Electricity in Arkadelphia

Wendy Bradley Richter
Arkansas State Archives, wendy.richter@arkansas.gov

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarlycommons.obu.edu/articles
Part of the Public History Commons

Recommended Citation
Richter, Wendy Bradley, "Electricity in Arkadelphia" (2016). Articles. 239.
https://scholarlycommons.obu.edu/articles/239

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Faculty Publications at Scholarly Commons @ Ouachita. It has been accepted for inclusion in Articles by an authorized administrator of Scholarly Commons @ Ouachita. For more information, please contact mortensona@obu.edu.
The Arkadelphia Milling Company became the first industrial facility to connect to the new transmission line.

**Electricity in Arkadelphia**

In December 1913, entrepreneur Harvey Couch and his associates purchased the Arkadelphia Water and Light Company, which produced small amounts of electricity for Arkadelphia. Their “Arkansas Power Company” had been incorporated just a few weeks earlier. Stockholders included Couch, J.H. Meek, J.L. Longino, W.C. Ribenack, C.S. McCain, J.B. Hampton, and J.W. Lee.

At the time, much of Arkadelphia’s power was being supplied by the Arkadelphia Milling Company, a manufacturer of flour, meal, feed, and other products. In adjacent Hot Spring County, Malvern’s generating plant was operated by the Malvern Chair Company, which Couch’s company purchased, along with its dynamos. The Arkadelphia and Malvern acquisitions were part of a plan to install a transmission line to connect the two towns. Couch ordered and had installed two 500-kilowatt steam turbines. Then, the company acquired a 22-mile right-of-way from Malvern to Arkadelphia for the line.

A milestone was reached in 1914, when Harvey Couch and his associates connected Malvern and Arkadelphia with power. It was one of the first major endeavors of the corporation that would later be called Arkansas Power & Light. Dependable electrical power was crucial to economic development and modernization in general, and Couch’s company offered residents and businesses the opportunity to obtain the needed service.
The hook-up of the two towns marked an important step in Arkansas’s industrial development. Couch and his associates decided to host a huge celebration in honor of the towns’ connection. A grand ceremony would culminate in the switches being thrown, illuminating the White Ways and all the other electric lights of Malvern and Arkadelphia. (“White Way” was the name given to a brilliantly-lighted street). The big day was scheduled for December 17, 1914, and dignitaries from Little Rock, Arkadelphia, and Malvern participated in the ceremonies.

The first industrial concern to hook up to the new transmission line was the Arkadelphia Milling Company. The Company operated one of the state’s largest mills of any kind. Sawmills, gins, and many other plants soon followed suit in obtaining the abundant low-cost electrical power then available in the region.