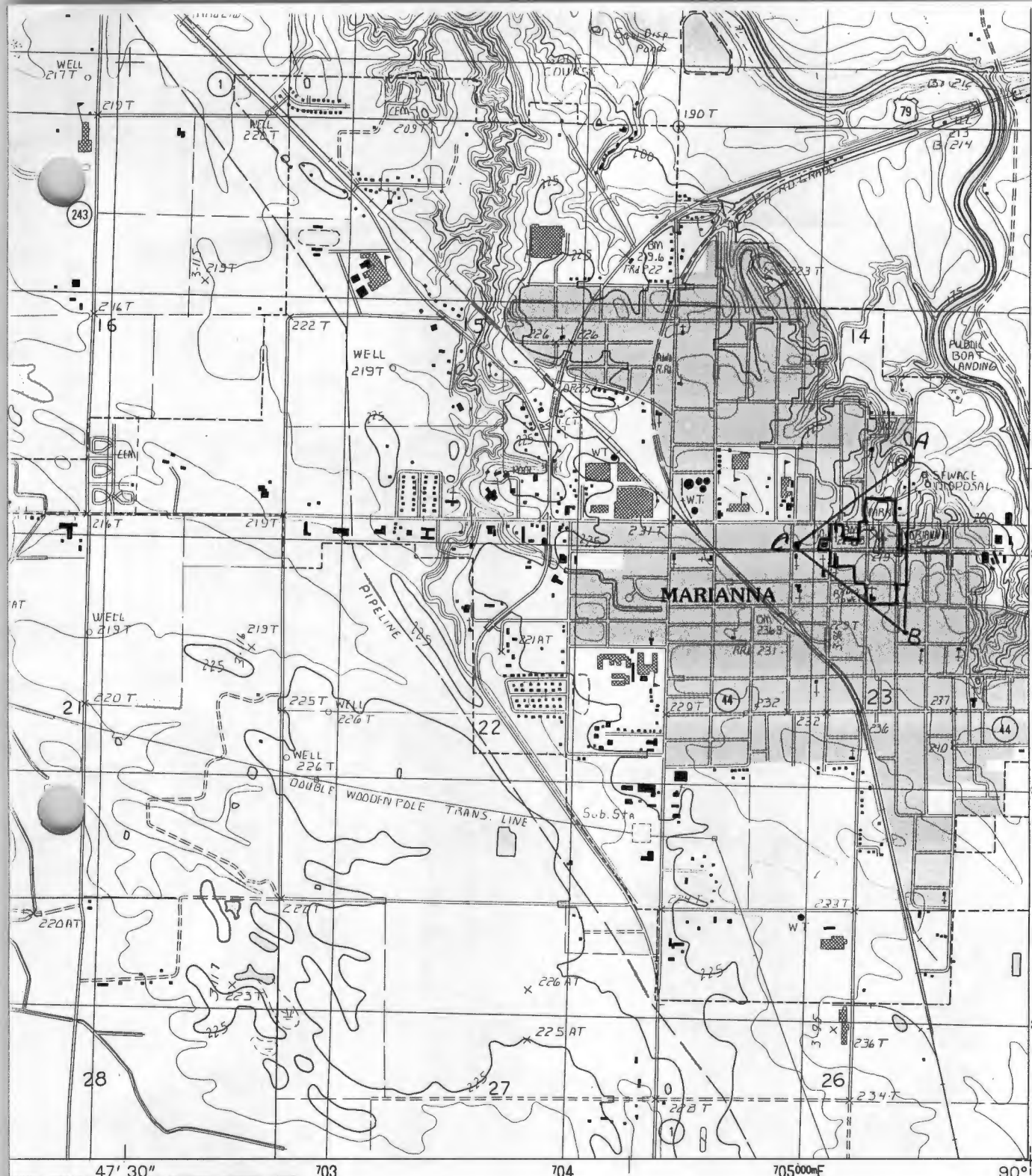
● = CONTRIBUTING

▲ = NONCONTRIBUTING

#_ = Corresponds with the numbers on the back of the photographs to indicate the location from which the photographs were taken

47' 30"
 3851
 3850
 3849
 3848000N
 34° 45'
 90° 45'

Marianna Commercial Historic District
 Marianna, Arkansas
 A 15705410/3850400
 B 15705390/3849600
 C 15704920/3850015



47' 30" 703 704 705000E 90° 45'

ERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1993



ROAD LEGEND

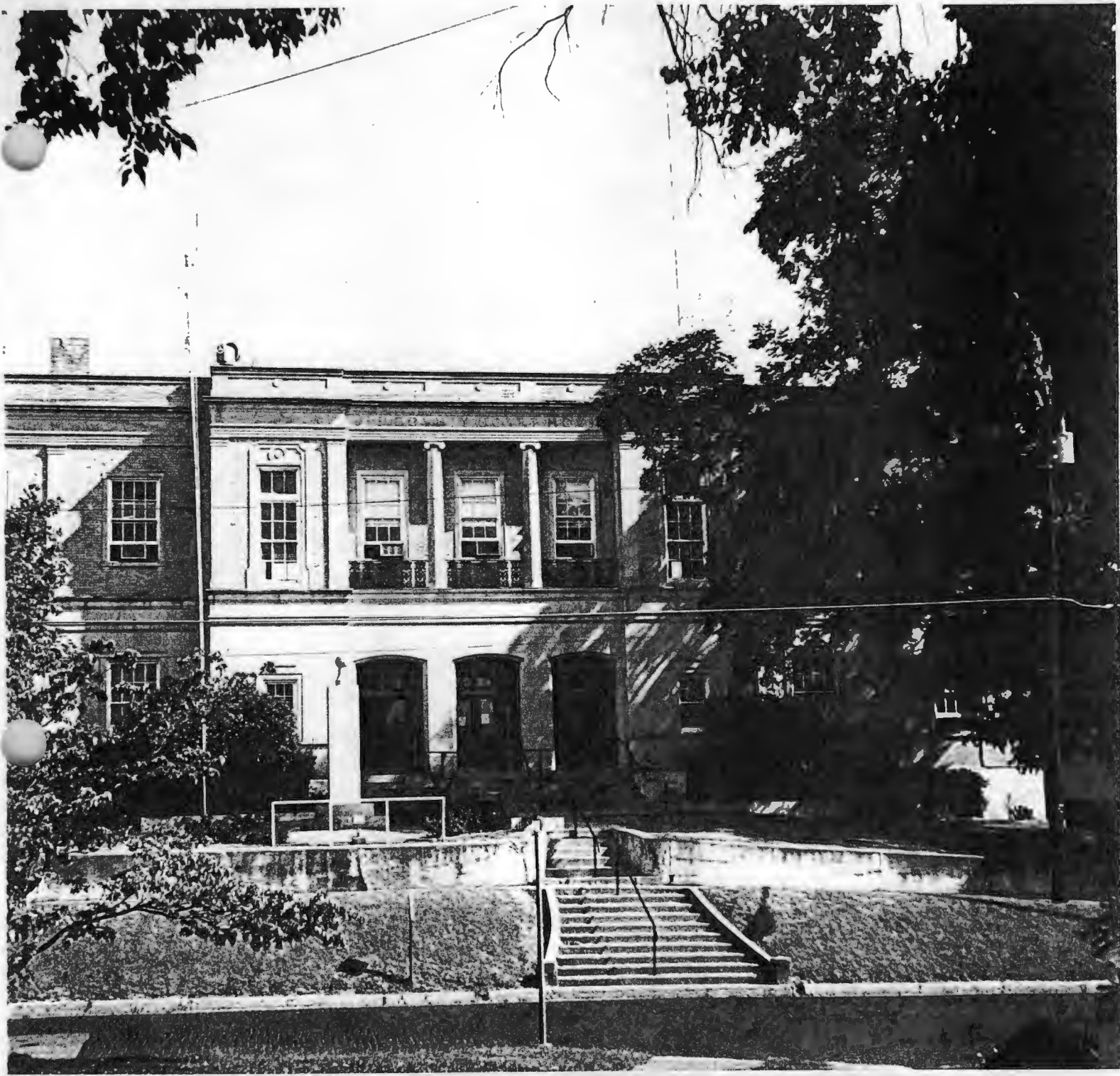
Improved Road
 Unimproved Road
 Trail

Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

1	2	3	1 Palestine
			2 Haynes
			3 Dansby
4		5	4 Moro
			5 Soudan
			6 Aubrey
			7 Rondo
6	7	8	8 La Grange

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

MARIANNA, ARKANSAS
 PROVISIONAL EDITION 1984
 MINOR REVISION 1992
 34090-G7-TF-024



County Court case

Chestnut

Anna Conner vs H. J. J. = U

10/11/1911

10/11/1911

10/11/1911 - FHP

10/11/1911

10/11/1911

10/11/1911

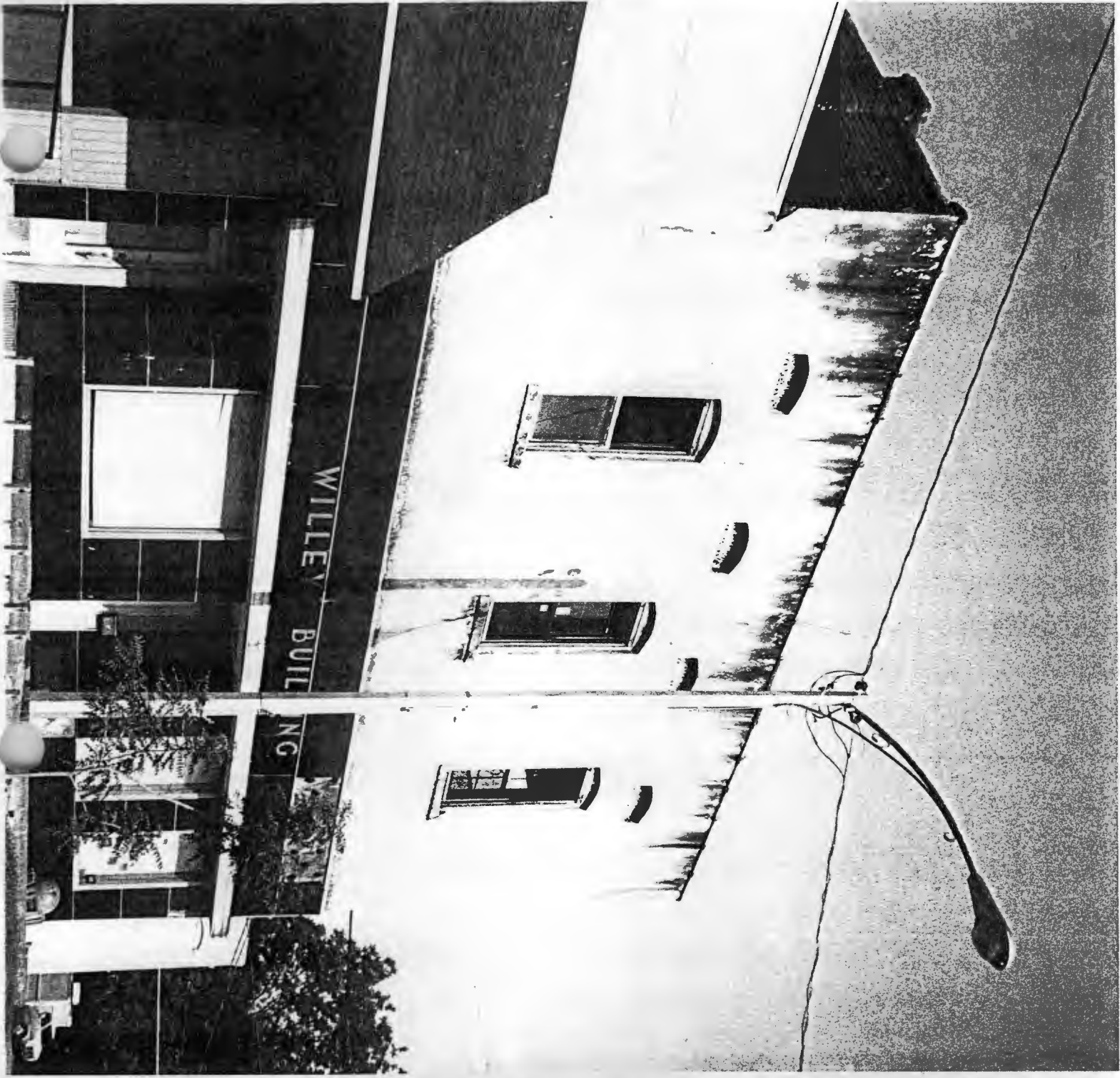
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10/11/1911



Leaves Hist / 1910

22 N Poplar

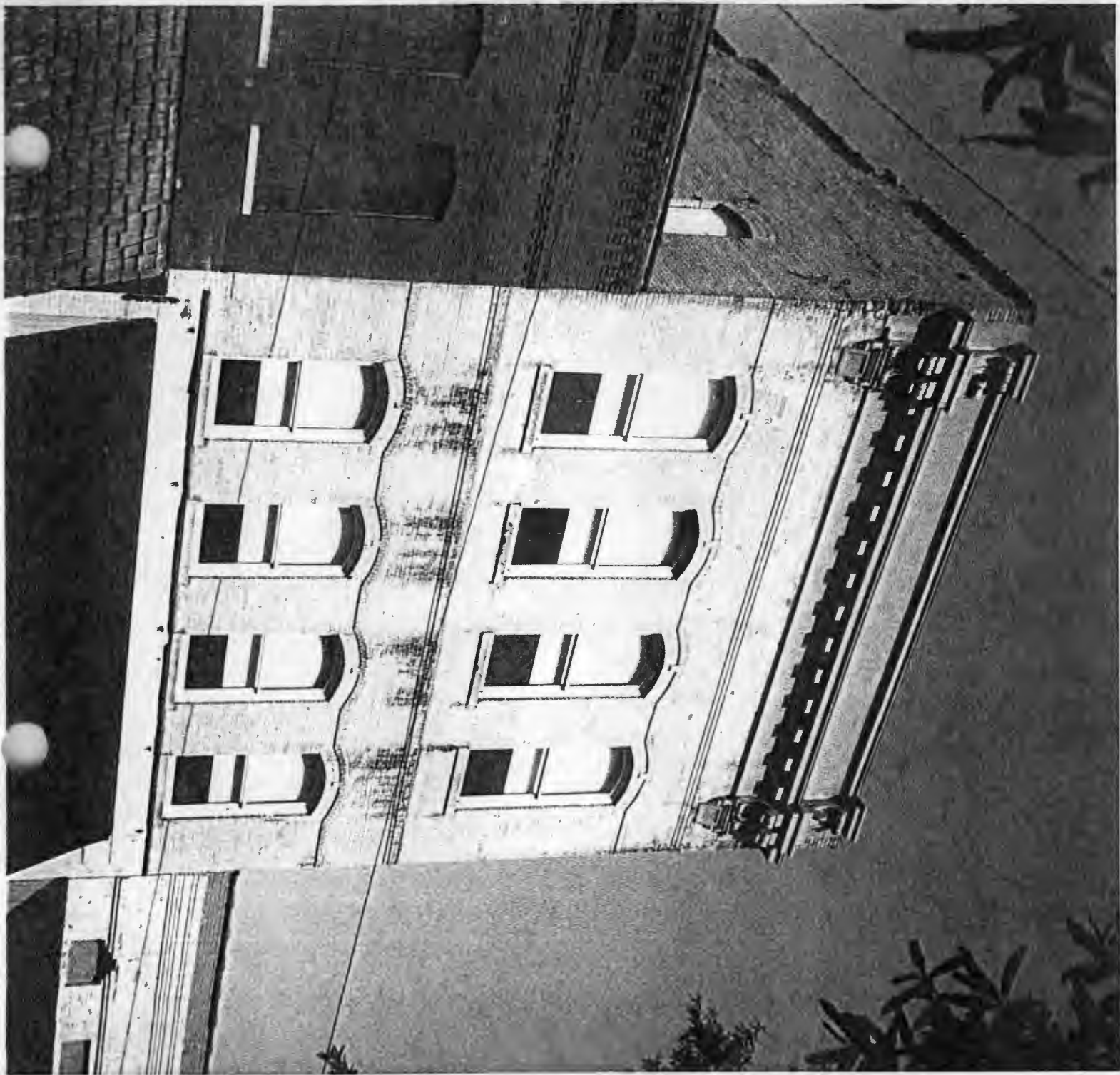
Alouxianna 2000 1 Hist. in fruit
base 2000

Alouxianna 2000 1 Hist. in fruit
base 2000

Alouxianna 2000 1 Hist. in fruit
base 2000

Alouxianna 2000 1 Hist. in fruit
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Alouxianna 2000 1 Hist. in fruit
base 2000



Masonic Lodge Building

23 N. Poplar

Marianna Commercial Historic District
Lee County, Arkansas

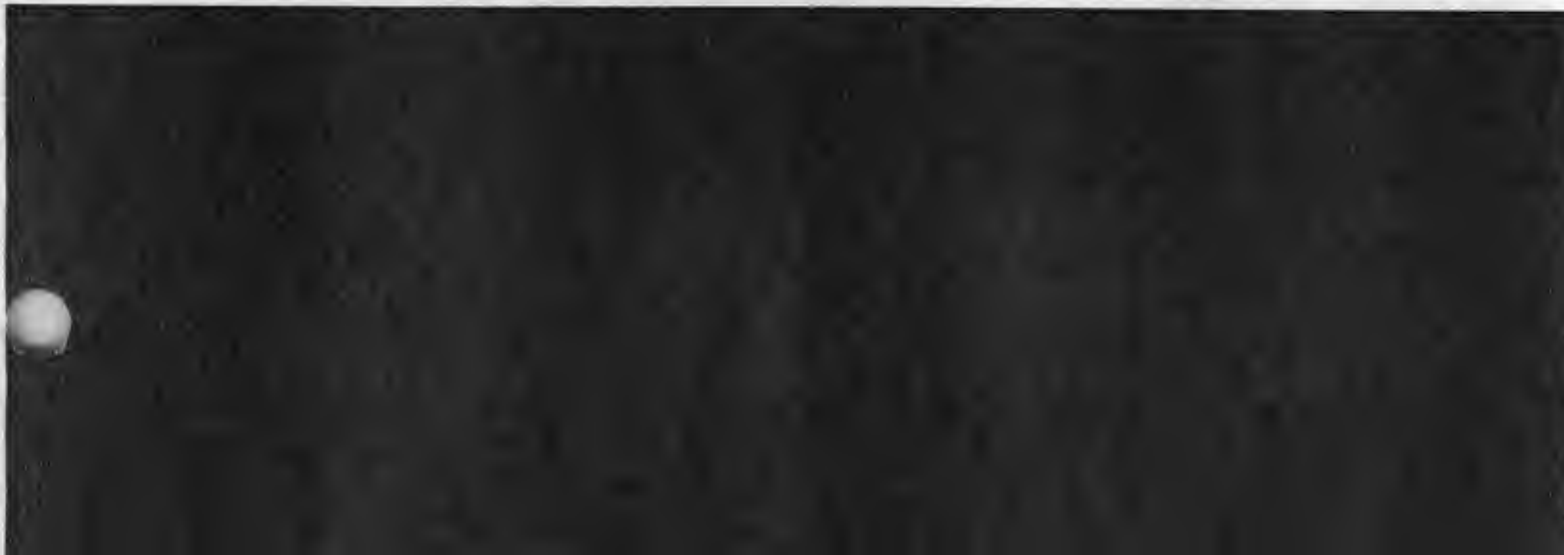
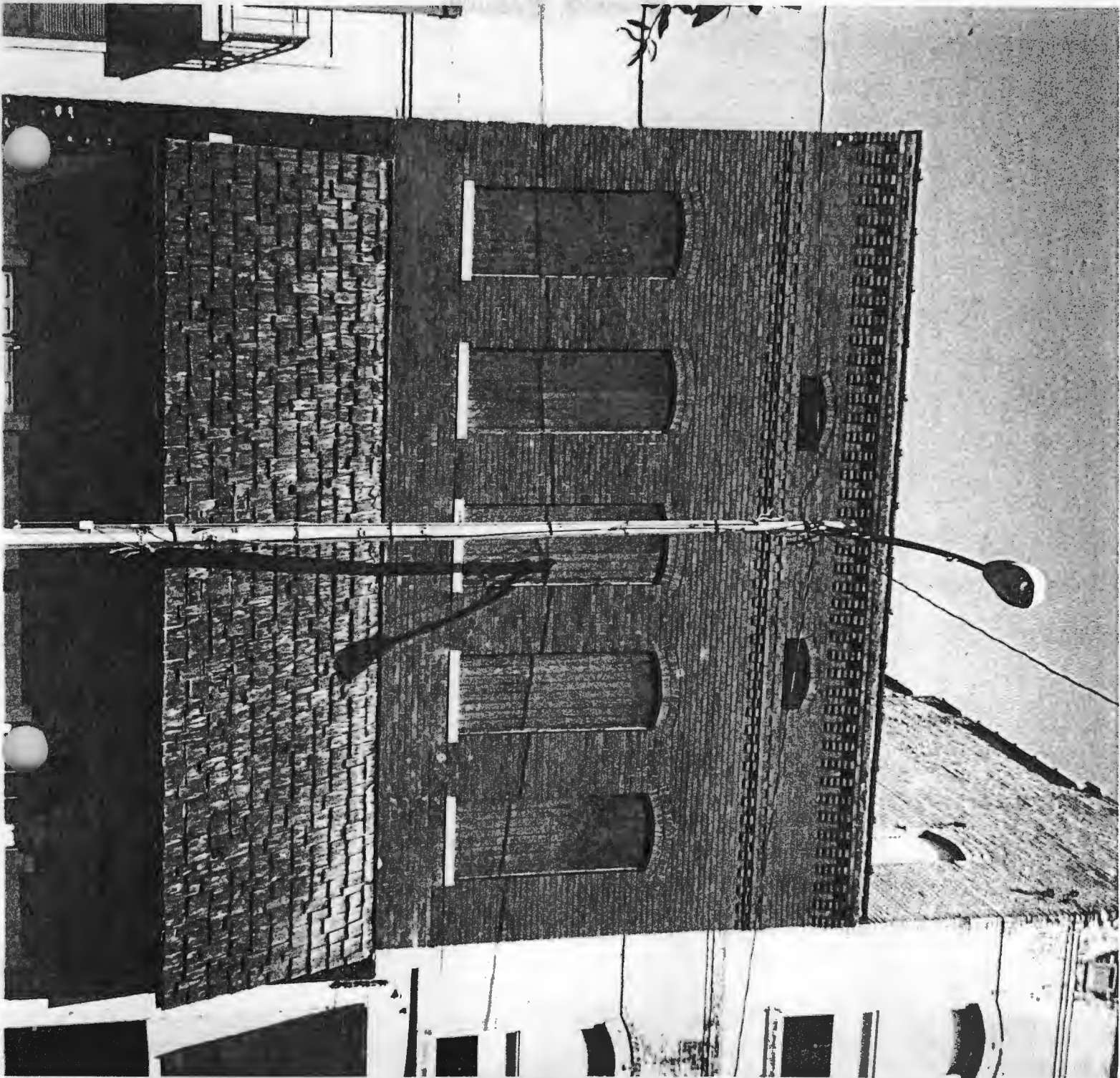
Nancy Apple, Photographer

August 26, 2000

Negative on file AHPP

camera pointed northwest toward
east elevation of Masonic Lodge

Photograph #3



McIntock Building #5

17 N. Poplar

Marianna ^{Commercial} Historic District

Lee County

Arkansas

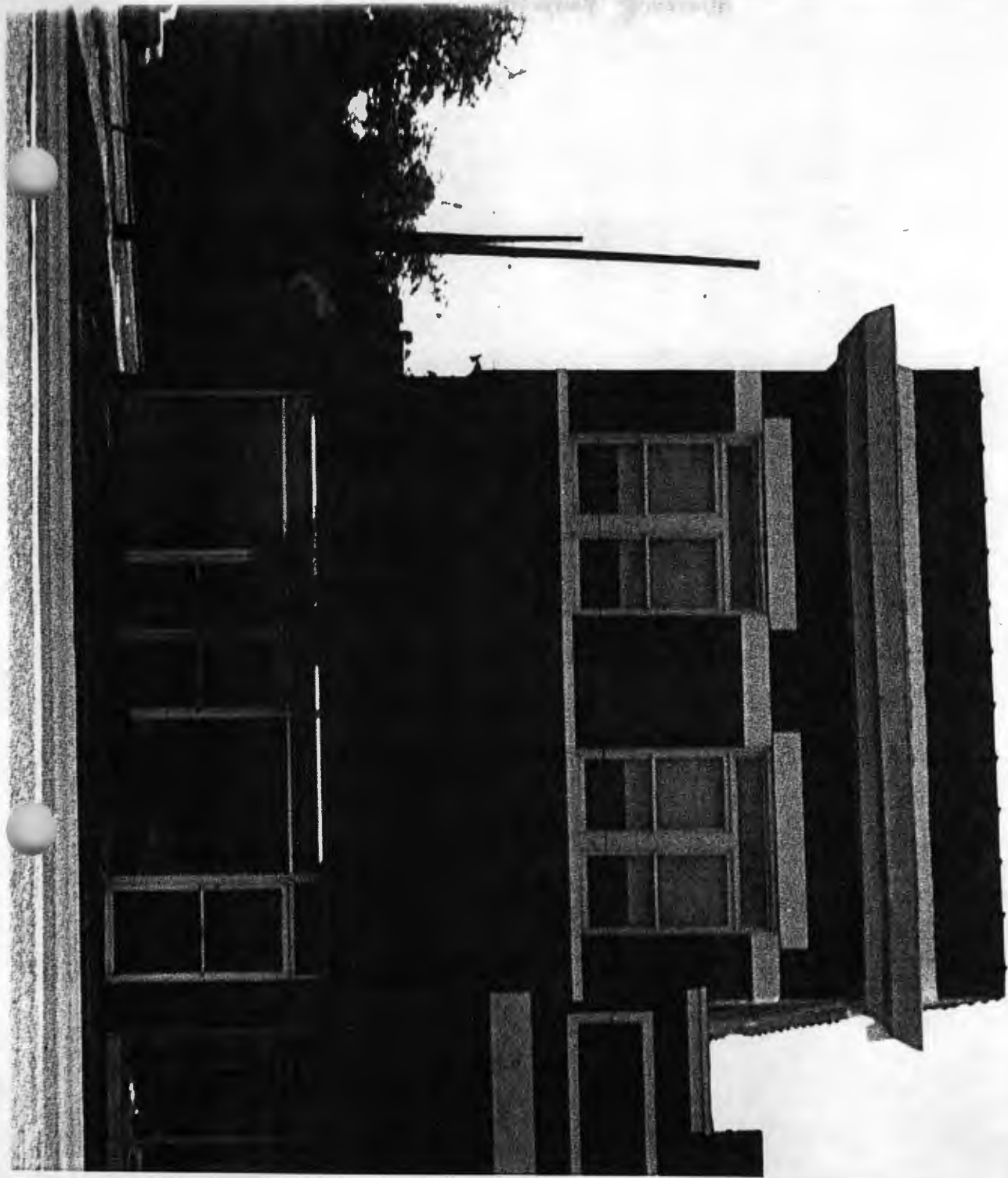
Nancy Apple, Photographer

August 24, 2000

Negative on file APP

Camera facing northwest toward east
elevation of McIntock #5

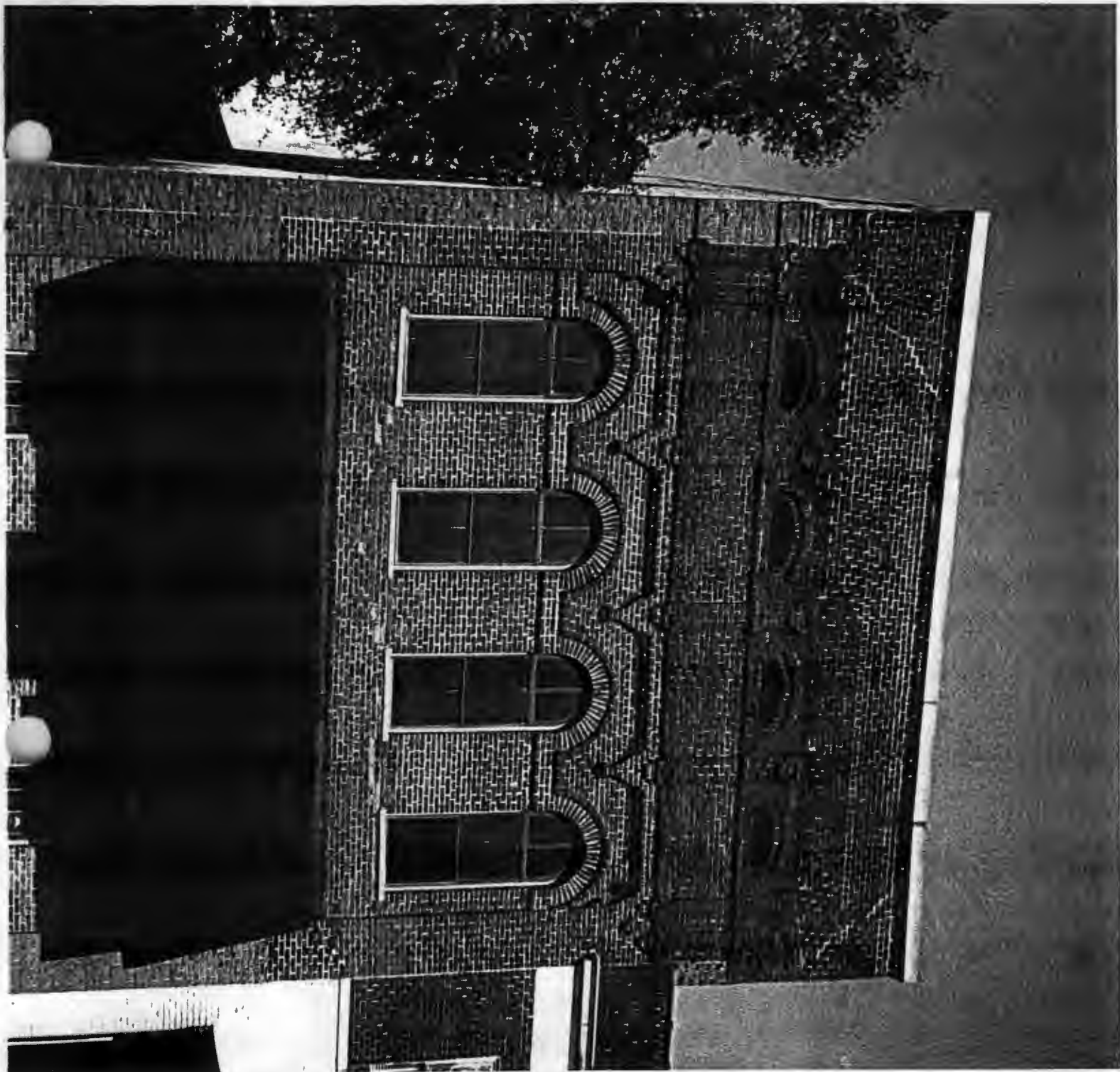
Photograph #4



1. Harrington Bldg
19 S. Poplar
Marianna Commercial Historic District
2. Lee Co., AP
3. Nancy Apple
4. 08-26-00
5. AHPP
6. camera facing east toward
west elevation of bldg
7. Photo #5



1. McIntocks Bldgs #1--4
28-30-32-34 S. Poplar
Marionna Commercial
Historic District
2. Lee Co, AR
3. Naincy Apple
4. 08-26-00
5. AHP
6. camera facing northwest
toward west elevation
of bldgs
7. Photo # 6



1. Hayes-Drake Bldg
2. S. Poplar
Mariana Commercial Historical
3. Lee Co AP
4. Nancy Apple
5. AHPP
6. Camera facing west
toward east elevation
of bldg
7. Photo # 7



1. 2nd Floor Lunch Room Building

33 S. Poplar

Portland Commercial - 1st Floor

5. Lee Co. HR

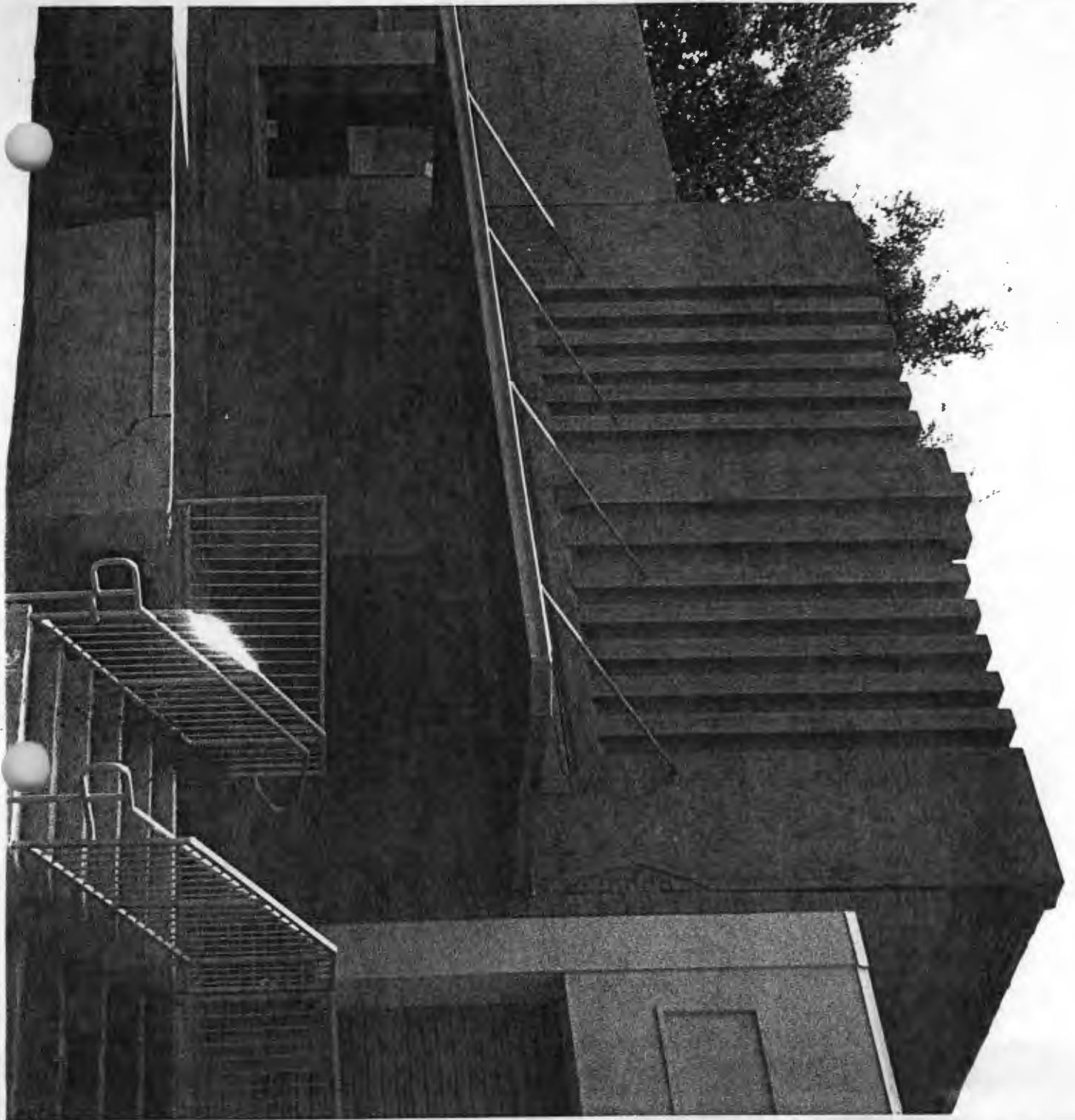
3. New - HR

4. 08-00-00

5. HR

6. Camera facing West towards East elevation of building

7. Photo # 8



1. Blue Haven Theater Bldg.

26 E. Main

Marianna Commercial Historic District

2. Lee Co., AR

3. Nancy Apple

4. 08-26-00

5. AHPP

6. camera facing Southeast

6. camera facing North elevation
of Theater

7. Photo #10



1. Methodist Church
59 S. Poplar

Marianna Commercial Historic

2. Lee Co., AR

3. Nancy Apple

4. 08-26-00

5. AHPP

6. camera facing northeast toward
south elevation of chlt

7. Photo # 9



a Bldg. of McClintock #6

+6 Court St.

Lanna Commercial Historic District

2 Co., AR

cy Apple

26-00

PP

area facing northeast toward
west and south elevations

to #11



1. Streetscape, E. Main St.

Showing "high" sidewalks

24-33 E. Main

Markanna Commercial Historic Dist.

Lee Co., AR

3. Nancy Apple

4. 08-26-00

5. AHP

6. Camera facing southeast toward
north elevations of building

7. Photo #12



1. McCulloch Bldg #1
20-22 W. Main

Matiana Commercial Historic I

Lee Co, AR

3. Nancy Apple

4. 08-26-00

5. AHPP

6. camera facing northwest toward
south elevation of building.

7. PHOTO #13



± Baptist Church

± 7 W. Main

± 1111 Commercial Historic District

Co., AR

Y Apple

26-00

P

era facing south toward north
elevation of church

oto #14



byterian Church

orner Church & W. Chestnut Sts.

anna Commercial Historic District

e Co., AR

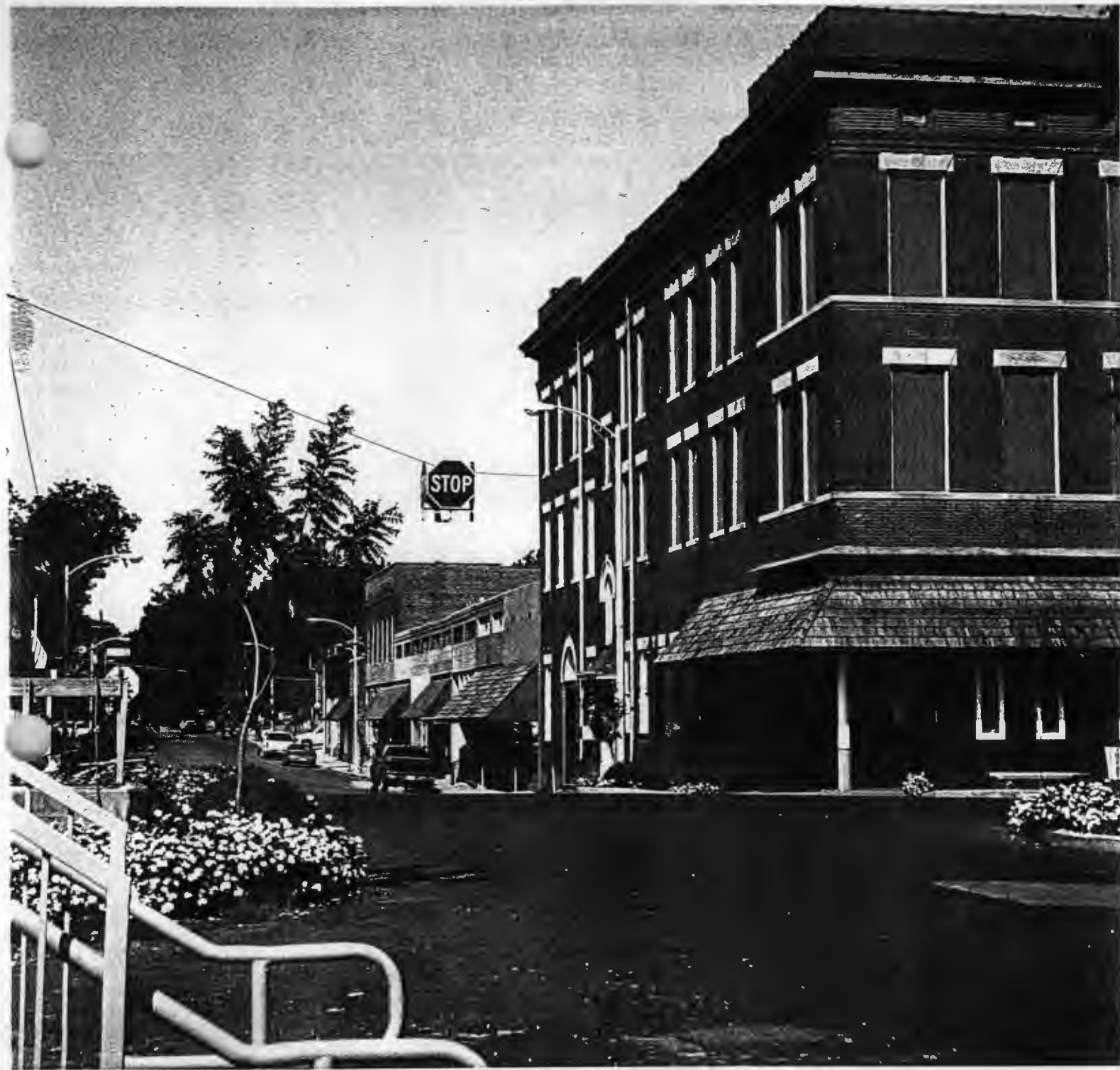
ncy Apple

-26-00

IPP

nera facing northeast toward
west elevation of church

-to #15



etscape, W. Main St.

and Commercial Historic District

County, AR

APPIE

36-00

P

era facing west northwest down W. Main

o #16



scape, N. Poplar

anna Commercial Historic District

Co., AR

Apple

26-00

P

era facing north northeast toward
East elevations of buildings

To # 17



tscape, E. Main Showing brick street
& flower planting bed

AAA Commercial Historic District
Co., AR

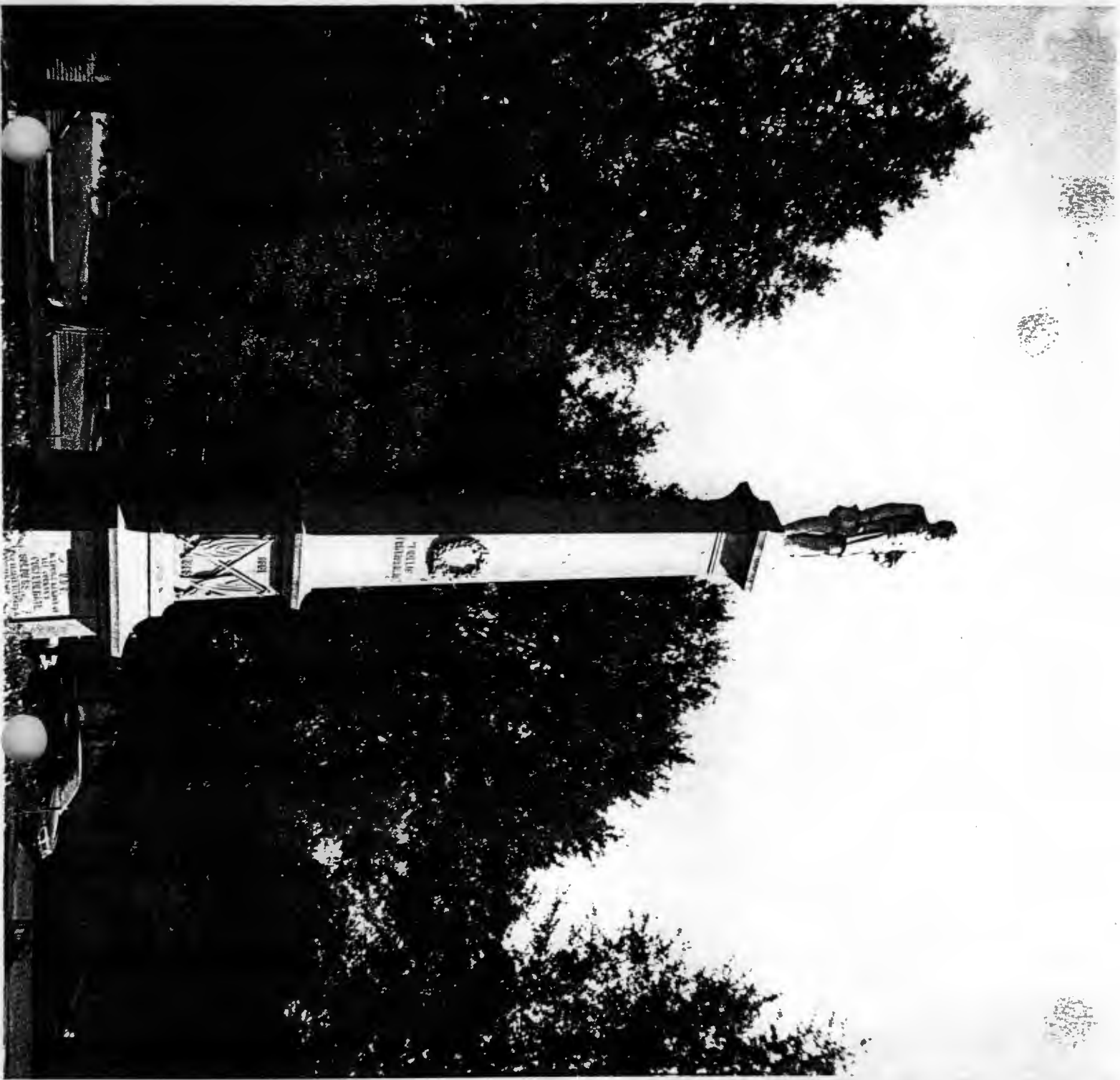
' Apple

6-00

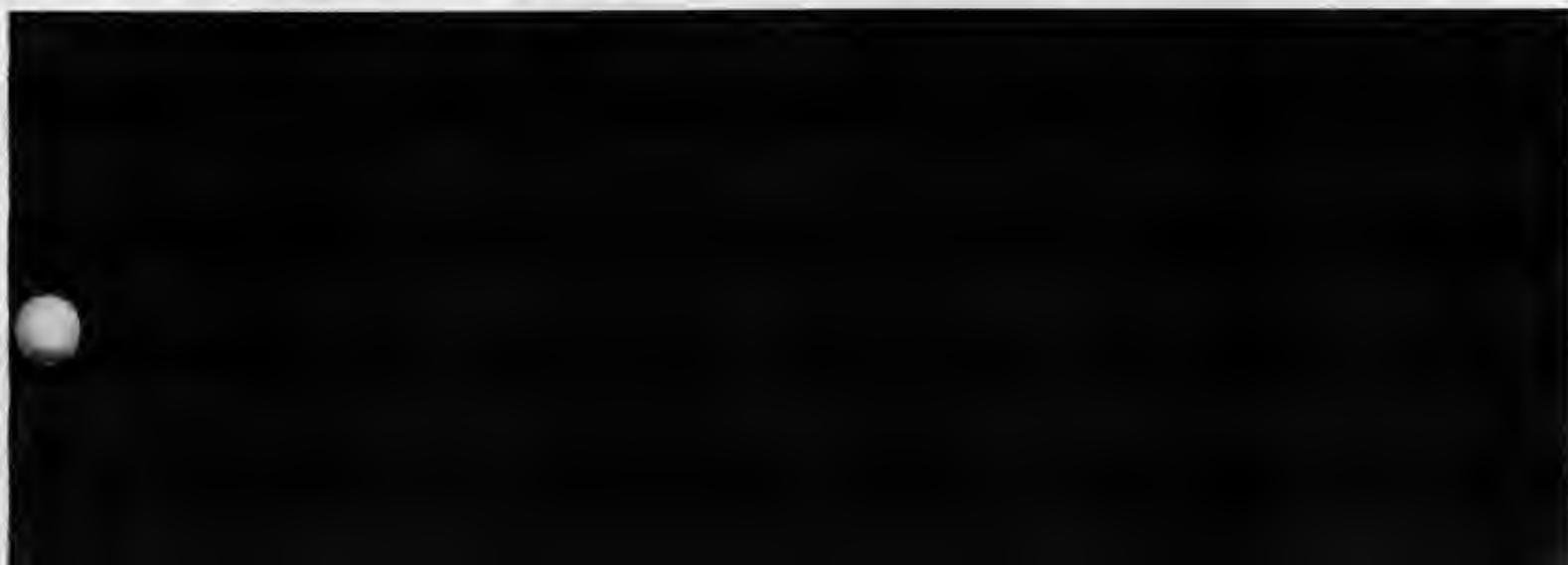
2

eta facing east down E. main street

TO #18



1. Robert E. Lee Monument
Court Square Park
Marianna Commercial Historic District
Lee County, Arkansas
3. Nancy Apple
4. 08-26-00
5. AHPP
6. Camera facing northeast
toward monument's south
face
7. Photo # 19



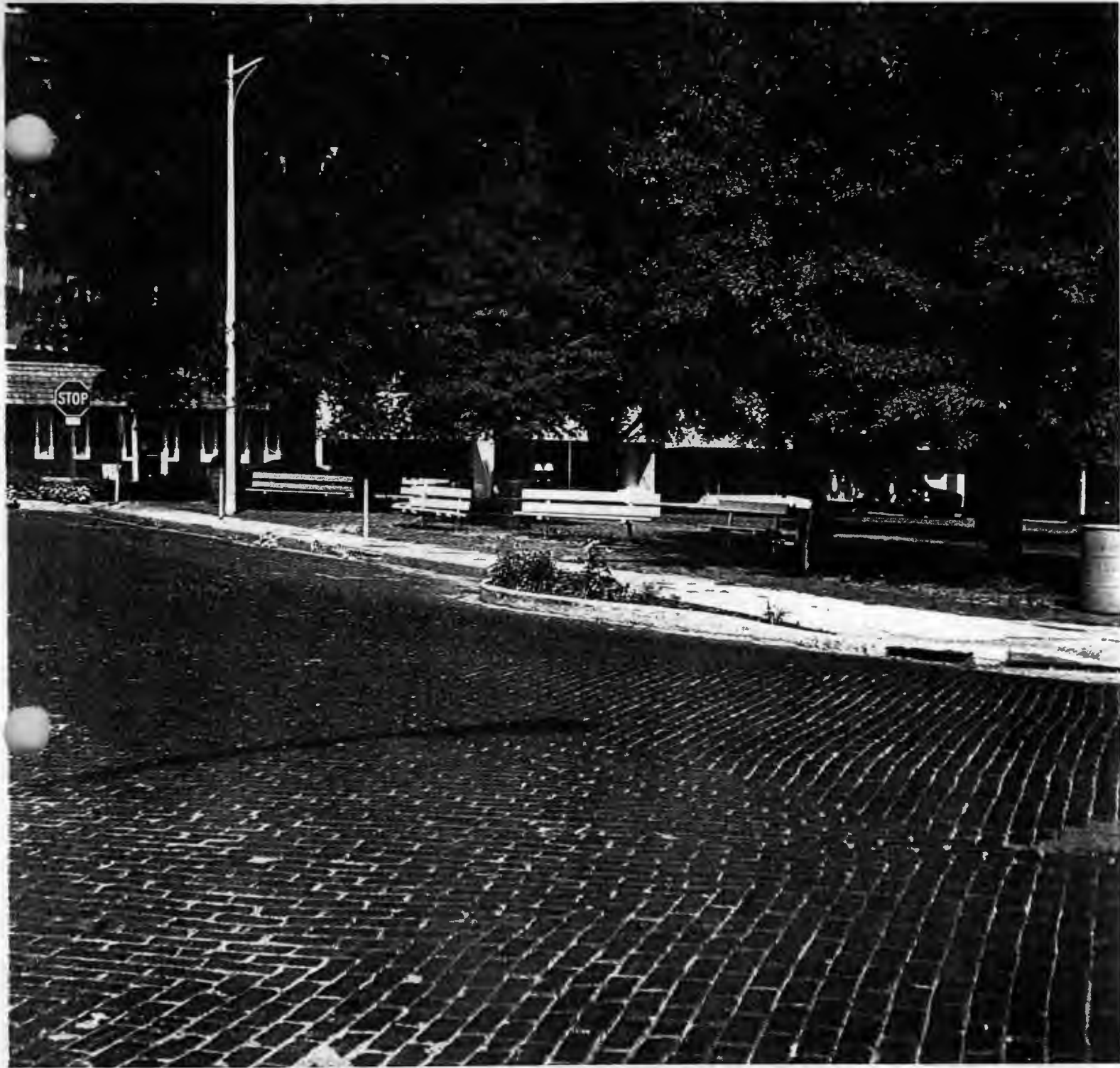
Nancy Apple, Photographer

August 26, 2000

Negative on file AHPP

From E. Main, camera
facing north toward park.

Photograph #20



Quore Park

Marianna Commercial Historic District
Lee County, Arkansas

Nancy Apple, Photographer

August 26, 2000

Negative on file, AHPP

camera situated on southwest
corner of intersection of Court
and E. Main facing southern
end of park with building at
E. N. Poplar in background

Photograph # 21