NPS Form 10-900
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018

316

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

RECEIVED 2280
APR 12 2013
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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: Rushton Clinic, The
Other names/site number: Site #CO0510
Name of related multiple property listing:

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

2. Location

Street & number: 219 North Washington Street
City or town: Magnolia State: Arkansas County: Columbia
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐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:

___A ___B __X__C ___D

Martha Miller 3/18/13

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

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: 5.29.13

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	x
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	x
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
HEALTH CARE/clinic

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
HEALTH CARE/clinic

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, TAR

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 Rushton Clinic is a one-story, Art Moderne-style building, which was built in 1938 for Dr. Joe Rushton. Buff brick with a stone (or cast-concrete) coping is used for the building's walls, and, according to the 1949 Sanborn map for Magnolia, is a veneer. The building is located at 219 North Washington Street in Magnolia, Columbia County, Arkansas, which is two blocks north of the Columbia County Courthouse at the southwest corner of North Washington and East North streets. The building has roughly a U-shaped plan with the legs of the U facing south, and it is fenestrated mostly with metal-framed casement windows. However, glass block is also utilized, especially at the building's corners and surrounding the building's main entrance. The neighborhood around the Rushton Clinic contains a mixture of residential and small office buildings. A small park is located in the south half of the building's block.

Narrative Description
Front/East Façade
The Rushton Clinic's front façade faces North Washington Street and consists of two sections. The southern section, which projects closer to the street, is fenestrated at the south corner with an eight-pane, metal-framed casement window. The casement window is surrounded by twelve stationary, metal-framed panes. The window also has a projecting brick sill. Further north on the façade is another eight-pane, metal-framed casement window. As with the southern window, the window is surrounded by twelve stationary, metal-framed panes. The panes on the side are narrower, giving the overall window a narrower appearance than the southern window.

The northern portion of the façade is recessed, and near the southern end of the recessed portion is a two-paned, metal-framed casement window that is topped by a single, metal-framed pane. The window also has a projecting, soldier-course, brick sill. To the right of the window is the

building's main entrance, which is recessed. The entrance consists of the central door, which is fenestrated by a single, round, porthole window. The door is also divided in half by five vertical lines. A metal kick plate spans the bottom of the door, and a single-pane transom window is located above the door. The door is flanked on each side by 60 glass blocks arranged in five columns of twelve. The glass blocks curve inward from the wall plane to the door. The window and entrance are sheltered by a flat, metal-faced canopy with a curved corner on the northern end and two projecting metal scuppers. They are also accessed by a brick terrace with curved corner on the southern end.

To the right of the main entrance, the words "The Rushton Clinic" are crafted of metal in a cursive script and mounted on the wall. At the northern end of the building, is an eight-pane, metal-framed casement window with two stationary, metal-framed panes above it. To the left of the window are sixteen glass blocks and there are 24 glass blocks to the right of the window. The window and the glass blocks rest on a projecting brick sill.

Side/South Façade

The building's south façade consists of the legs of the U-shape along with the U's crossbar. The south façade of the eastern leg, at the east end, consists of an eight-pane, metal-framed casement window. The casement window is surrounded by twelve stationary, metal-framed panes. In the center of the eastern leg is an eight-pane, metal-framed casement window with two metal-framed stationary panes above it. At the west end of the eastern leg is another eight-pane, metal-framed casement window. The casement window is surrounded by twelve stationary, metal-framed panes. All three windows rest on projecting brick sills. In addition, all of these windows are shaded by metal, shed-roofed awnings.

The western façade of the eastern leg is fenestrated by a pair of eight-pane, metal-framed casement windows. The casement windows are surrounded by twelve stationary, metal-framed panes. The northern window is narrower than the southern window. Both windows are also supported by projecting brick sills.

The east side of the U's crossbar has a central entrance. The door has a four-pane rectangular window near the top and is accessed by a set of concrete steps. The entrance is sheltered by a metal, shed-roofed awning. To the right of the entrance is a single eight-pane, metal-framed casement window with two metal-framed stationary panes above it while to the left of the entrance are two eight-pane, metal-framed casement windows with two metal-framed stationary panes above it. All three windows rest on projecting brick sills.

The east side of the U's western leg has an entrance with a solid door located near the U's crossbar.

The south side of the U's western leg is fenestrated by two, two-pane, metal-framed windows set high in the wall. Both windows have projecting brick sills.

Rear/West Façade

The rear façade of the Rushton Clinic is much taller than the other facades due to the slope of the lot to the northwest. Towards the southern end of the façade is an entrance with a solid wood door and a glass storm door. The entrance is approached by a set of north facing concrete steps and has a brick and concrete stoop. To the left of the entrance is a single eight-pane, metal-framed casement window with two metal-framed stationary panes above it. The window, like all of them on the west side, is supported by a projecting brick sill. To the left of the window is another entrance with a solid wood door and a glass storm door. The entrance is approached by a set of north facing concrete steps and has an open brick and concrete stoop.

The rest of the façade is fenestrated by a pair of eight-pane, metal-framed casement window with two metal-framed stationary panes above it. The casement panes are also separated by four stationary panes. The northernmost window also has 40 glass blocks to the left of it. All of the openings on the west façade are sheltered by shed-roofed metal awnings.

Side/North Façade

Beginning at the west end of the north façade, the building is fenestrated by an eight-pane, metal-framed casement window with two metal-framed stationary panes above it. The casement panes are also separated by four stationary panes. To the right of the window are 32 glass blocks. All of the openings on the north façade are supported by projecting brick sills.

Proceeding to the east along the façade is a recessed entrance with a solid wood door. The entrance is approached by an L-shaped set of concrete steps which have bricks walls around them with concrete coping. To the left of the entrance is an eight-pane, metal-framed casement window. The casement window is surrounded by twelve stationary, metal-framed panes. Below the window is a built-in planter. The entrance and window are shaded by a flat metal-faced canopy supported by two metal pipes.

To the left of the window, the façade projects forwards slightly and is fenestrated by a large plate-glass window flanked on each side by four-pane, metal-framed casement windows with two stationary windows above. This large window provided light into Dr. Rushton's surgery room.

Continuing east along the façade, it is then fenestrated by a pair of three-pane, metal-framed casement windows with a single stationary pane above, followed by a pair of eight-pane, metal-framed casement windows with two metal-framed stationary panes above them.

To the left of the windows is another entrance to the building, which was originally the African-American entrance. The entrance has a wood door with large glass pane in the top half and recessed panel in the bottom half. A transom window is located above the door. To the right of the door is a four-pane, metal-framed, casement window. Above the entrance is a flat, metal-faced canopy with curved corner at the western end. The entrance is approached by a set of concrete and brick steps with a decorative metal railing.

To the left of the entrance, the façade projects forward again. The last section of the façade is fenestrated by a pair of eight-pane, metal-framed casement windows with two metal-framed stationary panes above them. The left window is flanked on each side by sixteen glass blocks.

Integrity

The Rushton Clinic has excellent integrity. The exterior of the building, with the possible exception of the shed-roofed metal awnings, remains unchanged from the time of its construction in the late 1930s. The original metal windows were painstakingly redone by the current owner, and the building retains its original entrances. Although some interior modifications have been carried out, they have mainly been cosmetic in nature. Although some changes have occurred in the neighborhood around the clinic – the park, for example, to the south of the building, used to hold dwellings and the First Presbyterian Church – it does, for the most part, reflect the character of the neighborhood at the time of the clinic's construction.

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.
- [x] 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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1938

Significant Dates
1938

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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.)

Located at 219 North Washington Street and built in 1938, the Rushton Clinic represents an excellent example of the Art Moderne style. With its asymmetrical façade, curved glass-block windows around the front entrance, metal-framed windows, and use of glass block and windows that wrap around corners, the building illustrates some of the key characteristics of the style. As an excellent example of the Art Moderne style, the Rushton Clinic is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** with **local significance**.

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

HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

Columbia County was settled in the early nineteenth century by European immigrant yeoman farmers and other migrants from surrounding Southern states in search of better land to grow cotton on. However, early white settlers did not begin to come in significant numbers until Arkansas achieved statehood in 1836. The settlers initially formed small communities such as Spotsville, Atlanta, Calhoun, and Lamartine. The population of the area continued to grow throughout the early nineteenth century, and by 1850 there was a large enough population to form a new county. In 1852 Columbia County was created out of sections of Lafayette, Union, Ouachita, and Hempstead counties.[1] The county was named after the female personification of America, Columbia.[2] The city of Magnolia was founded in 1855 to act as the county seat. By the 1860s there were a handful of prosperous plantation families, but the majority of the citizens of Columbia County were family farmers.[3]

The city of Magnolia lies one mile east of the geographical center of the Columbia County, and is located in the bottoms of Big Creek. Two men, J.J. Thomas and John L. McCarty, deeded the land where Magnolia was founded on June 21, 1853, and a temporary courthouse was soon built. "Colonel M. G. Kelso surveyed and laid out the city, modeling it after the town of Oxford, Mississippi, which he had previously surveyed. Magnolia was incorporated in 1855 with Hiram Slay as the mayor. The next year, the log courthouse was replaced by a larger frame structure."[4]

By the late 1850s Magnolia received its first newspaper, the *Clarion*, which was soon followed by the *Flower* and the *Vindicator*. Not long afterward Magnolia, like much of Arkansas, was dealing with the Civil War, and approximately 1,000 men signed up to fight for the Confederacy.

[1] *Overview: History of Western Columbia County*. Unknown publisher, c.1983. Pages 1-2.
[2] Swaim, Kathleen, and Ralph S. Wilcox. "Cross and Nelson Halls Historic District, Magnolia, Columbia County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 2009.
[3] *Overview: History of Western Columbia County*. Unknown publisher, c.1983. Page 2.
[4] Lancaster, Guy. "Magnolia (Columbia County)." Encyclopedia of Arkansas. Available at http://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=855

About a third of them died in the war. However, it was during the Reconstruction period that Magnolia really started to grow. With the addition of the railroad, both cotton and lumber were exported from the city, and banks were soon established to oversee the cotton trade. In 1899 Magnolia's city phone service was established, and the railroads extended to connect with Louisiana. Over time the cotton prices became low, so farmers began to diversify by growing fruits and grapes.[5]

Although the Civil War did affect the Magnolia area, the effects were less severe than in other parts of the state. There was minor trade disruption of civilian trade, but nothing severe. After the war, the county underwent agricultural changes in the tenant/sharecropper system. By 1880 the population grew to 14,090 and there became more emphasis on cotton as a cash crop. Also during this time was the building of the St. Louis, Arkansas, and Texas Railway which brought change to northern Columbia County.[6] This was especially significant in Columbia County due to the lack of any reliable waterways for transport.[7] The railroads ensured a cheap and reliable method of selling and transporting cotton, and also bolstered the lumber trade in that region of Arkansas. Before the railroad, it was simply not cost effective to cut and sell lumber. Now there was a lumber boom and seven mills were built along the railroads in Columbia County alone. This led to a population boom in the county, and by 1910 there were 23,820 residents.[8]

As timber was cut throughout Columbia County, the newly logged areas became available as farmland, and people were eager to take the opportunity. With the railroads, cotton and corn were grown more than ever, and subsistence farming was fading as cash-crop farms increased the amount grown, hoping for enough money to pay their debts.[9]

A year after neighboring Union County had struck oil, oil was discovered in Columbia County on June 8, 1922. Between the oil industry and the textile mills that arrived in 1927, Magnolia was insulated somewhat from the Great Depression in the 1930s. The city opened a library on June 1, 1929, and later that year a new jail was built to replace the 1890s jailhouse. During the Depression, the Public Works Administration built the city hospital in 1939.[10]

It was during this period of relative prosperity that Dr. Joe Rushton built and opened his clinic. Joe F. Rushton was born in 1906 to Henry Rushton and Parrie E. (Mullins) Rushton and obtained his college degrees from Ouachita Baptist University and from the University of Arkansas School for Medical Sciences. In 1937, Rushton married Elizabeth P. (Ponder) Rushton who had been born in 1913. After taking a honeymoon trip to New Orleans, the Rushtons returned to Magnolia, and Joe looked at opening his clinic.[11]

---

[5] *Ibid.*
[6] *Overview: History of Western Columbia County.* Unknown publisher, c.1983. Page 3.
[7] Swaim, Kathleen, and Ralph S. Wilcox. "Cross and Nelson Halls Historic District, Magnolia, Columbia County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 2009.
[8] *Overview: History of Western Columbia County.* Unknown publisher, c.1983. Page 4.
[9] *Overview: History of Western Columbia County.* Unknown publisher, c.1983. Page 5.
[10] *Ibid.*
[11] Selman, Dr. Frank. Interview with the author. 18 June 2012, and Information on Joe F. Rushton from www.findagrave.com.

Rushton was a well-traveled individual – he had been to New York City on at least one occasion – so when he went about planning his clinic he wanted something designed in the newest and latest style. As a result, he chose the Art Moderne style for the building.[12]

The building that Joe Rushton had built was very modern when compared to many of the other buildings that existed in downtown Magnolia. With its windows that wrapped around corners, use of glass block, and use of a round porthole window in the front entrance door, the Rushton Clinic was a great example of the Art Moderne style. The Art Moderne style, which is a simplified version of the Art Deco style, emerged from the L'Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs et Industriels Modernes, which was a large exposition staged in Paris in 1925 to celebrate modernity in design. The style, which emphasized modernity, also developed as a reaction to the Art Nouveau style, which highlighted "decoration and aesthetic beauty" over "any sense of function."[13]

Although the inspirations for the Art Deco style were varied, from African tribal art, ancient Egyptian culture, and Assyrian art, to Central American art and architecture and the eastern exoticism of Sergei Diaghilev's *Ballets Russes*, the inspirations for Art Moderne were different.[14] After 1930, "the beginning of streamlined industrial design for ships, airplanes, and automobiles" became an influence on architectural styles, specifically Art Moderne. "The smooth surfaces, curved corners, and horizontal emphasis of the Art Moderne style all give the feeling that airstreams could move smoothly over them; thus they were streamlined."[15]

John Blumenson, in his book *Identifying American Architecture*, describes the Art Moderne style as follows:

> Soft or rounded corners, flat roofs, smooth wall finish without surface ornamentation, and horizontal bands of windows create a distinctive streamlined or wind-tunnel look which characterizes the Art Moderne style. The streamlined effect is emphasized by the use of curved window glass what wraps around corners. Ornamentation consists of mirrored panels, cement panels, and an occasional metal panel with low relief decoration around doorways and windows. Aluminum and stainless steel often are used for door and window trim, railings and balusters. Metal or wooden doors may have circular windows, large panels of glass or patterns with circular and angular outlines.[16]

[12] Selman, Dr. Frank. Interview with the author. 18 June 2012.
[13] Zaczek, Iain. *Art Deco*. Bath, England: Parragon, 2001, pp. 7-8.
[14] Zaczek, Iain. *Art Deco*. Bath, England: Parragon, 2001, pp. 11-12.
[15] McAlester, Virginia, and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1994, p. 465-466.
[16] Blumenson, John J.-G. *Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1977, p. 79.

Rushton's choice of the Art Moderne style for his clinic, a relatively small building, was an unusual choice. As *The Abrams Guide to American House Styles* states, "Art Deco, or Moderne (as its stripped down and streamlined later version is called), was associated mostly with large public buildings – skyscrapers, bus stations, movie theatres, and power dams. New York's Chrysler Building and Radio City Music Hall are key monuments of the style."[17] The style was never extremely popular with small-scale buildings, such as residences or small office buildings like the Rushton Clinic.

The Rushton Clinic was completed in 1938 and Joe Rushton opened his clinic in the building in 1939. The building is wood framed, but features brick walls that are three bricks thick. The building also had modern and notable features for the time, including air-conditioning and the use of wolmanized lumber joists, an early form of treated lumber that was treated with copper azole. The Rushton Clinic also reflects the racial atmosphere of the late 1930s, featuring a separate African American entrance and separate waiting and exam rooms.[18]

The Rushton Clinic illustrates the Art Moderne style in a couple of ways. The use of the porthole window at the main entrance along with the glass block and the windows that wrap around corners, illustrate the streamlined effect that was a popular hallmark of the style. These streamlined motifs illustrate the influence of modern industrial design, such as naval architecture, on the style. The use of a smooth brick wall for the building and on the building also emphasized the sleek modern finishes that were preferred in the Art Moderne style.

Joe Rushton continued to operate his clinic in the building until his death in 1983. His wife, Elizabeth, passed away in 1992. After Rushton's death, his son-in-law, Frank Selman, began using the building for his eye clinic, a use that continues today. Frank Selman continues to maintain the building and appreciate its architectural design. Very little has been changed on the building, and Selman has even refinished and restored the building's metal windows. Through the efforts of Rushton and Selman, the Rushton Clinic remains an excellent example of the Art Moderne style in Magnolia.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY

At the time Rushton had his clinic built in Magnolia, the Art Moderne style (and the related Art Deco style) was enjoying its height in popularity in the United States. Great landmarks of the Art Deco style, such as the Chrysler Building (1928-1930) and the Empire State Building (1930-1932), both in New York City, had recently been completed. In addition, Rockefeller Center (1932-1940) and the famous South Beach area of Miami were both under development. Also, the Art Moderne bus stations built by Greyhound, including one in Blytheville, Arkansas, (NR listed August 17, 1987), were being built at the same time. No doubt, Rushton would have been familiar with most, if not all, of these buildings, and the clean streamlined details of the style would have been attractive. (In addition, would a clean, streamlined, modern style also have been a hint to patients of a clean, modern clinic?)

[17] Morgan, William. *The Abrams Guide to American House Styles*. New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 2004, p. 342.
[18] Selman, Dr. Frank. Interview with the author. 18 June 2012.

In the late 1930s, with the effects of the Depression still lingering to a certain degree, starting a new health clinic would have remained somewhat of a risky proposition. As a result, it would have been a definite advantage for Rushton to set his business apart from the others in Magnolia that may have been related to health care. The fact that Rushton chose a distinctive architectural style, especially in a relatively small town like Magnolia, would have definitely set his business apart.

The use of the Art Moderne style, even though it is a clean, and in certain respects a no-nonsense style, allowed Rushton to have a bit of fun and whimsy with the building's architecture. The main entrance, especially, with decorative front door with porthole window, curved glass-block sidelights and distinctive canopy, was an attention grabbing element. The windows and glass blocks wrapping around corners of the building and the decorative metal handrail at the African-American entrance also provided a bit of decoration, albeit in a modern way with a modern material. However, according to Virginia and Lee McAlester, "one or more corners of the building may be curved; windows frequently are continuous around corners; glass blocks are often used in windows, or as entire sections of wall; [and] small round windows are common" characteristics of the style.[19]

The Rushton Clinic remains today a textbook example of the Art Moderne style, a style that was unusual in small-town Arkansas in the 1930s. Fortunately, through the stewardship of sensitive owners since the building's construction, the building has retained the character-defining features of the style. As a result, as an excellent example of the Art Moderne style in Magnolia, the Rushton Clinic is being nominated to the National Register under **Criterion C** with **local significance**.

[19] McAlester, Virginia, and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1994, p. 465.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Blumenson, John J.-G. *Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1977.

Information on Joe F. Rushton from www.findagrave.com.

Lancaster, Guy. "Magnolia (Columbia County)." *Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*. Available at http://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=855.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc, 1984.

Morgan, William. *The Abrams Guide to American House Styles*. New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 2004.

Overview: History of Western Columbia County. Unknown publisher, c.1983.

Selman, Dr. Frank. Interview with the author. 18 June 2012.

Swaim, Kathleen, and Ralph S. Wilcox. "Cross and Nelson Halls Historic District, Magnolia, Columbia County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 2009.

Zaczek, Iain. *Art Deco*. Bath, England: Parragon, 2001.

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:

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office

____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _CO0510_____

---

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _Less than one acre._____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1.	Latitude: 33.269105	Longitude: -93.240580
2.	Latitude:	Longitude:
3.	Latitude:	Longitude:
4.	Latitude:	Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

[ ] NAD 1927 or [x] NAD 1983

1.	Zone: 15	Easting: 477593	Northing: 3681148
2.	Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3.	Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4.	Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

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

MAGNOLIA ORIGINAL SURVEY BLK C; LOT 13, BOOK 302, PAGE 313.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary contains all of the property that is historically associated with The Rushton Clinic.

---

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Ralph S. Wilcox, National Register & Survey Coordinator
organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
street & number: 323 Center Street, Suite 1500
city or town: Little Rock state: AR zip code: 72201
e-mail: ralph@arkansasheritage.org
telephone: (501) 324-9787
date: January 29, 2013

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: Rushton Clinic, The

City or Vicinity: Magnolia

County: Columbia State: AR

Photographer: Ralph S. Wilcox

Date Photographed: June 18, 2012

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

1 of _7_. View of the east façade, looking west.

2 of _7_. Detail view of the main entrance, looking west.

3 of _7_. View of the south façade, looking northeast.

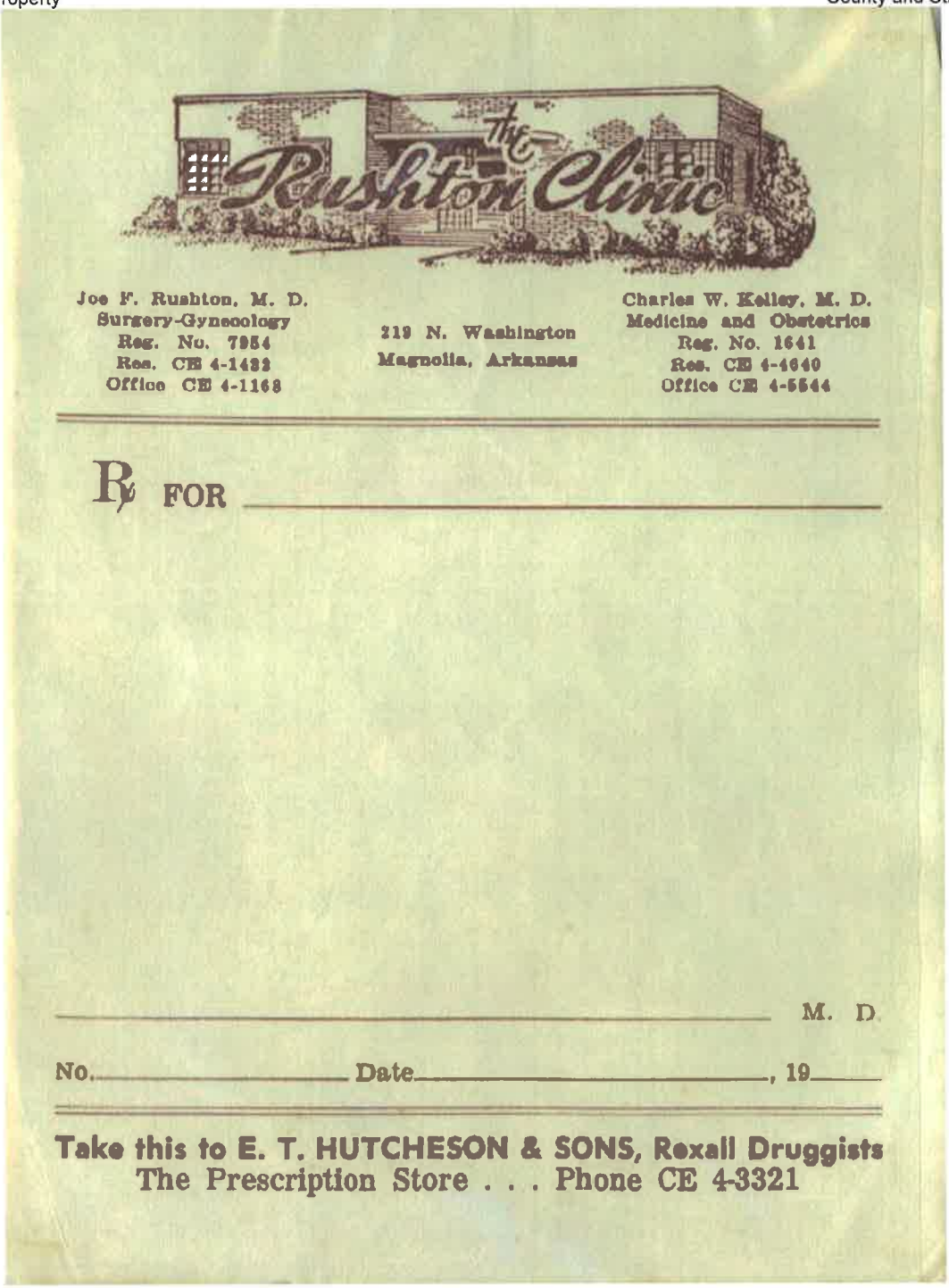
4 of _7_. View of the west façade, looking southeast.

5 of 7. View of the north façade, looking southwest.

6 of 7. Window detail at the northeast corner of the building, looking southwest.

7 of 7. Detail of the African-American entrance, looking south.

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.



Prescription Pad for The Rushton Clinic – date unknown. Courtesy of Dr. Frank Selman, current building owner. In the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

The Rushton Clinic
Magnolia, Columbia County, AR
33.269105, -93.240580
|--------264'----------|
/|\
|
|
North

The Rushton Clinic

Rushto