

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NR Listed
9-28-9

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 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. 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 Atkins Commercial Historic District

Other Names/Site Number PP0288, PP0295—PP0301; PP0386—PP0390; PP0257; PP0391—PP0410

2. Location

Street & Number Roughly bounded by Main St., Church St., 1st St., and Ave. 2. not for publication

City or Town Atkins vicinity

State Arkansas Code AR County Pope Code 115 Zip Code 72823

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 forth 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.)

Coedie M. Mather

7/13/09

Signature of certifying official/Title
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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): _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

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	Non-contributing	
25	7	buildings
	2 (vacant lots)	sites
		structures
		objects
25	9	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- COMMERCE/TRADE/Business
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Professional
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Financial Institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Department Store
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Restaurant
- FUNERARY/Mortuary
- SOCIAL/Meeting Hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- COMMERCE/TRADE/Business
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Professional
- DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Business
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Restaurant
- VACANT/Not In Use
- EDUCATION / Library

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/COMMERCIAL STYLE

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation BRICK, STONE, CONCRETE
- roof ASPHALT, METAL
- walls BRICK, STUCCO, STONE, WOOD,
- other

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property or 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.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Level of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Local

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Commerce

Period of Significance

1890 - 1959

Significant Dates

1890 - 1959

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Bill Saxton, Architect -Atkins Centennial Library

Gene Bracy, Inc., Builder -Atkins Centennial Library

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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

Acreage of Property 7.6 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>		<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	
(1)	<u>15</u>	<u>505796</u>	<u>3900059</u>	(3)	<u>15</u>	<u>505940</u>	<u>3899892</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.
(2)	<u>15</u>	<u>505907</u>	<u>3900059</u>	(4)	<u>15</u>	<u>505700</u>	<u>3899892</u>	

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Barbara Smart

organization Hutchins & Wunnenberg Engineering, Inc. Date 2/10/09

street & number 110 Harrison Street telephone (870) 836 - 9331

city or town Camden state AR zip code 71701

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)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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SUMMARY

The Atkins Commercial Historic District is located in Atkins, Arkansas. Atkins, which was incorporated in 1873, is located in Pope County in the west central section of the state. It is bounded on the north by Newton and Searcy counties; on the east by Conway and Van Buren counties; and on the west by Johnson County. The Arkansas River forms the boundary on the south. The County Seat of Pope County is Russellville, located only eleven miles west of Atkins. There are a total of thirty-four properties (thirty-two buildings and two parking lots) within the proposed Atkins Commercial Historic District. Of these buildings, 73.5% (twenty-five) maintain a high level of integrity and contribute to the district. There are two parking lots and seven buildings representing 26.5% of the overall district that are non-contributing. There is a broad period of significance in the district because the uses of the buildings evolved as each era brought new challenges and the needs of the people in the town changed. Only five of the thirty-two buildings in the district were constructed after 1921. The majority of the buildings in the Atkins Commercial Historic District were in continuous use until early in the 1970s. The buildings in this district are a strong collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth century American movement commercial style buildings.

ELABORATION

The Arkansas River, which is the southern boundary of Pope County, is five miles south of Atkins. In the early years Galla Rock was the leading town on the Arkansas River to be served by the river boats. These steamboats came up the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Arkansas River bringing passengers as well as freight and supplies to the

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area. Shipping by these river boats was slow and not always reliable.

In 1873, the town of Atkins was established with the coming of the Iron Mountain Railroad. The railroad ran from Little Rock to Fort Smith. The town was named for Elisha Atkins, a financier from Boston, Massachusetts, who volunteered to finish the building of the railroad after the stockholders ran out of money three miles from their destination. The stockholders named the town Atkins in his honor when the railroad was completed.

The first buildings in Atkins were on the south side of the railroad tracks. Built of lumber and brick, a large number of these buildings were destroyed by a fire in 1889. Few commercial buildings remain on the south side of the railroad tracks today. After the fire, most of the commercial construction was done on the north side of the railroad tracks along what was then called Rail Road Avenue, now known as East Main Street, and on Avenue One N.E. There are eight buildings constructed between 1895 -1899. These were typically one-story, late 19th and early 20th century American movements commercial style buildings, built of brick and stone.

Built in 1895, the oldest of these buildings are in the second block of E. Main Street and in the 100 block of Avenue One N.E. The buildings housed services pertinent to that time in history such as feed and seed stores, a tin shop, a harness shop, general mercantile, drug stores, barbers, and hotels and a café.

The 100 block of E. Main Street has four buildings that were built c. 1910. The fifth property in the 100 block was the City Drug Store, built in 1900. It was razed in 1983 and is now a parking lot for the Atkins Flea Market.

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Britt's Men's Store was located at 103 E. Main Street. There are some boarded windows and the roof has been replaced by a metal shed roof. Stucco partially covers the bricks, probably applied in the 1940s. A sign on the front of the building says "Launderette."

The building at 105-107 E. Main Street was known as the Maus & Berkmeier Building. It was built c. 1910. The original use of this building is not known. The brick on the front (south) façade of this single story building appears to be original. The roof on the 105 side of the building has been covered with a metal shed roof. There is an addition to the building, and it too has a metal shed roof. During the 1940s-1950s, the 105 side of the building was occupied by the Paul Hearst Music Store. The 107 side of the building is in disrepair, with holes in the rear (north) façade of the structure. The bricks have been painted white on the front (south) façade. The building was occupied by Arkansas Power & Light until the mid-1960s.

The R.E.L. Duvall Building at 109 E. Main Street was originally Duvall Mercantile Store, a general store. The front (south) façade appears to be newer - c. 1940. The building at 111 E. Main Street was built in 1910. It existed as a variety store from 1925-1983 as Britt's Variety Store, People's Variety Store, and the Atkins Variety Store. In 1983, the building was sold to a doctor who renovated the building, removing the front (south) walls to build a 30 feet expansion of the outside walls. It became the Malone Clinic, and was later known as the Millard Henry Clinic. The building was sold again in 1995, and the Atkins Flea Market was opened in the building in 1996. All outside walls are c. 1980. Some of the interior walls are original.

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The Darr & Lemley Building, built c. 1895, is located at 201 East Main Street. It originally housed a hardware store with a tin shop in the rear (north) section of the building. Mr. Darr sold buggies, harnesses, plows and other implements. It is currently the location of Haney Drug Store, a second-generation business. Some of the bricks on the front (south) façade are painted, but appear original. Some stucco is present, but it appears to be c. 1950 or earlier. The rear (north) façade has doors and windows filled with concrete blocks.

The buildings at 203 and 205 E. Main Street were built c. 1895; the buildings at 207 and 209 E. Main Street were built in 1899. The architecture is typical late 19th and early 20th century American movement commercial style buildings. All are brick buildings with flat roofs with parapets. The building at 203 E. Main Street has original bricks, with some c. 1930s stucco. Only a portion of the roof remains on this building. The new owner of the building is planning a restoration. The building at 205 E. Main Street is also in disrepair, with an old addition being torn down, leaving some gaping holes in the rear (north) façade. It has been partially boarded. Some of the windows are bricked, and existing windows have no panes. The new owner has plans for renovating the building. The buildings at 207, 209 and 211 E. Main Street have a brick façade that makes them appear to be one building. The plaque on the front facade reads "A.J. Sisney." The west wall on 209 E. Main Street was removed to form one large space utilizing both 207 and 209 in which the Western Auto could occupy both structures. The two buildings are being renovated by Mark Wood, the new owner of 203, 205, 207, and 209 E. Main Street.

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The building at 211 E. Main Street has the same front (south) façade as 207 and 209. It is clear, looking at the rear (north) façade, that they are separate buildings. The flat roof has a skylight housing which is visible from the rear (north) façade. The owner states that the skylight is still present above the dropped ceiling. This building houses the Atkins Café, a very popular eating and gathering place for the locals. The owner is from Mexico and serves some authentic Mexican food, as well as a "mean" hamburger and fries.

The Sisney-Godbey Building A, built c. 1899, is located at 213-215 E. Main Street. The front (south) façade of 213, 215, and 217 E. Main Street appear to have been bricked on the front to appear as one building with the building at 219-225 E. Main Street, c. 1925. The buildings from 213-225 E. Main Street have the same front (south) façade, with the same brick, all doors and windows covered with white corrugated steel siding, which covers most of the front (south) façade, showing only the upper one-third of the brick façade. The 213 side of the building has been unoccupied as long as anyone could remember. A barber shop has always occupied 215 E. Main Street. Windows on the rear (north) façade are boarded.

The building at 217 E. Main Street is known as the "Sisney-Godbey Building, 1925" B. It is believed this building was built c. 1900. The new brick was added when the plaque was placed on the front façade. The Royal Theater which was built to show silent movies was in this building. In 1930 C.L. Matthews and R.H. Martin bought the theater from the Burnett family. They installed the latest sound equipment and re-opened the theater on January 1, 1931, as the first "talkie" in Atkins. Shipley Plumbing now occupies the building.

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The building at 119-125 E. Main Street is known as the "Sisney-Godbey Building, 1925." The front (south) façade is mostly covered with white corrugated steel, with the top 1/3 of the façade original brick. The rear (north) façade is brick, with boarded windows and doors. Cheek Wholesale Grocery moved into this building in 1925 from its original location at 201 First Street N.E. Shipley Plumbing now occupies this building. The original occupant of this property was the Cleveland Hotel, c. 1895. It is believed that the original bricks still exist behind the corrugated metal that covers the front (south) facades on these buildings.

Wayne Duvall Service Station at 301 E. Main Street was the first known occupant of this building. It was open c. 1940-1950s. It is a concrete block building and is covered with stucco. The roof is flat, with asbestos roof material and it has a rear shed projection. There are two service bays with glass doors. The construction date is c. 1940. Martin's Tire Service is now located in this building.

The 100 block of Avenue One N.E. is composed of buildings dating from 1900 - 1913. All of these buildings are rectangular, late 19th and early 20th century American movement commercial style, and are built of bricks. Only one of the buildings has two stories. All have flat roofs with parapets, with asbestos roofing material. Two of the buildings have housing for skylights on the roofs. The walls of these buildings are brick. Some have been partially covered with stucco and/or plywood. Metal awnings cover the front facades of these buildings. The windows in the store fronts are stationary. Some of the buildings have boarded windows and doors in the rear (west/east) facades.

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The building located at 106-108 Avenue One N.E. was built c. 1910 and is historically known as the Lemley Furniture Store Building. The store remained open from c. 1940-1970s. Mr. Carl Rackley bought the building for Rackley Furniture Store which operated there from late 1970s-1990s. It now serves as a warehouse for Rackley Furniture, which has moved to a new location.

Across the street at 107 Avenue One N.E. is the Cheek Real Estate & Insurance Building, which was built c. 1910. It was the offices for Franks Oil Company during the 1950s and 1960s, followed by Ehemann Appliance Center c.1970s-1980s. Carl & Pearl Rackley now own the property and use it for their warehouse #2.

The Godbey Funeral Home, built in 1900, was located at 110 Avenue One N.E. Mr. Lemley bought Godbey's business in 1930 and opened Lemley Funeral Home. It later housed Jim's Food Palace, a grocery store. It is currently warehouse #3 for Rackley Furniture.

The building at 109-111 Avenue One N.E., was built in 1900, in the 20th century commercial style. An interesting detail in the building, known historically as the Cecil Choate Grocery Store, is that it has a 26' water well inside the building. The well was found during a renovation in 2002-2004. The theory is that the well was used at the time a barber shop occupied one of the four store fronts that were in the building. The original tin is on the first-story ceiling of that old barbershop. This two-story building is used for offices for the owners' family business. The upstairs is being renovated for the family residence. A second-story veranda runs the width of the building. There is a skylight housing on the roof. The roof is flat and has a stepped parapet. A row of transom lights are above the stationary windows and doors. A plaque on the north

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façade of the building at 113 Avenue One N.E., which was built in 1911, states that a tin shop was located in the building belonging to J.A. Moore from 1911-1925. Other businesses that have occupied the building are Bud Churchill's Grocery Store in the 1930s and 1940s and Racy's Specialty Shop, 1940s-1950s. Current occupants are using the building for office space. This building was renovated by Mark and Terrie Wood in 2002 - 2006. The rectangular red brick building has a flat roof with a stepped parapet, which has been painted tan, with a narrow blue strip of bricks separating it from the side (north) façade of the building, which has been painted red. A blue wooden awning covers the front (east) façade, supported by tan brackets and two wooden posts. A colorful mural is centered on the side (north) façade which faces N.E. First Street.

There are three buildings in the 200 block of Avenue One N.E. in the Atkins Commercial Historic District. The first two are narrow, rectangular shaped brick buildings with flat roofs with a parapet. Each of the buildings have double wooden doors flanked by large stationary windows. Across the front façade above the windows and doors are a row of horizontal stationary four-paned windows. The front facades (west) are covered by a wooden awning. The awning over the Atkins Chronicle Building has pressed tin covering the wooden roof. The first of these buildings is at 204 Avenue One N.E., the location of the Atkins Chronicle Building, which was built in 1913. The integrity of the building is intact after undergoing a renovation in 2003. The building has always housed a newspaper.

The E.E. Canerday Building is located at 206 Avenue One N.E. The building was built in 1911 to house E.E. Canerday's Grocery Store. "Canerday" appears in the concrete in the front entry. Jean Hire's Beauty Shop was located in this building in the 1960s-1970s, followed by a

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drug store in the 1980s. The building now serves as a residence.

The Jim Burnett Building at 208 Avenue One N.E. was built in 1913. It is thought that the Burnett Feed and Grocery Store occupied the building when it was first built. Atkins Water Dept. moved into the building in 1936. Linden Hubbard's Radio Shop occupied the building in the 1970s. The Anti-Social Gym is now in this location. Behind the gym is a rectangular concrete block structure, on piers, which is used for storage. The structure has a gabled tin roof.

The 100 block of N.E. First Street has three buildings in the Atkins Commercial Historic District on the south side of the street. The building at 104 N.E. First Street was built c.1940. The earliest known occupant of the building was Joe Stroud and Bob Ashmore's doughnut shop. After the doughnut shop closed, a series of beauty shops occupied the building. Currently, Tina's Cutting Edge Beauty Shop occupies the building. The building is a rectangular concrete structure with a flat roof and a parapet. The windows are double-hung with six-over-six panes. The front (north) façade is bricked, with sandstone below the windows on the front (north) facade the remaining facades are concrete block, painted white. This was built in late 19th century and early 20th century American movement commercial style.

The Kohler Block Factory Buildings A and B are located at 106-108 N.E. First Street. The wall material is concrete and stucco. The construction material is concrete. The buildings have flat roofs with asphalt roofing material. The windows are stationary, with two windows in each store front. The wall was torn down between the two buildings soon after they were erected c. 1955. These buildings were

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built in the late 19th and early 20th century American movement commercial style.

The Cheek Building was built in 1920 at 201 N.E. First Street, at the corner of N.E. First Street and Avenue One N.E. It is a large rectangular brick two-story building. The first story has large plate-glass stationary windows across the front (west) façade and the side (south) façade. The second-story has nine double-hung windows across the front façade with two-over-two pane arrangement, with the same fenestration on the side (south) facade. There are double glass doors in the beveled front entry. The rear (east) façade backs up to the building at 205-207 N.E. First Street. The north façade adjoins the Atkins Chronicle Building on Avenue One N.E. "The Cheek Building, 1920" is written across the beveled façade below the roof line. The Cheek Wholesale Grocery was located in this building until c. 1925, followed by Berkmeier General Store. The Berkmeiers owned the building until 1995, when it was sold to Rosemary Logan, who is the current owner. The building is now known as the Antique Connection Building.

The Bank of Atkins Building is located at 202 N.E. First Street. It is the most prominent building in the Atkins Commercial Historic District. The bank was organized in September 1895 and opened in November 1895. It was built in 1895 in late 19th century and early 20th century American movement commercial style, with an irregular floor plan with variable height roof lines. It was built of bricks on a stone foundation, with brick walls. A beveled corner is on the northwest corner of the building, where the main entry is located in one of the three porches. Another covered entry is in the side (north) façade, along with four stationary windows. The second-story fenestration on this façade is four pairs of one-over-one double-hung

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windows. A full, rear porch is located in the rear (east) façade. Porch columns from a house in Russellville were added to the building in 2003, when the porch was added. A fenced patio was also added to the building on the roof of the lower porch. Statuary, a stone fountain, and a pergola and a fence have been added to the back yard of the building since Mark and Terrie Wood bought and renovated and restored the property. They have meticulously maintained the integrity of the property, while making it their home.

At 205-207 N.E. First Street is the old Atkins City Hall and Fire Station Building which was built in 1910. The city hall remained in the building until the 1970s, and the fire station remained until the 1980s. It is now a flea market and antique shop known as the Twilight Zone Shop. This two-story red brick building is in good condition. Some of the second-story windows are missing, four are intact. The windows are one-over-one double-hung.

The first-story windows are stationary. Two glass single doors and a large overhead door where the fire trucks entered and exited the building are on the front (south) facade of the building. The rear (north side) has boarded doors and windows.

Riles Glass Shop Building at 209-211 N.E. First Street was built c. 1920. This rectangular building is a single story brick construction with brick walls, flat roof with a parapet and a concrete foundation. The two stationary windows on each side of the double glass doors are covered by a metal awning which runs the width of the building. The rear (north) façade has two boarded windows and a wide roll-up door. Two ancillary structures on the property are a concrete garage and a masonite storage building. The east wall was torn down and was opened to the building on

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the east side to accommodate a larger number of people in the 1895 Room, located in 213 N.E. First Street.

The 1895 Room Building is located at 213 N.E. First Street. The building was built c. 1920 and was used for several retail stores. The latest use was for a community meeting room. The east wall to the building at 209-211 was torn down to accommodate a larger number of people for meetings. The building is a rectangular one-story brick commercial building with a flat roof with a parapet. The front (south) façade appears to have new brick up to the wooden awning that spans the width of the façade. Above the windows there is white fiberglass or white aluminum vertical siding covering the upper portion of the building. The rear (north) façade appears to have original bricks. The two windows are bricked. The rear door centered between the two windows is a wooden door. Brick lintels arch over the windows and the door.

Joe Jones Grocery Store Building is located at 215 N.E. First Street. The current occupant is Redfern Accounting Office. The building was built in 1920. It was re-bricked in 1980 except for the northwest portion of the west facade of the building where there is over-sized old bricks. The rectangular building has a flat roof with a stepped parapet. The windows in the front (east) façade have been bricked over, with nothing but a double door centered in the façade. The rear (north) façade has a single door centered in the façade.

The Atkins Centennial Library is located at 216 N.E. First Street. Built in 1976, it has a frame construction, brick walls and a concrete foundation. The roof is a gabled roof with a parapet and with asbestos shingles. The front entrance is on the east side of the front (north) façade, flanked by two narrow stationary windows. Two larger

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windows are on each side of the narrow windows. On the west end of the façade are three narrow stationary windows. A set of double doors are located in the east end of the rear (south) façade. Another door is on the west end of the façade, with two narrow stationary windows on the west side of it. Four site features enhance the grounds in front of the building: a brick wall, a flag pole, a cannon, and two lamp posts.

The final property in the Atkins Commercial Historic District is a vacant lot at N.W. corner of N.E. First Street & Avenue Two N.E. A small amount of gravel has been placed on this lot so that it can be used for parking.

INTEGRITY

With 73.5% of the resources contributing, the integrity in the Atkins Commercial Historic District has a strong visual connection to the period of significance. In an effort to make the old buildings more appealing visually, some of the old facades were covered with aluminum slipcovers and other new materials. The original façades still exist behind the new materials. Not so in the case of the Redfern Accounting Office Building which was re-bricked in 1980. Nor can they undo the work done on E. Main Street where the Antique Store now exists. Old walls were removed and new walls put up, completely altering the look of the old building. Some encouraging work has been done on several buildings in the district. Renovation and restoration using materials much like the original materials has greatly enhanced the value and appeal of these properties.

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<u>Resource</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Occupant</u> <u>Historic / Current</u>	<u>Map ID</u> <u>#</u>	<u>C or</u> <u>NC</u>
PP0288	103 E. Main Street	(Maus – Berkmeier Bldg.) Britt's Men's Store / Vacant	1	C
PP0405	105-107 E. Main Street	Hearst Music Store / Vacant	2	C
PP0406	109 E. Main Street	Duvall Mercantile Store / Robert's Gun & Pawn Shop	3	C
PP0407	111 E. Main Street	Stewart Variety Store / Atkins Flea Mkt.	4	NC
PP0408	NW Corner E. Main St & Ave. One NE	Site of City Drug Store / Parking Lot	5	NC
PP0409	201 E. Main Street	Darr & Lemley Hardware Store / Haney Drug Store	6	C
PP0410	203 E. Main Street	Moss Repair Shop / Vacant	7	C
PP0295	205 E. Main Street	205 E. Main Street Bldg. / Vacant	8	C
PP0296	207 E. Main Street	(A.J.Sisney Bldg A) Pritchard's Drug Store / Vacant	9	C

Chart Reference:

C—Contributing

NC—Noncontributing

IL—Individually Listed

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PP0297	209 E. Main Street	(A. J. Sisney Bldg. B.) Western Auto / Vacant	10	C
PP0298	211 E. Main Street	(Sisney Bldg. C) Atkins Café / Atkins Cafe	11	C
PP0299	213-215 E. Main Street	Mrs. Lillie Sisney Godbey Bldg. / Barber Shop	12	C
PP0300	217 E. Main Street	Royal Theater / Shipley Plumbing	13	C
PP0301	219-225 E. Main Street	Cheek Wholesale Grocery / Shipley Plumbing	14	C
PP0386	301 E. Main Street	Wayne Duvall Service Station / Martin's Tire Service	15	C
PP0387	104 N. E. First Street	Stroud & Ashmore Donut Shop/Tina's Beauty Shop	16	NC
PP0388	106 N.E. First Street	Kohler Block Factory A / Ehemann Appliance Store	17	C
PP0389	108 N. E. First Street	Kohler Block Factory B / Ehemann Appliance Store	18	C
PP0390	201 N.E. First Street	Cheek Wholesale Grocery Bldg. / Antique Connection	19	C

Chart Reference:

C—Contributing

NC—Noncontributing

IL—Individually Listed

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PP0257	202 N.E. First Street	Bank of Atkins / Mark & Terrie Wood Residence	20	C
PP0391	205-207 N.E. First Street	Atkins' City Hall & Fire Station / Twilight Zone Shop	21	C
PP0392	209-211 N.E. First Street	Rile's Glass Shop / Community Meeting Room	22	NC
PP0393	213 N.E. First Street	Retail Store / Community Meeting Room	23	NC
PP0394	215 N.E. First Street	Joe Jones' Grocery Store / Redfern Accounting Office	24	NC
PP0395	N.W. Corner of N.E. First Street & Ave. Two N.E.	Vacant Lot / Parking Lot	25	NC
PP0396	216 N.E. First Street	Vacant Lot / Atkins Centennial Library	26	NC
PP0397	106-108 Avenue One N.E.	Lemley Furniture Store / Rackley Furniture Warehouse	27	C
PP0398	107 Avenue One N.E.	Cheek Realty & Insurance / Rackley Furniture Warehouse	28	C

Chart Reference:

C—Contributing

NC—Noncontributing

IL—Individually Listed

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PP0399	109-111 Avenue One N.E.	Choate Grocery Store / Office & Residence	29	NC
PP0400	110 Avenue One N.E.	Godbey Funeral Home / Rackley Furniture Storage	30	C
PP0401	113 Avenue One N.E.	The Tin Shoppe / Office Building	31	C
PP0402	204 Avenue One N.E.	Newspaper Office / Atkins Chronicle Building	32	C
PP0403	206 Avenue One N.E.	E. E. Canerday Grocery Store / Canerday Towne Quarters Apartment	33	C
PP0404	208 Avenue One N.E.	Jim Burnett Bldg. / Anti - Social Gym	34	C

Chart Reference:

C—Contributing

NC—Noncontributing

IL—Individually Listed

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SUMMARY

The Atkins Commercial Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with early commercial development in Atkins and Criterion C for its assortment and quality of late 19th century and early 20th century commercial buildings. The district is being nominated with local significance. Atkins Commercial Historic District represents the development of the town through its peak in the 1920s. Its period of significance spans from 1890-1959.

ELABORATION

Atkins, which was incorporated in 1873, is in the west central section of Arkansas, in Pope County. It is bounded on the north by Newton and Searcy counties; bounded on the east by Conway and Van Buren counties; and bounded on the west by Johnson County. The Arkansas River forms the boundary on the south. The County seat of Pope County is Russellville, located only eleven miles west of Atkins.

As early as 1808, agricultural pursuits were bringing people to the area. Although Native Americans initially occupied the area, they were eventually forced out by the immigrants moving in. Soon large families were immigrating to this region from Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and North Carolina. The area was organized in 1829, becoming Pope County. It was named for the Governor of the Arkansas Territory, John Pope.

Around 1820, steamboats began to appear on the lower Arkansas River. It was 1822 when the first steamboat reached Pope County. Later that year, a steamboat made its

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way up the river to Fort Smith, Arkansas. This opened all of the Arkansas portion of the river to steamboat traffic. The earliest river traffic came upriver from New Orleans. Later traffic came from the Ohio River and upper Mississippi River. The Arkansas River was often unpredictable, making river traffic unreliable if not impossible. Many settlers made this trip upriver, settling in the bottom lands along the river. Galla Rock in Pope County and Lewisburg in Conway County were the leading towns in this area on the Arkansas River. Malaria, and the chills and fever that accompany it, finally drove many of the settlers out of the river bottom land and into the hills. These settlers had come by steamboat or other water crafts. By the 1850s, large wagon trains bringing settlers from North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Georgia, began pouring into Pope County. New settlements were built, using the abundance of timber on the land.

The settlers saw the opportunities for hunting and trapping in the forests that abounded in the area. Most of the newcomers were farmers, who were used to tilling the soil and growing their own food. In this new land, they were able to grow not only enough for their own food, but also enough food crops to sell for cash. Early cash crops to gain importance were wheat and corn. Cotton began to grow in importance in 1881, and by the 1890s cotton was king. The largest valued single cotton sale in the late 1800s and early 1900s was on December 1, 1899. E.A. Darr sold cotton valued at \$27,000.00 to Captain W. W. Bailey, agent for Lesser Cotton Company at St. Louis, Missouri. Cotton remained the most important cash crop until the 1930s.

What occurred in 1873 would bring a great change in the population distribution. The Iron Mountain Railroad which would run from Little Rock to Fort Smith was begun in 1870. It was completed to Perry Station, three miles east of

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Atkins when work was stopped. The shareholders had run out of funds to complete the job. Elisha Atkins, a financier from Boston, Massachusetts, financed the completion of the railroad. The shareholders decided to name the town after Atkins when the railroad was finally completed.

When the town of Atkins was established, the railroad was a major cause for the influx of people. Numerous businesses left Galla Rock in favor of the better service provided by the railroad. They had found river traffic to be unreliable at best. Among those that moved were: E.A. Darr Mercantile Company, White-Eades Drug Store, Embry and Embry, Waisonant and Dickey, a blacksmith shop, a barber shop and others. In the 1870s-1890s the Atkins trade area was very large, extending from both sides of the Arkansas River to the south, to the hills of Van Buren County to the north.

Atkins appealed to the settlers coming into the area. The features that made Atkins a desirable location were the fertile river bottoms which were well suited for agricultural products; and the hills and Crow Mountain with their vast expanse of virgin timberland. The major problem with the area was the fact that there was not yet a good road system linking Atkins to other major towns.

A devastating flood on the Arkansas River occurred in 1927, forcing many farmers and cotton growers off their land as a result of the cutting of new channels or the deposit of sand on the fertile soil. Crops were lost as a result of the flood. While many stayed on their land, some could not recover from the setback.

Following on the heels of the flood of 1927, was a series of droughts that reduced the crop yields, the drought of

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1930 being the most damaging. As a result of the Great Depression, prices for farm goods had dropped drastically. The low crop yields and the low prices for goods magnified the problems of housing and lack of food for their family and farm animals. The depression brought about a change during the years 1930-1935. There was a move back to the farm. Family farms that once were worked by a father and son had to be divided among other family members. As the depression wore on, the need to return to the farm was a means of surviving the tough times. Much of the land simply could not support the population. The economy made it impossible for the farmer to remain solvent, and tax delinquency became a major issue.

The hearty folks of Atkins survived the floods, the droughts, and the Great Depression. The Darr Family, who were Pennsylvania Dutch, immigrated from Pennsylvania to North Carolina, then to Pope County, Arkansas. James Franklin Darr was the first mayor of Atkins. The Atkins Printing Company which published a weekly paper, "The Pope County Mail," was organized by James Franklin Darr and his two brothers John C. and John Elliott Darr, on May 6, 1889. Moving from Galla Rock in the 1870s, William Edwin "Bill" Darr, son of James F. and Mary Hern Darr, was a pioneer citizen and founder of the town of Atkins. Bill Darr worked for his two brothers, J.E. and Iri R. Darr, in the Darr & Darr Store. He ran a sawmill for a while, then opened the Darr & Son Grocery Store located in the Jim Burnett Building. His son, Brown Darr, was a well-known track star when a student at Atkins High School. He was co-owner with his father in the grocery business. He also worked as a salesman for Cheek Wholesale Grocery in the Cheek Building (Shipley Plumbing Building) on Main Street. One or more of the Darr brothers were in business in Atkins from 1873-1934.

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The Griffin Family came to Pope County, Arkansas, in the 1850s. William Frank Griffin, born March 12, 1874, was raised by his Uncle Dink Ford, who lived in Griffin Flat, north of Atkins. Dink Ford was the brother of Margaret Ford Griffin, Frank's mother. Frank helped his uncle with the farm and ran a dray business from the early 1900s to 1920 selling butter and wood and farm products. He worked for the Pierce Oil Company beginning around 1910. He started his own oil business, Frank's Oil Company, which was organized around 1920. For eight to 10 years, he sold gas and oil under the Shell name. He switched to the Phillips 66 brand in 1928 and sold under that name through 1975. Frank's son, William Frank Griffin, Jr., worked side by side with his father in the numerous businesses that Frank, Sr., developed. There was a Planer Mill, Wood Yard, Ice Business, Atkins Warehouse, and a rock quarry. The Griffin and Wild Dray business was another business Frank, Sr., was a partner in. Frank, Jr., hauled kerosene for lamps and stoves, which complemented the emerging oil company. Frank, Jr.'s, grandson, Gordon Griffin Blackwell, continued the work and traditions of 67 years delivering gasoline.

A.J. Sisney was born in Springfield, Illinois, February 2, 1840. He moved to Springfield, Missouri, as a young child. Mr. Sisney moved to Arkansas in 1866 after he finished his tour in the Army following the Civil War, settling about 3 miles northeast of Atkins, and began farming the land known as the Alewine place. After the railroad was completed, he moved to Atkins and opened a mercantile, and started an undertaking business. He became active in the life of the community and his businesses flourished.

The Ehemann Family was also very much a part of the life of Atkins, as was the Cheek Family. These two families were among the citizens who brought the Atkins Pickle Company to

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Atkins in early 1946. During 1947 and 1948 contracts were made with 821 farmers for 1,200 acres of cucumbers. In 1966, Miss Dorothy Maus (Maus - Berkmeier Building), was promoted from Assistant Secretary to Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Atkins Pickle Company. Sales in 1974-1975 increased to almost \$5,000,000, 500% growth during phase two and phase three of the Atkins Pickle Company's growth periods. The Atkins Pickle Company is now closed.

Lee Cheek was also instrumental in bringing a box plant to Atkins in 1957. Atkins was selected because of good labor potential, central location, and generally good industrial climate. The Atkins Box Plant was located in the city limits adjacent to U.S. Highway 64. The property was acquired by Lee Cheek.

The longevity and vitality of Atkins was a result of generation after generation putting effort into seeing that commerce was maintained and the buildings utilized.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Atkins Commercial Historic is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with early commercial development in Atkins and Criterion C for its assortment and quality of late 19th century and early 20th century commercial buildings. The district is being nominated with local significance. The period of significance spans from 1890 - 1959.

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ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

The growth and development of Atkins was spurred on by the completion of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad through Pope County in 1872-1873. Atkins was one of the communities that had a station on the new line and it also gained a post office in 1873, indicating that even shortly after the railroad was completed, the community had importance in southeast Pope County. Not only that, by 1891, Atkins was one of only three communities in the county whose post office was also a money-order office (Dover and Russellville were the other two.)¹

Atkins apparently grew fairly quickly after the railroad line was constructed through the area. The town was incorporated on October 23, 1876, and within fifteen years there had already been three additions to the town's original plat: Reynolds', Beeson's, and Cahill's additions. The population of the town had also grown to 1,000 people by the first part of the 1890s.²

From the beginning, and even today, Atkins has been the major community and commercial center in southeastern Pope County, and the second largest town in the county following Russellville, the county seat. Atkins has been, for some time, a commercial center that has served the surrounding farmlands of that portion of Pope County. For, example, the *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Western Arkansas*, stated that "The town is only five miles form the famous Arkansas River bottoms, where everything grows so abundantly. ... Atkins has a large mercantile trade and is a shipping point of large quantities of cotton. Considerable live-stock is handled here. The manufacture of wagons and carriages has been a leading industry."³

The *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Western Arkansas* also gave a list of the "principal business interests" in Atkins in the 1890s. It listed the following businesses:

Lester & Riggs, general merchants; A. J. Sisney, furniture dealer; A. Arnn, tinner; W. S. Hinton & Son, druggists; W. A. Galloway, druggist; A. J. Croom, general merchant; Matthews & Matthews, grocers; Bledsoe & Ford, druggists and grocers; J. F. Darr, general merchant; E. A. Darr, general merchant; J. C. Darr, general merchant; Reynolds Bros., hardware dealers; M. F. Cleveland, general merchant and furniture dealer; Avera Bros., grocers; C. Bell, general merchant; E. Epstein, general merchant; Paul Reiss & Co., grocers; J. U. Dunn,

¹ *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Western Arkansas*. Chicago: The Southern Publishing Company, 1891, p 205, and Baker, Russell Pierce. *From Memdag to Norsk: A Historical Directory of Arkansas Post Offices, 1832-1971*. Hot Springs, AR: Arkansas Genealogical Society, 1988, p. 9.

² *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Western Arkansas*. Chicago: The Southern Publishing Company, 1891, p 208.

³ *Ibid.*

dealer in meat; W. S. Jones & Co., grocers; Weaver & Son, wagon
manufacturers; Beckham & Hammond, blacksmiths and wagon-makers; the

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Scerlett House and Leatherwood House, hotels; Weaver & Son, proprietors of saw-mill, planning- mill and grist-mill; M. Alewine, cotton-gin and grist-mill; J. H. Potts, J. H. Westerfield, J. M. Yandall, R. B. Whiteside and D. J. Warren, physicians; B. F. Wilson, dentist.⁴

The location of Atkins on the railroad line made it an important commercial and trade area in that part of Pope County throughout the last part of the nineteenth century, and its importance continued into the early 1900s. Not only was the town's location on the railroad line a contributing factor to its importance, but the growth of automobile travel in the first decades of the 1900s also contributed to its growth.

By the early twentieth century, as automobiles became more prevalent, it was necessary to provide good roads for easier travel. Since the route of U.S. 64 (originally known as Highway A-1) through Atkins was an important route connecting Pope County with other parts of the state to the east and west, it would have likely been one of the first roads in the county to be improved. In fact, during the 1910s, Pope County had already done some road work and had more in the works. According to the *Third Biennial Report of the Department of State Lands, Highways and Improvements*, which was published c.1918, it said that with respect to Pope County "The roads and bridges are in fairly good condition and the road sentiment is good."⁵

According to the *Fourth Biennial Report* Project No. 119 included work on the Russellville-East-West Road. The project included 28.50 miles of pavement with an estimated cost of \$647,401.19. There was \$80,000 of Federal aid allotted to the project for an 8.29-mile Federal Aid Section. By November 1, 1920, 72 percent of the grading of the roadway had been completed, although none of the paving had been finished.⁶ As a result, by the mid-1920s, not only would Atkins have been an important railroad community, but it would have been gaining importance as more and more motorists travelled through the downtown area, either on their way to Russellville and points west or to neighboring Conway County and points east.

Although Atkins commercial status as a railroad center would have dwindled after the suspension of passenger service in the middle part of the century, Atkins would have remained a commercial center for the surrounding farmers and motorists. The *WPA Guide to 1930s Arkansas* described U.S. 64 as "the most direct route across the middle of Arkansas. From the Delta it runs directly west to intersect U.S. 67, which it follows southwest for some 30 miles. It then turns west again, reaches the Arkansas River near Conway, and

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Third Biennial Report of the Department of State Lands, Highways and Improvements*. Publisher unknown, c.1918, p. 73.

⁶ *Fourth Biennial Report of the Department of State Lands, Highways and Improvements*. Publisher unknown, c.1920, p. 155.

follows the northern valley wall to Fort Smith. ...Between Conway and Fort Smith U.S. 64 runs along the north valley wall of the Arkansas River, a natural westward path that was used for centuries by Indians and

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white hunters and trappers before the first trading towns sprang up along it and steamboats began to ascend the river.”⁷

The importance of U.S. 64 continued through the late 1920s and early 1930s after its initial improvement, and that fact is reflected that U.S. 64 was one of the first highways in the state to be upgraded to concrete pavement in the early 1930s. However, Atkins importance as a commercial center really would have dropped off with the construction of I-40 in the area in 1967.⁸ After that, the commercial status of the community would have only been to serve the local residents, and even that was limited. Atkins' location approximately fifteen miles east of Russellville meant that it was easy for residents to travel to Russellville for their needs, especially with new a new interstate highway.

Even though Atkins' importance as a commercial center has passed, the community still contains good examples of architecture that reflect its commercial importance in the past. Architecturally, the Atkins Commercial Historic District is a microcosm of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century architectural styles and building forms. By far the most popular form in the district is what is referred to as the one-part commercial block, a one-story building that is a simple box with a decorated façade. Most of the buildings that follow this form have little or no ornamentation. What ornamentation that does exist is usually expressed through decorative brickwork above the storefront, such as the buildings at 201, 203, and 205 East Main Street or the building at 113 Avenue One Northeast.

Although the one-part commercial block is the most popular building form in the district, the most popular form nationally is the two-part commercial block, a building that has two distinct zones, the first floor public space and a second floor space that is often more private. One of the most elaborate two-part commercial block buildings in the district is the Cheek Building at 201 Northeast First Street. With its Flemish-bond brickwork, brick corbelling at the cornice and truncated corner, it is one of the most prominent buildings in the district. Other good examples of two-part commercial blocks, although altered, include the Choate Grocery Store Building at 109-111 Avenue One Northeast and the Bank of Atkins Building at 202 Northeast First Street.

The Bank of Atkins is also one of the most elaborate buildings in the district, employing not only brick but stone for the trim around the windows and in two second-floor beltcourses. Appropriately, the institution

⁷ West, Elliott. *The WPA Guide to 1930s Arkansas*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1987 reprint of 1941 publication, pp. 237 and 244.

⁸ Scoggin, Robert. Telephone conversation with the author. 15 September 2009.

that would have had probably the greatest wealth in Atkins was the entity to have the most elaborate building. (The bank's prominent corner location in town also likely influenced their decision to build a monumental building.)

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The twentieth century also brought about the construction of buildings, and more commonly, the remodeling of buildings to better serve travelers and visitors to Atkins, whether they came by train or by car on U.S. 64. The Duvall Mercantile Building at 109 East Main Street, for example, although built in 1908 had a new façade constructed in the 1940s. Although this was a dramatic alteration to the building, it did reflect the idea of updating a building to appear more modern and up-to-date so that it would appeal more to potential customers.

Other modifications to buildings, which were much more economical, including updating the storefront only, such as with the buildings at 207, 209, and 211 East Main Street, or installing slipcovers, such as the buildings at 209, 211, 213, and 215 Northeast First Street. Although these buildings were constructed c.1899 and c.1920 respectively, the storefronts are much later. However, again, the new storefronts or slipcovers presented a more modern, up-to-date appearance to attract customers.

However, as in the rest of the country, the good times ended in Atkins in October 1929. The economic bubble burst as the stock market crashed. With the crash of the stock market came hard times, which subsequently brought about the Great Depression of the 1930s. In Atkins and Pope County where the economy was based on farming and cotton, the results of the Great Depression were acute. Cotton prices plummeted and farmers could not meet their mortgages. The Great Depression dominated the 1930s in Atkins and Pope County. The people who lived through the depression were changed for a lifetime. The effects of the Depression on Atkins meant that little new construction occurred in the community.

The 1940s and 1950s were dominated by World War II and its effects. Pope County and Atkins rallied along with other Arkansans. There was some new construction in the district during the period. The Wayne Duvall Service Station at 301 East Main Street, for example, was built c.1940. Built on U.S. 64, no doubt in reaction to increased automobile traffic on the new and improved highway, it reflected the clean lines that were characteristic of new service stations of the period and giving a modern appearance to passing motorists.

Some new commercial buildings were also built in the district in the 1950s, specifically the Kehler Block Factory Buildings at 106 and 108 Northeast First Street. Although they were built in the one-part commercial block form, which reflects the architectural basis of the district, the form was updated with more modern materials, such as larger brick and horizontal stone blocks, a wall treatment especially popular on Ranch houses in the 1950s.

The buildings in the Atkins Commercial Historic District were built adjacent to the railroad tracks and depot and the Main Street (which is also U.S. 64), the historic core of the community. As the town grew, new streets were added and new businesses and services opened to accommodate the citizens of Atkins. The

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Atkins Commercial Historic District reflects the historic growth of the commercial core of Atkins, and the buildings in the district reflect the popular architectural styles and building forms of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The architectural variety that is found in Atkins is the most extensive in southeastern Pope County. With the exception of the county seat, Russellville, other communities in the county did not grow as Atkins did, nor did they have the wealth that equaled Atkins'. As a result, other commercial buildings in the area, even in the other small communities along the railroad line, gravitated towards the one-part commercial block. Few communities besides Atkins and Russellville had larger, more elaborate buildings. As a result, the remaining buildings in Atkins architecturally reflect the prominence of Atkins in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

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Verbal Boundary

From the west side of the building at 103 E. Main Street, on the north side of the street, travel east across Avenue One N.E. The Atkins Commercial Historic District continues through 219-225 E. Main Street and across Avenue Two N.E. still traveling east, the district includes the building at 301 E. Main Street. Turn north on the east side of 301 E. Main Street, then west behind building returning to Avenue Two N.E. Travel north on Avenue Two N.E. to the alley behind the buildings on the north side of N.E. First Street. The district continues, traveling west on the alley to Avenue One N.E. Turn south on Avenue One N.E. to include the buildings on the east side of the street only, and then go west on N.E. First Street to include only the buildings on the south side of the street. Turn south at the alley on the west side of the building at 104 N.E. First Street and proceed south to the point of origination at the west side of the building at 103 E. Main Street, concluding the boundary of the Atkins Commercial Historic District.

Boundary Justification

This boundary was drawn to include properties in the downtown Atkins Commercial Historic District that maintain the highest level of historic integrity in architecture and to show the relationship of these buildings to early commerce and industry.



STREET SCAPE

ATKINS POPE COUNTY

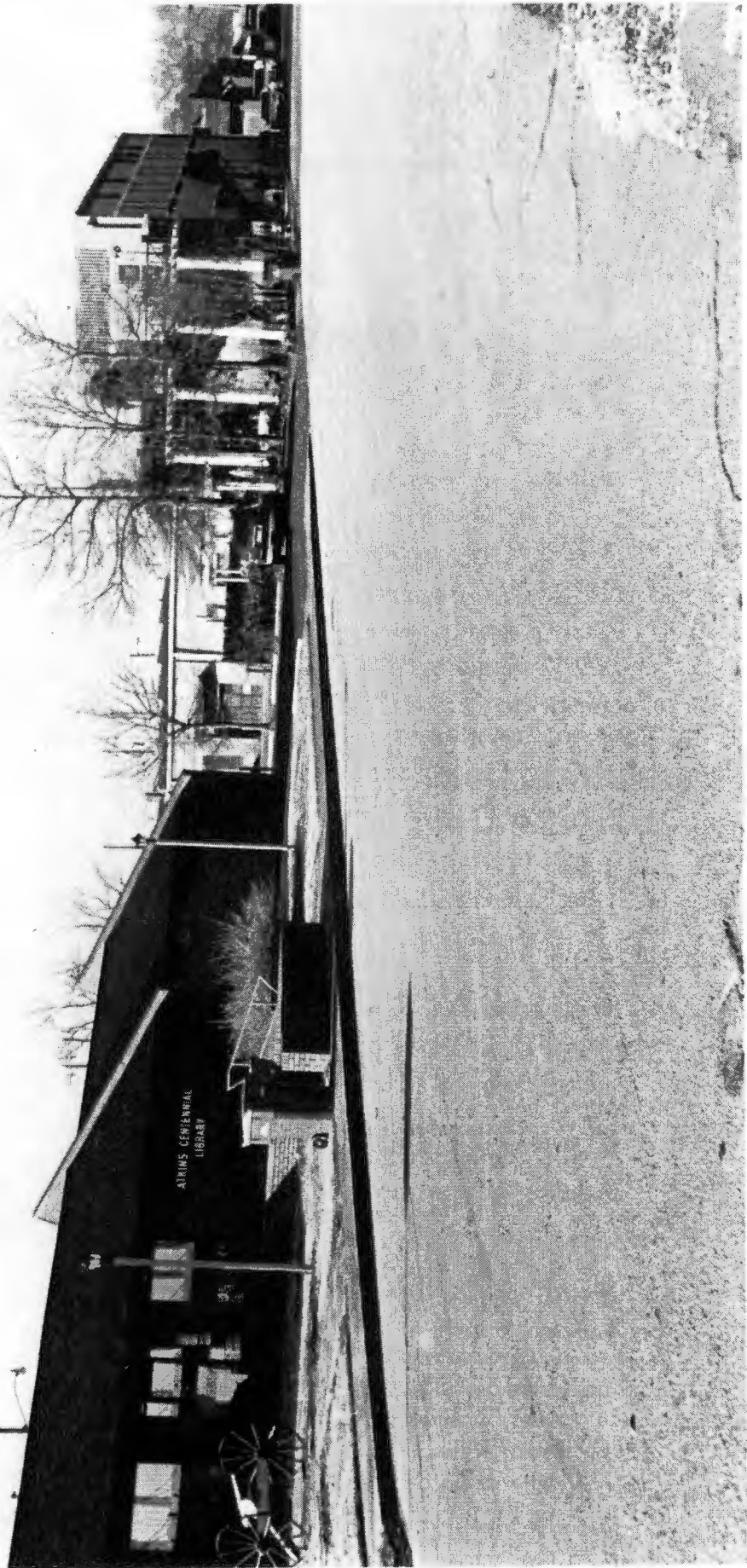
KAY GRIFIN

1/7/09

AHDP OFFICE

AVENUE ONE NORTHEAST AT NORTH BOUNDARY OF DISTRICT,
SHOOTING SOUTH

5



STREETSCAPE

ATKINS, POPE COUNTY

KAY GRIFFIN

1/7/09

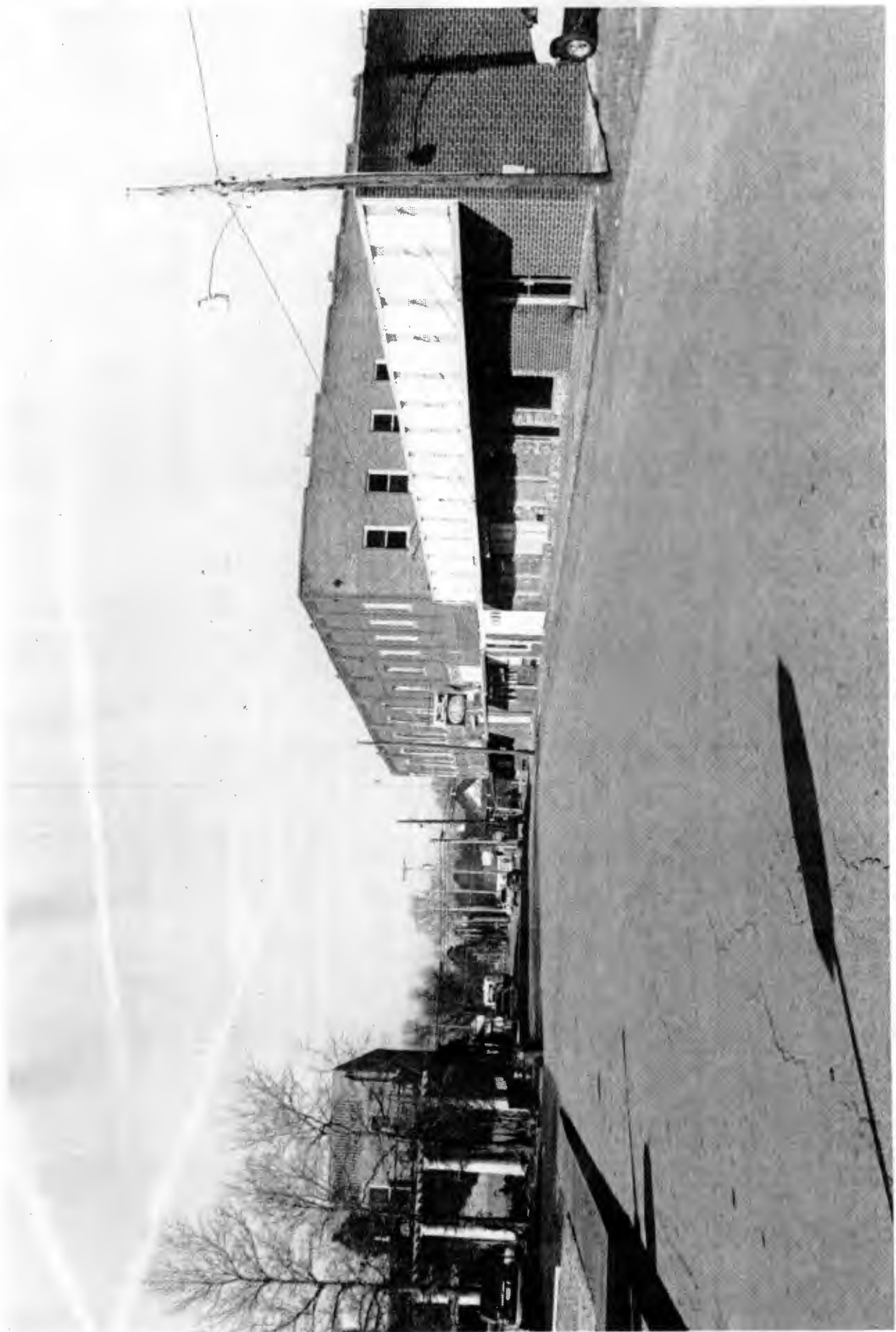
AHPD OFFICE

NORTHEAST FIRST STREET & AVENUE TWO NORTHEAST

STEARNS South West

R

X ATKINS Centennial Library



STREET SCAPE
ATKINS, PODE COUNTY
KAY GRIFFIN

1/7/69

APP OFFICE

NORTHEAST FIRST STREET & AVENUE TWO NORTHERST, SHOOTING
NORTHWEST

Q



STREETSCAPE
ATKINS, POPE COUNTY
KAY GRIFFIN

1/11/09

AH DP OFFICE
NORTHEAST FIRST STREET & AVENUE ONE NORTHERST,
SAUBOTING SOUTHWEST

P



STREET SCAPE

ATKINS, POPE COUNTY

KAY GRIFFIN

1/7/09

APP OFFICE

NORTHEAST FIRST STREET & AVENUE ONE NORTHEAST
SHOOTING SOUTHEAST

o



STREET SCAPE

ATKINS, POPE COUNTY

KAY GRIFFIN

1/7/09

AHPP OFFICE

NORTHEAST FIRST STREET & AVENUE ONE NORTHEAST

SHOOTING NORTH

N



STREETSCAPE

ATKINS, POPE COUNTY

KAY GRIFFIN

1/7/09

AHPP OFFICE

NORTHEAST FIRST STREET AT WEST BOUNDARY OF DISTRICT
SHOOTING EAST

M



STREETSCAPE

ATKINS, PAPER COUNTY

KAY GRIFFIN

1/1/09

APPD OFFICE

EAST MAIN STREET & AVENUE TWO NORTHEAST, SMOOTING N
L



STREET SCAPE

ATKINS, POPE COUNTY

KAY GRIFFIN

1/7/09

AHPP OFFICE

EAST MAIN STREET & AVENUE TWO NORTHEAST SHOOTING WEST

K



STREET SCAPE

ATKINS, DEPE COUNTY

KAY GRIFFIN

1/7/69

APP OF FILE

EAST MAIN STREET & AVENUE ONE NORTHEAST, SHOOTING NORTHWEST
J



STREET SCAPE

ATKINS, POPE COUNTY

RAY GRIFFIN

1/7/69

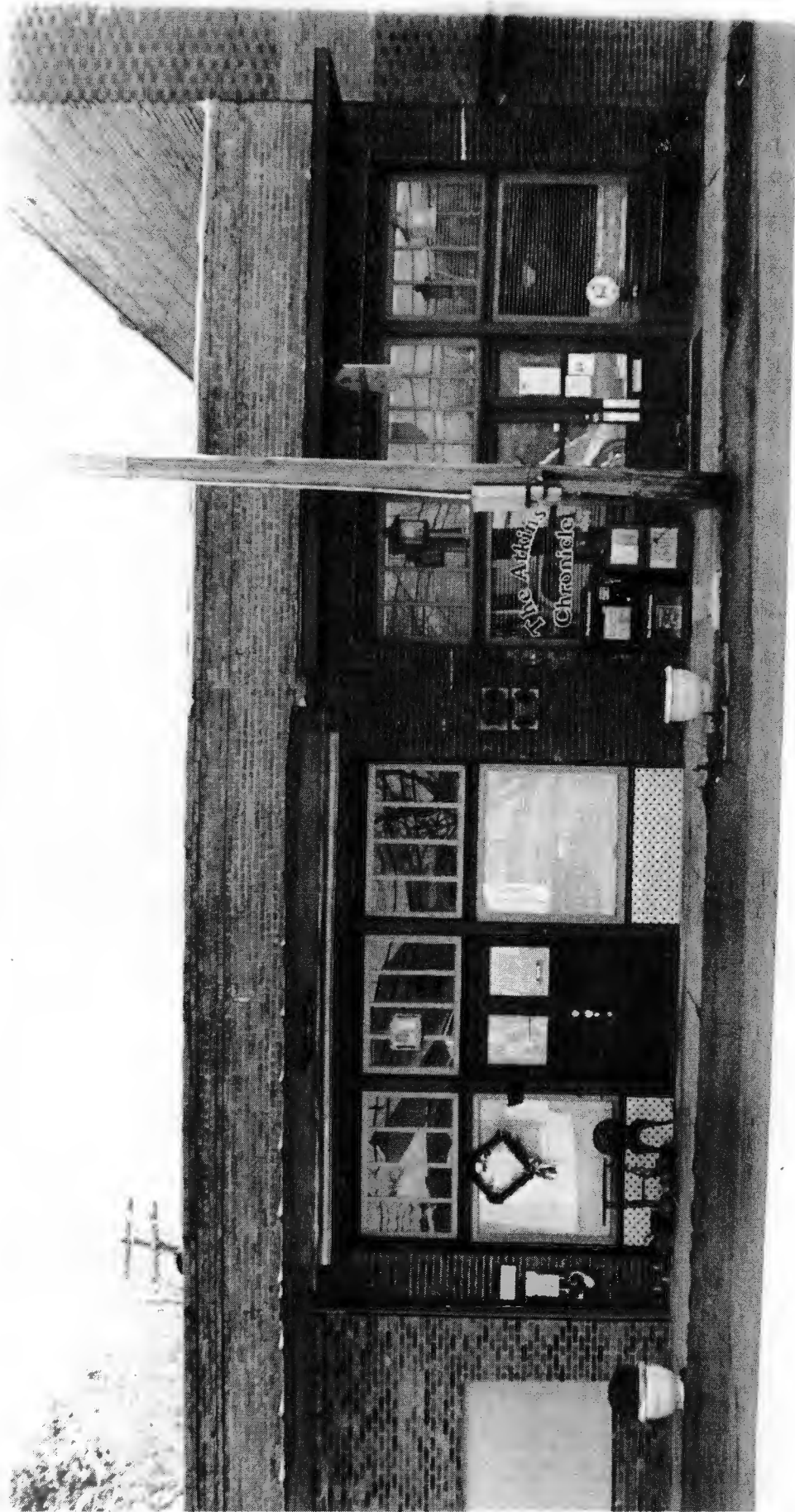
AHPP OFFICE

EAST MAIN STREET & AVENUE ONE NORTHWEST, SHOOTING NORTHEAST

I



STREETSCAPE
ATKINS, RICE COUNTY
KAY GRIFFIN
1/7/69
AHPD OFFICE
EAST MAIN STREET, SHOOTING EAST FROM
SOUTHWEST BOUNDARY OF THE DISTRICT
H



ATKINS CHRONICLE BUILDING 4 E. E. CANEADAY GROVE KY STORR
204 & 206 AVENUE ONE NORTHWEST

ATKINS, POPE COUNTY

KAY GRIFFIN

1/7/09

AHPD OFFICE

AVENUE ONE NORTHEAST, SHOOTING EAST

G



THE TIN SHOPPE, 113 AVENUE ONE NORTHEAST
ATKINS, POPE COUNTY

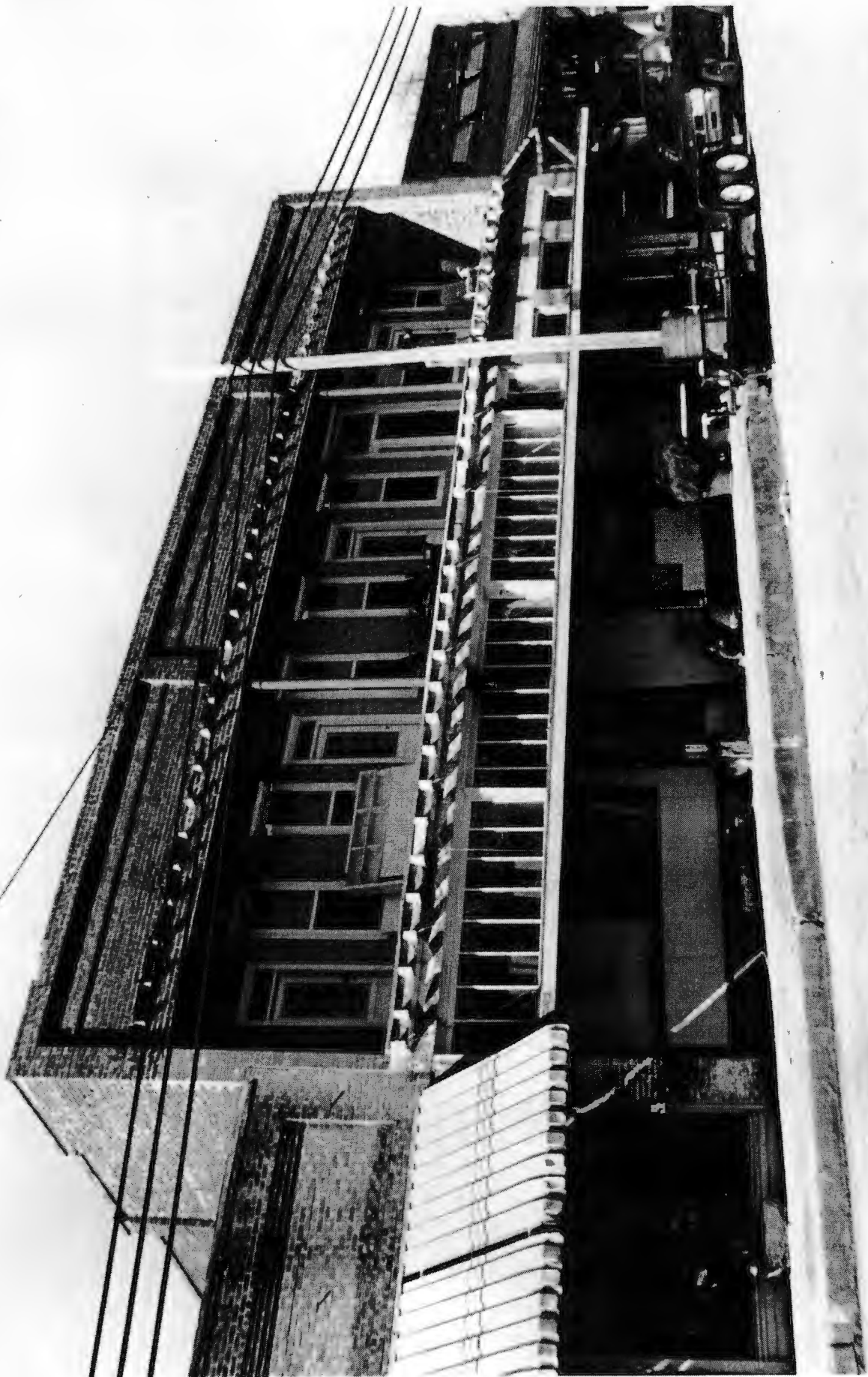
KAY GRIFFIN

1/7/69

AHPP OFFICE

AVENUE ONE NORTHEAST & NORTHEAST FIRST STREET
SHOOTING - SOUTHWEST

F



CHOATE GROCERY STORE, 109-111 AVENUE ONE NORTHEAST
ATKINS, POPE COUNTY

KMY GRIFFIN

1/7/09

AHPD OFFICE

AVENUE ONE NORTHEAST, SHOOTING NORTHWEST
E



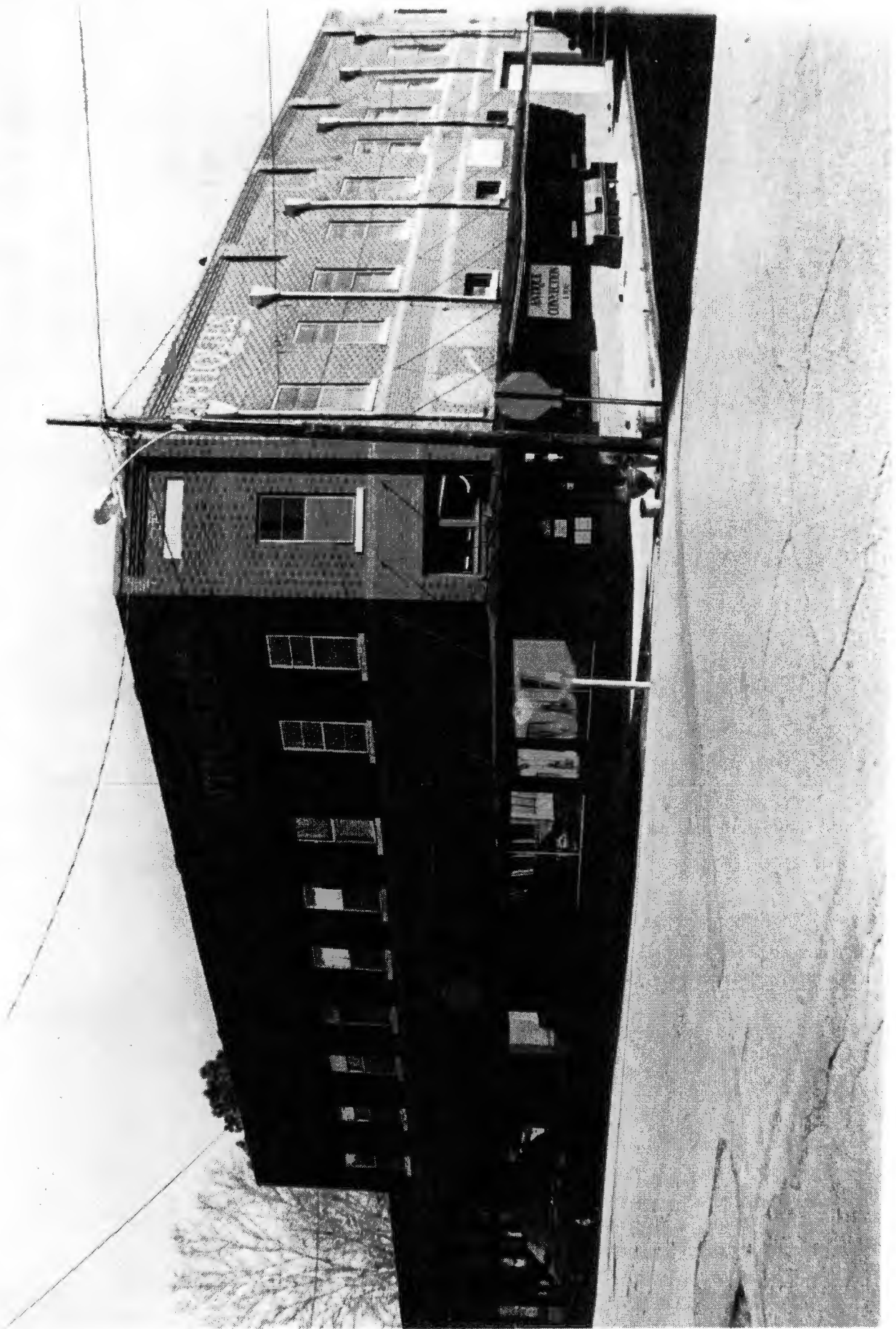
BANK OF ATKINS, 202 NORTHEAST FIRST STREET
ATKINS, POPE COUNTY

KAY GRIFFIN

1/9/09

ANPP OFFICE

NORTHEAST FIRST STREET & AVENUE ONE, SHOWING SOUTHEAST
D



CHEEK BUILDING, 201 NORTHEAST FIRST STREET
ATKINS, BOPE COUNTY
KAY GRIFFIN

1/7/09

AHPP OFFICE

NORTHEAST FIRST STREET & AVENUE ONE NORTHEAST, SHOOTING NORTHEAST
C



207, 209, & 211 EAST MAIN STREET
ATKINS, POPE COUNTY

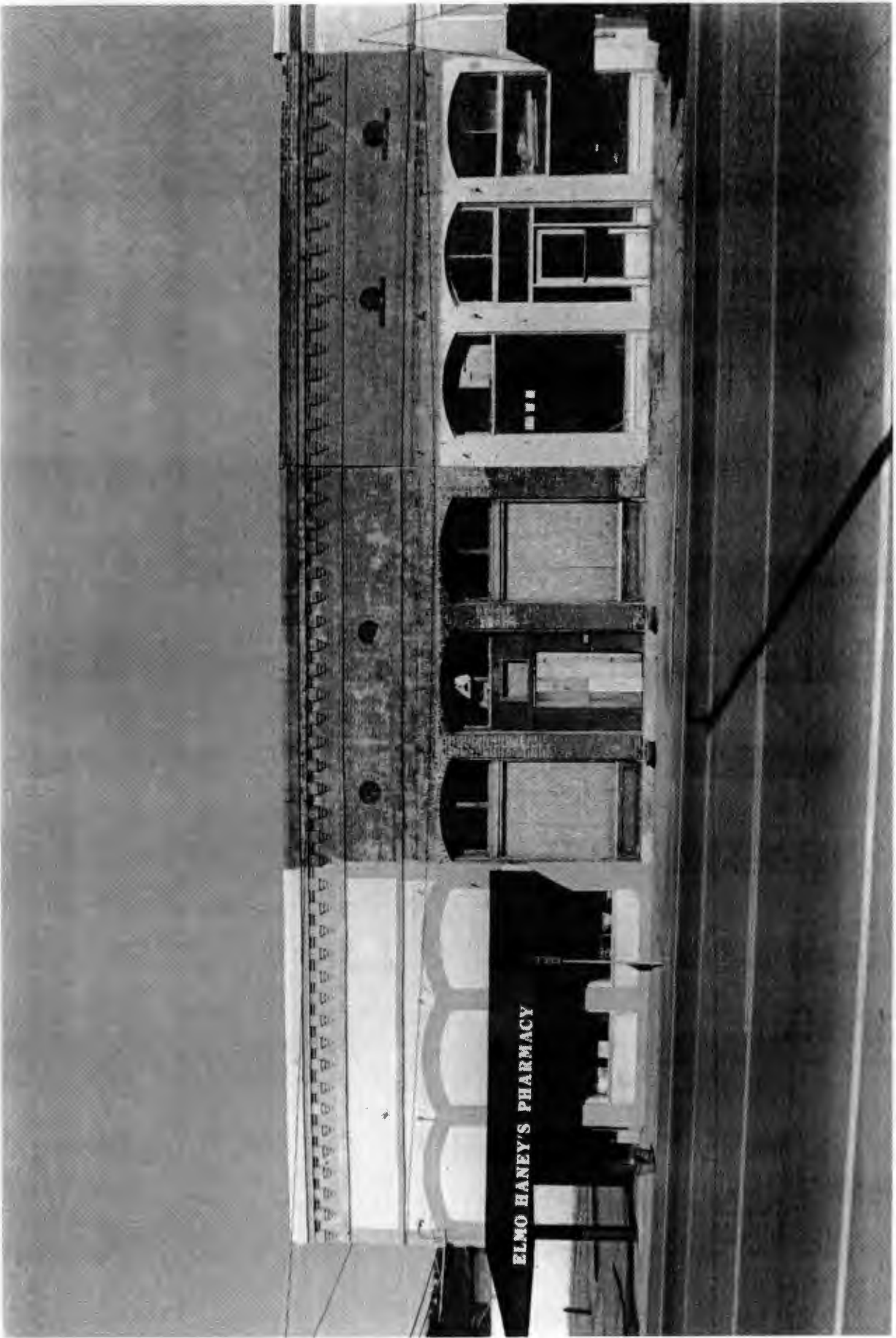
KAY GRIFFIN

11/1/09

AHPP OFFICE

EAST MAIN STREET, SHOOTING NORTH

B



201, 203, & 205 EAST MAIN STREET

ATKINS, POPE COUNTY

KAY GRIFFIN

1/7/09

AHPP OFFICE

EAST MAIN STREET SHOOTING NORTH

A

ATKINS COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT ATKINS, POPE COUNTY, ARKANSAS

UTM 1. 15 505796E 3900059N
2. 15 505907E 3900059N
3. 15 505940E 3899892N
4. 15 50590706E 3899892N

ATKINS QUADRANGLE
ARKANSAS

7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPH)

7454 IV SW
(MORELAND)

10 MI. TO ARK. 124
OAK GROVE 7.2 MI.

1 730 000 FEET

3 MI. TO ARK. 105 511



ATKINS COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name of Property

United States Department of Historic Places
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 11 Page 1 of 1

SKETCH MAP
Not to Scale

POPE COUNTY - ARKANSAS
County and State



LEGEND

- BOUNDARY
- P PARKING
- 1 BUILDINGS
- X NON-CONTRIBUTING
- > PHOTO LOCATIONS
- ||||| RAILROAD TRACKS
- ABC'S STREET SCAPES

