

Er Nominaiton United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building
 Other names/site number: Arkansas Democrat Building, Fulk Estate,
 Name of related multiple property listing:
Charles L. Thompson Design Collection Thematic Resources
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 613-615 Main Street
 City or town: Little Rock State: Arkansas County: Pulaski
 Not For Publication: Vicinity: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 X C D

April 4, 2018				
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%; border: none;">Signature of certifying official/Title:</td> <td style="width: 30%; border: none;">Date</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"><hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black;"/></td> <td style="border: none;"><hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black;"/></td> </tr> </table>	Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date	<hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black;"/>	<hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black;"/>
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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.				
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%; border: none;">Signature of commenting official:</td> <td style="width: 30%; border: none;">Date</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"><hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black;"/></td> <td style="border: none;"><hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black;"/></td> </tr> </table>	Signature of commenting official:	Date	<hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black;"/>	<hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black;"/>
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Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government			

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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

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>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Professional: Newspaper's Offices

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: Communications Facility: Printing Plant

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival; Neo-classical Revival

LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial

Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation: Stone, Concrete; Walls: Brick,
Metal(Steel); Roof: Wood, Metal(Steel).

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 Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building was designed in the Neoclassical Revival Style by local architect Charles L. Thompson in 1916. The building is located on the east side of Main Street in downtown Little Rock, Arkansas, between West 6th and West 7th Streets. It is located in a historically commercial area of Little Rock surrounded by retail spaces, restaurants and offices. The building sits along the wide sidewalk adjacent to Main Street facing west. The current use of the 13,146 square foot building reserves 3,725 square feet of the first floor for retail use and an additional 638 square feet of storage space while the rest of the building is dedicated to nine apartment units. The building consists of a masonry exterior surrounding a steel structure supporting wooden floors and internal wood frame walls. The Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building was designed to house the *Arkansas Democrat* newspaper, known today as the *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*. The *Arkansas Democrat* newspaper occupied the building between 1917 and 1930. There are many remaining significant original features of the building including the exterior brickwork and limestone lintels as well as the original second story window openings on the west façade facing Main Street. The renovation process for 613 - 615 Main Street was completed in September of 2017 including a complete restoration of the existing

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building façade; highlighting the original stone masonry work and neoclassical details from the early 1900s.

Narrative Description

Elaboration

The Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building was originally built under the direction of the Fulk Estate, the estate left by Little Rock Judge Francis Fulk after his death in 1910. After his death, Judge Fulk's various investments and real estate holdings were managed by his widow, Florence Parson Fulk and his sons Gus and Guy Fulk.¹ The first major commercial construction at this property was a large, four-story brick building occupied by the Jones House Furnishing Company that was completed in c. 1904 and lost to a large fire on January 3, 1911.² Immediately after the fire and in less than a month, a new five-story building was designed under the direction of the Fulk Estate by architect Charles L. Thompson for the previous tenant, the Jones House Furnishing Company. Construction started by late January of 1911 with a completion date of September 1, 1911.³ This building was designed as "a magnificent building of white terra cotta and white enameled brick front ... It will have a marquee in front extending from over the entrance to the curb."⁴ Before this new building was completed, another devastating fire swept through the building on Monday, November 13, 1911.⁵

After the second devastating fire at the site in less than a year, the Jones House Furnishing Company moved to several buildings then for lease further north on Main Street.⁶ Although the Fulk Estate managers applied for and received a building permit in 1912 to build a three-story building, following the earlier five story plans for the 1911 building drawn by Charles Thompson while eliminating the two upper floors; no potential tenants for the building left the project in limbo.⁷ The Fulk Estate property along the 600 block of Main Street remained empty except for a few remaining foundations and basement walls for several years.⁸ Eventually, the Fulk Estate managers commissioned architect Charles Thompson to design two new buildings for the property.⁹ His designs incorporated the surviving foundation and basement walls of the previous building on the site and made provisions for a 'modern' sprinkler system through both buildings.

¹ "Faith In Future Built Fulk Estate," *Arkansas Gazette*, 20 January 1918, p. 18.

² "Little Rock Conflagration." *Insurance Engineering*. Volume XXI, New York: The Insurance Press, January-June, 1911. pp. 120, 469-474. "Panoramic View of the Ruins of Tuesday Morning's \$750,000 Conflagration Which Wiped Out One of Little Rock's Principle Business Blocks," *Arkansas Gazette*, 5 January 1911, p. 2.

³ "Plans Ready For New Fulk Building," *Arkansas Gazette*, 22 January 1911.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ "Burned Buildings To Be Rebuilt," *Arkansas Gazette*, 14 November 1911, p. 3.

⁶ Little Rock City Directories, 1911-1915.

⁷ "Permit Issued To Fulk Estate For New Building," *Arkansas Democrat*, 15 February 1912, p. 1.

⁸ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Little Rock, Arkansas, 1913 and 1939.

⁹ Charles Thompson Architectural Drawings, Old State House Museum, Little Rock, Arkansas.

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The design of both buildings complimented each other, with the northern building at 609-611 Main Street designed for the Jackson-Strawn Company, a local furniture company, and the southern building at 613-615 Main Street designed for the *Arkansas Democrat* newspaper's offices and printing presses.¹⁰ Both of the buildings designed for the Fulk Estate have a decorative name-stone carved with "FULK" at the center of the front facades, below the ornamental metal cornice. The northern Fulk building has been covered with a metal slip-cover, obscuring any remaining historic elements of the façade. This nomination focuses only on the southern building, designed for and occupied by the *Arkansas Democrat* newspaper from 1917 until 1930.

West (Front) Façade

The building's front entry faces west onto Main Street in the downtown commercial core of Little Rock, Arkansas. The façade exhibits features in the Neoclassical Revival Style adapted for an early 20th century commercial building. The façade is predominately symmetrical, which is consistent with typical Neoclassical design elements that define the style of the building. An original cast iron storefront column, located at the center of the first story façade is the original divider between the two symmetrical storefront bays. There are two entrances on the front facade of the building that allow for access into the retail space and a separate entry at the southern edge of the building that serves as the main entry for the second story tenant spaces. The glass storefront door entries are flanked by large upper windows and lower decorative panels. The front entries are all accessible from the adjacent public sidewalk. The wooden storefront is topped by tall, vertical 13-pane transom windows, creating a wall of glass that would have provided as much natural light into the space as possible. The entire wooden and steel storefront is surrounded by a wide blonde brick banding. The outer edges of the first floor façade are punctuated by brick quoins which terminate at the base of the limestone ledge at the second floor level.

A large decorative band at the center of the façade, dividing the first story from the second story along the front façade includes the words "ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT" and is an original design element of the building. The second story includes four large, elaborate arched window openings. These windows are surrounded by ornamental blonde brick arches with ornamental stone keystones above each window. Between each of the upper story windows and flanking a blank central brick panel are brick pilasters with ornamental stone bases resting on an Indiana Limestone ledge that stretches nearly the entire width of the building. The second story brick pilasters also include stone capitals with simplified Corinthian detailing. The pilasters support a basic architrave, with the frieze of the order including brick bays pierced by vents with metal grills, decorative brickwork diamonds, and the "FULK" name-stone. Above the row of vents is the elaborate metal cornice, typical of the period, with multiple scroll-work braces and a low row of dentils. The upper parapet of the building, visible over the metal cornice, includes a tall

¹⁰ "Jackson-Strawn Co. To Have New Home," *Arkansas Democrat*, 10 July 1916, p. 2. "Arkansas Democrat Will Erect Own Home on Main St. To Meet Demands of Continued Growth," *Arkansas Democrat*, 11 July 1916, pp. 1, 10.

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central bay with an “XX” ornamental brick pattern and side bays that step down to the north and south. Each step of the parapet is topped by stone capstones and the central section is flanked carved decorative scrollwork.

North and South Facades

The walls on the north and south of the building are party walls that are shared with other structures, both designed by Charles Thompson. To the north, the Fulk-Haverty Building at 609-611 Main Street was designed by Thompson in conjunction with the Fulk-Arkansas Democrat building in 1916. The Donaghey-Waldon Building at 617-623 to the south was designed by Thompson for Governor George W. Donaghey after the 1911 fire that decimated this block.¹¹ The Donaghey-Waldon building was renovated in 1978, altering much of the original exterior of the building. The plaster on the existing interior walls of the Fulk-Arkansas Democrat building can be found from floor to ceiling and has been repaired, patched and replaced where damaged.

East (Rear) Façade

The rear façade faces an alley that is accessible from the north and south ends of the block. The rear façade is composed of red brick that differs in color from the blonde brick used on the front facade. The original rear steel windows have been re-glazed with clear glass and new, replica double hung windows have been installed on the second floor. The windows on the ground floor of the Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building are all fixed in place for security purposes. The second story windows were placed in openings that already existed.

Interior

The interior of the building today is consistent with the original design of the building and that of an early 20th century commercial building in an urban environment. The first floor spaces facing Main Street are large open volumes for retail. The ground floor service and support functions are grouped near the back of the first floor away from the primary public facade. Currently, as of late 2017, the two large retail spaces on the first floor are again being used by a single business; Three Fold Noodle and Dumpling Co. The second floor spaces, which were originally used for office functions, have been converted to residential units; however, the ceiling heights, space volumes, and access to windows have been retained on the east, west, and north facades. A light well built on the north side of the building has been retained and used to provide light into apartments along the north side of the building. Existing plaster on the interior walls along the shared east and west edges of the building have been retained. This includes the retention of the various layers of visible historic painted surfaces along these walls and evidence of a 1911 fire that destroyed the first large commercial structure on this site. Also, where possible, the historic fabric of the building has been highlighted, including the retention of visible historic floor joists along the rear stairway. Throughout the building new finishes were selected to compliment the historic nature of the building.

¹¹ PU0238, Donaghey-Waldon Building, survey files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Little Rock, Arkansas.

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Integrity

The existing building is in good condition after the renovation and restoration work was completed in 2017. The restoration and renovation work was completed as a Federal Tax Credit project (NPS Project Number 30204). The original walls, roof, floor levels and interior support columns remain while the modifications made to the interior spaces fit within the existing building envelope. Most of the structural integrity of the building was retained in the steel and iron columns that are still in place throughout the first and second story interior spaces. The original layout of the building utilized an open layout that could be flexible and accommodate a variety of uses. The ground floor retail space remains and has been updated to meet the needs of the existing tenant. This is consistent with the intent of the original use of the building as a leased commercial space.

The west façade has been restored to reflect the original Charles Thompson design by utilizing his original elevations, floor plans, and detail drawings from 1916. The installation and subsequent removal of the 1960s slip-cover caused irreparable damages to the original façade. The installation of the ‘modernized’ stucco façade resulted in various original components being broken, or removed and then subsequently lost. The large-scale remodeling and covering of older building occurred throughout downtown Little Rock and was common across the county. During the 1960s, many of the original, traditionally designed buildings on Main Street in Little Rock were modernized by owners who wanted a more ‘modern’ appearance. In order to do this at 613-615 Main Street, the owner removed the cornice, lintel and protruding façade elements which would conflict with the new blank façade and framing.

After the removal of the applied ‘modern’ façade, all of the existing brick and limestone on the front façade was carefully cleaned with pressurized water to remove dust, dirt and residue from surface areas to reveal cleaner, brighter forms. All of the mortar joints were inspected and those with considerable voids and cracks were repaired in accordance with the Department of Interior’s Preservation Brief No. 2. Mortar joints in both the brick and limestone were filled with a non-staining, non-shrinking pointing that was colored and tooled to match the existing adjacent joints in appearance as closely as possible. A new metal cornice was installed in the original location of the cornice piece that had been removed and lost when a stucco clad slip-cover was added to the structure in the 1960s. The new metal cornice closely resembles the original Charles Thompson design. The holes where old beams once supported the cornice were patched and the existing brick masonry was repaired as required in order to install and anchor new metal armatures to the wall. Decorative limestone units that were previously removed during the application of the 1960s ‘modern’ storefront were repaired with new limestone Dutchman repairs, again following the designs presented in the original Charles Thompson drawings. Indiana limestone was used to replace the missing limestone ledge units. Original stone detailing was retained where possible but new limestone column bases, column capitals and the cornices were made to match the details in the original 1916 Charles Thompson drawings. The second floor Palladian windows with tall, 15-pane casement windows, wooden window sills, jambs have all been replicated per the original Charles Thompson details. Restoration work on the rear

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façade included restoring a replacement for an original window that had been previously removed and in-filled with brick. Other historic changes to the rear façade were retained.

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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.)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNICATIONS

Period of Significance

1916-1930

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

CHARLES L. THOMPSON

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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.)

The Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building is a Neoclassical Revival Style building designed by prolific Little Rock architect, Charles L. Thompson to house the *Arkansas Democrat* newspaper's printing press, reporters, and business offices. The building remained the headquarters for the *Arkansas Democrat* from its completion in 1917 until the early 1930s. The building was then occupied by various businesses; including companies like the Burton Furniture Store, the Lido Cafeteria, and Gordon's Quality Jewelers. The blocks surrounding the Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building have been used, primarily, for retail and commercial purposes since the early 1900s. The Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A**, with **local significance**, for its association with the history of Communications in central Arkansas specific to the history of the *Arkansas Democrat* newspaper and its role as an important regional and state-wide source of information. The Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building is also being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C**, with local significance, as an excellent example of Neoclassical architecture in Little Rock, Arkansas, designed by Charles L. Thompson. It is also being nominated under the Charles L. Thompson Design Collection Thematic Resources context.

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

Elaboration

The Fulk Estate and the Jones House Furnishing Company Building

The Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building receives the Fulk portion of its name from prominent Little Rock Judge Francis M. Fulk. Fulk was known to be one of the wealthiest citizens in Little Rock and became one of the largest real estate holders in the city by the end of his life.¹² Fulk moved to Arkansas in 1870 and was a school teacher in Little Rock by 1873. The real estate mogul had humble beginnings in central Arkansas, after teaching for several years; he took on carpentry work and bought a small stand at the old market on Fifth Street in downtown Little Rock. From there, Fulk was successful enough to buy a store near the market and later, another large store in the city. After finding success in business, Fulk also took up the practice of Law and real estate speculation. In just two decades, Fulk would amass a large fortune that included five hundred lots scattered across Little Rock as well as many other large buildings.

Among the principal pieces of property owned by Judge Fulk was the Jones House Furnishing Company building on Main street, between Sixth and Seventh

¹² Fay Hempstead, *Historical Review of Arkansas: Its Commerce, Industry and Modern Affairs*, Volumes 2 and 3, Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1911, pp. 713-714.

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streets; the building occupied by the Little Rock Trust Company and the Wolf Dry Goods Company at Third and Main streets; the building on the corner of Second and Main streets, occupied by the A. B. Poe Shoe Store; and the Fulk Office building on West Markham street... He owns the entire half block adjoining the half block on which the federal building is located, between Center and Spring streets on Markham street and on which the Fulk building is located.¹³

The first major commercial construction at this property was a large, four-story brick building occupied by the Jones House Furnishing Company that was completed in 1904 and lost to a large fire on January 3, 1911.¹⁴ In a publication from 1911 touting the commerce and industry of Arkansas the founder of the Jones House Furnishing Company, Mr. Claudius Jones is lauded as a prominent citizen of Little Rock who built his furniture and furnishing company into one of the largest in the region. The company was officially formed in January of 1903 and the new five-story building that was built to house his new company had a Main Street frontage of one hundred feet. Completed in March of 1904, the Jones House Furnishing Company building was the headquarters for the company as it sold furniture, carpets, draperies, rugs and other home furnishings to individuals and large hotels throughout the region; including in Missouri and Louisiana.

Immediately after the fire of 1911, plans for a new five-story building were completed in less than a month. This new building was designed under the direction of the Fulk Estate by architect Charles L. Thompson for the previous tenant, the Jones House Furnishing Company. Construction started by late January of 1911 with a completion date of September 1, 1911.¹⁵ This building was designed as “a magnificent building of white terra cotta and white enameled brick front ... It will have a marquee in front extending from over the entrance to the curb.”¹⁶ Before this new building was completed, another devastating fire swept through the building on Monday, November 13, 1911.¹⁷

After the second devastating fire at the site in less than a year, the Jones House Furnishing Company moved to several buildings then for lease further north on Main street where they continued to offer their wares for the next several decades. Although the Fulk Estate managers applied for and received a building permit in 1912 to build a new three-story building on the site, following the earlier plans for the 1911 building drawn by Charles Thompson except for the elimination of the two upper floors; no potential tenants for the building left the project in limbo. The Fulk Estate property along the 600 block of Main Street remained empty except for a few

¹³ *Ibid.* The Fulk Building at 300 Main Street, referred to here as “the building occupied by the Little Rock Trust Company and the Wolf Dry Goods Company at Third and Main streets”, was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on November 13, 1986.

¹⁴ “Little Rock Conflagration.” *Insurance Engineering*. Volume XXI, New York: The Insurance Press, January-June, 1911. pp. 120, 469-474. “Panoramic View of the Ruins of Tuesday Morning’s \$750,000 Conflagration Which Wiped Out One of Little Rock’s Principle Business Blocks,” *Arkansas Gazette*, 5 January 1911, p. 2.

¹⁵ “Plans Ready For New Fulk Building,” *Arkansas Gazette*, 22 January 1911.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ “Burned Buildings To Be Rebuilt,” *Arkansas Gazette*, 14 November 1911, p. 3.

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remaining foundations and basement walls for several years.¹⁸ The Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building was built under the direction of the Fulk Estate, the large estate left by Little Rock Judge Francis Fulk after his death on March 24, 1910.¹⁹ After his death, Judge Fulk's various investments and real estate holdings were managed by his widow, Florence Parson Fulk and his sons F. Guy and Gus Fulk.²⁰ Eventually, the Fulk Estate managers commissioned architect Charles Thompson to design two new buildings for the property within the 600 block of Main Street.²¹ Thompson's designs incorporated the surviving foundation and basement walls of the previous building on the site and made provisions for a 'modern' sprinkler system throughout both buildings.²² The design of both buildings on the property complimented each other, with the northern building at 609-611 Main Street designed for the Jackson-Strawn Company, a local furniture company, and the southern building at 613-615 Main Street designed for the *Arkansas Democrat* newspaper's offices and printing presses.²³

The *Arkansas Democrat* Newspaper and the Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building

The *Arkansas Democrat* newspaper, in name at least, was Daniel O'Sullivan's second attempt to start a newspaper in Little Rock. O'Sullivan had arrived in Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1871 and by 1875 had attempted to start two separate newspapers; the *Weekly Chronicle* of 1873 and the *Evening Star* of 1875 to 1876. In August of 1876, O'Sullivan sold the *Evening Star* to Judge John "Poker Jack" McClure who retained O'Sullivan as the editor of the paper. After being sold multiple times in 1877, the *Evening Star* newspaper was finally purchased and renamed the *Arkansas Democrat* by J. N. Smithee in 1878.²⁴ Smithee was forced to dispose of the *Arkansas Democrat* in late 1878, selling it to General W. D. Blocher and Professor James Mitchell, who had both previously worked with the *Arkansas Gazette*, the only other state-wide newspaper in Arkansas and the *Democrat's* eventual main competition. Mitchell would go on to edit the *Democrat* for the next 24 years.

Under Mitchell's leadership, from 1872 to 1902, the *Democrat* was described as the more superior of the Little Rock newspapers due to better layout, quality of printing and the news that was reported.²⁵ The *Democrat*, unlike the *Arkansas Gazette*, was a proponent for women's rights and Mitchell, at one point, turned the newspaper over to women in order to put out a women's issue.²⁶ In 1902, Professor James Mitchell died and left the paper to his son William S. Mitchell who ran it with co-owner George C. Naylor. This new partnership only lasted until 1906, when

¹⁸ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Little Rock, Arkansas, 1913 and 1939.

¹⁹ Hempstead, *Historical Review of Arkansas*, pp. 713-716.

²⁰ "Faith In Future Built Fulk Estate," *Arkansas Gazette*, 20 January 1918, p. 18.

²¹ Charles Thompson Architectural Drawings. Old State House Museum. Little Rock, Arkansas.

²² *Ibid.*

²³ "Jackson-Strawn Co. To Have New Home," *Arkansas Democrat*, 10 July 1916, p. 2. "Arkansas Democrat Will Erect Own Home on Main St. To Meet Demands of Continued Growth," *Arkansas Democrat*, 11 July 1916, pp. 1, 10.

²⁴ Jerry McConnell, *The Improbable Life of the Arkansas Democrat: An Oral History* (Fayetteville, AR: University of Arkansas Press, 2016), 21.

²⁵ McConnell, *The Improbable Life of the Arkansas Democrat*, 22.

²⁶ *Ibid.*

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the *Arkansas Democrat* was sold to Naylor and the Little Rock Publishing Company after several years of problems ranging from Union fights to a loss of prestige in moral campaigns.²⁷ The *Arkansas Democrat* finally regained its leadership and a secure footing with the purchase of the paper by Elmer Clarke and John Branham in 1911. Elmer Clarke had previously been the business manager of the *San Antonio Light* newspaper and the associate publisher of the *New Orleans Item* newspaper.²⁸ When Clark took over as part owner of the *Arkansas Democrat*, he brought with him Kuno August Engel, who had worked for him at his previous posts in Texas and Louisiana.

K. August Engel was born on a farm in Luckenbach, Texas, in 1889. He eventually left his family farm for a job with the accounting department of the *San Antonio Light* newspaper, where he met Elmer Clarke. When Clarke and Branham bought the *Arkansas Democrat* in 1911, Engel was appointed the paper's business manager. He would continue in this role until 1926, when he became the principal owner, president, and general manager after Clarke's retirement.²⁹ He would continue to own and run the paper until his death in 1968. Throughout his tenure, Engel was known to be devoted to the paper, especially its financial interests. Many employees of the paper remembered the long hours Engel would spend in the office, sometimes from early morning through the late evening hours, as well as his frugality. In an account gathered by the David and Barbara Pryor Center for Oral and Visual History at the University of Arkansas, editorial cartoonist Jon Kennedy noted that:

K. A. Engel was not your average man. He never married, though he came close once. Never had a family to support, never owned a home, never went to church, never traveled, except to publishers' meetings and an occasional Razorback game. On the whole, he was a happy man with a pleasant disposition. When I got down here in 1941, he was a pillar of the community. It struck me when I first saw him that he looked like a central casting publisher, you know? He looked the part.³⁰

While Engel was head of the paper's day to day management, the *Arkansas Democrat* was viewed by many to be conservative in leaning and in its later years would celebrate this conservative viewpoint as an alternative to the other state wide daily paper, the *Arkansas Gazette*, which was viewed as mainly liberal in editorials and in its main coverage. The *Arkansas Democrat* was also later criticized for its lack of coverage of the Central High Crisis of 1957 and its general pro-Governor Fabus stance during the preceding years. However, later reviews of Engel's time at the paper praised his focus on agricultural topics including diversified farming, quick-freezing vegetables, creation of a state fair and livestock show, as well as reforming the state hospital, improving election laws, and improving educational access across the state.³¹ Under Engel's leadership, the *Arkansas Democrat* existed in a state of perpetual

²⁷ McConnell, *The Improbable Life of the Arkansas Democrat*, 23.

²⁸ McConnell, *The Improbable Life of the Arkansas Democrat*, 25.

²⁹ Rex Nelson, "Arkansas Democrat-Gazette," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, Central Arkansas Library System, 26 February 2016, www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net, Accessed 5 January 2018.

³⁰ McConnell, *The Improbable Life of the Arkansas Democrat*, 27.

³¹ McConnell, *The Improbable Life of the Arkansas Democrat*, 32.

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detente with the *Arkansas Gazette*. The *Democrat* continued to publish as an evening paper and the staff and owners seemed to be content with its status as the state's 2nd paper. In later interviews, staff members noted that the *Democrat* always made money, despite its position, mostly due to the financial control exerted by Engel over every aspect of the paper's production. Although not the primary paper in terms of subscription rates or advertisements sold, the production of a second state-wide paper during the early 20th century offered the people of Arkansas an important additional source of information and, more importantly, a choice in coverage for local, state-wide, national, and international news.

After Engel took control of the paper in 1911, the *Arkansas Democrat* entered a period of substantial growth in subscriptions and advertising. This was after a period of intense troubles for the paper and its employees, starting in 1902 with the death of Professor Mitchell, the *Democrat's* popular leader, and including a fire that burned the paper's offices to the ground in 1905.³² Over the next 12 years, the paper would move to 124 East Markham Street, now the site of the State House Convention Center, and 117 West 4th Street, now the site of a parking lot. With the growth in subscriptions and the need for a space designed specifically for the demands of a newspaper office, the *Arkansas Democrat's* owners and managers entered into negotiation with the Fulk Estate in early 1916. Their eventual agreement was to lease a portion of the estate's empty property on Main Street in what appears to be a build to suit arrangement; where the estate would still own the newly constructed building, but the *Arkansas Democrat's* owner and staff would help direct the architect's design.

Arkansas Democrat Will Erect Own Home on Main St. To Meet Demands of Continued Growth

Because the rapid, steady expansion of its business has made larger, better-equipped quarters essential to its continued efficient service, the Arkansas Democrat has leased the site at 613-615 Main street and will commence immediately the erection of its new home. The structure will be a handsome two-story brick with terra cotta front, 50 by 140 in dimentions (sic.). The building will house the most modern and complete newspaper establishment in the States. The site upon which the building will be erected is part of the Fulk estate. The building will be ready for occupancy November 1.

... Drawn by Charles L. Thompson, in constant touch with management of the Arkansas Democrat, they omit no detail essential to such a modern establishment...³³

Late in the evening of Saturday, February 17, 1917, the *Arkansas Democrat* started its whirlwind move to its new premises at 613-615 Main Street. A note in the *Democrat* newspaper on the 17th detailed that the move was planned to facilitate the transfer of all the heavy equipment to the new

³² Michael B. Dougan, *Community Diaries: Arkansas Newspapering, 1819-2002* (Little Rock, AR: August House Publishers, Inc., 2003), 147.

³³ "Arkansas Democrat Will Erect Own Home on Main St. To Meet Demands of Continued Growth," *Arkansas Democrat*, 11 July 1916, pp. 1, 10.

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address without missing a regular issue of the paper with the first new issue being printed at the new location on Monday, February 19, 1917. The front page notice also noted that after the move, an open house would be scheduled so that friends of the paper could view their new premises and celebrate their new location. Unfortunately, the open house event seems to have been overshadowed by larger news in the following months. During the first few months of 1917, the *Democrat's* pages were filled with ever more dire reporting on tensions and war plans in Europe as well as the sinking of ships by German U-boats in the Atlantic. In April of 1917, the *Democrat* carried the banner of a declaration of war against Germany. The paper would continue to be filled with war news, including updates on the large groups of soldiers who trained at Arkansas's Camp Roots. On March 27, 1917, just days before the official declaration of war was reported, the *Democrat's* new building was highlighted with a front page photo featuring the paper's small army of young city paper carriers lined up on the sidewalk out front.

Throughout the 1910s and 1920s, the *Democrat* newspaper continued to flourish and by the late 1920s, the building was just too small for the growing company. In 1930, Engel acquired the former YMCA Building at Capitol Avenue and Scott Street in downtown Little Rock to serve as the new home of the paper's presses and offices.³⁴ Also a building designed by Charles Thompson, the 1904 Renaissance Revival style YMCA-Democrat Building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1992.³⁵ This continues to be the home of the *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette* newspaper today.

Although the *Democrat* had been in the position of second newspaper for its entire existence, always behind the *Arkansas Gazette* newspaper; during the Arkansas newspaper war of the 1970s and early 1980s, the *Democrat* was able to out maneuver the larger paper with various investments in more reporters, offering free classified advertisement, switching to morning publication, and investing in new technologies including introducing color printing in 1982.³⁶ These new policies led to the *Democrat* becoming the fastest growing newspaper in the United States in 1990.³⁷ In October of 1991, after over a decade of direct and intense competition, Walter E. Hussman, Jr., and the WEHCO Media Inc., the owners and publishers of the *Democrat*, purchased the assets of the *Gazette* and combined the two to create the *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*. Today, the *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette* is the state's largest and only statewide newspaper and a true descendent of the small paper started by Daniel O'Sullivan and led to financial success and initial growth by K. August Engel during the early 20th century.³⁸

After the *Arkansas Democrat* newspaper moved their offices, their old building on Main Street would sit empty for a few years before becoming subdivided into two separate retail spaces at 613 and 615 Main Street respectively. During the 1940s, Barton Furniture and then Quapaw

³⁴ YMCA-Democrat Building National Register Nomination (Thompson, Charles L., Design Collection Thematic Resources). National Register listed 11 June 1992. Files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Little Rock, Arkansas.

³⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁶ Nelson, "Arkansas Democrat-Gazette," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*.

³⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁸ *Ibid.*

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Furniture occupied 613 Main Street while the Lido Cafeteria occupied 615 Main Street.³⁹ The Lido Cafeteria would continue to occupy their space until the end of the 1960s. Barton Furniture soon gave way to Gordon's Quality Jewelers, who occupied 613 Main Street until the end of the 1970s. The American Blood Company Blood Bank occupied 615 Main for a few years in the 1970s, followed by a United States Army recruiting center and an office of the Arkansas State Department of Human Services. During the 1980s and 1990s, several women's clothing stores occupied 613 Main Street. In 1994, RAO Video moved into 615 Main Street, and would eventually move to the large space next door in the late 1990s. During the last decade, the spaces at 613-615 Main Street were mostly used by medical offices including eye clinics and medical clinics. In 2012, the building was leased by the Subway sandwich shop before its recent renovation and restoration.

During the 1960s, a slip-cover was added to the structure, hiding all of the façade's historic details from view. After several decades, the legacy of the structure as a former home to the *Arkansas Democrat* newspaper and as an important example of the work of architect Charles Thompson was forgotten. In 1992, when the YMCA-Arkansas Democrat building on Capital Avenue was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places, the Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building was overlooked as no longer exhibiting any of its historical integrity. Also, in the late 1970s, this building was overlooked in the large survey of existing Charles Thompson works that were eventually nominated under the context Charles L. Thompson Design Collection Thematic Resources. The drawings for the property at 613-615 Main Street were identified in the Old State House Museum collection at the time of the survey, but the slip cover obscured any historic fabric on the façade so that the building could not be identified as a work of Thompson as shown in the original drawings. When the slip-cover was removed, the large "ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT" banner was revealed for the first time in nearly 50 years and luckily many of the façade's original ornamental features had been preserved.

Neoclassical Revival Architecture

The building at 613-615 Main Street, categorized as being in the early 20th-century commercial style with Neoclassical features, is similar to a variety of other buildings found throughout the Main Street district inspired by European Revival architecture including; the Rose Building at 307 Main (Classical Revival style designed by George R. Mann), the Pfeifer Brothers Department Store at 522-524 South Main Street and the Exchange Bank Building (both Classical Revival buildings designed by Charles Thompson) and, more generally speaking, the entire 300 block of Main Street Little Rock which is considered to be a historic district exhibiting a variety of classically inspired styles.⁴⁰

Neoclassical Revival architecture was inspired by the World's Columbian Exposition, otherwise known as the Chicago World's Fair, held in 1893. This event helped to bring new interest to

³⁹ Little Rock City Directories, 1915 – 2012.

⁴⁰ Main Street Commercial Historic District, Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas, Listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 25, 2010.

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historic European styles of the past.⁴¹ The Neoclassical Revival style was prevalent in the United States during the first four decades of the 20th century, thereby lending itself to the timeline during which the Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building was designed and constructed. The typical characteristics that constitute the Neoclassical style include; meticulous detail that is often expressed via classical elements such as classical orders, keystones and dentils that support the cornice, symmetrical facades, and often commercial applications in the early 20th century.⁴²

The Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building has several features, particularly on the west façade, that exhibit Neoclassical architectural details. The original arched windows found on the second floor of the building are Palladian, inspired by Italian architect Andrea Palladio. Typically, a Palladian window consists of a central light, or window, with a semi circular arch topping it and is enclosed on either side by an engaged pilaster as seen on the front façade of the Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building. Neoclassical architecture was more ornate prior to 1920 hence the use of the more decorative columns in the Corinthian style verses the less detailed Doric columns found in Greek revival architecture. The columns on the Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building utilize Corinthian pilasters between each of the four Palladian windows on the second story of the building's front façade. Also consistent with Neoclassical trends is the presence of a cornice that overhangs the building with decorative Greek dentil details.⁴³ The cast iron storefront column that divides the front of the building into two bays helps to highlight the neoclassical symmetry used in the design of the storefront. The Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building is nearly perfectly symmetrical, consistent with the Neoclassical Revival Style.

Charles L. Thompson

The Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building was designed by Charles Thompson, a successful and prolific architect in Arkansas who helped to design many important commercial, civic, and residential buildings in Little Rock and across the state. Charles Louis Thompson was born to James C. and Henrietta Lightner Thompson on November 16, 1868.⁴⁴ At an early age, Thompson quit school to work in a mill to help support his six siblings after being orphaned. It was during this time that, at age fourteen, Thompson began to work for an architect named Hunt where he learned skills in drafting and was exposed to a career in architecture. At the age of 18, Thompson responded to an advertisement looking for an architect in the rapidly growing city of Little Rock, Arkansas, where he began working with Benjamin Bartlett as a draftsman in 1886.⁴⁵ By the age of 19, Thompson was made partner in Bartlett's firm. In 1890, Thompson began an independent practice when Bartlett moved to Mississippi. Thompson went on to practice architecture for the next 48 years in Little Rock where he became well known not only for his

⁴¹ F. Hampton Roy, *Charles L. Thompson and Associates: Arkansas Architects 1885-1938* (Little Rock, AR: August House, 1983), 29.

⁴² Ralph S. Wilcox, National Register and Survey Coordinator, A Reference Guide to the Architectural Styles of Arkansas, PDF, Little Rock: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

⁴³ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2017).

⁴⁴ Charles Witsell Jr., "Charles Louis Thompson (1868–1959)," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, Central Arkansas Library System, 24 August 2017, www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net, Accessed 4 December 2017.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

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architectural skills but also for his abilities as a business and civic leader. He would develop professional relationships with many of the state's civic and business leaders during his impressive career.

Throughout his career, he had several architectural partners including Fred Rickon from 1891 to 1897, Thomas Harding, Jr., from 1916 to 1925, Frank Ginocchio in 1905 and again in 1927, and Theodore Sanders starting in 1927.⁴⁶ The Thompson led firm would design many buildings all over Arkansas in a variety of popular styles including Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne, Neoclassical Revival, Prairie Style, Craftsman, Art Deco and Colonial Revival. Thompson produced a variety of projects in these styles ranging from commercial to residential to civic architecture for various clients. Harding was hired by Thompson in 1898 at the age of 14 after the death of Harding's father, also a well-known local architect.⁴⁷ In late 1916, after several years of turning more and more of the office's design responsibilities over to Harding as a capable assistant, Thompson promoted Harding to partner in the firm, changing the name to Thompson & Harding, Architects. The Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building was designed before Thomas Harding, Jr., was promoted to a partner in the firm and the drawings only note the name Charles L. Thompson. Interestingly, the Thompson firm would also do alterations to the original Thompson designed YMCA building for the new *Democrat* offices in 1930.⁴⁸

The Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building was designed at the very end of an era in the Thompson architectural firm. After elevating Harding to a partnership in the firm, Thompson was hoping to focus on expanding the firm's reputation by using his various business relationships to bring in larger projects.⁴⁹ Although this did happen to an extent, Thompson was also able to step away from the practice at times to focus on civic matters as well as helping to organize the Arkansas Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1921 and then serving on the newly elected executive committee.⁵⁰ The Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building would be one of the last buildings designed under the full and sole leadership of Thompson. After 1916, Thompson would still be a major force in the firm, but design decisions would also be handled by Harding who introduced new styles and kept the firm's tradition of adaptation to new tastes by designing in the newly popular period revival forms after World War I.⁵¹ After Harding left the Thompson firm in 1925 to start his own firm, Thompson would partner with Frank Ginocchio and Theo Sanders. This partnership would last until Thompson's retirement in 1938. Thompson's partners, Frank Ginocchio and Theo Sanders, teamed with Edwin Cromwell to continue practicing architecture throughout Arkansas and nationwide after his retirement in 1938. Charles Thompson's legacy has been carried onward to the present by the Cromwell firm which is the successor firm to Thompson, Ginocchio & Sanders. Charles L. Thompson died in 1959 at the age of 91.⁵²

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*

⁴⁷ Roy, *Charles L. Thompson and Associates*, 29.

⁴⁸ Roy, *Charles L. Thompson and Associates*, 113.

⁴⁹ Roy, *Charles L. Thompson and Associates*, 76-80.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*

⁵¹ *Ibid.*

⁵² Witsell, "Charles Louis Thompson (1868-1959)," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*.

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The Fulk-Democrat Building, as a commercial structure, fits within the six broad categories of designs completed by the Thompson firm from 1886-1938: residential, commercial, educational, public, religious, and private facilities.⁵³ Also, it is noted in the Charles L. Thompson Design Collection TR that the firm's commercial designs were often small in scale and exhibit classical features with few exceptions. The Fulk-Democrat Building is one of the larger commercial structures designed by Thompson that retains its historic exterior appearance, with many of the urban commercial projects being covered or remodeled as new tastes influenced commercial design in the mid to late 20th century. During the initial survey of extant designs by Charles Thompson based on the large collection of drawings at the Old State House Museum in 1979, the property at 613-615 Main Street was bypassed due to the large modern slip-cover that obscured any historic features of the building. The restored Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building fits within the context's mission for identifying and nominating the buildings "which represent the wide scope of work by this firm in building types, architectural styles, economic range and geographic location."⁵⁴ The Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building is an excellent example of a Neoclassical Revival style commercial structure designed by Charles L. Thompson within the urban core of downtown Little Rock, Arkansas. Most of the other examples of commercial structures listed under the Thompson context are located in smaller towns and the projects were of smaller scale such as the Merchant and Farmers Bank of Dumas (NR Listed 12.22.1982) and the Home-Accident Insurance Company building in Fordyce (NR Listed 12.22.1982). The only other commercial building listed under this context in Little Rock is the Healey-Roth Mortuary Building on Main Street (NR Listed 12.22.1982). This structure is the only structure similar in scale to the Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building included within the original context. However, the Healey-Roth Mortuary Building was designed and constructed in c. 1925, nearly a decade after the Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building.⁵⁵

Statement of Significance

The Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building was designed by Charles L. Thompson in the Neoclassical Revival style in 1916 and completed in 1917 along Little Rock's historic Main Street. The building was designed to serve as the print shop and headquarters for the *Arkansas Democrat* newspaper, which occupied the building from 1917 until 1930. The building is a simple rectangle in plan with a variety of neoclassical details that accent the early 20th century commercial building. The Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A**, with **local significance**, for its association with the history of Communications in central Arkansas specific to the history of the *Arkansas Democrat* newspaper and its role as an important regional and state-wide source of information. The Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building is also being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C**, with local significance, as an excellent example of Neoclassical Revival Style architecture in Little Rock, Arkansas, designed by Charles L.

⁵³ Charles L. Thompson Design Collection Thematic Resources, 1982, Files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Little Rock, Arkansas.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

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Thompson. It is also being nominated under the Charles L. Thompson Design Collection Thematic Resources context of 1982.

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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 # _____

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): PU0237

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property <1 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

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 S | Easting: 566726 | Northing: 3844733 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The entirety of Lot 4 of Block 7 of the City of Little Rock L1 plat on the east side of Main Street in downtown Little Rock, Arkansas.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary includes all of the property historically associated with the Fulk - Arkansas Democrat Building in Little Rock, Arkansas.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Lillian H. McRae
organization: Cromwell Architects and Engineers
date: December 12, 2017

name/title: Callie Williams, National Register Historian
organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
street & number: 1100 North Street
city or town: Little Rock state: AR zip code: 72201
e-mail callie.williams@arkansas.gov
telephone: 501-324-9880
date: January 12, 2018

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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: Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building

City or Vicinity: Little Rock

County: Pulaski

State: Arkansas

Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building
Name of Property

Pulaski, Arkansas
County and State

Photographer: Callie Williams

Date Photographed: January 5, 2018.

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

- 1 of 17: Front (west) façade of the Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building, camera facing northeast. AR_PulaskiCounty_Fulk-ArkansasDemocratBuilding_0001
- 2 of 17: Front (west) façade of the Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building, camera facing southeast. AR_PulaskiCounty_Fulk-ArkansasDemocratBuilding_0002
- 3 of 17: Detail of the front (west) façade of the Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building, camera facing southeast. AR_PulaskiCounty_Fulk-ArkansasDemocratBuilding_0003
- 4 of 17: Detail of the front (west) façade of the Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building, camera facing northeast. AR_PulaskiCounty_Fulk-ArkansasDemocratBuilding_0004
- 5 of 17: Detail of the front (west) façade of the Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building, camera facing east. AR_PulaskiCounty_Fulk-ArkansasDemocratBuilding_0005
- 6 of 17: Detail of the front (west) façade of the Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building, camera facing east. AR_PulaskiCounty_Fulk-ArkansasDemocratBuilding_0006
- 7 of 17: Rear (east) façade of the Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building, camera facing southwest. AR_PulaskiCounty_Fulk-ArkansasDemocratBuilding_0007
- 8 of 17: Detail of the rear (east) façade of the Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building, camera facing southwest. AR_PulaskiCounty_Fulk-ArkansasDemocratBuilding_0008
- 9 of 17: Detail of the rear (east) façade of the Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building, camera facing southwest. AR_PulaskiCounty_Fulk-ArkansasDemocratBuilding_0009
- 10 of 17: Detail of the rear (east) façade of the Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building, camera facing southwest. AR_PulaskiCounty_Fulk-ArkansasDemocratBuilding_0010
- 11 of 17: Interior detail of the Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building, showing interior hallway with historic wall surface, camera facing southeast. AR_PulaskiCounty_Fulk-ArkansasDemocratBuilding_0011
- 12 of 17: Interior detail of the Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building, interior of upper floor residential space showing historic window openings, camera facing southwest. AR_PulaskiCounty_Fulk-ArkansasDemocratBuilding_0012
- 13 of 17: Interior detail of the Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building, showing interior hallway with historic wall surfaces and historic floor joists, camera facing southeast. AR_PulaskiCounty_Fulk-ArkansasDemocratBuilding_0013
- 14 of 17: Interior detail of the Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building, showing interior hallway with historic wall surfaces and historic floor joists, camera facing northwest. AR_PulaskiCounty_Fulk-ArkansasDemocratBuilding_0014
- 15 of 17: Interior detail of the Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building, showing interior hallway with historic wall surface, camera facing northwest. AR_PulaskiCounty_Fulk-ArkansasDemocratBuilding_0015

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16 of 17: Interior detail of the Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building, interior of ground floor retail/restaurant space, camera facing northwest. AR_PulaskiCounty_Fulk-ArkansasDemocratBuilding_0016

17 of 17: Front (west) façade of the Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building in context along Main Street, camera facing northeast. AR_PulaskiCounty_Fulk-ArkansasDemocratBuilding_0017

Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building
Name of Property

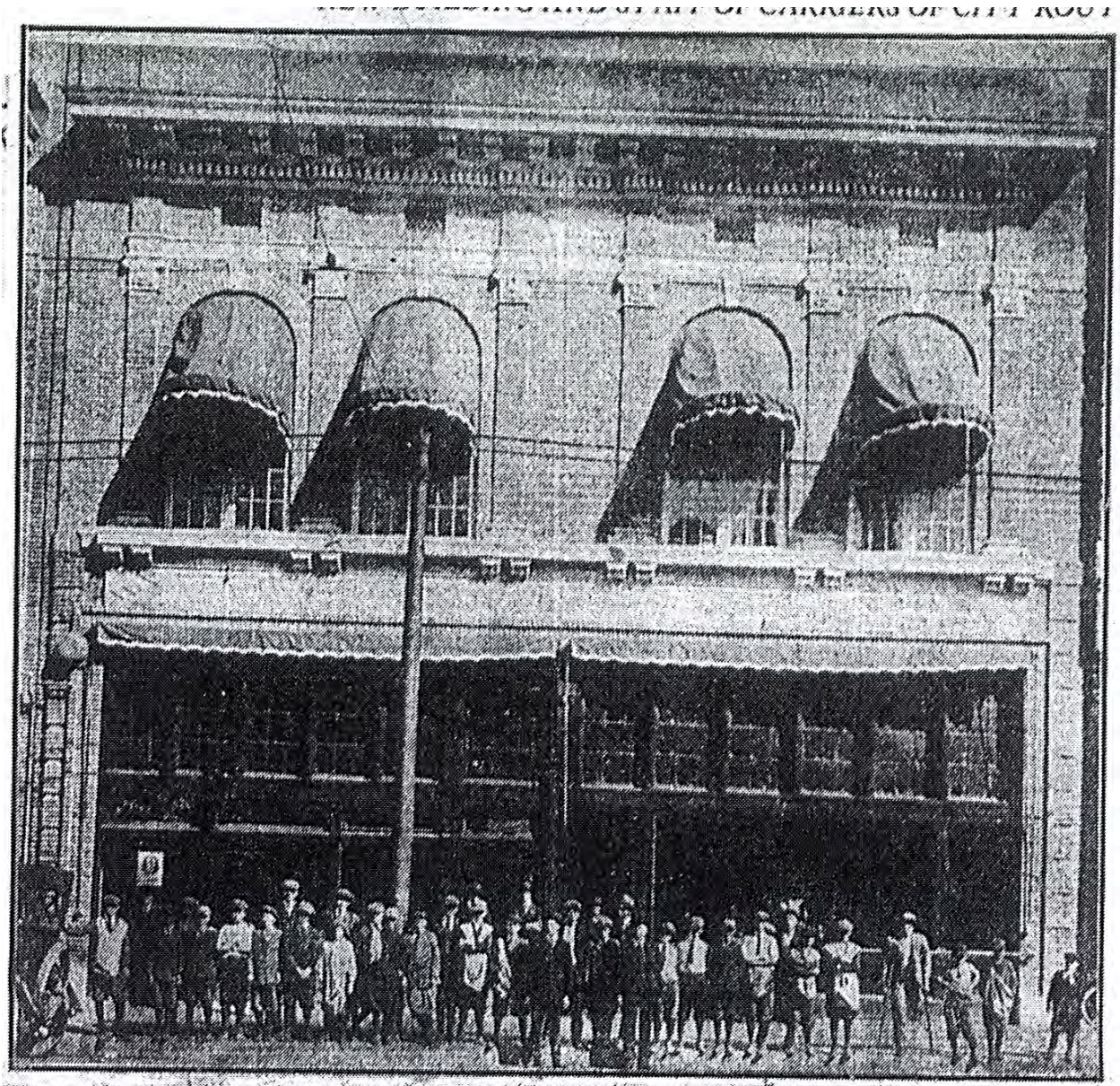
Pulaski, Arkansas
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Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building, 613-615 Main Street, Little Rock, Arkansas, c. 1920, files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building
Name of Property

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First published photograph of the Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building, *Arkansas Democrat*, 27 March 1917, page 1.

Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building
Name of Property

Pulaski, Arkansas
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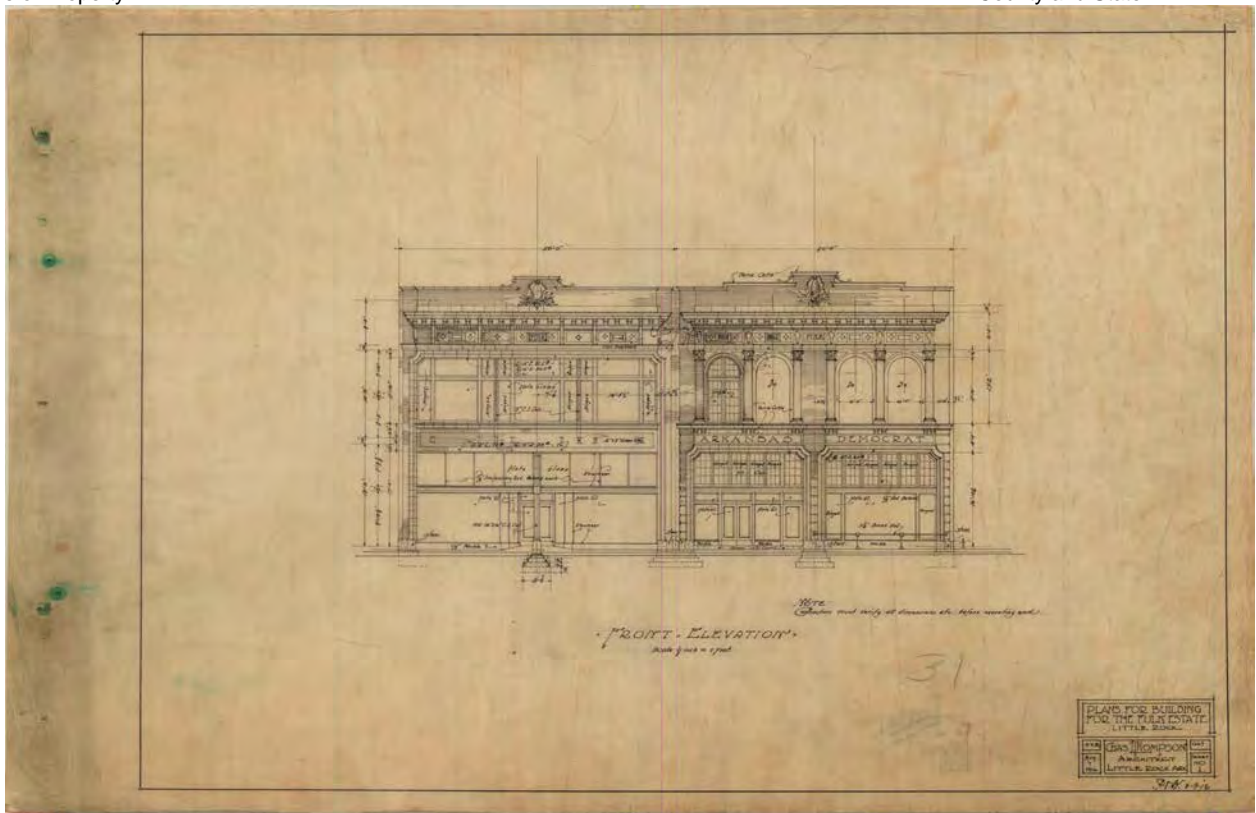
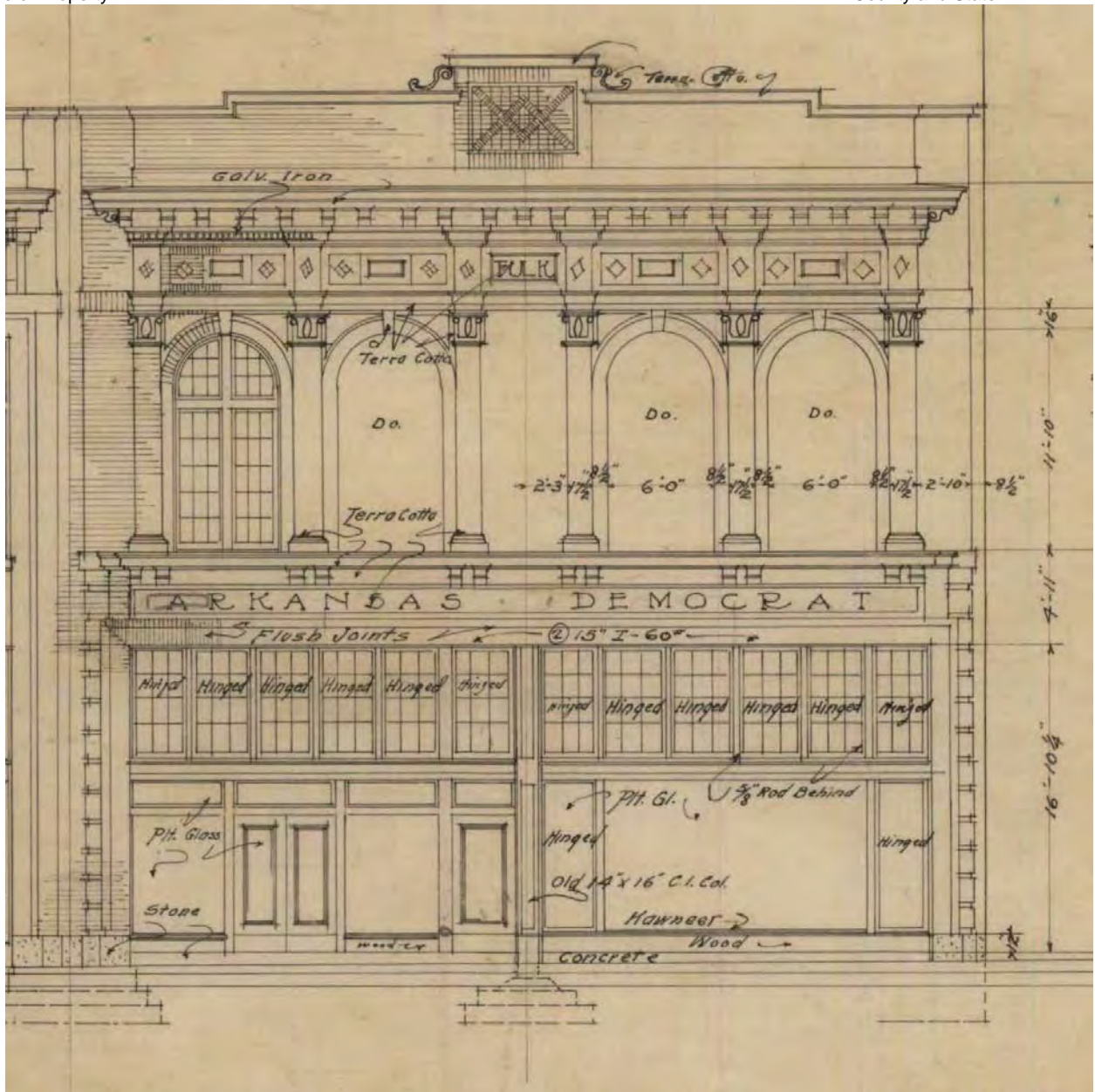


Image of original Charles L. Thompson Drawing for the Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building (right building), Front Elevation, August 7, 1916, Charles L. Thompson Original Drawings Collection, Old State House Museum, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building
Name of Property

Pulaski, Arkansas
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Detail of original Charles L. Thompson Drawing for the Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building, Revised Front Elevation, September 21, 1916, Charles L. Thompson Original Drawings Collection, Old State House Museum, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Fulk-Arkansas Democrat Building
Name of Property

Pulaski, Arkansas
County and State

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.