

Walks through History Downtown Berryville

Begin in front of the 1880 Carroll County Courthouse, Eastern District,
403 Public Square

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By Rachel Silva



Intro

Good morning, my name is Rachel Silva, and I work for the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program. Welcome to the “Walks through History” tour of Downtown Berryville. I’d like to thank the late Gordon Hale for inviting me to Berryville, and I’d like to thank Mark Gifford and Randy High for helping me with the history of the buildings. The tour is co-sponsored by the Carroll County Historical Society. The Carroll County Heritage Center Museum and the Saunders Museum are offering free admission for tour participants today only. Donations accepted.

This tour is worth two hours of HSW continuing education credit through the American Institute of Architects. Please see me after the tour if you’re interested.

Brief History of Berryville

Carroll County was created by Arkansas’s Territorial Legislature on November 1, 1833, from part of Izaard County. Carroll County was named in honor of wealthy Maryland statesman Charles Carroll, who signed the Declaration of

Independence. Carroll is remembered for specifying his identity on the document with his signature, “Charles Carroll of Carrollton.” The “Carrollton” refers not to his primary residence (Annapolis), but rather to Carrollton Manor, his 17,000-acre plantation in Frederick County, Maryland. The first county seat of Carroll County, Arkansas Territory, was established at Carrollton, then-located in the center of the new county. As portions of the original Carroll County were taken to form Madison (1836), Searcy (1838), Newton (1842), and Boone (1869) counties, Carrollton no longer occupied a central location. Consequently, in 1875 the Carroll County seat was moved to Berryville.

The town of Berryville developed in the early 1850s as a trading and educational center for the area’s subsistence farmers. Berryville was co-founded by early residents Blackburn Henderson Berry and Arthur A. Baker. The town’s name was decided by the flip of a coin. In 1852 a post office was established at Berryville. The town was officially incorporated in 1876, the year after it became the Carroll County seat. In 1883 the Arkansas Legislature established two judicial districts in Carroll County—the eastern judicial district headquartered at Berryville, and the western judicial district headquartered at Eureka Springs (the Kings River was the dividing line and the reason for two districts; seasonal flooding made it difficult to cross).

Historically, Berryville’s economy relied on agriculture and livestock, as well as its position as a center of government in the county. Town leaders paid to have a spur track extended to Berryville when the main line of the St. Louis & North Arkansas Railroad was built in 1901 between Eureka Springs and Harrison. The main line of the railroad bypassed Berryville to the north. The presence of the spur track allowed Berryville’s residents to ship goods to larger markets by train. The poultry industry has grown in Carroll County since the early 1950s, and Tyson Foods is Berryville’s largest employer today. The town is currently home to about 5,400 people.

West side of Public Square, beginning with the 1880 courthouse, going south

Carroll County Courthouse, Eastern District, 403 Public Square (NR-listed 8/27/1976)—

The Carroll County seat was moved in 1875 from Carrollton to Berryville. That same year, county commissioners purchased land from B. H. Berry to build a courthouse. Berry donated the land for the public square or “Court Square Park,” as it was called. A two-story, brick courthouse was erected in 1880-1881 at a cost of \$8,997.50 on the west side of the public square. The original courthouse featured three recessed brick panels on the front façade, brick corbelling at the cornice, and windows set in segmental arches. It was a relatively simple building with a flat roof.

In the late 19th century, the nearby town of Green Forest challenged Berryville for the county seat a couple times. These “courthouse wars” were decided by popular vote, and Berryville remained the victor. However, in 1905 the struggle to keep the county seat prompted Berryville citizens to remodel the 1880 courthouse. A third story was constructed on top of the original building, four-story towers were added on either side of the front façade, limestone lintels and sills were added to the windows, and the building was expanded to the west. The additions were constructed with matching brick and native limestone and cost about \$7,000. The courthouse retains its 1905 design, which is reminiscent of the Second Empire and Italianate styles of architecture, featuring a mansard roof and paired brackets under the eaves. The courtroom was located on the third floor and still has its original pressed tin ceiling.

About 1976 the courthouse moved to the former Carroll Electric Cooperative building on West Church Street. [Carroll Electric had built a new building on Hwy. 62 west of downtown in the 1970s, leaving their ca. 1952 building vacant.] After the courthouse was moved to the old Carroll Electric building, the museum occupied the third floor of the 1880 courthouse and other county offices remained in the lower two floors. The museum eventually occupied the entire 1880 courthouse. The Carroll County Heritage Center Museum and Genealogical Library houses a wide variety of exhibits and provides research materials on Carroll County and its people.

Court Square Park/Public Square—

I already mentioned that in 1875 Blackburn H. Berry donated land east of the courthouse for a public square. The first improvement to the Court Square Park was a public well, dug in 1880 by Joe Bowles. About 1882 the park was laid out in an octagonal shape and surrounded by a wire fence to prevent the entrance of roaming cattle, horses, and hogs. Four sets of wooden steps provided access over the fence. Just outside the wire fence, a heavy chain supported by round wooden posts surrounded the park. This was the hitch rack, where horses were tied while their riders were in town. Beyond the chain, the ground was rutted up from the pawing of the horses. During the summer months, the whole area smelled like a barn yard, and swarms of flies and gnats found their way into the businesses around the square. In 1900 a bandstand was erected in the middle of the park above the old well, which was then equipped with a hand pump. The bandstand was a popular place for social gatherings, political rallies, religious services, and concerts.

About 1910 a fountain was installed on the site of the old well. The fountain caused quite a stir among some of the townspeople because it was topped by a small statue of Eros, the Greek god of love (whose Roman counterpart was Cupid). Some women in town were embarrassed by the little cherub's nudity and made aprons to cover its lower half. Vandals eventually broke off the torch in the cherub's hand, as well as his hands and feet. The statue was later removed from the fountain (when?) and thrown into a junk pile at the city's workshop. From there it was rescued and now resides at the Carroll County Heritage Center Museum.

The Court Square Park or Public Square was later surrounded by a sidewalk and curbing and contained various arrangements of bandstands, fountains, and benches. In 1933 Highway 62 was blacktopped from Alpena to Berryville and then on to Eureka Springs. By the mid-20th century, the park or square was more of an oval shape. Traffic lanes on Highway 62, or Main Street, split as they went around the public square—northbound traffic drove around the east side of the square, and southbound traffic drove around the west side. In 1970 Highway 62 was

widened from two to four lanes and was rerouted to pass through the middle of the court square park. One fountain was installed on each side of the highway at that time. The lights in the park were donated by local businesses and organizations and installed in 1986 in celebration of the sesquicentennial anniversary of Arkansas statehood.

Community Building—

This building was constructed in 1950-1951 to house the Berryville Branch of the North Arkansas Regional Library. The Berryville Public Library was established in 1938 and occupied a portion of the third floor of the 1880 courthouse adjacent to the courtroom. The library became part of the North Arkansas Regional Library System in 1944. When this building was dedicated in May 1951, the library occupied the upper floor, and public restrooms were located downstairs. The library remained in this location until 1978, when a new library was constructed at 104 Spring Street. This building still has public restrooms on the first floor, and the second floor is used by the museum as a community meeting hall and event venue. This is a unique example of Art Moderne architecture in downtown Berryville with a smooth, unornamented façade and simple pilasters.

Quality Tire—

In the late 19th century, this was the site of the 2-story, wooden LaBelle Hotel. The hotel was gone by 1904. The site remained vacant until ca. 1918, when this building was constructed to house the Berryville Auto Service Company, a Ford dealership. The building later housed the Hailey Motor Company, a Chevrolet dealership, followed by Boyd Chevrolet, run by Carlis L. Boyd. Boyd operated the Chevrolet dealership from about 1950 until about 1975. His slogan was "You Stop, We'll Swap." He was a real dealer, and was quick with advice on how to succeed--to both his family as well as his customers. He was said to have known everyone in town. Boyd's grandchildren and nieces and nephews called him "Car-Car" because of his name, and because he sold cars as long as anyone could remember. According to the 1926 Sanborn map, the auto garage had a 15-car capacity. The original part of the building was constructed with rough-cut limestone and stucco. An old photograph showed a Magnolia gas pump in front of

the building. By 1937, the southernmost front corner (left) was cut out for a pull-through filling station. The rear addition (with large awning casement windows) was built after 1937.

South side of square; Madison Street

First National Bank of North Arkansas, red brick portion at western end of block—
A livery stable occupied this site from the late 19th century until about 1920, when a new building was constructed for auto storage. The building was later divided into two storefronts. Paul Rhodes had a sign painting business here at one time. It was later the offices of Arkansas Power & Light and Arkansas Western Gas.

FNB, middle portion with cut-stone façade—

Constructed ca. 1920 and used for auto storage. By 1937, it was divided into three separate storefronts. The middle storefront housed the fire department in 1937. The cut-stone façade was added to the building after it was acquired by First National Bank.

FNB, main building at east end of block—

First National Bank was founded in 1889 by Dr. W. P. George as the Carroll County Bank. The bank occupied a 2-story, rough-cut stone building at the southwest corner of Main and Madison. In 1913 the bank received its national charter and changed its name to the First National Bank of Berryville. The bank again changed its name in 2011 to the First National Bank of North Arkansas to reflect its plans for expansion in the region. The bank celebrated its 125th anniversary in 2014.

The east side (left) of this building was the original bank building. The west side (right) of the building was a separate 2-story structure, built ca. 1910, which housed a movie theater. The theater remained on the square until about 1950, when it was destroyed by fire. After the theater on the square burned, Jim Phillips, Pat Teague, and Blanche Newman built the Main Theater on South Main Street. The current First National Bank building at the corner was built after the

fire, ca. 1955. Professional offices used to be located in the upper story of the bank building (attorneys, car license and registration, etc.).

Cross Hwy. 62/Main Street

South side of square

La Luna Tacos & Burritos—

In 1923 a small filling station was built at the southeast corner of Main and Madison; however, the La Luna building is not this filling station. It was constructed sometime after 1937. It housed Ford Motor Company and was later operated as an Esso service station and after that, a Texaco station. The gas pumps were located on an island in the middle of the paved area at the corner.

Grandview Hotel—

Built in 1902 as the St. George Hotel. The three story building featured a four-story tower and one-story, wrap-around porch until about 1920, when it became the Colonnade Hotel (the Sanborn map spells it “Colonade”). At this time, additional wrap-around porches were added. By 1926, the hotel had a 3-story wrap-around porch (3 porch levels on three sides of the building). The hotel’s name changed again in the 1930s to the Grandview Hotel.

A one-story, red brick addition was constructed around the bottom of the hotel in the 1940s and housed Williams Café in the western storefront (right); the hotel entrance, a beauty shop, shoe store, and some other businesses in the middle section; and The Smart Shop, a ladies dress shop, in the eastern storefront (left). The building was last used as a hotel in the late 1960s or early 1970s. As you can see, the porches have been removed.

Continue to east on E. Madison

Berryville Post Office (NR-listed 8/14/1998)—

The Berryville Post Office was designed in the Colonial Revival style by Louis A. Simon, supervising architect of the U.S. Treasury Department. The post office was designed in 1938 and dedicated on September 2, 1939. Colonial Revival characteristics include the building's symmetrical façade, multi-pane windows, and accentuated front entrance. The building retains its original wooden vestibule, marble wainscoting, and post office boxes. The post office lobby also features a three-piece plaster sculpture financed by the U.S. Treasury Department's Section on Fine Arts, which sought to put artists to work during the Great Depression, and to install art in public buildings. New York artist Daniel Olney was commissioned to create the sculpture. It is titled, "Man and Woman, Arkansas," and depicts a woman with a butter churn, man with hay and pitchfork, and a plow and guitar. The plaster sculptures are tinted to match the rich woodwork of the post office interior.

107 E. Madison—Rollins House; this couple worked at the Berryville Mercantile.

Saunders Museum—

The Saunders Memorial Building was constructed in 1955 and presented to the City of Berryville to house the extensive firearm and artifact collection of Colonel Charles Burton "Buck" Saunders. Saunders was born in 1863 at Greenville, Texas, where his parents had fled during the Civil War. The family soon returned to northwest Arkansas and settled at Berryville. Col. Saunders's father, Levi B. Saunders, suffered from an inflammatory skin disease and was ordered by doctors to soak in the springs west of Berryville. After his father experienced the healing powers of the spring water firsthand, Charles Saunders was credited with naming the town of Eureka Springs. Col. Saunders became a sharpshooter at a young age and later went west to seek his fortune. He later toured with Buffalo Bill Cody's Wild West Show and won numerous shooting competitions, including the World Championship for Pistol Shooting. In 1906 he married Gertrude Bowers of Baltimore, Maryland, and the couple traveled the world in 1909, collecting firearms and other artifacts. Mrs. Saunders died in 1911, and in 1919 Col. Saunders returned to his boyhood home of Berryville. He was given the honorary title of Colonel in 1936 by Arkansas Governor J. M. Futrell. Saunders died in 1952

at the age of 89. He left his house to the City of Berryville, and it now serves as City Hall. He also left his vast collection of firearms and antiques to the City, as well as the money to construct a building to house it. The gabled roof was added in the last few years; originally had a flat roof. The building was designed in the Colonial Revival style by Eureka Springs architect Mauritz E. Friberg.

****Free admission to the Saunders Museum and Heritage Center Museum for tour participants today only. Donations accepted.**

Cross Springfield St.

Southeast corner Springfield & Madison (Nita Faye Flowers & Gifts) —

This was the site of the 2-story, Queen Anne-style West House, which dated from the late 19th century. It was here until at least 1937. When was it demolished? The current building was constructed in the 1990s and became the new home of The Smart Shop, ladies dress shop. It later became Nita Faye's Flower Shop.

Berryville Police Station—

Constructed in the 1960s to house the fire department. It was an L-shaped building with two truck bays at the front. It was remodeled in the 1980s and now houses the police department.

Berryville City Hall—

This Craftsman/Colonial Revival-style house was built about 1910. When Col. Saunders returned to Berryville, this was his home. After his death in 1952, Saunders left his home to the City of Berryville, and it is now City Hall.

Behind Nelson Funeral Home's new chapel—First Christian Church at 306 E. Church Street—

The congregation of the First Christian Church was organized in 1871 at Berryville. The church occupies its original building, which dates from the late 19th century. The original church building has been enlarged to accommodate fellowship hall and kitchen facilities and a larger sanctuary. A substantial addition (the east-west

gabled section) was added sometime between 1914 and 1926. What is the ornamental concrete block building at 302 E. Church?

Back to west on Madison

Nelson Funeral Home—

Constructed in 1938 by Rea (“Ray”) Nelson, Nelson Funeral Home is one of the oldest funeral homes—originally constructed for that purpose—in operation today. Rea L. Nelson opened an undertaking business in 1931. It was originally located in a storefront on the court square. It was at 206 Public Square. In 1934 Nelson started the Carroll County Burial Association, which provided affordable insurance to finance burial expenses. This building was constructed in 1938. I heard that the funeral home building was constructed with recycled lumber from the Magnetic Orphanage at Eureka Springs. The chapel and offices were located downstairs, and the second floor housed an apartment and the embalming room. Nelson Funeral Home also offered an ambulance service. Nelson Funeral Home is now run by the great-grandson of Rea Nelson, Bobby Rea Thurman. The Charles M. Nelson Memorial Chapel was dedicated in 2000.

Cross Springfield, going west on Madison

North side of the street

112 E. Madison (Braswell Printing Company Building)—

Built ca. 1945 and has Art Moderne details. This was previously the office of *The Star Progress*, the weekly Berryville newspaper. The newspaper was run for many years by O. K. and Hattie Braswell. The storefront to the west housed Dr. Wayne P. Jones’s medical office.

108 E. Madison—

Kimes Auto Parts

104-106 E. Madison—

Several businesses have occupied the storefront at 106. 104 E. Madison was home to the Nita Faye Flower Shop, run by Nita Hanby and Faye Jackson, until it moved down to the corner of Madison and Springfield.

East side of the courthouse square, going north

209 Public Square (2-story, yellow brick at corner of Madison & Public Square)—
Built ca. 1905 and initially housed a clothing and dry goods store. By the mid-1930s, the second floor of this building was used as a lodge hall, I believe for the Masons. In 1940 Berryville Drug moved to this building from an earlier location at 205 Public Square (Farmers Insurance). The drug store and soda fountain were located on the first floor. Mr. Fulton and his daughters operated the drug store. Mildred Jones and her nephew, Dean Newman (grandson of Mr. Fulton), were pharmacists. Dr. Carter's office was located upstairs. He was married to Janie Fulton. Dr. Carter delivered many babies born at Berryville. Vera Gentry was his nurse, and babies were also delivered at Mrs. Gentry's house. The Berryville Hospital was built about 1930 on E. Madison (stood in the area just east of the basketball goals at Branch & E. Madison) and was run by Dr. Parker and later, Dr. Carter.

208 Public Square (Ozark Café)—

Built ca. 1905 and housed a hardware and furniture store in the early 20th century. The building has been home to a restaurant for many years. How long has the Ozark Café been here?

206-207 Public Square (Ray's Barber Shop & Jewelry Store with Odd Fellows upstairs)—

Built ca. 1905 and housed a grocery store, followed by a boots and shoes store, in the early 20th century. In 1931 Rea Nelson started his undertaking business in this building. It was later home to the Underwood Photography Studio. By the mid-1930s, the second floor was used as a lodge hall for the International Order of Odd Fellows. The Odd Fellows still meet here every Monday night. See their neon

sign with the three-link chain, which symbolizes the fraternity of friendship, love, and truth.

205 Public Square (Farmers Insurance)—

Built ca. 1895 (it appears on the 1897 Sanborn map) and housed a dry goods store, followed by a bank and a grocery store, before becoming Berryville Drug Store (before it moved down the block to 209 Public Square). When Berryville Drug was located here, Dr. Harvey and Dr. Carter had medical offices upstairs. After the drug store moved out, this became Chaffin-Harvey Hardware.

203-204 Public Square (Gerald's and Crow Attorney)—

Built ca. 1895 and had two storefronts. The southern (right) storefront (204) housed a millinery, followed by a restaurant, grocery, and boots and shoes store. By the mid-20th century, it was Williams Supermarket. The northern (left) storefront (203) was a drug store and later, a dry goods store and grocery store. By the mid-20th century, this was Western Auto. Throughout the building's history, the second floor was used for professional offices, a lodge hall, and apartments. It is still used for apartments.

201 Public Square (Painter's Palette Art School)—

Built ca. 1890 and features a decorative pressed metal cornice. This building originally had two separate storefronts that were later connected by interior doorways. An early photograph (1890s) shows Freeman Bros. Hardware in the southern storefront (right side). At that time, a dry goods and clothing store occupied the northern storefront (left). The second floor space above the hardware store (right) was a lodge hall for both the Masons and the Odd Fellows in the early 20th century. The second floor on the north side of the building (left) housed a printing office. The businesses on either side of the first floor may have been jointly operated by the Freeman family, as they owned the Berryville Mercantile, which occupied this building by the turn of the 20th century. The mercantile was later operated by the Hanna family. The store sold dry goods, groceries, hardware, clothing, shoes, and much more. Specifically, they carried Lee jeans, Curlee men's clothing, munsingwear (underwear), and Jamar ("Jay-

mar”) shoes. The Berryville Mercantile closed in 1996. The building was later Joyce MacMillan’s bookstore and since 2009, Painter’s Palette Art School, run by Lynne Crow.

See the new Buckaroo advertisement painted on the north side of the mercantile building and the ghost sign from the mercantile. The new ad was just painted last month by James Abbott and Randy Rust with the Berryville Organic News. This group has been raising money to restore some of the old painted advertisements (and create new ones, like this) around downtown Berryville.

East on E. Church

102-104 E. Church (DMS Surveying/Farmer in the Deli & Besito’s Boutique)— This is the oldest building in the 100 block of E. Church Street, dating from at least the 1890s. The corner storefront at 102 E. Church housed the post office in 1897. By 1904, the post office had moved next door to 104 E. Church. The corner storefront was then a millinery and later, a dry goods store. The post office remained at 104 E. Church until the early 1920s, when it moved to the west side of the square in what is now the south side (left) of Kings River Title at 406 Public Square. The corner storefront at 102 E. Church is best remembered as Skip’s Barber Shop, run by Luther “Skip” Skipworth (from 1938-1985?). His wife, Finnie Skipworth, had a beauty salon in the back part of the building. See the ghost sign. After the post office moved out of 104 E. Church, the building was occupied by a pool hall and later, Williams Shoe Store, run by Marvin and Leeann Williams. After that, it was Racene’s Shoe Store.

106 E. Church—

Built ca. 1895 and was a drug store until at least 1914.

108? E. Church (red building with 2 storefronts)—

Built ca. 1910 and housed a general store. In the 1920s and ‘30s, the west side (left) was a photography studio.

110? E. Church (green awning)—

Built ca. 1905 and housed a bakery for many years. In the 1930s, it was a dry cleaners.

112? E. Church (flat awning and screen door)—

Built ca. 1910. Replicated the brick pattern from the building to the west. This was a restaurant and bakery in the early 20th century. By the mid-20th century, it was Carr's Bargain Store, which sold old merchandise from Carr's Dry Goods at 108 Public Square.

114-116? E. Church (color panels on façade & green door to east)—

Built ca. 1910. West side (left) was a printing business and east side (right) was a grocery store in 1914. These storefronts may have later housed Bell's Flower Shop, a shoe repair business, and storage for Carr's.

118-120? E. Church (white building)—

Built or altered to current appearance ca. 1930. This was Carr Grocery, run by Everett Carr and his son, Carroll.

124 E. Church—

Mid-20th century remodel of several historic buildings? This was the medical practice of Dr. Charles Marmaduke Poynor. The building was later a furniture store and then a flea market.

Northeast corner E. Church & Springfield—

Built ca. 1935. This was Albert Hanbury's Filling Station. The Hanbury family lived in the white house behind the station. Their house is now owned by Myra Poynor, granddaughter of Albert Hanbury and daughter of Dr. Poynor.

Southeast corner E. Church & Springfield—

Built ca. 1935. This was Pat and Minnie Lee Teague's ("Tig") Produce Company. The building is now owned by Nelson Funeral Home.

Southwest corner E. Church & Springfield—

The A. L. Hanby Lumber Company was established in 1856 and is one of the oldest family-owned businesses in Arkansas. The current building was constructed sometime between 1926 and 1937. The 1926 Sanborn map shows fire ruins on this site, and the 1937 map shows the current building. Before this location, Hanby Lumber Company had a planing mill north of downtown Berryville near the Missouri & North Arkansas Railroad spur.

White-painted brick just west of Hanby Lumber Co.—

These buildings were constructed ca. 1920 and housed Mose Smith Produce. Carroll Electric Cooperative may have been located in one of these buildings when it opened in 1937. Carroll County Hardware was located here in the 1960s. The buildings are now owned by Hanby Lumber Co.

North side of Public Square, going west

Senior Center Thrift Store—

Built by ca. 1890, this was Bohannon's Drug Store, and Dr. Bohannon's office was upstairs. It was later the Ben Franklin 5 & 10.

Wilson's TV & Appliance—

Built by ca. 1890, this was a dry goods store and later, a grocery store. In 1926 the telephone exchange was located in the second floor of this building. It was later home to Oklahoma Tire & Supply Company (OTASCO).

Scheel Law & Wilson's TV & Appliance—

This building was constructed in 1894 (see panel on façade) and is actually two buildings separated by a firewall. The east building (Scheel Law) was a general merchandise and grocery store before becoming a bank about 1909. The bank remained here until at least 1937. Which bank was this? This was later home to Ray Beck's Insurance office and Dr. Spurlin's dental office was upstairs (1960s). The west building (Wilson's TV & Appliance) was the Trantham & Doran (second name is unclear on photo) Grocery Store until about 1909, when it became a

hardware store. It was Bosore (“Biz-ore”) Hardware (both floors), followed by Berryville Hardware.

Cross Hwy. 62

108 Public Square (Carr’s Dry Goods)—

**Architect Roger Muterspaugh purchased the old Carr’s Dry Goods building in 2014 and is rehabilitating the 16,000-square-foot building. It is currently available for lease or sale. Roger invited us to come inside and have refreshments, which we will do in just a minute. Thank you, Roger!

The old Carr’s building and the building just west of it (105-107 Public Square), which now houses the bookstore and barber shop, were constructed ca. 1890. Both buildings have been remodeled since that time. When constructed, the building on the corner at 108 Public Square housed the Walker Hardware Company, which sold hardware, stoves, dishes, farm implements, carriages, harnesses, and more. In the early years, the building at 105-107 Public Square was a separate grocery store. By 1909, the buildings were merged together by opening up the interior wall. Both buildings were then used to house the hardware store. An addition was built on the north side of the building about 1910 to provide more storage space for farm implements and wagons. A livery stable was accessed through the large doors on Main Street. The hardware store remained here through the 1930s and maybe longer.

At some point after 1940, 108 and 105-107 were separated and again became two distinct buildings. The building at 108 then became Walker Brothers Dry Goods. In 1950 Loy Carr purchased the building and continued to operate it as a dry goods store, Carr’s Dry Goods & Shoes. The store had nine levels as you made your way toward the back, going north down the hill. There were levels for men’s and boys’ ready-to-wear, women’s and girls’ ready-to-wear, shoes, bargain material, linens, undergarments, and typewriters and office equipment. Carr’s Dry Goods closed in 1999.

105-107 Public Square—

After it was separated from Walker Hardware Company, the eastern storefront (right) housed Harry Hill's Jewelry Store and later, a music store. The western storefront (left) was the City Barber Shop, run by Bruce Campbell. And it's still there!

Attorney-at-law—

This building was constructed in 1874 by Charley Pyron. It was the first brick building on the public square. Interestingly, the building originally had a gabled roof. A brick parapet was added soon after the turn of the 20th century. County Commissioner E. J. Black was the first occupant. He had his law office here. By 1901, the building housed the Union Hotel. By about 1904, it was a grocery and lunch counter and later, a restaurant and confectionery. From 1913 until the 1980s, the building was home to Check's Restaurant, which served the famous "Check's Burger," which was a hamburger served with a large slice of onion and yellow mustard.

Wonderfully Made—

This is the site of the two-story, wood-frame Berryville Saloon, which was replaced about 1910 by the current brick structure. This building was also a restaurant in the early years. It was later Everett Wilson's Jewelry Store and a music store.

Encore Clothes—

This was the J. R. Perkins Grocery Store in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In more recent memory, it was Lila's Café, run by Lila Knox and later, Dee's Fashion.

United Medical—

This was Wilson's Jewelry. The Wilson brothers originally had a jewelry and radio business together, but they separated into two businesses after television became popular. Everett Wilson was the jeweler, and Lewis Wilson sold televisions.

La Cabana—

This building was constructed on the site of the T. L. Phillips Livery Stable. This was Horton's 5 & 10 or "Horton's Dime Store," run by Pete and Bonnie Horton.

Walker Bros., 1928—

Rough-cut stone with grapevine mortar. Built in 1928 by the Walker brothers (see panel on façade). This was Fritz Walker Hardware.

Stone building with barrel roof behind Walker Bros. Building—

Isaac Doss Blacksmith Shop. Mr. Doss (1900-1991) was a legendary blacksmith from the Ozarks. He was invited to the Smithsonian to demonstrate blacksmithing.

Carroll County Courthouse—

This is the ca. 1952 Carroll Electric Cooperative Building, which became the courthouse in 1976.

Presbyterian Church—

Built in 1913. The congregation occupied a wood-frame building to the west before the stone church was built. The building originally had a square opening at the entrance with two columns. That opening was later closed in and an arch added at the door. The church is currently home to the Berryville Christian Fellowship.

1940 stone bell tower and water fountain behind the old Presbyterian Church. The bell has been removed.

Berryville Memorial Park Cemetery/Pioneer Park—

The area behind the Presbyterian Church was an early cemetery (1840-1899). By the 1930s, the cemetery was overgrown and an eyesore. The Presbyterian Church ladies decided to "clean up" the cemetery. Some graves were moved to the new city cemetery, and other markers were simply pushed over or removed and discarded. The only grave to escape desecration belongs to Eliza M. Berry, wife of

town founder Blackburn Henderson Berry. She died in 1854. In 1979 the City of Berryville and the Carroll County Historical Society worked together to erect a monument to those buried at this site. In more recent years, the graves of Civil War soldiers were marked.

Log cabin from Newton County, moved here in 1978.

Log jail—the contents of the original jail cells from the county jail with a 1979 log cabin built around it. The old jail was located directly behind the courthouse, about where the library is today. It was a two-story building with a stone first floor and brick second floor. It was demolished in the 1970s, and the jail was then moved to the basement of the new courthouse on W. Church Street. The large stones around the pioneer park came from the first floor of the old jail building. Carroll Progress building—constructed in 1988 as a replica of an early newspaper office. There is old printing equipment inside.

Back toward public square via W. Church Street

1978 library with later additions—

The library parking lot across from the new courthouse was the site of the 2-story Commercial Hotel, which burned about 1959.

Site of old water tower behind the 1880 courthouse—

A water tower with a 100,000-gallon capacity was erected west of the 1880 courthouse about 1914. It was demolished in the late 1990s or early 2000s.

West side of public square

Poynor's Rexall Drug (Brown-Smith Building; see parapet)—

Built ca. 1930. This building housed Poynor Drug Store on the first floor and Dr. Brown's dental office upstairs.

406 Public Square (Kings River Title)—

Built ca. 1920. The post office occupied the south side (left) of this building from the early 1920s until the completion of the current post office building in 1939. This building later housed Evans Shoe Store and later, Huers Shoe Store.

Salon 71 and Outrageous—

Built ca. 1920 as the Riley Hotel, run by Mrs. Minnie Riley. The building originally had two-story porches on both the front and rear elevations. Hotel rooms were upstairs, and the lower floor housed retail. The north side (right) was a barber shop, run by Mrs. Riley's husband and son-in-law. It was later Treat's Jewelry, run by Virginia Treat. The south side (left) was Gentry's Grocery. Mrs. Riley lived upstairs.