

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

625

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

RECEIVED 2280

AUG 14 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Lawyers' Row Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

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

2. Location

Street & number: 118, 120, 130, 132 W. Second St.

City or town: Malvern State: AR County: Hot Spring

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 X A B C D

<u>Stacy Hunt</u>	<u>8-6-15</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

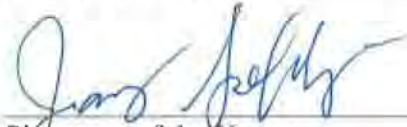
Lawyers' Row Historic District
Name of Property

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)


Signature of the Keeper

9-28-2015
Date of Action

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

 COMMERCE/ TRADE: professional, specialty store, warehouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

 COMMERCE/ TRADE: professional, business

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: _____

BRICK, CAST CONCRETE

STUCCO, SYNTHETICS:

Vinyl, WOOD: plywood, METAL:

aluminum, ASBESTOS

METAL: aluminum, ASPHALT, TERRA
COTTA

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The proposed Lawyers' Row Historic District is adjacent to the Hot Spring County Courthouse and lies near the original train depot. Historically, the strip housed some of Malvern's top attorneys until around 2000. The city of Malvern, Arkansas, was founded as a railway stop along the Cairo and Fulton Railroad and is known for its agricultural and mineral resources, with brick production playing a major role in the city's economic development. The city lies 21 miles east of Hot Springs National Park and 43 miles southwest of Little Rock. The district boundaries include four buildings. Contributing buildings in the district range in date from around 1910 to around 1922 and retain many of their historic features. The historic integrity of this community is 75% intact and contributing to its status as a historic district. The identity of this area is defined through its proximity to the courthouse and the grouping of these structures historic used as lawyer's offices.

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Narrative Description

The district fronts W. Second Street and runs from Locust St. to the alley behind S. Main Street, sitting adjacent to the Hot Spring County Courthouse. The first buildings emerged around 1910 and lots continued to fill the block until all lots were full around 1922. At this time, it is likely the older buildings had new brick front facades applied. Currently, the block appears as a cohesive whole, composed of offices with similar scale, setback, fenestration pattern, and building materials. The majority of the building facades are built of brick, with one in stucco. The district appears in distinct contrast to other low-scale individual and strip centers which characterize other commercial sectors of town.

The two oldest buildings in the district are at (HS0199) 118 W. Second St and (HS0202) 132 W. Second St. They were built around 1910 and were designed in an early 20th century commercial style. Although the windows in the back of the building at 118 W Second have been covered over with an addition, evidence of the original arched window openings are still visible from inside the building. Most likely, the sides and back of this building would have had a similar style window. The front façade of the stucco building at 132 West Second has been remodeled to include smaller windows than what were originally there. Evidence of a metal threshold is still at floor level indicating that there were doors or very tall windows on this façade at one time. The roof has also been changed from a parapet to a shed with the addition of infill siding.

The majority of the buildings were built around 1920, constructed in brick, in the 20th century commercial style so popular at this time. These buildings include flat fronted facades with an inset brick panel with metal grilles in the frieze. Although the buildings of this era are not very ornamental, the inset panel and grilles are meant to offer some decoration to an otherwise very plain building. Buildings built at this time include (HS0200) 120 and (HS0201) 130 W. Second St. 120 had originally been two buildings as evidenced by its length of two bays, one of which now has a window instead of a door. The south bay of 120 was built around 1920 and the north bay built a couple of years later.

The area held lawyers' offices for more than nine decades along with business offices and some shops. But it was mainly known for its attorneys. It was where they worked and collaborated. More recently it has been dominated by other types of professional offices. With the exception of the two still there, most of the town's attorneys have moved along the highway into larger buildings.

All of the buildings which made up this historic community of lawyers still exist and have the same scale, set back, and the majority of their historic building material. Much of the historic fabric of the community is still intact and its overall feel retains its historical integrity.

Inventory:

HS0199 Cooper Funeral Home, 118 W. Second St. c. 1910, Contributing. Brick 20th century commercial office building. This building's first occupants were undertakers. By around 1920 it was operated by an undertaker named Felix Downey Cooper and his wife, Helen Kilpatrick Cooper. It appears that the front façade was remodeled around this time. The building was mainly an office where coffins were kept and then as their business grew, they began conducting funerals. The back addition was added around 1925 for a casket warehouse. The back façade is now covered in vinyl siding with a replacement window. Felix Cooper worked as a dentist for about 10 years until his feet began to bother him. He then worked in Cooper Store on Main Street before going into the funeral home business. He was commonly known as Doc or Dr. Cooper.¹ Lucille Wilson Kelly also later worked out of this space. She worked in timber assets and her husband owned the vacant lot across the street which once served as his car lot.

HS0200, 120 W. Second St. c. 1920, Contributing. Brick 20th century commercial office building with a tile cap at the parapet. The front façade has brick inset to create a panel in the frieze. The frieze has two metal vents and a post sign hanging in the center. The back of the building has a T-111-sided addition on a post foundation. This building has housed the office of many Malvern attorneys including Winston Bryant, Donald Spears, State Representative David Kizzia, Willie Smith, and Judge H.B. Means and Municipal Judge Bill Gilliam.

¹ "Malvern's First Funeral Home," *The Heritage*. Hot Springs County, Arkansas Historical Society, vol. 1, 1979.

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HS0201, Glover Law Firm, 130 W. Second St., c. 1920, Contributing. Brick 20th century commercial office building probably had a tile cap at the parapet on the front elevation. The cap is now wrapped in metal. The building is three bays long with three brick inset panels in the frieze. Two of the bays backs are covered in corrugated metal, the third has an asbestos-sided addition attached with a corrugated metal covered foundation. This building was originally constructed as three separate buildings with 4 bays. The two bays to the east were all built around 1920. The last bay to the west, with two brick panels in the frieze, was constructed a few years later. The first bay from the east served as an attorney's office. As early as can be recalled, the building was owned by Lawson E. Glover who ran the Glover Law Firm with his son Mack. Lawson was brother to William H. Glover and son of David Delano Glover, who officed next door in the Glover & Glover Law Firm. Other attorneys who practiced here over the years include Judge Chris Williams. The second bay from the east housed the OK Barber Shop. Lawson purchased the barber shop building and the one to the east, which housed a beauty shop. Eventually Lawson opened up the wall between the barber shop and his law firm to expand his law firm. In the process, he moved the barbershop into the beauty shop space. Eventually, the firm took over all the buildings, opening them all up as one space.

HS0202, Glover and Glover Law Firm, 132 W. Second St., c. 1910, Non-Contributing. Stucco 20th century commercial office building. The front façade was likely originally full-length windows or doors; based on the evidence of a metal threshold across the front of the building. Three metal anchors remain in the frieze which probably supported an awning. The roof has been altered from a parapet to a shed roof with the addition of a metal roof. This structure was built by David Delano Glover to house the Glover Law Firm.ⁱⁱ David Delano "D.D." Glover served in the Arkansas legislature from 1909-1911, as the prosecuting attorney of Arkansas's Seventh Judicial Circuit from 1913-1917, and then as a Democratic representative to the U.S. Congress from 1929-1935. During Glover's tenure in the Arkansas legislature, he chaired the Capitol Commission that oversaw the completion of the Arkansas State Capitol.ⁱⁱⁱ Many Glovers worked out of this office over the decades. David gave all of his children homes when they married, except his son, William H. to whom he gave the law firm. William practiced here for many years. He handed the firm down to his son, Dorsey Glover who sold the building around 1972. At one point the Glovers ran two construction companies out of the back of the law firm. They were the W.C. Burrow Company and the Glover Construction Company. The building is non-contributing because of its loss of historic detail on the front and sides.

Breakdown by Period of Construction:

1910-1919	2 buildings
1920-1965	2 buildings

Non-contributing Buildings:

132 S. Second Street is considered a noncontributing structure to the historic district because too much of the original detailing has been covered over with stucco.

ⁱⁱ Dorsey Glover, phone conversation with author, April 21, 2015.

ⁱⁱⁱ Sherry Laymon, "D.D. Glover", *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, last updated October 17 2014, accessed at encyclopediaofarkansas.net

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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.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LAW

Period of Significance

c.1910-c.1965

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Lawyers' Row Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A as the historic center of Malvern attorney affairs and its importance in the legal history of Malvern. The district was well known to house lawyer's offices, many from the time the buildings were constructed. Even now, two of the offices still are used in this capacity. The period of significance begins around 1910 when the Glover Law Firm was built at the corner of W. Second and Locust Streets and ends around 2000 when most attorneys moved their offices out of the area; resulting in the district losing its status as the local center of attorney activity.

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

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The city of Malvern first emerged as a railroad stop on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, which ran from Little Rock to Fort Smith, in 1873. A few years later, the "Diamond Joe" a luxury railroad running from Hot Springs, also established a route through Malvern.⁴ As the railway became the preferred mode of transportation over the river, the community prospered and was incorporated in 1876.⁵ It then won the title of county seat from Rockport in 1878, a town upon the Ouachita River, becoming the center of Hot Spring County politics and finances.⁶

Early on, Malvern relied upon its land and timber for economic stability. Its main resources being good building stone, excellent potter's clay, cotton, hides, lumber, and fruits.⁷ It benefitted greatly from its location along the rail line, granting it access to the national marketplace.

The earliest brick plant was introduced to the region in 1887 when Tom Atchison and his father came to Perla, a town about two miles from Malvern, and purchased a pottery factory. The first bricks produced by the factory were created from red clay found less than a mile away from the plant.⁸ The company continued for many years, bringing brick manufacturing into the region. It quickly became a driving force of the county's economy.

The town progressed so greatly that by 1890 Malvern had a population of 1,500 and contained a public school, a volunteer fire department, several grist mills and cotton gins, several stores and blacksmith shops, three lumber companies, two weekly newspapers: the *Arkansas Meteor* and the *Arkansas State Journal*, several telegraph and express offices, and two railroads.⁹

Around 1893, Main Street, the wide but muddy main thoroughfare through town, consisted of about two blocks of mostly wooden store buildings on both sides of the street. A few homes were in the second,

⁴ Bruce Stacy, "The History of Hot Spring County," *The Heritage*, Hot Spring County, Historical Society, Vol. 4, 1977.

⁵ Stacy.

⁶ Marvin Schultz, "Malvern," *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, accessed at www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net

⁷ *Polk's Arkansas State Business Directory & Gazetteer*, vol. 1, 1884-1885.

⁸ Elizabeth Duffie Massey, *A Pictorial History of Malvern and Hot Spring County*, June 1990, 30

⁹ Stacy.

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third, and fourth blocks going south. But tragedy struck in 1896 when one side of Main Street burned. Then the next year, the other side fell to the same fate. From Third Street to the depot was destroyed, only the brick buildings in Malvern survived.¹⁰

As the city rebuilt, it grew to include business and offices beyond Main Street. One of the roads being developed was S. Second, between the courthouse and Main. It was the perfect location for attorneys' offices as it was so close to the courthouse and the center of town. One of the first attorneys to build on the block was David Glover. His office was at the corner of Locust and Second Streets at 132 S. Second (HS0202). Three generations of his family practiced law here until the building was sold in 1972.¹¹ At the other end of the building strip, Cooper Undertaking (HS0199) was constructed around 1910. This business was Malvern's first funeral home and remained so for several decades, finally closing around 1930.¹²

By 1911 the city had been completely rebuilt and considered second class with a population around 3,500. The community had 50 businesses, 4 hotels, two railroads with an average of eight trains a day, two feed stables with a garage annex, five churches, and about six hundred children enrolled in school. It was equipped with gas mains on all the main streets and had just been granted a franchise for a water works to be built.¹³

A 22 mile electrical line was purchased in 1913 by the newly established Arkansas Power and Light Company to run current between Malvern to Arkadelphia, making it the only electrical transmission line in the state. The company served as Arkansas's primary utility line from 1913-1989.¹⁴ Their location in Malvern provided the residents with inexpensive electricity, promoting industrial development.¹⁵

In 1920, Acme Brick Company out of Fort Worth, Texas, bought 120 acres near Malvern and built a competing brick factory in Perla. The Atchisons sold their plant to Acme in 1927, resulting in Acme's impressive presence in the region.¹⁶ Although Acme operated several plants throughout the South, the Malvern plant was the company's largest.¹⁷ In 1980 Malvern was dubbed the "Brick Capitol of the World"

About this time, downtown Malvern saw another building boom. The rest of the lots within Lawyer's Row were filled with offices, most occupied by attorneys, and a barber shop.¹⁸ The older buildings on this block were fitted with new fronts at this time.

The year 1936 saw a lot of changes in Malvern. A new three-story courthouse replaced the two-story one built in 1866 and the city built a new school building on the south side of town. But to the townspeople, the biggest news was that President Roosevelt was coming to mark Arkansas's 100th birthday. All the residents that lived upon the president's route worked for months getting their properties ready for the presidential visit. They whitewashed their barns and houses, planted shrubs and flowers, and anything else they could to beautify their homes. The Arkansas Highway Department even blacktopped the highway from Hot Springs to Malvern at this time. Roosevelt made a short speech in Rockport then drove

¹⁰ J. Frank Williams, "Malvern of Yesteryear," *The Heritage of Hot Spring County*, vol.1, No.1, II Edition, 1970. Reprinted from *Times-Journal*, Dec. 13, 1911.

¹¹ Dorsey Glover, phone conversation with author, April 21, 2015.

¹² Massey; Sanborn Fire Insurance map, Malvern, AR, 1948.

¹³ Williams.

¹⁴ Kenneth Bridges, "Arkansas Power & Light," *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, accessed at www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net.

¹⁵ R.P. Bowen, *Malvern Daily Record*, June 10, 1926.

¹⁶ Massey, 30-31.

¹⁷ Bowen.

¹⁸ Chris Williams, telephone conversation with author, April 21, 2015.

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down Main Street where thousands of people lined the streets to greet him as he traveled to the depot to board a train for Little Rock.¹⁹

By the 1950s and 1960s Malvern was considered the southwestern point of what came to be known as the Arkansas Industrial Triangle. Little Rock and Pine Bluff formed the other two points.²⁰ Industry in Malvern over the years has included textile mills, lumber mills, wood product manufacturers, furniture plants, and most importantly brick and tile factories.

Downtown growth slowed during the mid-twentieth century with the rise of the automobile. Construction of Interstate 30 which did not link to downtown, stymied downtown growth as the downtown became less pedestrian-friendly and more of a pass-through to get to the interstate. Citizens and visitors chose automobile travel over the railroad and downtown facilities began to lose their popularity. During the 1950s, new businesses began along the highway resulting in homes and existing businesses being lead away from the downtown community. Less business traffic and the decline of the use of the railroad left the downtown in economic decline during the 1960s and 1970s.

The city's economic base still depends on industry in the early twenty-first century. Acme Brick Company has grown to be the largest brick producer in the nation. Some of the other industries which have had an impact on the Malvern economy include Weyerhaeuser, Borden Chemical, Hexion Chemicals, Adams Face Veneer Company, Leggett & Platt Precision, Pactiv Corporation and Grapette International.

Today only two offices in this district are still occupied by attorneys. But Lawyer's Row had thrived as the legal center of town until around 2000 when most of the attorney's moved their offices to the highway. Although the location was still convenient to the courthouse, parking was insufficient and the buildings small scale no longer suited the American appetite for larger spaces. New and large buildings were a symbol of success. At this time, America was moving into the digital age and these old buildings were not suited with modern wiring.²¹

SIGNIFICANCE OF PROPERTY

From the time of its founding in the 1870s, Malvern has been the center of Hot Spring County government and commerce. The town's title as county seat, its location along the railroad, and its abundance of natural resources were instrumental in it becoming the commercial and legal centers of Hot Spring County early on.

As the twentieth century emerged, Malvern exploited its bounty of underground resources and served as the base of a regional electrical grid, bringing large-scale manufacturing to the city. As the center of business and government affairs, it is only logical that the strip of buildings so close to the courthouse would serve as the legal business center of the city.

Lawyers' Row Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A as the historic center of Malvern attorney affairs and its importance in the legal history of Malvern. The district was well known to house lawyer's offices, many from the time the buildings were constructed. Even now, two of the offices still are used in this capacity. The period of significance begins around 1910 when the Glover Law Firm was built at the corner of W. Second and Locust Streets and ends in 1965, fifty years before the present year.

¹⁹ Stacy.

²⁰ Massey, 62.

²¹ Chris Williams.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

- Bridges, Kenneth. "Arkansas Power & Light," *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*.
- Bowen, R.P. *Malvern Daily Record*, June 10, 1926.
- Glover, Dorsey. Phone conversation with author, April 21, 2015.
- The Heritage*. "Malvern's First Funeral Home," Hot Springs County, Arkansas Historical Society, vol. 1, 1979.
- Massey, Elizabeth Duffie. *A Pictorial History of Malvern and Hot Spring County*, June 1990.
- Polk's Arkansas State Business Directory & Gazetteer*, vol. 1, 1884-1885.
- Richter, Wendy. "John Little McClellan," *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*.
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Malvern, Arkansas, 1920 and 1948.
- Schultz, Marvin. "Malvern," *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*.
- Stacy, Bruce. "The History of Hot Spring County," *The Heritage*, Hot Spring County, Historical Society, Vol. 4, 1977.
- Williams, Chris. Phone conversation with author, April 21, 2015.
- Williams, J. Frank. "Malvern of Yesteryear," *The Heritage of Hot Spring County*, vol.1, No.1, II Edition, 1970. Reprinted from *Times-Journal*, Dec. 13, 1911.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

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Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____ Approx. 1.2 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 15 Easting: 517044 Northing: 3802491

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

The boundaries of the district include Parts of Lots 3 and 4 in Block 21. It includes the buildings on the north side of W. Second Street from Locust to the alley behind Main St.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The buildings in Lawyers' Row Historic District have similar dates, scale, and building materials. They were all, at some time in their history, used as attorney's offices. To the south of the Lawyer's Row Historic District lies a parking lot. To the east is an alley and then the Malvern Commercial Historic District begins. The north has several vacant lots and buildings that appear to be in the process of demolition by neglect. A newer building that sits on half a city block lies to the west. This building does not have the same scale, architectural character, nor a similar building construction date or style to those in the district.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Antoinette Johnson of Johnson Consulting, LLC edited by the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
street & number: 323 Center St., Suite 1500
city or town: Little Rock state: AR zip code: 72201
e-mail ralph@arkansasheritage.org
telephone: 501-324-9880
date: April 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Lawyers' Row Historic District

City or Vicinity: Malvern

County: Hot Spring

State: AR

Photographer: Antoinette Johnson

Date Photographed: January 2015

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

1 of 2

Building Numbers HS0199, HS0200, HS0201, HS0202, camera facing northwest.

2 of 2

Building Numbers HS0199, HS0200, HS0201, HS0202, camera facing west.

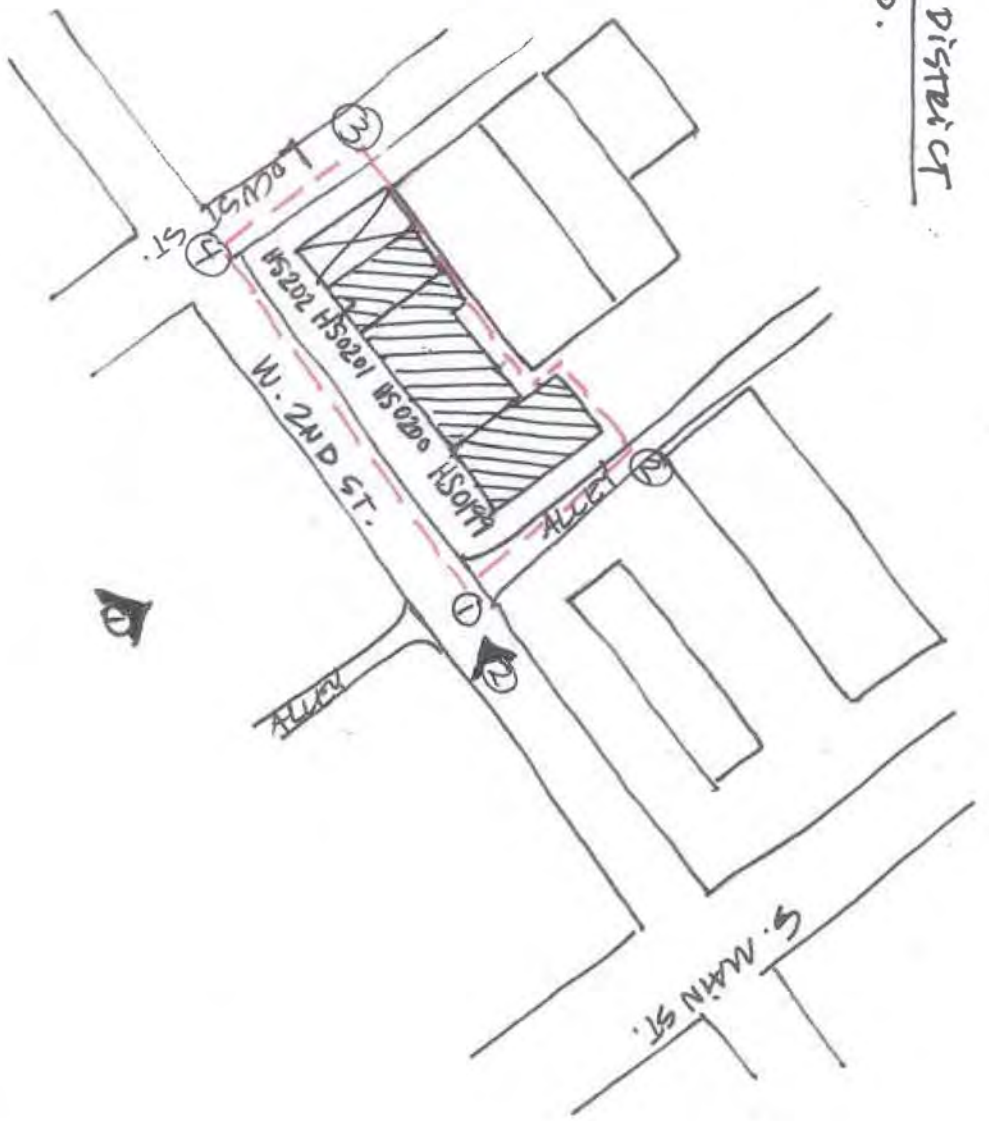
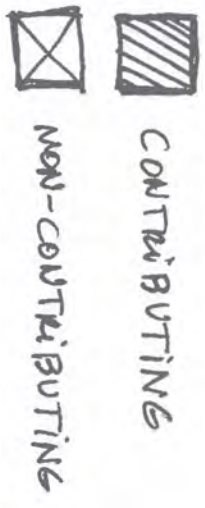
Lawyers' Row Historic District
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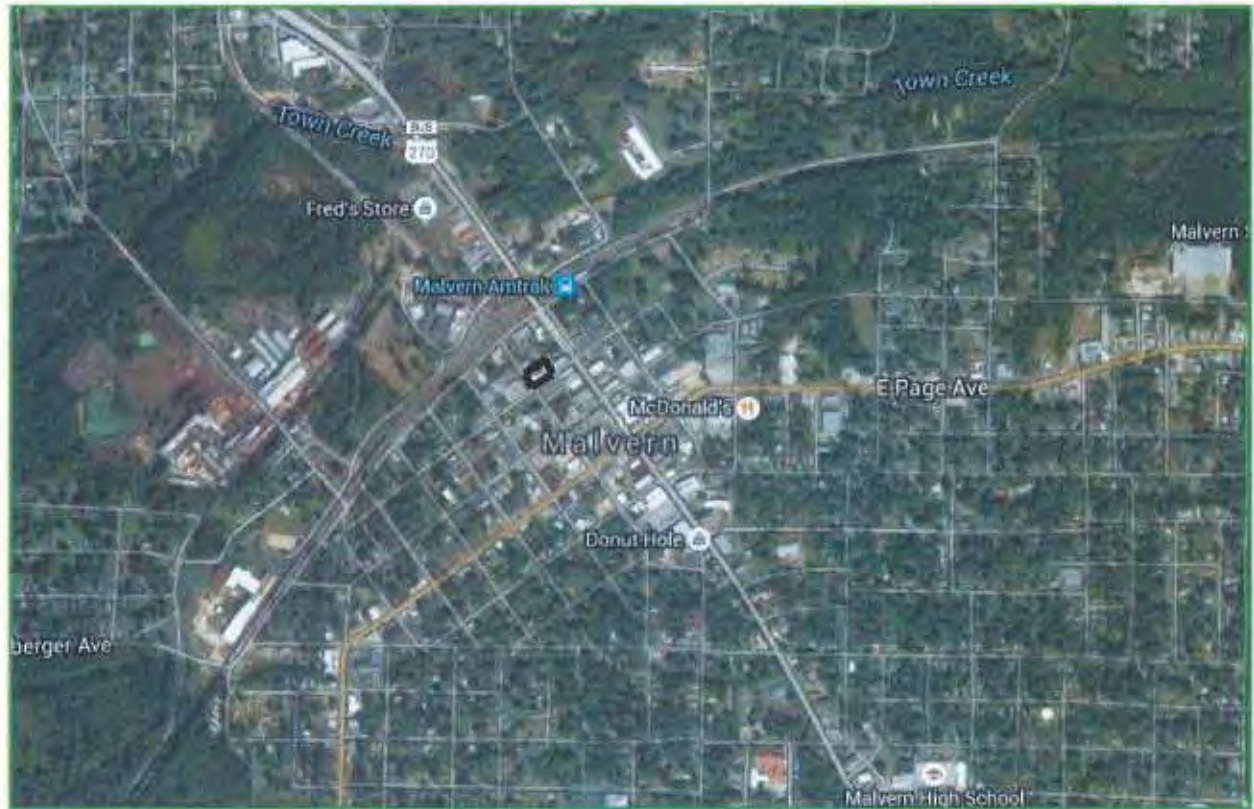
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

LAWYERS' ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT
MALVERN, HOT SPRINGS CO.



Lawyer's Row Historic District
Malvern, Hot Spring Co.
Arkansas



|---1000 ft---|

Zone: 15

Easting: 517044

Northing: 3802491

Lawyer's Row Historic District
Malvern, Hot Spring Co.
Arkansas



|---100 ft---



Zone: 15

Easting: 517044

Northing: 3802491



Small, illegible signs on the leftmost building.

Striped awning over a storefront.

Green metal awning over a storefront.

Striped awning over a storefront.

Green metal awning over a storefront.

HSC
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
OF
SOUTH CAROLINA

Small sign on a storefront window.



Billy Jack
Gibson
Attorney
at Law
501-332-2888
Est. 2013

HSC
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
HOME OF
"THE HERITAGE"

PLEASE USE
OTHER
DOOR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Lawyers' Row Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Hot Spring

DATE RECEIVED: 8/14/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/09/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/24/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/29/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000625

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 9-28-2015 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Why was this not simply appended to the Malvern Commercial Historic District?

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A

REVIEWER J. Gibbs DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N (N)

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS
HERITAGE

August 5, 2015

RECEIVED 2280

AUG 14 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

Asa Hutchinson
Governor

Stacy Hurst
Director

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Fl.
Washington D.C. 20005

Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Natural Heritage
Commission

Delta Cultural Center

Historic Arkansas Museum

Mosaic Templars
Cultural Center

Old State House Museum

RE: Lawyers' Row Historic District – Malvern, Hot Spring
County, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Loether:

We are enclosing for your review the above-referenced nomination. The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has complied with all applicable nominating procedures and notification requirements in the nomination process.

If you need further information, please call Ralph S. Wilcox of my staff at (501) 324-9787. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Stacy Hurst
State Historic Preservation Officer

SH:rsw

Enclosure



Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program



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