

Walks through History
Historic Downtown Warren
Begin at the Bradley County Historical Museum
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By: Rachel Silva



Intro

Hi, my name is Rachel Silva, and I work for the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program. The AHPP is one of seven agencies in the Department of Arkansas Heritage, and we work to document and preserve the state's historic and cultural resources. Our most well-known program is the National Register of Historic Places, which we administer for the state of Arkansas. Warren has 13 properties listed on the NR and one property on the AR Register. We will talk about several of those today.

Welcome to the Walks through History tour of downtown Warren! I'd like to thank Brenda Ezell, Jenelle & Johnny Lipton, Hilda Thorton, and John Frazer for their help gathering the history of the downtown buildings.

Brief History of Warren

In 1840 the Arkansas Legislature formed Bradley County, which was named after Captain Hugh Bradley, who settled near the Saline River east of present-day Warren about 1825. In 1841 commissioners E. B. Owen, Nathaniel Barnett, and A. S. Franklin chose a site near the current courthouse to serve as the county seat. John H. Marks and John Splawn donated 40 acres for the new town site. There are two theories about the origin of the town's name. One theory

states that Warren was named after Captain Bradley's slave, whose name was Warren. Another theory states that the town was named after Captain Bradley's close friend, Edward Allen Warren, a lawyer from Camden who also served in the state legislature. Warren officially became the Bradley County seat in 1842 and was incorporated in 1851.

In 1880 Warren became the western terminus of the Ouachita Division of the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railroad, providing a reliable means of transportation for the county's vast timber resources.

[In 1887 the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas RR was acquired by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern line, which later merged with Missouri Pacific in 1917. By 1907 the Iron Mtn. RR built a combination passenger & freight depot near the southeast corner of Chestnut and Elm streets, but soon after the merger with Mo-Pac, two new depots were constructed on the site—a passenger depot with white and colored waiting rooms and a freight depot. Neither one of these depots is extant.]

A multitude of small lumber mills operated in Warren and Bradley County in the 1880s, but the industry was later dominated by large mills like the Southern Lumber Company, Arkansas Lumber Company, and Bradley Lumber Company. The Southern and Arkansas lumber companies partnered in 1899 to build the short-line Warren & Ouachita Valley Railroad from Warren to Banks, where it joined with the Rock Island Railroad. The W & OV railway serviced the lumber mills and also operated as a passenger line from 1899 until 1948 (when the line was purchased by the Rock Island RR).

The Warren & Ouachita Valley Railroad Depot was initially constructed at 325 W. Cedar Street in 1909 and was rebuilt on the same site two years later following a destructive fire (1911). The depot is a unique split-level, wood-frame building and was listed on the NR of HP in 1977. [The Warren & Saline River RR bought 2 miles of W & OV track through Warren in 1978 but in 2010 sold to Pinsley RR Co. out of McGehee.]

Warren experienced significant population growth in the early 20th century as a result of the lumber mills. In 1956 Potlatch Forests, Inc., of Idaho bought the Southern Lumber Company, and two years later purchased Bradley Lumber Company as well. Arkansas Lumber Company

clear cut its lands (85,000 acres) in 1928 and went out of business. Today the timber industry continues to be an important part of the Bradley County economy.

Warren is the self-proclaimed “Pink Tomato Capital of the World,” hosting the Pink Tomato Festival each June. Bradley County farmers have been raising tomatoes for sale since the 1920s. They chose a variety of tomato that would ship well if picked when the tops of the fruit barely turned pink.

In 1956 a group of Warren merchants decided to host an event to celebrate the tomato industry and help promote business in the area. The Bradley County Pink Tomato Festival was born and is now one of Arkansas’s oldest festivals. The festival features an All-Tomato Luncheon, where everything on the menu, including dessert, is made with tomatoes. [There is a tomato room in the museum with old menus and t-shirts from the festivals.]

In recent years, people have been switching to watermelons and bell peppers instead of tomatoes because they are easier to grow. Potlatch is still logging, but is not in great financial shape. Other lumber-related industries like Robbins Flooring (manufactures Armstrong Flooring) and chip mills are still in operation. But the Bradley County Medical Center is probably the largest employer in Warren today.

Dr. John Wilson Martin House (NR-listed 1990)
Now the Bradley County Historical Museum

The Dr. John Wilson Martin House is the oldest known residence remaining in Bradley County. Construction on the house began about 1860, and it was completed shortly after the end of the Civil War. Like many homes built in rural Arkansas during this period, the Martin House was a vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival style with its symmetrical front façade (the west chimney has been removed), multi-pane transom and half-sidelights, 6-over-6 windows, and a full, 2-story front porch supported by square columns. As originally constructed, the building was an “I-house” with a central hall, two rooms upstairs, and two rooms downstairs. You can still see the original back staircase (in the wall), which would have been along the rear wall of the house and been used by servants. Additions were made to the rear of the house, and then a 1-story ell addition was put on the back of that (where the kitchen is currently located; interior kitchen added in the 1920s or 30s). The property also

included at least 10 outbuildings, including stables, a smokehouse, detached kitchen, and privy.

Dr. Martin was born in 1819 in Virginia and came to study at Tulane University in New Orleans about 1843. He later joined his older brother in southeast Arkansas, and by 1848, Dr. Martin settled in Warren and married Mary Elizabeth Franklin (in 1848). Dr. Martin was the only doctor in Warren and traveled throughout Bradley County to see patients at their homes. During the Civil War, passing Federal troops frequently took whatever food and livestock they needed from Dr. Martin. Dr. and Mrs. Martin had 8 children, 7 of whom lived to adulthood. It is said that Dr. Martin could walk out onto the upper porch and see all of his children's homes (only house remaining is near the NE corner of Martin & Pine). Dr. Martin died in 1910, living to be over 90 years old. Martin descendants lived in the house until 1987, when it was purchased by the Warren Women's Club for use as a museum.

[The museum received Historic Preservation Restoration Grants from the AHPP in 2001, 2004, 2005, and 2008.]

Go east on Ash Street toward Main

Baseball field at SE corner of Walnut & Ash—By 1912, there were 12 small, frame dwellings on this half of the block, and the Sanborn map labeled it “Negro Settlement.” The frame dwellings remained on the lot until at least 1938 (last Sanborn map).

Donald W. Reynolds YMCA—new facility cost \$4 million. Long history of recreational facilities/YMCA on this site. By 1907, there was a 1-story roller skating rink on this corner. Then by 1920, a 3 ½-story building with a 2 ½-story rear wing was constructed here to house a YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association), and included a swimming pool, bathing facilities, reading room, gymnasium, and stage.

South on Main Street (formerly called Vine Street; appears as Main St. with Vine in parentheses on the 1931 Sanborn)

SE corner Ash & Main—site of old filling station (which one?) and next door to south was the Harris & Neal Bottling Company. No longer extant.

210 Main St—American Legion Hut was built in the 1920s and is now the Bradley Co. Veterans Museum.

E. Elm Street just to north of railroad tracks—one block stretch of black-owned businesses, locally referred to as “Catfish Row.” There were several wood-frame businesses there by 1907, including a restaurant, barber shops, and a boarding house. Then by 1920, a bottling works, confectionery, pool hall, dry cleaners, cobbler, barber, and grocery were on this block. By 1931 the whole block was full of 1 and 2-story brick commercial buildings, including restaurants, a movie theater, bottling works (2 of them; the one on the eastern end of the row—where the storage units are now—was a Dr. Pepper Bottling Plant), and a lodge hall. All that remains is a 1-story brick building with 4 storefronts from the 1920s, which now houses Hammons Funeral Home. The initials “G W H” appear on the easternmost storefront and stand for George W. Hammons.

There were also buildings on the north side of Elm to the west of Main. Three 1-story buildings faced Main right at the corner north of the tracks, one of which housed the post office from at least 1912 to 1931 (p. o. may have briefly been located at the corner of Myrtle & Church before moving into the building at the NW corner of Main & Church in 1936). The corner building (p. o.) later housed Ben’s Bakery.

Walk into back courthouse parking lot

The area north of the courthouse between First Street and the railroad tracks was historically occupied by grocery and furniture warehouses. By 1912, it was the Saline Grocer Company with a separate building to the east for furniture, buggies, and wagon parts. In 1920, it was Saline Grocery Co. and Turner-Jones Wholesale Grocery. By the early 1930s, it was the American Wholesale Grocer Company and an auto garage with a capacity of 25 cars. The building at 100 E. First Street (now the U of A Cooperative Extension Service) is on the site of Turner-Jones and the auto garage. I’m not sure if this is the historic building or if it’s newer. Hedrick’s Plumbing and Electrical was in this building in more recent memory.

**In the 1970s, there was an Exxon station in this courthouse parking lot.

100 Block of N. Main, going N to S (west side of square)

Late 19th and early 20th century commercial-style architecture

123 Main (Eye Max Vision)—built ca. 1925. Cunningham's Grocery.

121 Main—built ca. 1925. Historic occupant? According to Sanborn maps, in the 1930s this building had a bakery in the rear portion.

119 Main (General Optometry)—built ca. 1925. Historic occupant?

117 Main (buff brick)—built ca. 1930. Oscar Kohler's barber shop.

113-115 Main—built ca. 1915. 1920—housed a cobbler and barber. Later home to Warren Printing, owned by G. W. Botts. The other storefront in this building housed the Botts Clothing Store.

Vacant lot—contained 4 historic buildings, which burned in 1980. The northernmost one, located at 111 Main, was built ca. 1913 and served as a confectionery in the front and a pool hall in the back. In the 1930s and 40s, it was Glasgow's (Glass-go's) and by the 1960s it was Barney's.

Next building at 109 Main built ca. 1910 and housed Hurley Hardware. The metal storage buildings (still extant) behind this block were also constructed ca. 1910 and were used by Hurley Hardware to store hardware, agricultural implements, and furniture.

Next building at 107 Main was built ca. 1910 and housed an insurance office/plumbing business, barber, and pressing shop.

Next building at 105 Main was built ca. 1915 and was the only 2-story building on this block. It housed Gannaway Drug Store.

103 Main—built ca. 1905. Housed dry goods & clothing stores until the late 1930s, when it was a printing shop. Later a dress shop called The Town Shop.

101 Main—built ca. 1905. McCann’s Grocery, which delivered groceries. In the mid-20th century, it was Bo Weiss Jewelry. Mr. Weiss was also an optometrist and operated an office in the back part of the building with a separate entrance off of W. Cedar.

Bradley County Courthouse & County Clerk’s Office (NR-listed 1976)

The Bradley County Courthouse was built in 1903 and is the third courthouse to occupy this site. The first courthouse was built out of logs in 1843. In 1861 a 2-story, brick courthouse with stucco walls was constructed. The 1861 courthouse was replaced in 1903 with this building, which was designed by Little Rock architect Frank Wooster Gibb. The courthouse features two colors of brick—yellow and light brown—and was designed in the Neoclassical style with some Romanesque details. It has a rusticated brick first floor as well as rusticated brick quoins, a pedimented portico topped by a decorative balustrade, a rooftop balustrade, arched windows with keystones and decorative pane arrangement, dentils below the cornice on both towers, and a cupola. However, the two towers of differing height, as well as the paired arched windows with eyebrows on the east tower, evoke the Romanesque style. Point out new addition on back of courthouse.

The county clerk’s office was built in 1890, presumably to serve as an annex for the 1861 courthouse. Building has its original pressed tin roof and cresting. Notice the original window openings, which were bricked in at some point. The building’s original front entrance was bricked in (the central opening on the building’s south façade; now a window there). According to the 1907 Sanborn map, the post office was located in this building. It was later used as offices. By the 1970s, the building housed the city, and then the county, library. In 1986 the Warren Women’s Club started the Bradley Co. Museum in this building before purchasing the Dr. Martin House in 1987. It later housed the sheriff’s office (until the new addition was built on the courthouse).

East side of the square, going N to S (100 block of N. Myrtle)

118? N. Myrtle (boarded building)—built ca. 1915 and housed Turner-Jones Flour & Feed. Remained a flour & feed business until at least 1938.

Hurley 1944 (Haley, Claycomb, Roper & Anderson)—built in 1944 to house Hurley Implements.

110? N. Myrtle (BCIDC)—built ca. 1930 but has new façade. Offices for Arkansas Power & Light.

108 N. Myrtle (Key Realty)—built ca. 1900. Has great brick detailing, including basket-bond brick set inside rounded arches above the window and door openings and scalloped corbelling at the cornice. Was a cigar and book store soon after construction, and then became the telephone exchange (ca. 1910 to at least 1938). Later housed offices for ArkLa Gas Company.

Tan building to south of old telephone exchange—built ca. 1950. Has long housed the city's water and sewer department.

104 N. Myrtle (Warren Municipal Building)—built 1931 in the Art Deco style with smooth buff brick exterior and cast-concrete detailing with geometric shapes. Built on the site of the original fire station, this building was constructed to serve as the city hall, fire station, police station, and chamber of commerce. Part of the second floor had living quarters for the firemen (complete with a fireman's pole).

100-102 N. Myrtle—built ca. 1905 and stucco added later. Historically housed a restaurant, with the exception of a few years in the 1920s and 1930s, when it was an auto repair shop (in conjunction with an auto repair business located in a building just to the south; no longer extant). Later W. D. Rotti Insurance.

Warren Brick Streets (NR-listed 2007)

Brick streets laid ca. 1927 and are in good condition. Early street paving method throughout the U.S. but was often paved over after years of use. Warren's brick streets add a distinctive element to the downtown area. Note the tomatoes painted on the street.

South side of the square, going E to W (100 block of E. Cedar)

Vacant lot at SW corner Cedar & Myrtle—site of the Southern Hotel, which burned in 1964. Before it was called the Southern, it was the Sutherland Hotel. The Sutherland Hotel was built ca. 1910 to replace a smaller hotel on the same site called the Warren Hotel. The Sutherland was only two stories tall until at least 1920, and then sometime in the 20s, a third story was

added to the building. The hotel had 75 guest rooms along with a restaurant, Western Union telegraph office, barber, and a millinery. The hotel had the only elevator in a commercial building in Warren (there was a residence in town with an elevator). Became the Southern Hotel sometime after 1938? Or local folks may have just called it the Southern, although the name was always the Sutherland? Burned 1964.

112? E. Cedar (Bradley County Rural Water Association)—built ca. 1910 as a 1-story brick building with two storefronts (the other at 110 E. Cedar). This building housed a drug store, and then by the early 1920s, it was the office for Warren Light & Water Company. It was later a General Electric (GE) office and sold refrigerators and air conditioners after WWII. Carrera glass tiles and wood paneling added to façade.

110 E. Cedar—built ca. 1910 as a brick building. Housed Lehman Bros. Piano Company for many years.

108? E. Cedar—built ca. 1905 or earlier. C. W. Hankins & Sons Hardware. They stored implements on the second floor of the western section of the building (using a big dumbwaiter lift), and the eastern section of the building housed a 5 & 10-cent store for awhile, and later a confectionery with a pool hall in the back (the building has a set of rear entrances along Cypress Street). Hankins also used the metal building where Molly's Café is located for implement storage.

The Sandwich Shop—built ca. 1910. Was Bailey's Drug Store, and Dr. Herring had a clinic upstairs. Then it was Frank's restaurant and pool hall before becoming Wayne's restaurant and pool hall. Wayne's Sporting Goods was located on the upper floor. Cast-iron storefront columns.

Calvin's General Store—built ca. 1905 or earlier. Was two separate brick buildings originally—the one on the corner was slightly taller than the one to the east, but historically, there was an interior door connecting the two buildings. In the early days, a grocery was on the west side, and a dry goods store was on the east side. There was also an entrance at the SW corner of the building at Main & Cypress. Before 1920, it became the J. T. Ederington Department Store—not sure if Ederington ran the earlier grocery/dry goods store on this site or not.

Sometime in the early-to-mid-1940s, Ederington's added a new stucco façade to the building, along with Art Deco-inspired pilasters and medallions.

Continue to walk south on Main (talking about the west side of the street)

100 block of S. Main (west side)

In the early 20th century, there were clothing, dry goods, and furniture stores as well as a bank on this block. But the block was rebuilt ca. 1920 and contained 3 2-story brick buildings (two buildings had 2 storefronts).

Current First State Bank at the SW corner of Main & Cedar—there was a two-story, brick Neoclassical-style bank building at the corner (housed First National Bank). A two-story brick building with two storefronts was just to the south of the bank building and housed Rex Clothing House (men's and boys' clothing) in the northernmost storefront (right; was later Owens Menswear), and a jewelry store in the southern storefront (left). By 1962 (or maybe in the late 1950s?), these buildings had been altered into one large bank building with a smooth dark-colored brick façade. The bank has been altered yet again with the current yellow paint and pedimented entrances with pilasters.

The remainder of the block consisted of a 2-story brick building with two storefronts. The northernmost storefront (right) housed a dry goods & clothing store, while the southern storefront (left) housed the Warren Bank. The southern half of the building (Warren Bank) had a cast-stone veneer on the first floor with an arched entryway and pilasters. About 1927, the Warren Bank burned, and the Neoclassical building you see today was constructed to replace it (notice the date, eagle, battlements at the parapet, pilasters, entablature with wreath and garland details, etc.). The bank was later Gannaway Savings & Loan before becoming Merchants & Planters Bank & Insurance. Historically, the second floor of the Warren Bank building housed professional offices, including Derby Insurance and the offices of Dr. Ripley, Dr. Joe Bond, and Dr. Hugh Moseley, Jr. (dentist).

200 block of S. Main (west side)

200 S. Main (Haute Mess)—built ca. 1905 with stucco veneer added later. Originally housed a grocery store, but was later Martin & Scoby Department Store, followed by Martin Bros. Department Store. It was Martin's up until about 5 years ago. Historically, Dr. Rufus Martin had his office upstairs.

202 S. Main (Boot & Shoe Repair)—built ca. 1905. Appleton Drugs. Building later purchased by Martin's and turned into a men's store.

204-206 S. Main (tan / red, white & blue striped awnings)—built ca. 1905. Building has two storefronts—the southern one is narrow. In 1907, housed dry goods and a barber, 1912—bakery, restaurant, meat market and barber, 1920—clothing and shoes and confectionery. After that time, the larger storefront was a drug store (first Pyrtle's, then Barrett-Pyrtle's Drug), and the smaller storefront was a barber shop (Shorty Montgomery, barber).

208 S. Main (Harrell & Marshall Insurance)—built ca. 1905. In the 1950s and 60s, it was McCaskill's Drug. Later a location of Owens Men's Store (very nice clothing)?

210 S. Main (Spinning Wheel)—built ca. 1905. Was a dry goods store (1907), millinery and 5 & 10-cent store (1912), and dry goods store (1920). Later housed Wilson's Photography.

212-216 S. Main (Cato)—built ca. 1905 as two separate buildings. The northern building (right) was constructed right up against the building at 210, but the southern building (left half) was built with a little gap in between it and 212. Both buildings were originally red brick and had taller parapets. Sometime around 1930, the buildings were connected by filling in the small gap. The façade was altered again with buff brick and a metal slipcover.

Historically, the northern storefront was a jewelry store, later a dry goods and clothing store, and by the late 1930s, a dry cleaners. The southern storefront was a restaurant, dry goods, art store, and later French's Ben Franklin Store (run by Bill French). Cato occupied one of these storefronts beginning in the 1960s and later expanded.

218 S. Main (Downtown Resale)—built ca. 1925. Was a restaurant by the late 1930s (maybe Hugh's Café?). Later Mary's House of Fashion.

220 S. Main—built ca. 1925. Has interesting brickwork on upper façade with inset squares and cast-concrete details. Not sure on historic occupant. You can barely make out the name of a business starting with an “L” or an “F” in a photo from the early 1940s. Later housed Dougherty’s Clothing & Fabrics (Dardy’s).

222 S. Main (Florist)—built ca. 1905 along with building to south at 224 S. Main. Both ornamental concrete block with concrete floors. Have since been altered. For many years, both of these buildings were occupied by a grocery store. By the late 1930s or early 40s, 222 was Kroger.

224 S. Main (church)—built ca. 1905, concrete block, grocery. By the early 1940s, this was Imogene’s Fashion Center (a very expensive women’s dress shop). The proprietor, Imogene French, was married to Bill French. Jewish couple.

226-228 S. Main—built ca. 1910, extensively damaged by fire about 1920, rebuilt. Avalon Theater by the 1930s. By the 1950s, this was French’s Ben Franklin Store.

232 S. Main—built ca. 1935. West Bros. Department Store until late 1970s.

Old Warren Post Office (NR-listed 2004)

From at least 1910 until the mid-1920s, the Bradley Lumber Co. had a warehouse and commissary on this corner. After the commissary building was demolished, the empty lot was used as a park and a miniature golf course. The post office was built in 1935-1936 and designed in the Colonial Revival style by the U.S. Treasury Department’s supervising architect, Louis A. Simon. It was in use as a post office until 1998, when a new facility was constructed.

Extras at this corner (Main & Church):

The street is called Church because of the Methodist Church just to the west of Main, the Baptist Church a little further south on Main, and historically, there was a Presbyterian Church on the site of the Citgo station (until at least 1938).

Filling stations—almost one on every corner at this intersection. At the SE corner of Main & Church, Williams Bros. Lion Oil Station (black & white). Mission-style station further down Main was an Esso station. On site of carwash at SW corner Main & Church, formerly an American Oil station there. At NE corner of Main & Church, this building was a Mobil Oil Station.

“E” House (Ederington House)—NW corner Main & Central. NR-listed 1984. Built for prominent residents Louis & Nettie Ederington in 1926-27 in the Tudor Revival style and was designed by architect H. Ray Burks. Ederingtons lived in the house until 1981.

Frazer Funeral Home—business started out in a commercial building in the 200 block of S. Main Street, but in 1931 purchased the old John Wheeler House on Main. In 1964, demolished the old house and built the current Frazer Funeral Home building. Still operated by John Frazer, Jr.

Walk to west side of Main Street and head north back toward square (talking about the east side of Main)

200 block of S. Main, going S to N (east side)

239 S. Main (Swap Shop)—built ca. 1925 and was a Mobil Oil Station.

Vacant lot—site of a ca. 1915 2-story building. Housed a grocery, and later a cleaning business. Later housed a beauty shop (run by Faye Black) and a barber shop on the first floor and had 3 apartments on the second floor.

233 S. Main (Warren Motor Supply)—built ca. 1915. Was an auto sales room and repair shop in 1920. Other historic occupants??

235 S. Main—built ca. 1915. By 1930s, housed Western Auto Supply (had a sign that said “Good Year Tires. Home, Tire & Electric”).

223 S. Main—built ca. 1930. Blankinship Motor Company (Ford, Mercury, Lincoln), but when it was located on Main Street, it was run by Leonard Perry. In Sept. 1940, Blankinship Motor Co.

opened in their new location at the SW corner of Cypress & Myrtle. The 1940 building was designed by H. Ray Burks and was NR-listed in 2001. In the 1950s and 60s, Morgan & Lindsey's 5 & 10-cent store was here.

221 S. Main (red brick with white coping)—built ca. 1925. In the early years, was occupied by Morgan & Lindsey's 5-10-cent and 25-cent store. At some point, Billy Chatham's beer joint was in here also.

La Mexicana (2-story)—built ca. 1925. Housed Frazer's Funeral Home from 1926 until it moved to the old Wheeler House in 1931. Later Otasco (Oklahoma Tire & Supply Co.), and then Coast-to-Coast (an Otasco affiliate). At some point in the early 1940s, either this building or the one to the south at 221 S. Main was the Western Auto Associate Store.

215 S. Main (Mike Nichols)—Built in 1920 to be the Bradley Store, which was owned and operated by the Bradley Lumber Company. Workers shopped in this store with their company scrip (had to settle up at the end of each week). Originally had great multi-pane transom windows, but they are covered with metal. In the 1950s, J. J. Neal bought the Bradley Store building and turned it into a General Dollar Store (later United Dollar).

213 S. Main (Cash Advance)—Was built in 1920 and was a little extension of the Bradley Store. Very similar in design to the bigger portion of the store with the same multi-pane transom windows. Entire façade has metal slipcover now.

211 S. Main (gray building)—built ca. 1925. Originally had a 2-story front porch attached to the front façade, and you can see where it was attached (porch has been removed). By the late 1930s, it housed a restaurant. Later Davis Jewelry store.

Martin-Moseley 1928—built 1928 with Art Deco details. Housed Martin-Moseley Hardware, then Moseley Hardware (Hugh Moseley, Sr.), and later Ashcraft Hardware.

Warren Bank & Trust Co. (built 1970s)—Historically, there was a small vacant lot, then a 1-story building dating to about 1905, and then a big 2-story building on the SE corner of Main & Cypress dating to about 1910. The one-story building housed a few different restaurants, including Dave Spake's restaurant and Dave Fort's sandwich shop. The large 2-story building

was Ederington's Cash Store & Implement Company, which sold furniture, farm implements, hardware, millinery, and groceries. The Hunt Hospital was located in part of the top floor of the Ederington Cash Store. The physicians were Dr. Hunt and Dr. Crow (by 50s, Dr. Marsh).

Continue on Main to W. Cedar and walk over to talk about Pastime Theater and Coker Hotel.

106 W. Cedar—historic building with new façade. Used to be the Pig Stand, a hamburger joint.

110 W. Cedar—Pastime Theater. Built ca. 1925 and operated as a movie theater until the late 1970s. Has a Mission-style parapet covered in stucco and its original marquee. Originally had a separate entrance for black patrons, who sat in a designated area of the balcony.

112 W. Cedar—Coker Hotel. Original part of the hotel is the far western wing, which was built ca. 1915 (Coker Hotel was located on S. Main near the site of the Bradley Store on the 1912 Sanborn map). About 1925, the northern ell section was added to the hotel. The Coker Hotel was historically a long-term residential hotel and had a restaurant and garden (courtyard). Sometime in the late 1940s or early 1950s, the Coker Hotel Annex was constructed. People still live in the annex portion.