

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Section number _____ Page _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 16000402


Date Listed: 6/23/2016

Property Name: Berryville Commercial Historic District

County: Carroll

State: AR

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper
ks

6-24-2016

Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 6: Area(s) of Significance

This SLR is meant to clarify the areas of significance for the Berryhill Commercial Historic District. The narrative statement of significance (pages 32 and 33) notes that there are four areas of significance under Criterion A (Government, Commerce, Social History and Entertainment/Recreation), while on page 31, only Commerce and Government are claimed.

The nomination supports Commerce and Government as areas of significance under Criterion A (as well as Architecture under Criterion C), and is hereby listed as such.

The Arkansas State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file**
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
NPS Form 10-900 (04-24-0018)

402

MAY 13 2016

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Berryville Commercial Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

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

2. Location

Street and number: Public Square (roughly bounded by Springfield, Madison, Tabor, and Church streets)

City or town: Berryville State: Arkansas County: Carroll

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 ___ the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B ___ X C ___ D

		<u>5-2-16</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
<u>Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</u>		
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	

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4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that this property is:
- entered in the National Register
 - determined eligible for the National Register
 - determined not eligible for the National Register
 - removed from the National Register
 - other (explain:)

Alexis Obenshain *6/23/16*
Signature of the Keeper Date of Certification

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>40</u>	<u>16</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u>2</u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>40</u>	<u>18</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- GOVERNMENT/county courthouse
- GOVERNMENT/post office
- COMMERCE/TRADE/business
- COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
- COMMERCE/TRADE/department store
- COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution
- DOMESTIC/hotel
- SOCIAL/meeting hall
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/park

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- GOVERNMENT/post office
- COMMERCE/TRADE/business
- COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
- COMMERCE/TRADE/department store
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/park

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late Nineteenth Century Standard Commercial

Early Twentieth Century Standard Commercial

Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, stone

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 Berryville Commercial Historic District consists of 58 buildings and two municipal parks centered on Public Square, and branching out along East and West Church streets, East and West Madison streets, Main Street, Spring Street, Tabor Street, and North Springfield Street in downtown Berryville, Carroll County, Arkansas. Berryville is the eastern district county seat and presently has a population of just over 5,000 residents. Located in central Carroll County, the city encompasses approximately 6.1 square miles of land. U.S. Route 62 passes through the center of the town, and the center of the nominated district. Eureka Springs, the western district county seat, is 12 miles west of Berryville. The City of Little Rock, the state capital, is approximately 165 miles southeast of Berryville.

Berryville Commercial Historic District embraces approximately 24 acres of land. There are 40 contributing resources and 18 non-contributing resources.¹ Two properties were previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and contribute to the nominated district. The non-contributing resources were either constructed after the period of significance or are older buildings that have undergone modern façade renovations and no longer retain sufficient integrity to contribute to the district. Berryville's Public Square and adjacent streets represent a concentration of predominantly attached commercial buildings that served as the central business district for the City of Berryville and the

¹ Note, the number of contributing and non-contributing resources in the district to be finalized pending SHPO review of this DRAFT nomination.

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surrounding area beginning in the 1850s. However, extant commercial buildings in the nominated district were constructed between 1850 and 1950. The buildings form a cohesive grouping that conveys the significance of the district as the commercial and social center of the City of Berryville from 1850 through 1966. The district includes mainly one- and two-story brick buildings with first floor storefronts and upper story for commercial use. The two predominant styles are Late Nineteenth Century Standard Commercial and Early Twentieth Century Standard Commercial. Common details include recessed entrances, transoms, display windows, metal canopies and brick cornices. The storefronts of two-story buildings are visually separated from the upper story. The district also includes two government buildings and religious buildings. Styles represented by these non-commercial buildings include Queen Anne, Gothic Revival (early twentieth century), and Colonial Revival.

Narrative Description

The buildings of the Berryville Commercial Historic District are largely in good condition and retain adequate integrity to convey their significance as components of a late nineteenth-century to mid-twentieth-century central business district. Most of the windows have been replaced and some of the storefronts have been altered. However, many of the storefronts updated in the mid-twentieth century possess integrity of materials and design. The contributing buildings retain their original form, ornament, and continue to represent their use and design. Though individual buildings may be altered, the district as a whole retains integrity of design, location, workmanship, setting, feeling, association, and materials. The majority of the buildings within the district retain most of their original façades. The district has few modern intrusions.

Setting

The Berryville Commercial Historic District represents the central business district of the City of Berryville. It is representative of the type of commercial center associated with the establishment of a county seat in a rural county. The surrounding buildings to the east, west, and south are not included within the historic district boundary, as they are typically either residential in use, of modern construction, or have been heavily altered. U.S. Route 62, a four-lane highway, bisects Public Square and the district.

The district is centered on “Public Square” a town park and historic central square, and serves as the street name for the four commercial blocks fronting the square. West Church Street turns into the 100 block of Public Square on the northern side of the square, and then turns into East Church Street. The eastern side of the square is the 200 block of Public Square. Buildings on the southern side of the square are in the 300 block of Public Square. The western side is the 400 block of Public Square (includes the Old Courthouse at 403 Public Square). The buildings on the northern side of Public Square (street numbers 102, 104, and 106) have West Church Street addresses and do not front the square, though they are connected in the same row as 101–108 Public Square. West Madison Street turns into the 300 block of Public Square, and then becomes East Madison Street. Streets in the district have sidewalks and, with few exceptions, the majority of the buildings abut the sidewalk. Properties on adjacent streets to Public Square, outside of the immediate commercial district, have setbacks from the street.

An inventory list of all resources in the Berryville Commercial Historic District is provided at the end of Section No. 7. This nomination includes the following figures: Berryville Commercial Historic District Boundary with UTMs (Figure 1); Contributing and Non-contributing Resources identified by street address (Figure 2); and resources identified by Arkansas Historic Preservation Program (AHPP) resource numbers (Figure 3).

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Individual Building Descriptions

The narrative summary begins with Berryville Public Square (Town Park on Main Street), the historic center of the Berryville Historic District. Public Square is surrounded by historic buildings on each side of the square. The buildings fronting Public Square are presented in sequential street address beginning from the northwestern side of the square with the 100 block and continuing east. From the northeastern corner of the square, the district continues south on the eastern side with the 200 block. The 300 block starts at the southeastern corner of the square and extends west to the 400 block at the southwestern corner of the square. From the southwestern corner, the 400 block proceeds north to the northwestern corner of the square. Individual buildings on adjacent streets to the west of the square are presented first (West Church, West Madison, Spring, and Tabor streets) followed by the adjacent streets on the eastern side of the square (East Church, East Madison and North Springfield streets).

Public Square

Town Park/Public Square, Main Street and Public Square (U.S. Route 62), 1850; ca. 1890s; 1973
CR1141 *Non-Contributing*

Public Square (also known as Berryville Square Park) serves as the geographic center point of the historic district. Originally laid out during the 1850 platting of the town, the public square presently measures approximately 177' (E-W) x 195' (N-S). In the 1890s a town park was created in the middle of the square that had an octagonal plan. A well and a gazebo were placed in the middle of the town park. A hitching rail surrounded the park providing Carroll County residents a place to tie their horses when in town. An ornamental fountain was installed in the park ca. 1905; it has since been removed. By 1960, the park at Public Square had been changed from an octagonal plan into an oval plan to accommodate automobiles circumnavigating the park, as well as establishing an outer ring of parking on the eastern and western sides.

By 1973, U.S. Route 62 (North/South Main streets), a four-lane road, bisected the Berryville Public Square park. The park was divided into eastern and western sections. Each half of the square includes open green space with a central fountain. The square-shaped fountains are constructed of poured concrete with low, brick, exterior walls with concrete coping (built by 1973). A pair of modern wood and metal benches is sited on the northern and southern sides of each fountain. A row of cast iron lampposts (installed in 1936) is located on the eastern and western sides of the square. A flagpole is centered near Main Street in the western side of the square. Landscape features include lawn, mature deciduous trees, poured concrete sidewalks on the eastern and western sides, and a bisecting sidewalk (E-W) in the center of the square encompasses each of the fountains. Parking areas with landscaped corner bump outs are located on the eastern and western sides of the square. Modern wood gazebos stand in the northwestern and southeastern quadrants of the square. A sign for the Heritage Center at the Old Courthouse, consisting of a fieldstone base and wood sign, stands on the northern side of the western section of the square. Another sign of like materials stands on the southern side of the eastern section of the square directs visitors to the Saunders Museum.

Two historical markers are located in the Berryville Public Square. The first marker, *Carroll County First Court House* (1936), is located on the eastern side of the square. It was erected by the 1836–1936 Arkansas History Commission. Commemorating the original Carroll County courthouse, the marker reads:

“The first court house in Carroll County, built about 1825, was constructed of logs and stood on the site of Carrollton. A second Court House was built of brick, but burned in 1859. Another court house was built of brick on the same site after the war of secession and continued in use until the

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removal of the county seat to Berryville in 1880. The county was named in honor of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.”

Berryville in the Civil War (2001), the second historical marker is located on the western side of the square. The marker was sponsored by the Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission; Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society; Arkansas Humanities Council; and Preserve America, National Park Service, Department of the Interior. Commemorating Berryville’s role in the Civil War, the marker reads:

“Both U.S. and C.S. troops rendezvoused in Berryville during the Civil War. By 1865, most of the town was in ruins. U.S. units were stationed here in 1863–64, including the 1st and 2nd Arkansas Cavalry, 6th and 8th Missouri State Militia, and Gaddys Home Guards. On April 16, 1864, Confederate guerrillas attacked a detachment of the 2nd Arkansas foraging on the Osage branch of Kings River. Six Union soldiers and six black teamsters died during the fight. The Union casualties, and others who died at the post, are buried in the city cemetery.”

A Veterans Memorial is sited prominently on the southwestern quadrant of the square. The memorial consists of three vertical, granite slab plinths flanked by two granite benches. It is dedicated to “All Carroll County Veterans who served in Wars and Conflicts.”

Public Square: 100 Block

Bobo Harness Shop, 101 Public Square, 1880
CR0996

Contributing

The Bobo Harness Shop building was originally constructed in the Late Nineteenth Century Standard Commercial style. The building is a one-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. The Pyron Brothers Firm was the original builder. It has a rectangular plan, brick masonry construction, and a stone foundation. The original storefront was modified in the Mid-Twentieth Century Standard style. The three-bay-wide storefront has a mixed brick veneer, central entrance with a metal and glass door, large display windows, and a metal canopy. Corrugated metal sheets cover the upper portion of the street façade. The northern side (rear) of the building has been modified. It has a central entrance with concrete stoop flanked by two windows. The upper section of the original rear door opening has been infilled with brick, as well as the two windows. The roofing materials are tar and gravel. The total floor area is 1,900 square feet.

Perkins Grocery, 102 Public Square, 1880
CR2001

Contributing

The Perkins Grocery building is an example of the Late Nineteenth Century Standard style. The building is a one-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. The Pyron Brothers Firm was the original builder. It has a rectangular plan, concrete block construction with brick and stone veneer, and a continuous brick and concrete block foundation. It has a distinctive, rockface veneer. The three-bay-wide storefront features a central entrance with double-leaf wood panel and glass doors flanked by stone pilasters. A sign panel and transom are above the entrance. The display windows have wood surrounds and transom, and narrow wood bulkheads. A decorative brass canopy shades the storefront. Above the stone block veneer is a brick cornice and parapet. The northern side (rear) has a concrete and stucco exterior, central entrance, and wood canopy covered with corrugated metal panels. The roofing materials are tar and gravel. The total floor area is 1,520 square feet.

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Poynor's Drug Store, 103 Public Square, 1880s
CR0997

Contributing

The Poynor's Drug Store building is an example of the Late Nineteenth Century Standard Commercial style. The building is a two-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. The Pyron Brothers Firm was the original builder. It has a rectangular plan, brick masonry construction set in English bond, and a stone foundation. The original storefront was modified in the mid-twentieth century. The storefront has a central entrance with a metal and glass door, transom above the door, large display windows, paneled bulkheads, and a wood canopy. The second floor has two window openings with one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash, and rusticated stone lintels and sills. The façade has a framed frieze, brick cornice, and parapet. The northern side (rear) has an off-center entrance, concrete stoop and walkway, and wood canopy. The roofing materials are tar and gravel. The total floor area is 1,493 square feet.

E.J. Block Building, 104 Public Square, 1880
CR2002

Contributing

The E.J. Block Building is an example of the Late Nineteenth Century Standard Commercial style. The building is a two-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. The Pyron Brothers Firm was the original builder. It has a rectangular plan, concrete block construction and brick veneer set in English bond, and a concrete block foundation. The original storefront was significantly modified in the mid- and late twentieth century. The second floor retains its original window openings, and stone lintels and sills. The façade has a framed frieze, brick cornice, and parapet. The three-bay-wide northern side (rear) has an altered center entrance, two fixed-pane windows, concrete walk, and metal canopy. The roofing materials are tar and gravel. The total floor area is 1,602 square feet.

Building at 105/107 Public Square, ca. 1880s
CR1140

Contributing

The building at 105/107 Public Square is an example of the Late Nineteenth Century Standard Commercial style. Based on the materials, details, and design of the neighboring buildings in the 100 block, it appears the Pyron Brothers Firm was the original builder. It has a rectangular plan, brick masonry construction set in English bond, and a brick foundation. The original storefront was modified in the mid-twentieth century. It consists of two storefronts with paired, central entrances, large display windows, and brick veneered bulkheads. A metal canopy shades the storefront and metal panels cover the storefront cornice. The second floor retains its original window openings, and stone lintels and sills; fixed panes have replaced the original sash. The façade has a partial brick cornice; the cornice and parapet appear to have been altered. The northern side (rear) of the building is one-story; it has an entrance, a fixed-pane window, concrete walkway and stoop, and metal canopy. The roofing materials are tar and gravel. The total floor area is 1,972 square feet.

Hinchman Hardware, 108/109 Public Square, 1880s
CR0998

Contributing

Located on the northwestern corner of Public Square and North Main Street, the Hinchman Hardware building is an example of the Late Nineteenth Century Standard Commercial style. The Pyron Brothers Firm was the original builder. It has an L-shaped plan, brick masonry construction, and a stone foundation. The original storefront was modified in the mid-twentieth century. It has an off-center, recessed entrance with replacement modern door, large display windows with aluminum glazing strips, and brick bulkheads. The storefront cornice is covered with metal panels. The upper façade has a framed frieze, brick cornice, parapet, and a painted wall sign for "Carr's Dry Goods & Shoes." The eastern side (North Main Street) of the southern half of the building has a "Carr's General Merchandise" wall sign and

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a single segmental arch window opening; three others have been infilled. The building extends north and the eastern side consists of a two-story block divided into three sections (former storefronts/apartments). It has a stepped brick parapet. The northernmost section of the eastern side has a wide, round-arch opening that has been filled in with brick punctuated by an entrance door and window. The northern side (rear) has a raised stone foundation with two basement window openings. Eight window openings punctuate the upper level of the northern side. The western side of the northernmost block has a garage bay, and two window openings on the upper floor. An entrance and single window opening are located on the southern side of the northernmost block. The western side of the central section of the building fronting North Main Street has a single entrance, a modified bay on the ground level, and a multiple-window grouping. The roofing material is rolled roof. The total floor area is 16,130 square feet.

Ozark Hardware, Boatwright Hardware, and People's Bank, 110 Public Square, 1894 *Contributing*
CR0999

Located on the northeastern corner of Public Square and North Main Street, the Boatwright Hardware and People's Bank is an example of the Late Nineteenth Century Standard Commercial style. The Pyron Brothers Firm was the original builder. The building is a two-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. The main block has a rectangular plan, brick masonry construction set in English bond, and a stone foundation. It has a single storefront with a central recessed entrance that was modified in the mid-twentieth century. A metal awning provides shade for the storefront. The storefront cornice has been stripped of original signage. The second floor street façade has three original, paired window openings. The façade has a soldier course, a paneled brick cornice, and parapet. A stone date block in the parapet has a date of 1894. The western side has a stone basement level with six window openings, a ground floor with eight window openings, and twelve window openings on the second floor; all of which have been filled in with concrete block. All window openings have stone lintels and sills. A stepped parapet extends along the western side. The northernmost bay of the western side has a round, arched bay at the street. The first floor of the eastern side has four visible window openings with one-over-one, double-hung sash and a small window opening that has been filled in with concrete block. The northern bay on the first floor of the eastern side has a filled-in, round, arch bay with a single door. The roofing materials are tar and gravel. The total floor area is 18,618 square feet.

Beck Insurance, 111 Public Square, 1894
CR2003

Contributing

The Beck Insurance building is an example of the Late Nineteenth Century Standard Commercial style. The Pyron Brothers Firm was the original builder. The building is a two-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. The main block has a rectangular plan, brick masonry construction set in English bond, and a stone foundation. It has a single storefront with a single entrance with replacement mid-twentieth-century, single-leaf glass and metal door entrance in the western bay. An entrance to the second floor is in the eastern bay of the south façade consisting of a wooden door with a single glass pane. A metal awning provides shade for the storefront. The storefront cornice has been stripped of original signage. The second floor of the south façade has three single-window openings that have been altered. The roofing materials are tar and gravel. The total floor area is 1,680 square feet.

Building at 112 Public Square, 1880s
CR1000

Contributing

The building is an example of the Late Nineteenth Century Standard Commercial style. The building is a two-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. It has a rectangular plan, brick masonry construction, and a stone foundation. The original storefront was modified in the mid-twentieth century. It

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has a central recessed entrance with wood and glass double-leaf doors and transom, large display windows with aluminum glazing strips, and a glazed tile exterior. A metal canopy provides shade for the storefront. The tiles were applied to the storefront cornice. The second floor has a stucco exterior and four window openings with one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. Windows have stone lintels and sills. The original brick cornice and parapet are covered in stucco. The northern side (rear) has four window openings on the second floor. A one-story, rear addition is attached to the north elevation. This eastern half of the addition is part of 114 Public Square (CR2004). It has a flat roof and rubble stone exterior. An entrance door, single window, concrete and stone platform, and metal canopy are on the northern side of the addition. The total floor area is 3,611 square feet.

Dr. W.P. George Building, 114 Public Square, 1880
CR2004

Contributing

Located on the northwestern corner of Public Square and Hubbert Street, the Dr. W.P. George building is an example of the Late Nineteenth Century Standard Commercial style. The Pyron Brothers Firm was the original builder. The building is a two-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. It has a rectangular plan, concrete block construction with brick and stucco exteriors, and a contiguous brick foundation. The three-bay storefront on the south façade was modified in the mid-twentieth century. It has a central recessed entrance with wood and glass door and transom, large display windows with aluminum glazing strips, and glazed tile exterior. A storefront bay is located on the eastern side of the building. A metal canopy provides shade for the storefront. Tiles were applied to the storefront cornice. The second floor has a stucco exterior and four window openings with one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. The windows have stone lintels and sills. The roofline has a brick cornice and parapet. Window openings on the east façade have been filled in. The second floor of the east façade has three window openings and an entrance with exterior metal stairs. A restored wall sign is on the first floor of the eastern side. A one-story, rear addition is attached to the north elevation. It has a flat roof, parapet on the eastern side, and rubble stone exterior on the eastern and northern sides. Two triple-window groupings punctuate the eastern side of the rear addition. An entrance door, single window, concrete and stone platform, and metal canopy are on the northern side of the side addition. The roofing materials are tar and gravel. The total floor area is 7,060 square feet.

Public Square: 200 Block

Berryville Mercantile, 201/202 Public Square, 1880s
CR1008

Contributing

Located on the southeastern corner of Public Square and East Church Street, the Berryville Mercantile building is an example of the Late Nineteenth Century Standard Commercial style. The building is a two-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. Local brick mason Charlie Pyron was the builder. The building has a rectangular plan, brick masonry construction set in English bond, and a stone foundation. The storefront was modified in the mid-twentieth century. It consists of two storefronts with central entrances, large display windows, and modern brick bulkheads. Each entrance has metal and glass doors and sidelights creating a vestibule to the original, recessed entrances. A continuous, multi-pane transom is above the storefront. The storefront cornice has a replacement sign and corner brackets. It has a quarried limestone sidewalk. The second floor has seven pedimented windows with two-over-two, double-hung sash. The roofline is distinguished by an ornate cornice with fanlight motif and density in the frieze, 17 single brackets, corner brackets, and a row of "bullseye" motifs. The northern side has five window openings, two of which are round arch. Two wall signs are located on the northern side. The first floor of the eastern side (rear) has an entrance with double-leaf, wood panel and glass doors, and four

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window openings filled in with concrete block. The second floor of the east elevation has three industrial sash windows. The roofing materials are tar and gravel. The total floor area is 8,990 square feet.

**Perkins Dry Goods, 203/204 Public Square, 1900
CR1009**

Contributing

The Perkins Dry Goods building is an example of the Late Nineteenth Century Standard Commercial style. The building is a two-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. Hardy Beal was the builder. The building has a rectangular plan, brick masonry construction set in English bond, and a stone foundation. It has two wood storefronts and a central entrance to the upper floor. The storefronts have recessed entrances with double-leaf, wood panel and glass doors. The storefronts have wood pilasters, single-pane display windows, and paneled bulkheads. The original transom and storefront cornice have been modified. The storefront has a flat roof with a wood canopy and square posts. Five window openings with replacement sash punctuate the second floor. The framed frieze has a row of angled brick. The roofline has a brick cornice with dentils and parapet. The roofing material is rolled roof. The total floor area is 5,640 square feet.

**Building at 205 Public Square, 1900
CR2009**

Contributing

Located on the northeastern corner of Public Square and East Court Street, the building at 205 Public Square is an example of the Late Nineteenth Century Standard Commercial style. The Pyron Brothers Firm was the original builder. The building is a two-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. It has a rectangular plan, concrete block construction with brick veneer set in English bond, and a concrete foundation. The west (front) façade has a central, recessed entrance with replacement, double-leaf doors, display windows and a continuous, multi-light transom. The second floor has three windows with replacement sash and a second story balcony supported by square posts. The framed frieze has a row of angled brick. The roofline has a brick cornice with dentils and parapet. The northern side has a metal stairway, six window openings on the second floor, and stepped parapet. It has a brick, one-story rear addition with flat roof. The southern side of the rear addition has a side entrance and parapet. The eastern side has a central entrance flanked by two windows; both have been filled in with concrete block. The roofline has a brick cornice with dentils and parapet. The roofing material is rolled roof. The total floor area is 3,586 square feet.

**I.O.O.F. Hall (second floor), 206/207 Public Square, 1906
CR1010**

Contributing

Located on the northeastern corner of Public Square and East Court Street, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) Hall is an example of the Late Nineteenth Century Standard Commercial style. It was built by the I.O.O.F. The building is a two-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. It has a rectangular plan, brick masonry construction set in English bond, and a stone foundation. The west façade has a mid-twentieth-century storefront with a recessed central entrance, double-leaf metal and glass doors, and display windows. A metal awning extends across the storefront. The original storefront cornice is no longer intact. The second floor of the west façade has a stucco exterior, three narrow window openings with replacement sash, and stone lintels and sills. The parapet has three exposed areas of brick. A vintage "I.O.O.F." sign is suspended from the corner of the building. The northern side has an exterior stairway and six window openings with replacement sash, and stone lintels and sills. The first floor of the west elevation (rear) has a center entrance flanked by narrow window openings. Three window openings with replacement sash punctuate the second floor of the eastern side. The roofing materials are tar and gravel. The total floor area is 4,767 square feet.

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**Bunch Building, 208 Public Square, 1900
CR1011**

Contributing

The Bunch Building is an example of the Late Nineteenth Century Standard Commercial style. The Pyron Brothers Firm was the original builder. The building is a two-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. It has a rectangular plan, brick masonry construction set in English bond, and a stone foundation. The west façade has a mid-twentieth-century storefront with an entrance in the southern bay and two display windows. An entrance to the second floor is located on the southern side of the storefront. It has a modern canvas awning. The original storefront cornice is covered with wood panel. Three window openings with stone lintels and replacement sash punctuate the second floor façade. The roofline has a brick cornice and parapet. The eastern side (rear) has a stucco exterior, an entrance, and two window openings. The second floor of the eastern side has three window openings. The roofing material is rolled roof. The total floor area is 3,968 square feet.

**Berryville Drug Store and Bus Station, 209 Public Square, 1890s
CR2010**

Contributing

Located on the southeastern corner of Public Square and East Madison Street, the Berryville Drug Store and Bus Station building is an example of the Late Nineteenth Century Standard Commercial style. The Pyron Brothers Firm was the original builder. The building is a two-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. It has a rectangular plan, concrete block construction, a buff brick veneer, and a continuous concrete foundation. The storefront has a corner entrance with transom, display windows on the western and southern sides, and a metal canopy. The original sign/storefront cornice has been removed. The west façade has three window openings with concrete sills, a decorative frieze, brick cornice, and parapet. An entrance to the upper floor with transom and sidelights is located on the southern side. The second floor of the southern side has seven windows with stone lintels and sills. Two wall signs are on the southern side. The eastern side (rear) has a central entrance with double-leaf wood panel and glass doors flanked by two windows with stone lintels and sills. The second floor has two similar windows openings. The roofing material is rolled roof. The total floor area is 4,616 square feet.

Public Square: 300 Block

**St. George Hotel, 301 Public Square, 1901-02
CR1012**

Non-Contributing

The three-story St George Hotel is an example of a turn-of-the-twentieth-century Queen Anne commercial building constructed for use as a hotel. Local builder, Hardy Beal, built the hotel with locally manufactured bricks.² A four-story, corner tower capped by a pyramidal roof distinguishes the three-bay-wide façade. Window openings are symmetrical and feature rusticated stone lintels and sills. The main entrance has double-leaf, wood doors with a glass panel and three wood panels. A two-light transom and a date stone engraved with "1902" are above the entrance doors. Most of the windows on the second and third floors retain their original one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. Particleboard panels cover some window openings, while a few window openings are missing window sash and are presently uncovered. Decorative scroll cut brackets accent the cornice. The building features a steeply sloped pyramidal roof and four shed roof dormers that presently have four fixed windows and vinyl exterior siding. In 1910, wraparound verandas were added to each floor. At that time, window openings on each floor of the building were enlarged for porch entrances. A one-story, brick wing is attached to the southern side (rear)

² Joshua Heston, Grand View Berryville (2013), available online, <http://stateoftheozarks.net/culture/history/hotels.php>.

Berryville Commercial Historic District

Name of Property

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County and State

of the building. The brick walls measure 19" thick. The hotel had more than 20 guestrooms and two baths. The roofing material is asphalt shingle. The total floor area is 10,450 square feet.

The three-tiered verandas were removed when a one-story, U-shaped brick storefront with a flat roof was added to the building in the 1950s. The storefront consists of a taller, central storefront that spans the width of the front of the hotel. The recessed central entry with concrete stoop, fixed narrow display windows, and a parapet leads in to the hotel. Storefront entrances to the main block are located off the recessed central entrance. Two lesser storefronts with single entrances and large display windows flank the main storefront.

**Esso Fueling Station, 304 Public Square, ca. 1950
CR1155**

Non-Contributing

Located on the southeastern corner of Public Square and East Madison Street, the one-story, commercial building at 304 Public Square was originally constructed as a service station. It has an L-shaped plan consisting of two rectangular blocks of concrete block and stucco construction. The building was modified with the additions of a corrugated metal gabled roof. Exterior finishes include stucco, brick, concrete block, and vinyl siding. All original windows on the front block with corner entrance have been replaced. The original transom above the corner entrance is intact, while the secondary entrance has been altered. The former garage bay to the service center was filled in and now features an entrance with a metal and glass door, a fixed window, and vinyl exterior siding. Painted concrete blocks are exposed on the southern and western exterior walls. Original metal, commercial sash is intact on the southern, eastern, and northern sides. The total floor area is 1,048 square feet.

**Carroll County Bank/First National Bank, 305 Public Square, 1904
CR1013**

Contributing

Located on the southwestern corner of Public Square and East Madison Street, Carroll County Bank was originally constructed as an Early Twentieth Century Standard Commercial building. Hardy Beal was the original builder. It was modified in the mid-twentieth century with a scored concrete panel exterior. The building is a two-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. It has a rectangular plan, brick construction, and concrete foundation. The five-bay-wide façade has a framed, central section with full-height pilasters. It has an off-center entrance with double-leaf, metal and glass doors. The window openings are recessed. A steel flagpole is attached to the center of the façade. A one-story wing with flat roof, concrete panel exterior, and entrance in the northern bay is attached to the western side of the main block. A glass and metal entrance is located on the southern side (rear). A modern drive-through with canopy is attached to the southern side of the western wing. The western wing has a teller window, two ribbon windows, and two multi-sash windows. A parking lot is located to the rear of the building. The roofing material is rolled roof. The total floor area is 12,101 square feet.

**Building at 309 Public Square, 1898
CR1014**

Contributing

Located on the southwestern corner of Public Square, the building at 309 Public Square was originally constructed in the Late Nineteenth Century Standard Commercial style. The Pyron Brothers Firm was the original builder. The building is a one-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. It has a rectangular plan, brick construction, and a brick foundation. The storefront was modified in the 1970s. It has a recessed central entrance with paired metal and glass entrance doors and large display windows. The roofline has a brick parapet. The western side has a stucco exterior. The southern side (rear) has two single-door entrances. The roofing material is rolled roof. The total floor area is 2,982 square feet.

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Public Square: 400 Block

Ford-Newman Motors/Chevrolet Motors, 401 Public Square, 1910
CR1015

Contributing

Located on the northwestern corner of the Public Square and West Madison Street, the Ford-Hailey Motors/Chevrolet Motors building is an example of the Early Twentieth Century Standard Commercial style. Hardy Beal was the builder. The building is a one-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. It has a rectangular plan, concrete block construction and foundation. The storefront was modified in the mid-twentieth century. It is framed by corner piers and consists of three bays and a central entrance. The northern display window is covered with stucco, as is the upper section of the storefront. The roofline has a stepped parapet with stucco exterior. The southern side has a storefront bay. Attached to the main block is a one-story, rockface concrete block wing with garage bay, three window openings, and a stepped parapet. It has two window openings on its northern side. The western end of the building has a one-story wing with flat roof, stucco exterior, a central garage, and four window openings with industrial sash. Window and door openings on the western side of the rear wing have been filled in. The northern side of the rear wing has five window openings on the main floor and five basement windows with industrial sash. The entrance has double-leaf doors and the upper floor has a three-part window grouping. The roofing material is rolled roof. The total floor area is 12,000 square feet.

Berryville Branch, North Arkansas Regional Library, 402 Public Square, 1950
CR1156

Contributing

The Berryville Branch, North Arkansas Regional Library building is an example of Mid-Twentieth Century Standard municipal architecture. The small, two-story building with flat roof and concrete block construction is on the southern side of the County Courthouse. It has stucco exterior and full-height pilasters. The western side (rear) has exposed concrete block, three window openings with industrial sash, a service bay with double-leaf, paneled, wood doors, and an entrance on the second floor with metal stairway. The total floor area is 160 square feet.³

Carroll County Courthouse, Eastern Division, 403 Public Square, 1880–1881
CR0983

Listed

Carroll County Courthouse, Eastern Division, is one of two individually listed NRHP resources in the nominated historic district. Prominently sited on the western side of Public Square, the courthouse is considered Berryville's most important historic landmark. The three-story building has brick construction, has a brick foundation, and is distinguished by four-story, square, corner towers. It has a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The three-bay-wide façade features full-height inset bays with a central entrance bay with a stone, round arch and keystone. The double-leaf door openings above the street entrance have the same Romanesque-type stylistic treatment. The flanking bays and corner towers have one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, and stone lintels and sills.

The building was originally two-stories. It was enlarged in 1904–1905. The towers were added at that time. In 1935, a basement was added. The first two floors of the interior are arranged with a central hall opening onto several offices along each side. A wide stairway is located in the southeastern corner. The interior has plaster above tongue-in-groove wainscoting. A courtroom is on the third floor. After 90 years

³ Total floor area is 160 square feet, as per current Carroll County Tax information.

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as a county courthouse, the county offices were relocated. The Old Courthouse is now the Carroll County Heritage Center and Museum.

Riley Building/Gentry's Grocery, 404/405 Public Square, 1905
CR1016

Contributing

The Riley Building/Gentry's Grocery building is an example of the Early Twentieth Century Standard Commercial style. The Pyron Brothers Firm was the original builder. It is constructed of local brick made by mason J.W. Freeman. The building is a two-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. It has a rectangular plan and a stone foundation. It has two wood storefronts. The southern storefront has a central entrance flanked by display windows with three-light transoms. The northern storefront has an entrance in the northern bay, display window, and multi-light transom. A pent roof canopy supported by metal posts extends across the storefront. The second floor has three segmental arched windows with replacement sash. At one time, the second floor had a full-width, wood balcony. The roofline has a brick cornice and brick parapet. The second floor of the southern side has an entrance with an exterior metal stairway, four segmental arched windows with replacement sash, and two wall signs. The first floor of the western side (rear) has two entrances; a single door with transom; double-leaf, wood and glass doors with transom; and three window openings. The upper floor of the western side has a single entrance and three window openings. The upper porch balcony is in poor condition. The roofing material is rolled roof. The total floor area is 4,400 square feet.

Myers' Building, 406 Public Square, ca. 1910
CR1017

Non-Contributing

Myers' Building was originally constructed in the Early Twentieth Century Standard Commercial style. The building is a one-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. It has a rectangular plan, concrete block construction, and concrete and stone foundation. The storefront has been significantly altered. It has three display windows and the original entrance was removed. The building is now integrated with 407 Public Square, which contains the main entrance for both buildings. The façade is presently covered with Dryvit, though the outline of the brick cornice is still visible. The western side (rear) has a modified central entrance with a concrete stoop and two bricked-in, segmental arch window openings. The roofing materials are tar and gravel. The total floor area is 1,280 square feet.

Sillman Building, 407 Public Square, 1910
CR2011

Non-Contributing

The Sillman Building is now connected and part of 406 Public Square. The storefront has been significantly altered. The façade has a central entrance flanked by display windows. The entrance for both buildings is now through 407 Public Square. A one-story addition with single entrance and shed roof is attached to the western side (rear). The total floor area is 1,380 square feet (see description above).

Poynor's Drug Store #2, 408 Public Square, 1930
CR1018

Contributing

Located on the northwestern corner of Public Square and West Church Street, Poynor's Drug Store #2 is an example of the Early Twentieth Century Standard Commercial style. The building is a two-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. It has a rectangular plan, brick construction, and brick foundation. The storefront has a central, recessed entrance with a metal and glass door and transom, and display windows. An entrance to the upper floor is located in the southern bay. A metal awning extends across the storefront. It has metal signage above the storefront. The upper façade has paired windows set in a brick panel with stone accents and stone stringcourse. Three stone, diamond-shaped details and a stone panel

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with the name “Brown Smith” is in the upper portion of the façade, as it was known as “the Brown-Smith Building.” It has a stepped parapet. The northern side has a window opening and side entrance. Eight window openings with stone sills and replacement sash punctuate the second floor of the northern side. A frame, one-story addition with shed roof is attached to the western side (rear). Two window openings with brick sills are on the second floor of the western side. The southern side has three small, segmental arch windows on the second floor. The roofing material is rolled roof. The total floor area is 3,852 square feet.

WEST SIDE OF BERRYVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

West Church Street

West Church Street extends west from the northwestern corner of Public Square. Three commercial buildings and one religious building are included in this section of the street within the nominated historic district. Two of the buildings (102 and 106 West Church Street) occupy the two westernmost parcels on the block between North Main and Spring streets, which includes the 100 block of Public Square on the northwestern side of the square. The building at 103–109 West Church Street are on the southeastern corner of West Church and Spring streets. Continuing west to the southwestern corner of West Church and Tabor streets is the First Cumberland Church/Old Union Church at 301 West Church Street.

**Bobo and Philips Livery Stable, 102 West Church Street, 1880s
CR0995**

Non-Contributing

The building at 102 West Church Street is an example of the Early Twentieth Century Standard Commercial style. The Pyron Brothers Firm was the original builder. The building is a one-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. The building has a rectangular plan, brick masonry construction, and brick foundation. It has a mid-twentieth-century storefront with a central entrance with metal and glass double-leaf doors, and a vestibule. The angled storefront has large display windows with aluminum glazing strips. A metal canopy with columns extends across the storefront. It has a brick parapet. All the door and six window openings on the northern side (rear) are covered or partially covered with vinyl siding. The openings have stone lintels and sills. The roofing materials are tar and gravel. The total floor area is 3,028 square feet.

**Beyers Building, 103 West Church Street, 1930
CR1019**

Contributing

Located on the southeastern corner of West Church and Spring streets, the Beyers Building is an example of the Early Twentieth Century Standard Commercial style. The building is a one-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. The building has a rectangular plan, concrete block construction, stucco exterior, and concrete foundation. It has three modified storefronts. The eastern storefront has a corner entrance and a two-part display window. The central storefronts share a recessed, central entry with paired replacement entrance door; each of which has a two-part display window. The western storefront has a single entrance with a metal and glass door, and a two-part display window. Four window openings with four lights are located on the western side. The southern side (rear) has exposed concrete block, two entrances, and a window opening. A service bay that has been covered with wood panel is located in the eastern bay of the southern side. Wood canopies extend across the rear of the building. The eastern side of the building has a covered bay and all of the window openings have been filled in with concrete block. The roofing materials are tar and gravel. The total floor area is 3,312 square feet.

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Walker Building, 106 West Church Street, 1928
CR0994

Contributing

Located on the northeastern corner of West Church and Spring streets, the Walker Building is an example of the Early Twentieth Century Standard Commercial style. J.C. and A.J. Walker were the builders. The building is a one-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. The building has a rectangular plan, stone masonry construction, and a stone foundation. The exterior has uncoursed stone with various-sized blocks. It has two storefronts and a raised concrete sidewalk. The western storefront has been significantly modified with new brick veneer, window openings, and entrance in the eastern bay. The eastern storefront was modified in the mid-twentieth century; it has a central entrance with a metal and glass door, and large display windows. Canvas awnings shade each storefront. The western side has five basement window openings and three window openings on the main level. The northern side (rear) has a service bay in the western bay at the basement level. It has an entrance with double-leaf doors with wood panels and glass, and two window openings on the main level. The roofing material is rolled roof. The total floor area is 4,256 square feet.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church and Old Union Church,
301 West Church Street, 1913–1921
CR1020

Non-Contributing

Located on the southeastern corner of West Church and Tabor streets, Cumberland Presbyterian Church was altered to its current design in the mid-twentieth century. At which time, a Tudor Gothic-inspired entrance was applied to the principal façade. The one-story church has stone construction, a hipped roof on the main block, a gabled roof on the front wing, gabled dormer on the front roof slope, and a wood spire. The three-bay-wide façade presently has a central entrance set in a pointed compound arch with double-leaf, wood doors with iron hinge straps. Historic photographs reveal that the entrance has been significantly altered from its Classical-inspired design with paired columns in antis and recessed entrance bay. Other modifications include the removal of the following elements: gabled dormer above the entrance bay; two chimneys on the northern roof slope; and exposed rafter tail ends. The original stone stoop was either removed or incorporated into the current concrete entrance stairway. In addition, the church spire is not an original element.

The side bays have single, narrow window openings with opaque glass, and stone lintels and sills. A raised concrete stairway with iron and metal rails is on the front of the church. Two similar window openings are found on the western side, while four are located on the eastern side. The southern side of the church has an entrance with concrete stoop, and three window openings with one-over-one, double-hung sash, and stone lintels and sills. On the western side of the church is a one-story parsonage with a hyphen connecting it to the church. It has a stone veneer, concrete foundation, and side-gabled roof. The north façade has an entry porch and two paired windows. A modular addition is attached to the western side of the parsonage. Landscape features include lawn, bushes, sidewalk, and trees.

Spring Street

Building at 101 Spring Street, 1986
CR1157

Non-Contributing

The one-story commercial building at 101 Spring Street has a rectangular plan, flat roof, concrete block walls, and brick veneer on the west façade. The five-bay-wide façade has a recessed center bay, corner piers, and pilasters. It has a heavy, brick cornice. Window openings have fixed, single lights. A date stone with “1986” is above the entrance bay. Two single entrances are located on the eastern side (rear). The roofing materials are tar and gravel. The total floor area is 2,752 square feet.

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Isaac Doss Village Blacksmith, 111 Spring Street, 1921
CR1158

Contributing

The one-story building at 111 Spring Street has a rubble stone exterior, rectangular plan, and gambrel roof. Fenestration is single with eight-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. The western end has a central entrance and two window openings. The southern side has a modified bay, a single door opening and four window openings. The northern side has five window openings. The eastern end has a garage bay and a window in the gambrel. Pressed metal sheets cover the gambrel ends. The roofing material is corrugated metal. The total floor area is 1,200 square feet.

Library and Property Appraisal's Office, 104/106/108 Spring Street, ca. 1980s *Non-Contributing*
CR1159

The one-story building at 104/106/108 Spring Street has an irregular plan and presently houses the Carroll County municipal offices and public library. It has a flat roof and buff brick veneer. The main entrance is set in the ell on the northern side. An entrance and courtyard are on the southwestern side of the building. A parking area occupies more than half of the parcel.

Tabor Street

One property on Tabor Street, currently known as "Berryville Memorial Park Cemetery," is within the boundaries of the nominated district. The city-owned park occupies the southwestern corner of Tabor and West Madison streets.

Presbyterian Church Cemetery/City Cemetery,
Tabor Street, pre-Civil War (ca. 1840); 1979
CR0984

Non-Contributing

Berryville Memorial Park Cemetery (also known as "Pioneer Park") was dedicated on 18 November 1979. The park encompasses the old Presbyterian Cemetery. Three buildings are located in the park: James Montgomery Newberry Cabin; The Carroll Progress Newspaper Printing Museum; and Old Jail replica. The park has the following monuments: World War II Memorial; Jaycees Monument to Iran Hostages; and Berryville Pioneer Monument to unmarked graves buried in the cemetery that range in date between 1840 and 1899. B.H. Berry, one of the town's pioneers, gifted the town the tract of land west of Public Square for the Presbyterian Church and Cemetery. It was an active cemetery until 1895. Beginning at the turn of the twentieth century, the cemetery was no longer maintained and left to fall into disrepair. In 1939, the cemetery was formally abandoned, as no one in the community wished to continue to maintain the graveyard. Buildings and parking lots now cover many of the graves. A portion of the cemetery has been reserved as part of the municipal park. The only grave remaining is that of Mrs. Betty Henderson Berry (d. 30 March 1854), the second townsperson buried in the cemetery.

The James Montgomery Newberry Cabin (ca. 1845) was disassembled and relocated to Pioneer Park from its original site 30 miles from downtown Berryville. Members of the Berryville Historical Society reconstructed it in 1978. The park has a replica of a nineteenth-century, log-constructed jail that was donated by Eureka Log Homes in 1979. A newly constructed building houses the Carroll Printing Museum. A 1940s to 1950s tennis court is also located in the park.

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West Madison Street

Carroll County Senior Center, 202 West Madison Street, 1986
CR1160

Non-Contributing

Located on the northwestern corner of West Madison and Huntsville streets, the building at 202 West Madison Street is a late 20th century municipal building. The one-story building has an irregular plan, buff brick veneer, and an irregular roof line with the dominating roof type hipped. Exterior roof material is metal panel. The main entrance is on the southern side. The total floor area is 6,776 square feet.

Landscape features include lawn, sidewalk, and a large parking area.

EAST SIDE OF BERRYVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

North Main Street

Creamery, 115 North Main Street, 1900s
CR1142

Contributing

Located on the eastern side of North Main Street, just north of Public Square, the Creamery building is an example of the Late Nineteenth Century Standard Commercial style. The building is a one-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. The building has a rectangular plan, concrete block and brick veneer construction, and brick foundation. The intact wood storefront has a central entrance with paneled and glass double-leaf doors, a two-light transom above the entrance, four-pane display windows, and paneled bulkheads. A wood frame canopy with corrugated metal panel roofing shades the storefront. The street façade has a brick cornice and parapet. The northern side has a stepped parapet. The eastern side has been modified; it has a service bay. The roofing materials are tar and gravel. The total floor area is 1,200 square feet. The creamery was “Jerpy’s Produce” in the 1940s.

East Church Street

East Church Street extends east from the northeastern corner of Public Square. Thirteen commercial buildings are included in this section of the street within the nominated historic district. Eleven contiguous one-story, brick buildings occupy the northern side of the two blocks between Hubbert and North Springfield streets (102–122 East Church Street). An alley runs on the northern side of the commercial blocks on the northern side of the street. The westernmost building in the 100 block of East Church Street is located on the southern side of the street on the center of the block between Hubbert and North Springfield streets. Court Street is on the southern side of East Church Street. The easternmost building at 201 East Church Street is east of North Springfield Street and abuts the eastern side of those buildings in the district fronting North Springfield Street. Buildings are summarized below from west to east according to ascending street address order, beginning on the northern side of East Church Street.

Berryville Post Office/Skip’s Barber & Beauty Shop,
102 East Church Street, 1880s
CR1001

Contributing

Located on the northeastern corner of East Church and Hubbert streets, the Berryville Post Office/Skip’s Barber & Beauty Shop building is an example of the Late Nineteenth Century Standard Commercial style. The building is a one-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. Local brick mason Charlie Pyron was the builder. The building has a rectangular plan, brick masonry construction set in English bond, and a stone foundation. It has a corner entrance with double-leaf, wood panel and glass doors; a wood panel currently fills the transom opening. The wood storefront on East Church Street is two bays wide with unadorned wood bulkheads and display windows with single-light transoms. The storefront cornice consists of two recessed panels, and possibly the original sign panels have been removed. A metal canopy provides shade for the storefront. A soldier course frames the unadorned frieze. The East Church

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Street roofline has a corbeled brick cornice and brick parapet. The west street façade has a stepped brick parapet and all of its window openings have brick infill. A wall sign for “Skip’s Barber & Beauty Shop” and a repainted “Coca-Cola” wall sign are located on the Hubbert Street façade. The rear of the building has brick masonry set in common bond. The three-bay-wide northern side (rear) of the building on the alley has a central, segmental arch entrance with replacement door and transom, modern replacement wood stoop, two segmental arch windows and stone sills, and a segmental arch basement window. The eastern window on the rear has one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash and the western window opening has a wood panel infill. The roofing material is rolled roof. The total floor area is 1,748 square feet.

Routh Perkins Dry Goods, 104 East Church Street, 1905
CR2005

Contributing

The Routh Perkins Dry Goods building is an example of the Early Twentieth Century Standard Commercial style. The building is a one-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. Hardy Beal was the builder. The building has a rectangular plan, brick walls set in English bond, concrete block structural frame, and a continuous concrete block foundation. The storefront features a central, recessed entrance, display windows, brick bulkheads, and wooden pent roof covered with metal that is supported by a metal canopy with wood posts. A soldier course frames the unadorned frieze. The roofline has a corbeled brick cornice and brick parapet. The northern side (rear) on the alley is three bays wide with a segmental arch, central entrance flanked by two segmental arch windows. The eastern rear window is presently partially covered by a wood board; it appears to have had one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. The western rear window has replacement sash and other materials. The roofing materials are tar and gravel. The total floor area is 1,665 square feet.

Poynor’s Drug Store, 106 East Church Street, 1900
CR2006

Non-Contributing

Poynor’s Drug Store building is an example of the Early Twentieth Century Standard Commercial style. The building is a one-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. Hardy Beal was the builder. The building has a rectangular plan, brick masonry construction, and an elevated slab on a continuous concrete block foundation. The wood storefront has brick corner piers, a central entrance with double-leaf, metal doors, two-light transom, divided display windows (three fixed panes), and bulkheads. The storefront cornice has unpainted, wood panels (original exterior sign panel was removed). The street façade has a brick parapet with soldier course. Its mid-twentieth-century wood and metal canopy was removed. The northern side (rear) has common bond brick masonry. The northern side, on the alley, has a segmental arch entrance without a stoop flanked by two segmental arch windows with stone sills. The rear entrance has a wood door with panels and transom, which is covered by a wood board. Rear windows are also covered with wood boards. The roofing material is rolled roof. The total floor area is 1,470 square feet.

Case Photography Studio, 108 East Church Street, 1902
CR1002

Contributing

The Case (Photography) Studio building is an example of the Early Twentieth Century Standard Commercial style. The building is a one-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. The Pyron Brothers Firm was the builder. The building has a rectangular plan of brick construction with English bond, and a stone foundation. The storefront has an entrance in the right bay, display windows, wood bulkheads, and a mid-twentieth century wood and metal canopy. The right display window and upper sections of each display windows are covered with a painted wood board. The main façade has a framed brick frieze, brick cornice, and brick parapet with soldier course. The northern side (rear) of the building

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on the alley is three bays wide and heavily overgrown with vegetation. It has a central entrance with double-leaf doors with concrete block stoop/loading area. The rear window openings are covered with wood boards. The roofing material is rolled roof. The total floor area is 1,400 square feet.

White Front Meat Market, 110 East Church Street, 1902
CR2007

Contributing

The White Front Meat Market building is an example of the Early Twentieth Century Standard Commercial style. The building is a one-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. Hardy Beal was the builder. The building has a rectangular plan, concrete block construction with brick veneer, and an elevated slab on a continuous concrete block foundation. The wood storefront has an entrance in the left bay with a transom, display windows, single bulkhead, and a metal canopy. The transoms above the display windows are covered with painted wood boards. The main façade has a framed frieze, brick cornice, and parapet with soldier course. The northern side (rear) of the building on the alley is three bays wide and overgrown with vegetation. It has a central entrance with double-leaf doors with concrete block stoop/loading area. The rear window opening is covered with a wood board. A line of fixed windows are below the roof line. The roofing material is rolled roof. The total floor area is 1,330 square feet.

Building at 112 East Church Street, 1905
CR1003

Contributing

The building at 112 East Church Street is an example of the Early Twentieth Century Standard Commercial style. The building is a one-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. The building has a rectangular plan, a brick exterior with English bond, brick walls, and stone foundation. The storefront has a central entrance with a replacement door and two-light transom, single display windows with two-light transom, and wood bulkheads. A shed roof with wood shingles supported by wood posts with brackets shades the storefront. The street façade has a framed frieze, brick cornice, and brick parapet with soldier course. The parapet is presently in fair condition, though it is missing its easternmost section. The northern side (rear), which fronts the alley, is of brick construction with double-leaf, wood doors with three panels; the transom is covered. The entrance is flanked by covered windows except a sliding window in the lower half of the west window. The roofing material is rolled roof. The total floor area is 1,520 square feet.

Building at 114 East Church Street, 1905
CR1143

Non-Contributing

The building at 114 East Church Street is an example of the Early Twentieth Century Standard Commercial style. The building is a one-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. The building has a rectangular plan, concrete block construction and foundation. It has an altered brick storefront with central entrance, display windows with three-light transom, and a canopy. The street façade has a framed frieze, brick cornice, and brick parapet with clay tile coping. The northern section (rear) on the alley has been altered. It has a concrete block and stone elevation, and a central, double-leaf entrance, poured concrete stoop, poured concrete foundation, and a casement window opening. The roofing material is rolled roof. The total floor area is 1,330 square feet.

Carroll Printing Company, 116 East Church Street, 1905
CR1004

Non-Contributing

The Carroll Printing Company building is an example of the Early Twentieth Century Standard Commercial style. The Pyron Brothers Firm was the builder. The building is a one-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. The building has a rectangular plan, brick masonry construction, and

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stone foundation. It has a brick storefront with applied multi-colored stone panels, central entrance with transom, display windows, and a metal canopy. The street façade has a framed frieze, brick cornice, and brick parapet with clay tile coping. The northern side of the rear section has an entrance bay with single-leaf, wood panel door, transom, and poured concrete steps. The elevation has a mix of brick and concrete block exterior. The roofing material is rolled roof. The total floor area is 1,520 square feet.

**Bigham Grocery, 118 East Church Street, 1905
CR2008**

Contributing

The Bigham Grocery building is an example of the Early Twentieth Century Standard Commercial style. The Pyron Brothers Firm was the builder. The building is a one-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. The building has a rectangular plan, brick masonry construction, and stone foundation. The storefront has a central entrance, replacement display windows, and corrugated metal panels over transoms, and flat wood frame canopy with corrugated metal panel. The street façade has a framed frieze, brick cornice and brick parapet. The northern side (rear) has a brick and stone exterior; loading bay in the eastern bay with canopy and concrete loading dock with stoop; and two window openings. The loading bay has been altered but its original transom is intact. The roofing materials are tar and gravel. The total floor area is 1,330 square feet.

**Building at 120 East Church Street, 1905
CR1005**

Contributing

The building at 120 East Church Street is an example of the Early Twentieth Century Standard Commercial style. The Pyron Brothers Firm was the original builder. The building is a one-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. The building has a rectangular plan, brick masonry construction, and stone foundation. It has two storefronts; each with a central entrance, transom above entrance, and large display windows. The bulkheads have a stucco exterior finish. A continuous, flat, wood canopy covered with corrugated metal panels shades the storefront. Corrugated metal panels presently cover the storefront cornice as well. The façade has a stepped brick parapet. The northern side (rear) is constructed of brick and stone and has a one-over-one sash window east of the door and two four-over-four sash windows to the west. The loading bay is a single-leaf metal door with four-light transom and shed roof. The roofing material is rolled roof. The total floor area is 2,870 square feet.

**Building at 122 East Church Street, 1910
CR1144**

Non-Contributing

Located on the northwestern corner of East Church and North Springfield streets, the building at 122 East Church Street is an example of the Early Twentieth Century Standard Commercial style that was modified with a ca. 1950s storefront. The Pyron Brothers Firm was the original builder. The building is a one-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. The building has an irregular plan, concrete block and brick veneer construction, and concrete block foundation. Its original East Church Street façade was designed with similar materials and details as the other buildings on the 200 block of East Church Street. When the storefront was modified in ca. 1950s, modern materials were incorporated into the new design. It has two angled storefronts with paired recessed storefront entrances and plate glass display windows. A simulated stone veneer replaced the brick storefront. The upper brick portion of the original façade was removed and a Mansard-like roof (now covered with metal panels) with canopy was placed on top of the new storefront. The North Springfield Street side has a yellow brick exterior and a stepped parapet. The northern side (rear; on the alley) has an exposed, painted, concrete block exterior with two window openings, one of which retains its original industrial metal sash. A small entrance wing is attached to the northern side. The total floor area is 2,870 square feet.

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Mose Smith Produce Company, 100 East Church Street, 1900s
CR1007

Contributing

The Mose Smith Produce Company building is located on the southern side of the 100 block of East Church Street. It is an example of the Early Twentieth Century Standard Commercial style. The building is a one-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. The building has a rectangular plan, brick masonry construction, and stone foundation. It has two storefronts. Each storefront has a central entrance with double-leaf doors, transom above the entrance, and large display windows with aluminum glazing strips. Doors in the eastern storefront entrance appear to be original, while the western entrance has replacement doors. A metal canopy extends across the storefront. The upper façade has a framed frieze, brick cornice, and brick parapet. Window openings on the western side have been filled in with brick. A single entrance with original wood door is located on the western side. The southern half of the building fronts East Court Street. It has a mixed rubble stone, cut stone, and brick exterior. The rear section has a flat roof and is the same height as the northern half. The southern side has two bays, each flanked by window openings.

Building at 201 East Church Street, 1940s
CR1145

Non-Contributing

Located east of North Springfield Street, the building at 201 East Church Street is the easternmost building in the nominated historic district. It is an example of the Early Twentieth Century Standard Commercial style. The building is a one-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. The building has an L-shaped plan, concrete block construction, and concrete foundation. The brick and stucco storefront has a central entrance flanked by brick pilasters; its original display windows have been modified and infilled. A raised concrete sidewalk extends along the front. A flat, wood canopy covered with corrugated metal panels shades the storefront. The main façade has a wide parapet with the corner piers extending above the height of the parapet. On the western side of the main block are an attached garage wing and a service bay wing. The eastern side of the main block has a stucco exterior, single entrance door, and stepped parapet. The shed roof addition attached to the southern side (rear) of the main block was formerly an alley between the Nelson Funeral Home garage, 201 East Church Street, and 3/5/7 Springfield Street. The roofing materials are tar and gravel. The total floor area is 8,688 square feet.

Hubbert Street

Building at 105 Hubbert Street, ca. 1920
CR1146

Non-Contributing

The building at 105 Hubbert Street is the only property included on Hubbert Street in the nominated historic district. It is located on the eastern side of the street at the alley behind the 100 block of East Church Street. The one-story building has a rectangular plan, concrete construction, and a gabled roof. The western façade has a recessed central entrance, concrete block exterior, two windows with concrete sills, and a stepped parapet. The building has a rectangular plan, concrete block construction and foundation. The northern side has three window openings. The southern side has a rusticated concrete block exterior a large window opening with concrete lintels, sills, and transom. A similar window opening was filled in with rusticated concrete block. Most of the rear of the building is not visible; however, the portion that is visible has a concrete block exterior. The roofing material is asphalt shingle. The total floor area is 1,664 square feet. A small, detached, wood shed is on the northern side of the building.

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East Madison Street

East Madison Street extends east from the southeastern corner of Public Square. Six resources on the street are included in the nominated historic district. Five of the six are located on the northern side of the street. The United States Post Office (NRHP listed) is located on the southern side of the street, proximate to Public Square.

Berryville Post Office, 101 East Madison Street, 1938; 1969
CR0989 (NRHP listed)

Listed

The Berryville Post Office is an example of a Colonial Revival post office constructed during the late 1930s. It is one of two NRHP buildings in the nominated historic district. Louis A. Simon was the supervising architect and Neal A. Melick was the supervising engineer. The one-story building has brick masonry construction, a rectangular plan, a hipped roof on the main block, and a flat roof on the rear section of the building. It has a cast concrete foundation. The roof features a cupola and metal panels. The south façade has a central entrance with Classical-inspired door enframing with pilasters and a heavy entablature. It has a single metal and glass door and transom. The façade has four window openings with one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash, and stone lintels and sills. Brick pilasters divide the five façade bays. The roofline has an unadorned frieze. The front of the building has a concrete stoop, a concrete access ramp, and a basement window well. Similar windows and pilasters are located on the sides of the main block. An exterior basement entrance with concrete stairwell is on the eastern side. The rear addition was built in 1969. It has a full-width loading dock with cantilever canopy. A square, exterior chimney is on the eastern side. Landscape features include lawn, mature tree, bushes, a flagpole, and a parking area on the southern side.

Building 104/106 East Madison Street, ca. 1940s
CR1154

Contributing

Located on the eastern side of the alley behind the 200 block of Public Square, the building at 104/106 East Madison Street is a late example of the Early Twentieth Century Standard Commercial style. The building is a one-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof and rectangular plan. The south façade has a Roman brick veneer and two recessed storefronts with entrances in the side bays. Each frame storefront has a large display window and curved planter. The western side has a stone exterior with the southern portion covered in stucco; it has four small window openings, a side entrance, and parapet. The northern side (rear) has a garage bay and two openings that have been filled in with concrete block. The roofing material is asphalt shingle. The total floor area is 2,604 square feet.

Building at 108 East Madison Street, ca. 1940s
CR1153

Contributing

The building at 108 East Madison Street is a late example of the Early Twentieth Century Standard Commercial style. The building is a one-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. It has concrete block walls and a rectangular plan. The south façade has brick veneer; a mid-twentieth-century, angled storefront with central entrance; and large display windows with aluminum glazing strips. The northern side (rear) has a concrete exterior, a central entrance with double-leaf, wood panel and glass doors, and two large industrial sash windows with concrete sills. The roofing material is rolled roof. The total floor area is 2,672 square feet.

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**Building at 110/112 East Madison Street, ca. 1940s
CR1152**

Contributing

The building at 110/112 East Madison Street is a late example of the Early Twentieth Century Standard Commercial style. The building is a one-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. It has concrete block walls, stucco exterior, and a rectangular plan. The south façade has two storefronts with central entrances set in slightly projecting bays flanked by two display windows. Metal awnings are above each façade opening. Above the storefront openings are glass block openings. The northern side (rear) has a modified central entrance and two industrial sash windows. The roofing materials are tar and gravel. The total floor area is 5,246 square feet.

**Nelson Funeral Home, 202 East Madison Street, 1935
CR1151**

Contributing

The Nelson Funeral Home is a Spanish Colonial Revival-inspired building. The two-story building has a rectangular plan, hipped roof, and buff brick exterior. The south façade has a main, off-center entrance with wood panel and glass door, and sidelights. It has a four-bay-wide arcaded porch with hipped roof and poured concrete porch foundation. Fenestration is single and paired with one-over-one, two-over one, and three-over-one, double-hung sash. The west elevation has an arcaded *porte cochère*. The eastern side has a rectangular-shaped, one-story porch with hipped roof and an entrance. It has an exterior brick chimney, single garage bay, and entrance on the second floor with metal exterior stairway. The roofing material is composition shingle. The total floor area is 10,120 square feet. Attached to the southeastern corner of the building is a brick garage with two garage doors and flat roof. The enclosed alley provides the owners access between the funeral home and 201 East Church Street, which serves as a storage area for the funeral home. Landscape features include lawn, concrete walkways, bushes, two mature trees, and a parking area.

North Springfield Street

North Springfield Street serves as the easternmost north-south street in the nominated historic district. Three resources are centered on the crossroads with East Church Avenue.

**Building at 3/5/7 North Springfield Street, 1940s
CR1148**

Contributing

The building at 3/5/7 North Springfield Street is an example of the Early Twentieth Century Standard Commercial style. The building is a two-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof. It has stucco, concrete block walls and a rectangular plan. The west façade has three storefronts and is framed by corner piers that extend above the roofline. The central and southern storefronts each have a single door and display window. The northern storefront has a central entrance with a single door flanked by two display windows. Four four-over-four replacement sash windows are on the second floor. The southern side has Chicago-type windows on the first floor and three six-over-six replacement sash on the second floor. The northern side has a stucco exterior, a single-leaf door, a roll up door, and a two light window.

**Berryville Grist Mill, 6 North Springfield Street, ca. 1920
CR1006**

Non-Contributing

The Berryville Grist Mill is an example of the Early Twentieth Century Standard Commercial style. The two-story building has a rectangular plan, concrete block walls, and flat roof. The main, two-story block has two finished street elevations with the recessed main entrance bay on the eastern side with an entrance bay on the northern side. The east entrance has a single door with wood panels and glass, and sidelights. Fenestration is single, three-over-one, double-hung, wood sash or single, fixed-pane display. The northern

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side has two display windows, a single window, a storefront cornice, corner piers, and a parapet. It has a three-bay storefront on the rear of the building with a canopy and a clerestory above. A one-story, concrete wall with garage bay opening is on the western side; it encloses the open lumber storage area. The roofing materials are tar and gravel. The total floor area is 11.396 square feet.

Hanbury Station, 101 North Springfield Street, ca. 1909
 CR1147

Contributing

The Millinery/Hanbury Gas Station building at 101 East Madison Street is an example of the Early Twentieth Century Standard Commercial style. The building is a one-story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof and rectangular plan. The west façade has brick veneer, a center entrance with transom, and two display windows with multi-light transom. The upper portion of the west façade has a stucco exterior and parapet. Corner piers extend above the parapet. The southern side has three window openings and a garage bay. Four small window openings are on the northern side. The roofing materials are tar and gravel. The total floor area is 1,386 square feet.

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Resource No.	No.	Dir.	Street Name	Historic Name	Built Date	Contributing/ Non-Contrib./ NRHP Listed
CR0983	403		PUBLIC SQ	CARROLL COUNTY COURTHOUSE, EASTERN DIVISION	1880	L
CR0984			TABOR ST BETWEEN HUNTSVILLE & MONROE STREETS	PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CEMETERY/CITY CEMETERY	PRE-CIVIL WAR	NC
CR0989	101	E	MADISON ST	BERRYVILLE POST OFFICE	1938	L
CR0994	106	W	CHURCH ST	WALKER BUILDING	1928	C
CR0995	102	W	CHURCH ST	BOBO & PHILIPS LIVERY STABLE	1880s	NC
CR0996	101		PUBLIC SQ	BOBO HARNESS SHOP	1880	C
CR0997	103		PUBLIC SQ	POYNOR'S DRUG STORE	1880s	C
CR0998	108, 109		PUBLIC SQ	HINCHMAN HARDWARE	1880s	C
CR0999	110		PUBLIC SQ	OZARK HARDWARE, BOATWRIGHT HARDWARE & PEOPLE'S BANK	1894	C
CR1000	112		PUBLIC SQ	BUILDING AT 112 PUBLIC SQUARE	1880s	C

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Resource No.	No.	Dir.	Street Name	Historic Name	Built Date	Contributing/ Non-Contrib./ NRHP Listed
CR1001	102	E	CHURCH ST	BERRYVILLE POST OFFICE/ SKIP'S BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP	1880s	C
CR1002	108	E	CHURCH ST	CASE PHOTOGRAPHY STUDIO	1902	C
CR1003	112	E	CHURCH ST	BUILDING AT 112 E CHURCH ST	1905	C
CR1004	116	E	CHURCH ST	CARROLL PRINTING COMPANY	1905	NC
CR1005	120	E	CHURCH ST	BUILDING AT 120 E CHURCH ST	1905	C
CR1006	6	N	SPRINGFIELD ST	BERRYVILLE GRIST MILL	1913	NC
CR1007	100 BLK	E	CHURCH ST	MOSE SMITH PRODUCE COMPANY	1900s	C
CR1008	201, 202		PUBLIC SQ	BERRYVILLE MERCANTILE	1880s	C
CR1009	203, 204		PUBLIC SQ	PERKINS DRY GOODS	1900	C
CR1010	206, 207		PUBLIC SQ	I.O.O.F. HAL	1906	C
CR1011	208		PUBLIC SQ	BUNCH BUILDING	1900	C
CR1012	301		PUBLIC SQ	ST. GEORGE HOTEL	1901	NC
CR1013	305		PUBLIC SQ	CARROLL COUNTY BANK/FIRST NATIONAL BANK	1904	C
CR1014	309		PUBLIC SQ	BUILDING AT 309 PUBLIC SQUARE	1898	C
CR1015	401		PUBLIC SQ	FORD-NEWMAN MOTORS/CHEVROLET MOTORS	1910	C
CR1016	404, 405		PUBLIC SQ	RILEY BUILDING/GENTRY'S GROCERY	1905	C

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Berryville Commercial Historic District: Inventory of Resources						
Resource No.	No.	Dir.	Street Name	Historic Name	Built Date	Contributing/ Non-Contrib./ NRHP Listed
CR1017	406		PUBLIC SQ	MYERS' BUILDING	1910	NC
CR1018	408		PUBLIC SQ	POYNOR'S DRUG STORE	1930	C
CR1019	103	W	CHURCH ST	BEYERS BUILDING	1930	C
CR1020	301	W	CHURCH ST	CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH & OLD UNION CHURCH	1913	NC
CR1140	105, 107		PUBLIC SQ	BUILDING AT 105/107 PUBLIC SQUARE	ca. 1880s	C
CR1141	0		MAIN ST & PUBLIC SQ	TOWN PARK/PUBLIC SQUARE	1850; ca. 1890s; 1973	NC
CR1142	115	N	MAIN ST	CREAMERY	1900s	C
CR1143	114	E	CHURCH ST	BUILDING AT 114 E CHURCH ST	1905	NC
CR1144	122	E	CHURCH ST	BUILDING AT 122 E CHURCH ST	1910	NC
CR1145	201	E	CHURCH ST	BUILDING AT 201 E CHURCH ST	1940s	NC
CR1146	105		HUBBERT ST	BUILDING AT 105 HUBBERT ST	ca. 1920	NC
CR1147	101	N	SPRINGFIELD ST	HANBURY STATION	ca. 1909	C
CR1148	3, 5, 7	N	SPRINGFIELD ST	BUILDING AT 3, 5, 7 N. SPRINGFIELD ST	1940s	C
CR1151	202	E	MADISON ST	NELSON FUNERAL HOME	1935	C
CR1152	110, 112	E	MADISON ST	BUILDING AT 110/112 E. MADISON ST	ca. 1940s	C
CR1153	108	E	MADISON ST	BUILDING AT 108 E. MADISON ST	ca. 1940s	C
CR1154	104, 106	E	MADISON ST	BUILDING AT 104/106 E. MADISON ST	ca. 1940s	C

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Resource No.	No.	Dir.	Street Name	Historic Name	Built Date	Contributing/ Non-Contrib./ NRHP Listed
CR1155	304		PUBLIC SQ	ESSO FUELING STATION	ca. 1950	NC
CR1156	402		PUBLIC SQ	BERRYVILLE BRANCH, NORTH ARKANSAS REGIONAL LIBRARY	1950	C
CR1157	101		SPRING ST	BUILDING AT 101 SPRING ST	1986	NC
CR1158	111		SPRING ST	ISAAC DOSS VILLAGE BLACKSMITH	1921	C
CR1159	104, 106, 108		SPRING ST	LIBRARY AND PROPERTY APPRAISAL'S OFFICE	ca. 1980s	NC
CR1160	202	W	MADISON ST	CARROLL COUNTY SENIOR CENTER	1986	NC
CR2001	102		PUBLIC SQ	PERKINS GROCERY	1880	C
CR2002	104		PUBLIC SQ	E.J. BLOCK BUILDING	1880	C
CR2003	111		PUBLIC SQ	BECK INSURANCE	1894	C
CR2004	114		PUBLIC SQ	DR. W.P. GEORGE BUILDING	1880	C
CR2005	104	E	CHURCH ST	ROUTH PERKINS DRY GOODS	1905	C
CR2006	106	E	CHURCH ST	POYNOR'S DRUG STORE	1900	NC
CR2007	110	E	CHURCH ST	WHITE FRONT MEAT MARKET	1902	C
CR2008	118	E	CHURCH ST	BIGHAM GROCERY	1905	C
CR2009	205		PUBLIC SQ	BUILDING AT 205 PUBLIC SQUARE	1900	C
CR2010	209		PUBLIC SQ	BERRYVILLE DRUG STORE & BUS STATION	1890s	C
CR2011	407		PUBLIC SQ	SILLMAN BUILDING	1910	NC

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE

GOVERNMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1850-1966

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Charles Pyron, brick mason and builder

Hardy Beal, builder

Louis Simon, supervising architect/Linbarger & Fraser, contractors

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The period of significance for the Berryville Commercial Historic District extends from 1850, beginning with the platting of Berryville, through 1966 when the district remained an important as a county seat and a commercial center. Berryville's significance extends through the nineteenth century to include its establishment as the county seat of Carroll County in 1875. During the last two decades of the nineteenth century, Berryville experienced increased expansion and commercial prosperity. The city's prominence as a regional seat continued into the early twentieth century. The majority of commercial buildings in the nominated historic district were constructed in the first two decades of the twentieth century. The Berryville Commercial Historic District located in the City of Berryville, Carroll County, Arkansas, is significant under NRHP Criterion A in the area of Government, Commerce, Social History, and Entertainment and Recreation; and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The center of Berryville is organized on the Public Square, which served as the primary commercial and municipal district for the region from the mid-nineteenth century into the mid-to-late twentieth century. Streets radiating from the square in the district include portions of East and West Church streets, East and West Madison streets, Main Street, and North Springfield Street. The buildings retain most of their original design features, and comprise a visually cohesive grouping of commercial buildings constructed between 1850 and 1950. The development of this district reflects local and regional commercial development trends as reflected in the early period of Berryville's history as a pioneer trading center to a regional municipal and commercial city. It also represents an important era in education, and social clubs and fraternal organizations in Berryville. The predominately brick-clad, one- to two-story buildings display the popular vernacular commercial styles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Stylistic influences within the Berryville Commercial Historic District are limited, with a few high-style examples of buildings influenced by the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. Two individual NRHP buildings are located in the historic district (Carroll County Courthouse, Eastern District [built 1880] at 403 Public Square and the United States Post Office [built 1938–1939] at 101 East Madison Street).

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The period of significance for the Berryville Commercial Historic District extends from 1850 through 1966. Platted in 1850, Berryville became the county seat of Carroll County in 1875. This area initially developed around the central public square in the mid-nineteenth century. The earliest buildings in the historic district date to the 1880s. These early buildings provided space for a wide variety of commercial enterprises that supported Berryville, the agricultural region around the community, and the traffic generated as the location of the seat of Carroll County. Specialty stores and retail businesses were arranged on the central square, with lots on the four sides fully developed and buildings stretching for a block in each direction off the square. Churches were developed on the immediate periphery of the commercial core. Downtown Berryville also served as the center of fraternal, public, and social activities.

As the city expanded in the late nineteenth century, buildings became larger and frame buildings that originally lined the Public Square were gradually replaced with brick commercial blocks. Buildings typically had first floor commercial uses with upper levels utilized as residences, halls, offices, or other commercial enterprises. The first attempts to create a formal park in the center of Berryville to

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compliment the prominently sited county courthouse on the western side of Public Square occurred in the 1890s. The octagonal-shaped park featured a public well and gazebo. It served as a social and recreational gathering place for Berryville. The increasing role of the automobile in Berryville spurred by designation of and improvements to state-long routes through the community by the 1920s led to the alteration of the Public Square. To accommodate the improved highway, Main Street was extended through the square leaving its current bisected layout of eastern and western sections. While the highway routes drew some businesses to these corridors leading into and out of the downtown, the majority of the businesses remained within the historic downtown commercial blocks. The retail businesses around the square continued to operate in historic one- to three-story brick buildings through the middle of the twentieth century; and the end of the nominated district's period of significance (1966). While the district continues to serve as a central business district, its prominence had declined around the turn of the twenty-first century. In spite of modifications to Public Square, the public park with its adjacent historic building stock remains the historic center of the city.

Developmental History/Additional Historic Context Information

Areas of Significance: Criterion A

Commerce, Government, Social History, and Entertainment/Recreation

The significant history and development of Berryville as a county seat is presented in a brief summary of Carroll County followed by three chronological periods: *Settlement and Initial Growth of Berryville, 1832–1870*; *Berryville: Early years as County Seat, 1875–1900*; and *Twentieth Century Growth and Decline*.

*A Brief Summary of Carroll County*⁴

Carroll County formed from a tract of land known as “Louisiana Territory,” “Missouri Territory,” and then “Arkansas Territory.” This territory encompassed most of the Ozark Mountains and the northwestern section of what became the State of Arkansas. The Osage ceded their land rights to northwestern Arkansas in an 1808 treaty. In 1818, the United States government established a reservation for the Western Cherokee with its northwestern boundary laid out diagonally through what is now Carroll County. Ten years later, the Western Cherokee agreed to relinquish their Arkansas lands and the land returned into possession of the Federal government. Four land offices were established in the Territory of Arkansas in 1831, with the first office serving the Northwestern District situated at Fayetteville.

On 1 November 1833, Carroll County was created from IZARD County to become the 26th county in Arkansas. The county was named for Maryland resident Charles Carroll, the last living signer of the Declaration of Independence.⁵ Carrollton was established as the first county seat. In 1840, the county had a population of 2,844, which grew steadily to 4,614 in 1850, and to 9,383 by 1860.⁶ During the early years of the county's development, lumber mills were in operation and farmers grew sustenance crops. The county's waterways (Kings and White rivers) and sources (Osage and Dry Fork rivers) allowed

⁴ The early history of Carroll County is culled from *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture* (2015), <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=752>.

⁵ C. Carroll lived in Carrollton, Arkansas. He died in the town in 1832.

⁶ O. Klute Braswell, *History of Carroll County, Arkansas*. Reprint. (Berryville, AR: Braswell Printing Company, 1889), 344.

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access to the nascent county. The three original townships in Carroll County (1869 boundaries) were Carrollton, Osage and Prairie (previously known as Ashley). Berryville is located in the town of Prairie. Courthouses erected in Carrollton were destroyed by fire from 1859 through 1866, which resulted in a total loss of the county's records. The county's boundaries also changed several times during its early history. With the creation of Boone County in 1869, Carroll County had less than the minimum square miles required by state law for a county. The northern part of Madison County was annexed to compensate for the deficit, and secure Carroll County's current boundaries. The new county boundaries also displaced Carrollton's location from the middle of Carroll County. As per a state law stipulation, a county seat was required to be located no more than 6 miles from the central point of a county. Carrollton's location in the extreme southeastern portion of the county also placed the county seat a considerable distance from the area's major population. Its location precluded easy access from points further west due to the limited road network through the mountainous terrain of the Ozark Mountains.

As early as November 1869, the claims for Berryville as the new county seat were presented in an election determined as null and void. Other efforts were made to remove Carrollton as county seat in the ensuing years. In 1875, the more centrally located town of Berryville replaced Carrollton as the county seat. After experiencing a decline in population during the Civil War, the county's population had reached 13,337 inhabitants by 1880.⁷ In the same year, the first county courthouse was constructed in Berryville.

The western part of Carroll County experienced a rapid swell in population with the popularity of the region's mineral springs during this period. The City of Eureka Springs flourished and became one of the largest cities in the state. Increased settlement and business required individuals to travel to Berryville to carry out their necessary county government affairs. Transportation between the two cities was hindered by recurring seasonal flooding of Kings River, a tributary of White River that bisects the county in half. The flooding prevented area residents on the western side of the river from reaching the county seat in Berryville. In 1883, a second Judicial District at Eureka Springs was created to serve the needs of the growing population of the county's Western District.

By 1880, agriculture was the leading industry in Carroll County with a reported 1,375 farms totaling 140,245 acres.⁸ In 1883, the Eureka Springs Railway opened, offering rail service between Eureka Springs and Seligman, Missouri. The railroad provided transportation of goods to other markets. Timber, apple, and peach production increased in the county during the last two decades of the nineteenth century. In 1901, additional rail travel reached Carroll County with the completion of the St. Louis and North Arkansas Railroad line from Harrison in Boone County to Green Forest, Berryville and Eureka Springs.

In 1889, after Eureka Springs had successfully petitioned the Arkansas Legislature to create two judicial seats in the county, the town of Green Forest vied with Berryville for the county seat. Green Forest contended its location was more centrally located than Berryville. The town further asserted the existing courthouse in Berryville was unsuitable for its purpose and in need of repair. Another election was held to determine the site of the county seat, and with a majority of the vote, Berryville held its claim to the seat.

⁷ Early Census Statistics, available online, <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~arcchs/census.html>.

⁸ Braswell (1889), 245.

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In the last quarter of the nineteenth century, Carrollton High School, Fairview Academy, and Clarke's Academy provided education in Carroll County. Located in Berryville, Clarke's Academy was a prominent educational institution that attracted students from the region as well as from other states.

Carroll County's agriculture-based economy experienced hardships during the 1920s and 1930s. Canning factories were started in the county, making tomatoes the biggest cash crop. The 1940s presented more difficulties for the county. Its population declined during World War II as men and women went to war. With the election of James W. Trimble of Berryville to the United States House of Representatives, northwestern Arkansas witnessed positive impacts from his service. He was on the Rules Committee until 1967, Representative Trimble lobbied to secure new post offices and rural electrification. Poultry farming also increased during the post-World War II era, and in 1953, Carroll County had claimed the title as the "Turkey Capital of Arkansas." Large poultry processing plants opened in Berryville (Ocoma Foods) and Green Forest (Franz Food Products); both later purchased by Tyson Foods.

Settlement and Initial Growth of Berryville, 1832–1870

Brothers Joel and William Plumlee from Tennessee are credited as the first Euro-American settlers in the area where the Berryville Public Square is now located, settling there in 1832. Joel Plumlee located his home near a large spring known as Berry Spring (also known as "Town Spring" and "Mill Spring"), which served as Berryville's first water source. In 1848, Blackburn Henderson Berry moved to Carroll County from northern Alabama. He was born on 19 November 1814, in Rutherford County, Tennessee. B.H. Berry and his wife Eliza (Polson) Berry were pioneer settlers with land recorded in Section 17, Township 20, Range 25, west of King's River, as of 16 October 1849.⁹ He purchased Plumlee's farm in 1850. In the same year, Dr. Arthur A. Baker, a self-taught doctor and blacksmith from Carrollton, moved to the area with his wife Elizabeth Ann from Tennessee (possibly Henry County).

By autumn of 1850, Mr. Berry and Dr. Baker endeavored to formally establish a town. The two men engaged Arnold Champlin, a schoolteacher and surveyor, to map out the new town.¹⁰ Champlin surveyed and platted a tract of land originally consisting of 24 lots and three main streets—Main, Forsythe (now Madison), and Church.¹¹ The selection of the town name "Berryville" instead of "Bakerville" was reportedly determined by a coin toss. Berry established the first store in Berryville on the corner of North Main Street, on the site of the later Ozark Hardware store.¹² Items sold in Berry's first store included lead, nails, horse shoes, irons skillets, loom sleighs, copperas, madras and indigos for coloring thread, salt, and sugar.¹³ In 1851, Mr. Berry added 320 acres to his land holdings in the area. Berry gifted the town the tract of land west of Public Square, which was used for a cemetery until 1895. Mrs. Betty Henderson Berry (d. 30 March 1854), wife to town founder B.H. Berry, was the second townspeople buried in the cemetery.

⁹Lair, Jim, ed., *Carroll County: Families: These Were The First* (Berryville, AR: The Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society, 1991), n.p.

¹⁰ Braswell (1889), 388.

¹¹ Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society, *A Pictorial Heritage of Carroll County, Arkansas* (Paducah, KY: Turner Publishing Company, 2003b), 10.

¹²Goodspeed Publishing Company, *History of Carroll County, Arkansas* (Chicago, IL: Goodspeed Publishing Company, 2005), 124.

¹³ *Ibid.*

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Berryville became a trading point in the early 1850s. Dr. Baker and Dr. Deshong opened apothecary shops during this time. Dr. Baker set up his shop in a small building located on the northern side of Public Square. B.F. Hailey was another early merchant in Berryville who arrived in 1857. He built the first hotel and also operated the first brickyard.

A Methodist Church, one of the first churches established in the area was built in 1848, on land located 1.5 miles from Berryville. Three years later, a Union Church building was erected at Berryville. On 13 July 1852, a post office was established with Isaac Plumlee as acting postmaster. Dr. Baker donated land for the first public school, while Berry deeded land for the Presbyterian Church and cemetery. Berryville citizens constructed a school on the site of the Cottage Hotel.¹⁴ Dr. Baker and members of his family were buried in the Presbyterian cemetery, along with Berry's first wife, Eliza (Polson) Berry.¹⁵

The charter of the Masonic lodge in Berryville was granted in 1853. Berry was selected as worship master, Dr. Baker as senior warden, and Isaac Plumlee as junior warden. There is no record as to where the first meetings of the order were held; however, it is known that for a short time, meetings transpired in an upper room of the residence of Bailey.

Berryville's reputation as an educational center began in 1855, when James Rhea established the Berryville Academy. The school was housed in a building constructed for general education and church purposes by the community. Professor Rhea operated the school with the assistance of various individuals. The school was suspended during the Civil War, when the building was burned down. One of the most esteemed attendees of the school was James H. Berry, nephew of B.H. Berry. Beginning in 1866, B.H. Berry's nephew, James Henderson Berry practiced law in Berryville. He later served as a judge, governor, and United States Senator.

At the onset of the Civil War, Berryville had a population of 200 individuals, 51 houses, and several businesses.¹⁶ Citizen allegiances were strained in the Ozarks during the war. Most of the citizens of Berryville sympathized with the South, though many others living in the town and the surrounding area supported the Federal government. After Confederate losses at Springfield, Missouri, and Pea Ridge (Garfield, AR) the region had no formal law enforcement. Berryville served as a rendezvous point for the military forces formed on both sides of the county. Federal forces occupied the area for a period of time, with Union soldiers reportedly camping on Public Square at one point. The Federal presence in Berryville made a target to Confederate sympathizers known as "Bushwackers." Berryville incurred significant losses during the war, similar to other small towns in the Mid-South region, most of the city was destroyed by arson. At least 13 United States soldiers who died in the war were buried in the town's cemetery. Only three buildings remained standing in Berryville at the close of the war, Hubbert's Hotel (formerly Hailey House) and two small houses.¹⁷ Leading citizens, such as Dr. Baker's family, returned to Berryville directly after the war ended, with the rest of the town's residents gradually returning and ready to rebuild. Dr. Baker's home was the first house built in Berryville after the war.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 126.

¹⁵ The grave marker for Mrs. Berry is the only extant marker at the site of the old Presbyterian cemetery.

¹⁶ Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society (2003b), 10.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

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In 1867, Professor Isaac A. Clarke established Clarke's Academy, which consisted of classrooms, living quarters, and dormitories.¹⁸ The school was located one mile southwest of Berryville until 1873, when a fire destroyed the building. A new brick building was constructed within the city's municipal boundaries the following year. The academy attracted students from nearby counties as well as from other states.

Berryville: Early Years as County Seat, 1875–1900

Berryville's post-Civil War period ushered in a time of slow, but steady growth for the community. In 1875, when Berryville became the new seat of Carroll County, the City's future as a commercial and governmental center was secured. In its newly acquired position as county seat, Berryville attracted new businesses and residents, as well as individuals from all over the county on government-related business. To distinguish its new prominent role in county government, an equally distinguished courthouse was planned for the Public Square. In 1875, the county court appointed a committee of three Berryville residents to purchase a suitable site for a new courthouse. The committee members were E.J. Black, J.S. O'Neal, and Isaac Plume. A plot of land for the new building was purchased from Berry at a cost of \$100.00. The site for the new courthouse included Berryville's public square. In mid-October of the same year, the county court appointed R.H. Jones to prepare plans and specifications for the new county government building.

Incorporated as a city in 1876, Berryville became a thriving commercial and county government center in spite of its distance from railroads. A jail was constructed to the west of the current courthouse location that year for \$2,500, under contract to W.W. Davis and Charles Pyron, in 1876. Mr. C. Pyron, son-in-law of Dr. Baker, was a brick maker and brick mason born on 16 November 1836, in Cumberland, Tennessee.¹⁹ Pyron has been credited with all of the brick buildings on the northern side of Public Square, as well as most of those on its eastern side, including the St. George Hotel (The Grandview Hotel), the jail, and Clarke's Academy. He also built most of the brick buildings in the nearby town of Green Forest.

Two new religious buildings were constructed in Berryville during this period. The Christian Church was built in 1879. A new Union Church, through the efforts of Dr. Baker, was completed in 1882.

In 1880, the new county seat of Berryville had a population of 253. At that time, the county placed a bid out for the construction of a new courthouse. James Polk Fancher was awarded the contract to build a two-story, brick building with a flat roof, measuring 46-0' x 56-0'.²⁰ Completed in 1880, the new brick courthouse had a total construction cost of \$8,997.50. In 1887, the Berryville jail was destroyed by a fire that was started by a 16-year-old inmate, Floyd Eddings, in an attempt to escape.

During the late nineteenth century, stagecoaches carried mail to Berryville via the Northwest Arkansas Stage Line as it passed en route to Eureka Springs and Harrison. A wagon yard was constructed near the Berry Spring, which served as a resting area for the stagecoach. In 1897, J.W. Freeman installed a pump

¹⁸ Information on schools in Berryville from Coy Logan, "History of Berryville Schools for the Past 100 Years," *Carroll County Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 46 No. 1 (Berryville, AR: Carroll County Historical & Genealogical Society, 2001), 4-12.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 11.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 10.

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in the Berry Spring to supply fresh water to hotels and businesses on the square. Water was conveyed uphill to a storage tank located near Public Square.

In the mid-1880s, A.S. Bobo opened the Berryville Mill, which expanded to become North Arkansas Milling Company. He owned the mill for three years. Bobo was engaged in the mercantile, sawmill, and lumber industries. The Berryville Canning and Evaporating Company was incorporated with \$20,000 in 1885. It was located on the hill south of Berry Spring. Several businessmen relocated to Berryville during this time. A. Shaver and J.R. Neff opened a general store. Mr. Shaver also operated a cotton gin. W.B. Henchmen from Whitehall, Michigan, was engaged in the hardware business.

During the 1880s, only two brick, commercial buildings were sited on Public Square: George's Drug Store; and the Pearce building. The latter housed *The Weekly Eagle*, Berryville's first newspaper plant. The Pearce building also had a pool hall, confectionery, tobacco shop, and barbershop, and at one time was divided into housekeeping rooms. As late as 1889, the city had a population of roughly 400 individuals.²¹ Business establishments at that time included the following: Dr. W.P. George and H.H. Molloy, drug stores; Freeman and Bobo, O.D. Thornton and Son, K. J. Hodge, and Shaver and Neff, general stores; Lincoln Phillips, Henry Wood, and W.T. Cartwright, grocers; Mitchell and Ferree and Nunnally and Pearce, hardware stores; F.S. Kirtley, harness works; A.C. Hailey, jewelry store; and James McCleary, hotel. The two major industries in the last decade of the nineteenth century were Berryville Canning and Evaporating Company, and the J.W. Freeman and Company Flour Mill; both of these enterprises were located just outside of the downtown commercial center. By 1897, the western side of Public Square had two hotels (Labelle and Southern hotels) along with the courthouse, while blocks on the northern and northeastern sides of the square featured brick commercial buildings.²²

In the late nineteenth century, Berryville became a center of finance with the establishment of Citizens Bank in 1887. In 1889, Dr. W.P. George founded the Carroll County Bank in Berryville, which began the oldest financial institution in the county.²³ In 1913, Carroll County Bank received its National Bank Charter and became the First National Bank of Berryville.²⁴ The bank weathered financial crises including the Great Depression, which caused three-fourths of all banks in Arkansas to fail. Located on the same position on the town square, the First National Bank of Berryville has modified its exterior over the years to accommodate changing forms and styles for bank buildings, as well as to meet the needs of bank customers.

Towards the turn of the twentieth century, the Berryville Band offered the community's main source of entertainment. The center of the octagonal-shaped Public Square contained a large bandstand. The town square served as a recreational community center where a variety of activities were held including parades and ice cream suppers under the bandstand. Other forms of entertainment included picnics, hayrides, fish fries, etc.

²¹ Lair (1983), 195.

²² Development history of the Public Square obtained from *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map* (1897)

²³ Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society (2003b), 29.

²⁴ *Ibid.*

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Twentieth Century Growth and Decline

By the turn of the twentieth century, Berryville had been incorporated for nearly 25 years. As a county seat, the city had established itself as a commercial and municipal center. The beginning of the twentieth century ushered in a period of change for Berryville with the arrival of modern transportation. When the St. Louis and North Arkansas Railroad was extended from Eureka Springs to Harrison, it bypassed Berryville by three miles. Local citizens, headed by J.W. Freeman, financed and built the roadbed for a spur into town, which was named "Freeman's Switch." With the funds secured to construct the side track loop, women from the community advanced a campaign to finance a new train depot. Various fundraisers were held to build the depot. The first railroad train arrived in Berryville on 15 April 1901.²⁵

John Dodson of Harrison introduced a telephone exchange to the city in 1900. Prior to the exchange, a long distance line served the community. The phone was located in Dr. George's drug store. The first decade of the twentieth century witnessed new construction on the western side of Public Square. By 1901, the two hotel buildings were no longer extant. The city now boasted a new, large, brick hotel, the St. George Hotel, which was constructed on the southeastern corner of the square at 301 Public Square. In 1905, Berryville once again struggled to retain the county seat, which prompted its citizens to repair and expand the 1880 courthouse with the addition of a third floor and two distinctive brick towers.²⁶ The new third floor housed the courtroom with a jury room and the judge's chambers. By 1912, Berryville constructed a new water tank behind the 1880 courthouse to meet the growing needs of its citizens. A 250-candlepower light was placed atop the new water tower to demonstrate Berryville's role as an enterprising city of northwestern Arkansas.

In the early twentieth century, Berryville's financial institutions experienced prosperity as well as economic downturns. The Peoples Bank was organized in 1904. In 1930, the bank closed and reopened the following year as the "Peoples State Bank." The Depression had forced many banks in the region to shutter their doors.

In the first three decades of the twentieth century, many new specialty stores were established in Berryville. This period marked a boom in commercial building construction for the city. The Berryville Drug Company opened in 1912. It was organized by Will Hanbury, Dr. W.W. Harvey, and John Fulton. Joe Dodson established the first wholesale grocery in Berryville on the eastern side of the square. In 1908, a group of businessmen established Carroll County Hardware, which was purchased by Mr. Dodson three years later. By the 1920s, Berryville was a bustling center supporting a number of commercial businesses. The types of individual commercial interests included the following: an auto service center; grocery stores; barber shop; mercantile; newspaper; livery; feed business; café; variety store; restaurant; shoe store; hardware store; blacksmith; machine shop; garage; bank; theater; milling; and lumber.²⁷ Most of these businesses were centered on, or radiated from, the Public Square.²⁸ By this time, the city had installed telephone and electricity.

²⁵ *Ibid.*,13.

²⁶ Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society (2003b), 11.

²⁷ Lair (1983), 195-196.

²⁸ *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map* (1926).

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The popularity of the automobile in America during this period motivated improvements to Carroll County's road infrastructure. The wooden, suspension, toll bridge that spanned the Kings River was built before 1890 and was replaced. In 1933, the Eureka/Berryville Turnpike connecting the two cities was paved.²⁹ The 12-mile road later became U.S. Route 62. These road improvements enhanced transportation routes, allowing Berryville to be accessed by residents of the surrounding countryside. The influx of visitors arriving by automobile supported the city's many businesses.

A new industry was established when in 1930, Rea L. Nelson moved to Berryville from Cassville, Missouri, to open a funeral parlor on the Public Square.³⁰ With financial assistance from the First National Bank of Green Forest, Nelson obtained financing to construct the Nelson Funeral Home at 202 East Madison Street, one block east of the square. Completed in 1935, the funeral home is distinguished as one of the oldest ones operating in the region that was constructed specifically for the primary use of funeral services. From 1950 to 1965, Nelson Funeral Home provided an ambulance service. Nelson also operated funeral homes in Green Forest and Eureka Springs.

During the Great Depression, in late 1937, Congress authorized \$70,000,000.00 for public works projects over a three-year period. The majority of the projects were post offices, with one of the four allotted for Arkansas located in Berryville. The new Berryville post office was designed in 1938 and erected in 1938–1939 by Linbarger and Fraser, Contractors of Camden, Arkansas, and Louis A. Simon was the supervising architect.³¹ Previously located on the western side of Public Square, the new Colonial Revival-style post office was erected on East Madison Avenue. Sculptor David Olney of New York City, New York, was commissioned for a three-part, plaster sculpture for the space above the postmaster's door. Installed in 1940, the sculptural work incorporates three painted plaster reliefs entitled *Man and Woman, Arkansas*. The center of the piece depicts a plow and guitar, symbolizing a union of work and play.

In the twentieth century, Berryville experienced a series of devastating tornadoes. A severe tornado on 29 October 1942 resulted in the death of 29 individuals, 68 serious injured persons, and extensive property damage including the damage to Clarke's Academy.³² The destructive impact of the natural disasters incurred in the 1940s forced farmers to look elsewhere for their livelihood, though agriculture in the Berryville area centered on farming and raising beef cattle through the 1950s.³³

After World War II, Berryville's commercial center entered a period of transition. New businesses were opened by returning veterans, such as the Wilson brothers. In 1947, Lewis and Everett Wilson opened a jewelry store next to a grocery store on East Church Street and then later moved to a building on the square.³⁴ Beginning in the post-World War II period, business owners also updated the façades of their commercial buildings with the addition of new materials and signage. In 1951, a poultry processing plant opened in Berryville.³⁵ Three local businessmen (F.A. Tease, George Basore, and Ernest Simpson) built Carroll County Foods Products, Inc., which prompted county farmers to engage in raising chickens and

²⁹ Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society (2003b), 13.

³⁰ Information on the Nelson Funeral Home from CCHS&GS (2003b, p.37).

³¹ The U.S. Post Office at Berryville was individually listed on the NRHP in 1975.

³² Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society (2003b), 13.

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ Lair (1991), 174.

³⁵ Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society (2003b), 13.

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turkeys to supplement their income from beef and dairy cattle. On 1 January of the following year, Ocoma Foods purchased the processing plant. Berryville soon became known as “The Turkey Capital of Arkansas.”³⁶ Tyson Foods later purchased the processing plant. In 1966, the end date of the district’s period of significance, Berryville’s downtown still flourished as a county seat and commercial center for the region.

By the beginning of the late twentieth century, the Berryville courthouse building served as the county seat courthouse for nearly 100 years. In 1975, The Carroll County Historical & Genealogical Society obtained a ninety-nine-year lease on the building after the county relocated their municipal offices to another location in the city. In the 1980s, new county buildings were erected in Berryville.

Area of Significance: Criterion C

Architecture

The Berryville Commercial Historic District is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Centered on the historic Public Square, and along sections of adjacent streets to the square, such as East and West Church streets, East and West Madison streets, Spring Street, Tabor Street, and North Springfield Street, the district includes a collection of buildings representing a significant and distinguishable entity. The district contains two individually listed NRHP buildings and buildings of architectural merit, as well as many that lack individual distinction, but contribute to the district as a whole. The contributing buildings in the district were constructed between 1850 and 1950, with the Public Square and central core of the town platted in 1850. Many of the buildings incorporated State and local trends in commercial and municipal architecture of the period. The buildings fronting Public Square and the adjacent side streets were erected in the preferred popular Late Nineteenth Century Standard Commercial and Early Twentieth Century Standard Commercial styles, and largely retain their architectural integrity. The buildings within the district exhibit architectural details and materials of construction typical of the time period, inclusive of the additions of mid-twentieth-century storefronts, as well as convey the significance of downtown Berryville as a commercial and civic center.

The earliest extant commercial buildings within the district were constructed beginning in the 1880s. The brick one- and two-story buildings replaced earlier frame buildings on the square. Local builders constructed these late nineteenth-century buildings with locally quarried stone for foundations and bricks were manufactured on site. The Pyron Brothers were responsible for building many of the earlier brick commercial buildings centered on the square, spanning through the early twentieth century.³⁷ Local vernacular interpretations of the Late Nineteenth Century Standard Commercial style were incorporated in the construction of Berryville’s commercial blocks. The application of detail was limited to cornice treatments and windows. One of the most ornate displays of Victorian-era detail is exemplified by J.W. Freeman Mercantile building at 201/202 Public Square. Built by local brick mason Charlie Pyron in the 1880s, the façade stands out for its use of pedimented windows and ornately detailed cornice. Other commercial buildings of the period are more restrained in stylistic detail. Late nineteenth-century

³⁶*Ibid.*

³⁷ Information on Pyron Brothers and specific resources obtained from Arkansas State Historic Preservation Program Inventory Forms.

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storefronts were built with display windows resting on bulkheads, transoms, and recessed entrances with glass and wood doors.

Two significant buildings in the district were inspired by the Queen Anne style in detail, form, massing, and roofline. Completed in 1880, the Carroll County Courthouse at 403 Public Square was initially two stories, then enlarged in 1904–1905. The building stands out for its application of Romanesque-inspired window treatments and distinctive four-story corner towers (built 1904–1905). Prominently on the western side of the square, the courthouse is a historic and visual landmark in downtown Berryville. Located on the southeastern corner of the square is the three-story Saint George Hotel/Grandview Hotel, which is an excellent example of a turn-of-the-twentieth-century, Queen Anne, commercial building constructed for use as a hotel.

At the turn of the twentieth century, buildings in the district were constructed in the Early Twentieth Century Standard Commercial style, though the earliest of which held on to elements more common with the preceding standard commercial building style. In the first two decades of the twentieth century, commercial buildings in the district continued in the tradition of erecting brick masonry buildings of one and two stories in the form of one-part commercial blocks. This was the most common building type for small- and moderate-sized commercial buildings regionally, as well as throughout communities across the country. These buildings have a horizontal emphasis enforced by the storefront division and other horizontal elements such as cornices and parapets. For two-story buildings, the first was reserved for retail stores while the upper floor was used for a variety of purposes such as offices, meeting halls, apartments, or other businesses.

The United States Post Office at 101 East Madison Street is an example of a Colonial Revival post office constructed during the late 1930s. This individually listed Federal building is the only significant example of the Colonial Revival style in the district. In 1935, a Spanish Colonial Revival-inspired building at 202 East Madison Street was built specifically for use as a funeral home and residence.

Several commercial buildings in the district were constructed in the years just prior and after World War II. These buildings are typically two stories with flat roofs, concrete block construction, and stucco veneers. The shift from brick masonry construction to concrete is noticeable in the commercial block on East Madison Street and other singly occurring examples in the district. An Esso Fueling Station was erected on the southeastern corner of Public Square and Main Street in 1950. It was built according to Esso's standardized plans of the period. The former gas station was converted into a restaurant and stripped of much of its original details.

During the mid-twentieth century, new storefronts were added to existing commercial buildings in the district. These later storefronts replaced the original frame storefront elements and display windows. Modern materials such as large display windows with aluminum glazing strips, metal and glass doors, and modern brick or stone veneers were incorporated into the new storefronts. Modern signage was also incorporated. New storefront additions were also added to existing buildings, as evidenced with the St. George Hotel when a one-story brick storefront with a flat roof was added to the building in the 1950s.

The most common alterations to buildings within the historic district are the replacement of windows, removal of canopies (or covered walkways), and the updating of storefronts. As many of the storefronts altered in the twentieth century have gained significance over time, only a few of the storefronts are not in character with the historic district. However, most of the buildings within the district retain the appearance of their original façades. The majority of the buildings within the district retain their historic

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form, and most details and materials; these buildings continue to convey the district as a significant business district from the late nineteenth century into the mid-twentieth century. The buildings also retain their original commercial uses, though some storefronts are vacant at present.

Integrity:

The Berryville Commercial Historic District represents a cohesive collection of commercial buildings that are significant for their role in the commercial, social, and architectural development of the city from 1850 through 1966. Additionally, the district is significant as the location of the Carroll County courthouse building and the establishment of Berryville as a regional commercial and municipal center as embodied in its extant historic buildings. Three buildings in the erected western half of the nominated district were not constructed during its period of significance.

Overall, the buildings retain most of their character-defining details representative from initial construction through the mid-twentieth century. Details include façades, window openings, storefronts, cornices, and other design elements from the period. The district as a whole contains few modern intrusions or vacant lots, and retains integrity of setting, location, association, and feeling. While most of the buildings within the district have undergone updates and alterations, such as window replacement, since their period of significance, they generally retain their original brick façades, storefronts, and other character-defining architectural details. A few of the buildings in the district boundaries have undergone considerable alterations such as the concealment of the façade by modern materials and the removal of key stylistic architectural elements.

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Berryville Commercial Historic District
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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society, Berryville, AR

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): CR1150

Berryville Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

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10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 24 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map): See attached Figure 1

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: Easting : | Northing: |

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

The boundary of the Berryville Commercial Historic District is shown on the accompanying figures (Figure 1 through Figure 3). The NRHP boundary for the Berryville Commercial Historic District includes 58 buildings and two municipal parks centered on the historic commercial core of Berryville at the Public Square. The boundary encompasses the general area between Tabor Street to the west and North Springfield to the east. Sections of streets in the boundary include the following: West and East Church streets; North and South Main streets; East and West Madison streets; Spring Street; and Court Street.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The NRHP boundary for the Berryville Commercial Historic District includes those properties that are historically associated with the commercial center during its period of significance (1850–1966) and retain adequate integrity to convey their relationship to the historic central business district. The boundary encompasses all of the significant resources and features distinguishing the district, as well as 40 contributing resources and NRHP listed resources. The non-contributing resources include one modern building and 17 buildings that have undergone alterations that have notably modified their appearance since the period of significance.

The boundary was drawn based on the limits of the Berryville Commercial Historic District during its period of significance and to exclude modern intrusion and buildings that have lost integrity. The historic district was limited to the Public Square and adjacent blocks between Tabor and North Springfield streets, and those blocks between East/West Church streets and East/West Madison streets. The boundaries have been drawn to exclude parking lots and vacant lots, as well as building that do not contribute due to modern alterations, modern construction, or residential uses. The boundary to the north is determined by the northern limits of the commercial business district. Residential areas demarcate the boundaries the west, south, and east.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Christine M. Longiaru and Stacey L. Griffin

Organization: Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

Street and number: 91 Tillman Street

City or town: Memphis state: Tennessee zip code: 38111

E-mail: memphis@panamconsultants.com

Telephone: 901-454-4733

Date: 18 February 2016

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.)

Berryville Commercial Historic District
 Name of Property

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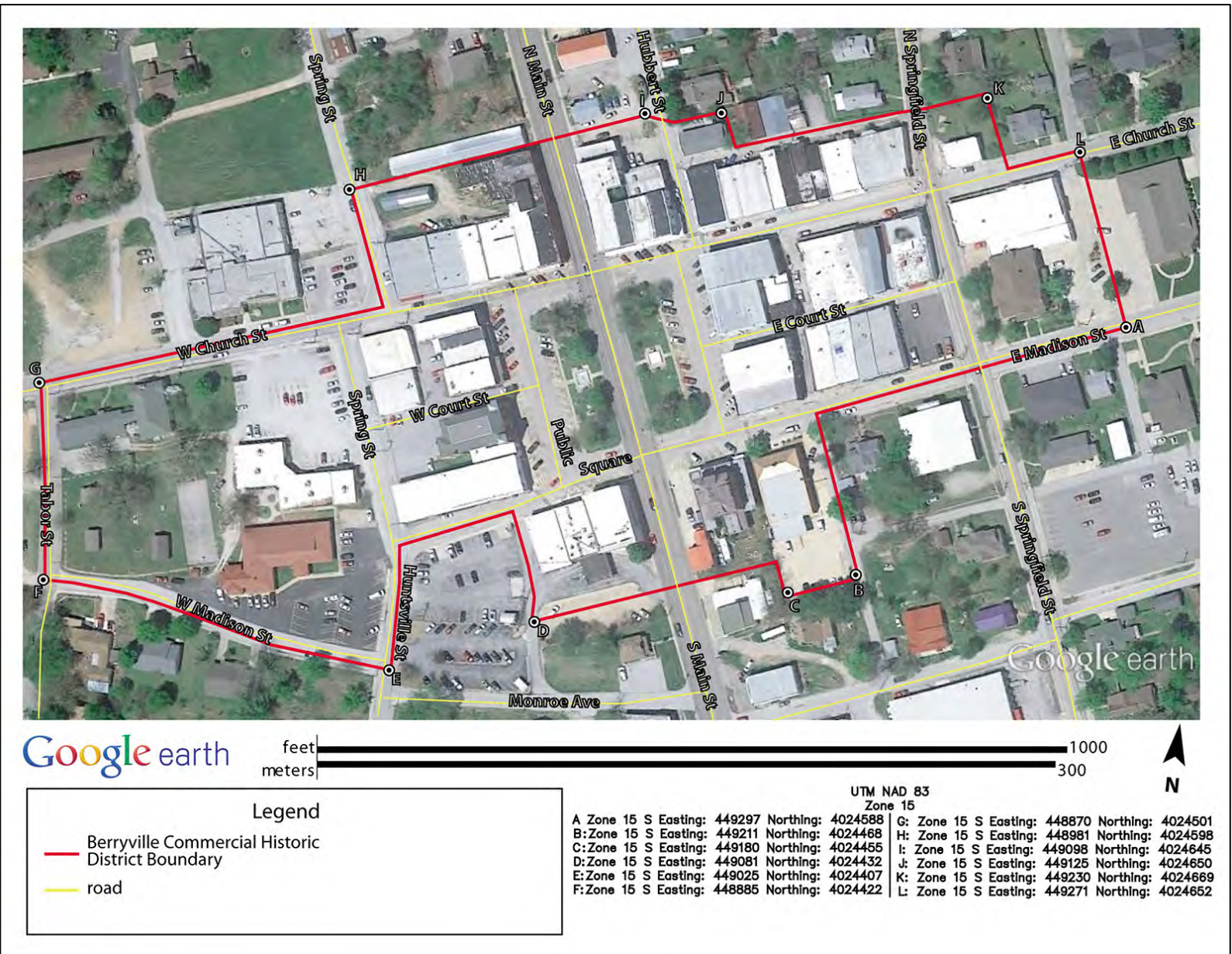


Figure 1. Berryville Commercial Historic District boundaries (Google Earth 2015).

Berryville Commercial Historic District
 Name of Property

Carroll County, AR
 County and State

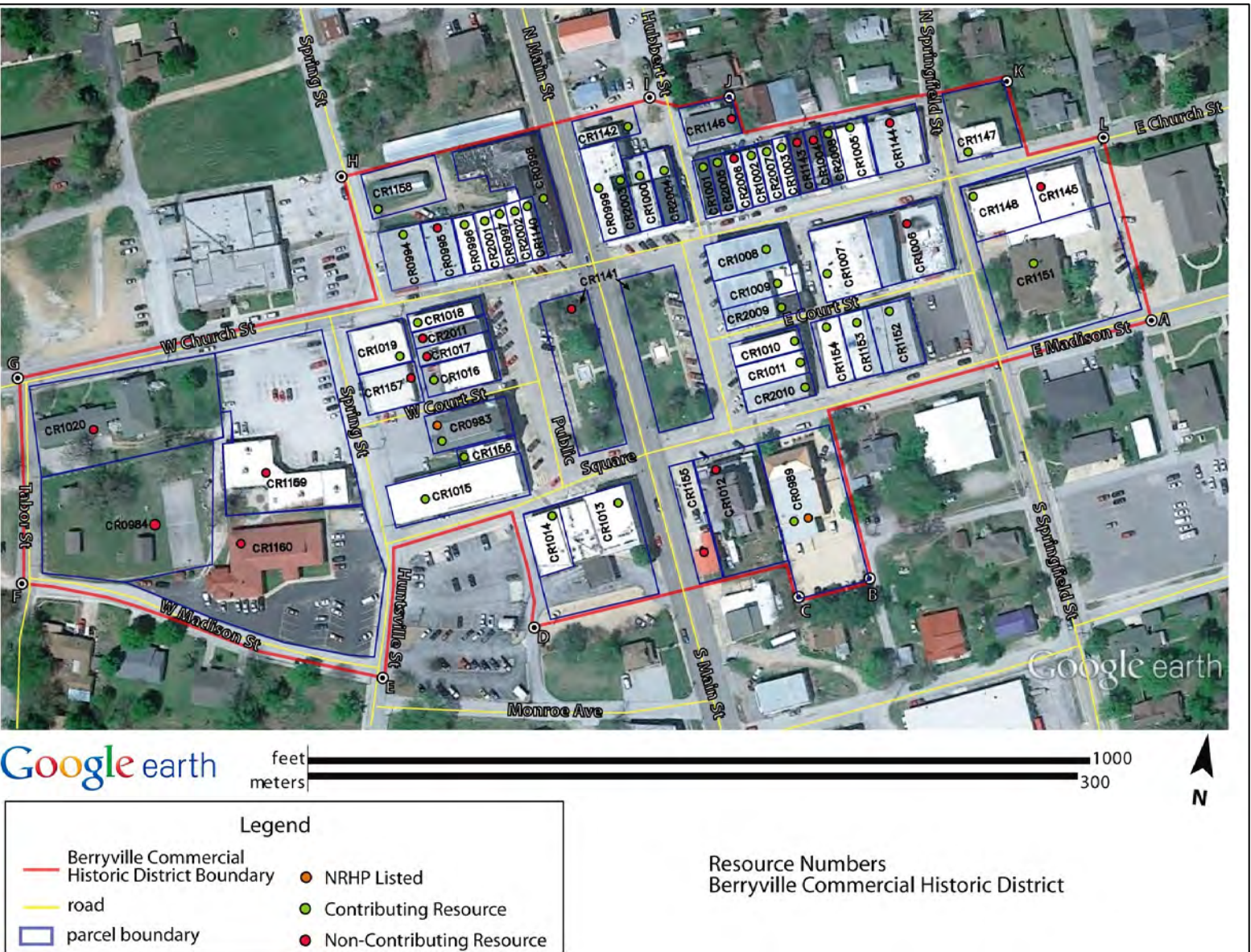


Figure 2. Berryville Commercial Historic District with resources identified by AHP resource number (Google Earth 2015).

Berryville Commercial Historic District
 Name of Property

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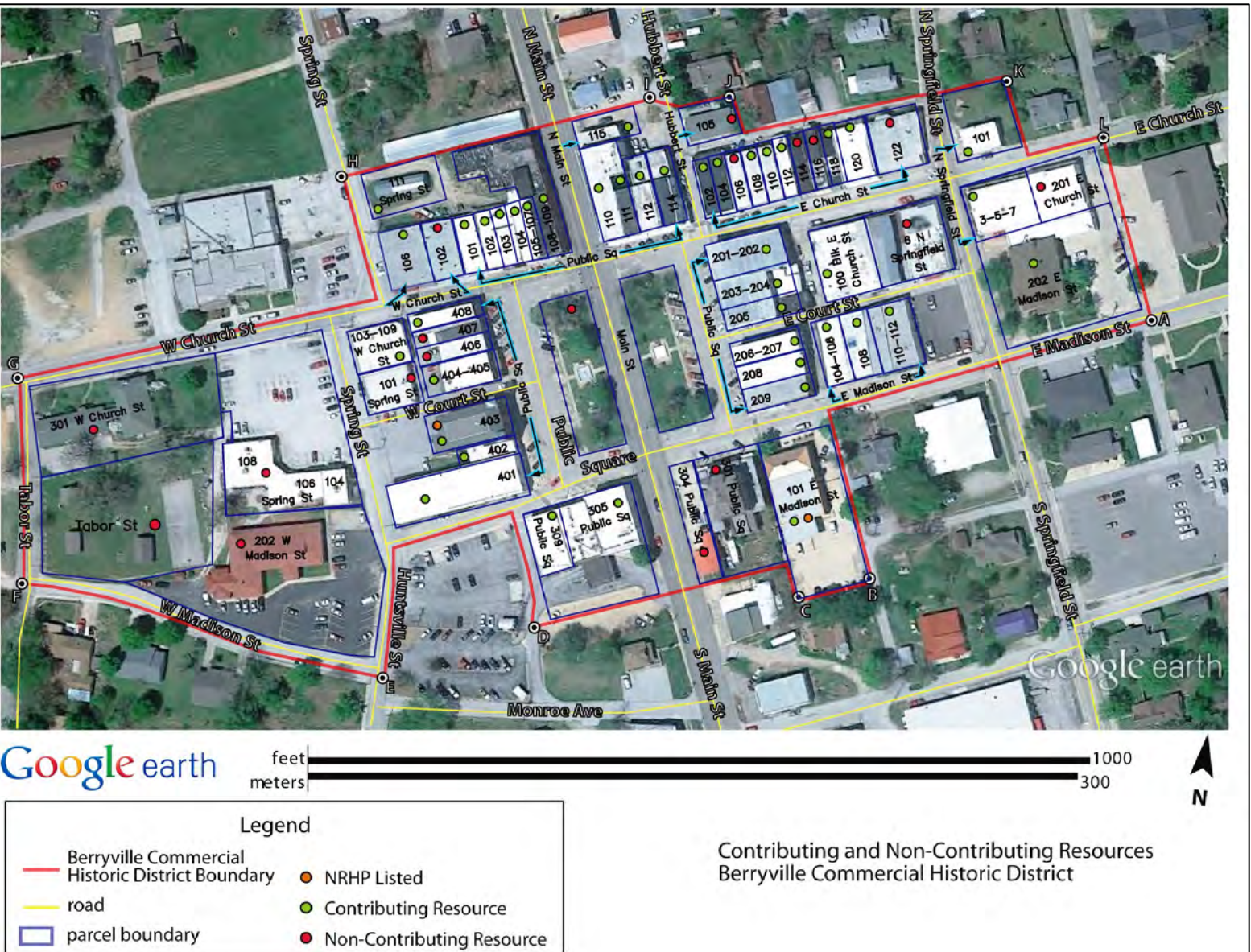


Figure 3. Berryville Commercial Historic District with resources identified by street address (Google Earth 2015).

Berryville Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

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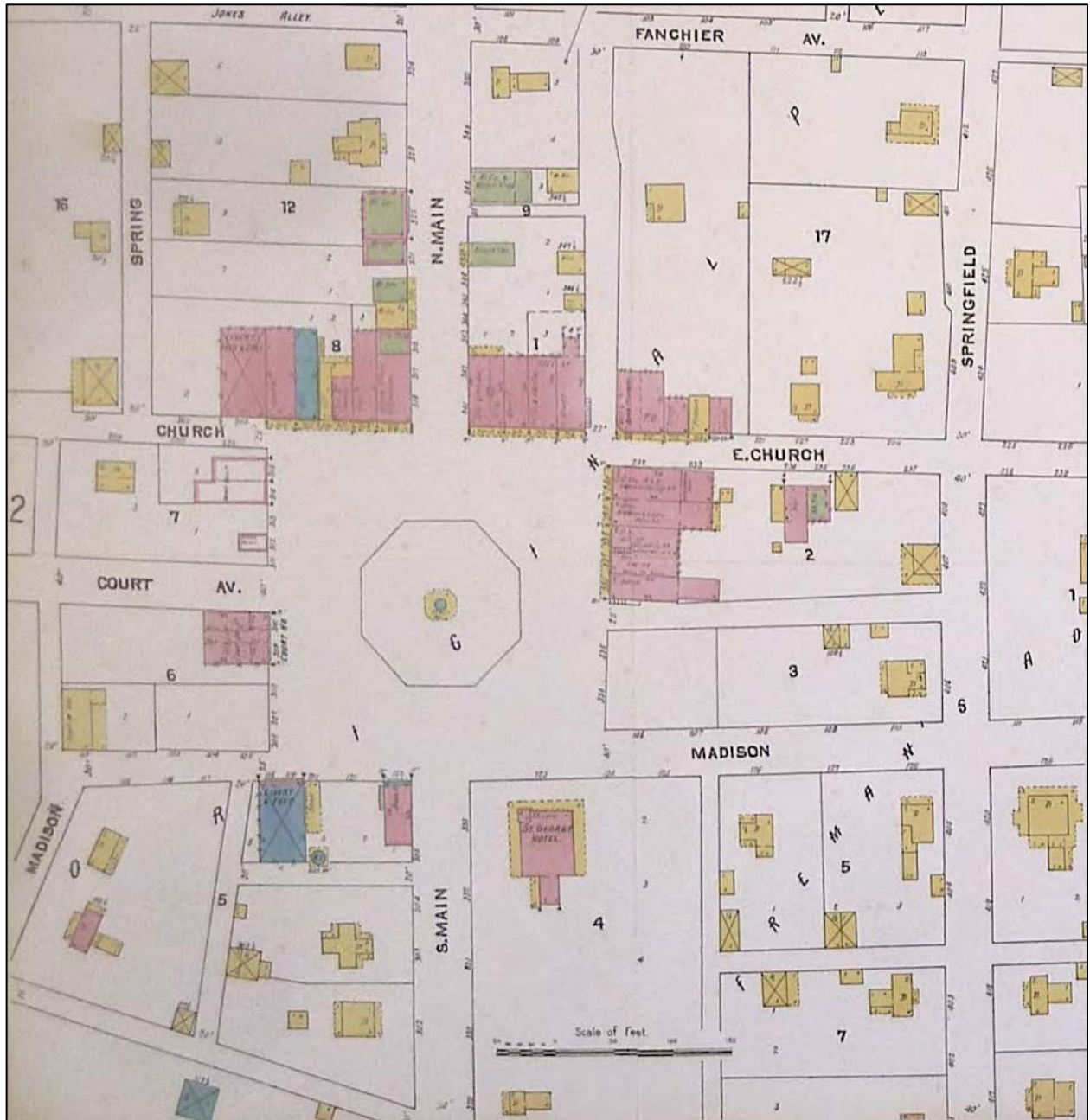


Figure 4. Berryville Commercial Historic District (1897 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map).

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Figure 5. Berryville Commercial Historic District (1926 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map).

Berryville Commercial Historic District
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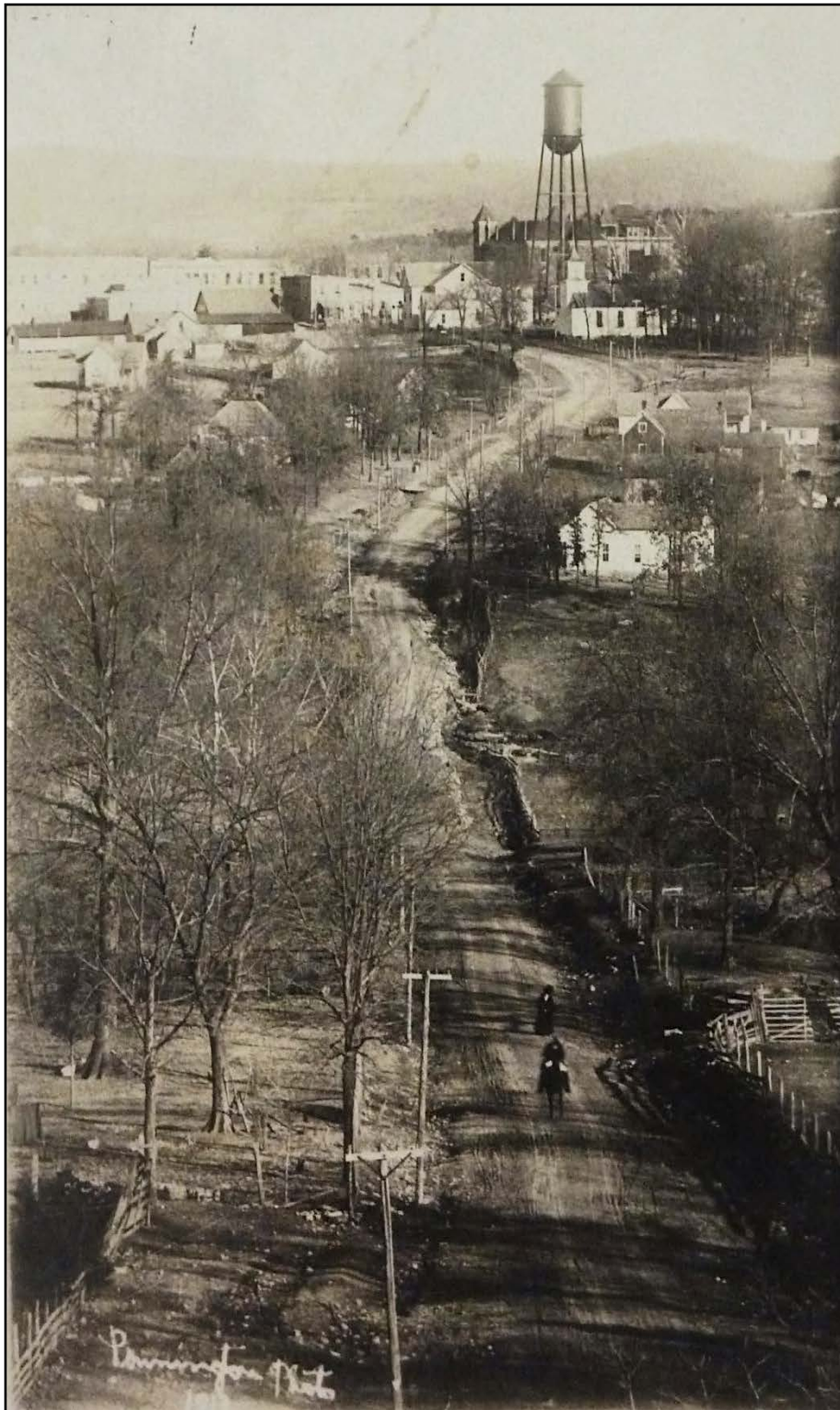


Figure 6. A late nineteenth-century view of Berryville from Clarke's Academy; facing east (*Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society: Folder, Berryville Photos*).

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Carroll County, AR
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Figure 7. A ca. 1890 view of Berryville Public Square with stagecoach in foreground (*Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society: Folder, Berryville Square Photos*).



Figure 8. A ca. 1900 view of a Lodge Parade at Berryville Public Square showing a two-story bandstand in the center of the octagonal-shaped square (*Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society: Folder, Berryville Photos*).

Berryville Commercial Historic District
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Figure 9. A ca. 1911 view of spring delivery of farm machinery by Walker Hardware Co. at Berryville Public Square; facing northeast (*Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society: Folder, Berryville Photos*).

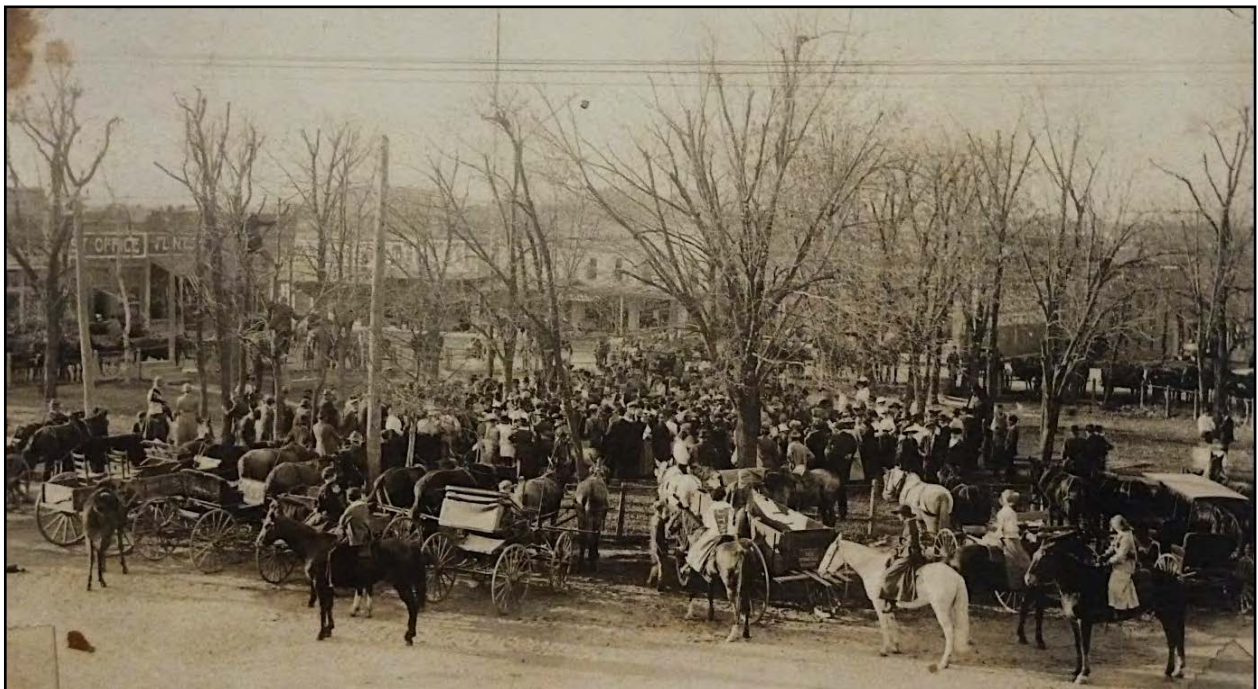


Figure 10. A ca. 1915 view of Berryville Public Square on farm delivery day; facing northeast (*Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society: Folder, Berryville Photos*).

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Figure 11. A ca. 1890 view of former restaurant at 104 Public Square, site of Chuck's Restaurant (1913) (*Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society: Folder, Berryville Square Photos*).



Figure 12. The 200 block of Berryville Public Square in ca. 1900 (*Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society: Folder, Berryville Photos*).

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Figure 13. The 200 block of Berryville Public Square and St. George Hotel in ca. 1900 (Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society: Folder, Berryville Photos).

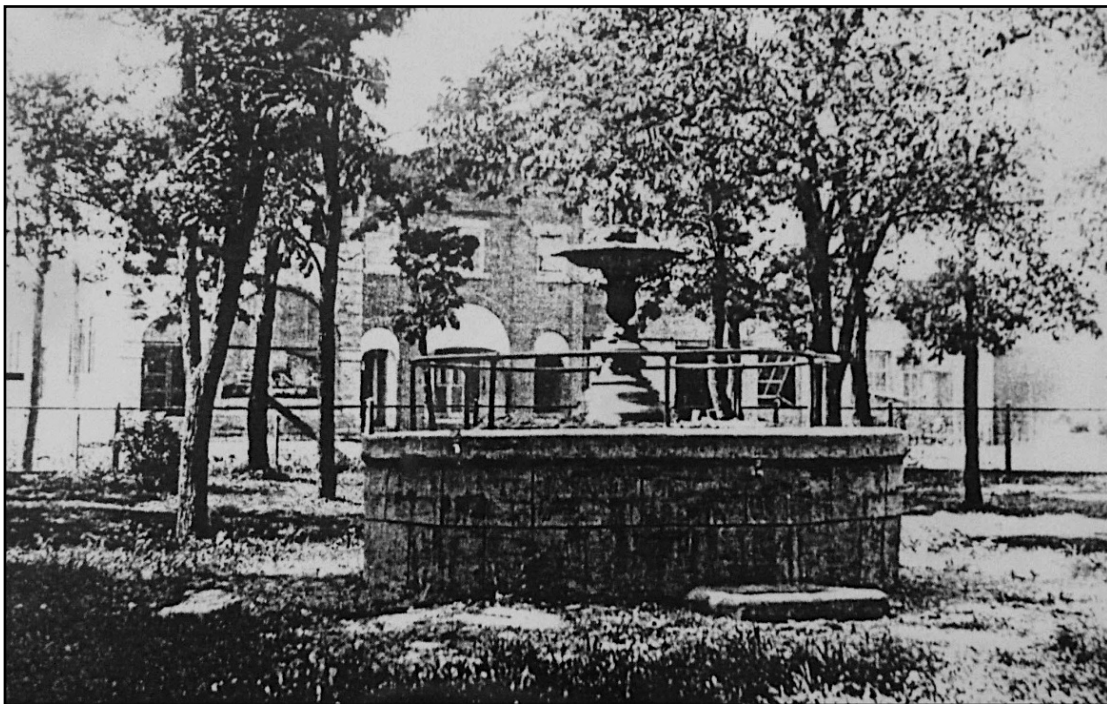


Figure 14. The Park Fountain installed in Berryville Public Square in 1909 (Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society: Folder, Berryville Photos).

Berryville Commercial Historic District
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Figure 15. A World War I parade with tank at Berryville Public Square (Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society: Folder, Hotels).



Figure 16. An early twentieth-century view of Berryville Public Square showing octagonal park layout; facing east (Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society: Folder, Berryville Photos).

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Name of Property

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Figure 17. A ca. 1940 view of northern side of Berryville Public Square (*Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society: Shirley Pyron Collection*).



Figure 18. A ca. 1940 view of western side of Berryville Public Square (*Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society: Shirley Pyron Collection*).

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Figure 19. A ca. 1940 view of northern side of Berryville Public Square and St. George Hotel at right (*Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society: Shirley Pyron Collection*).



Figure 20. A ca. 1940 view of eastern side of Berryville Public Square (from left to right) with United States Post Office, St. George Hotel, Esso Station, and bank (*Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society: Shirley Pyron Collection*).

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Figure 21. An undated postcard (ca. 1950s) showing the eastern half of Berryville Public Square (*Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society: Folder, Berryville Square*).



Figure 22. A ca. 1950s view of a parade in Berryville Public Square (*Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society: Folder, Parade*).

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Figure 23. A ca. 1950s view of a parade in Berryville Public Square with a United States Navy band in front of the First National Bank at 305/307 Public Square (*Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society: Folder, Parade*).



Figure 24. A ca. 1950s view of the western side of Berryville Public Square (*Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society: Folder, Berryville Photos*).

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Figure 25. A ca. 1922 view of the St. George Hotel (*Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society: Folder, Hotels*).



Figure 26. A ca. 1980s view of the St. George Hotel (*Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society: Folder, Hotels*).

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Figure 27. A mid-twentieth-century view of Berryville Mercantile Co. building at 201 Public Square (*Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society: Folder, Berryville Square*).



Figure 28. A ca. 1930s view of the southeastern corner of Berryville Public Square (*Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society: Folder, Berryville Square*).

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Figure 29. A ca. 1950 view of the southeastern corner of Berryville Public Square (*note bene: Berryville Drug Store's [208 Public Square] neon signs and Coca-Cola wall sign (Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society: Folder, Berryville Square).*



Figure 30. An undated photograph of Esso Service Station at 304 Public Square (*Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society: Folder, Berryville Square).*

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Figure 31. A ca. 1970s view of Carr's Dry Goods & Shoes (108 Public Square) on the northern side of Berryville Public Square with neon signs and Coca-Cola wall sign (*Carroll County Historical and Genealogical Society: Folder, Berryville Square*).

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: Berryville Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Berryville

County: Carroll State: Arkansas

Photographer: Stacey L. Griffin

Date Photographed: October 2015

Berryville Commercial Historic District

Carroll County, AR

Name of Property

County and State

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

Photo No.	Description	View
1	Public Square, Main Street from 304 Public Square	facing northwest
2	Public Square, Main Street from 304 Public Square	facing northwest
3	Public Square, Main Street from 108 Public Square	facing southeast
4	100 Block, Public Square (West)	facing west
5	100 Block, Public Square (East)	facing west
6	100 Block, Public Square from northeastern corner of the square	facing west
7	200 Block, Public Square from northeastern corner of the square	facing southeast
8	200 Block (North), Public Square	facing northeast
9	200 Block (South), Public Square	facing southeast
10	200 Block, Public Square from southeast corner of the square	facing north
11	300 Block (East), Public Square from Main Street	facing southeast
12	300 Block (West), Public Square from Main Street	facing southwest
13	300 Block, Public Square from southwest corner of square	facing east
14	400 Block, Public Square	facing south
15	400 Block (North), Public Square	facing southwest
16	400 Block (North), Public Square	from Main Street, facing southwest
17	Northern side of West Church Street from Spring Street	facing northeast
18	West Church Street from Spring Street	facing east
19	West Church Street from 301 West Church Street	facing southeast
20	Western end of West Church Street from Tabor Street	facing southeast
21	Berryville Memorial Park, northwestern corner of Tabor and North Madison streets	facing northwest
22	South Main Street	facing northwest
23	South Main Street	facing southeast
24	Hubbert Street from East Church Street	facing northwest
25	Northern side of East Church Street from Hubbert Street	facing northeast
26	East Church Street from North Springfield Street	facing west-southwest

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Photo No.	Description	View
27	Northern side of East Church Street from North Springfield Street	facing west
28	Southern side of East Church Street from North Springfield Street	facing southwest
29	North Springfield Street from East Church Street	facing south
30	East Court Street from Public Square	facing east
31	North Springfield Street from East Madison Street	facing north-northeast
32	East Madison Street from east of North Springfield Street	facing west
33	Northern side of East Madison Street from North Springfield Street	facing northwest
34	East Madison Street from Public Square	facing east
35	Town Park at Public Square (West)	facing north-northeast
36	Town Park at Public Square (West)	facing north-northeast
37	Town Park at Public Square (East)	facing southeast
38	Town Park at Public Square (East)	facing west
39	Carroll County Courthouse at 403 Public Square	facing west
40	United States Post Office at 101 East Madison Street	facing south
41	J.R. Perkins Grocery at 102 Public Square	facing north
42	Hinchman Hardware at 108-09 Public Square	facing north
43	R.D. Boatwright Hardware & Furniture/People's Bank at 110/111 Public Square	facing north
44	Berryville Drugstore at 114 Public Square	facing northwest
45	J.W. Freeman Mercantile at 201/202 Public Square	facing east
46	Perkins Dry Goods at 203/204 Public Square	facing east
47	St. George Hotel at 301 Public Square	facing southwest
48	Carroll County Bank (First National Bank)	facing south
49	Cumberland Presbyterian Church and Old Union Church at 301 West Church Street	facing south
50	Presbyterian Church Cemetery/City Cemetery, northwestern corner of Tabor and West Madison streets	facing east
51	Presbyterian Church Cemetery/City Cemetery, northwestern corner of Tabor and West Madison streets	facing southeast
52	Former Blacksmith Shop at 111 Spring Street	facing southwest

Berryville Commercial Historic District

Carroll County, AR

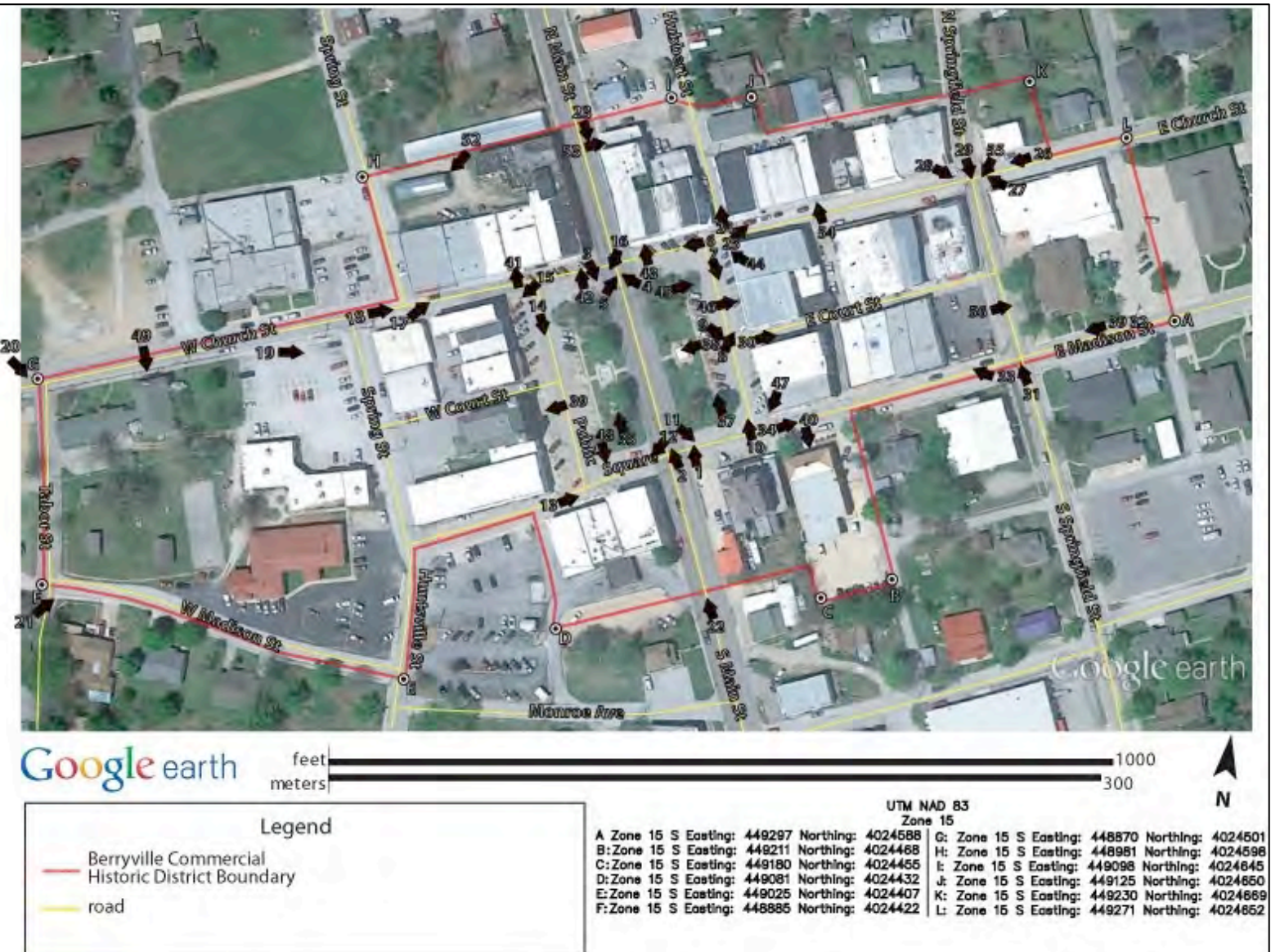
Name of Property

County and State

Photo No.	Description	View
53	Late nineteenth-century commercial building at 115 Main Street	facing east
54	Bakery at 112 East Church Street	facing north
55	Berryville Grist Mill/Hanbury Lumber at 6 North Springfield	facing southwest
56	Nelson Funeral Home at 202 East Madison Street	facing north

Berryville Commercial Historic District
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Sketch map of the Berryville Commercial Historic District showing National Register of Historic Places district boundary and keyed photographs (Google Earth 2015).

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Photo 1. Public Square, Main Street from 304 Public Square; facing northwest.



Photo 2. Public Square, Main Street from 304 Public Square; facing northwest.

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Photo 3. Public Square, Main Street from 108 Public Square; facing southeast.



Photo 4. 100 Block, Public Square (West); facing west.

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Photo 5. 100 Block, Public Square (East); facing west.



Photo 6. 100 Block, Public Square from northeastern corner of the square; facing west.

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Photo 7. 200 Block, Public Square from northeastern corner of the square; facing southeast.



Photo 8. 200 Block (North), Public Square; facing northeast.

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Photo 9. 200 Block (South), Public Square; facing southeast.



Photo 10. 200 Block, Public Square from southeast corner of the square; facing north.

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Photo 11. 300 Block (East), Public Square from Main Street; facing southeast.



Photo 12. 300 Block (West), Public Square from Main Street; facing southwest.

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Photo 13. 300 Block, Public Square from southwest corner of square; facing east.



Photo 14. 400 Block, Public Square; facing south.

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Photo 15. 400 Block (North), Public Square; facing southwest.



Photo 16. 400 Block (North), Public Square; from Main Street, facing southwest.

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Photo 17. Northern side of West Church Street from Spring Street; facing northeast.



Photo 18. West Church Street from Spring Street; facing east.

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Photo 19. West Church Street from 301 West Church Street; facing southeast.



Photo 20. Western end of West Church Street from Tabor Street; facing southeast.

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Photo 21. Berryville Memorial Park, northwestern corner of Tabor and North Madison streets; facing northwest.



Photo 22. South Main Street; facing northwest.

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Name of Property

Carroll County, AR
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Photo 23. South Main Street; facing southeast.



Photo 24. Hubbert Street from East Church Street; facing northwest.

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Photo 25. Northern side of East Church Street from Hubbert Street; facing northeast.



Photo 26. East Church Street from North Springfield Street; facing west-southwest.

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Photo 27. Northern side of East Church Street from North Springfield Street; facing west.



Photo 28. Southern side of East Church Street from North Springfield Street; facing southwest.

Berryville Commercial Historic District
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Photo 29. North Springfield Street from East Church Street; facing south.



Photo 30. East Court Street from Public Square; facing east.

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Photo 31. North Springfield Street from East Madison Street; facing north-northeast.



Photo 32. East Madison Street from east of North Springfield Street; facing west.

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Photo 33. Northern side of East Madison Street from North Springfield Street; facing northwest.



Photo 34. East Madison Street from Public Square; facing east.

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Photo 35. Town Park at Public Square (West); facing north-northeast.



Photo 36. Town Park at Public Square (West); facing north-northeast.

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Photo 37. Town Park at Public Square (East); facing southeast.



Photo 38. Town Park at Public Square (East); facing west.

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Photo 39. Carroll County Courthouse a 403 Public Square; facing west.

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Photo 40. United States Post Office at 101 East Madison Street; facing south.



Photo 41. J.R. Perkins Grocery at 102 Public Square; facing north.

Berryville Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

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Photo 42. Hinchman Hardware at 108-09 Public Square; facing north.



Photo 43. R.D. Boatwright Hardware & Furniture/People's Bank at 110/111 Public Square; facing north.

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Photo 44. Berryville Drugstore at 114 Public Square; facing northwest.



Photo 45. J.W. Freeman Mercantile at 201/202 Public Square; facing east.

Berryville Commercial Historic District
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Photo 46. Perkins Dry Goods at 203/204 Public Square; facing east.



Photo 47. St. George Hotel at 301 Public Square; facing southwest.

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Photo 48. Carroll County Bank (First National Bank); facing south.



Photo 49. Cumberland Presbyterian Church and Old Union Church at 301 West Church Street; facing south.

Berryville Commercial Historic District
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Photo 52. Former Blacksmith Shop at 111 Spring Street; facing southwest.



Photo 53. Late nineteenth-century commercial building at 115 Main Street; facing east.

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Photo 54. Bakery at 112 East Church Street; facing north.



Photo 55. Berryville Grist Mill/Hanbury Lumber at 6 North Springfield; facing southwest.

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Photo 56. Nelson Funeral Home at 202 East Madison Street; facing north.

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.



SAUNDERS
MUSEUM
ONE BLOCK →

AXES?



DO NOT ENTER

ONE WAY

Coca-Cola

71

RESTAURANT

Have You Paid TAXES? Deadline October 15



DO NOT
ENTER

ONE WAY

CLUB

ONE WAY

LIBRARY

SPACES
Deadline
October 1, 2023



CARR'S
DRY GOODS & SHOES

CARR'S
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

POYNOR'S Rosall DRUGS



Wilson's TV
& Appliance

SHEEL

Painters Palette Art School

DO NOT
ENTER



SENIOR CENTER
THRIFT STORE

Wilson's TV
&
Appliance

Wilson's TV
& Appliance

SO-HEEL
479-363-057

OPEN

Carroll County Senior
Activities Center
Thrift Department

TAKE GLOBALLY
SHOP LOCALLY



te Art School & ART SUPPLIES

George L. Clark

Public Cafe



Palmetto Art School & Art Supplies

The Greener Eating Place
Pizza • Subs • Salad

FARMERS
INSURANCE
TONY MANGRUM AGENCY

FARMERS
INSURANCE
TONY MANGRUM AGENCY

Coca-Cola

F & DMS

T



100F

RAY'S
BARBER
SHOP

THE ORIGINAL
OZARK CAFE

THE JEWELRY STORE

BARBER SHOP

The Jewelry Store
BUYING
GOLD

ENR
No. 100
100F



CARR'S
DEY CROSS - ENDS

AMERICAN
RESTAURANT

COFF

THE ORIGINAL
OZARK CAFE

MO
1K9000





EST. 1899
FNB
First National Bank
OF NORTH ARKANSAS

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
EST. 1899

MADISON AVE
PUBLIC SQUARE

STOP



ONE WAY
←







Salon
71

RESTAURANT

KINGS RIVER TITLE

POYNOR'S *Rexall* DRUGS

FOR STATE CREATIONS

PUBLIC SQUARE





Have You Paid Your
TAXES?
Expires 10/31/10



ONEWAY



HERITAGE CENTER
MUSEUM

71

KING RIVER TITLE

FOYNO'S *Retail* DRUGS





ONE
WAY
DO NOT
ENTER



Keep Barr County
BARR COUNTY JUDGE

B







W MADISON AVE
LABOR



EXIT ONLY

BURRITOS
PUPUSAS
TACOS
QUESADILLAS

LALUN



State
Derek
Your Hometown
New Location in B

THUR
A
✓T
479-2



DMS
SURVEYING CO. INC.

Farmer in the Deli
Sandwiches • Soups
Salads • Desserts
Owner: Fido Green
870-423-4330 Mon-Fri 11-2

CHURCH ST

Refresh
DRINK
Coca-Cola
IN BOTTLES

870-423-4330
DMS SURVEYING CO
GERALD FARMER-PLS

Refresh



DRINK
Coca-Cola
IN BOTTLES

SKIPS BARBER SHOPPE
Beauty
FIRST DOOR



DMS
SURVEYING CO. INC.

Farmer in the Deli
Sandwiches • Soups
Salads • Desserts

Owner: Fido Farmer
870-423-4330 Mon-Fri 11-2

CHURCH

ONE WAY
←

BESITOS

102



870-423-4330
DMS SURVEYING CO.
GERALD FARMER, P.E.





A. HAN LUMBER CO.

SPRINGFIELD

STOP

3-WAY

Gara



SPRINGFIELD
CHURCH
ONE WAY

ANTIQUE

HIS HIDDEN
TREASURES

FLEA MARKET

L. HANBY LUMBER CO.

ONE WAY

SEAL





NO MORE
Domestic Violence
in Carroll County

Dutch Boy Paints
A.L. HARTY LUMBER CO.

A.L.H.

ONE WAY



TOOF

FARMERS
INSURANCE
TONY BARRON AGENT

NO PARKING
EXCEPT FOR
LOADING AND
UNLOADING
MAY 15 11 30 AM
2014

OPEN
FARMERS
INSURANCE
Tony Barron
Insurance Agency
870/421-1100

The Jewelry
BUYING GOLD



ONE

HANBY
LUMBER
COMPANY, INC.
EST. 1858

NO
PARKING
EXCEPT
TO MOVE

FUNER





Braswell
Printing Co.







That we not forget
The cost of freedom
Let us honor
Those who served
Dedicated to all
Carroll County Veterans
Who served in
Wars and Conflicts





BERRYVILLE IN THE CIVIL WAR

Both U.S. and C.S. troops rendezvoused in Berryville during the Civil War. By 1865, most of the town was in ruins. U.S. units were stationed here in 1863-64, including the 1st and 2nd Arkansas Cavalry, 6th and 8th Missouri State Militia, and Gaddy's Home Guards. On April 16, 1864, Confederate guerrillas attacked a detachment of the 2nd Arkansas foraging on the Osage branch of King's River. Six Union soldiers and six black teamsters died during the fight. The Union casualties, and others who died at the post, are buried in the city cemetery.

ARKANSAS CIVIL WAR COMMISSION
CIVIL WAR NATIONAL MONUMENTS SYSTEM
BERRYVILLE, ARKANSAS

LARK CA









Good Hope
HERITAGE
CENTER
MUSEUM
HISTORICAL
LIBRARY



EM MEDICAL

ENCORE CLOTHES
870-423-4089
UPSCALE CONSIGNMENT

Wonder

UNITED MEDICAL

ENCORE CLOTHES
423-4089
UPSCALE CONSIGNMENT

OPEN

BLUE
PINK
PURPLE
TAGS 1/2
OFF

2HR
MON THRU SAT
10AM-5PM
AUSTIN CITY OF
DENVERVILLE
ORD. # 732

AMERICAN FLAG
RED WHITE AND BLUE

CARRAIS

DRY GOODS • SHOES

A Mystery
BookStore

Commercial
FOR SALE / LEASE
815-455-5504

2HR

THU 24

CARRAIS BUILDING

1894

Wilson's TV & Appliance

Whirlpool
HOME APPLIANCES

RCA
DSS
DIGITAL SERVICE SYSTEM

PIONEER
HOME & CAR STEREOS

SCHEEL LAW OFFICE
479-363-1357



THINK G
SHOP L



THE ORIGINAL
OZARK CAFE

SOUTHERN MUSEUM
RECONSTRUCTION OF THE PAST

FOURTH



Painters Palette Art School & ART SUPPLIES

*Painter's Palette
Art School*
479-586-8868

*Painter's Palette
Art School*
479-586-8868

*Ronald E. Brown
Attorney at Law
870-421-7203*

ONE WAY
DO NOT ENTER

FOR SALE

Moving
→

Moving
→

PLIES

GERALD K. CROW
Attorney-at-Law
870-423-7202

GERALDI'S
The Italian Eating Place
Pizza ▾ Subs ▾ Salad

GERALDI'S
The Italian Eating Place
Free Delivery
870-423-2666

ter's Palette
Art School
479-586-9868


Gerald K. Crow
ATTORNEY AT LAW
870-423-7202


Gerald K. Crow
ATTORNEY AT LAW
870-423-7202

204
204





THE WAY TO
SAVING HISTORY

Grand View Hotel
EST. 1914

First National

SPORTS.ORG

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

EST. 1889







ELIZA W.
WIFE OF
B. H. BERRY,
DIED

DEC. 22. 1817
MAR. 30. 1854

CORA
POWELL
AGE 75
SLEP IN JESUS

BORN
JUNE 2. 1811
DIED
JULY 16. 1871



CARRO





NY RCA
Wilson's TV
2 Public Squ
870-4
We Service
S
pool **Kie**

119



QUE



THU SEP 24
BERRYVILLE



Dutch Boy Paints
A.L. HANBY LUMBER CO.

A.L. HANBY LUMBER CO.

ONE WAY



NELSON
FUNERAL HOME

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Berryville Commercial Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Carroll

DATE RECEIVED: 5/13/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/02/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/17/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/28/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000402

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 6/23/16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*SLR to clarify
Areas of Significance*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept

REVIEWER Al J. G. [Signature]

DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____

DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N Y see attached SLR Y/N Y

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS
HERITAGE

February 19, 2016

Asa Hutchinson
Governor

Stacy Hurst
Director

Mr. Daniel B. Delahaye
Federal Preservation Officer
475 L'Enfant Plaza, SW
Room 6670
Washington, DC 20260-1862

Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Natural
Heritage Commission

Delta Cultural Center

Historic Arkansas Museum

Mosaic Templars
Cultural Center

Old State House Museum

Dear Mr. Delahaye:

I am enclosing a copy for your files of the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the proposed Berryville Commercial Historic District in Berryville, Carroll County, Arkansas. The historic district includes the Berryville Post Office.

If you have any questions or need any other information, feel free to give me a call at (501) 324-9787 or E-mail me at ralph@arkansasheritage.org.

Sincerely,

Ralph S. Wilcox
National Register & Survey Coordinator
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

RSW:rsw

Enclosure



ARKANSAS HISTORIC
PRESERVATION PROGRAM



National Historic
Preservation Act 1966-2016



323 Center Street, Suite 1500
Little Rock, AR 72201

(501) 324-9880
fax: (501) 324-9184
tdd: 711

e-mail:

info@arkansaspreservation.org

website:

www.arkansaspreservation.com



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tdd: 711

e-mail:

info@arkansaspreservation.org

website:

www.arkansaspreservation.com

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MAY 13 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

April 6, 2016

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Fl.
Washington D.C. 20005

RE: Berryville Commercial Historic District – Berryville, Carroll
County, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Loether:

We are enclosing for your review the above-referenced nomination. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Berryville Commercial Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places. The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has complied with all applicable nominating procedures and notification requirements in the nomination process.

If you need further information, please call Ralph S. Wilcox of my staff at (501) 324-9787. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Stacy Hurst
State Historic Preservation Officer

SH:rsw

Enclosure