

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NR Listed: 3-28-02

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Highfill-McClure House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 701 West Highland Street

not for publication

city or town Paragould

vicinity

state Arkansas

code _____

AR

county Greene

code _____

055

zip code 72450

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Cathy Matthews
Signature of certifying official/Title

1/25/02
Date

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK

ASBESTOS

roof ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

Property is:

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

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

Local

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1937

Significant Dates

1937

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Alfred Thomas

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Record # _____

Highfill-McClure House
Name of Property

Greene County, Arkansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property Less than one acre.

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>725680</u>	<u>3993080</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the Southeast corner of said Northeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of said Section 36, Township 17 North, Range 5 East, run thence West 28.4 feet to the West line of 7th Street, run thence North along said West line of 7th Street 609.6 feet to the North line of Happy Go Lucky Lane, the true point of beginning, run thence West along said North line of said Happy Go Lucky Lane 119 feet to an iron pipe at the South end of a concrete wall; run thence North along the East edge of said concrete wall 125 feet to an iron pipe at the West end of a wood fence; run thence East along said wood fence 178 feet to an iron pipe on the West line of 7th Street; run thence South along said West line of 7th Street 94 feet to the North line of Highland Street 13 feet; run thence Southwesterly along the junction of the North line of Highland Street with the West line of 7th Street 56 feet to the true point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes all resources associated with the house.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title	<u>Beverly McClure</u>				
Organization	<u>home owner</u>	date	<u>August 15, 2001</u>		
street & number	<u>701 West Highland</u>	telephone	<u>870-236-8701</u>		
city or town	<u>Paragould</u>	state	<u>Arkansas</u>	zip code	<u>72450</u>

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

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

Name	<u>Beverly and Gary McClure</u>				
street & number	<u>701 West Highland Street</u>	telephone	<u>870-236-8701</u>		
city or town	<u>Paragould</u>	state	<u>Arkansas</u>	zip code	<u>72450</u>

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 listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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Summary

Located at 701 West Highland Street in Paragould, Arkansas, the Highfill-McClure House is an excellent example of a Craftsman style house. Built for Claude V. Highfill in 1937, it was sold in 1969 to Gary L. McClure, who owns it today. The home features distinctive Craftsman elements including exposed rafter tails, decorative wood bracketing, wide eave overhangs, exposed false roof beams under side gables, a large second story dormer, and a deep, full front porch. A continuous concrete foundation supports the building's frame construction and brick veneer. It is sheltered by composition asphalt shingles on a steeply pitched, side-gabled roof that is penetrated by two brick chimneys. The interior features artistic craftsmanship executed by designer and builder Alfred Thomas. These include hand-carved wallboards and ceilings, built-in cupboards, and a custom made window seat, telephone nook, and mantle. Both the interior and the exterior of the house are in outstanding condition.

Elaboration

The Highfill-McClure House in Paragould is an excellent example of a Craftsman style house located in Greene County, Arkansas. The home was built in 1937, and the exterior has remained essentially completely unchanged. The home features distinctive Craftsman elements, including exposed rafter tails, matching decorative wood bracketing, a large second story dormer, deep front porch, and small windows flanking the main chimney.

The one and one-half story frame building, sheathed with a brick veneer, rests on a continuous concrete foundation with a full basement. The steeply pitched, side-gabled roof is penetrated by two brick chimneys and is sheltered by composition asphalt shingles.

This Craftsman is entirely brick except for the dormer. The bricks are red, but the house is adorned with a basket weave band of fluted brown bricks that extends completely around the building at the basement line. Interrupted only by the porches, the front and rear of the home feature a row of parallel brown bricks just below the roofline. The three exposed walls of the sunroom, which extends from the southwest elevation, are enhanced by the identical fluted brown brick adornment. First and second story windows in the gable ends are crowned by a row of brown bricks. Windows feature sills of the same decorative brown bricks. Every brick used in the construction of the home is fluted. All windows are three-over-one double-hung windows unless otherwise noted.

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The house sets on a one-half acre lot and is surrounded by a meandering concrete walkway leading through cultivated lawns on varying levels. Extensive raised flower and shrubbery beds edged with concrete landscape blocks are found throughout the grounds.

Southeast Elevation

The façade of the building fronts southeast toward West Highland Street. The southeast elevation features a full, hipped-roof front porch supported by short, square wooden columns enhanced by unique decorative vigas; the columns rest on brick piers that extend eight inches above the balustrade. Triple columns make up the corner, while front columns are singular, and rear columns are attached to the façade of the house. A brick lattice balustrade extends to a level twenty inches above the porch floor, surrounds the porch, and is topped with three-inch by twelve-inch concrete slabs, as are the balustrades lining, and the concrete stair steps that lead to the porch. The deep porch is open and features broken tile floor and a beaded board ceiling. The leaded and beveled three-light, solid core front entrance is very slightly asymmetrically placed with paired double-hung sash windows to the west and a ribbon of three windows to the east.

A large shed roofed dormer is centered over the front porch. The dormer is covered with original white asbestos siding and is enhanced by exposed rafter tails. The prominent dormer is fenestrated by two sets of paired windows and a single centered window that has been enclosed to allow for the installation of a window air conditioner unit.

Northeast Elevation

The northeast elevation is composed of a large gable end with exposed false roof beams with decoratively cut ends and is fenestrated by a variety of window configurations and one door that provides access to the full basement at the ground level. On the main floor a pair of windows are located near the western corner. Just east of center is a three-light three-panel door. The door is flanked by double-hung windows identical to the house's other windows. A pair of windows is located directly under the gable on the second story.

This elevation has two prominent features. First, near the eastern corner is an exterior brick chimney that penetrates the projecting eave. The chimney is adorned with an inset square of basket weave bricks and trimmed with brown bricks that match those of the basket weave band that encompasses the building. Single three-light stationary windows, which are enhanced with leaded bevels, flank this chimney on the first story. Directly beneath these windows at basement level are single three-light pivot windows that also flank the chimney. Second, a bay that is covered with a shed roof projects from the main level just to the west of center of the elevation. This bay is fenestrated by a ribbon of three double-hung windows and adorned with exposed rafter tails underneath the eave.

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Northwest Elevation

The northwest, or rear elevation, of the home is dominated by an attached screened in porch that covers approximately one-half of the elevation. The basement level of the home is totally exposed on this elevation. The porch rest on tall wood supports above the basement line so that it is accessible to the main floor of the house. The ceiling and balustrade are both sheathed in beaded board. Exposed rafter tails adorn both the shed roof of the porch and gable roof of the house. A pair of windows is placed at the eastern side of the rear elevation on the main floor level. Moving west, a second pair of smaller three-over-one windows is located just before a three-light single panel door that opens onto the porch from the main floor of the home. Moving west past the door, there is a ribbon of three windows. This group opens under the roof of the porch inside the porch's screened enclosure. The porch has a screened door on its eastern end that opens onto metal stairs that descend to the ground.

The eastern end of the rear elevation is comprised of a sunroom that extends from the house at the back of the southwestern elevation. The part of the sunroom that joins the rear of the house is fenestrated by a ribbon of three double-hung windows.

A three-light three-panel door that is flanked by double hung windows accesses the basement of the home. There is also a single three-pane pivot window that provides light to the basement and is located under the ribbon of sunroom windows. A symmetrically placed, interior brick chimney penetrates the roof of this elevation. The basket weave band of fluted brown bricks at the basement line is particularly prominent on this elevation because the greater distance to the ground makes the decorative element more clearly visible here than on the rest of the home.

Southwest Elevation

The back corner of the southwest elevation is comprised of the aforementioned sunroom. The flat-roofed projection is fenestrated by a ribbon of four double-hung windows with a single three-light pivot window below at ground level. The southeast side of the sunroom is fenestrated by a ribbon of three windows. Decorative wooden brackets extend from the fascia board on the three exterior sides of the sun room, and a solid row of brown bricks is placed between the fascia boards and the tops of the room's ten windows.

Other fenestration on the first story includes two narrow double-hung windows that have been enhanced with leaded bevels and also pair of wider double-hung windows. At basement level, immediately beneath the basket weave band, the house is fenestrated by a three-light pivot window. A matching window has been enclosed to allow for the installation of a dryer vent and central air conditioning connections.

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The second story is composed of a large gable end with exposed rafter tails with decoratively cut ends and is fenestrated on the by a double-hung window adjacent to a one-light three-panel door. Metal stairs from this door provide access to the ground but are obscured from view by heavy foliage. These stairs are almost identical to the metal stairs that lead to the covered porch on the northwest elevation and date back to the early 1940s when the second story was rented as an apartment.

Interior

Unique artistic features of the interior of the home include hand carved designs on wallboards and ceilings. Designer and builder Alfred Thomas executed these using only a small carving knife. Most of the wall enhancements were fairly simple, except for the master bedroom, the walls of which are carved in nineteen Egyptian style arches and columns. Every ceiling in the home was different. The ceilings in the living room and master bedroom are wonderfully elaborate. Other examples of Thomas' fine craftsmanship are built-in drawers and storage spaces in two bedrooms, a custom-made window seat in the dining room bay, telephone nook built into a wall of one of the main floor halls, and living room chimney piece and mantel. The original floors (oak on the main floor and pine on the second story) are in excellent condition and were laid by Fred Thomas, nephew of Alfred Thomas, the home's designer and builder. All the original two-panel doors, mortise locks, escutcheons, and glass doorknobs remain in use, adding to the integrity of the home.

In the modern kitchen, original cupboards can be found under an unusually low counter top that was custom built for Elizabeth Highfill, the wife of the original owner, because of her short height. Light switches throughout the two main floors are also unusually low for the same reason. The cupboard doors are custom built of birch wood. When the present owners needed more cabinet space, they used the same materials and design employed on the original cabinets, making the new cabinets blend nicely with the originals.

Outbuilding

One non-historic outbuilding is located to the southwest of the house. It is a wooden "yard barn" style storage building with a gambrel roof sheathed by asphalt shingles. Trees largely obscure the building.

Alterations

There have been only insignificant alterations to the exterior. One was the addition of a fire escape to the top floor about 1940. In addition, the garage door into the basement was replaced in 1969 with a three-light three-panel door flanked by three-over-one double-hung windows identical to others placed throughout the house.

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In the interior, the home's original coal-burning furnace was replaced with a forced air gas furnace about 1947. When the McClures bought the home in 1969, they spent four months refurbishing it, making minor renovations to enhance its livability, and finishing the basement (where the Highfills had sometimes parked five vehicles) into a spacious living area, thus necessitating the removal of the original garage door. They added central air conditioning, a laundry chute from the top floors to the basement laundry room, modernized the kitchen, and built a small hallway between the kitchen and dining room to hide the kitchen from the living room. The interior walls in the central portion of the main floor were rearranged turning four small closets and a small bathroom into a new configuration that resulted in two baths and one closet, but the exterior walls of this area were not altered. In 1974 the McClures added a second full kitchen in the basement and in 1999 began creating leaded bevel windows for the main floor, an effort that continues.

Integrity

The home was built in 1937, the exterior maintains a high degree of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship as it has remained completely unchanged except for the addition of an unobtrusive fire escape on the southwest elevation about three years after the original construction and is a historic alteration. Original designs and materials can also be found throughout the interior of the building. When the home was built on its present location, it was at the very edge of the town of Paragould. The town has grown and now extends well beyond the house, yet the large lot and extensive plantings and trees give the house a degree of separation that helps maintain the buildings setting.

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Summary

The Highfill-McClure House, located at 701 West Highland Street in Paragould, Arkansas, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** with **local significance** for its decorative masonry and fluted brick that make it unique among Craftsman homes in the town of Paragould. The home was built in 1937 for Claude V. Highfill and sold in 1969 to Gary L. McClure, who owns it today. The house was designed by Alfred Thomas, who not only served as the contractor, but also was personally responsible for the extensive hand carving of ceilings and walls on the interior of the home, as well as other custom-built features.

Elaboration

Greene County, Arkansas, had its origin in the home of early pioneer Benjamin Crowley, after whom Crowley's Ridge was named. Mr. Crowley held a New Madrid Certificate, a document that replaced Bounty Certificates that the federal government awarded to veterans of the War of 1812. The replacements were necessary because the New Madrid Earthquake of 1811-1812 had rendered uninhabitable the land originally designated in the certificates.

In the spring of 1821, when Benjamin Crowley first arrived in the area from his home in Henderson County, Kentucky, with his New Madrid Certificate. He was 64 years old when he came to identify and claim the land where he would settle with his wife and eight children. He selected the site for his home because of the existence there of a large spring that had formerly been used by Native Americans for gatherings. The site is now part of Crowley's Ridge State Park, which is about 12 miles from present day Paragould. Crowley's family joined him on Christmas Day, 1821, and moved into their new home.

Crowley became a prime factor in the development of the area. The first post office in the area, granted under the name *Crowley*, was located in his home in 1832. His home was also where the first church in the area was organized. Friends and relatives from Kentucky received information from Crowley that resulted in other Kentucky natives (friends, relatives, and former neighbors) relocating to the area.

In 1833, Greene County was formally organized in the Crowley home and the home served as a temporary county seat. The original county included not only present day Greene, but also what are now Clay County and a section of Craighead County as well. Isaac Brookfield, a young Methodist Episcopal missionary from New Jersey and founder of that first local church, became the new county's first judge. He is credited with suggesting naming the county after the famed Revolutionary War general, Nathaniel Greene.

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Arkansas became a state in 1836, but it would be forty-six years before the founding of Paragould. Like so many other towns, Paragould was a railroad town. However, unlike many towns that sprang up around single rail lines, Paragould was a result of the expansion in the area of two major rail lines. One was Jay Gould's St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, now known as the Missouri Pacific, and the other was J. W. Paramore's Texas and St. Louis, now the Cotton Belt.

A new town was established at the juncture of the two railroads. The name Paragould was coined from the combination of the two rail magnates' names, Para from Paramore, and gould from, of course, Gould. This town has the rare distinction of having a name it shares with no other establishment in the world!

Paragould was incorporated March 3, 1883. The county seat was relocated from Gainesville to the new town on October 6, 1884. Most of the town, including the eastern portion of the Highfill-McClure property, was established on land that was part of a 281-acre farm owned by Willis S. Pruett, who was originally from Tennessee. Paragould's main street is named after this early settler.

The local economy originally centered on lumber. The area was abundant in great tracts of virgin timber and the industry became even more profitable with the newly available rail transportation. The local lumber businesses included small manufacturing plants that produced wood products in Paragould along with nearly forty sawmills in the county. The influx of new residents who flocked to what was, in fact, a boomtown, resulted in the town council's quickly organizing a town government.

By 1890 the population of Paragould had reached 2528. By 1900 there existed a municipal water plant, an electrical power plant, several private telephone companies, three schools (one a business college and another a Bible institute), and several modern department stores and hotels. The downtown streets were lighted and paved.

In the early 1900's, Claude V. Highfill, who was born July 15, 1898, in Union City, Tennessee, came to Greene County with his family. They settled near the Locust Creek Ditch, and Claude attended grammar school through the third grade at Big Island School. He farmed and during the summers sold Home Comfort cook stoves from St. Louis out of his horse drawn buggy.

In about 1917, Claude Highfill married Elizabeth Cox (born April 14, 1889) a one-fourth Native American Indian orphan originally from Leachville, Arkansas. Since the deaths of her parents Elizabeth had been in the care of her grandparents. They also died leaving her in the care of two aunts, Birdie and Susie Cox, in Senath, Missouri.

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Later Claude Highfill worked for the Stedman Hardware Company before establishing a dray business with a new truck he had been able to purchase. He hauled new and used goods, mainly furniture, and had an office in Saul Blankenship's furniture store. His move from the transfer business to the furniture business occurred quite unintentionally.

The career-changing event involved a load of furniture Highfill had contracted to transport to Tennessee. When he arrived, the recipients could not pay all the charges, so Highfill took some of the furniture in the shipment as compensation. Returning to Paragould with his goods, he rented space on South Pruett Street next to the Home Bakery and went into the used furniture business. Soon he moved across Pruett Street and rented half the Joseph Store Building; O. M. Atkins rented the other half. (Earl Vanhook worked for Atkins and later headed what are now the Van Atkins Stores.)

In 1937 Claude Highfill, by now a success in the furniture business, purchased the Eaker property at the west end of Highland Street, formerly Depot Street, where it intersects North Seventh Street at Happy-Go-Lucky Lane. The Highfills did not buy the property for the house or even primarily for its square block of land, but for the home site. Situated seven blocks west of the Greene County Courthouse, the location was no longer "in the country" as it was when the Eakers built there, but was on the fashionable outskirts of town. Highfill had the Eakers' two-story house dismantled, saving much of the lumber for use in the construction of the large home he and Elizabeth built for their family. Their children were Martin, Melvin, Betty, and J. C.

The Highfills' new home, an excellent example of Craftsman style architecture, was under construction for over a year. Alfred Thomas was the designer and builder, and he and his crew, along with extra workers, including the second of the Highfills' sons, Melvin, worked laboriously with no power tools to construct the home. A mule-powered slip (scoop) was used to excavate the full basement and the concrete for the foundation as well as the walls and floor of the basement was hand mixed and transported in a wheelbarrow. The workers' pay was fifty cents a day! The total cost of construction was \$15,000.

Through the thirty-two years the Highfills owned the property, they sold approximately nineteen acres of the original homestead. Only about one half acre of land remains with the house.

In the spring of 1969, Gary and Marilyn McClure bought the Highfill home from Claude Highfill for \$17,369.59; Elizabeth Highfill had died December 26, 1958. The McClures had three children: Leianne, Lucinda, and Mike at the time they purchased the property. After they purchased the house a fourth child, Tim, was born. Four months were devoted to renovating, repairing, and refurbishing the home and converting the basement from parking to living space before the family moved in on August 17, 1969. In

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1987, Marilyn McClure died. In 1997, Gary married Beverly Ann Newsom. She and Gary are the current owners of the Highfill-McClure House.

Statement of Significance

Although there are several outstanding examples of Craftsman homes in Paragould, this one is unique in that it is the only one in town sheathed in fluted brick. These unusual bricks were fired in Jackson, Missouri, 150 miles northeast of Paragould. The house is covered in red colored fluted brick, but unlike other brick Craftsman houses in the area, it is accented with a basket weave band of brown fluted bricks around the entire building at the basement line, making the house stand out from similar Craftsman houses in the town. The same attention to detail can also be found inside the home. The interior features elaborate hand carved beaverboard molding on walls and ceilings that also make the home unique. The Highfill-McClure House, located at 701 West Highland Street in Paragould, Arkansas, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** with **local significance** for its decorative masonry and fluted brick that make it the most detailed and best example of a brick Craftsman house in Paragould.

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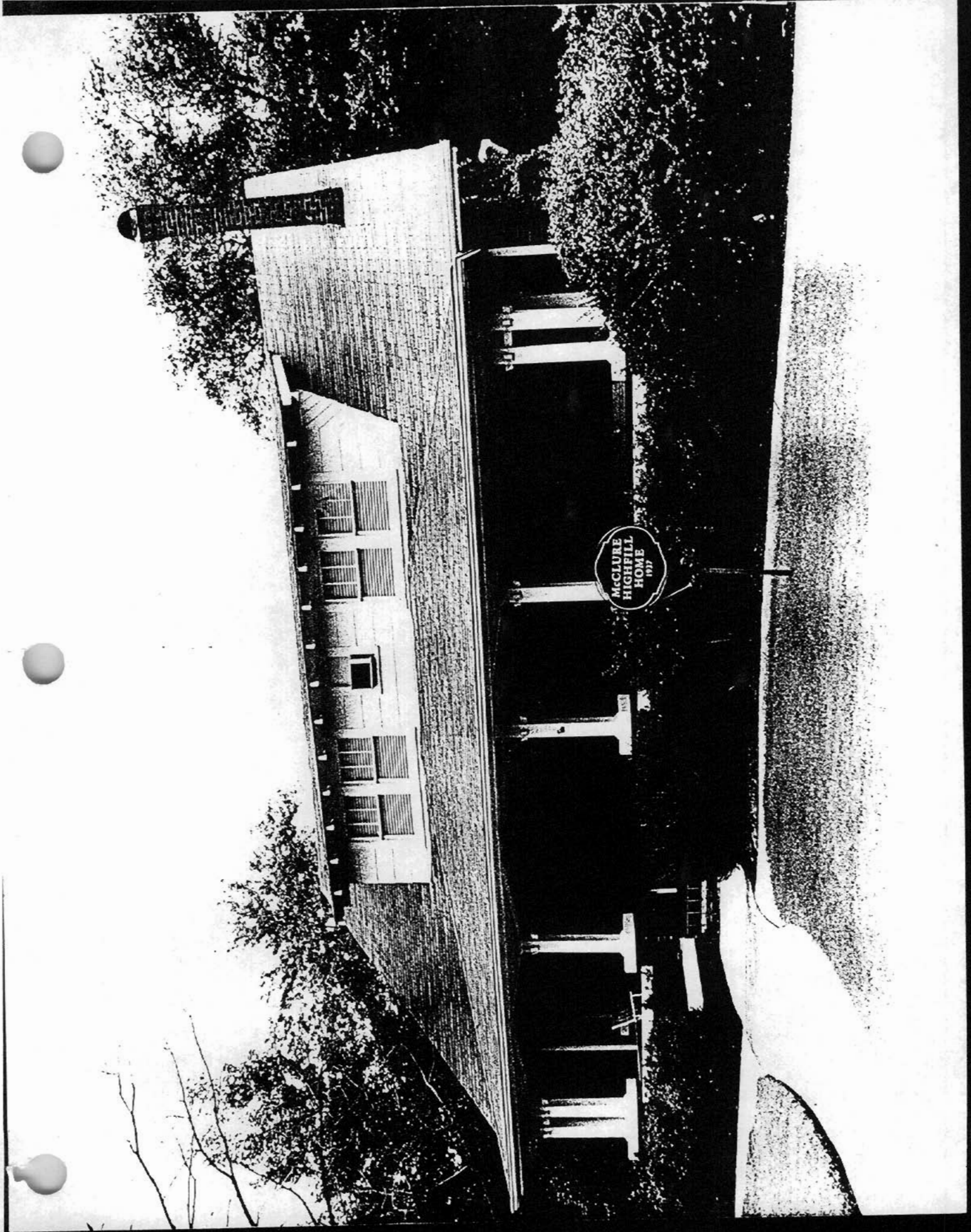
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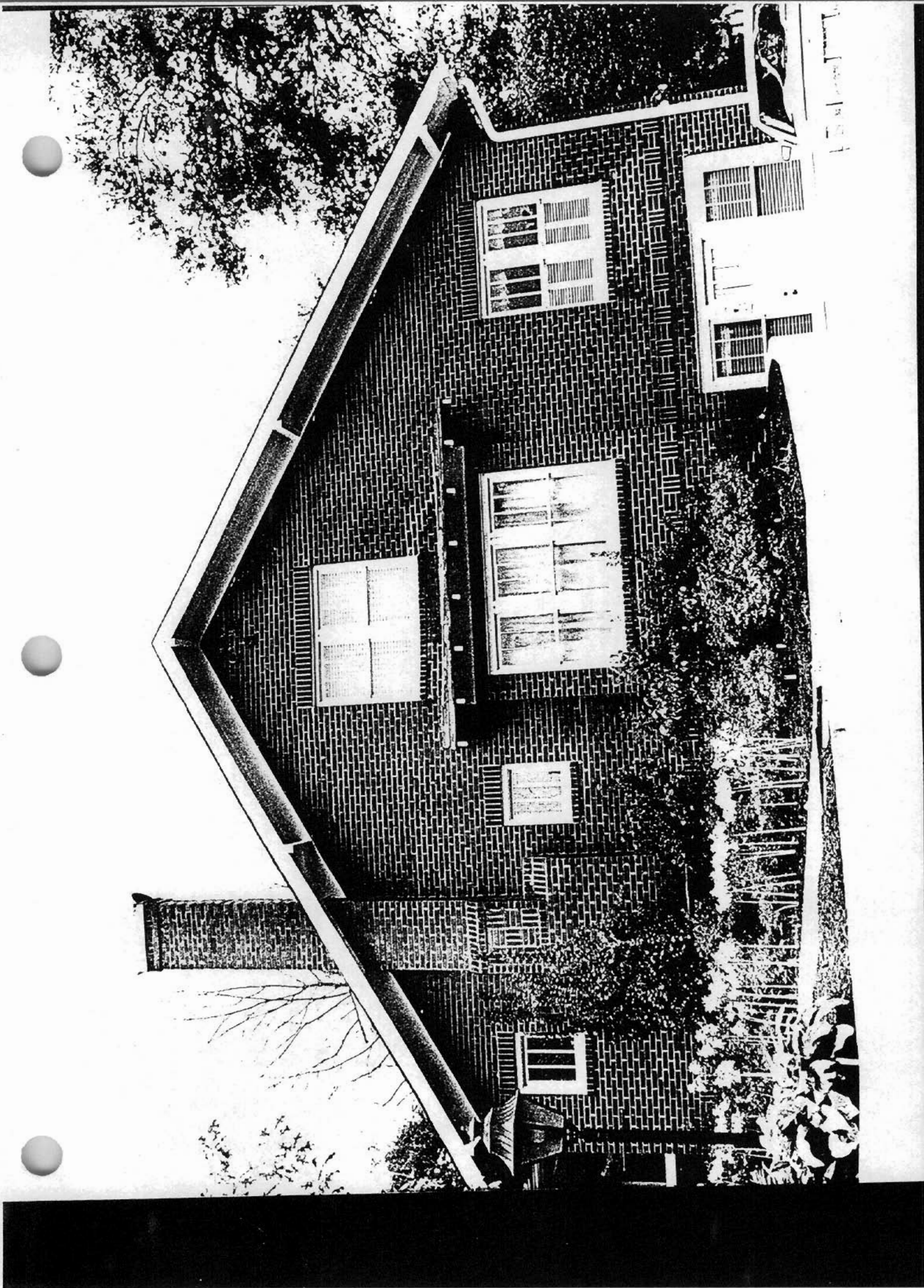
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Thomas, Vera. Personal interview. 5 May 2001.

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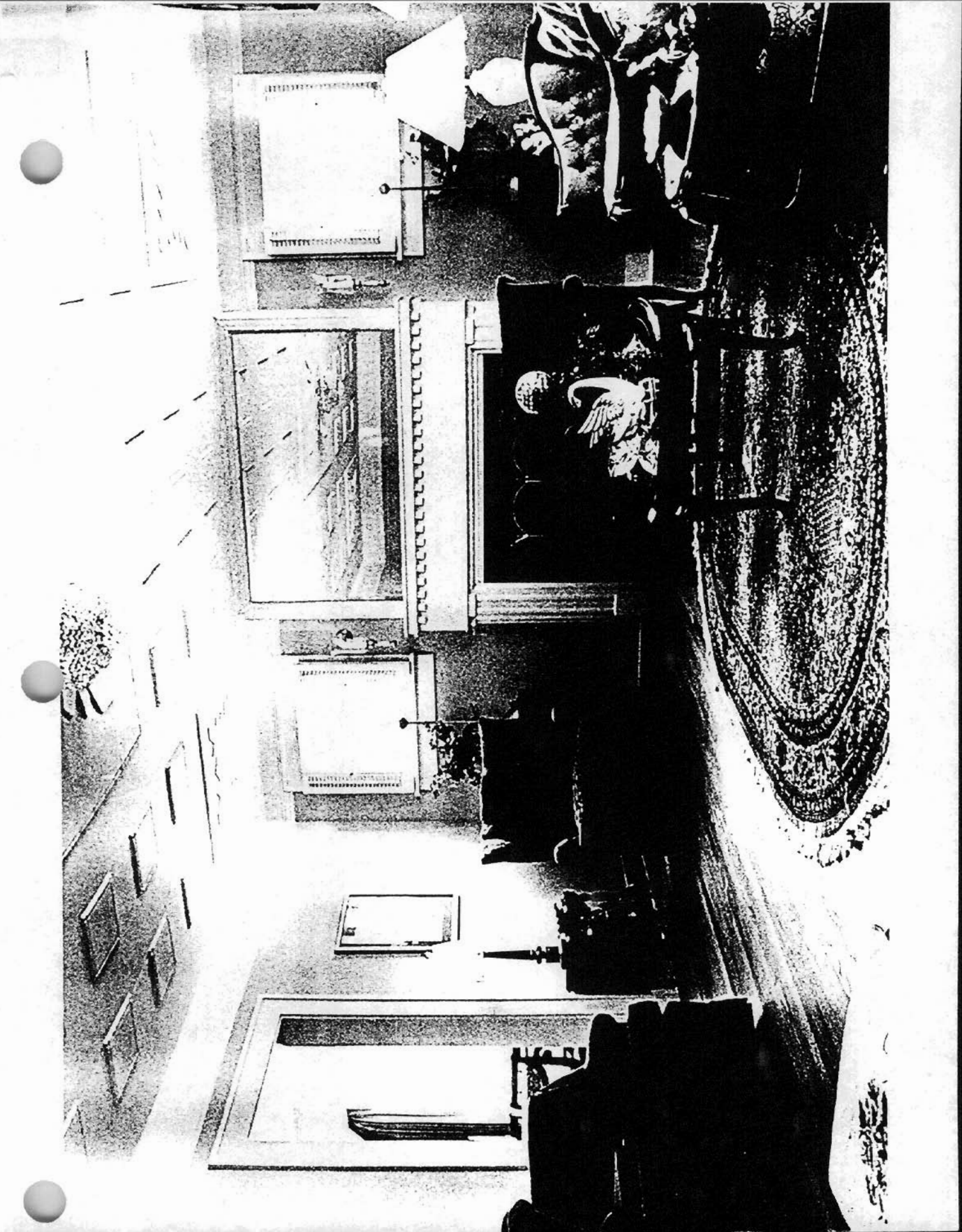
McCLURE
HIGHFILL
HOME
1917

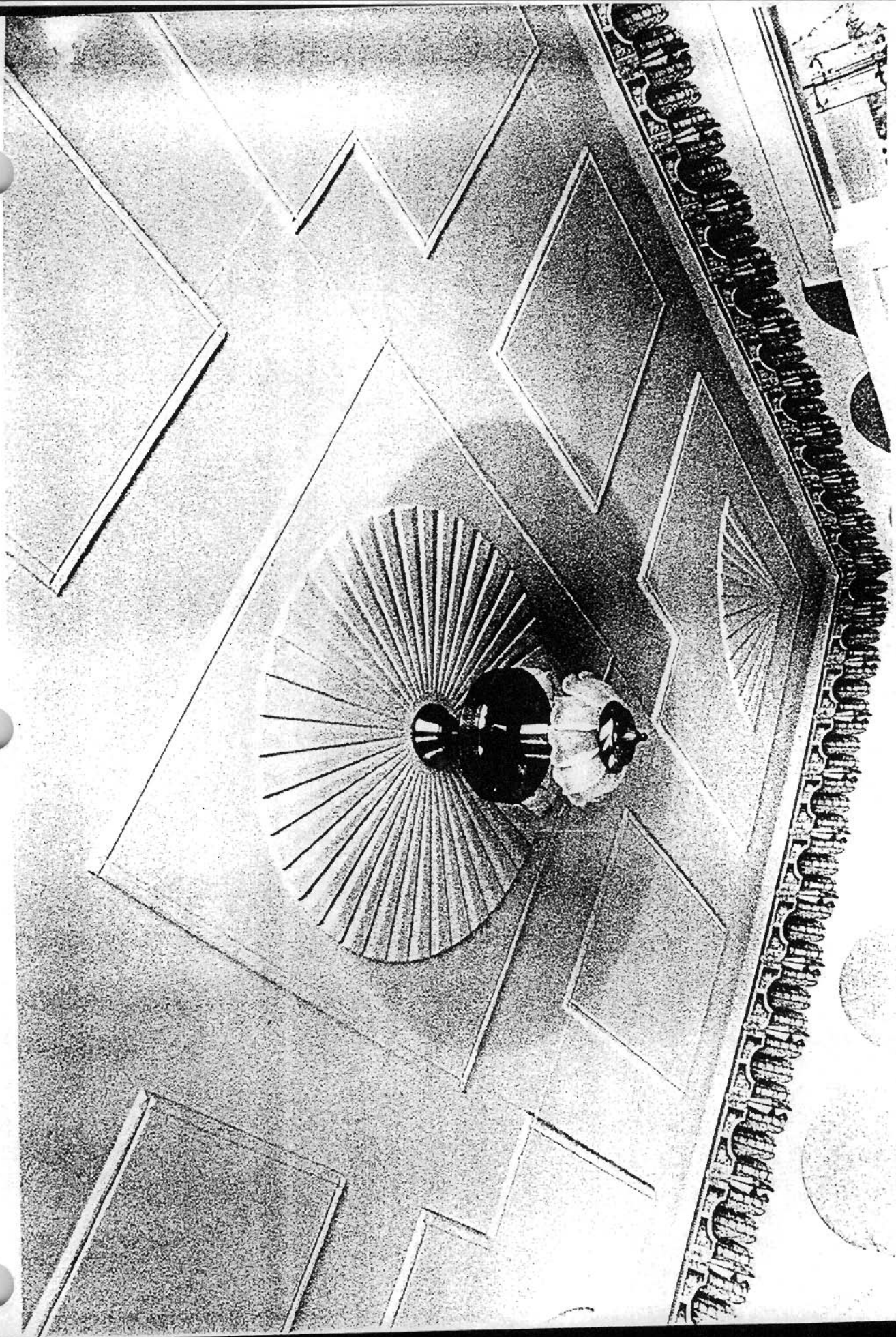


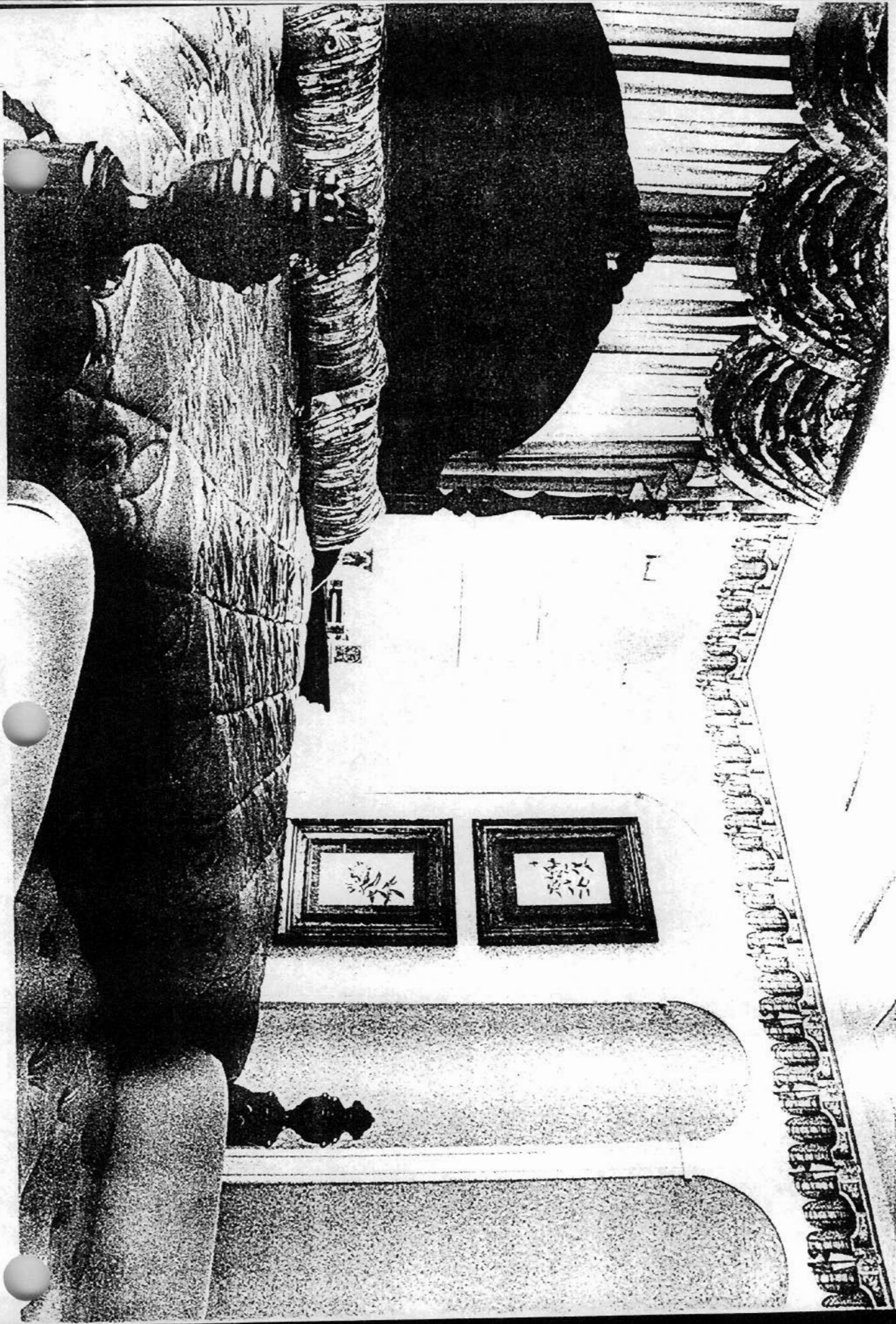














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