

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: 100002566

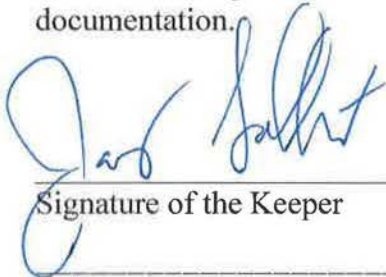
Date Listed: 6/22/2018

Property Name: North Mock Street Historic District

County: Washington

State: AR

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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

6-22-2018  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

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Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8: Criteria and Area of Significance

Criterion A and Commerce are hereby deleted.

The nomination does not address the commercial significance of the two buildings; the Prairie Grove Commercial Historic District better represents the commercial significance of the downtown area, of which this diminutive, two building district was once a part. The narrative of the nomination does not address the commercial importance of 114 and 116 North Mock Street; the buildings are, however, strong examples of buildings featuring decorative cast iron and sheet metal fronts.

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

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**DISTRIBUTION:**

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



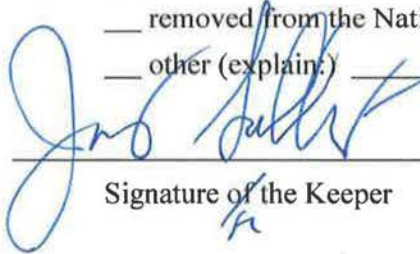
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**4. National Park Service Certification**

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): \_\_\_\_\_



Signature of the Keeper

6-22-2018

Date of Action

**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)

<b>Contributing</b>	<b>Noncontributing</b>	
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Buildings
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	Sites
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	Structures
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	Objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/business

SOCIAL/meeting hall

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/business (bakery)

DOMESTIC/residential

SOCIAL/meeting hall, event

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**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Twentieth Century Standard Commercial

**Materials:**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, PRESSED-METAL FAÇADE,  
pressed-panel board



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**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, and style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity).

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**Summary Paragraph**

The North Mock Street Commercial Historic District consists of two buildings that share a common wall; 112 and 116 North Mock Street. The proposed district is bounded by an alley to the south, North Mock Street to the east, a parking lot (part of 128 North Mock Street) to the north, and respective property lines to the west. The district is located north of the intersection of Buchanan and North Mock streets in downtown Prairie Grove, Washington County, Arkansas. Located in western-central Washington County, the city encompasses approximately eight square miles of land, is best known for the Civil War-era “Battle of Prairie Grove” and Battlefield State Park. The town is located off U.S. Highway 62 (US-62) at the intersection of East Douglas Street from the east and South Mock Street from the south. Prairie Grove reported a population of 4,380 residents in 2010. Fayetteville, the county seat, is 13.5 miles northeast of Prairie Grove on US-62. Washington County is located in the northwestern corner of Arkansas and the state capital (Little Rock) is approximately 187 miles southeast of Prairie Grove.

The North Mock Street Commercial Historic District consists of less than 1.0 acre of land. There are two contributing resources and no non-contributing resources. Neither property was previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), but both were surveyed and recorded by Arkansas Historic Preservation Program (AHPP) staff in 2013. There is no secondary resource associated with either building in the proposed district. Modern development and altered early twentieth-century commercial buildings surround the buildings. The North Mock Street Commercial Historic District represents the last vestige of the northern part of the central business district in the City of Prairie Grove. Nearby properties include commercial properties, a church and cemetery, a dentist office, the phone company’s maintenance buildings, and single-family dwellings.

The two commercial buildings in the nominated district were constructed in 1903 and 1904, and remain an active civic-oriented organization and a mixed-use property (commercial business and residence) today. The two-story brick commercial buildings have first floor storefronts. The building at 112 North Mock Street remains a meeting space for Prairie Grove’s Occidental Lodge No. 436, while the second-floor of 116 North Mock Street serves as the family residence of the building’s owners who own “Fat Rolls Bakery” on the first floor. The predominant style is early Twentieth Century Standard Commercial. Common details include recessed entrances, transoms, and display windows, and the storefronts are visually separated from the upper story. Both buildings have matching upper floor sheet-metal façades produced by the Mesker Brothers Company of St. Louis, Missouri. The Occidental Lodge’s original storefront was damaged by a car crash, and as a result has an altered main entrance. The building at 116 North Mock Street, with its Mesker Brothers Company full, decorative, metal façade, retains its integrity but has replacement windows and doors on the side and rear façades.

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## **Narrative Description**

The buildings of the North Mock Commercial Street Historic District are largely in good condition and retain adequate integrity to convey their significance as components of an early twentieth-century central business district on North Mock Street. Though some windows have been replaced and one of the storefronts has been altered, the storefronts possess integrity of materials and design when viewed together. The contributing buildings retain their original form, ornament, and continue to represent their use and design, as well as integrity of design, location, workmanship, setting, feeling, association, and materials.

## **Setting**

The proposed North Mock Street Commercial Historic District represents a continued expansion of the central business district of the City of Prairie Grove. Located along Buchanan Street/US-62, the main commerce area of the central business district is representative of the type of commercial center built-up around the city's railroad depot (now demolished) and the center of government and city activities for Prairie Grove's agricultural community. Running on an east-west axis, the main thoroughfare of Buchanan Street/US-62 crosses Neal Street on the east and Mock Street on the west, where several blocks of businesses and civic buildings remain. All of the storefronts along Buchanan Street, between Neal and Mock streets are occupied, and include a number of antique stores, clothing stores, banks, and specialty stores. The train depot was located south of Buchanan Street off South Neal Street and was demolished in 1942. Several mill buildings remain in this area of town and have been repurposed. Agricultural lands and residential developments surround the city. The Prairie Grove Battle State Park is located northeast of downtown and includes over 100 acres, has several historic buildings, and receives thousands of visitors each year. The government offices and services have recently moved to the northeastern part of the city along Douglass Avenue at Buchanan Street/US-62. New residential developments are located to the southwest of the city, an industrial park is positioned to the west, and older neighborhoods of residences, churches, and schools are situated to the north. Restaurants, gas stations, and a grocery store line North Neal Street until it meets Buchanan Street/US-62. The surrounding buildings immediately outside of the North Mock Street Historic District boundary include commercial businesses and a church to the south, a mix of residential and commercial to the east, and residences populate North Mock Street. These buildings are not included within the district boundary, as they are residential in use, of modern construction, and/or have been heavily altered. A two-lane highway (Buchanan Street/US-62) runs between Neal and Mock streets. The original highway runs between the US-62 Bypass from Douglass Street to South Mock Street.

The district includes one parcel of land on the western side of North Mock Street between the rear lot of 106 West Buchanan and 128 North Mock streets. Properties outside the immediate district are distinctly altered, early twentieth-century commercial buildings or residences.

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

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Individual Building Descriptions

The narrative summary includes the proposed district's two buildings located at 112 and 116 North Mock Street. North Mock Street fronts the buildings on the east and their respective property lines delineate the western boundary. Northern and southern boundaries are an adjacent parking lot and alley, respectively. Both buildings have/had whole-façade, pressed-metal Mesker & Brother Iron Works fronts.

**B.H. Harrison Masonic Temple, 112 North Mock Street, ca. 1903**

*Contributing*

WA1221

The B.H. Harrison Masonic Temple was constructed in 1903 and is of the early Twentieth Century Standard Commercial style. The building is two stories with a flat wood roof structure with tar and gravel covering. It has a rectangular plan, brick masonry construction, on masonry piers, and a continuous brick and stone foundation. The two-story building measures 28'-0" by 91'-0" for a total floor area of 5,096 square feet and 28'-0" in height (14'-0" per floor). The building is attached to 116 North Mock Street by a shared common masonry wall. A cornerstone on the southeastern corner reads "1903." A second cornerstone has been removed and lies in the rear yard of the building. The building's current use is listed as 50% meeting hall for the Occidental Loge and as 50% warehouse storage.

The original first floor, metal storefront was modified in the late twentieth century with new windows and doors due to a car crash that destroyed the original Mesker Brothers Company metal facade. The decorative sheet-metal façade remains on the second floor, but the windows have been replaced and the decorative elements have been painted over. The pressed-metal façade features the decorative elements of dolphins, seashells, garlands, and engaged Corinthian columns. Originally, the parapet included finials on both corners that flanked a centrally located pediment declaring "B.H. Harrison Masonic Temple," all of which has since been removed. The original pressed-metal, full façade and parapet are depicted in historic photographs and the design sheets supplied by the Mesker Brothers Company.

The east (front) façade has a central, double-leaf commercial glass door with sidelights entrance flanked by two display windows. A single-leaf, commercial glass door with a single-pane transom located at the southern corner gives entrance to a straight stair run to the second story from the street. Composite wood panels cover the area between the façade's brick columns. The east (front) façade has been painted and a new awning shelters the main entrance. The first and second stories are visually separated by a three-dimensional pressed-metal cornice with alternating decorative elements of fluted columns and garland. The second story retains the original pressed-metal front with a protruding cornice of raised balusters, a row of raised buttons, and seashells above a row of engaged Corinthian columns alternating between three window openings (the central one is covered with sheet metal and the other two are replacement aluminum windows) and panels of dolphins and garland.

The south (side) façade depicts the multi-colored brick once produced in the area. The south (side) façade has a stepped parapet capped by terracotta tiles, is pierced by a series of five, brick, segmental arch window openings (now covered, but 2013 survey photographs depict aluminum replacement windows) along the upper story and a series of circular windows (also covered) with brick surrounds along the lower story. A series of iron, star-shaped anchor plates runs the length of the wall and is part of the building's tie-rod structural reinforcement system. A series of round terra cotta pipe openings provide air to the crawl space below the first floor along the foundation. The raised foundation is enclosed by a continuous brick and stone foundation.

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The west (rear) façade has been skimmed over with concrete. The central, single-leaf replacement door with segmental arch is flanked by segmental arched window openings. All five of the rear windows have been covered and photographs from the 2013 survey depict aluminum replacement windows. The lower north window is pierced by the building's ductwork connected to the exterior furnace unit. An exterior, steel fire escape reaches across the middle and southern second-story window openings. A new vinyl gutter and downspout system runs along the roofline and down the southern corner. A gravel parking lot is located in back of the building.

The first floor housed various businesses throughout its life and provided a meeting space for the Occidental Lodge on the second floor. The Wilson and McMillian Mercantile was the first occupant, then the Cash Store (general merchandise and grocery), the Lyric Theater in 1913, followed by the Cozy Theater, and the Prairie Grove Enterprise newspaper office in 1943. The Occidental Lodge occupies both floors currently.

**B.F. Carl Building, 116 North Mock Street, 1904**  
WA1222

*Contributing*

The B.F. Carl Building was built in 1904 by B.F. Carl and was originally the Ozark Mercantile Company selling furniture and caskets. The Southern Funeral Home was located on the second floor prior to 1938 and A. Dixon & Company Harness and Saddle Shop occupied the back of the first-floor. A. Dixon & Company Harness and Saddle Shop expanded to repair and fabricate canvas tops for buggies and Model T Fords as a set of double doors were installed on the west (rear) façade of the building allowing the vehicles to be brought inside. The saddle company relocated to Buchanan Street in 1950 and the building was then used as storage space for The Southern Mercantile Company located at 107 East Buchanan Street at Mock Street. The building at 116 North Mock Street later housed a decorating center in the 1960s and an antique store between the late 1990s and 2011. In 2016, the building was purchased to house a bakery on the first floor and a residence for the bakers above. Fat Rolls Bakery remains in business today.

The building is of the early Twentieth Century Standard Commercial style. The building is a two-story, flat wood roof structure, with tar and gravel covering. It has a rectangular plan, brick masonry construction, on masonry piers, and a continuous brick and stone foundation. The two-story building measures 38'-0" by 91'-0" for a total floor area of 6,868 square feet and 28'-0" in height (14'-0" per floor). The building is attached to 112 North Mock Street by a shared common masonry wall. The building's current use is 50% bakery and as 50% residential.

The building retains its full-height, original Mesker Brothers Company pressed-metal façade. The windows are original in appearance (one-over-one double-hung wood sash) and the different panels have been painted to accentuate their decorative elements. Originally, the parapet included finials on both corners that flanked a centrally located pediment, all of which has since been removed. The original pressed-metal, full façade and parapet are depicted in historic photographs.

The east (front) façade has two sets of double-leaf wood doors flanked by display windows. Engaged columns at the doorways identify the pressed-metal front as a Mesker Brothers Company design. A single-leaf, wood paneled with a single-pane transom located at the southern edge of the façade gives entrance to a straight stair run to the second story from the street. A recessed double-leaf wood entrance has in-kind replacement doors and the double-leaf wood entrance on the north looks to be original. Single and two-pane transoms remain in place above the doors and display windows. The front façade has been



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painted and a new awning covers the entrances. The first and second stories are visually separated by a three-dimensional pressed-metal cornice with alternating decorative elements of fluted columns and garland. The second story retains the original pressed-metal front with a protruding cornice of raised balusters, a row of raised buttons, and seashells above a row of engaged Corinthian columns alternating between four, one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows and panels of dolphins and garland.

The painted north façade has three replacement windows in the original segmental arch openings. The south façade is topped by a stepped parapet with terra cotta tiles and one chimney. Vents at ground level provide air to the crawlspace below the first floor along the foundation. The raised foundation is enclosed by a continuous brick foundation. A shadow of a previous building is evident on the façade and was identified as a laundry built prior to 1908.

The west (rear) façade has all replacement windows (nine-over-nine vinyl) and a set of French doors on each floor. The original segmental arches remain. A wood deck stretches across the west (rear) façade and the rear yard is enclosed by a wood fence.

**North Mock Street Commercial Historic District Resources**

Resource No.	Street No.	Street Name	Historic Name(s)/Uses	Built Date	Contributing/ Non-Contributing/ NRHP Listed
WA1221	112	N Mock Street	B.H. Harrison Masonic Temple	1903	Contributing
WA1222	116	N Mock Street	B.F. Carl Building	1904	Contributing
WA1665			North Mock Street Historic District		

**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.

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**Criteria Considerations**

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

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1903–1968

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1903: Date of the oldest building in the district, new Mason's Meeting Hall

1903–1968: continued construction and use of commercial properties open for business on Mock Street, contributing to the civic/social, economic prosperity, and tourism opportunity in Prairie Grove

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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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 North Mock Street Commercial Historic District extends from 1903, the construction date of the first building in the district, through 1967, as the district has remained an active social center and commercial space adding to the economic prosperity of the Prairie Grove. During the first decade of the twentieth century, the Prairie Grove experienced increased expansion and commercial prosperity. The city's stop on the Ozark and Cherokee (O&C) Railroad (later Frisco Railroad) enabled the distribution of the many agricultural and specialty items produced in town through 1942, when rail service stopped. The two commercial buildings in the nominated district were constructed in 1903 and 1904. The North Mock Street Commercial Historic District, located in the City of Prairie Grove, Washington County, Arkansas, is significant under NRHP Criterion A in the area of Commerce and Social History; and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The district is located north of the intersection of Buchanan and North Mock streets, and has remained part of the primary commercial and municipal district of the town since the early twentieth century. The buildings retain most of their original design features, and comprise a visually cohesive grouping of abutting commercial buildings that were constructed within a year of the other. The buildings are two of five commercial buildings facing North Mock Street.

The development of this district reflects local and regional commercial development trends as reflected in the early period of Prairie Grove's history during its heyday of canning factories, fruit orchards, poultry and livestock production, and lumber mills that has evolved to remain a vibrant commercial city offering opportunities to dine, bank, and participate in religious activities, as well as offerings available in the local library and museum, multiple antique shops, a clothing store, art galleries, specialty stores, auto shops, drug stores, and a bakery. It also represents an important era in civic activities and social and fraternal clubs in Prairie Grove. Architecturally significant, both two-story, Mesker Brothers Company pressed-metal storefronts display the popular vernacular commercial styles of the early twentieth century. The proposed North Mock Street Historic District is located on the western side of Mock Street and within sight and just north of the Prairie Grove Commercial Historic District located on Buchanan Street/US-62.

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### **Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

The period of significance for the proposed North Mock Street Commercial Historic District extends from 1903 through 1968. Platted in 1877, Prairie Grove began as a small crossroads community. With the arrival of the railroad and the canning and flour mills in the early 1900s, the town rapidly grew and supporting businesses developed along Buchanan Street/US-62 crossing over Mock and Neal streets. The O&C Railroad depot was located south of the main part of town off South Neal Street with spurs running to the mills and canning factories. The earliest buildings in Prairie Grove were constructed in 1872. Continued construction of commercial buildings and civic meeting spaces provided space for a wide variety of commercial enterprises that supported the town, which were generated by the influx of residents associated with railroad, lumber, fruit, agricultural, and mill enterprises, as well as some outlying pursuits such as timber, poultry, and larger livestock. Retail and civic organizations were located in the North Mock Street Commercial Historic District buildings. Always part of the downtown Prairie

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Grove district, this area along North Mock Street provided the center of fraternal, social, and commercial activities.

The two-story commercial buildings typically provided space for commercial uses with upper levels utilized as residences, offices, fraternal organizations, or other commercial enterprises. Downtown Prairie Grove served as a social and recreational gathering place for its residents. Today, the majority of businesses remain within the historic downtown commercial blocks along Buchanan Street and its cross streets. The retail businesses continued to operate in historic one- and two-story brick buildings from the first decade of the twentieth century on to the end of the district's period of significance (1968). The North Mock Street district continues to be part of the central business district located on Buchanan Street/US-62.

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## Developmental History/Additional Historic Context Information

### Areas of Significance: Criterion A Commerce and Social History

#### *A Brief Summary of Washington County*<sup>1</sup>

Early settlement history of the area through the 1770s includes a period of coexistence between native Arkansas and Euro-Americans such as the French, English, and Spanish as indicated by trade goods dating from the late seventeenth century to late eighteenth century. Part of the Ozarks region, the area was peripheral to most Colonial period activity in Arkansas and the Midsouth. Arkansas was part of Louisiana (New France) during most of the Colonial period (1673–1803). In 1756, the French and Indian War (Seven Years' War) broke out partly as a result of French efforts to fortify the Ohio Valley. Prior to France's defeat by the British and their allies in 1763, the French secretly ceded Louisiana to the Spanish by the Treaty of Fontainebleau in 1762. Louisiana was returned to France in 1800, but many Spanish officials still held local offices in 1803.

The American Pioneer Settlement period (1803–1860) begins as the Colonial period ends with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. Formal transfer of authority took place at Arkansas Post in 1804.<sup>2</sup> Arkansas was part of the Louisiana District in 1804–1805 and until 1812 was part of the Louisiana Territory. During 1812–1819, Arkansas was part of the Missouri Territory. Arkansas County, one of the state's original two counties, was created on 13 December 1813. On 2 March 1819, President James Monroe signed a bill creating "Arkansaw Territory," which included present-day Arkansas and Oklahoma.<sup>3</sup> Arkansas Post was the territorial capital until 1820, when the political center of gravity shifted west to Little Rock. The Osage Indians controlled the Ozarks during the Colonial and American Pioneer Settlement periods.

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<sup>1</sup> "Prairie Grove, Washington County." Available online at [www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=1009](http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=1009), accessed October 7, 2017.

<sup>2</sup> Arnold, M.S., *Colonial Arkansas 1686–1804* (Fayetteville: The University of Arkansas Press, 1991).

<sup>3</sup> Hanson, G.T., and C.H. Moneyhon (editors), *Historical Atlas of Arkansas* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1989), 28.



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The establishment of the Fort Smith Military Post in 1817 brought the first major Euro-American settlement into western Arkansas. The second Osage Treaty was signed in September 1818, and it ceded most of their claims in northwestern Arkansas as repayment for damages inflicted by their raiding parties since the first treaty in 1808 that ceded more than 14,000,000 acres in eastern Arkansas.<sup>4</sup> The final Osage treaty was signed in June 1825, and it ended all Osage claims in Arkansas. As the Osage were ceding their claims, during 1817 the Cherokee gained a reservation in western-central Arkansas that they received for lands in east of Mississippi. By 1828, pressure from pioneers resulted in a Cherokee decision to cede their Arkansas lands for new land in "Indian Territory."<sup>5</sup>

Washington County was created by act of the General Assembly on 27 October 1828 out of land from Crawford County and the "Lovely Purchase."<sup>6</sup> Crawford County had been formed in 1820 out of a portion of Pulaski County, and Benton County was created on September 30, 1836, from the northern portion of Washington County.<sup>7</sup> In general, there were few Euro-American settlers in Washington County prior to the organization of the county. General Land Office (GLO) surveyors recorded a few scattered clearings and fields in this area during the 1830s. With the removal of the Native Americans, Arkansas grew fairly rapidly in the 1830s and population tripled by the end of the decade. In 1836, Arkansas became the twenty-fifth state. At this time the population was 52,240, of which 19 percent were black slaves.<sup>8</sup>

Public Land Sales

The GLO began surveying eastern Arkansas into townships in 1815 and this work continued up to the Civil War. The initial objective was to set out 2,000,000 acres for distribution to veterans of the War of 1812.<sup>9</sup> The east-west baseline was set at a point near the mouth of the St. Francis River running due west to the Arkansas River. The Fifth Principal Meridian was used as a north-south line. Land sales based on this Township-Range system began in 1821.

It was the secession of the Southern states in 1861 that cleared the way for the passing of the Homestead Act of 1862. A homestead law had been a Republican Party plank in the 1860 election. The act provided that to acquire title to a tract of land in the public domain (up to 160-acres, a one-quarter section), a homesteader was obliged to settle on or cultivate the homestead for five years. Homesteaders had to be U.S. citizens who were either the head of a household, 21 years old, or a military veteran. The Federal homestead laws provided an incentive, in the form of land, for the settlement of the Ozarks.

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<sup>4</sup> Hanson, G.T., and C.H. Moneyhon (editors), *Historical Atlas of Arkansas* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1989), 19.

<sup>5</sup> Hanson, G.T., and C.H. Moneyhon (editors), *Historical Atlas of Arkansas* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1989), 20.

<sup>6</sup> Herndon, D.T., (editor), *Centennial History of Arkansas* (Little Rock: The S.J. Clark Publishing Company, 1922) 812.

<sup>7</sup> Herndon, D.T., (editor), *Centennial History of Arkansas* (Little Rock: The S.J. Clark Publishing Company, 1922) 734.

<sup>8</sup> Hanson, G.T., and C.H. Moneyhon (editors), *Historical Atlas of Arkansas* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1989), 38.

<sup>9</sup> Hanson, G.T., and C.H. Moneyhon (editors), *Historical Atlas of Arkansas* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1989), 26.

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*Civil War And Reconstruction*

In Arkansas, Unionist sentiment was highest in the northwest, while the southern and eastern counties, where cotton was produced with slave labor, favored secession. During the initial vote for secession during March 1861, delegates from Benton and Washington counties, not surprisingly, opposed secession.<sup>10</sup> However, after the war began in April, the convention reconvened and Arkansas voted for secession on 20 May 1861.

Northwestern Arkansas witnessed two significant battles during the early years of the Civil War. The “Battle of Pea Ridge” was fought near Bentonville during March 1862 and resulted in the withdrawal of the Confederate Army from northwestern Arkansas, thus leaving the Ozarks open for Union operations. Later, in December 1862, the Confederates advanced into northwestern Arkansas in an attempt to relieve Union pressure on Ft. Smith. This operation resulted in the “Battle of Prairie Grove,” and another Confederate withdrawal. The Federal occupation of northwestern Arkansas was not seriously challenged again.

After the Battle of Helena and the surrender of Vicksburg in July 1863, virtually all Confederate resistance west of the Mississippi River collapsed. Shortly thereafter, in September 1863, Federal forces captured the state capitol, Little Rock. Sporadic guerrilla activity and general lawlessness characterized the latter war years in Arkansas.

There has been limited Civil War archaeology conducted in northwestern Arkansas, but the Borden House at the Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park has been excavated.<sup>11, 12</sup>

Reconstruction lasted from 1865 to 1874 in Arkansas. Far more serious than the loss of life during the war were the effects of occupation. Both sides were responsible for burning crops, buildings, and industrial and manufacturing centers. It took more than 20 years to recover and rebuild from the effects of such destruction, and the scarcity of food and goods during the war had far-reaching, long-term effects on the economic and social fabric of society.<sup>13</sup> In 1874, Arkansas adopted a new constitution and was readmitted to the Union.

*Historic Developed Settlement Period*

The period from 1875 to 1930 is known as the Historic Developed Settlement period.<sup>14</sup> During this period the population density increased and there were significant changes in settlement patterns and agricultural

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<sup>10</sup> Hanson, G.T., and C.H. Moneyhon (editors), *Historical Atlas of Arkansas* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1989), 41.

<sup>11</sup> Martin, W., *Archaeological Test Excavations at the Borden House, Prairie Grove, Washington County, Arkansas* (Fayetteville: Arkansas Archeological Survey, 1982).

<sup>12</sup> Masterson, E., C.A. Johnson, C.S. Spears, B. Myers, and C. Branam, *Archeological Excavations under the Front Porch at the Borden House, Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park (3WA300), Washington County, Arkansas* (West Fork: Spears, Inc., 2009).

<sup>13</sup> Sabo, G., III, A.M. Early, J.C. Rose, B.A. Burnett, L. Vogele Jr., and J.P. Harcourt, *Human Adaptation in the Ozark and Ouachita Mountains* (Fayetteville: Arkansas Archeological Survey Research Series No. 31, 1990) 157.

<sup>14</sup> Sabo, G., III, A.M. Early, J.C. Rose, B.A. Burnett, L. Vogele Jr., and J.P. Harcourt, *Human Adaptation in the Ozark and Ouachita Mountains* (Fayetteville: Arkansas Archeological Survey Research Series No. 31, 1990) 158-170.

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practices. Also during this period, the Ozarks transformed from Pioneer subsistence farming to general farming, and advances in the transportation infrastructure brought the region out of relative isolation. Census records for Washington County report 17,266 residents in 1870, 34,256 by 1890, 41,114 by 1940, and 55,797 in 1960.

During this period fruit production emerged as an important part of the economy in the Ozarks. In 1910–1940 orchard products exceed the value of all other farm commodities.<sup>15</sup> The best fruit production areas were in the mountain plateau and slope areas. Much of this shift from general farming to specialized production was made possible by the completion of the St. Louis & San Francisco (SL&SF) Railroad. Apples were a favored crop and much of the bounty was shipped by rail to St. Louis. Other important fruit crops included strawberries, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, tomatoes, and grapes. Later, two other forms of specialty farming emerged in the Ozarks, dairy and poultry farming.

During this period “small rural hamlets and communities sprang up throughout Ozarkia.”<sup>16</sup> As the railroad and road network improved, a logging boom spurred the development of numerous sawmills and hardwood-related industries.<sup>17</sup> It was also during this period that the tourism industry developed, especially as a result of the scenic nature of the Ozarks and discovery of mineral springs.

Railroad Period

During the Railroad period (1855–1950) communication and transportation became dominated by the railroads. The period is “foremost characterized by a drastic reorganization of non-farming settlement pattern keyed to extremely narrow corridors...”<sup>18</sup> From a settlement and material culture viewpoint, the Railroad period is summarized as:

“...aside from the increased presence of consumer goods and increased general information level, the Railroad period is reflected by scores of nucleated settlements whose end or beginning date correspond to the coming of the railroad, and by some of the greatest landscape modifications made by people. These modifications take the form of embankments, cuttings, bridges, and support complexes, and exist on an intensive and extensive scale matched only by the construction after 1950 of highways and levees.”<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> Sabo, G., III, A.M. Early, J.C. Rose, B.A. Burnett, L. Voegelé Jr., and J.P. Harcourt, *Human Adaptation in the Ozark and Ouachita Mountains* (Fayetteville: Arkansas Archeological Survey Research Series No. 31, 1990) 160.

<sup>16</sup> Sabo, G., III, A.M. Early, J.C. Rose, B.A. Burnett, L. Voegelé Jr., and J.P. Harcourt, *Human Adaptation in the Ozark and Ouachita Mountains* (Fayetteville: Arkansas Archeological Survey Research Series No. 31, 1990) 161.

<sup>17</sup> Sabo, G., III, A.M. Early, J.C. Rose, B.A. Burnett, L. Voegelé Jr., and J.P. Harcourt, *Human Adaptation in the Ozark and Ouachita Mountains* (Fayetteville: Arkansas Archeological Survey Research Series No. 31, 1990) 164.

<sup>18</sup> Stewart-Abernathy, L.C., and B. Watkins. “Historic Archeology” in *A State Plan for the Conservation of Archeological Resource in Arkansas*, AAS Research Series No. 21, edited by H.A. Davis (Fayetteville: Arkansas Archeological Survey, 1982) HA18-19.

<sup>19</sup> Stewart-Abernathy, L.C., and B. Watkins. “Historic Archeology” in *A State Plan for the Conservation of Archeological Resource in Arkansas*, AAS Research Series No. 21, edited by H.A. Davis (Fayetteville: Arkansas Archeological Survey, 1982) HA18-19.

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The first railroad in Arkansas was the Memphis & Little Rock (M&LR) Railroad, chartered in 1853. By 1862, the western end of the M&LR line was in place from Little Rock to DeValls Bluff on the White River.<sup>20</sup> It was not until after the Civil War that the two sections were joined under the supervision of former C.S.A. General Nathan B. Forrest. With the completion of the DeValls Bluff Bridge over the Lower White River in 1871, the M&LR Railroad was open as a continuous line from Hopefield to Little Rock.<sup>21</sup> The Little Rock & Ft. Smith (LR&FS) Railroad was completed during 1876.<sup>22</sup> It was the first east-west railway within the Arkansas River Valley. During 1887, it carried 126,941 passengers and 243,111 tons of freight.<sup>23</sup>

In 1881, the SL&SF Railroad was completed in northwestern Arkansas. It provided a north-south corridor for development, and stimulated the growth of pre-existing towns such as Van Buren, Fayetteville, Springdale, and Bentonville that the railway serviced.<sup>24</sup> By 1921, the SL&SF Railroad ranked third in number of miles (598 miles) of track in Arkansas.<sup>25</sup> Another major railroad in northwestern Arkansas was the Kansas City Southern.<sup>26</sup>

Prairie Grove

Prairie Grove, in the western-central part of Washington County, is a rich farming area within the Prairie Grove Valley served by the Illinois and Muddyfork rivers. Although local lore (and the 1988 historic marker within Mock Park) suggests Hernando DeSoto camped at Prairie Grove in 1541, most scholars reject this notion and place the nearest path of the DeSoto expedition well to the south of Prairie Grove<sup>27</sup>. The first known Euro-American settler in what would become Prairie Grove was a hunter named Tom Wagon who took claim to the area surrounding today's Mock Spring in 1828. One year later, in search of land to build a home, Reverend Andrew Buchanan came upon hunter Wagon who traded his claim for two sermons from Buchanan at the hunter's new claim, a two-day walk from the spring.<sup>28</sup> Known as "Uncle Buck," the reverend built a double log home and returned with his family several weeks later. Once settled, he established a church (Cumberland Presbyterian Church) and school, and employed a

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<sup>20</sup> Hanson, G.T., and C.H. Moneyhon (editors), *Historical Atlas of Arkansas* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1989), 49.

<sup>21</sup> Moneyhon, C.H. "Delta Towns: Their Rise and Decline" in *The Arkansas Delta: Land of Paradox*, edited by J. Whayne and W.B. Gatewood (Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 1993) 212.

<sup>22</sup> Poor's Railroad Manual Company, *Poor's Manual of the Railroads of the United States, Twenty First Annual* (New York: American Bank Note Company, 1888) 783.

<sup>23</sup> Poor's Railroad Manual Company, *Poor's Manual of the Railroads of the United States, Twenty First Annual* (New York: American Bank Note Company, 1888) 783.

<sup>24</sup> Herndon, D.T., (editor), *Centennial History of Arkansas* (Little Rock: The S.J. Clark Publishing Company, 1922) 526, 813, 889, 906.

<sup>25</sup> Herndon, D.T., (editor), *Centennial History of Arkansas* (Little Rock: The S.J. Clark Publishing Company, 1922) 528.

<sup>26</sup> Herndon, D.T., (editor), *Centennial History of Arkansas* (Little Rock: The S.J. Clark Publishing Company, 1922) 526.

<sup>27</sup> Young, G.A., and M.P. Hoffman, *The Expedition of Hernando de Soto West of the Mississippi, 1541-1543*. (Fayetteville: The University of Arkansas Press, 1993).

<sup>28</sup> Wiswell, G.E., and E.M. Wiswell, *Prairie Grove, Arkansas: Centennial History 1888-1988* (Siloam Springs: Siloam Springs Print, 1988) 4.



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teacher. Uncle Buck was “one of the greatest of the pioneer preachers...preached all over northwestern Arkansas and southern Missouri as an itinerant circuit rider.”<sup>29</sup>

The Battle of Prairie Grove was fought in December 1862.<sup>30</sup> In difference to the winter campaign and Federal forces nearby at Cane Hill, C.S.A. General Hindman led his Confederate troops across the Arkansas River at Van Buren and marched north on 3 December 1862. Learning his northern counterpart, General Herron, was nearing Fayetteville, General Hindman made plans to confront the Union forces at Prairie Grove on 7 December. Lying in wait, the Confederate forces held their spot on a ridge throughout the day; however, when fighting ceased for the night, due to lack of ammunition and food, they withdrew to Fort Smith under the dark of night. No matter the victor, the Federal casualties were staggering with 167 killed and 798 wounded, and 183 missing forces. Confederate losses were 164 killed, 817 wounded, 336 missing, and 275 Federal prisoners taken. Recovering from the battle and its destruction, the town slowly grew to establish a post office in 1867 and was officially established in 1871 when Colonel James Neal (Reverend Buchanan’s stepson) settled on the Buchanan homestead.

Early businesses pre-dating the town included a blacksmith and wagon shop owned by Rogers and Baggett in 1872, and a storehouse opened in 1875. The original land plat was drawn out on a grid in 1877 using the old city well located on the southwestern corner at the intersection of Mock and Buchanan streets. Platted in 1875, the first lot was sold to Neal Kidd and two stores opened that were owned by James Neal and Neal Kidd.<sup>31</sup> In 1876, a steam mill was located south of the southwestern corner of Buchanan and Mock streets. The town was incorporated in 1888, the *Prairie Grove News* was first printed in 1884, and the city had a population of 500 by 1889. The physical growth of Prairie Grove centered on Mock Spring, which met the town’s water needs for many years. Mock Spring and Mock Park are named for Dr. Will Mock who purchased the land in 1901 and later donated it to the city in 1963.<sup>32</sup>

Businesses in operation by 1889 included general stores owned by H.C. and G.W. Crowell; B.A. Carl; W.N. Butler and Company; Hardy and Marrs; W.F. Dyer; and D.F. McMillan. There were also a furniture store operated by H.H. Collier; the A. Dixon & Company Harness and Saddle Shop; McCormick & Company, Druggist; H.C. Crowell, Druggist; Simons & Henderson Jewelry; Search and Dorman, Marble Works; Searh & Dorman, Marble Works; Baggett & Sanders Hardware; J.F. Rich Lumber; the Prairie Grove Mill; the Prairie Grove Canning and Evaporating Company; and Simmons & Henderson’s Musical Instruments, Etc. By 1900, the town had six grocers, four general stores, two blacksmiths, a lawyer, jewelers, a barber, four doctors (Brewster, McCormick, Mock, and Rogers), a marble worker, livery stable and hotel, Terpening Brick and Drain Tile Factory, a millinery, and furniture store.<sup>33</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> Shiloh Museum, *History of Washington County, Arkansas* (Springdale: Shiloh Museum, 1989) 103.

<sup>30</sup> Only a short descriptive account of the Prairie Grove Battle is presented here.

<sup>31</sup> Wiswell, G.E., and E.M. Wiswell, *Prairie Grove, Arkansas: Centennial History 1888–1988* (Siloam Springs: Siloam Springs Print, 1988) 5.

<sup>32</sup> Shiloh Museum, *History of Washington County, Arkansas* (Springdale: Shiloh Museum, 1989) 265.

<sup>33</sup> Wiswell, G.E., and E.M. Wiswell, *Prairie Grove, Arkansas: Centennial History 1888–1988* (Siloam Springs: Siloam Springs Print, 1988) 5.

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The railroad arrived in 1901 via the O&C Railroad that was later sold to the Frisco Railroad. It ran from Fayetteville through Farmington to Prairie Grove, and was extended to Lincoln and Summers, and then into Indian Territory.<sup>34</sup> Built by Negro, Mexican, and Irish labor, the line once connected ran between Fayetteville, Arkansas, and Okmulgee, Oklahoma. The rails delivered hundreds of cars of strawberries, apples, tomatoes, and other products to market until the rails were removed and the station torn down in 1942.<sup>35</sup> In 1908, the Daughters of the Confederacy purchased nine acres near the center of Prairie Grove battlefield establishing the Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park to which thousands of visitors come each year.

Several fires took out much of the original Prairie Grove businesses in 1906–1925. The largest fire to date occurred in 1906. Originating in a barbershop on the northern side of Buchanan Street/US-62, most of the buildings on this side of the street were in ruins within an hour. Dynamite was used to stop its spread. Lost businesses included the Brunk Grocery and Meat Market; Watson Grocery; Suttle Photography; Luther Dentistry; the post office; Bon Ton Barber Shop; Lewis Grocery and Market; and two vacant storerooms. The fire destroyed the Snodgrass Restaurant and the Lewis Jewelry Store on the southern side of Buchanan Street/US-62, and the dynamite blast damaged the Ozark Mercantile Building and the First National Bank Building at the intersection at Mock Street. In 1914, a second fire again destroyed the First National Bank Building. The fire started on the second floor that housed law, real estate, and insurance offices; the adjoining buildings were spared from the flames. Four years later, in 1918, a third fire at the electric light powerhouse burned the back and interior portions of the building at 110 East Buchanan Street, which housed a barbershop. This fire destroyed two additional wood buildings. Another four years later, in 1922, the Opera House (114-116 East Buchanan Street) was destroyed by the flames of a fourth fire. Another fire would not occur until 1958, when the Farmers and Merchants Bank went up in flames destroying the bank and the second floor offices for Bain's Dental Office and Rich's Real Estate.

**Area of Significance: Criterion C**

**Architecture**

The proposed North Mock Street Commercial Historic District is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The district is inclusive of two early twentieth-century commercial buildings representing a significant and distinguishable entity. The contributing buildings in the district were constructed in 1903 and 1904 on parcels platted in 1877. The buildings incorporated state and local trends in commercial architecture of the period. The buildings fronting Mock Street were erected in the preferred and popular Twentieth Century Standard Commercial style, and largely retain their architectural integrity, as they exhibit architectural details and materials of construction typical of the time period, as well as contribute to the significance of downtown Prairie Grove as the commercial and civic center of town.

The two buildings in the district were constructed in the Early Twentieth Century Standard Commercial 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

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<sup>34</sup> Shiloh Museum, *History of Washington County, Arkansas* (Springdale: Shiloh Museum, 1989) 253.

<sup>35</sup> Shiloh Museum, *History of Washington County, Arkansas* (Springdale: Shiloh Museum, 1989) 265.

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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 and the upper floor was used for a variety of purposes such as offices, meeting halls, apartments, or other businesses.

The earliest commercial building within the district was constructed in 1903. It is assumed that local builders constructed these early twentieth-century buildings with regionally quarried stone and manufactured brick. Only one reference to the Terpening Brick and Drain Tile Factory was discovered during research and conversation with residents. Local vernacular interpretations of the Twentieth Century Standard Commercial style were incorporated in the construction of Prairie Grove's commercial blocks. Most distinguishable are the Mesker Brothers Company pressed-metal building facades on both buildings.

In the mid-nineteenth century, small tin shops produced most of the architectural sheet-metal works by hand. Beginning in the 1870s, several Midwestern firms began using large-scale factory techniques to produce stamped-zinc ornaments and sheet-metal ornaments.<sup>36</sup> By 1930 there were 45 major sheet-metal companies. Most of the firms set up shop near centers of the iron industry and the railroad for delivery of both raw materials and distribution of finished products. Not until the Industrial Revolution (ca. 1760–1830) did iron and steel become an important architectural material in cast form as doors, columns, stairs, and whole building façades. The ground floor would use cast-iron elements due to the high volume of traffic as the upper story was clad in galvanized sheet metal at the cornice, windows, and decorative elements as it was lighter and cheaper to use. This treatment can be seen on both building in the proposed North Mock Street Historic District. Sheet metal detail can be seen in the cornice, blocking, and signs (both of which no longer top either building). Sheet metal ornament reached its height ca. 1890–1910 throughout America.<sup>37</sup>

The most famous firms were owned by the Mesker Brothers, first-generation Germans who settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, and trained as tinsmiths. Opening a stove and business in Evansville, Indiana, John Mesker left his business to his three sons (George, Ben, and Frank) in 1876. George then took over the firm and grew the business into the largest architectural ironworks in the United States. Three years later, Ben and Frank Mesker settled in St. Louis, Missouri, and opened “Mesker Brothers Company” (1879–1953). A fierce competition between the two businesses culminated in thousands of sheet metal-clad building fronts sold through catalogues mailed throughout the states and then delivered by rail.<sup>38</sup>

Most brickwork used in the area prior to 1917 was the product of Terpening Brick and Drain Tile Factory (ca. 1850s–1920) located three miles northeast of town in the community of Walnut Grove. Frank Terpening owned the factory and his brother George, also a bricklayer, lived nearby. Their products were easily distributed via the O&C Railroad (later Frisco Railroad) spur constructed to reach the factory.

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<sup>36</sup> Simpson, P.H., “Embossed Façades” in *Cheap, Quick, & Easy: Imitative Architectural Materials* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1999) 42.

<sup>37</sup> Simpson, P.H., “Embossed Façades” in *Cheap, Quick, & Easy: Imitative Architectural Materials* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1999) 38-41.

<sup>38</sup> Simpson, P.H., “Embossed Façades” in *Cheap, Quick, & Easy: Imitative Architectural Materials* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1999) 43.

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The most common alterations to buildings within the district are the replacement of windows, removal of canopies and awnings, and the alteration of storefronts. The buildings within the district retain their historic form, most details, and materials; these buildings continue to convey the district as a significant business district dating from the early twentieth century to present day.

**Integrity:**

The North Mock Street Commercial Historic District represents a cohesive collection of two commercial buildings that are significant for their role in the commercial, social, and architectural development of the city during 1903–1967. The only renovation to the buildings is the lower level of 112 North Mock Street, and this was out of necessity due to a car crash prior to 2013. Overall, the two buildings retain most of their character-defining details representative from initial construction through the early to mid-twentieth century. Common details include parapet façades, window openings, storefronts, cornices, and other design elements from the period. The district as a whole does not include any modern intrusions or vacant lots, and retains integrity of setting, location, association, and feeling. Despite the alteration to 112 North Mock Street, when viewed together the buildings within the district have retained their storefront arrangements and other character-defining architectural details.

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

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**Previous documentation on file (National Park Service):**

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: Arkansas State Library and Archives, Little Rock, AR;  
Washington County Courthouse, Tax Assessor Office, Prairie Grove Public Library, Prairie Grove  
City Hall, and the Shiloh Museum, Springdale, AR.

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** WA1665

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** < 1.0 acre

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: \_\_\_\_\_

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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 North mock Street Historic District is shown on the accompanying figures (Figures 1–3). The NRHP boundary for the District includes two buildings located at 112 and 116 North Mock Street just north of the Buchanan Street intersection.

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected)

The NRHP boundary for the proposed North Mock Street Commercial Historic District includes those properties that are historically associated with the commercial center during its period of significance (1903–1967) and retain adequate integrity to convey their relationship to the historic central business district of downtown Prairie Grove. The boundary encompasses both of the significant resources and features distinguishing the district on North Mock Street.

The boundary was drawn based on the limits of the North Mock Street Commercial Historic District during its period of significance and to exclude modern intrusion and buildings that have lost integrity. The district was limited to the one parcel on the western side of North Mock Street. The proposed district is bounded by an alley to the south, North Mock Street to the east, a parking lot (part of 128 North Mock Street) to the north, and respective property lines to the west.

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### 11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Stacey L. Griffin, M.A., Senior Architectural Historian

Organization: Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

Street and number: 91 Tillman Street

City or town: Memphis State: Tennessee Zip Code: 38111

E-mail: [sgriffin@panamconsultants.com](mailto:sgriffin@panamconsultants.com)

Telephone: 901-454-4733

Date: 2 February 2018

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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** a U.S. Geological Survey 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



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County and State

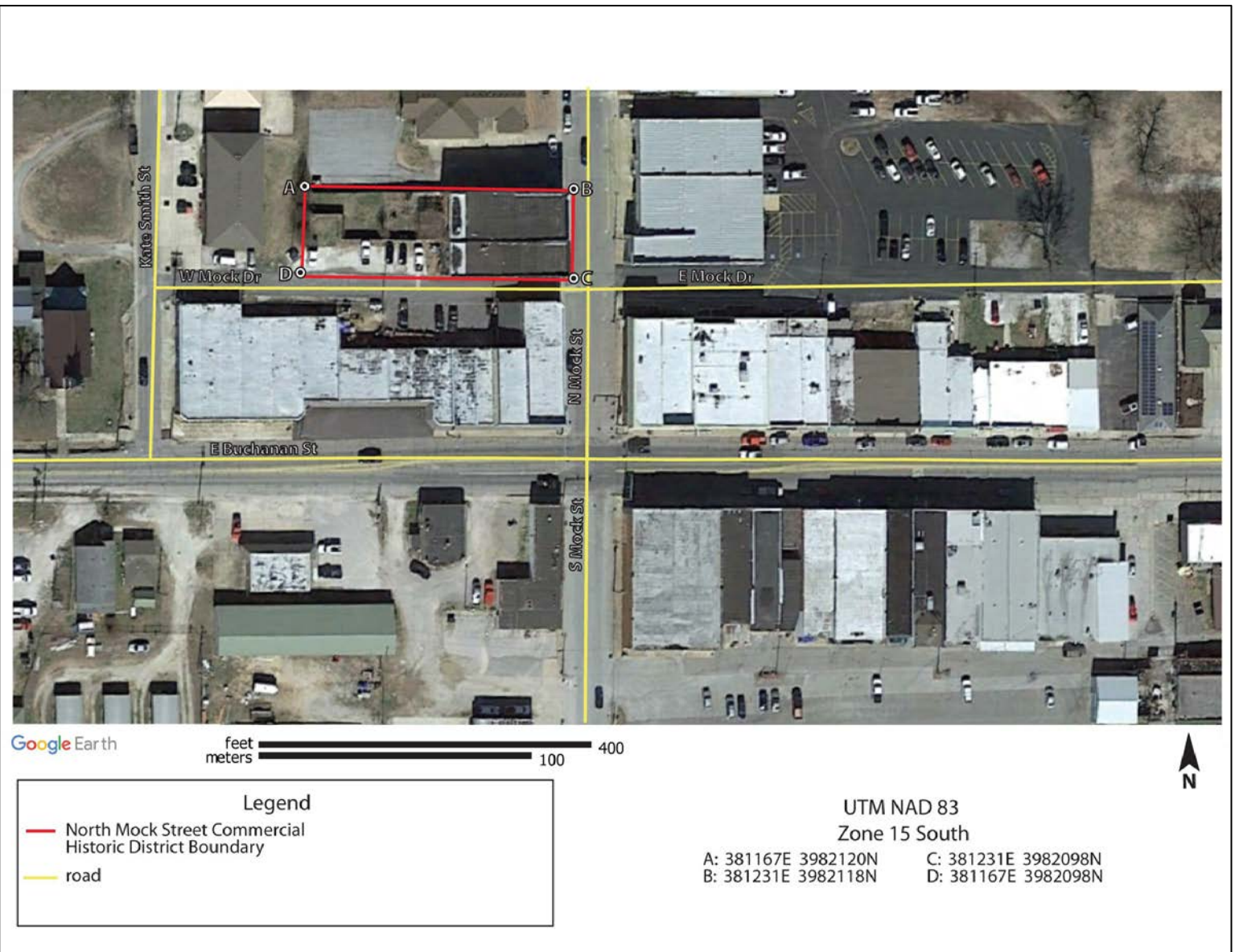


Figure 1. North Mock Street Commercial Historic District (WA1665) boundaries (Google Earth 2017).

**North Mock Street Commercial Historic District**  
 Name of Property

**Washington County, AR**  
 County and State

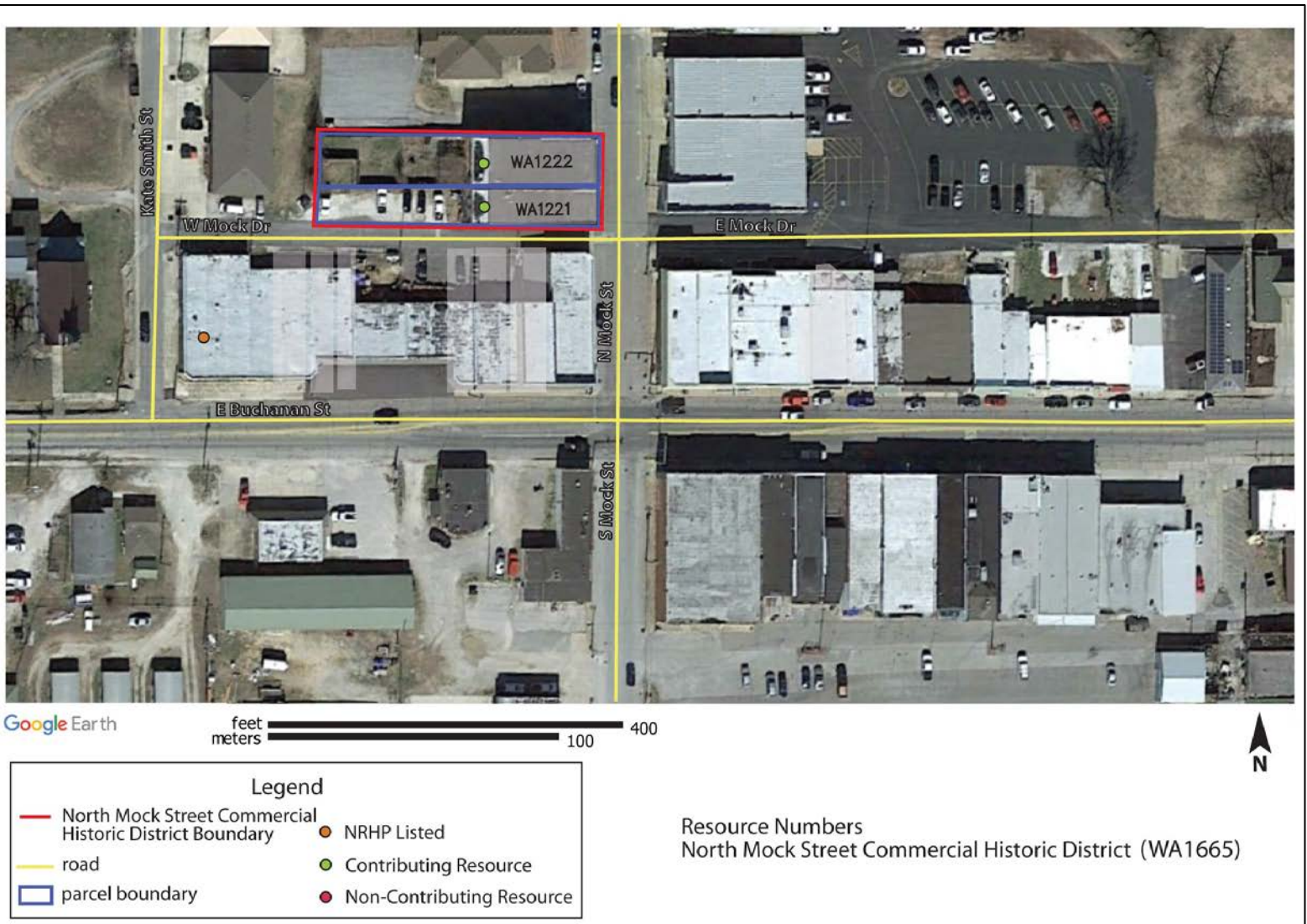
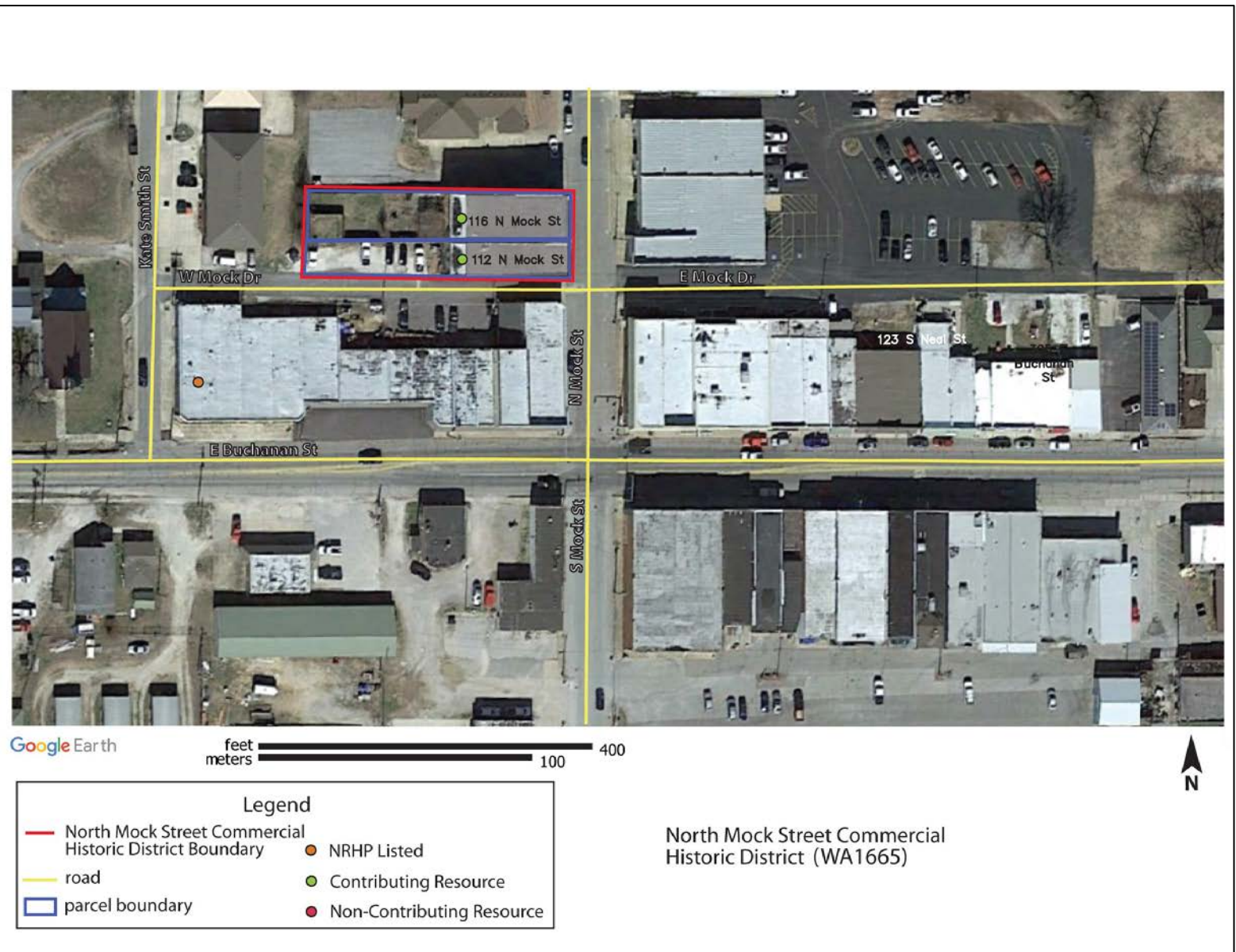


Figure 2. North Mock Street Commercial Historic District (WA1665) with resources identified by AHP resource number (Google Earth 2017).



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 Name of Property

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**Figure 3. North Mock Street Commercial Historic District (WA1665) with resources identified by street address (Google Earth 2017).**

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Name of Property

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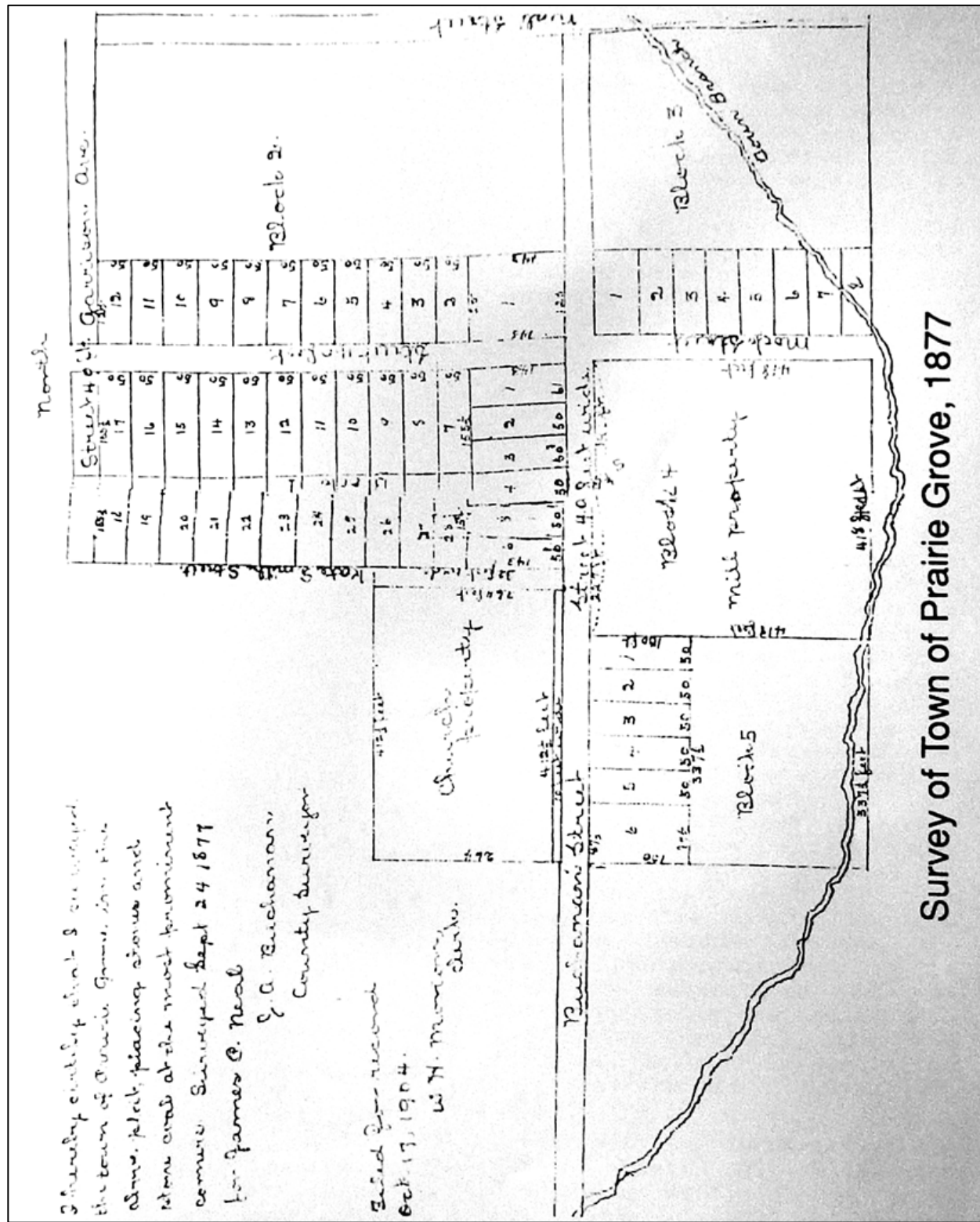


Figure 4. Prairie Grove 1877 Town Subdivision plat map (Washington County Tax Assessor's Office).

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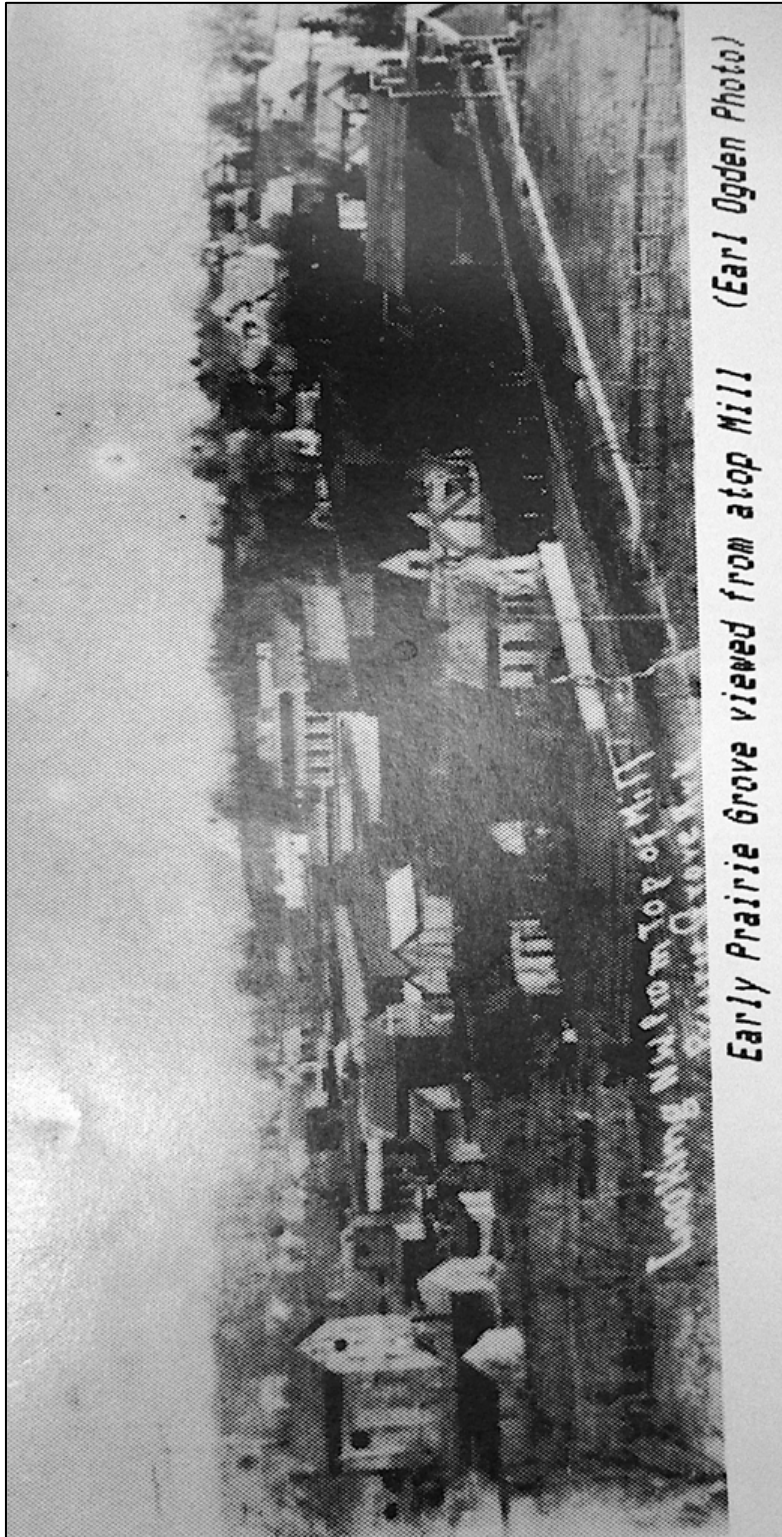


Figure 5. View of Prairie Grove from the steam mill at Buchanan and South Mock streets, ca. 1900s (photograph from the *Centennial History of Prairie Grove, 1888-1988* by Wiswell 1988).



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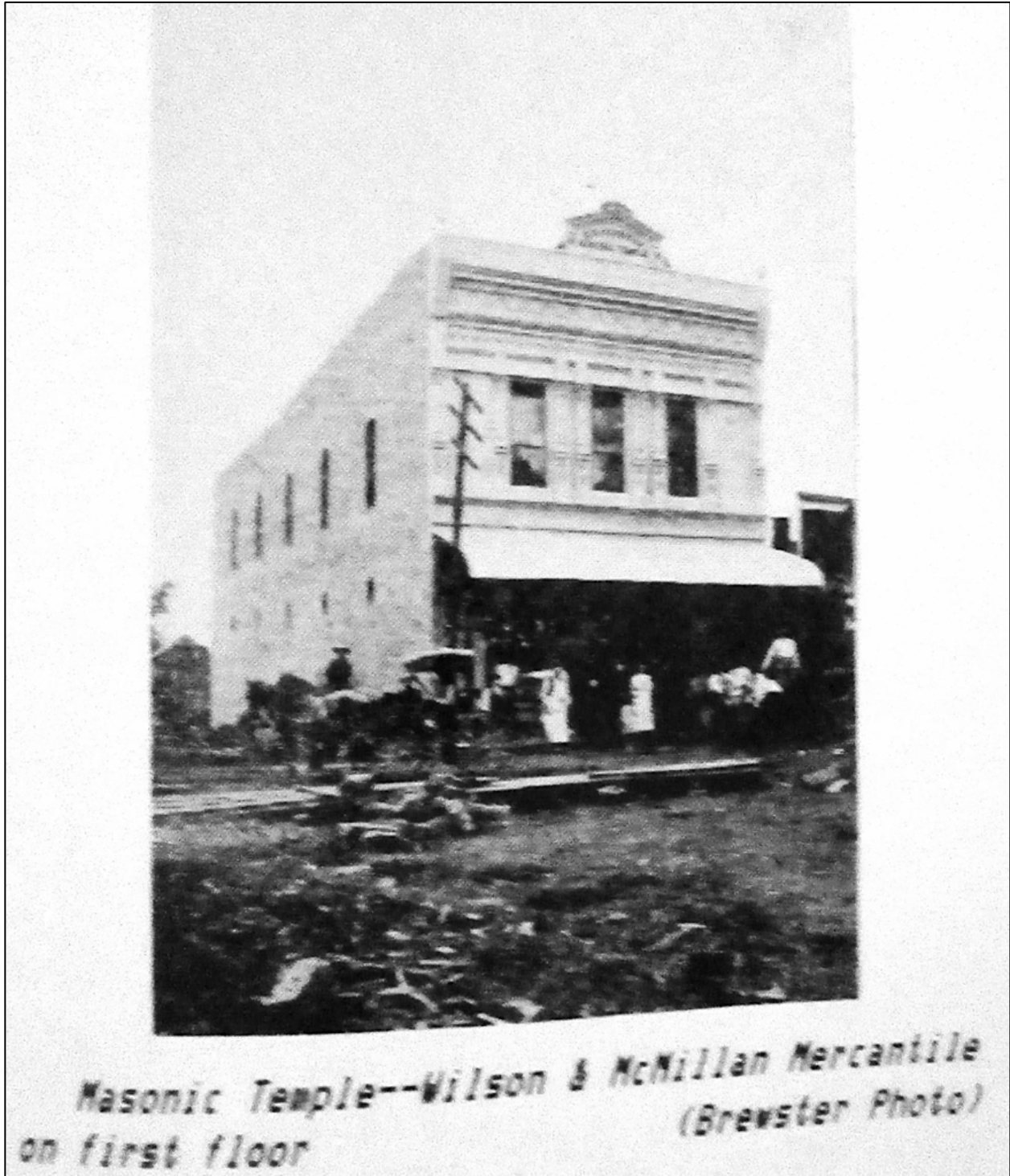
*Ceremony for laying of cornerstone for  
Prairie Grove Masonic Hall,*

*(C. Wilson Photo)*

**Figure 6. 112 North Mock Street; laying cornerstone for Prairie Grove's Occidental Lodge No. 436; looking northwest (photograph from the *Centennial History of Prairie Grove, 1888-1988* by Wiswell 1988).**

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**Figure 7. Occidental Lodge No. 436 constructed at 112 North Mock Street in 1903 (photograph from the *Centennial History of Prairie Grove, 1888-1988* by Wiswell 1988).**

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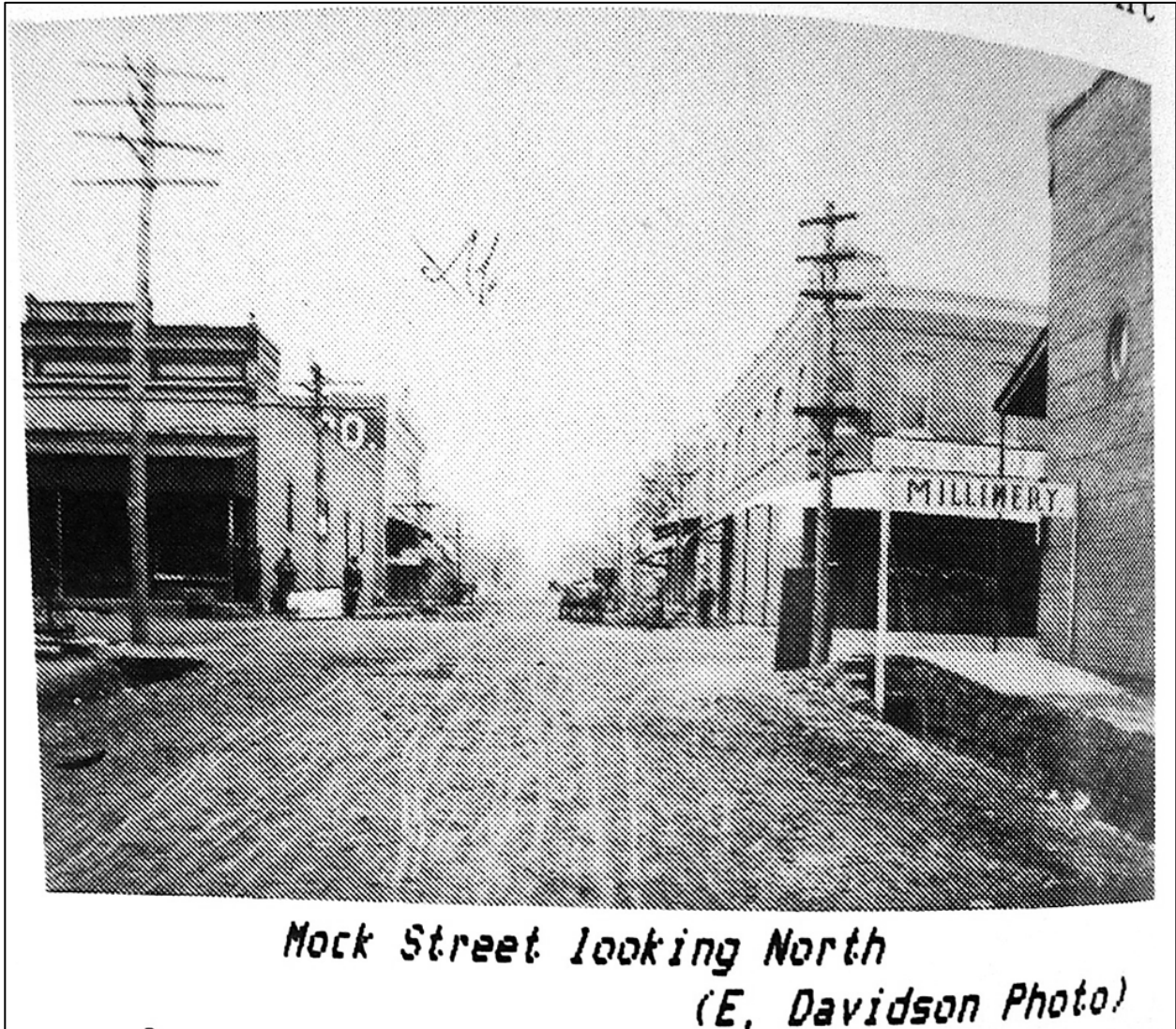


Figure 8. Mock Street from southeastern corner of Buchanan Street; looking north (photograph from the *Centennial History of Prairie Grove, 1888-1988* by Wiswell 1988; *nota bene*: 112 North Mock Street is identifiable on the left by the building signage "CO.").



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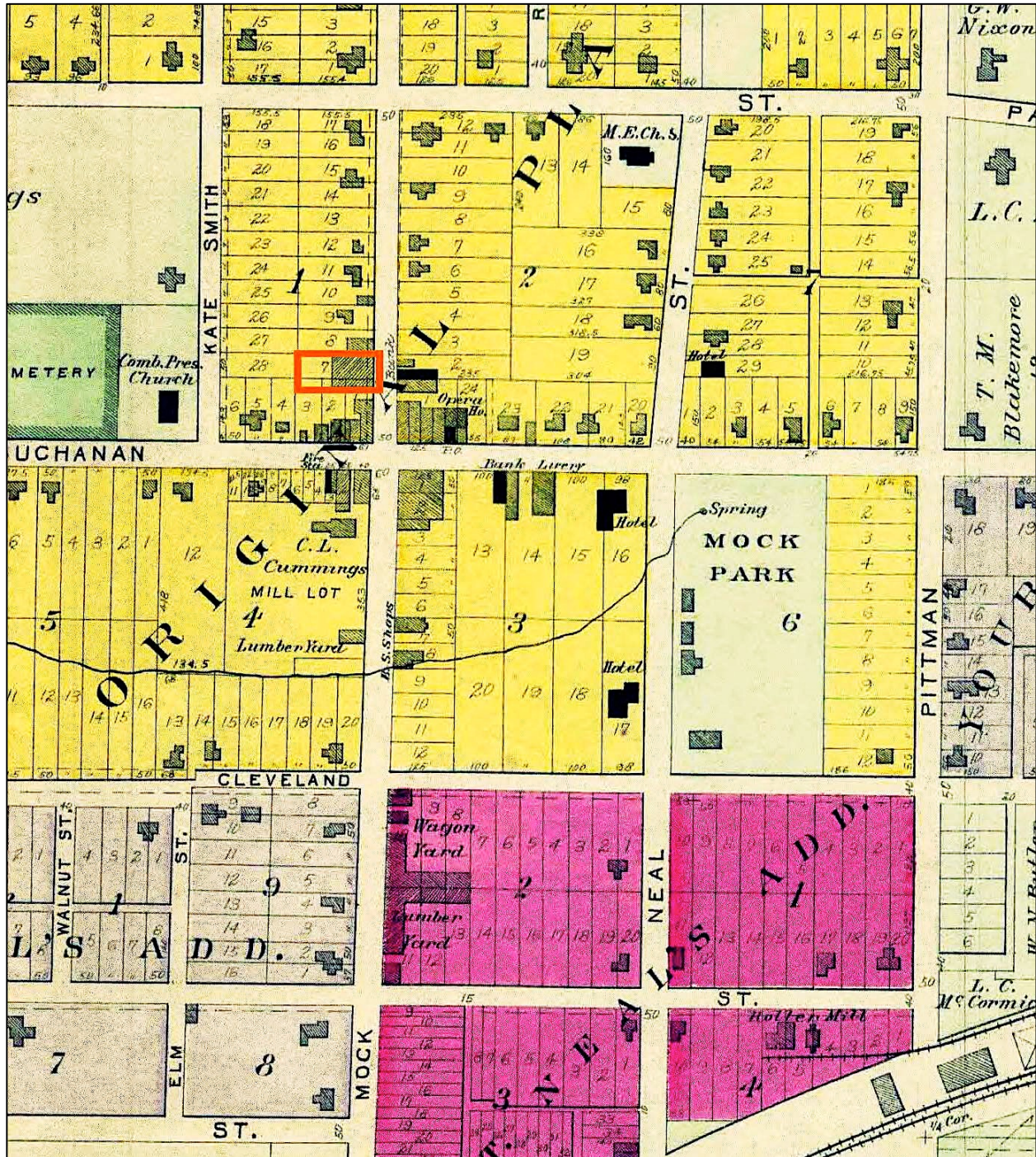


Figure 9. Location of the North Mock Street Commercial Historic District (outlined in red) on a 1908 city parcel map.



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*An early street scene in Prairie Grove, Buchanan Street looking West, Note Opera House on North row of buildings, the horse-drawn vehicles, etc. (Brewster Photo)*

Figure 10. East Buchanan Street towards intersection with Mock Street; looking northwest (photograph from the *Centennial History of Prairie Grove, 1888-1988* by Wiswell 1988).

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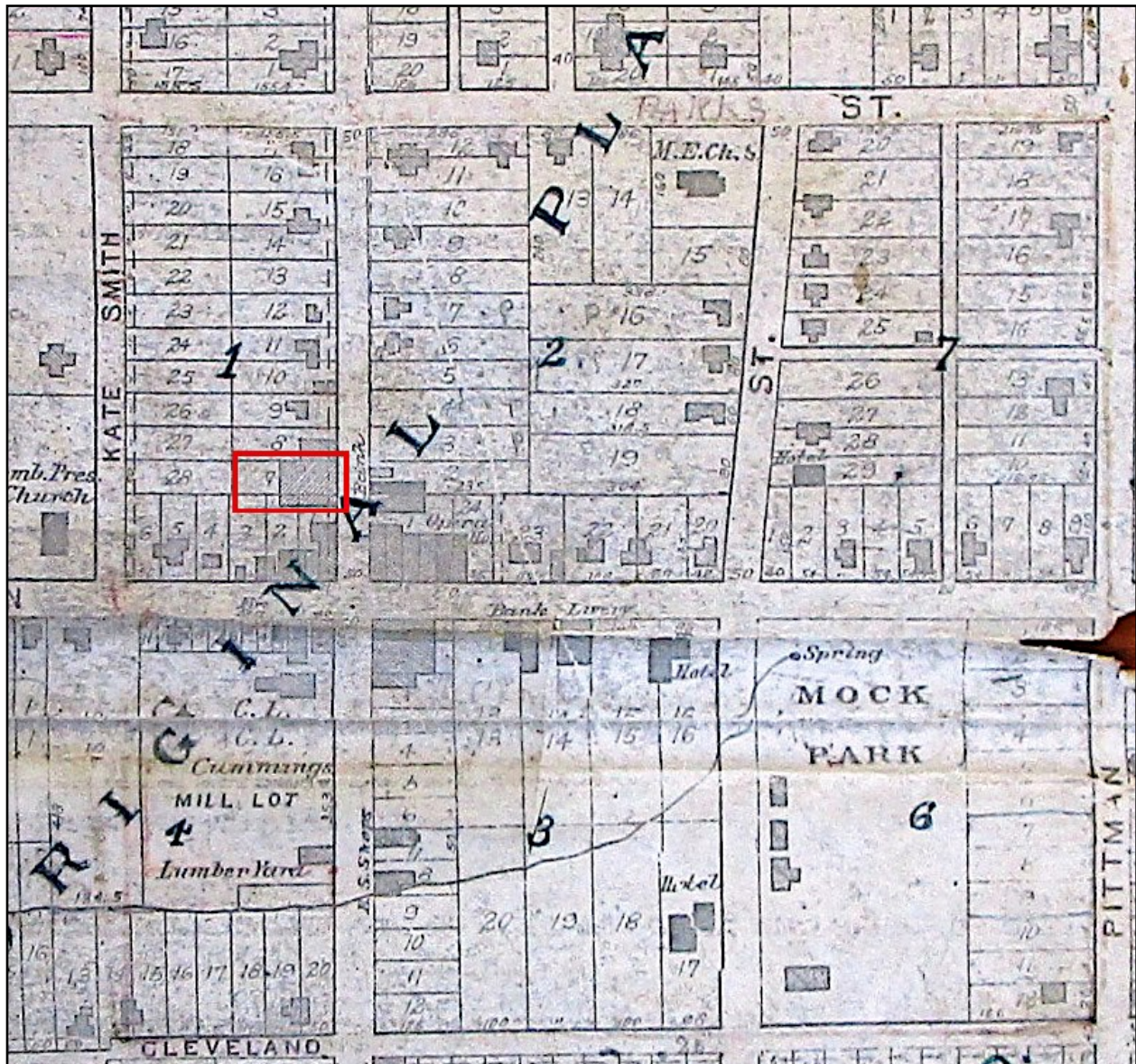
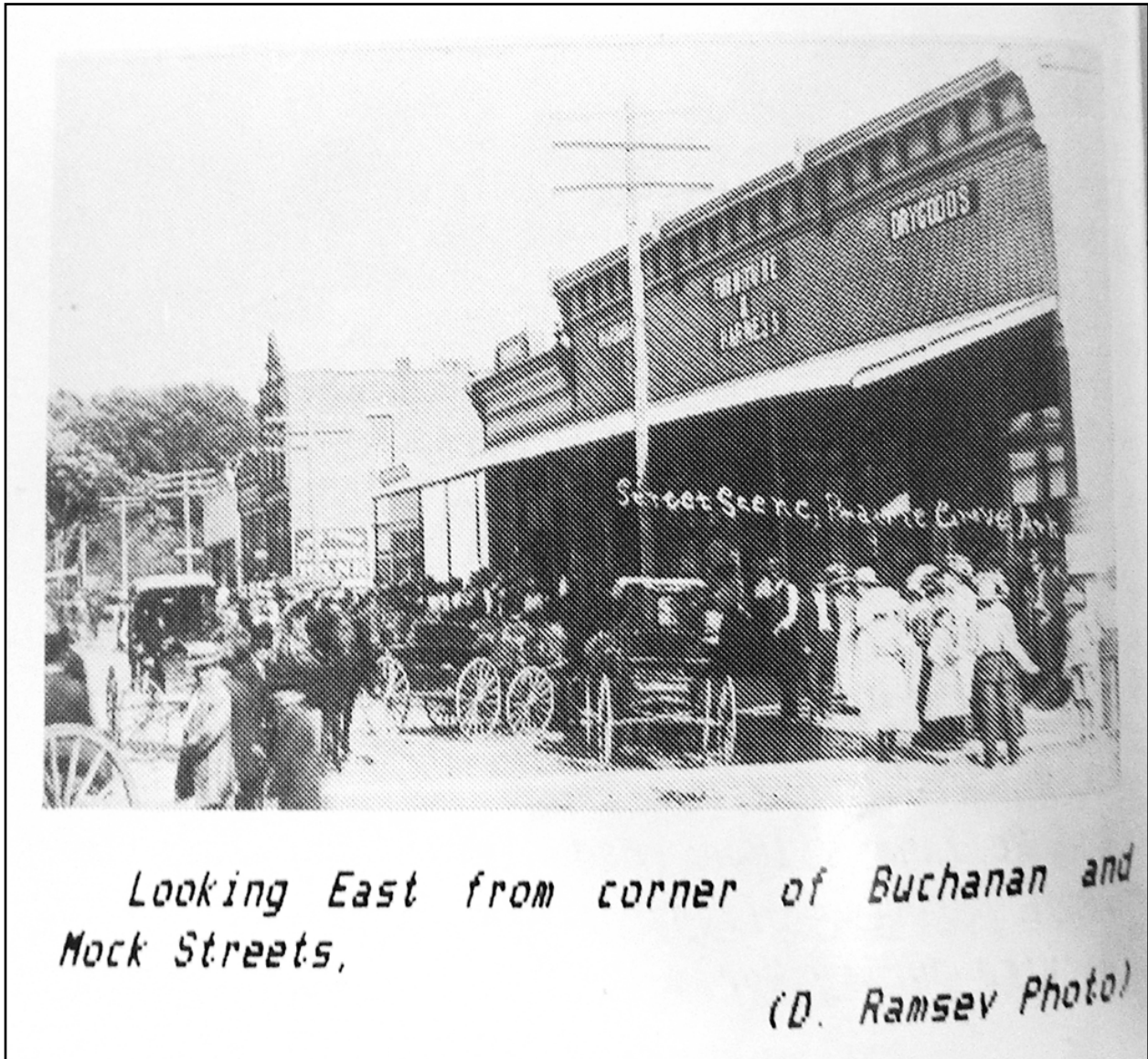


Figure 11. Location of the North Mock Street Commercial Historic District (outlined in red) on a 1908 Prairie Grove Water Works (photograph from *Prairie Grove Water Works Department*).



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**Figure 12.** The intersection of North Mock and Buchanan streets in Prairie Grove; looking east (now the western part of the Prairie Grove Commercial Historic District [WA1652]; photograph from the *Centennial History of Prairie Grove, 1888-1988* by Wiswell 1988).

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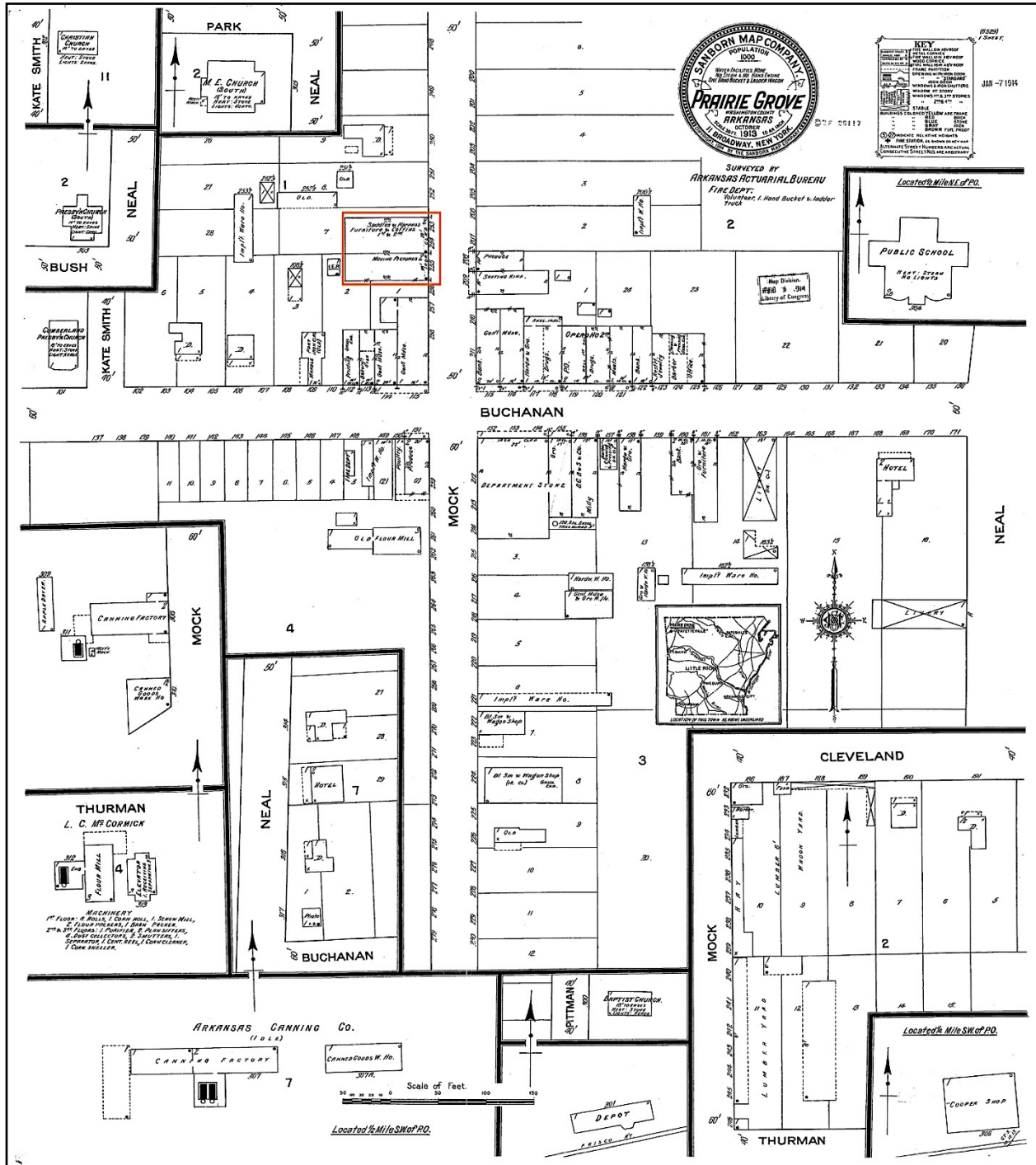
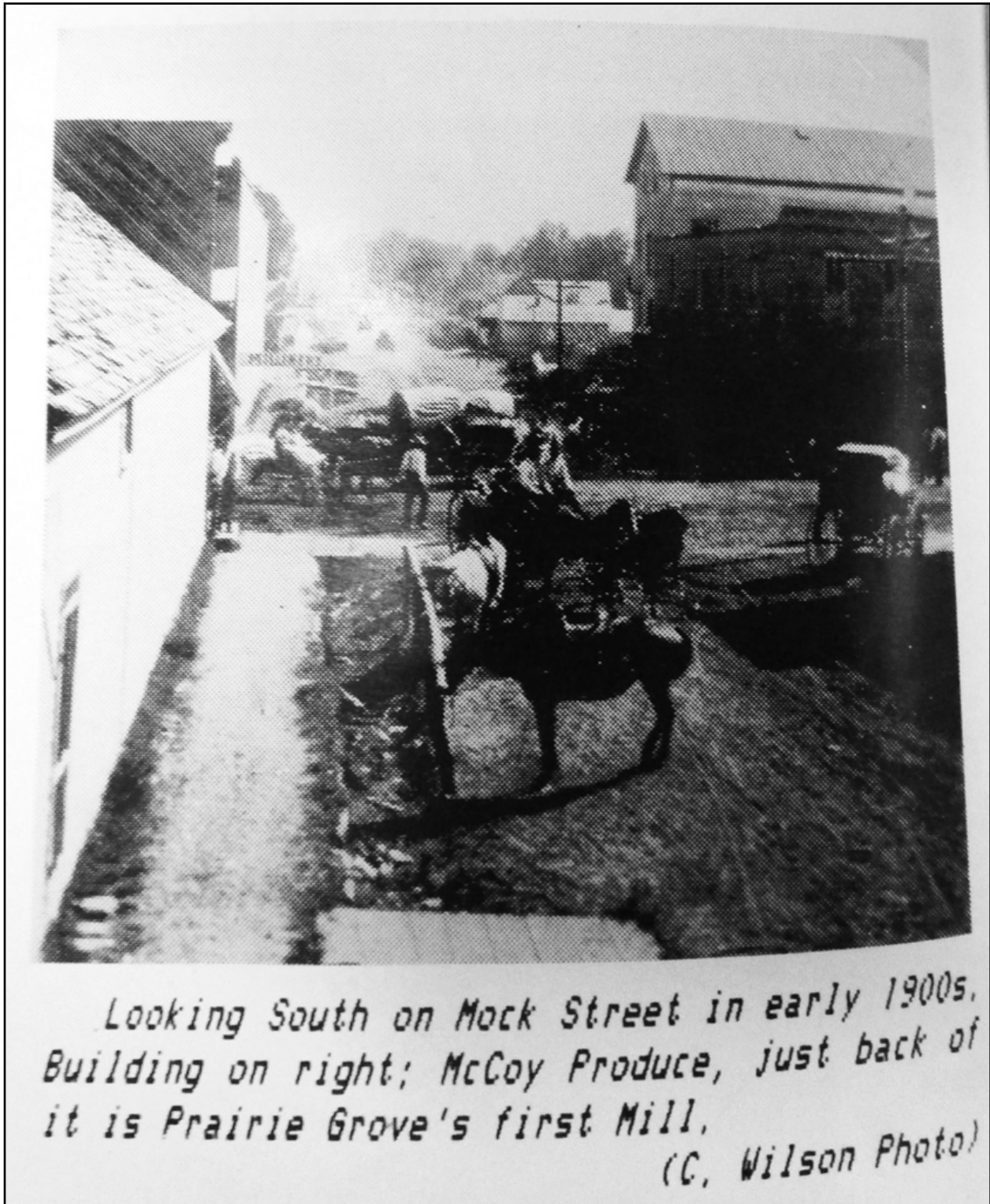


Figure 13. Location of the North Mock Street Commercial Historic District (outlined in red) on a 1913 City of Prairie Grove map (1913 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map).

North Mock Street Commercial Historic District  
Name of Property

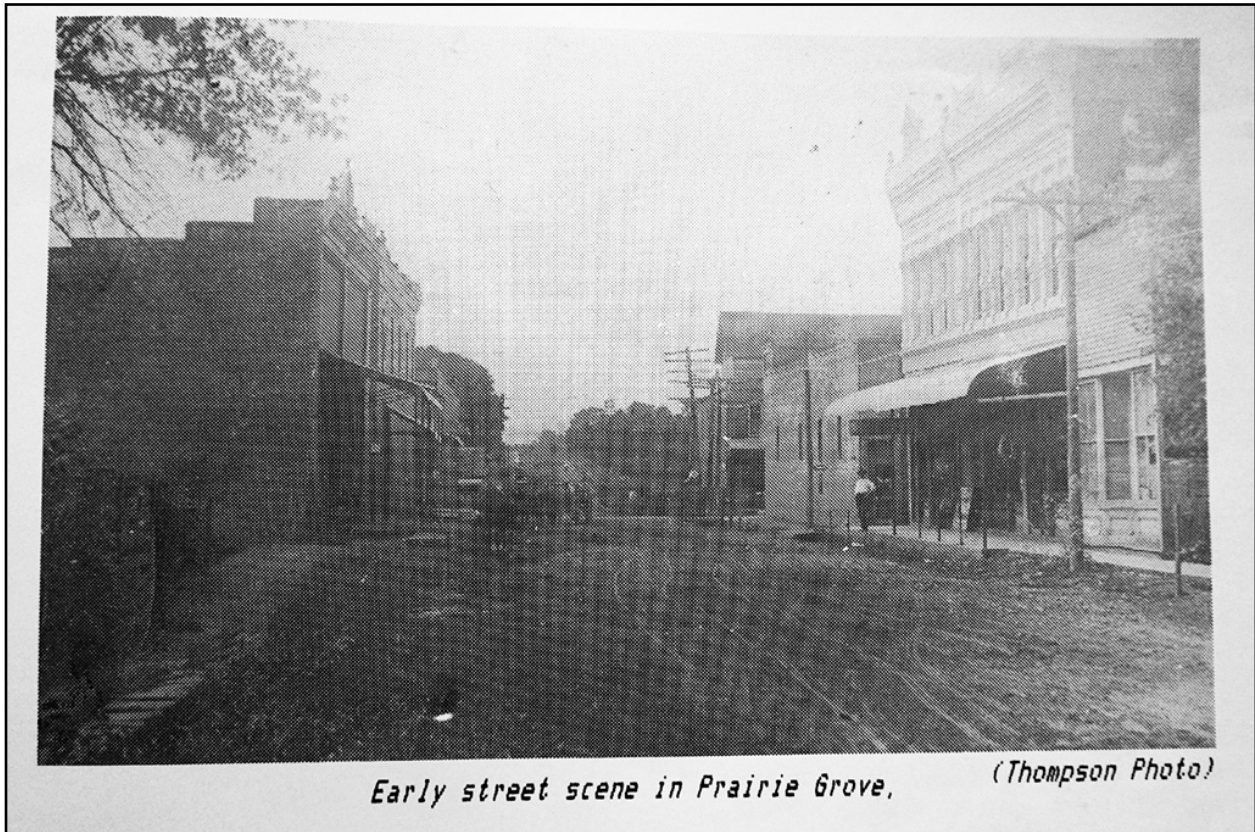
Washington County, AR  
County and State



**Figure 14.** View looking south across Buchanan Street from 110 North Mock Street (opposite of the Occidental Lodge No. 436 at 112 North Mock Street) in the early 1900s. The mill is the two-story building on the right (photograph from the *Centennial History of Prairie Grove, 1888-1988* by Wiswell 1988).

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**Figure 15. North Mock Street and across Buchanan Street, ca. 1910; looking south. The building with the awning on the right is 112 and 116 North Mock Street. The single-story building in the right foreground is no longer extant (photograph from the *Centennial History of Prairie Grove, 1888-1988* by Wiswell 1988).**



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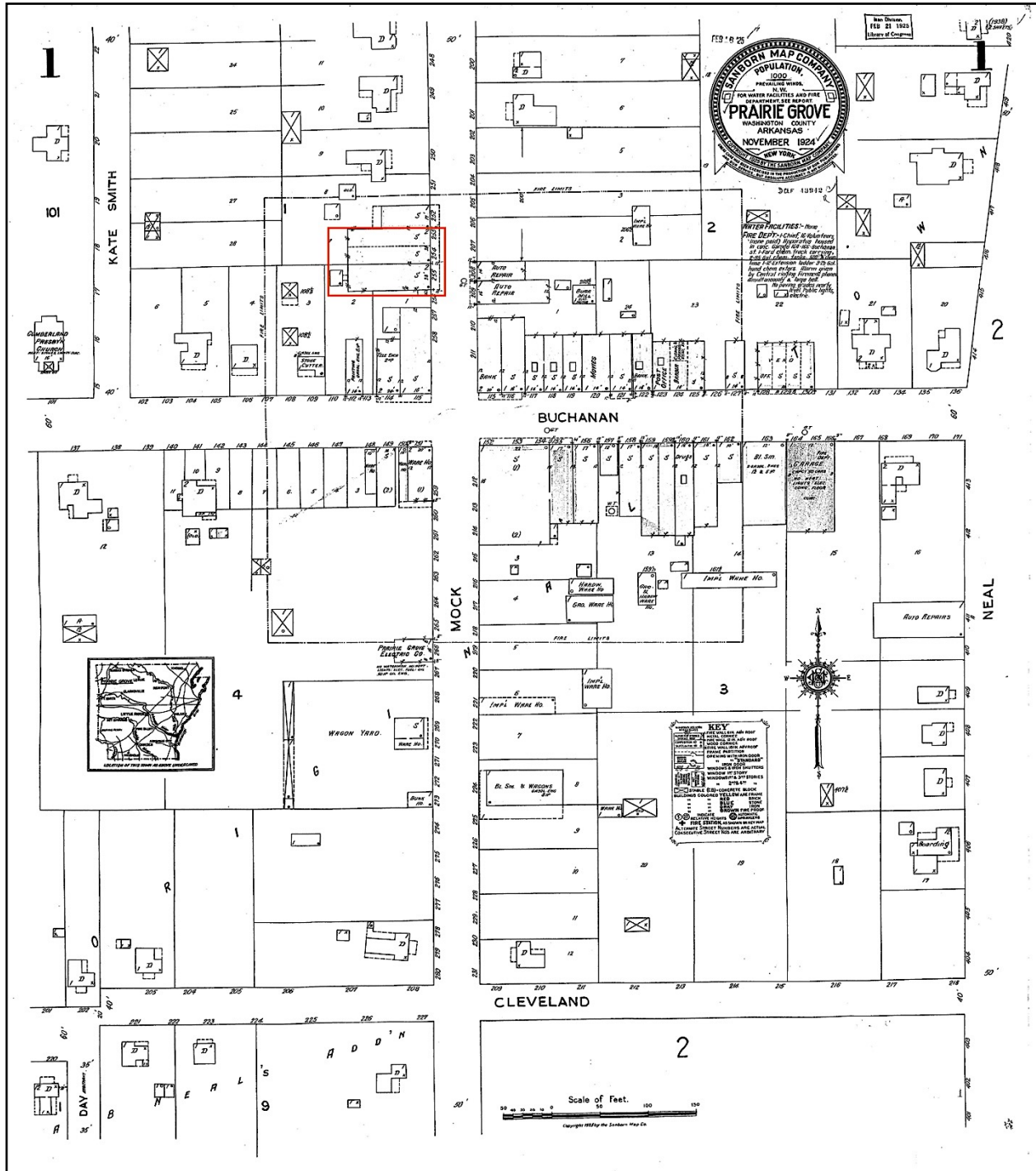


Figure 16. Location of the North Mock Street Commercial Historic District (outlined in red) on a 1924 City of Prairie Grove map (1924 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map).



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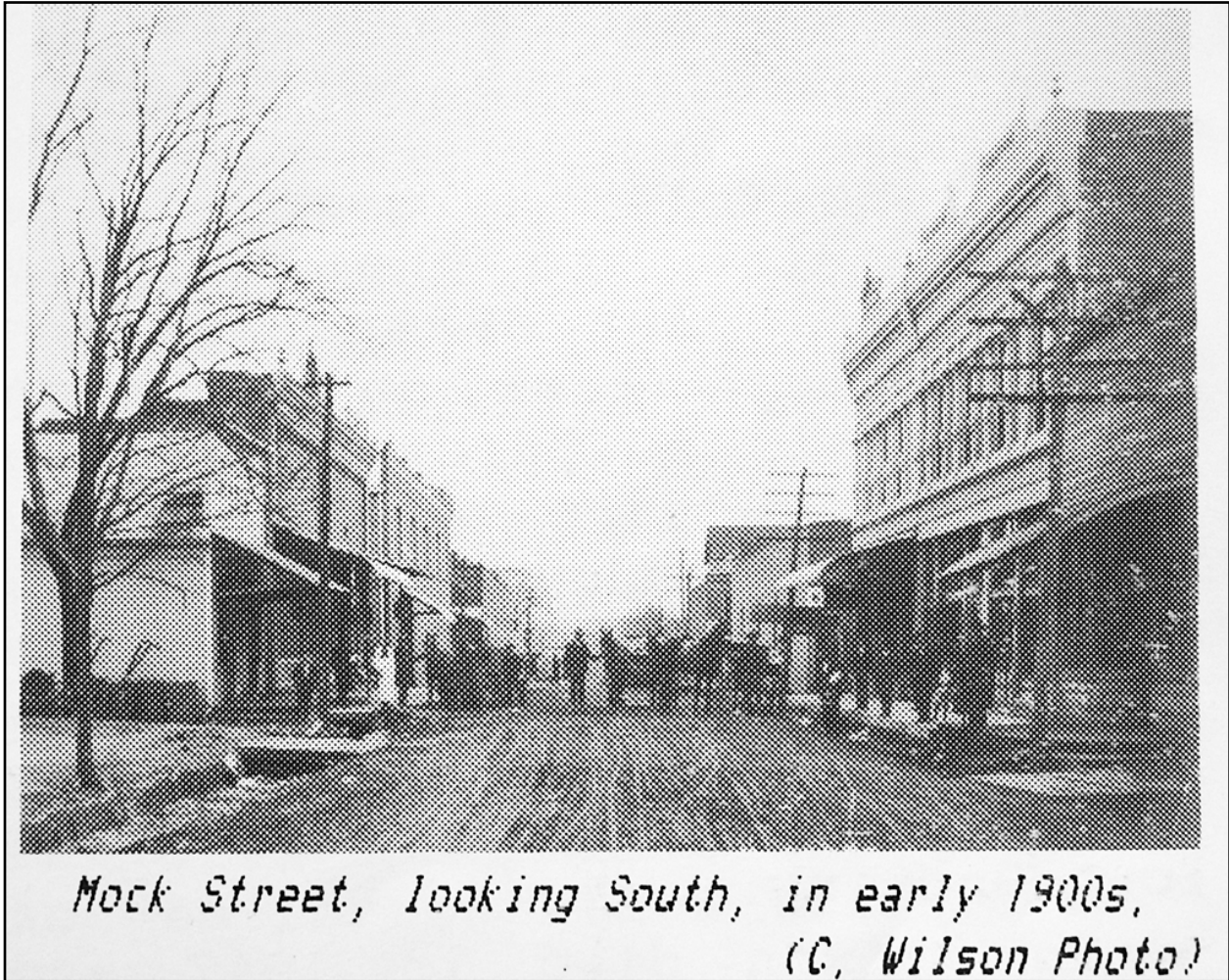


Figure 17. View looking south down North Mock Street across Buchanan Street, ca. 1913 (photograph from the *Centennial History of Prairie Grove, 1888-1988* by Wiswell 1988).

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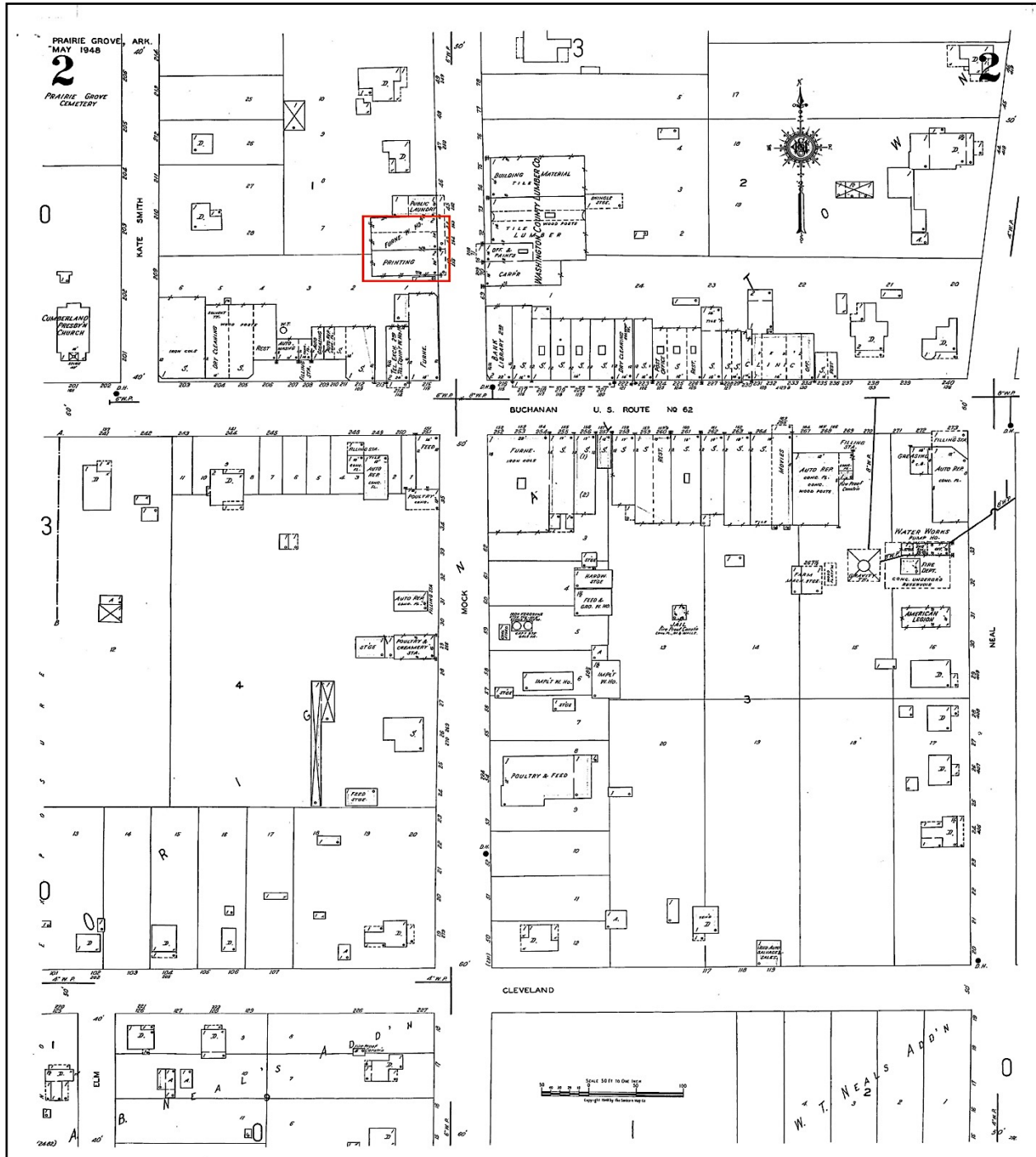


Figure 18. Location of the North Mock Street Commercial Historic District (outlined in red) on a 1948 City of Prairie Grove map (1948 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map).

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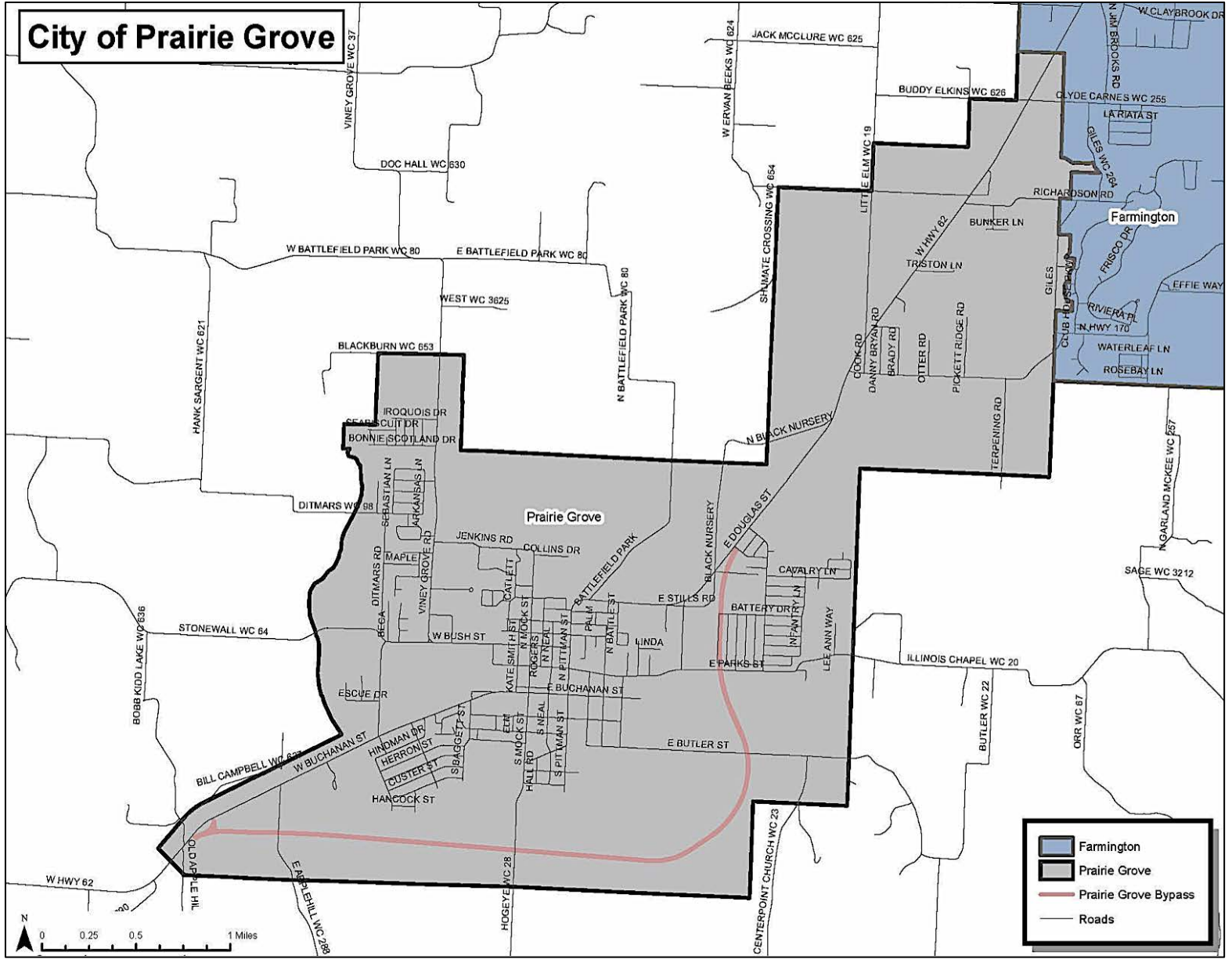


Figure 19. Prairie Grove City limits, 2014 (City of Prairie Grove, [www.prairiegrovearkansas.org/maps/](http://www.prairiegrovearkansas.org/maps/), 2017).

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**Photographs**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600 x 1200 pixels (minimum), 3,000 x 2,000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map (Figure 20). 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: North Mock Street Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Prairie Grove

County: Washington State: Arkansas

Photographer: Stacey L. Griffin

Date Photographed: October 2017

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

Photo No.	Description	View
1	N Mock Street from Buchanan Street	facing North
2	N Mock Street from 104 Buchanan Street	facing North
3	112 N Mock Street	facing West
4	Southern boundary line from North Mock Street	facing West
5	Southwestern boundary corner	facing East
6	112 and 116 N Mock Street	facing Northwest
7	Northeast boundary corner	facing Southwest
8	Northwest boundary corner	facing Southeast
9	East boundary line, North Mock Street	facing South



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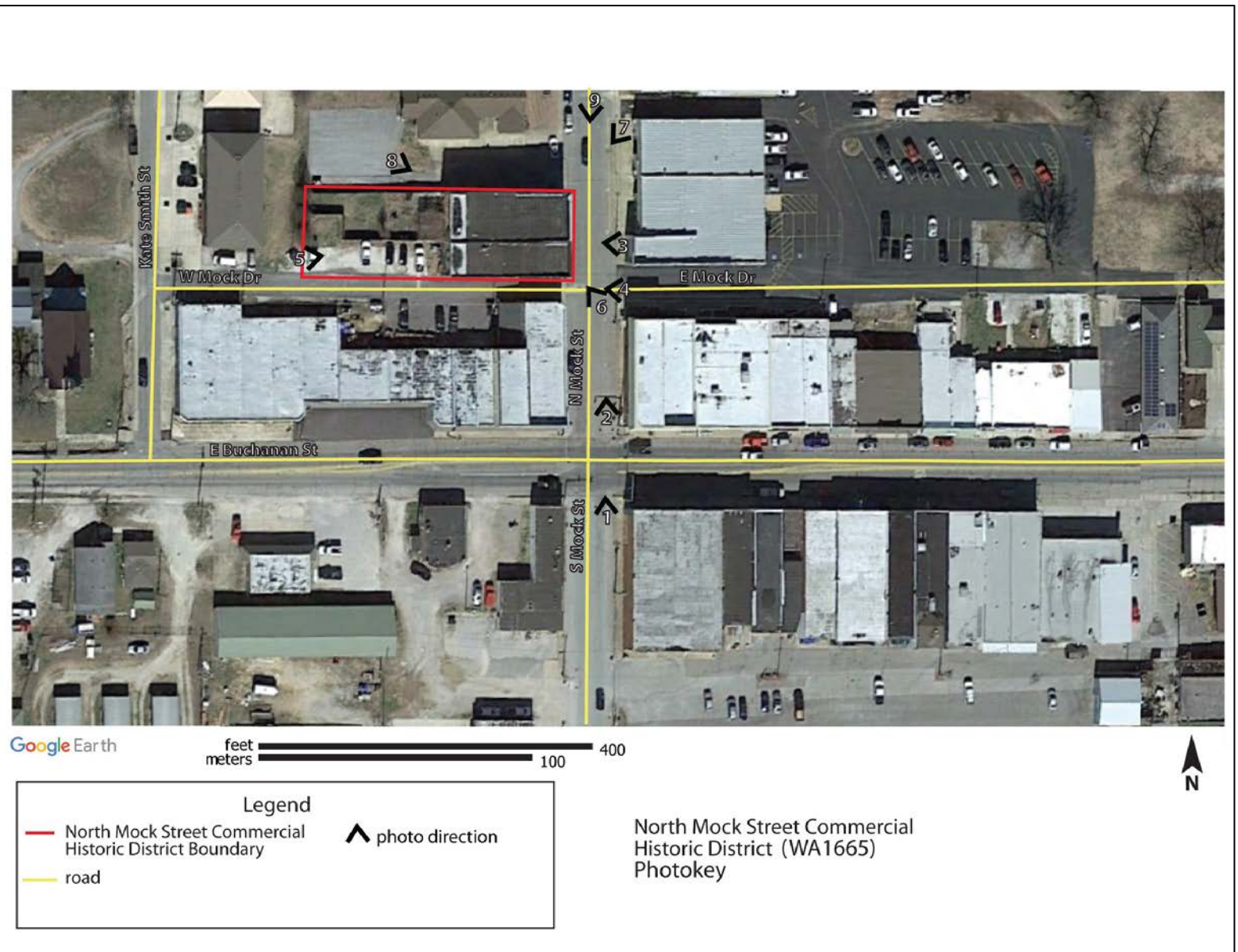


Figure 20. Map of the North Mock Street Commercial Historic District showing the National Register of Historic Places district boundary and keyed photographs (Google Earth 2017).



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**Photo 1. View from the intersection of Buchanan and Mock streets; facing north. The North Mock Street Commercial Historic District (WA1665) is on the left indicated by the blue and green awnings of 112 and 116 North Mock Street, respectively.**



**Photo 2. View of North Mock Street Commercial Historic District from 104 Buchanan Street; facing north. The buildings at 112 and 116 North Mock Street are on the left.**



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**Photo 3. North Mock Street Commercial Historic District (WA1665), 112 and 116 North Mock Street; facing west.**



**Photo 4. View of southern boundary line (alley) from North Mock Street; facing west.**



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**Photo 5. View of southern boundary line (alley) from southwest boundary corner; facing east.**



**Photo 6. View from southeastern boundary corner from North Mock Street; facing northwest.**



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**Photo 7. The buildings at 112 and 116 North Mock Street, view from northeastern boundary corner; facing southwest.**



**Photo 8. View from northwestern boundary corner toward North Mock Street; facing east.**

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**Photo 9. Looking south down North Mock Street; facing south.**

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.





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ACE

BUCHANAN ST

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[www.arvest](http://www.arvest.com)





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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 5/10/2018      Date of Pending List: 5/30/2018      Date of 16th Day: 6/14/2018      Date of 45th Day: 6/25/2018      Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal           | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL            | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request     | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape       | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver           | <input type="checkbox"/> National        | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission     | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period             |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP             | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG             |   |

Accept       Return       Reject      6/22/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer Jim Gabbert      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275      Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION:    see attached comments : No    see attached SLR : **Yes**

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.





THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
**HERITAGE**

Asa Hutchinson  
*Governor*

Stacy Hurst  
*Director*



April 4, 2018

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief  
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs  
National Register of Historic Places  
1849 C Street., NW  
Mail Stop 7228  
Washington D.C. 20240

Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Natural  
Heritage Commission

Arkansas State Archives

Delta Cultural Center

Historic Arkansas Museum

Mosaic Templars  
Cultural Center

Old State House Museum

RE: North Mock Street Historic District – Prairie Grove,  
Washington 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 North Mock Street 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



1100 North Street  
Little Rock, AR 72201

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

e-mail:  
[info@arkansaspreservation.org](mailto:info@arkansaspreservation.org)  
website:  
[www.arkansaspreservation.com](http://www.arkansaspreservation.com)

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