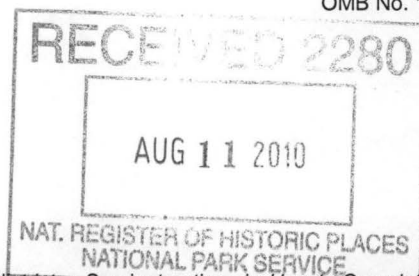


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name McCrory Commercial Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly Edmonds Ave. between Railroads & Third Streets

☐ not for publication N/A

city or town McCrory

☐ vicinity N/A

state Arkansas

code AR

county Woodruff

code 147

zip code 72101

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Catherine Maccher
Signature of certifying official/Title

7/6/10
Date

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☒ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other,

(explain:)

Jim Kelly
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

9/23/2010

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☒ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
26	14	buildings
0	2	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
26	16	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution

COMMERCE/TRADE/business

SOCIAL/meeting hall

RELIGION/religious facility

COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant

RECREATION AND CULTURE/theater

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution

COMMERCE/TRADE/business

GOVERNMENT/post office

RELIGION/religious facility

COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant

RECREATION AND CULTURE/theater

HEALTH CARE/ clinic

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Commercial Style

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/

Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE, BRICK

walls BRICK, METAL, CONCRETE, FRAME

roof ASPHALT, METAL, WOOD

other

Narrative Description

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

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McCrory Commercial Historic District
McCrory, Woodruff County, Arkansas

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1	WO0015	111 S. Edmonds	N/A	N/A	C
2	WO0127	109 S. Edmonds	G. L. Morris	Box 405	C
3	WO0128	107 S. Edmonds	G. L. Morris	Box 405	NC
4	WO0129	105 S. Edmonds	M. D. Thompson	Box 388	C
5	WO0130	106-112 S. Edmonds	Glen Scott	Box 208	C
6	WO0131	104 S. Edmonds	N/A	N/A	C
7	WO0132	100-102 S. Edmonds	Joe Young	1604 Troutman Cir. Jonesboro 72404	C
8	WO0133	101-103 West Main	Joe Young	1604 Troutman Cir. Jonesboro 72404	C
9	WO0134	101 N. Edmonds	City of McCrory	Box 897	C
10	WO0017	105 N. Edmonds	City of McCrory	Box 897	C
11	WO0135	107 N. Edmonds	Joan Dyer	Box 689	C
12	WO0136	109-111 N. Edmonds	Baptist Church	Box 423	C
13	WO0137	113 N. Edmonds	Don Whitt	Box 424	C
14	WO0138	115 N. Edmonds	Eddie Boone	220 Bostic Rd, Searcy 72143	C
15	WO0139	117 N. Edmonds	William Ripper	Box 829 Forrest City	C
16	WO0140	119 N. Edmonds	Scott Skarda	Box 518, Des Arc	C
17	WO0018	123 N. Edmonds	Joe Peacock	Box 599	NC
18	WO0141	103 East Second	Doyle Fowler	404 Kimberly Dr.	C
19	WO0142	105 East Second	City of McCrory	Box 897	C
20	WO0143	109 East Second	Milton Lane	10700 N.Rodney Parham, Little Rock, AR 72212	NC
21	WO0144	104 East Second	Gary Paggot	Box 88, Brinkley, AR	C
22	WO0014	100-104 N. Edmonds	F. Lewis	Box 410	C
23	WO0013	106 N. Edmonds	Doyle Fowler	404 Kimberly Dr.	C
24	WO0145	108 N. Edmonds	Raymond Morgan	Box 722	C
25	WO0146	110 N. Edmonds	Chuck Joyner	Box 539	NC
26	WO0147	112 N. Edmonds	N/A	Box 391	NC
27	WO0148	114-118 N. Edmonds	N/A	Box 391	NC
28	WO0149	120 N. Edmonds	Bank of McCrory	Box 370	NC
29	WO0150	124 N. Edmonds	Bank of McCrory	Box 370	NC
30	WO0151	203 N. Edmonds	U.S. Post Office	203 N. Edmonds	NC
31	WO0152	219 N. Edmonds	John Heath	Box 361	NC
32	WO0153	219 N. Edmonds	John Heath	Box 361	C
33	WO0154	301 N. Edmonds	M. D. Thompson	Box 388	C
34	WO0155	202 N. Edmonds	Ralph Myers	Box 498	NC
35	WO0156	204 N. Edmonds	Ralph Myers	Box 498	C
36	WO0157	206 N. Edmonds	Lou Lee	Box 449	NC
37	WO0158	208 N. Edmonds	Don Jones	Box 183	C

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Continuation Sheet

McCrory Commercial Historic District
McCrory, Woodruff County, Arkansas

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38	WO0012	210 N. Edmonds	Don Jones	Box 183	C
39	WO0159	218 N. Edmonds	Merchants & Planters	218 N. Edmonds	NC
40	WO0160	108 West Second	N/A	N/A	NC
41	WO0161	101-103 S. Edmonds Ave.	N/A	N/A	NC
42	WO0162	N. of 210 N. Edmonds Ave.	N/A	N/A	NC

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McCrory Commercial Historic District
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Summary

McCrory is a small town in Woodruff County, Arkansas, with a population in 2000 of 1,850 residents. (Estimated 2008 population was 1,549.) The town is located in the flatlands of eastern-central Arkansas, seventy miles west of Memphis and 85 miles northeast of Little Rock. The town's main thoroughfare is State Highway 145 (Edmonds Avenue), a north-south road connecting McCrory with U.S. Highway 64. The town's early-20th-century commercial buildings line both sides of Edmonds Avenue and constitute the McCrory Commercial Historic District. Agricultural mills, outside the proposed district, are located immediately to the south, accessed by the east-west rail line. Residential neighborhoods border the commercial and industrial area of downtown, and sprawling agricultural tracts lie beyond.

The proposed district is the historic town center; these commercial buildings have been historically occupied by businesses such as general merchandise stores, grocery stores, and furniture and hardware stores. Also included in the district are a church, a former bank building, a current bank building, a former Masonic Lodge, and a theater. The historic district is largely intact, illustrating the typical commercial block buildings with shared side walls and a continuous street elevation that predominated in early-20th-century downtowns. Established in 1890, McCrory's earliest buildings would have been of frame construction and were replaced or consumed by fire. Thus, the architectural stock composing the proposed historic district dates to as early as ca. 1900. Of the forty-two buildings and sites in the district, twenty-six (61.9%) are contributing resources due to their age, architectural and historic significance, and integrity. Sixteen buildings (38.1%) are non-contributing, due to their age or extensive alterations.

In form and styling, the buildings reflect their historic functions. Most buildings demonstrate the popular one-part commercial block form, though a few have two stories. Storefronts have a mix of original and replacement elements. Generally, stylistic elements are traditional and restrained, and include elements like brick corbelling, soldier courses, decorative brickwork, and the occasional arched windows or storefront columns or pilasters. Some buildings demonstrate stronger stylistic influences. One, the McCrory United Methodist Church (WO0153), features a Classical Revival portico with Doric columns. A few buildings illustrate the influence of Art Moderne, containing architectural elements popularized between the 1920s and 1950s. The ca. 1930 building at 109 South Edmonds (WO0127), for example, has a panel of structural glass block in its upper façade, as well as Roman brick veneer, which also became popular during this period. The building at 106-112 S. Edmonds (WO0130), dating to ca. 1945, features an exterior of Carrara glass. The use of such materials and construction dates suggest that McCrory was still a growing commercial and social center, vibrant into the mid-twentieth century.

The majority of the buildings in the district were constructed between ca. 1900 and ca. 1930. The one major exception is the Bank of McCrory at 124 N. Edmonds Avenue which was built in 1955 and then remodeled into its present form in 1966. Overall, the early twentieth century buildings retain much of their original design except for storefront remodelings completed in recent decades. Most buildings in the district are occupied and continue to be used for a variety of commercial businesses and offices.

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Inventory and Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Resource Numbers

1. WO0115, 111 South Edmonds Ave., Wherry Building
This ca. 1910 two-story rectangular commercial building has an exterior of brick, a flat roof, and a continuous cast-concrete foundation. The original storefront has frame bulkheads, single-light, wood double doors, a Chickasaw Ironworks threshold, and wood and glass display windows. In the upper façade are three segmental arch windows and brick corbelling below the cornice. On the interior there is an original pressed metal ceiling. Rear windows are bricked in. (C)
2. WO0157, 109 South Edmonds Ave.
Built ca. 1930, this one-story rectangular commercial building has a brick exterior, a flat roof, and a continuous concrete foundation. The storefront has an original single-light wood door and ca. 1955 Roman brick veneer. In the upper façade is a large window with structural block glass. There is also an added metal awning. (C)
3. WO0128, 107 South Edmonds Ave.
Constructed ca. 1910, this one-story rectangular commercial building has a completely altered façade from ca. 1970, including brick veneer, long, narrow, fixed windows, an added classical entrance surround, and an added metal, Mansard-style awning. (NC)
4. WO0129, 105 South Edmonds Ave., Proulx Cafe
This ca. 1930 one-story rectangular commercial building has a brick exterior, a flat roof, and a continuous cast-concrete foundation. The façade has a storefront with Formica bulkheads, aluminum and glass windows, and an added metal awning. The upper façade has wire brick. (C)
5. WO0130, 106-112 South Edmonds Ave. Miller-Jernigan, Arnof Building
Constructed ca. 1945, this four-bay, one-story rectangular commercial building has a brick exterior, a flat roof, and a continuous cast-concrete foundation. The façade is divided by pilasters covered with original Carrara glass. Three of four entrances have original single-light wood doors. Display windows are original metal and glass. There is a metal awning. The transoms are covered with wood, and above is a soldier course. The upper façade alternates header and stretcher brickwork. The upper façade of each bay has a concrete inset, each inscribed with a name: Miller-Jernigan, Arnof, and Arnof. (C)
6. WO0131, 104 South Edmonds Ave., Hamilton Furniture and Hardware Store
Built ca. 1910, this one-story, rectangular, commercial building has a brick exterior, a flat roof, and a continuous cast-concrete foundation. The original storefront has brick bulkheads, copper and glass display windows, and single-light double doors. Wood panels cover the transom, and there is an added metal awning. The upper façade has projecting brick panels and a corbelled brick cornice. (C)
7. WO0132, 100-102 South Edmonds Ave., Kyle Music Store
This ca. 1910 two-story rectangular commercial building has a brick exterior, a flat roof, and a continuous cast-concrete foundation. The storefront has been altered with ca. 1955 glass and metal doors, though one original nine-light, two-panel door remains, leading to the staircase to the second floor. The upper façade has a central brick pilaster flanked by one-over-one wood-sash windows. The interior retains its original pressed-metal ceiling, which is in excellent condition. (C)

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8. WO0133, 101-103 West Main Street, Hamilton Store Annex

Built ca.1905, this one-story, originally rectangular commercial building has a brick exterior, a flat roof, a continuous cast-concrete foundation, and several added wings. The 101 storefront is original with wood bulkheads and wood and glass display windows and original single-light wood double doors. Over the storefront is an original six-light transom. The 103 storefront has brick bulkheads. Copper and glass display windows, original single-light door, and a transom covered with metal. The upper façade has raised brick panels and a corbelled brick cornice. At the original rear elevation is a shed roof, frame addition, with a gabled roof, frame extension, ca. 1940. (C)

9. WO0134, 101 North Edmonds Avenue, Fakes Mercantile

This ca. 1900 one-and-one-half-story rectangular commercial building has a brick exterior, a flat roof, and a continuous cast-concrete foundation. The original storefront has original bulkheads, display windows, transom, and an iron threshold with "Fakes Mercantile." There are modillion blocks below the transom. The storefront is flanked by brick pilasters with egg and dart capitals. The upper façade has three rectangular panels with a braided knot design. Above these at the cornice are small dentils. The interior retains its original pressed-metal ceiling, which had suffered some deterioration prior to the rehabilitation of the building. (C)

10. WO0017. 105 North Edmonds Avenue, Bank of McCrory

This 1909 one-story rectangular commercial building has a brick exterior, a flat roof, and a continuous cast-concrete foundation. The original storefront has original wood bulkheads, display windows, brick pilasters with Ionic capitals, and a double door entrance. The storefront is flanked by brick pilasters with egg and dart capitals. The upper façade has transoms covered with sheet metal; above is a molded course with modillion blocks. There is a date stone below the central roofline parapet. (C)

11. WO0135, 107 North Edmonds Avenue

This 1927 one-story rectangular commercial building has a brick exterior, a flat roof, and a continuous cast-concrete foundation. The storefront has been altered with ca. 1960 glass and metal door and display windows. There is also an added metal awning. The transom is covered with sheet metal. The upper façade has a rectangular panel with soldier course outline and a central, concrete inset with "19 Comer 27." (C)

12. WO0136, 109-111 North Edmonds Avenue

This 1927 one-story rectangular commercial building has a brick exterior, a flat roof, and a continuous cast-concrete foundation. The storefront has original brick bulkheads and ca. 1960 glass and metal doors and display windows. There is also an added metal awning. The transom is covered with wood panels. The upper façade has a rectangular panel with brick outline. (C)

13. WO0137, 113 North Edmonds Avenue

This 1927 one-story rectangular commercial building has a brick exterior, a flat roof, and a continuous cast-concrete foundation. The storefront has original brick bulkheads, ca. 1970 glass and metal door and display windows. There is also an added metal awning. The transom is covered with T-111. The upper façade has a rectangular panel with soldier course outline and a central, concrete inset with "19 Comer 27." (C)

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McCrory Commercial Historic District
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14. WO0138, 115 North Edmonds Avenue

This ca. 1925 one-story rectangular commercial building has a brick exterior, a flat roof, and a continuous cast-concrete foundation. The storefront has original brick bulkheads, ca. 1970 glass and metal door and display windows. There is also an added metal awning. The transom is covered with wood panels. The upper façade has a rectangular panel outlined with brick. (C)

15. WO0139, 117 North Edmonds Avenue

This ca. 1910 one-story rectangular commercial building has a brick exterior, a flat roof, and a continuous cast-concrete foundation. The storefront has Carrara glass applied to original brick bulkheads, ca. 1945 glass display windows, and a replacement door. There is also an added metal awning. The transom is covered with sheet metal. The upper façade has two soldier courses. (C)

16. WO0140, 119 North Edmonds Avenue

This ca. 1910, two-story rectangular commercial building has a brick exterior, a flat roof, and a continuous cast-concrete foundation. The storefront dates to ca. 1980 with bulkheads covered in sheet metal, glass and metal door and display windows. There is also an added canvas awning covering the transom. The upper façade windows are covered with wood paneling. Above are rows of dentiled brick. (C)

17. WO0018, 123 North Edmonds Avenue, McCrory Mercantile

This 1908 building has a brick exterior, flat roof, and continuous concrete foundation. Its storefront has been drastically altered ca. 1995 with an enclosed façade of brick veneer, arched vinyl windows, and arched central entrance. The upper facade retains extensive detailing, including dentils, modillions, and original name inset. (NC)

18. WO0141, 103 East Second Street, Ken Theatre

This ca. 1945 two-story rectangular theater building has a brick exterior, a flat roof with parapet, and a continuous cast-concrete foundation. The three-bay façade has a central entrance bay with ca. 1970 wood double doors, each with three square lights. A soldier course divides the lower and upper facades. The central upper façade is slightly recessed and taller than the flanking bays, creating a parapet roofline. (C)

19. WO0142, 105 East Second Street

This ca. 1950 one-story rectangular commercial building has a brick exterior, a flat roof, and a continuous cast-concrete foundation. The storefront has an angled façade with a recessed entrance, original brick bulkhead and glass and metal door and display windows. (C)

20. WO0143

This is a ca. 1970 office building with vertical board siding, fixed windows, a flat roof, and a continuous concrete foundation. (NC)

21. WO0144, 104 East Second Street, Arkansas Central Leader

This 1948 one-story rectangular commercial building has a brick and concrete block exterior, a flat roof, and a continuous cast-concrete foundation. The storefront has original brick bulkheads and original single-light doors and large display windows. There is also a metal awning. There is a sailor course brick line at the roofline. Windows on the west elevation are bricked in. (C)

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22. WO0014, 100-104 North Edmonds Avenue, F. Lewis Building

This ca. 1927 one-story rectangular commercial building has a brick exterior, a flat roof, and a continuous cast-concrete foundation. There are three storefronts: #100 and #102 have original brick bulkheads, glass and copper display windows, and single-light doors. The storefront at #104 has a section of ca. 1980 windows and door, but the rest of that storefront is original. There is also an added metal awning. The upper façade has rectangular panels outlined with soldier course brick. (C)

23. WO0013, 106 North Edmonds Avenue, Comer Building

This 1927 one-story rectangular commercial building has a brick exterior, a flat roof, and a continuous cast-concrete foundation. The storefront has original brick bulkheads, original single-light door, and glass and wood display windows. There is also an added canvas awning. The transom is covered with metal. The upper façade has a rectangular panel outlined with soldier course brick and has a central inset with "19 Comer 27." (C)

24. WO0145, 108 North Edmonds Avenue

This ca. 1930 one-story rectangular commercial building has a brick exterior, a flat roof, and a continuous cast-concrete foundation. The storefront has original single-light doors and fixed windows. Though the building appears to date to ca. 1930, there is an added date stone with "19 Rainer 61." (C)

25. WO0146, 110 North Edmonds Avenue

This ca. 1940 building has a storefront remodeled ca. 1970 with field stone veneer, added frame awning, and glass and metal doors. A fence conceals the rear elevation. (NC)

26. WO0147, 112 North Edmonds Avenue

This ca. 1930 commercial building has been remodeled with ca. 1980 brick bulkheads and aluminum and glass display windows. The upper façade is concealed under vinyl siding. There is an added metal awning. (NC)

27. WO0148, 114-118 North Edmonds Avenue

This ca. 1950 three-bay, one-story rectangular commercial building has a flat roof and a continuous cast-concrete foundation. The storefront 2 bays with original brick exterior; the third is covered by sheet metal. All three have glass and metal doors and display windows. (NC)

28. WO0149, 120 North Edmonds Avenue

This ca. 1950 one-story rectangular commercial building has a flat roof and a continuous cast-concrete foundation. The storefront was remodeled ca. 1966 and has an exterior of vertical metal panels and a large picture windows and glass and metal door. (NC)

29. WO0150, 124 North Edmonds Avenue

This 1955 bank building was remodeled in 1966 and has an exterior of brick with square metal panels in the upper façade. The entrance has metal and glass double doors. (NC)

30. WO0151, 203 North Edmonds Avenue

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This one-story post office building has a brick exterior, a flat roof, and a continuous concrete foundation. Its façade is multi-elevation and has a date stone with "1965 Lyndon B. Johnson President." The building has original glass and metal double doors. (NC)

31. WO0152, 219 North Edmonds Avenue

This ca. 1980 church annex building has a brick exterior, a hipped metal roof, and a continuous concrete foundation. (NC)

32. WO0153, 219 North Edmonds Avenue, McCrory United Methodist Church

This 1923 Neo-classical church building has a central portico on the façade with a gabled pediment and Doric columns. There are quoins at the corners. The central entrance has ca. 1990 double doors and is flanked by arched stained glass windows with brick arches and concrete keystones. The narthex of the church is a side-gable section, which joins the transverse nave of the building. At the rear is a side-gable, two-story classroom addition. (C)

33. WO0154, 301 North Edmonds Avenue

This ca. 1910 one-story, rectangular warehouse-type building has a brick exterior, a flat roof, and a continuous concrete foundation. Window openings on the main façade are covered with vinyl. There is a corbelled brick cornice at the roofline. Windows and doors are ca. 1960 of glass and metal design. (C)

34. WO0155, 202 North Edmonds Avenue

This ca. 1920 building has been altered ca. 1980 with fixed windows, brick veneer, replacement doors, and a frame awning with wood shingles. (NC)

35. WO0156, 204 North Edmonds Avenue

This ca. 1960 one-story commercial building has a brick exterior, flat roof, and a continuous concrete foundation. The storefront has original brick bulkheads, aluminum and glass doors and display windows, and metal awning. The upper façade is of stretcher brick. The date stone has been removed. (C)

36. WO0157, 206 North Edmonds Avenue

This ca. 1935 one-story commercial building is of frame construction and a gabled roof behind a false front. The façade has been further altered with ca. 1980 picture windows and mis-matched brick veneer sections. (NC)

37. WO0158, 208 North Edmonds Avenue

This ca. 1910 one-story commercial building is of frame construction and has a gabled roof. The false storefront is from ca. 1945 with metal and glass display windows and applied rolled asphalt exterior. There is a metal awning and an original single-light door. The interior has a dropped ceiling. (C)

38. WO0012, 210 North Edmonds Avenue, Masonic Lodge

This ca. 1910 two-story commercial building is constructed of concrete block and has brick on the façade. The storefront has original frame bulkheads, transom, and display windows. Doors are ca. 1970 of glass and metal design. The upper façade has ca. 1960, horizontal two-over-two sash windows, brick pilaster strips, and a corbelled cornice at the roofline. (C)

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39. WO0159, 218 North Edmonds Avenue

This ca. 2000 bank building has a brick exterior, metal hipped roof, and a continuous concrete foundation. The façade has a projecting entrance bay of full-height windows. The awning wraps around the entire building. (NC)

40. WO0160, 108 West Second Street

This ca. 1970, two-story, frame office building has brick veneer on the façade with a pierced wall sheltering the recessed entrance. It has a ca. 1990 aluminum door. (NC)

41. WO0160, 101-103 South Edmonds Avenue. Vacant lot. (NC)

42. WO0161, North of 210 North Edmonds Avenue, Vacant lot. (NC)

The McCrory Commercial Historic District contains a concentrated collection of extant historic commercial properties in downtown McCrory. As a railroad town, McCrory grew rapidly from its incorporation in 1890, and frame buildings sprung up along Edmonds Street, in the block immediately north of the railroad tracks. The town's commercial district expanded along this north-south thoroughfare, and on side streets of Main and Second. Though the earliest buildings were destroyed by fire in 1909, many twentieth-century buildings in these blocks are extant. A few of the buildings within the district boundaries have undergone varying degrees of alteration. However, the district as a whole possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and feeling, conveying significance for the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century period during which time McCrory prospered as a commercial and cultural center of Woodruff County.

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 N/A

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

Ca. 1900 - 1960

Significant Dates

1900

1909 downtown fire

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- ☐ 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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

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McCrory, Woodruff County, Arkansas

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The McCrory Commercial Historic District in Woodruff County, Arkansas, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its local significance in commerce and Criterion C for local significance in architecture.

Criterion A: Commerce

Located approximately equidistant from Memphis, Tennessee, and Little Rock, Arkansas, McCrory developed as a rail town and became an important commercial and cultural center of the area. The Bald Knob branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad came through Woodruff County, and the homestead of Cyrus G. McCrory was in its path. A depot on donated land influenced the establishment of the town of McCrory, enabling the transportation of agricultural products, the basis of the town's economy. As the town's economy grew, so did its population, as ample employment opportunities drew workers to industrial and retail establishments. Buildings still present along Edmonds Avenue housed the dry goods, furniture, and drug stores, banks, hotels, churches, and food and entertainment venues that were available to residents and visitors.

Criterion C: Architecture

The buildings within the McCrory Commercial Historic District represent architectural significance on the local level. Following a 1909 fire, McCrory businesses rebuilt brick store buildings, many of which are extant today. One- and two-part commercial block buildings along Main Street are modest examples of these common early-20th-century forms. While most of these commercial buildings have modest decorative elements, a few buildings feature distinctive stylistic elements. For example, the McCrory United Methodist Church (WO0153) illustrates the Neo-Classical style, with its prominent full-height portico with classical columns. The building that originally housed the Bank of McCrory (WO0017) also stands out as an example of Neo-Classical influence, with Ionic pilasters and modillions below the cornice. Similarly, the Fakes Mercantile Building next door (WO0134) also has modest classical columns defining the display windows and taller pilasters framing the entire storefront. The Miller-Jernigan-Arnoff Building (WO0130) is suggestive of the Art Moderne style that became popular during the 1930s-1940s, with a façade completely finished with Cararra glass. Though some storefronts have been altered, the district along Edmonds Avenue still possesses integrity of location, setting, feeling, craftsmanship, and materials of an early-20th-century downtown commercial district.

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McCrory Commercial Historic District
McCrory, Woodruff County, Arkansas**Narrative**

Native people were known to inhabit the area of present-day Woodruff County, specifically in the area of McCrory and near-by Cotton Plant. French, then Spanish explorers passed through this swampy area in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, respectively. The former named the Cache River, but did not establish any settlement. It was after Arkansas became a territory in 1819 that permanent settlers came to the area. While extensive farming of the land by European Americans eventually obliterated much of the Native American history, their ritual mounds can still be found.¹

Parts of present-day Woodruff County formerly belonged to Independence, Phillips, St. Francis, and Jackson counties. Woodruff County was established in 1862, during the Civil War. That same year, Cyrus G. McCrory bought 400 acres with \$3,500 of Confederate money here.² The 1850 census had recorded Cyrus G. McCrory as a resident of Mason Grove in Madison County, Tennessee. At the time, his four children were aged from four to ten years old.³ Following the 1860 census, McCrory moved his family to Arkansas, as tax records from Jackson County, Arkansas, indicate he was assessed there in 1861. At that time, he owned 320 acres in the Jacksonport District and six slaves valued at \$4,800. In 1862, McCrory bought 400 acres of land in Woodruff County from Thomas Arnold. He farmed and traded land and at one time owned 700 acres in Jackson County and 640 acres in Woodruff County.⁴ Cotton was the chief agricultural crop in these rich soils, and it became an increasingly lucrative business during the nineteenth century. Certainly, Cyrus G. McCrory's expanding land holdings suggest he was a successful farmer and adept businessman.

The Civil War brought general devastation to Arkansas, including the thriving cotton economy. Prices fell and remained low for two decades following the Civil War. It was a difficult transition from slave-based labor to wage- or tenant-labor, and net gains were lower than what cotton growers had grown accustomed to. Many cotton operations in the delta region ceased to exist. However, the construction of rail lines through Woodruff County in the 1880s assisted in economic recovery and a rejuvenation of cotton sales.⁵

The land Cyrus G. McCrory bought in Woodruff County was in an area then known as Jennie's Colony. There are various suggestions as to the origin of that name. One derives from an early settler named Jennie Edmonds, which suggests a connection to the naming of Edmonds Avenue when the town of McCrory was established.⁶

¹ Paul Harmon Barnett, "Woodruff County," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, available at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/> accessed December 1, 2009.

² Paul Harmon Barnett, "McCrory (Woodruff County)," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, available at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/> accessed December 1, 2009.

³ Gary Telford, "The McCrory Family in McCrory, Woodruff County, Arkansas," accessed December 1, 2009, at http://www.argenweb.net/woodruff/gary_telford/county_articles/mccrory_family.html

⁴ Telford.

⁵ Van Hawkins, "Cotton Industry," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, available at <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/> accessed December 12, 2009.

⁶ Vernon Paysinger, "The McCrory Family in McCrory," in *Rivers and Roads and Points in Between*, Vol. XI, No. 1, pp. 2-12.

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McCrory, Woodruff County, Arkansas

The McCrory family was very prominent in the area. At the time of his death in 1869, Cyrus G. McCrory's estate was estimated at \$5,000. His four children grew into adulthood here and continued to have significant influence as the town developed. Mary McCrory, born in 1840, married Benjamin F. Seaman, and the couple is known to have owned land in Woodruff County in the 1870s. (Seaman Street in the town of McCrory was named for this family.) Cyrus Wade McCrory ("Wade"), born in 1843, was the administrator of his father's estate. Wade McCrory was enlisted in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. Following the war, he returned to the family homestead and married Mary Lou (Mollie) Atkison. Wade and his younger brother William J. McCrory were farmers. Born in 1846, William died at a young age, suffering a fatal injury while hauling cotton to market at the port city of Augusta, when his wagon broke down. Wade was the administrator of his younger brother's estate, assessed in 1871 by A.C. Lewis, C.S. Fakes, and J.K. Crosset, other settlers who would become prominent businessmen in the town of McCrory. At the time of his death, William J. McCrory's estate included 282 acres and personal property valued at \$1,343.56.⁷

In 1870, the population of Woodruff County was 6,891.⁸ It was around this time, following the death of his father, then brother, that Wade McCrory moved his family to Independence County, remaining there four years. In 1874, the family moved to Waco, Texas, where Wade McCrory continued farming, including a sheep ranch. He additionally owned land in Mineral Wells, Texas, as well as maintaining his farmlands in Independence and Woodruff counties through share-cropping.⁹

Wade and Mollie McCrory remained in Texas for sixteen years. In 1886, McCrory had an encounter that would influence relocating his family to Woodruff County and establishing the town of McCrory. Accounts vary as to whether this incident occurred in Texas or during one of McCrory's return visits to Woodruff County; however, it is recorded that he was finishing up the day, coming in from plowing a field, when he was visited by R. K. Thompson, agent for the Iron Mountain Railroad. The rail line, to run between Little Rock and Memphis, was to run through McCrory's land, and Thompson was seeking right-of-way. McCrory, envisioning a proper town with businesses and stores, donated fifteen acres of land on the south side of his farm, where a train depot (no longer extant) would be located.¹⁰

McCrory began selling town lots to settlers and future business owners. In September of 1886, Dr. Gideon B. Fakes was in charge of platting the town, which was named McCrory. On December 24, 1889, fifty-five men signed a petition for incorporation of McCrory, granted by the county court on January 30, 1890.¹¹ One of the signers, Mr. R. L. Johnson, later recalled that upon arriving to the area in 1880, there was nothing but cotton fields. Another signer, Mr. E. L. Hamilton arrived in 1889, when the area was still known as Jennie's Colony.¹²

⁷ Telford.

⁸ Barnett, "Woodruff County."

⁹ Ibid.; "Sketch of McCrory in 1891," from the *Arkansas Gazette*, July 10, 1891 in *Rivers and Roads and Points in Between*, Vol. XI, No. 1, 30-32.

¹⁰ Paysinger; Telford.

¹¹ Dorothy Hamilton Bronte, "DeView-McCrory," *Rivers and Roads and Points in Between*, Vol. I, No. 2, (Winter 1973), 9-13.

¹² Paysinger.

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McCrory Commercial Historic District
McCrory, Woodruff County, Arkansas

The coming of the railroad changed the landscape swiftly. In 1890, the population of Woodruff County was 14,009, with 299 people residing in the new town of McCrory.¹³ In that year, Wade McCrory returned from Texas permanently with his family, witnessing the rapid growth of the town bearing his family name. By 1891, he had sold hundreds of lots to newcomers. At that time, there were more than a dozen stores in town, a hotel, a school, a Methodist Church, and businesses including a wagon and blacksmith shop, a livery stable, a newspaper office, and a large stave factory. The Oxley Stave Company was one of the largest employers in Woodruff County and produced narrow strips of wood known as staves for barrels and other uses. Its mill employed 260 men and shipped out 200 carloads of stave per month on the railroad. It received, by rail, 150 carloads per month of bolts. Timber was received by wagon.¹⁴

Reflecting the surge of economic activity in the town, the Bank of McCrory was organized in 1903 and in 1909 built a new brick building at 105 North Edmonds Avenue (WO0017). During this same time, the Planters and Merchants Bank constructed a building at the southwest corner of Edmonds Avenue and Second Street. In 1917, after the Planters and Merchants Bank went bankrupt, the Bank of McCrory purchased the building and moved to that location, 124 North Edmonds Avenue. (Since then, the Bank of McCrory replaced the original building in the 1950s, WO0150.) McCrory's post office, established by 1889 had various locations, including the original Bank of McCrory Building (WO0017). Between 1908 and 1912, under Postmaster Bruce Fakes, the post office was located in the building at 105 South Edmonds Avenue (WO0129). After the post office moved out of this location, the building housed a restaurant operated by George Proulx.¹⁵

In 1909, McCrory suffered a disastrous fire, consuming frame buildings along South Edmonds Avenue from the railroad to Main Street. Businesses affected by the fire included Proulx's café, Hamilton's Furniture Store, its annex on West Main Street, W.B. Kyle's Music Store, Edgar Marsh's Meat Market, (where the fire started), Holland's Tailor Shop, Stoker's Barber Shop, and Sr. Startup's dental clinic. The buildings were soon replaced with new one- and two-story brick buildings, and many of the same businesses reopened at their original locations, such as Hamilton's Furniture (WO0131) and Kyle's Music Store (WO0132).¹⁶

The fire of 1909 was contained to the south of Main Street. Buildings along North Edmonds Avenue were spared. By 1913, this block of North Edmonds was almost completely filled in on both sides. Businesses included the two banks already mentioned and the McCrory Mercantile, built by the McCrory family in 1908 (WO0018). Additionally, there was a pool hall, a hotel, restaurants, a skating rink, and grocery, general and drug stores.¹⁷ The next block of Edmonds Avenue to the north was between 40% and 50% filled at this time. Most of these early buildings were replaced over the course of several decades. However, on the east side of the street, in block ten, was the Methodist Church, on parcels seven and eight, purchased in 1887

¹³ Barnett, "McCrory," and "Woodruff County."

¹⁴ "Sketch of McCrory."

¹⁵ Bronte.

¹⁶ T.J. Fakes, "Woodruff County's Disastrous Fires," *Rivers and Roads and Points in Between*, Vol. XIV, No. 1, (Winter 1986), 14-17.

¹⁷ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, McCrory, 1913.

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by Mary Edmonds and donated to the congregation.¹⁸ The church has been continuously located here since this time. It was in the original church building that fifty-five men met in 1889 to sign the incorporation petition to establish the town of McCrory.¹⁹ The current building (WO0153) dates to 1923 and appears to be the third church building for the congregation.²⁰

In its first decade of township, McCrory's population curiously dipped from 299 in 1890 to 225 in 1900. However, the town's rapid growth at the turn of the century is reflected in the jump in population in the next decade to 637.²¹ Agriculture, primarily cotton and timber, continued as the basis of McCrory's economy. Rail transport influenced the expansion of these industries across Woodruff County, as well as Arkansas. During the early twentieth century, Woodruff County allotted monies for a new courthouse and jail at Cotton Plant, while the old courthouse in Augusta was demolished for a new one. Temporarily, McCrory had a courthouse as well, though eventually, all county government became consolidated at Augusta.²²

During the early twentieth century, members of the McCrory family remained influential in the town. Wade and Mollie McCrory, having returned from Texas, raised their nine children in the town. Their son Jordan, born in 1870, owned vast farm tracts in Woodruff County and was president of the Planters Mercantile Company (originally called the McCrory Mercantile). In 1905, Mary Emma McCrory, born 1879, was married in the Methodist Church to H. W. Jernigan, cashier at the Bank of McCrory. Another son, Grover Garland McCrory, born in 1883, was a clerk for his father's company, the McCrory Mercantile, and also served on the Board of Directors of the Beedeville-McCrory & Southern Railway Company, which became defunct at the beginning of World War I. After graduating from the University of Arkansas, School of Engineering, Grover returned to the area to teach school. He had continued acquiring stock in the mercantile company during World War I, and when the company became Planters Mercantile, Grover was the principal stockholder. He was very active in town, serving as secretary of the building committee for the new Methodist Church building and was a charter member of the Rotary Club, organized in 1932. He, his brother Jordan, and Fletcher Lewis, owner of the F. Lewis Building (WO0014) organized the Red Gin, which processed cotton from their own farming operations, as well as for other area growers.²³

The cotton industry continued to expand, as did the populations of Woodruff County and the town of McCrory. The first decade of the twentieth century saw a sharp rise in population: from 16,304 to 20,049 in the county and from 225 to 637 in the town. In the next decade, there was less growth, but by 1930, there were 22,682 county residents, with 924 living in the town of McCrory.²⁴ With the stock market crash, the price of cotton fell from a high of 30 cents to a nickel per pound resulting in hardships for residents. The federal government devised a program to pay farmers to plow up their cotton fields, to create a shortage of

¹⁸ Telford.

¹⁹ History page at <http://www.cityofmccrory.com/history.htm>. Accessed Dec 1, 2009.

²⁰ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, McCrory, 1913, 1919, 1938.

²¹ Barnett, "McCrory."

²² Barnett, "Woodruff County."

²³ Telford.

²⁴ Barnett, "McCrory" and "Woodruff County."

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the crop, theoretically forcing up the price. The plan stipulated that farmers shared the federal dollars with tenants, but often the former simply evicted the latter. Workers gravitated northward, causing a shortage of labor across Arkansas.²⁵

During the 1930s, the development of U. S. Highway 64 opened up Woodruff County for cross-continental travel. During the Good Roads Movement, federal and local officials encouraged the development of highway associations to advocate for the improvement of automobile infrastructure. The Albert Pike Highway Association organized in centrally located Tulsa to develop a route between Hot Springs and Colorado Springs. Ultimately, the U. S. 64 Highway Association succeeded the old association and influenced the extension of the road east to Memphis.²⁶

Located less than a mile south of U.S. 64, McCrory benefited from the road's expansion to Memphis. While Woodruff County reached its peak population in 1930, small towns like McCrory continued to attract new residents. The northward movement of former tenant farmers beginning with the Depression was reflected in a loss of population for the county: 22,133 by 1940, 18,957 in 1950, and 13,954 in 1960. However, with new technology in the form of mechanical cotton balers, the cotton industry re-bounded. Towns like McCrory, therefore, enjoyed continued economic prosperity through the mid-twentieth century. During this time, McCrory was the "hub of business in Woodruff County." The town grew to 1,010 residents by 1940.²⁷

By the late 1930s, International Harvester, manufacturer of agricultural machinery, was sending a caravan of cotton-picking equipment each year, first to Texas and then to the Delta Region, for later-maturing cotton, to test its product.²⁸ Industrial manufacturing was limited across the country due to constrictions on materials during World War II. However, in 1942 International Harvester announced the opening of a new plant in north Memphis, to specialize in cotton-harvesting equipment. The location was a logical choice, in the heart of the Delta region and at a major distribution port. After the war, production boomed. Loss of human labor in the region was counteracted by machine labor, as one mechanical cotton picker could do the work of 30-50 field hands. Rapidly improving technology among competitors, such as Deere and Company, resulted in increasingly productive and efficient equipment, at decreasing costs to farmers. Deere, for example, invented a two-row cotton-picker, doubling the productivity of one machine. The new technology had a drastic effect on cotton farming productivity. Between 1941 and 1951, cotton production in the U.S. rose from 11 million to 15 million bales.²⁹

²⁵ Hawkins.

²⁶ *Augusta Advocate*, 13 November 1930, "Building a Master Highway."

²⁷ Barnett, "McCrory."

²⁸ Donald Holley, "Mechanical Cotton Picker," *Economic History Encyclopedia*, available at website

<http://eh.net/encyclopedia/article/holley.cottonpicker>, accessed February 4, 2009.

²⁹ *Ibid.*; Charles H. Wendell, *One Hundred-fifty Years of International Harvester*. Sarasota, FL: Crestline Pub., 1981, 82, 87.

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McCrory Commercial Historic District
McCrory, Woodruff County, Arkansas

McCrory, with a long history of cotton production, enjoyed continued growth during this period, its population rising to 1,115 by 1950, despite a continued decline in Woodruff County's population.³⁰ McCrory continued to have an agriculture-based economy; however, beginning in the 1930s agriculture in the Delta region became diversified, with the production of rice and soybeans. This decline in cotton was evident in McCrory in the 1960s, with the closing of cotton gins owned by M. D. Thompson and Sons and the Morris family, as cotton gave way to rice, soybeans, and wheat. At the same time, the town's economy expanded to include a manufacturing warehouse for American Greetings. This 770,000 square foot facility was a major employer until 2003, when the plant closed, evidenced in McCrory's population steady growth to almost 2,000 by 1990.³¹ Since then, McCrory's population has decreased by several hundred residents.

By ca. 1930, McCrory had largely achieved its current architectural character. Its two-part and one-part commercial block buildings illustrate the prevalent form and spatial arrangement of downtowns in the United States from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.³² Most buildings included traditional storefronts with typical elements of display windows, entrances, bulkheads, and transoms. Most have understated styling, and masonry patterns provide the defining elements of many facades. Buildings constructed during the late 1920s through the 1940s demonstrate McCrory's persistent vitality through those decades. Some of these buildings possess architectural elements that distinctly illustrate or minimally suggest specific styles popular in the country during this time, namely the Classical Revival and Art Moderne styles.

Despite the alteration of some historic buildings in the commercial district within the last 30 years, downtown McCrory retains a concentrated collection of buildings that collectively demonstrate historic and architectural integrity through elements of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Most of buildings are currently occupied, and the collection remains largely intact and usable. Due to downtown McCrory's local historic and architectural significance and its existing integrity, the McCrory Commercial Historic District meets the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places with local significance under criteria A and C.

³⁰ Barnett, McCrory."

³¹ Ibid.

³² Richard Longstreth, *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture* (Washington: The Preservation Press, 1987), 24 – 53.

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Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property 11.0**UTM References**

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A	<u>15</u>	<u>663816</u>	<u>3902896</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
B	<u>15</u>	<u>663863</u>	<u>3903034</u>

C	<u>15</u>	<u>663833</u>	<u>3903119</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<u>15</u>	<u>663778</u>	<u>3903220</u>

☐ See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Andra Martens, Preservation Planner with Thomason and Associates
organization Thomason and Associates date January 2010
street & number 1907 21st Avenue South telephone 615-385-4960
city or town Nashville state TN zip code 37212

Additional Documentation

submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 Or 15 minute series) indicating the property's locationA **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

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

Property Owner

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

name Multiple (see below)
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

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

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McCrory Commercial Historic District
McCrory, Woodruff County, Arkansas

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the McCrory Commercial Historic District encompass the buildings along Edmonds Avenue in downtown McCrory between the railroad to the south through the first building in the 300 block to the north; half of a block on West Main Street; and the first block of East Second Street. This includes Lots 1-5 of block 3, Lots 5-10 of Block 2, Lots 1-12 of Block 6, Lots 5-16 of Block 7, Lots 1-12 of Block 11, Lots 7-18 of Block 10, and Lots 30-32 of Block 62.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The McCrory Commercial Historic District boundary is drawn to encompass the concentrated collection of extant commercial properties in downtown McCrory. The district includes the buildings and commercial landscape at the center of public life for McCrory's residents during the first half of the 20th century. The district represents the entirety of what remains of this downtown landscape; the character of the area adjoining the boundaries is almost exclusively residential or industrial.

Additional UTM points

E. 15 663702E 3903177N
F. 15 0663702E 3902906N

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McCrory, Woodruff County, Arkansas

McCrory Commercial Historic District
McCrory, Woodruff, Arkansas

Photos by: Thomason and Associates

Date: December 2009

Location of Negatives: Arkansas SHPO, Little Rock

Photo No. 1: Streetscape east side of 100 block S. Edmonds Ave., looking NE

Photo No. 2: Streetscape west side of 100 block S. Edmonds Ave., looking NW

Photo No. 3: 104 S. Edmonds Ave., looking W

Photo No. 4: Streetscape east side of 100 block N. Edmonds Ave., looking NE

Photo No. 5: detail 101 N. Edmonds Ave.

Photo No. 6: 103 N. Edmonds Ave.

Photo No. 7: detail 103 N. Edmonds Ave.

Photo No. 8: Streetscape west side 100 block N. Edmonds Ave., looking NW

Photo No. 9: Streetscape east side of 100 block North Edmonds Ave., looking SE

Photo No. 10: 219 N. Edmonds Ave., looking E.

Photo No. 11: Streetscape west side 200 block N. Edmonds Ave., looking SW

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McCrory Commercial Historic District
McCrory, Woodruff County, Arkansas

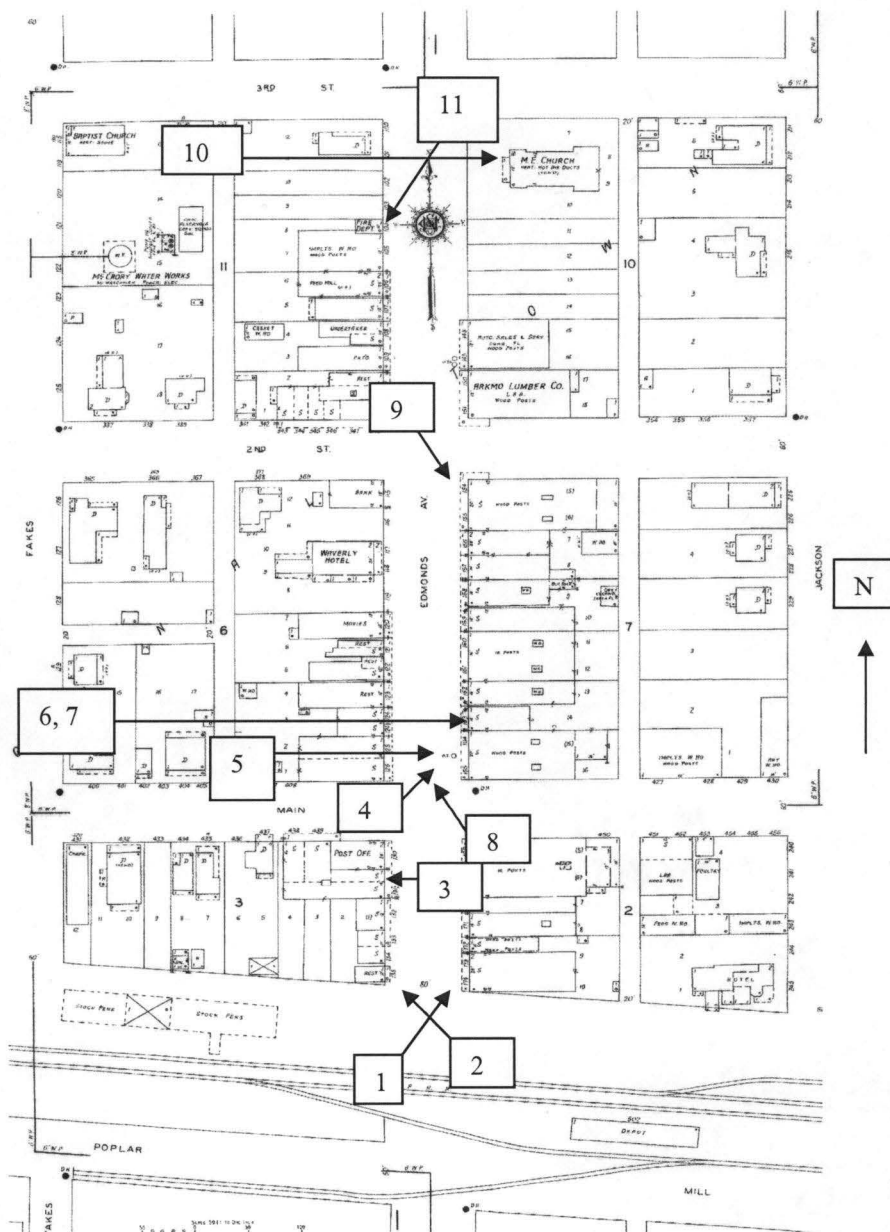


Photo key map

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National Park Service

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McCrory Commercial Historic District
McCrory, Woodruff County, Arkansas

Historic Photos of McCrory



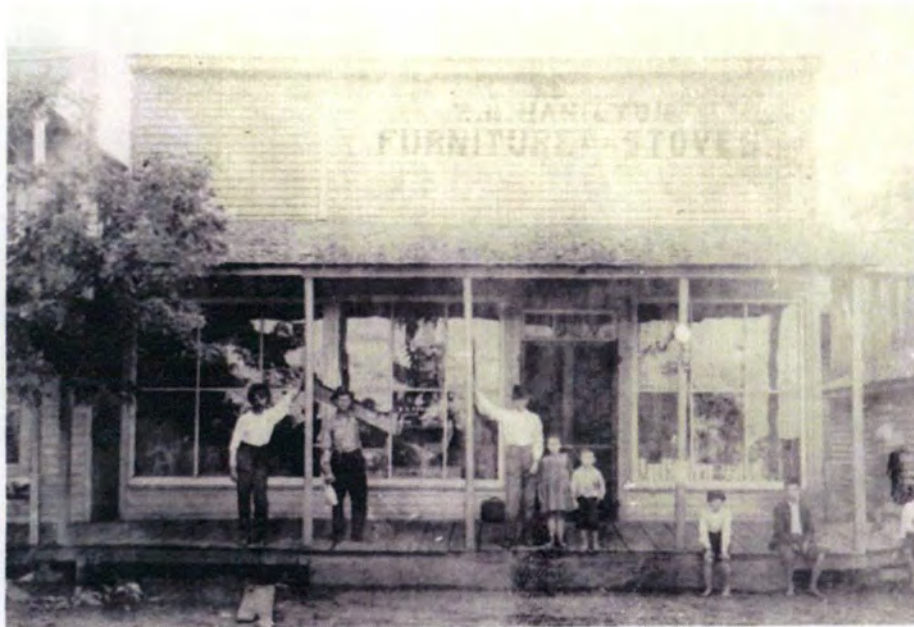
Edmonds Avenue streetscape of McCrory from 1908. This appears to be a view to the south from Second Street. The building at far left of photo has a detailed cornice resembling that of the McCrory Mercantile Building (WO0018), constructed in 1908.

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McCrory Commercial Historic District
McCrory, Woodruff County, Arkansas



E. L. Hamilton Furniture and Stoves

The original (frame construction) Hamilton Store before 1909 fire.

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McCrory Commercial Historic District
McCrory, Woodruff County, Arkansas



Rebuilding along South Edmonds Avenue following October 27, 1909, fire.
View to the E/SE is from West Main Street and shows the East side of Edmonds Avenue (to the far right is the 2-story Wherry Building, WO0015, 111 S. Edmonds Ave.) In the foreground is the foundation of buildings on the west side of Edmonds Avenue).

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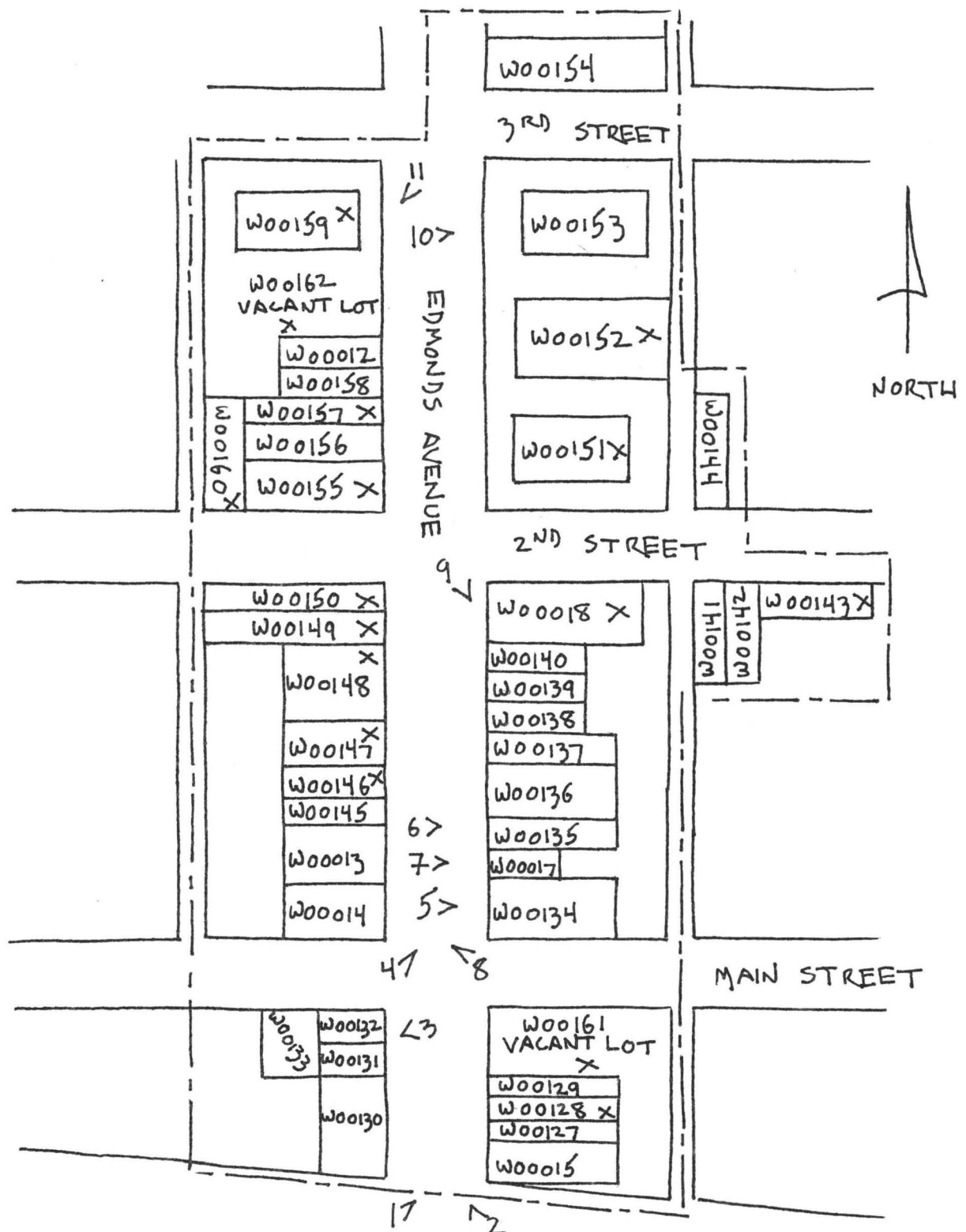
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McCrory Commercial Historic District
McCrory, Woodruff County, Arkansas



Another view from Second Street to the south, down Edmonds Avenue, shows the 1908 McCrory Mercantile (WO0018) and the adjacent ca. 1910 two-story building at 119 N. Edmonds Avenue (WO0140). The two-story building at mid-block was replaced in 1927 by WO0135 (107 N. Edmonds Ave.) and WO0136 (109 N. Edmonds Ave.).

MCCRORY COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
MCCRORY, WOODRUFF COUNTY, ARKANSAS



> = PHOTO NUMBER + LOCATION

--- = DISTRICT BOUNDARY

X = NON-CONTRIBUTING

NOT TO SCALE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: McCrory Commercial Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Woodruff

DATE RECEIVED: 8/11/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/08/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/23/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/25/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000781

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: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

 ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 9/23/2010 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Commercial Center for large agricultural hinterland.
meets minimal Requirements under AHC*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept AHC

REVIEWER J. Gubler DISCIPLINE

TELEPHONE DATE

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

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



Photo 1 of 11

McCrory, Woodruff County, AR
100 block of S. Edmonds Ave.
view to NE, east side of street
12/09



Photo 2 of 11

McCrory, Woodruff County, AR

100 block of S. Edmonds Ave.

West side of Street, view to NW

12/09



Photo 3 of 11

McCrory, Woodruff County, AR

104. S. Edmonds Ave.

Hamilton Furniture + Hardware Store

view to W.

12/09





Photo 4 of 11

McCrory, Woodruff County, AR

100 block of N. Edmonds Ave.

East side of street, view to NE

12/09





RICHARD AND VELMA CHAPPELL CIVIC CENTER
2002

Photo 5 of 11

McCrory, Woodruff County, AR

Fakes mercantile, detail of entrance

101 N. Edmonds Ave.

View to E.

12/09



Photo 6 of 11
McCrory, Woodruff County, AR
Bank of McCrory
105 N. Edmonds Ave.
View to E.
12/09



Photo 7 of 11

McCrory, Woodruff County, AR
Detail of Bank of McCrory
105 N. Edmonds Ave.
View to E.

12/09



Photo 8 of 11

McCrory, Woodruff County, AR

100 block of N. Edmonds Ave.

west side of street, view to NW

12/09



Photo 9 of 11

McCrory, Woodruff County, AR

100 block of N. Edmonds Ave.

East side of street, view to SE

12/09

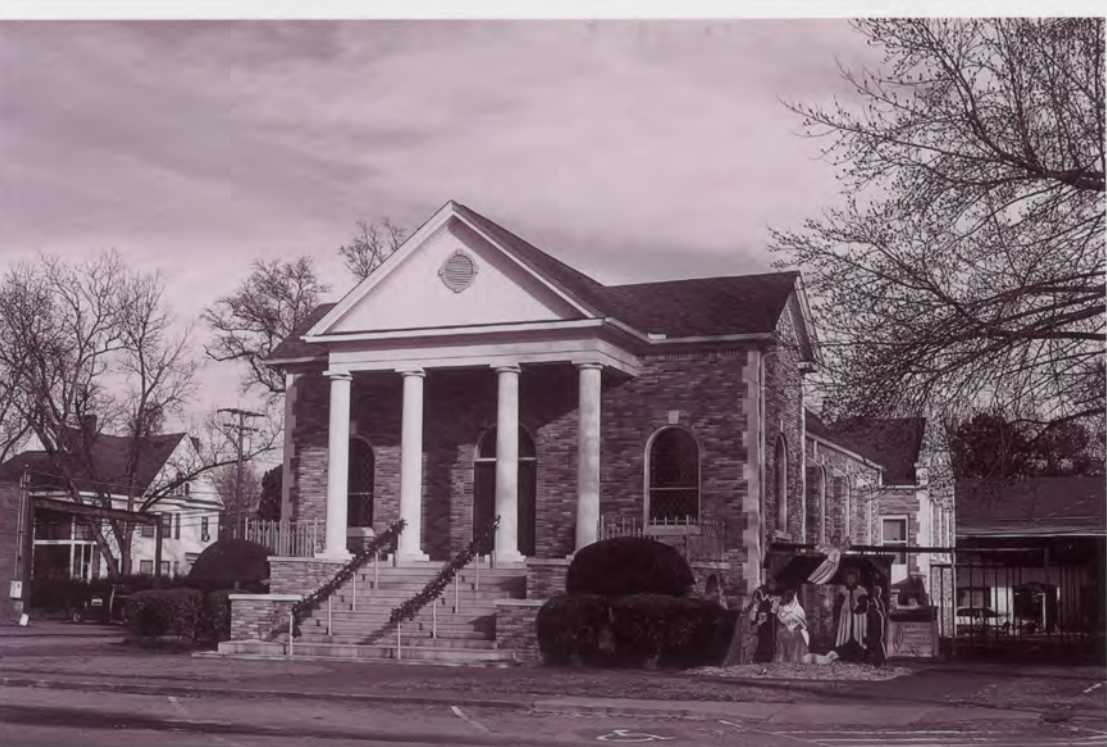


Photo 10 of 11

McCrory, Woodruff County, AR

McCrory United Methodist Church

219 N. Edmonds Ave.

View to E.

12/09



Photo 11 of 11

McCrory, Woodruff County, AR

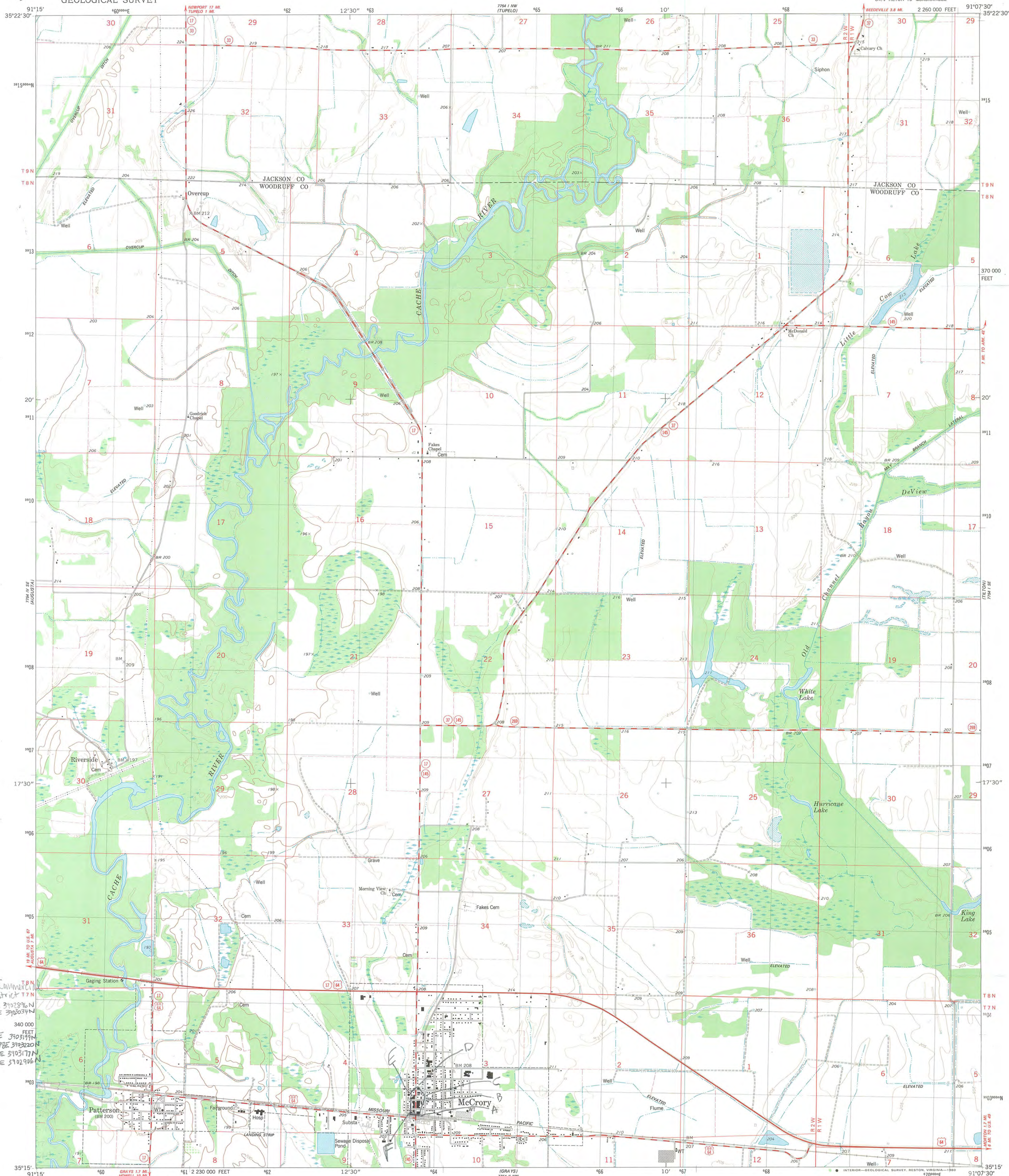
200 block of N. Edmonds Ave.

West side of Street, view to SW

12/09

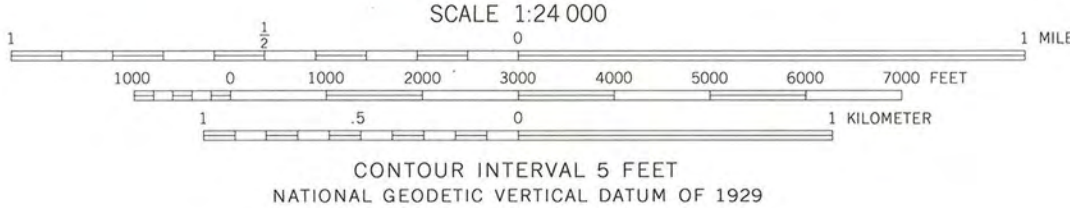
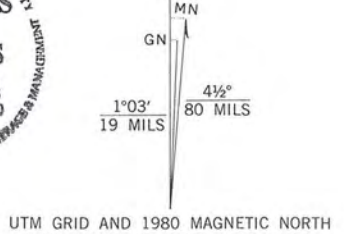
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

MC CRORY QUADRANGLE
ARKANSAS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SW/4 TILTON 15' QUADRANGLE



McCrory Commission
Historic District T7N
A 15 0663816E 3102876N
B 15 0663806E 3102834N
C 15 0663832E 3103197N
D 15 06605778E 3103220N
E 15 0663702E 3103177N
F 15 0663702E 3102966N

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1974. Field checked 1976. Map edited 1980
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Arkansas coordinate system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 15
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south and 11 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route

MC CRORY, ARK.
SW/4 TILTON 15' QUADRANGLE
N3515-W9107.5/7.5

1980
DMA 7754 1 SW-SERIES V884



The Department of Arkansas Heritage

Mike Beebe
Governor

Cathie Matthews
Director

Arkansas Arts Council

*

Arkansas Natural Heritage
Commission

*

Delta Cultural Center

*

Historic Arkansas Museum

*

Mosaic Templars
Cultural Center

*

Old State House Museum



Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

1500 Tower Building

323 Center Street

Little Rock, AR 72201

(501) 324-9880

fax: (501) 324-9184

tdd: (501) 324-9811

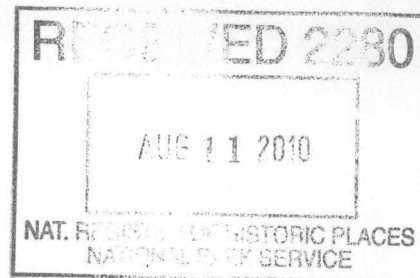
e-mail:

info@arkansaspreservation.org

website:

www.arkansaspreservation.com

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August 4, 2010

Ms. Carol Shull
Chief of Registration
United States Department of the Interior
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
8th Floor
1201 Eye Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

RE: McCrory Commercial Historic District – McCrory, Woodruff
County, Arkansas

Dear Carol:

We are enclosing for your review the above-referenced nomination. 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,

Cathie Matthews
State Historic Preservation Officer

CM:rs

Enclosure



The Department of Arkansas Heritage

Mike Beebe
Governor

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Director

Arkansas Arts Council

*

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e-mail:

info@arkansaspreservation.org

website:

www.arkansaspreservation.org

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August 4, 2010

Mr. Dallan C. Wordekemper
Federal Preservation Officer
CPM, Real Estate Specialist
Facilities
United States Postal Service
4301 Wilson Boulevard
Suite 300
Arlington, VA 22203-1861

Dear Mr. Wordekemper:

I am enclosing a copy for your files of the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the McCrory Commercial Historic District in McCrory, Woodruff County, Arkansas. The historic district includes the McCrory 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 and Survey Coordinator
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

RSW:rsw

Enclosure

cc: Ms. Carol Shull, Chief of Registration, National Park Service