

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South

Other names/site number: Site #PO0065

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

2. Location

Street & number: 161 Church Street

City or town: Tyronza State: Arkansas County: Poinsett

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

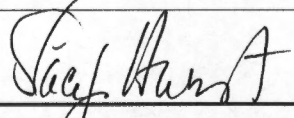
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A B X C D

	<u>3-19-15</u>
<p>Signature of certifying official/Title: _____ Date _____</p>	
<p><u>Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</u></p>	
<p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: _____ Date _____

Title : _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Name of Property

Poinsett County, Arkansas
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

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

Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Name of Property

Poinsett County, Arkansas
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

1

Noncontributing

buildings

sites

structures

objects

1

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

WORK IN PROGRESS

Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Name of Property

Poinsett County, Arkansas
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, ASPHALT, STAINED GLASS

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is located at 161 Church Street to the west of Main Street and the Tyronza city park. The building is one story tall and is located on a raised basement. The building is covered in orange brick and topped by a gabled roof over the main section of the building and a hipped roof on the rear portion. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. Windows on the main floor of the building are double-hung windows with stained glass. Some of the windows are arched while the others are rectangular. The basement windows are a mixture of double-hung and casement windows.

Narrative Description

The Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is located at 161 Church Street to the west of Main Street and the Tyronza city park. The church is located just to the southwest of the town's commercial core and is located in a residential part of town. The building is one story tall and is located on a raised basement. The main floor houses the sanctuary, office space, and classroom spaces. The basement also houses classroom spaces along with the fellowship hall. The building is covered in orange brick and topped by a gabled roof over the main section of the building and a hipped roof on the rear portion. The roof is covered in gray asphalt shingles. Windows on the main floor of the building are double-hung windows with stained glass. The

Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South

Poinsett County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

windows in the sanctuary space are arched while the windows in the secondary spaces are rectangular. The basement windows are a mixture of rectangular double-hung and casement windows.

Front/East Façade

The projecting church vestibule fronts on an asphalt parking area south of Church Street and west of the park, and is entered through a pair of nine-panel doors at the top of a flight of steps. The steps are divided into thirds by two iron handrails. A stone cornice supported by two scrolled brackets, one at each end, spans the doorway. A pair of engaged pilasters is located on each side of the doorway and they flank narrow, wood-framed, double-hung, stained-glass windows. Above the main entrance are a single lamp and a small round stained-glass window.

On either side of the projecting vestibule area, the main body of the building is fenestrated by a wood-framed, double-hung, stained-glass window. The main body of the building has a gabled parapet that fronts the gable roof of the sanctuary. The parapet is flat at each end and has a raised flat area at the gable peak. To the north of the raised stairs is a hipped-roof entrance area at the basement level with a solid wood door on the east end.

On the north and south sides of the building, near the rear, are hipped-roof projecting wings. The east side of each wing is fenestrated by a rectangular wood-framed, double-hung, stained-glass window on the main level. The basement level of each wing is fenestrated by a wood-framed, single-pane, casement window.

Side/North Façade

The north façade is almost identical to the south façade with the exception of the rear hipped-roof section of the building. The rear section of the north façade, near the west end of the building is fenestrated by a rectangular wood-framed, double-hung, stained-glass window on the main level. The basement level is fenestrated by a wood-framed, single-pane, casement window. To the left of the window is a wood-framed, double-hung, stained-glass window in between the main level and basement, which fenestrates a landing. To the left of the window is an entrance with a four-panel wood door. The entrance is sheltered by a hipped-roof awning.

Proceeding east along the façade, a wing projects north from the building and features two wood-framed, double-hung, stained-glass windows on the main level. The basement level is fenestrated by two wood-framed, single-pane, casement windows. Returning to the main body of the church where the sanctuary is located, the building is fenestrated by three large arched, wood-framed, double-hung, stained-glass windows. A final arched, double-hung, stained-glass window fenestrates the vestibule, which is recessed from the main body of the building. The windows on the basement level of the sanctuary section are covered with vinyl siding, but are still in place. Projecting from the basement level of the vestibule is an entrance to the basement, which has no fenestration on the north side.

At the bottom of the north side of the front stairs is the building's cornerstone, which reads:

Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Name of Property

Poinsett County, Arkansas
County and State

M.E. CHURCH SOUTH
TYRONZA ARK. 1930
JAS. A. ANDERSON P.E.
W.E. HALL P.C.
BUILDING COMMITTEE
V.W. CLANTON CHR.
L.M. WOOD SEC.
DR. E.C. McDANIEL
J.A. EMRICH
W.A. BEASLY
W.F. FANT
H.D. PRICE
J.L. DEAN

At least one other name is at the bottom of the cornerstone, but it is buried and is illegible.

Rear/West Façade

The back of the building faces west and is fenestrated by five windows on the main floor of the building. Four of the windows are normal size with all of them being wood-framed, double-hung, stained-glass windows. In between the two northernmost windows is a smaller wood-framed, double-hung, stained-glass window. Three of the four basement windows located on the elevation are wood-framed, single-pane, casement windows. The other basement window is a wood-framed, one-over-one, double-hung window.

The west façade of the building's sanctuary section is covered in stucco. The west façade of the northern projecting wing is devoid of fenestration while the west façade of the southern wing has an entrance at the basement level with a four-panel wood door.

Side/South Façade

The rear section of the south façade, near the west end of the building is fenestrated by two rectangular wood-framed, double-hung, stained-glass windows on the main level. The basement level is fenestrated by a wood-framed, single-pane, casement window to the left and an entrance with a four-panel wood door is located to the right. The entrance is sheltered by an aluminum awning supported by two metal pipes.

Proceeding east along the façade, a wing projects south from the building and features two wood-framed, double-hung, stained-glass windows on the main level. The basement level is fenestrated by two wood-framed, single-pane, casement windows. Returning to the main body of the church where the sanctuary is located, the building is fenestrated by three large, arched, wood-framed, double-hung, stained-glass windows. A final arched, double-hung, stained-glass window fenestrates the vestibule, which is recessed from the main body of the building. Most of the windows on the basement level of the sanctuary section are covered with vinyl siding, but are still in place.

Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South

Name of Property

Poinsett County, Arkansas

County and State

Interior

The interior of the main level of the church is dominated by the sanctuary. The sanctuary has a beamed ceiling and light is provided by six brass chandeliers along with brass wall sconces. The pews are curved and a center aisle and side aisles allow circulation around the space. The front of the sanctuary has a curved communion rail and kneeling bench in front of the pulpit area. A raised choir loft is located behind the pulpit area and the loft is fronted by a depressed-arch opening in the wall. Doors flanking the communion rail provide access to the office and classroom areas, and two sets of folding screens on the north and south walls of the sanctuary provide access to other classroom spaces.

The basement of the building has additional classrooms, a kitchen, and an open area for fellowship in the center under the sanctuary. Paneled or plastered walls can be found in the basement.

Integrity

The Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has excellent integrity from the time of its construction in 1930. The largest changes to the building include the installation of vinyl siding over some of the basement windows (although the windows are still in place) as well as over the eaves of the sanctuary and vestibule portions of the building. The church has also had a small addition constructed on the northeast corner to allow for an entrance into the basement level. However, it is small in scale and was designed to blend in with the architecture of the original building. The interior of the church also has excellent integrity, retaining original woodwork and floor plans from the time of its construction.

The setting around the church also reflects the time of its construction. Tyronza has always been a small town and the area around the church reflects the residential character that it would have had in the 1930s. The commercial area also remains nearby and the park also remains from the 1930s. The Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is very much able to reflect its significance and the period in which it was built.

Tyrnza Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Name of Property

Poinsett County, Arkansas
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Name of Property

Poinsett County, Arkansas
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1930

Significant Dates

1930

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Name of Property

Poinsett County, Arkansas
County and State

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

The Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which was built in 1930, is an excellent example of the Classical Revival style in Tyronza. After World War I, many architectural styles harked back to architecture that was found in Europe, which was revived by soldiers returning from the War. Such was the case with the Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South. With its pilasters, narrow arched windows, and symmetrical façade with front-facing gable, the church employed textbook characteristics of the Classical Revival style. Because of its significance as an excellent example of the Classical Revival style in Tyronza, the Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C**.

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

HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

Poinsett County was created on February 28, 1838, in accordance with an act of the General Assembly, and was formed from land taken from Greene County.¹ Although settlement of the county began in the 1820s, it was slow through much of the nineteenth century, since many of the settlers came from the hilly parts of the eastern U.S. and wanted to settle in similar areas. As a result of the lack of settlement, many of the early settlers in Poinsett County endured an isolated existence.²

Surprisingly, agriculture played a lesser role to the timber industry in the early economy of Poinsett County. Goodspeed's *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northeast Arkansas* stated that, "At present, and for many years, the lumbering industry of Poinsett County is and will be a great source of income, especially to those engaged in the business, and to those owning the timber. There are a number of saw-mills here engaged in cutting the timber into lumber, for which the shipping facilities are excellent."³ On the other hand, in 1880 there were only 297 farms in Poinsett County with 7,979 acres of improved land that produced only 1,514 bales of cotton. (By contrast, there were 87,133 bushels of corn produced in Poinsett County the same year.)⁴

The area in the Tyronza vicinity remained sparsely populated until the arrival of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad in the area in the early 1880s. One settlement, Lewis, was in the

¹ *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northeast Arkansas*. Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889, p. 570.

² *Ibid*, p. 576.

³ *Ibid*, p. 575.

⁴ *Ibid*.

Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South

Poinsett County, Arkansas
County and State

Name of Property

area in 1872, but it had disappeared by 1895.⁵ A post office with the name Perkins was established at the location of Tyronza in 1888, but the name was changed to Tyronza in 1892.⁶ It is unknown, however, where the name Tyronza came from.

The arrival of the railroad brought services to Tyronza fairly quickly. By 1889 Tyronza had a depot, post office, two general stores, and a stave factory.⁷ The presence of a stave factory in Tyronza was not surprising, given the importance of the lumber industry in the early history of Poinsett County – nearby Trumann would be the location of the main woodworking factory for the Singer Sewing Machine Company by the early 1940s.⁸

From the earliest days of its settlement, religion was an important part of life in Poinsett County. Both the Baptist and Methodist denominations had their origins in the county in 1840. Between 1840 and 1844, Parson Shook and his wife worked in the area to establish Methodist churches, and the first congregation established in the county was at Harrisburg in 1840. In 1845, Reverend John M. Steele joined Parson Shook in the work of spreading Methodism and he continued to work in the area until 1880. Goodspeed's *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northeast Arkansas* referred to Steele as "the leading spirit in founding Methodism in this section of country."⁹

The first Methodist services in Poinsett County were held in groves or in homes or early settlers, before being held in the courthouse. As Goodspeed notes, "the first house of worship was built in 1859, at old Bolivar, and the first at Harrisburg in 1868. The old edifice at the former was a two-story frame [structure], with Masonic hall above. It was consumed by fire in 1882. Another two-story frame structure was built at Harrisburg in 1884, in connection with the Masonic fraternity." By the end of the 1880s there were eleven Methodist Episcopal Church, South, congregations in the county.¹⁰ However, by 1942, there were only five Methodist congregations in the Jonesboro District of the Methodist Church, and they were located at Lepanto, Marked Tree, Truman, Tyronza, and Weona.¹¹

The Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South, building was built in 1930. The building that was built featured a sanctuary, office space, and some classrooms on the upper floor while the lower floor contained more classrooms, a kitchen, and the fellowship hall. The church's design employed brick pilasters across the front façade, arched windows, and a symmetrical front

⁵ *Maps showing Arkansas Central, the Helena & Corinth, and the Pine Bluff & Southwestern Railroads together forming the Texas & Northeastern Railway.* Map. New York: G.W. & C. B. Colton & Co., 1872, and *Cram's Township and Rail Road Map of Arkansas.* Map. Chicago: George Franklin Cram, 1895.

⁶ Baker, Russell Pierce. *From Memdag to Norsk: A Historical Directory of Arkansas Post Offices, 1832-1971.* Hot Springs, AR: Arkansas Genealogical Society, 1988, pp. 174 and 223.

⁷ *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northeast Arkansas.* Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889, p. 572.

⁸ West, Elliott. *The WPA Guide to 1930s Arkansas.* Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1987 reprint of 1941 publication, p. 293.

⁹ *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northeast Arkansas.* Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889, p. 573.

¹⁰ *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Northeast Arkansas.* Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889, p. 573.

¹¹ The Historical Records Survey, Service Division, Works Projects Administration. *A Directory of Churches and Religious Organizations in the State of Arkansas (Preliminary Edition).* Little Rock: The Historical Records Survey, 1942, pp. 151-152.

Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South

Poinsett County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

façade, which were all common features on Classical Revival buildings of the period. Although the architect of the building is not known, the church's design is very similar to that of the Wabbaseka Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Wabbaseka, Arkansas County, Arkansas (NR-listed, October 24 2002).

Fundraising for the new building was underway at least by February of 1930. The *Marked Tree Tribune* carried the following notice in their paper on February 14, 1930:

Church Building Benefit Dinner
Dinner for Lunch, Saturday, Feb. 15
Cafeteria Style
Chicken and other Meat
Creamed Potatoes
Candied Sweet Potatoes
Peas Lima Beans
 Spaghetti
 Salads

Pies Coffee

Don't cook! Come and eat with us. Order much or little. Begin serving at 11, and eat till 7 if you like. Saturday, Feb. 15.
M.E. Church building Bldg. Com.¹²

Construction of the new building was underway by June, when it was reported that "The bricks have been placed on the ground for the new Methodist church. This unusual variation of color, from a light sand to a dark brick brown, will make a most imposing structure. The trimmings are to be white stone with metal cornice. The building committee is planning to push the work to completion."¹³ Although the brick arrived at the site in June, work on installing the brick did not begin until July. It was reported that "The building committee of the Methodist church met Monday morning at the bank and the contract was let for the brick work to Mr. Bobbitt of Memphis, who has built our new school building and many other buildings in Tyronza."¹⁴

As construction continued throughout 1930, so did the efforts to raise funds. On August 29, 1930, an announcement appeared in *The Marked Tree Tribune* advertising that "Mr. E. L. Crump of Memphis will be in Tyronza Wednesday night of next week to give a performance of fun, magic, and mystery at the Lomo Theatre for benefit of the new Methodist church there. Mr. Crump is a Baptist minister by profession and uses his art in the performance of his religious duties. While in Tyronza he will be the guest of Mrs. Alex East, who was Mr. Crump's Sunday school and public school teacher in his younger days."¹⁵ Apparently, Crump's show was successful as it was reported the following week to not "fail to attend the services Sunday at the

¹² "Church Building Benefit Dinner." *The Marked Tree Tribune*, 14 February 1930, p. 4.

¹³ Elliott, Alice. "Tyronza News." *The Marked Tree Tribune*. 27 June 1930, p. 4.

¹⁴ "Tyronza News." *The Marked Tree Tribune*. 18 July 1930, p. 6.

¹⁵ "Benefit Methodist Church, Tyronza, Next Week." *The Marked Tree Tribune*. 29 August 1930, p. 1.

Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Name of Property

Poinsett County, Arkansas
County and State

Methodist church and hear Rev. Crump. His show, put on at the Lomo Theatre Wednesday night, was enjoyed by a full house."¹⁶

By the end of August 1930 a substantial amount of work had been completed on the church. The August 22, 1930, edition of *The Marked Tree Tribune* gave an extensive description of the building, which stated:

The brick work on the new Methodist church has been completed and the finishing touches on the outside of the building are being made this week. These include the pouring of concrete caps for the steps. Metal cornices are also to be put in place.

The steps were built by John Emrich, Jr., Bobby Chandler, and Giles Bivens, who strung up lights and worked until after midnight one night to insure the proper finish to the 35 yards of material. They were given lots of tokens of appreciation.

The completion of the brick work brings out the beauty of the structure which will cost approximately \$25,000 when completed. The main auditorium and wings will seat between four and five hundred persons and the basement and second story will have places for 20 Sunday school classes, allowing the school to be graded and made standard in conformity to the plans of the general board at Nashville.

The basement will have a kitchen and dining room and be used for various church and community activities.

The art glass memorial windows of the church have all been sold and the order placed with a Kansas City firm which is under contract to have them installed within two months.

The corner-stone has been put in place. It bears the names of the building committee members, V. W. Clanton, Chairman; L. M. Wood, secretary; Dr. E. C. McDaniel, J. A. Emrich, W. A. Beasley, W. F. Fant, H. D. Price, J. L. Dean and Mrs. J. W. East, and Rev. W. E. Hall, the pastor and James A. Anderson, the presiding elder.¹⁷

Right on schedule, the stained-glass windows arrived near the end of October 1930. On October 24, 1930, it was reported that "Services Sunday night were held in the Lomo Theatre and we hope by next Sunday to have the windows in and be able through the cold weather to continue using our new building."¹⁸ It was further reported on November 7th that "Our beautiful memorial windows were put in last week and a nice crowd and much interest was shown at Sunday school and the morning services."¹⁹ Any official dedication of the building likely took place late in 1930, although the newspapers that remain for the rest of the year do not mention it.

¹⁶ "Tyronza News." *The Marked Tree Tribune*. 5 September 1930, p. 4.

¹⁷ Boyd, Edward. "Tyronza News." *The Marked Tree Tribune*. 22 August 1930, p. 4.

¹⁸ "Tyronza News." *The Marked Tree Tribune*. 24 October 1930, p. 4.

¹⁹ "Tyronza News." *The Marked Tree Tribune*. 7 November 1930, p. 4.

Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Name of Property

Poinsett County, Arkansas
County and State

The design and construction of churches undertook a dramatic shift in the first part of the twentieth century. As Carole Rifkind notes in her book *A Field Guide to American Architecture*, "Between 1900 and 1927, the annual sum expended for church construction rose from \$55 million to \$179 million." Not only was there a big increase on the spending for church construction, but there was also a shift in the design of churches and the styles used. Church design was "careful, correct, and sincere" rather than flamboyant and exuberant as it often was during the Victorian period. The Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South, reflects the fact that "twentieth-century revivalists conscientiously searched the past for inspiration and symbolism more than for form or content."²⁰

Ralph Adams Cram, who was the foremost church architect during the first part of the twentieth century, with respect to church design, said:

Build in stone or brick; plan with rigid simplicity; design both interior and exterior with reserve, formality and self-control; have the mass simple, the composition equally so; imitate no form or detail of larger structures, but work for the dignity and the reverence that are theirs. Above all, let the spirit be that of the unchanging Church, the form alone that of the present day.²¹

The Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South, also illustrates this philosophy. The design of the building illustrates the reserve, formality and self-control that Cram stressed, and it also has the simple mass and composition that he also said that church designs should strive for. It also illustrates the past in inspiration and detail rather than with its form.

The growth in popularity in the Classical Revival style was precipitated by the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893. The buildings built for the Exposition were required to use a classical theme. The fact that the Exposition was attended by so many people, as well as reported on and photographed extensively, led to the Classical Revival style becoming the latest architectural craze in the last decade of the nineteenth century and the first decades of the twentieth century. The large central buildings of the Exposition influenced many public and commercial buildings in the coming decades while the state pavilions were more influential on domestic architecture. As Virginia and Lee McAlester point out, "Thus did Georgian, Adam, Early Classical Revival, and Greek Revival traditions, which originally spanned a century and a half of the nation's history, become fused into the eclectic Neoclassical style."²²

The building that was constructed for the Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1930 was pretty well detailed, especially for a small community like Tyronza. The design for the building employed brick pilasters across the front façade, arched windows, and a symmetrical

²⁰ Rifkind, Carole. *A Field Guide to American Architecture*. New York: Plume Books, 1980, p. 157.

²¹ Rifkind, Carole. *A Field Guide to American Architecture*. New York: Plume Books, 1980, p. 157.

²² McAlester, Virginia, and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1994, pp. 344 and 346.

Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South

Poinsett County, Arkansas

Name of Property

County and State

design for the front façade, all common features on Classical Revival buildings. The building also used orange brick, something that was popular for many churches in the first part of the 1900s.

The Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South, remained in use by the congregation until c.2013 when the size of the congregation forced them to disband. The building has since been purchased by James Gillmore, and he hopes to renovate the building into his home. The building remains, however, as an excellent small-scale example of the Classical Revival style, and an important example of the style in the small town of Tyronza.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY

The Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South, reflects the changing taste in church design that was manifesting itself during the first part of the twentieth century. As Rifkind points out in *A Field Guide to American Architecture*, there was a shift in the design of churches and the styles used when the twentieth century was compared to the Victorian period. Church design was more restrained rather than flamboyant as it had been in the late nineteenth century. The Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South, reflects the fact that "twentieth-century revivalists conscientiously searched the past for inspiration and symbolism more than for form or content."²³

The design of the Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South, also illustrates the philosophy of Ralph Adams Cram, who was the leading church architect in the early 1900s. The design of the building illustrates the reserve, formality and self-control that Cram stressed, and it also has the simple mass and composition that he also said that church designs should strive for. Finally, the building illustrates the past in inspiration and detail rather than with its form.

The Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which was built in 1930, is an excellent example of the Classical Revival style in Tyronza. After World War I, many architectural styles harked back to architecture that was found in Europe, which was revived by soldiers returning from the War. Such was the case with the Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South. With its pilasters, narrow arched windows, and symmetrical façade with front-facing gable, the church employed textbook characteristics of the Classical Revival style. Because of its significance as an excellent example of the Classical Revival style in Tyronza, the Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion C**.

²³ Rifkind, Carole. *A Field Guide to American Architecture*. New York: Plume Books, 1980, p. 157.

Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Name of Property

Poinsett County, Arkansas
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Baker, Russell Pierce. *From Memdag to Norsk: A Historical Directory of Arkansas Post Offices, 1832-1971*. Hot Springs, AR: Arkansas Genealogical Society, 1988.

"Benefit Methodist Church, Tyronza, Next Week." *The Marked Tree Tribune*. 29 August 1930, p. 1.

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Boyd, Edward. "Tyronza News." *The Marked Tree Tribune*. 22 August 1930, p. 4.

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Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Name of Property

Poinsett County, Arkansas
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): PO0065

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre.

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 35.489960 | Longitude: -90.359780 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Name of Property

Poinsett County, Arkansas
County and State

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

1. Zone: 15	Easting: 739507	Northing: 3930584
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

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

Lot 1 of Lot 8 / Block 1 of Emrich's Addition, Parcel #444-00186-0000

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary includes all of the land historically associated with the property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Ralph S. Wilcox, National Register & Survey Coordinator
organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
street & number: 323 Center Street, Suite 1500
city or town: Little Rock state: AR zip code: 72201
e-mail: ralph@arkansasheritage.org
telephone: (501) 324-9787
date: October 15, 2014

Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South

Name of Property

Poinsett County, Arkansas

County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church South

City or Vicinity: Tyronza

County: Poinsett

State: Arkansas

Photographer: Ralph S. Wilcox

Date Photographed: July 18, 2014

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

- 1 of 12. East façade, looking west.
- 2 of 12. Entrance detail, looking southwest.
- 3 of 12. South façade, looking northwest.
- 4 of 12. South façade, looking northeast.

Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South

Name of Property

Poinsett County, Arkansas

County and State

5 of 12 . West façade, looking east.

6 of 12 . North façade, looking southeast.

7 of 12 . North façade, looking south.

8 of 12 . Exterior window detail, looking south.

9 of 12 . Sanctuary, looking east.

10 of 12 . Interior sanctuary windows, looking northeast.

11 of 12 . Sanctuary, looking west.

12 of 12 . Cornerstone, looking southeast.

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

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



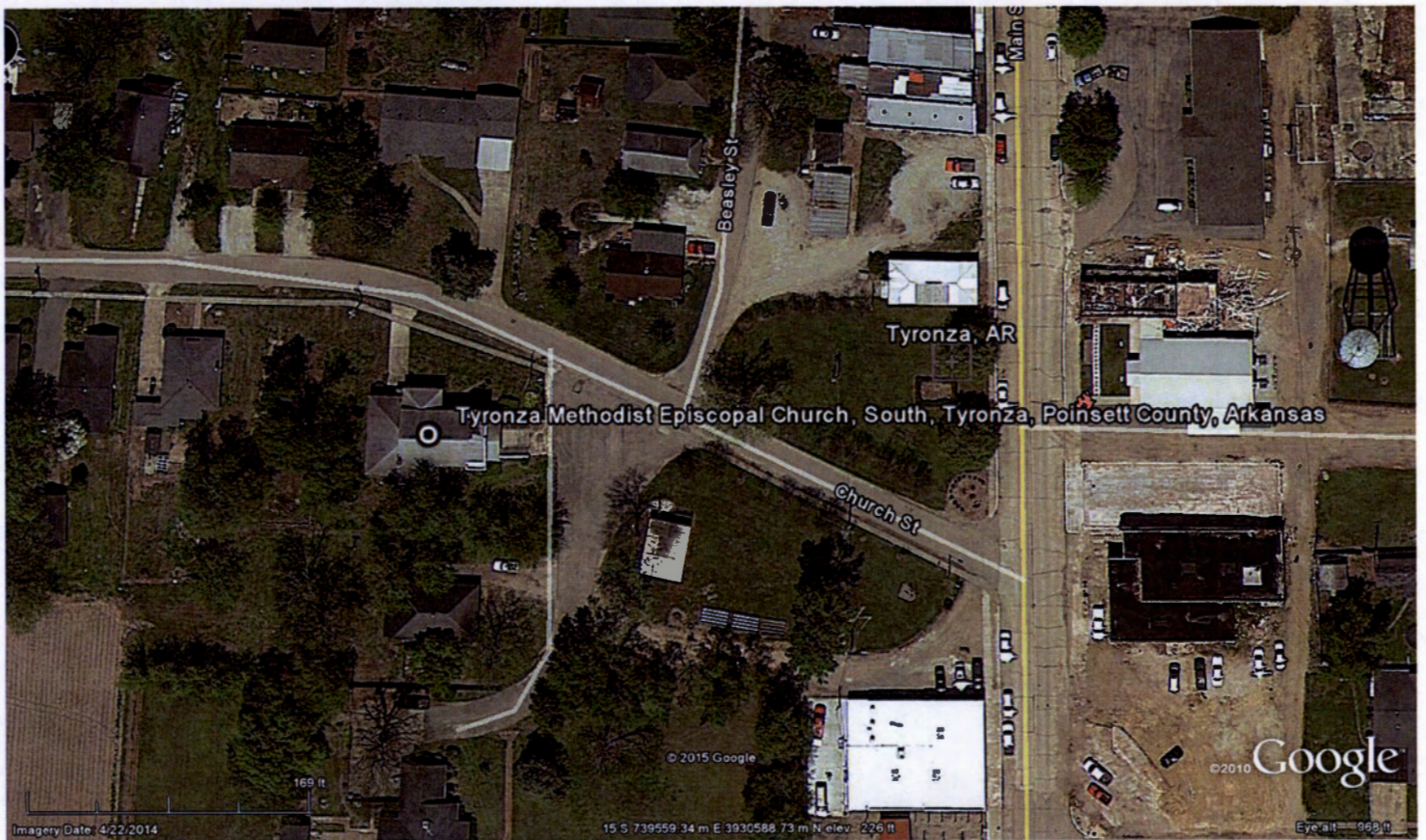
|-----499 feet-----|

Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Tyronza, Poinsett County, Arkansas

15 739507E 3930584N



North



|-----169 feet-----|

Tyronza Methodist Episcopal Church, South
 Tyronza, Poinsett County, Arkansas

15 739507E 3930584N



North









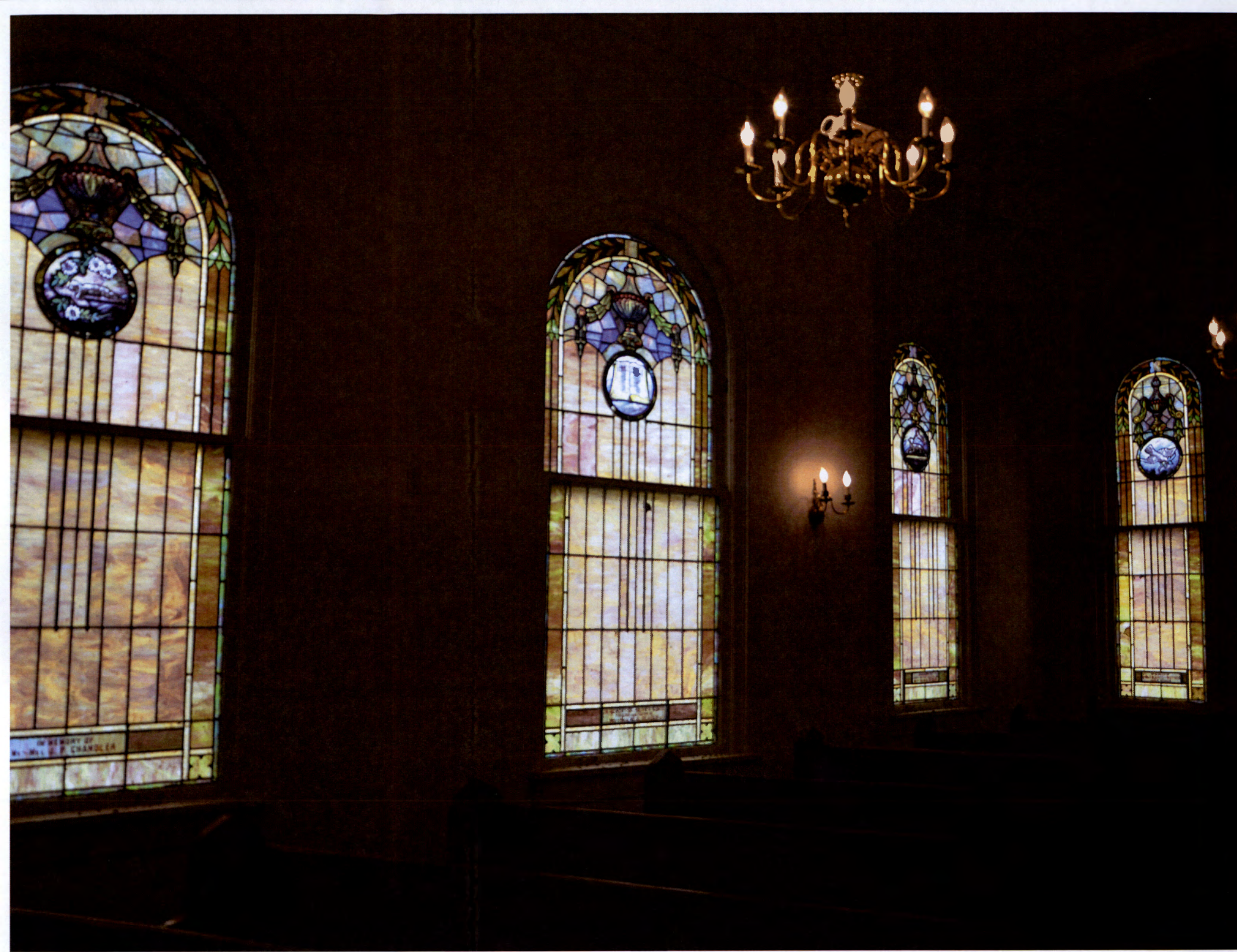














N.E. CHURCH SOUTH

TYRONZA ARK. 1930

JAS. A. ANDERSON P.E.

WEHALL P.C.

BUILDING CO. WITH

TYRONZA ARK. 1930